

APPENDIX C:
HISTORICAL COMPONENT

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HISTORICAL COMPONENT

Field investigations at the Sandom Branch Site Complex (7NC-J-227/228) were conducted in two phases: Phase II site evaluation and Phase III data recovery that focused on the NRHP-eligible prehistoric component. The historical component of the Sandom Branch Site Complex lacked intact historical features and cultural material that would contribute to pertinent regional research questions and therefore was considered not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) (Appendix A). The level of effort for archival research was considerably less for the Sandom Branch Site Complex than for NRHP-eligible historical sites, but a record of land ownership from the late 1760s to the present was compiled to provide background information for the interpretation of the historical artifact assemblage. This appendix describes archival research methods, followed by an overview of the history of Appoquinimink Hundred in New Castle County. Next is the ownership history of the land tract including a chain of title. This is followed by a general discussion of historical land use of the Sandom Branch Site Complex, to summarize the results of archival research as they apply to predicted physical effects upon the land. Finally, this appendix details the Phase II and III archaeological investigations of the historical component at the Sandom Branch Site Complex.

Archival Research Methods

Archival research consisted of a records search, review of historical maps and aerial photographs, and regional and local historical background research. A record of land ownership from the late 1760s to the present was compiled. Information on the Blackbird Historic District was obtained from the NRHP Nomination form on file with the Delaware State Historic Preservation Office (DESHPO). Records at the Delaware Public Archives, New Castle County Courthouse, New Castle County Office of the Recorder of Deeds, the Historical Society of Delaware, and the New Castle County Soil Conservation Service, and Department of Agriculture New Castle County Extension Office were utilized. Aerial photographs from 1926, 1937, 1971, and 1995 were compared to historical maps from 1859, 1868, 1881, 1893, and 1931 for correlation to the archival record.

Historical Overview of Appoquinimink Hundred

The Sandom Branch Site Complex was located in the southern portion of New Castle County, Delaware. The boundaries of New Castle County were established by an act of the General Assembly in 1775 (Heald 1820). The county was divided into nine hundreds, the largest of which was Appoquinimink Hundred at the county's southern edge. Appoquinimink Hundred was bounded on the north by the creek bearing the same name. Blackbird Hundred, bounded by Duck Creek on the south and by Blackbird Creek on the north, was created from the Appoquinimink Hundred in 1875 (Conrad 1908:565, 571). The project area was situated within Blackbird Hundred. The Blackbird Hundred region was densely wooded until the mid to late 1800s and, historically, has been referred to as the Forest of the Appoquinimink.

Henry Hudson sailed up the Delaware River into the Delaware Bay during a voyage in 1609 on his way to discovering the Hudson River to the north. Soon afterwards, colonists began arriving in the peninsula and establishing a permanent presence. Dutch Captain Cornelis Hendricksen visited Delaware many times from 1614 to 1629, and in 1629, Patroons began to colonize near Cape Henlopen (Doherty 1997:3). The region of Delaware south of Bombay Hook was called

Swaanendael (or Zwaanendael) and an attempted settlement by Dutch in 1631 failed (Heite and Heite 1985:5). Swedish immigrants erected Fort Christina on the Upper Peninsula to the north in 1638 and the Dutch established a settlement at Fort Casimir on the Delaware River near modern-day New Castle to block a Swedish advance into the rest of Delaware (De Cunzo and Catts 1990:9).

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

In 1669, Lord Charles Calvert I, third baron of Baltimore, established Durham County as part of Maryland which encompassed much of present-day Delaware and created a hostile atmosphere between Maryland and Pennsylvania (Doherty 1997:51; Demars and Richards 1980:4-5). The Dutch began to regain control of the area and New Castle County (originally titled New Amstel) was organized in 1673, extending from Christina Creek to near Leipsic Creek (Long 1996:13). However, Holland ceded many of its possessions, extending from New York to Delaware, to the English in 1676, when Delaware was placed under the jurisdiction of the Duke of York, with the top seat of government in New York (Harbeson 1992:17).

The Duke of York, James Stuart (also a brother to Charles II), granted a large tract of the Delmarva peninsula to William Penn in 1682, which Penn referred to as the lower three counties of Pennsylvania (Doherty 1997:3-4; Custer et al. 1987:43). Penn divided Delaware into townships that would contain 100 families, each of which contained approximately ten members. The townships were referred to as “hundreds”, a political designation originating in the Roman Empire over 1000 years ago, and have remained intact in Delaware to modern times (Zippe 1968:2). Appoquinimink Hundred, named after a Native American term *Appoquinimi*, meaning wounded duck, and Duck Creek Hundred were two of the 12 original hundreds created for Delaware; presently there are 33 hundreds in the State (Doherty 1997:5; Conrad 1908:565).

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

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

The road connecting Cantwell's Bridge (Odessa) on the Appoquinimink River north of Blackbird to Bohemia to the west, was constructed in the 1660s, the first major road in the region, and this created an opportunity for immigration from that region to Appoquinimink Hundred (Passmore 1978:10). The King's Road was the main thoroughfare between Dover and the northern portions of the state (Evans 1749; Figure C-1). A review of the land tracts between Blackbird Creek and Smyrna Creek Landing indicates that the term "King's Road" was used predominantly throughout the 1700s. The labels of "Great Road" or "Main Road" were used sporadically in the latter half of the 18th century, and State Road or Public Road was utilized during the entire 19th century. After the road was improved for modern traffic use, it was referred to as DuPont Boulevard or Dual State Highway.

Appoquinimink Hundred contained approximately 80,000 acres in 1816, almost twice as much as the next largest hundred (St. Georges). Appoquinimink Hundred had the most roads by length of any hundred, at 98.8 miles of roadways (Figure C-2; Heald 1820). When road mileage was measured proportionately to the surface area of each hundred, Appoquinimink Hundred still outnumbered any other hundred by almost 2:1. Perhaps part of the reason for this pattern is that Appoquinimink Hundred was the widest part of the county, so was more likely to need roads crossing the hundred from east to west, while travel in the other hundreds was mainly oriented from north to south. Another factor could be the length of creeks in Appoquinimink Hundred, since roads often led from ship landings on the creeks to the main north-south roads.

Figure C-1. The Kings Road through the Project Area in 1749 (Evans 1749)

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Figure C-2. Southern New Castle County in 1820 (Heald 1820)

C - 5

The water transportation routes from the Duck Creek and Smyrna landings to the Delaware River, as well as the King's Road, allowed the farmers on either side of Duck Creek, including the present study area, to participate in the growing agricultural economic growth in the region. Several plausible canals were proposed to connect the Chesapeake Bay to the Delaware Bay around 1800, including one to connect the Chester River in Maryland to the Appoquinimink Creek just east of Cantwell's Bridge, but only the Delaware Canal was ever constructed across the entire state (Munroe 1986:Figure 1).

Blackbird, the only large settlement in the Forest of Appoquinimink, was founded around 1738 where the King's Road crossed Blackbird Creek (Bedell 1996:6). Two roads came into the Blackbird community from the north, one from Newark and Glasgow, and one from St. Georges and Cantwells Bridge (Odessa). One road (the King's Road) left Blackbird for Smyrna on Duck Creek and Dover on the St. Jones River. Edward Fitz Randolph, an officer in the French and Indian War, was one of the first residents of the Blackbird Community (Pryor 1975:24).

Delaware had a population estimated at 25,000 in 1770, which more than doubled by 1790 to 59,046, but did not double again until 1860 (Unknown 1989:6, 57). The Blackbird community claimed a population of 50 in 1865, and had grown to about 300 inhabitants by 1880 (Talbot 1866:59; Edwards 1880:36).

Much of southern New Castle County has been continuously cultivated for over 300 years (Passmore 1978:8). Most of the residents of New Castle County in the 1700s were farmers, growing corn, rye, and wheat as principal crops. The rise of agriculture in Delaware was encouraged in that each farmstead could be located within twelve miles of a navigable river or creek (Munroe 1954:27). According to contemporary periodical advertisements, Kent County and New Castle County farmers in the early-to-mid 18th century cleared an average of 30 percent of their land parcels; the rest of the tract was left in marsh, meadow or woods (Catts et al. 1995:98). Many farms were owned by absentee landowners, and the houses on the land were rented or leased to tenants. Advertisements appeared in the local paper to rent entire farms with descriptions of the land and buildings (Hancock 1987:46-47).

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

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

Farmers learned in the early 1700s to rotate crops, and tobacco was grown on freshly cleared ground while grains, such as wheat, corn, and rye, were grown mainly on previously tilled ground (Passmore 1978:22). However, farming practices in Delaware quickly leached the sandy soils of the major nutrients and led to the almost complete destruction of the topsoils by the 1830s (Passmore 1978:16). James C. Booth's "*Geological Survey of Delaware*" provided wonderful insight to the Delaware farmers to reconstitute their soils, and he is praised with saving agriculture in the region. Booth correctly identified that the nutrients in the soils of the entire Delmarva peninsula were being depleted and he encouraged farmers to add burned and crushed oyster shell and marl to their fields (Passmore 1978:17). Marl, a compact clay-sand deposit containing ancient sea shells, had been discovered in New Castle County while dredging canals. From the early 1840s to the Civil War, marl increased crop productivity on almost all areas of application, sometimes as much as 400 percent (Passmore 1978:17). By the 1880s, other fertilizers, such as improved lime and ground crab, were used, and modern technological advancements in crop rotations and nitrogen fertilizers helped bring Delaware into the world agricultural markets (Passmore 1978:7-19).

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

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

The coming of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad through Blackbird in 1856 enabled the non-coastal central regions of Delaware to be settled (Passmore 1978:7; Zippe 1968:83-84). The smaller towns in rural central Delaware were then able to send their goods

directly to interstate markets by train rather than by wagon and carts through the nearby seaports, such as New Castle and Wilmington. The railroad allowed all industries to expand at a fast growth rate (Harbeson 1992:21).

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

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

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

Central and southern Delaware farmsteads typically contained several tenant dwellings to house the hired hands directly on the farm tracts; many times, these tenements were in close proximity to the main farm house (Passmore 1978:8). The thick Delaware forests provided timber for log and frame houses, and also were logged to clear the land for farming. Forests were still plentiful in the mid-1700s, but the true effects of deforestation were being felt in Delaware in the early

1800s (Catts et al. 1995:100). In reviewing deed transcriptions, the use of corner-marked trees in the late 17th and 18th centuries was replaced by the presence of stumps and saplings by 1800, which were in turn replaced by stakes and stones, or references to where a particular corner-marked was formerly located in a field (Catts et al. 1995:100). The deed descriptions can be utilized to identify tree types as well as document the advent of deforestation for almost 200 years. In the 20th century, many of the early colonial farms had been reclaimed by the forests and had reached maturity to provide another phase of timber industry (Passmore 1978:10).

Land Tract History

John Pennell, a yeoman from Southwark, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, and his wife Martha, were the earliest owners located for the property containing the Sandom Branch Site Complex. The Pennells sold a 248-acre tract on the west side of the old King's Road, and 127 acres on the east side for 225 pounds to John Mifflin, a merchant of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1766 (New Castle County Deed Book [NCCDB] 1766). The Sandom Branch Site Complex was contained within the northern boundary of the western tract. The transaction contained no mention of standing structures. The transaction secured a debt of 450 pounds owed by Pennell to Mifflin. A payment of 225 pounds plus interest was due in June 1767. Payment of the debt would make the deed null and void. Pennell apparently did not fully satisfy the debt, since Mifflin retained ownership of the tracts. A chain of title for the land containing the Sandom Branch Site Complex is provided in Table C-1.

John Mifflin was a successful merchant, and was related to Thomas Mifflin, famous Philadelphia politician and first governor of the State of Pennsylvania (Wright 1999:172-173). In 1779, John Mifflin sold both tracts to William and Raworth Weldon for 363 pounds (NCCDB 1779). The transaction also contained no mention of standing structures.

Jesse Nash bought both tracts in 1791, and conveyed 200 acres of the properties to Evan Thomas Webster in 1794 for 350 pounds (NCCDB 1794). Evan Webster was in the Blackbird area as early as 1782 (Hancock 1983:19). Webster married a woman named Ann and their children were named Elizabeth, Mary, Evan, Dickerson, and Joseph Webster. The elder Webster willed the property to his son, Evan (Jr.) in 1805 (New Castle County Will Book [NCCWB] 1805). The plantation was described in the will as the land "on which John Brockson now lives". If Evan (Jr.) was to die without legal heirs, his sister, Elizabeth Brockson, would inherit the plantation. Therefore, it appears that Evan Webster, Sr.'s son-in-law and daughter were living on the property in 1805. The elder Webster's will provides several clues to the Webster lifestyle. Evan

Table C-1. Chain of Title for the Sandom Branch Site Complex, 7NC-J-227/228

Instrument Date	Grantor	Grantee	New Castle Co. Book (Volume): Page	Acres	Price	Land Description/ Comments
June 24, 1766	John Pennell and wife, Martha	John Mifflin	Deed X (1): 688	248 + 127 = 375 acres [A.]	225 pounds	248A. on West side of the old King's Road; 127A. on East side of road.
Jan. 1, 1779	John Mifflin	William and Raworth Weldon	Deed D (2): 81	375 A.: 248 A. + 127 A.	363 pounds	
Nov. 2, 1791	William and Raworth Weldon	Jesse Nash	None found	Two tracts	Unknown	Two adjoining tracts; mentioned in 1794 deed.
Nov. 5, 1794	Jesse Nash	Evan Thomas Webster	Deed N (2): 262	200 A.	350 pounds	Part of the two tracts conveyed to Nash in 1791 by Weldon. On Sandom Branch. Borders Wm. Raworth, Edward Knotts, John Farmer, Charles Hunt.
Jan. 15, 1805	Evan T. Webster [Sr.]	Evan Webster [Jr.] (son of Evan T.)	Will Q (1): 69	Not stated	None: bequeath	Leaves this plantation in Appoquinimink Hundred on the main state road leading from Duck Creek to Blackbird on which "John Brockson now lives" to his son, Evan Webster [Jr.].
By 1837	Evan Webster [Jr.]	Ann Webster (widow of Evan Jr.); Eliza Webster, Ann C. Webster, and Jonathan Webster (children of Evan Jr.)	None	Not stated	None: inheritance	Evan Webster ([Jr.] died intestate by 1837. His estate passed to his heirs, his widow and children.
Sept. 1837	Ann Webster (widow of Evan Webster [Jr.])	Eliza (nee Webster) (Mrs. William C. Allston); Ann C. Webster, and Jonathan Webster (children of Ann and Evan Webster Jr.)	Will T (1): 330	Not stated	None: bequeath	Will written June 1837, recorded by Sept. 1837. Each of the 3 children received a 1/3 share of their mother's lands in Appoquinimink Hundred.
June 2, 1840	John W. Garrison (husband of Ann C. [nee Webster])	William C. Allston (husband of Eliza, nee Webster)	Deed F (5): 4	Not stated	\$1.00	Sold in trust for benefit of Ann C., his wife. Parcels near the Village of Black Bird and now bounded by lands of James Reynolds, Dennis McCredy, deceased, Ann Weldon, Bassett Ferguson, and the heirs of William Weldon, deceased
June 17, 1840	John W. Garrison ("Garrettson") and wife, Ann (nee Webster)	Edward Records	Deed F (5): 532	280 A.	\$400.00	On both sides of State Road "Farmlands and premises." Records was a merchant.

Table C-1. Chain of Title for the Sandom Branch Site Complex, 7NC-J-227/228

Instrument Date	Grantor	Grantee	New Castle Co. Book (Volume): Page	Acres	Price	Land Description/ Comments
June 25, 1842	Edward Records and wife, Rachel C.	William C. Allston	Deed L (5): 94	330 A.	\$660.00	Land is in Appoquinimink Hundred adjacent lands of James Reynolds, heirs of Wm. Weldon, and others.
May 29, 1847	Jonathan Webster/ Appoquinimink Hundred	William Allston and wife, Elizabeth	Deed W (5): 304-305	185 A.	\$1.00	His interest in the property. Land in Appoquinimink Hundred on South side of Public road from Black Bird to Smyrna. Adjoins lands and heirs of Dennis McCreedy. Also in 1847, Allston and wife sold their interest in 135A. on North side of road to J. Webster for \$1.00 (NCCDB 1847b).
March 15, 1875	William C. Allston and wife, Eliza (nee Webster)	Admrs. Of John Allston, deceased (deceased): Lydia C. Allston and Wm P. Norris	Mortgage Book T (3): 204	200 A.	Mortgage: \$600.00+ debt owed by Wm. C.	Wm. Allston owed debt of \$1,200.00 plus interest to John Allston from Dec. 1858. Begins on the West side of Sandom Branch; borders Edward Knotts, Charles Hewit, County Road from New Castle to Duck Creek, Wm. and Rayworth Weldon.
Dec. 21, 1876	Isaac Grubb, Sheriff of New Castle County	John Allston (younger)	Deed V (10): 456	200 A.	\$1,160.00	Same description as 1875 deed above. In May 1876, Superior Court ordered property sold to pay debt of Wm. Allston.
Dec. 6, 1881	John Allston and wife, Flora M	Donald Beith	Deed D (12): 112	200 A.	\$6,000.00	Farm, or tract of land and premises.
Ca.1889	Donald Beith	Barbara Beith (wife of Donald)	Will		None: bequeath	Donald Beith died 1889.
Ca.1916	Barbara Beith	Charles, James, and John Beith (sons of Barbara)			None: inheritance	Barbara Beith died intestate 1916. Each heir received equal shares.
1935	James Beith	Eva T. Beith (wife of James)	Will Book Z (5): 294		None: bequeath	James Beith died Dec. 12, 1935. Will dated May 16, 1924. No children. Widow, Eva T., is only heir.
1936	John Beith	Charles Beith (brother of John)			None: inheritance	John Beith died intestate 1936. No heirs except brother, Charles. Charles now owned 2/3 interest.
1950	Eva T. Beith (widow)	Lewis Schafer, Jr.	Deed D (50): 114	200 A.	\$5.00	Same land Donald Beith bought in 1881. Eva had owned 1/3 interest.

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Instrument Date	Grantor	Grantee	New Castle Co. Book (Volume): Page	Acres	Price	Land Description/ Comments
Ca. 1948	Charles Beith	Lewis Schafer, Jr.	Will Book X (7): 85		None: bequeath	Lands and premises. Same land Eva deeded to Schafer 1950. Will dated Jan. 15, 1948. Charles had owned 2/3 interest.
Oct. 27, 1959	Lewis Schafer, Jr., single/ Blackbird Hundred	State of Delaware	Deed Z (64): 84	0.118 A.		Part of State Hwy – duPont Hwy/US Rt. 13 to be widened and resurfaced. The “present old county road now occupies 0.067 acre, leaving a net area of 0.051 acre.”
Nov. 27, 1994	Lewis Schafer, Jr.	Heirs of Lewis Schafer, Jr.	Will Record 108796			Parcel 1501000047, S. duPont Hwy, Townsend, DE 19734
May 27, 1999	Franklin Schafer, Nellie Foreman, Arthur James Carlisle, Jr., Margaret Schofield, Mildred T. Schafer, Carolyn S. Davis, George H. Schafer, Jr., and Mildred A. Mitchell (heirs of Lewis Schafer, Jr.)	State of Delaware	Deed 2650: 324			Parcel 1501000047 is currently 169.91 A., wooded lot, with structures assessed at \$0.00, and land at \$169,900.00.

Sr. may have been a blacksmith, since his son, Dickerson, inherited his father's "smiths tools." In addition, he owned active farmland, since Evan Jr. inherited the crops of corn and wheat. The elder Webster was a slaveowner. He freed one male slave in his will, and left other slaves to Evan Jr. and Mary (wife of Joseph Griffing) to be freed when they reached their twenties.

The 1817 tax assessments for Appoquinimink Hundred revealed that Evan Webster (Jr.)'s property included:

110 acres improved with one log dwelling, 90 acres of woodland and swamp, another 75 acres improved with one small log dwelling, 25 acres of swamp land, 1 male slave aged 23 years named Henry to serve four years, one male slave for life aged 17 years named Perry, one female slave for life aged 16 years named Beek, and livestock. (New Castle County, Appoquinimink Hundred Tax Lists, 1817)

The total value of Evan Webster's property was \$3,811.00 in 1817. The first two entries add up to 200 acres valued at \$2,120.00 and presumably describe the tract containing the Sandom Branch Site Complex. The 110 improved acres were assessed at \$7.00 per acre, while the woodland and swamp was worth \$15.00 per acre. The former location of the log dwelling on the property is unknown. The latter tracts, of 75 and 25 acres, appear to be the land on the east side of the old King's Road (now State Route 13) that contained the Buckson Site (7NC-J-207; Bupp et al. 2003).

Evan Webster (Jr.) died by 1837 intestate, leaving a widow, Ann, and three children. The widow, Ann, died in 1837, and left her estate to her children, Eliza (Mrs. William C. Allston), Ann C. Webster, and Jonathan Webster (NCCWB 1837). Each child received one-third share in their mother's real estate in Appoquinimink Hundred. Each child also received a portion of Ann's real estate in St. Georges Hundred. The daughters each received one slave, for the remainder of her time of servitude, and Ann C. and Jonathan received beds and bed clothing.

Ann C. Webster married John W. Garrison by 1840. Garrison sold his interest in the Webster estate lands to William C. Allston in 1840 for \$1.00 (NCCDB 1840a). The sale was in trust, for the benefit of his wife, Ann C. Garrison. This transaction would protect Ann from losing the property she had inherited if her husband was to go into debt. Several weeks later, John and Ann Garrison sold the 280 acres of "farmlands and premises" to Edward Records for \$400.00 (NCCDB 1840b). Records was a merchant from Kent County, Maryland, and the Garrisons were residents of Appoquinimink Hundred.

When Edward Records and his wife, Rachel, sold the property in 1842, they were still residents of Kent County, Maryland, and therefore do not appear to have lived on the tract. The new owner was William C. Allston, who paid \$660.00 for 330 acres (NCCDB 1842). William was the husband of "Eliza" (Elizabeth), one of the three Webster heirs from 1837. It is not known where the extra 50 acres were located. Allston and his wife, Elizabeth, purchased Jonathan Webster's interest in the 185 acres on the south side of the main road in 1847 for \$1.00 (NCCDB 1847a). Jonathan was Elizabeth's brother, and another of the Webster heirs from 1837. In that same year, the Allstons sold their interest in land on the north side of the main road, containing 135 acres, to Jonathan Webster for \$1.00 (NCCDB 1847b).

The 1845 tax list for William C. Allston included 200 acres with a one-story log dwelling, three out houses (outbuildings), and livestock valued at \$2,000.00 total (NCC Appoquinimink Hundred Tax Lists 1845). One main dwelling was shown on the Allston property west of the main road on an 1849 map (Figure C-3). The house was set back from the main road and was not near the Sandom Branch Site Complex. The farmhouse was still standing in the 1990s although abandoned, east of the SR1 project corridor, and was designated Cultural Resource Survey (CRS) No. 5938. A surface collection of a field near the house identified historical archaeological site 7NC-J-198 (Bedell and Busby 1997:14). Also notable on the 1849 map is the presence of a dwelling owned by “J Webster” on the northeast side of the main road, south of Sandom Branch. It is possible that these houses were the two log dwellings that Evan Webster Jr. owned in 1817 (Ackerman nd: 64). The “J. Webster” house may be an “old Log house” on 100 acres owned by William C. Allston in 1845 (NCC Appoquinimink Hundred Tax Lists 1845). Presumably, this is part of the 135 acres on the north side of the main road that Allston sold to Jonathan Webster in 1847 (NCCDB 1847b).

William Allston became indebted to John Allston in 1858 for \$1,200.00. William failed to pay the debt, and John received a judgment against William in the Superior Court of Delaware (Delaware Superior Court 1859). After John Allston’s death, his estate’s administrators were made parties plaintiffs. In 1875, William Allston mortgaged the 200-acre tract to the administrators of the late John Allston, Lydia C. Allston and William P. Norris, for \$600.00 plus interest (NCC Mortgage Book 1875). The payment was not made within a year, and the Superior Court ordered that William Allston’s property be sold to pay the debt. The 200-acre tract was sold at public auction in 1876 to another John Allston for \$1,160.00 (NCCDB 1876). It is unclear how the three Allston men were related to one another.

Perhaps William Allston’s debt in 1858 stemmed in part from the costs of building an additional house on his property. By 1868, he is shown as the owner of two houses on the west side of the main road: the house shown on the 1849 map, and a newer one, further north (Figure C-4). The second house was built closer to the main road than the first, and was situated near the new school house built in the 1860s on the adjoining ½-acre lot to the north. The ½-acre lot contained the archaeological sites 7NC- J-199 and 7NC-J-200 (Bupp et al. 2003). Perhaps the new house was intended to house the schoolmaster.

The house added by William Allston, sometime between 1849 and 1868, is the closest known dwelling built on the same land parcel as the Sandom Branch Site Complex. This house’s location has not been determined, but it appears to have been standing until the 1890s and gone by 1926 (Baist 1893; Army Air Corps 1926). Curiously, the tax list for 1873 to 1877 lists William C. Allston as owning 180 acres with only one main dwelling: 100 acres with a frame house and frame barn, 60 acres of swamp, and 20 acres of bush, worth \$3,400.00 total (NCC South Appoquinimink Hundred Tax Lists, 1873-1877). He also owned livestock valued at \$370.00.

John Allston owned both dwellings south of the main road on the 200 acres in 1881 (Figure C-5; Hopkins 1881). He and his wife, Flora, sold the entire parcel to Donald Beith late in 1881 for \$6,000.00 (NCCDB 1881). Both parties to the deed were residents of Blackbird Hundred.

Figure C-3. The Sandom Branch Site Complex in 1849 (Rea & Price 1849)

C - 15

Figure C-4. The Sandom Branch Site Complex in 1868 (Beers 1868)

C - 16

Figure C-5. The Sandom Branch Site Complex in 1881 (Hopkins 1881)

C - 17

The Beith family retained ownership of the 200-acre farm for almost 70 years. Donald Beith died in 1889, leaving the farm to his wife, Barbara. The widow, Barbara, was a housewife living on the 200 acres in 1914 (Farm Journal 1914:22). Her sons, Charles and John, were both farmers and boarded with their mother in 1914 (Farm Journal 1914:22). Barbara died intestate in 1916, and each of her three sons, Charles, James, and John, received equal shares. James Beith died in 1935, leaving his one-third interest to his wife, Eva T. (NCCWB 1935). John died intestate in 1936, and his brother, Charles, inherited his share. Eva T. Beith sold her one-third share to Lewis Schafer, Jr. in 1950 for \$5.00 (NCCDB 1950). Charles Beith bequeathed his two-thirds share to Schafer in his will dated 1948 (NCCWB 1948).

Lewis Schafer, Jr., died ca. 1994 (NCC Will Record 1994), and his heirs sold the land to the State of Delaware in 1999 (NCCDB 1999:324). The tract was designated Parcel 1501000047 and contained roughly 170 acres. The land was assessed at \$169,900.00, structures at \$0.00, and the homesite at \$500.00 (NCC Deeds 2002).

Historical Land Use

The land containing the Sandom Branch Site Complex was historically farmland. Residents of the parcel are known for certain time periods, although some of the owners did not appear to have resided on the land. The earliest owners, John and Martha Pennell, lived in Pennsylvania when they sold the land to another Pennsylvanian in 1766 to secure a debt. The new owner, John Mifflin, was a merchant in Philadelphia, and probably held the land for future profit, or may have rented the property to be farmed or settled. The owner from 1791 to 1794, Jesse Nash, was a resident of Appoquinimink Hundred when he sold the land to Evan T. Webster (Sr.), so it's possible he lived on the tract. It does seem clear that the subsequent owner's son-in-law and daughter, John and Elizabeth Brockson, lived on the property by 1805, when Elizabeth's father, Evan T. Webster (Sr.) wrote his will. The land contained at least one log dwelling by 1817 on 110 improved acres with 90 acres of woods and swamps. This dwelling may have been the home of the Brocksons.

By 1845, the property was owned by William C. Allston and his wife, Elizabeth ("Eliza"). Elizabeth was the granddaughter of Evan T. Webster Sr., and the daughter of his son, Evan Webster (Jr.). At that time, Allston owned two land tracts, one of which contained a one-story log dwelling and three outbuildings on 200 acres. This tract appears to contain the Sandom Branch Site Complex, on the west side of the main road (now State Route 13). Allston also owned 100 acres with an old log house in 1845. He and Elizabeth divided their property in 1847, with Elizabeth's brother, Jonathan Webster, receiving 135 acres on the north (east) side of the main road. Jonathan relinquished his share in the Allston property on the south (west) side of the main road, including the area containing the Sandom Branch Site Complex. By 1849, the William Allston and Jonathan Webster tracts each contained a dwelling, which were probably the log dwellings from the 1845 tax lists. The William Allston home in 1849 was probably the main dwelling for the farm and was located well to the southeast of the Sandom Branch Site Complex area, set back from the main road. This home was still standing but had been abandoned by 1992.

Another dwelling, east or southeast of the project area, was added by William C. Allston between 1849 and 1868, and stood until the 1890s or later. This second dwelling was

adjacent to a new schoolhouse built ca. 1860 on a ½-acre parcel neighboring the Allston land to the north. The ½-acre parcel was triangular and bounded on the north by Sandom Branch and on the east by the main road. The Sandom Branch Site Complex is south of this triangular neighboring parcel and west of the location of the former second dwelling.

William Allston lost the property due to a debt he owed to the late John Allston. Another John Allston bought the land at public auction in 1876 and was residing in Blackbird Hundred when he sold the land in 1881, so he may have been living on the tract. The new owners, the Beith family, held onto the farm for almost 70 years. The property still contained both dwellings in 1891. The widow of Donald Beith was a housewife living on the property in 1914, and two of her sons were farmers boarding with her. This indicates that all three were residing in the same house, since the sons were boarders and not tenants. They were probably living in the house near the southeast corner of the parcel, not the house closer to the Sandom Branch Site Complex. By 1926, this is the only main dwelling left on the property.

In 1926, the Sandom Branch Site Complex area was in a wooded area (Figure C-6). Also by 1926, the former Allston house near the Sandom Branch Site Complex was gone. The closest house standing in 1926 was on the ½-acre, triangular parcel north of the Beith property, south of Sandom Branch, and was probably the 20th-century dwelling still standing in the 1990s on this neighboring tract. A dirt road is visible on the 1926 photograph and seems to begin in the clearing on the northeast side of the woods containing the site complex. The woods on the west and south edge of this clearing form a right angle and the dirt road seems to originate in the southwest corner of the clearing. It is likely that the former second Allston house once stood near the northwest corner of this clearing, closer to the former, curving alignment of the main road (now State Route 13). If so, then this road may have begun at the edge of the backyard for the house. The dirt road headed southeast into another clearing in 1926, then curved back to the southwest. At this point, the curved road met a second dirt road in a T-intersection. The second dirt road was fairly straight and oriented northwest/southeast, perhaps forming the north edge of a former pasture. From the T-intersection, the road headed southeast and ended abruptly in the same clearing. The road also headed northwest from the T-intersection, heading into the woods to the west, and then becoming less distinct. This latter road seems to correspond to the road traces observed between Sites 7NC-J-227 and 7NC-J-228.

No structures are shown at the Sandom Branch Site Complex in 1931 (Figure C-7; USGS 1931). The dwelling depicted south of Sandom Branch on the southwest side of the main road is the house on the ½-acre parcel, as seen in the 1926 aerial. The woods near the

Figure C-6. Aerial Photograph of the Sandom Branch Site Complex in 1926
(Army Air Corps 1926)

C - 20

Figure C-7. The Sandom Branch Site Complex in 1931 (USGS 1931)

C - 21

Sandom Branch Site Complex seems to have grown denser by 1937 (Figure C-8). The dirt roads seen on the 1926 aerial seem to be less distinct by 1937, suggesting they were being used less frequently. The dirt road through the woods near the site complex was probably an internal farm road that may have led to the gully between these two sites. Gullies in woods are common locations for trash disposal on rural land. By 1970, the northern of the two dirt roads was still evident, but had been extended further to the southeast. The curving road then turned to the southwest and headed straight, through a new pathway cut through woods and over a branch of Sandom Branch. The former T-intersection and the road heading from the T into the site complex woods were not visible by 1970, suggesting it was no longer in regular use (Matthews and Lavoie 1970: Map 53).

The owner after 1950, Lewis Schafer, Jr., probably farmed the land but may have lived in a historical farmstead across the main road from the project area parcel, on Eagles Nest Landing Road. Perhaps he rented out the former Beith house on the project area parcel, although the building had been abandoned by 1992. Schafer owned the farmstead on Eagles Nest Landing Road in 1992 and died ca. 1994. Schafer's heirs sold the land including the Sandom Branch Site Complex to the State of Delaware in 1999. The parcel currently has roughly 170 acres valued at \$169,900.00 with no buildings of value.

Approximately 1/3 of a mile southeast of the site, the road ends at an abandoned two-story dwelling located in a very thick copse 800 feet west of State Route 13. Although the structure appears to have been much altered at different times during its occupation (e.g., wing add-ons, re-sided, etc.), architectural evidence indicated that the original structure might date to the mid-1800s. The foundation first appears to be concrete, but is actually parged stone, a popular trend in the 19th century. At least one of the two chimneys is constructed of hand-molded brick, which also was subsequently parged. Finally, resting atop the stone foundation and covered with wood siding, are square, hand-hewn sill beams, measuring at least 10 inches across.

The structure's location corresponds to that identified on the 1849 Rea and Price map as belonging to a "W.C. Allson", and continuing to appear on later maps (i.e., Beers 1868; Baist 1893) as "W.C. Allston". The artifacts recovered from 7NC-J-227/228 are believed to have been associated with, and dumped by, the Allston structure occupants.

Figure C-8. Aerial Photograph of the Sandom Branch Site Complex in 1937 (DeIDOT 1937)

Archaeological Investigations

The sites that comprise the Sandom Branch Site Complex, 7NC-J-227 and 7NC-J-228, were first identified and recorded in 1997 by the Cultural Resource Group of Louis Berger and Associates, Inc. (LBA). Two shovel test pits (STPs) at 7NC-J-227 and five STPs at 7NC-J-228 contained historical artifacts. Field investigations at the Sandom Branch Site Complex were conducted in two phases: Phase II site evaluation and Phase III data recovery that focused on the NRHP-eligible prehistoric component. Chapter 6.0 discusses the analysis of the prehistoric component of Site 7NC-J-228 in depth, and Chapter 7.0 does the same for the prehistoric component of Site 7NC-J-227. During investigation of the prehistoric occupations, historical artifacts were recovered from 57 STPs (of 211) and 199 test units (of 472). This section details the historical component of the Sandom Branch Site Complex for both the Phase II testing and the Phase III data recovery of the prehistoric components.

PHASE II TESTING

Shovel Testing at Site 7NC-J-228

In total, 98 STPs were excavated during Phase II testing on a 5-meter interval grid across the terrace on which Site 7NC-J-228 was identified. Of those, 53 contained prehistoric artifacts (n=171) and 20 contained historical artifacts (n=32). Cluster analyses of shovel test data were conducted to produce a preliminary map of artifact distribution across the site. Based on these analyses, prehistoric artifacts appeared to be concentrated in the northern portion of the site. Site boundaries were primarily determined topographically, using the tributary to the west, a steep-to-gradual slope toward Sandom Branch the north, and wetlands to the south. A series of negative STPs documented by LBA delineated the site's eastern extent. The boundaries thus drawn defined a site that was irregular in shape, measuring 70 m north-to-south and 55 m east-to-west, at its broadest points, with a total area calculated at approximately 2,600 m².

Test Units and Stratigraphy at Site 7NC-J-228

Following analysis of shovel test data, twenty-nine 1-m² test units were excavated to evaluate stratigraphic integrity, artifact concentrations, and to locate subsurface cultural features (Figure C-9). Test units were distributed across the site at 5-to-10-m intervals with exception of four contiguous units (N230/E445-448) excavated to investigate a possible basin feature, Feature 3, and eight contiguous units (N234-235/E449-451 and N233/E450-451) excavated to investigate a thermally altered stone cluster, Feature 1. Prehistoric artifacts were recovered from 27 test units (n=1,212). Historical artifacts were recovered from 18 test units (n=46).

The excavated test unit soil profiles revealed plowed and unplowed surfaces within 7NC-J-228. Relatively undisturbed soil profiles were recorded within the extreme northern portion of the site, north of the N230 gridline. Soil profiles in this area consisted of a thin organic topsoil; a loamy sediment disturbed by biological activity; and a leached and weathered soil; all underlain by sand and gravels with occasional cobble-sized clasts.

Stratigraphy in the plowed portion of the site consisted of a loamy sand plow zone, an undisturbed leached and weathered soil, and a sandy clay loam subsoil with gravels at depths of 40-50 cm. The upper third of the plow zone (Stratum A) was redeveloped topsoil with a high organic content resulting in a dark soil color. Examination of aerial photos since 1927 suggested

that the site area had been wooded for the majority of the 20th century, thus allowing for topsoil redevelopment. All of the historical artifacts recovered in site evaluation (Phase II) test units were from the loamy plow zone layer, Stratum A.

The eastern part of the site extended upslope. Erosion or historical modification had produced a truncated profile of plowed soils over older weathered sediments.

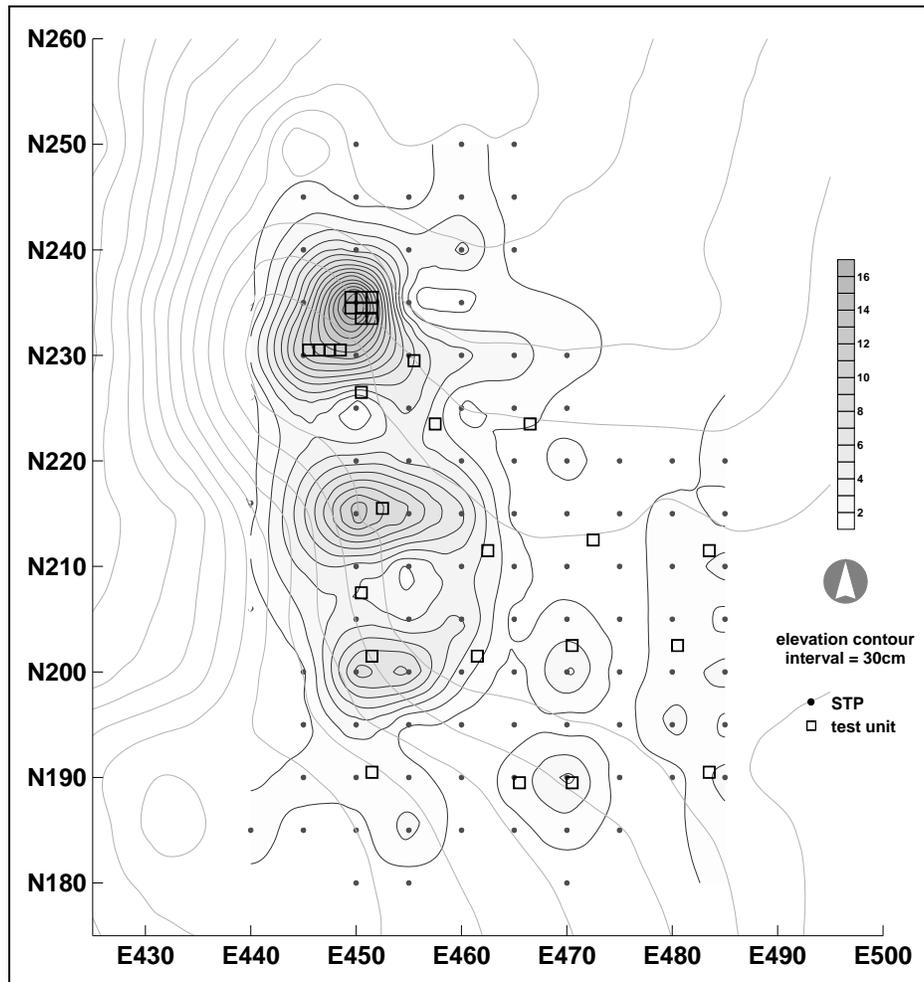


Figure C-9. Location of Phase II Shovel Tests and Test Units, 7NC-J-228

Historical Features at Site 7NC-J-228

No historical features were identified during the Phase II testing at Site 7NC-J-228.

Artifacts at Site 7NC-J-228

The 78 historical artifacts recovered during site evaluation (Phase II) testing consisted primarily of brick fragments (Table C-. Other architectural material consisted of one cut nail and one mortar fragment. Eight sherds of coarse earthenware were recovered, as well as several sherds of pearlware, creamware, whiteware, and stoneware. Ten miscellaneous artifacts completed the historical assemblage. In general, historical artifact distribution was low density and the

materials were randomly scattered across the landform. All of the historical artifacts were recovered from the plow zone.

Table C-2. Historical Artifact Frequency Totals from Phase II Testing, 7NC-J-228

Group	Material	Count
domestic	coarse earthenware (redware)	8
	pearlware	7
	creamware	2
	whiteware	7
	stoneware	2
architectural	brick fragments	40
	nail, cut	1
	mortar	1
miscellaneous	clinker, coal, misc. metal	10
Total		78

NRHP Recommendations, Site 7NC-J-228

Following the completion of site evaluation (Phase II) testing and data analysis, recommendations were made with regard to the eligibility of the site for inclusion in the NRHP.

The historical component consisted of 78 artifacts, contained entirely within the plow zone. Analysis of the distribution of these artifacts did not identify concentrations or patterns that were meaningful in terms of site structure. The artifacts included mostly early-to-late-19th century ceramics and other domestic artifacts. No structural remains or other historical features were identified during site evaluation (Phase II) investigations.

The historical component at Site 7NC-J-228 was recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP. The component was not associated with specific events, and was not behaviorally or culturally indicative of broad patterns of history in Delaware (Criterion A), nor was it associated with locally or regionally prominent individuals (Criterion B). No structural remains were encountered (Criterion C). The limitations of the historical component at the site suggested low potential for contributing substantive information to an understanding of the historical development of Delaware (Criterion D). No further archaeological investigation was recommended for the historical component. Concurrence from DESHPO was granted in September 27, 1999 (Appendix A).

The prehistoric artifacts recovered during site evaluation (Phase II) investigations suggested that lithic reduction, lithic tool making, and fire-related activities of an undetermined nature were conducted at 7NC-J-228, and that storage features may have been present. The presence of unplowed deposits and intact features suggested that additional features could be present to offer chronological and subsistence data important to answering questions about Delaware prehistory.

Based on the results of the site evaluation (Phase II), Parsons concluded that the prehistoric component of 7NC-J-228 retained sufficient integrity and information potential to meet eligibility criterion D for listing in the NRHP. The site had the potential to address research topics concerning the chronology of periods ranging from the Late Archaic to the Early

Woodland, as well as settlement patterns, lithic technology, and paleoenvironmental conditions during the same time span (see Section 4.0, Research Design, for details of the research topics). The site further satisfied the contributing aspect of uniqueness, since few small upland campsites of this nature, particularly from earlier Woodland subperiods, have been investigated, either as part of the Smyrna-to-Pine Tree Corners segment of the SR1 corridor, or during other archaeological work in the state. Site 7NC-J-228 was thus recommended eligible for nomination to the NRHP. It was further recommended that, in accordance with the MOA of 1987, data recovery (Phase III) be undertaken to mitigate the adverse effects to the site resulting from construction of the Smyrna-to-Pine Tree Corners segment of SR1. It was anticipated that data recovery would contribute to the prehistoric research priorities established for Delaware. Specifically, data recovery (Phase III) investigations were expected to provide valuable data for inter-site comparison regarding site occupation chronology, intra-site spatial patterning, subsistence, lithic tool technology, and lithic raw material procurement. The DESHPO concurred with these recommendations in a letter dated September 27, 1999 (Appendix A).

Shovel Testing at Site 7NC-J-227

In total, 103 STPs were excavated during Phase II testing at Site 7NC-J-227, with 62 containing prehistoric artifacts (n=165), and 25 containing historical artifacts (n=65). Shovel test data were plotted to provide a preliminary analysis of artifact distribution across the site. The prehistoric artifacts appeared to be evenly distributed across the landform, with slightly higher concentrations in the southern portion of the site. Site boundaries were primarily determined topographically, using the tributary to Sandom Branch to the south and west, and wetlands to the north. A series of negative STPs following the landform upslope to the east delineated the boundary in that direction. The site measured 50 m north-to-south and 70 m east-to-west, at its broadest points; it comprised an area of just under 2,800 m².

The historical component was concentrated in the plow zone and was horizontally distributed in a 10-to-30-m wide band running northwest to southeast across the landform.

Test Units and Stratigraphy at Site 7NC-J-227

Based on shovel test data, twenty-six 1-m² test units were excavated to evaluate stratigraphic integrity, artifact concentrations, and to locate subsurface cultural features (Figure C-10). Test units were distributed across the site at 5-to-10 m intervals, with exception of three contiguous units (N88/E510-511, and N89/E510) excavated to investigate a relatively high concentration of prehistoric artifacts at the eastern edge of the site. While artifact frequencies were high in these three units, the stratigraphy indicated that the sediments consisted of heavily gleyed alluvial deposits and that the artifacts contained in them were in a secondary context. Prehistoric artifacts were recovered from each test unit (n=566). Sixteen test units contained historical artifacts (n=286).

The excavated test unit soil profiles revealed plowed and unplowed surfaces within 7NC-J-227. Relatively undisturbed soil profiles were recorded in the southwestern and western portions of the site bordering the tributary to Sandom Branch. Soil profiles in this area consisted of a thin organic topsoil, loamy bioturbated sediment, and a leached and weathered soil. The basal deposit was sand and gravels with infrequent cobble-sized stones.

Stratigraphy within the plowed portion of the site consisted of a loamy sand plow zone, a leached and weathered soil, and gravelly, clay loam subsoil. The upper third of the plow zone consisted of redeveloped topsoil with a high organic content, recognized by its dark coloration. Examination of aerial photos since 1927 suggested that the site area had been wooded for the majority of the 20th century, thus allowing for topsoil redevelopment. Ninety-eight percent of the historical artifacts recovered in Phase II test units were from the plow zone, and over one-half of those were from the lower two-thirds of the stratum.

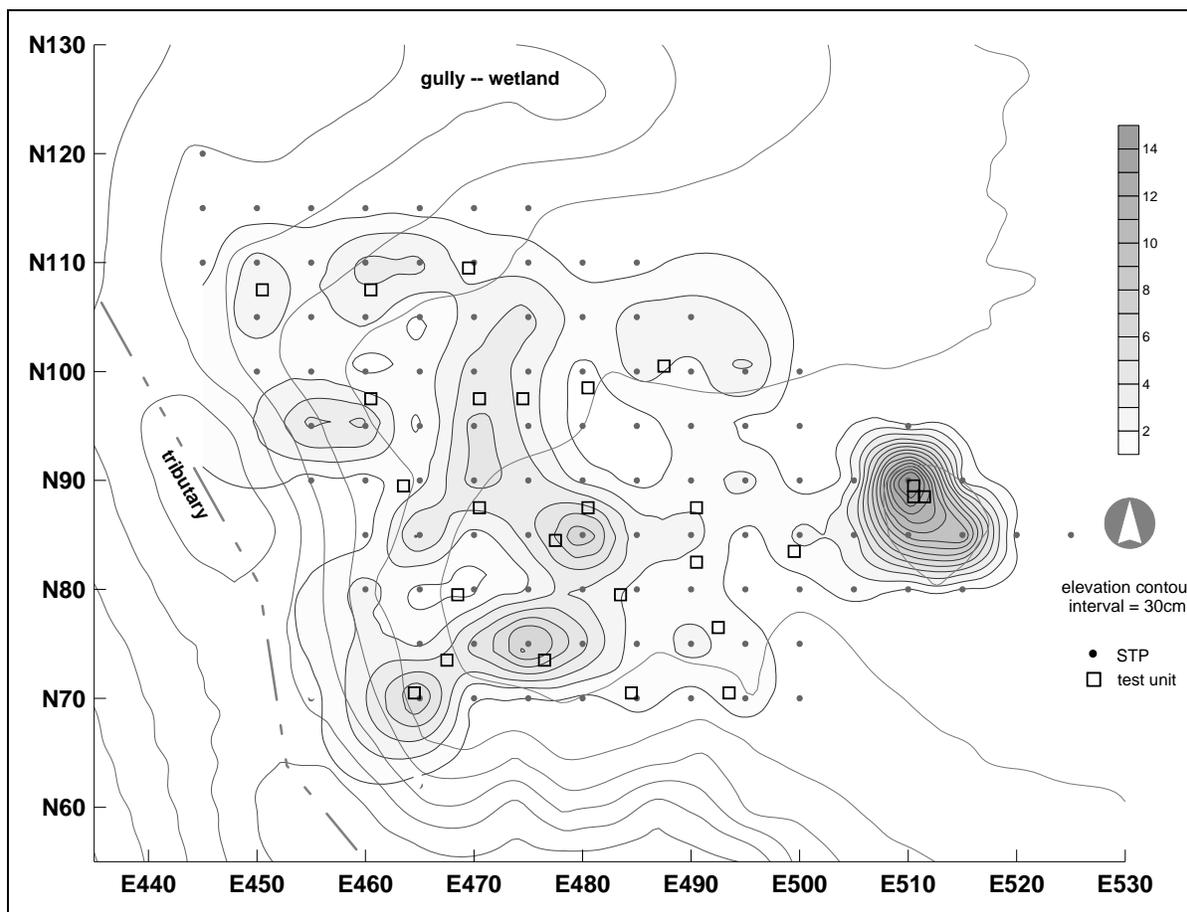


Figure C-10. Location of Phase II Shovel Tests and Test Units, 7NC-J-227

Historical Features at Site 7NC-J-227

A single road trace was the only historical feature identified at the Sandom Branch Site Complex. The road is visible on an aerial photograph from 1926 (Army Air Corps 1926). The road traverses the site trending northwest/southeast. A light debris scatter was identified along the southwestern side of the former road. Old growth hardwoods were also noted along the southwest side of the road trace. Barbed wire was observed attached to the trees on the south edge of the road trace at the western portion of 7NC-J-227. The aerial, however, shows growth on all sides of the road in the location of 7NC-J-227. Field investigations estimated that the road trace was approximately 10 feet wide. At the time of the investigations, an extant house site 7NC-J-198, the Allston property, was located to the southwest. The road trace may represent a tractor/farm path from the area of the house and field to the edge of the plowed fields.

Artifacts at Site 7NC-J-227

Historical artifacts recovered during Phase II excavations consisted primarily of ceramic vessel fragments (Table C-3). Sixty-five percent of the ceramics consisted of wares that date prior to 1830, including pearlware, creamware, and Jackfield. In comparison, few architectural items, such as brick, nails, or window glass, were recovered. The vast majority of the historical artifacts were recovered from the plow zone.

Table C-3. Historical Artifact Frequency Totals from Phase II Testing, 7NC-J-227

Group	Material	Count
domestic	coarse earthenware (redware)	64
	pearlware	141
	creamware	30
	Jackfield	2
	imitation Jackfield	4
	whiteware	22
	refined earthenware (untyped)	6
	stoneware	1
	porcelain	2
	vessel glass	29
	architectural	brick fragments
nail, cut		1
nail, cut/wrought		6
miscellaneous	leather, misc. metal	7
Total		349

NRHP Recommendations, Site 7NC-J-227

Recommendations were made with regard to the eligibility of Site 7NC-J-227 for inclusion in the NRHP, following the completion of site evaluation (Phase II).

The historical component consisted of 349 artifacts, contained entirely within the plow zone. The majority clustered along a road trace that traversed the site area from northwest to southeast. The artifacts included mostly early-to-late-19th-century ceramics and other domestic artifacts. No structural remains or other historical features were identified during Phase II investigations.

The historical component at 7NC-J-227 was considered not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A, B, C, or D. The component was not associated with specific events, and was not behaviorally or culturally indicative of broad patterns of history in Delaware (Criterion A), nor was it associated with locally or regionally prominent individuals (Criterion B). No structural remains were encountered (Criterion C). The limitations of the historical component at the site suggested low potential for contributing substantive information to an understanding of the historical development of Delaware (Criterion D). No further archaeological investigation was recommended. Concurrence from DESHPO was granted in September 27, 1999 (Appendix A).

Although no features or structural evidence was found on-site, an abandoned and derelict mid-nineteenth century farmstead (“Allston” house, 7NC-J-198) was situated south east of 7NC-J-227. This site was recorded during Phase I investigations of the SR1 corridor and is summarized

by Bedell and Busby (1997). A road led from the farmstead into 7NC-J-227 meshing with the east to west trending road trace identified within the site boundaries. Artifacts were likely associated with that farm, and thus are believed to be secondary deposits at 7NC-J-227.

The prehistoric artifacts recovered during Phase II investigations suggested that lithic reduction, tool making, and fire-related activities took place at 7NC-J-227. The presence of unplowed deposits and intact features suggested that additional features could be present to offer chronological and subsistence data important to answering questions pertinent to the understanding of Delaware prehistory.

Based on the results of the Phase II evaluation, Parsons concluded that the prehistoric component of 7NC-J-227 retained sufficient integrity and information potential to meet eligibility Criterion D for listing in the NRHP. The site had the potential to address research topics concerning the chronology of sub-periods ranging from the Late Archaic through the Late Woodland, as well as settlement/subsistence patterns, lithic and ceramic technology, and paleoenvironmental conditions during the same span. The site further satisfied the contributing aspect of uniqueness, since few small upland campsites of this nature, and in particular from the later Woodland sub-periods, have been investigated, either as part of the Smyrna-to-Pine Tree Corners segment of the SR1 corridor, or during other archaeological work in the state. Site 7NC-J-227 was thus recommended eligible for nomination to the NRHP. It was further recommended that, in accordance with the MOA of 1987, Phase III data recovery be undertaken to mitigate the adverse effects to the site resulting from construction of the Smyrna-to-Pine Tree Corners segment of SR1. It was anticipated that data recovery would contribute to the prehistoric research priorities established for Delaware. Specifically, Phase III investigations were expected to provide valuable data for inter-site comparison regarding site occupation chronology, intra-site spatial patterning, subsistence, ceramic technology, and lithic tool technology and raw material procurement. The DESHPO concurred with these recommendations in a letter dated September 27, 1999 (Appendix A).

DATA RECOVERY (PHASE III)

Site 7NC-J-228

Data recovery (Phase III) at 7NC-J-228 involved block excavations in six areas across the site (Figure C-11). The excavations included a small square of 9 units, Block D; several cross-shaped trenches of contiguous or semi-contiguous (alternately excavated) units, Blocks B, C, L, and M; and a large, rectangular block, Block A.

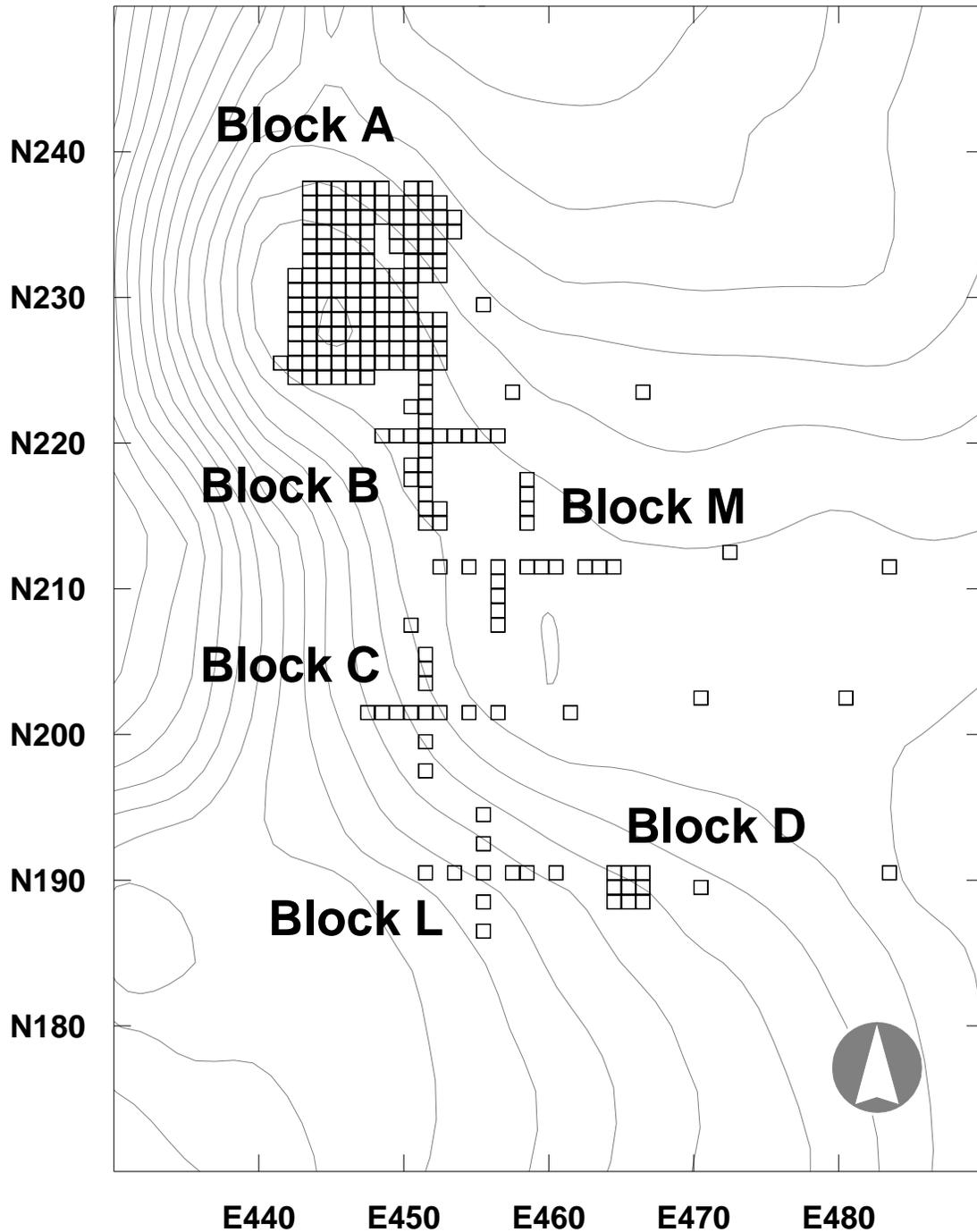


Figure C-11. Locations of Block Excavations, 7NC-J-228

Site 7NC-J-227

Data recovery (Phase III) at 7NC-J-227 involved block excavations at six areas across the site (Figure C-12). The excavations included a small square of 9 units, Block E; several cross-shaped trenches of contiguous or semi-contiguous (alternately excavated) units, Blocks F, J, and K; and two larger blocks, Block GHI and Block N. Block GHI originally was placed as a cross-

shaped or cruciform trench (H) flanked by two 9-unit blocks (G and I). These three blocks were later expanded and joined to provide extensive horizontal exposure.

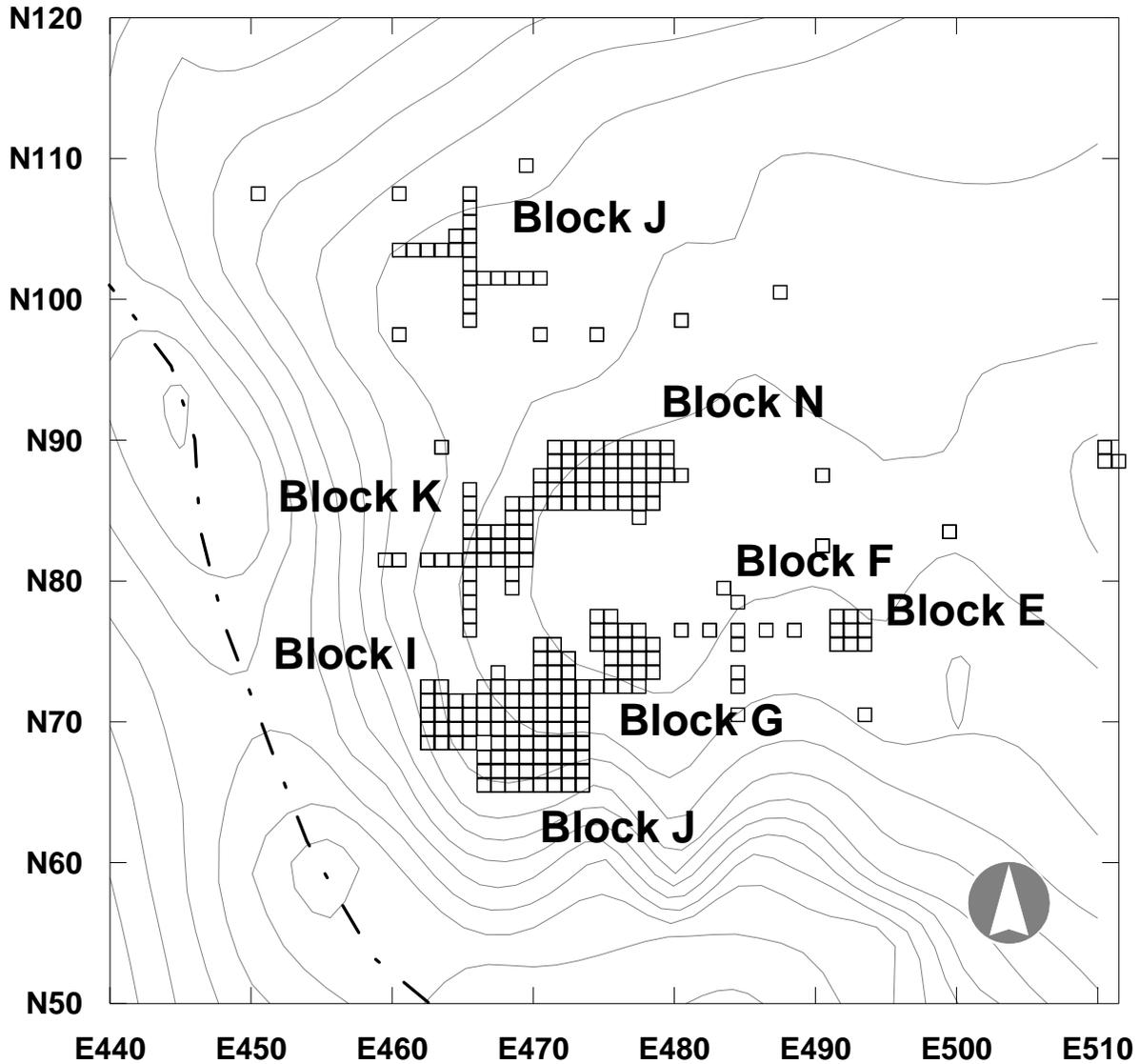


Figure C-12. Locations of Block Excavations, 7NC-J-227

Historical Artifact Assemblage, Sandom Branch Site Complex

Over 2,300 historical artifacts were recovered during these data recovery investigations at the Sandom Branch Site Complex (Table C-4). Over one-half of the artifacts recovered (53 percent) were architectural materials consisting of brick, glass, hardware (i.e., nails and screws), and mortar. Thirty-six percent of the assemblage was domestic debris including glass and ceramic food containers, food storage or food serving items. The rest of the assemblage represented artifacts associated with specific activities such as agriculture (barbed wire), arms and ammunition (shotgun shells); clothing (such as a shank button); floral (wood fragments) and faunal remains (mammal and oyster shell fragments); fuel (coal and clinker pieces); personal items such as a thimble, doll leg fragment, and tobacco pipe fragments; and unidentified materials of cupreous and ferrous alloy.

Table C-4. Artifact Assemblage from the Sandom Branch Site Complex (7NC-J-227/228)

Artifact Group	7NC-J-227			7NC-J-228		
	Count	Frequency by Group	Overall Frequency	Count	Frequency by Group	Overall Frequency
Activity	1		<1%	1		<1%
Ammunition	2		<1%	3		<1%
Architectural	243		13%	226		53%
Brick	112	46%		202	89%	
Glass	78	33%		1	<1%	
Mortar	--	--		1	<1%	
Hardware	53	22%		22	10%	
Clothing	--	--		1		<1%
Cutlery	1		<1%			
Domestic	1,647		85%	153		36%
Bottle	78	4.7		2	1%	
Food Container/Storage	1,133	69%		121	79%	
Food Preparation	388	24%		22	14%	
Food Storage	4	<1%		2	1%	
L/H	10	<1%		1	<1%	
Vessel	25	2%		5	3%	
Other	8	<1%		--	--	
Faunal	17		<1%	12		3%
Mammal	2	12%		5	42%	
Oyster	13	76%		5	42%	
Other	2	12%		2	17%	
Floral	2		<1%	8		2%
Fencing Material	1		<1%			
Fuel	--		--	10		2%
Personal	11		<1%	4		<1%
Miscellaneous	12		<1%	6		1
TOTAL	1,938		100%	424		100%

Temporally diagnostic artifacts identified from the Sandom Branch Site Complex included nails, barbed wire, vessel glass, ceramics, and ammunition (Table C-5). Of the 44 nails that were identifiable as to method of production, 10 (23 percent) were hand wrought (pre-1840); 34 (77 percent) were machine cut (1795-1880); and no wire nails (1880-present) were recovered (Edwards and Wells 1993). Different types of temporally distinct glass production methods or styles were observed in the glass assemblage including blown-in-mold with applied lip (ca.1840-1920) and automatic bottle machine glass (1904-present). Pre-1830s manufactured ceramic artifacts included Jackfield, plain and annular creamware, and pearlware in decoration styles including shell-edged, hand painted, transfer printed, and annular. Other sherds that dated to the early- or mid-19th century included coarse redwares and American gray salt-glazed stoneware. Some ceramic sherds were whiteware (post-1820) (Noel Hume 1969; Majewski and O'Brien 1987). Ammunition in the form of shotgun shell casings dated from 1887-present.

Food and liquid containers included glass bottle fragments, beer and wine bottle fragments. Other food containers or storage items included creamware, pearlware, and whiteware holloware and flatware. Tableware or serving items consisted of whiteware pitcher sherds, bowl and saucer fragments, pearlware teapot fragments, glass tableware, and pearlware and creamware plate sherds.

Artifact Distribution Analyses

In order to define the historical component of the Sandom Branch Complex (7NC-J-277 and 7NC-J-228), the location of various types of artifacts were plotted by functional and temporal categories. Historical ceramics provided the best historical temporal indicator; and architectural elements were plotted in an effort to determine the likelihood of historical structures in the study area. The placement of artifacts relative to natural topographic features and a road trace also was analyzed in order to understand the natural and human processes involved with site development.

Several historical artifact distribution maps were generated for the Sandom Branch Site Complex in order to establish a 'baseline' against which individual artifact type distributions could be measured. It is important to note that both shovel test data and test unit results were combined to generate the distributions. The maximum single occurrence of historical material from an STP was 12. Compared to the quantities recovered from test units, the addition of shovel test data does not significantly alter the distribution of historical artifacts. Similarly, historical artifacts were combined regardless of vertical location. With few exceptions, historical artifacts were recovered from the upper A or Ap horizons. Those exceptions, recovered from the B layer, likely represent artifact percolation through sandy soils, plow intrusion, an indeterminable AP2 horizon, or a transitional zone as no subsurface features were identified.

Table C-5. Temporally Diagnostic Artifacts by Type for the Sandom Branch Site Complex (7NC-J-227/7NC-J-228)

Area	Artifact	Type	Manufacturer/Place	Manufacturing Dates	Terminus Post Quem	Reference
227	Nail	Wrought	England, Netherlands, France, North America (U.S., Canada, French Louisiana, Spanish Florida)	ca.1620-1840	1620	Noel Hume 1969:253; Edwards and Wells 1993:6-16
227	Nail	Cut	England, France, U.S.	ca. 1795-1880	1795	Edwards and Wells 1993
227	Barbed Wire	Two strand four prong Ross' Four point		1879- present	1879	Clifton 1970:152
227	Glass	Blown in Mold, Applied Lip		Pre-1920s		Jones and Sullivan 1985
227	Glass	Automatic bottle machine		1904-present	1904	Lorrain 1968
227	Glass	Amber Beer Bottle	Budweiser			
227	Ceramic	Whiteware, plain	England	1820-present	1820	Noel Hume 1969:130-131
227	Ceramic	Whiteware, annular	England	1830-1900	1830	Price 1979:18; Noel Hume 1969:131
227	Ceramic	Whiteware, transfer printed	England	1830-1900	1830	Price 1979:19; Noel Hume 1969
227	Ceramic	Whiteware, hand painted	England	1820-1900	1820	Noel Hume 1969
227	Ceramic	Pearlware, plain	England	1775-1830	1775	Price 1979:10; Noel Hume 1969: 128-129; Seidel 1990:93
227	Ceramic	Pearlware, hand painted	England, U.S., and Europe	1795-1815	1795	South 1977
227	Ceramic	Pearlware, blue shell-edged	England	1780-1830	1780	Price 1979:10-11; Noel Hume 1969: 126-131
227	Ceramic	Pearlware, transfer printed	England	1795-1830	1795	Miller 1980; South 1977
227	Ceramic	Pearlware, annular	England	1795-1830	1795	Noel Hume 1969
227	Ceramic	Creamware, plain	England	1762-1820	1762	Noel Hume 1969
227	Ceramic	Creamware, annular	England	1780-1815	1780	South 1977
227	Ceramic	Jackfield	England	1745-1790	1745	Noel Hume 1969:123

Table C-5. Temporally Diagnostic Artifacts by Type for the Sandom Branch Site Complex (7NC-J-227/7NC-J-228)

Area	Artifact	Type	Manufacturer/Place	Manufacturing Dates	Terminus Post Quem	Reference
227	Ceramic	Stoneware, American - Albany Slip	U.S.	1850-1900	1850	Noel Hume 1969:101
227	Ceramic	Yellowware	England, U.S.	1828-1930s	1828	Ketchum 1987
227	Ammunition	Shotgun shell	U.M.C.Co. New Club, Union Metallic Cartridge Company, Bridgeport, Connecticut	1887-1911	1887	White and Munhall 1963:148
228	Nail	Wrought	England, Netherlands, France, North America (U.S., Canada, French Louisiana, Spanish Florida)	ca.1620-1840	1620	Noel Hume 1969:253; Edwards and Wells 1993:6-16
228	Nail	Cut	England, France, U.S.	ca. 1795-1880	1795	Edwards and Wells 1993
228	Ceramic	Whiteware, plain	England	1820-present	1820	Noel Hume 1969:130-131
228	Ceramic	Whiteware, annular	England	1830-1900	1830	Price 1979:18; Noel Hume 1969:131
228	Ceramic	Whiteware, hand painted	England	1820-1900	1820	Noel Hume 1969
228	Ceramic	Creamware, plain	England	1762-1820	1762	Noel Hume 1969
228	Ceramic	Pearlware, plain	England	1775-1830	1775	Price 1979:10; Noel Hume 1969:128-129; Seidel 1990:93
228	Ceramic	Pearlware, hand painted	England, USA, and Europe	1795-1815	1795	South 1977
228	Ceramic	Pearlware, blue shell-edged	England	1780-1830	1780	Price 1979:10-11; Noel Hume 1969:126-131
228	Ceramic	Pearlware, annular	England	1795-1830	1795	Noel Hume 1969
228	Ceramic	Jackfield	England	1745-1790	1745	Noel Hume 1969:123
228	Ammunition	Shotgun shell	Winchester Repeater No. 12, Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Connecticut	1887-1981	1887	White and Munhall 1963; Winchester Rifle History 2003
228	Ammunition	Shotgun shell	Western Field No. 12, Western Cartridge Co., E Alton, Illinois	1898-present	1898	White and Munhall 1963:153

Four types of refined earthenwares were recovered from both 7NC-J-227 and 7NC-J-228: creamware, pearlware, whiteware, and Jackfield or Jackfield-like. Because of association with the later part of the 18th century (Noel Hume 1969:123), the Jackfield sherds were grouped with creamwares for the purposes of the spatial analyses; the other types were assessed individually. The purpose of plotting the various ceramic types was to determine any temporal groupings suggestive of activities attributable to one or various site occupations. All ceramics were mapped in order to identify any cross-temporal activity areas. Architectural artifacts (brick, mortar, nails, and window glass) were plotted in order to locate any possible historical structures. Nails were plotted to see if clustering occurred relative to the fenceline and associated road trace, or elsewhere indicating a possible structure.

7NC-J-227

Excavations at 7NC-J-227 yielded a total of 1,919 historical artifacts, excluding materials of indeterminate period such as bone and shell (n=19) (Table C-4). Collectively, historical artifacts clustered in three distinct portions of the site. From east to west, the first concentration (Locus A) occurred on the geographical highpoint of the landform immediately south of the road trace (Figure C-13), the second concentration (Locus B) was also along the southern edge of the road trace at the western extent of the high ground. The final concentration (Locus C) was north of the road trace, downslope and northwest of the other loci.

The distribution of historical artifacts suggests some degree of horizontal integrity (Figure C-14). First, the fact that historical artifacts cluster in distinct locations indicates that natural and mechanical forces did not extensively redistribute cultural materials. This conclusion is reinforced by rapid declines in historical materials within continuous excavation blocks rather than widespread diffusion. Similarly, the artifact trend on the top of the promontory was not observed downslope. Colluvial transport, often the result of defoliation, plowing, and associated erosion did not appear to have significantly affected the historical component of the site.

The earliest historical influence on the site occurred in the late-18th century as determined by the presence of creamwares and Jackfield historical ceramic types (Table C-6). These wares clustered in Locus A (Figure C-15). Pearlware comprises almost 88 percent of all historical ceramics and over half the entire collection of all historical artifacts recovered from 7NC-J-227. As a dominant material type, the distribution of pearlware was similar to that of all historical material (Figures C-14 and C-16) and occurred in distinct concentrations in Loci A, B, and C. Whiteware, temporally the latest of the ceramics recovered, occurred only in Locus C, north of the road trace (Figure C-17). Collectively, the distribution of historical ceramics suggests a trend of activity progressing north and west with time and occurring between approximately 1780 and 1825 based on the types of ceramics encountered (Noel Hume 1969; South 1977; Price 1979).

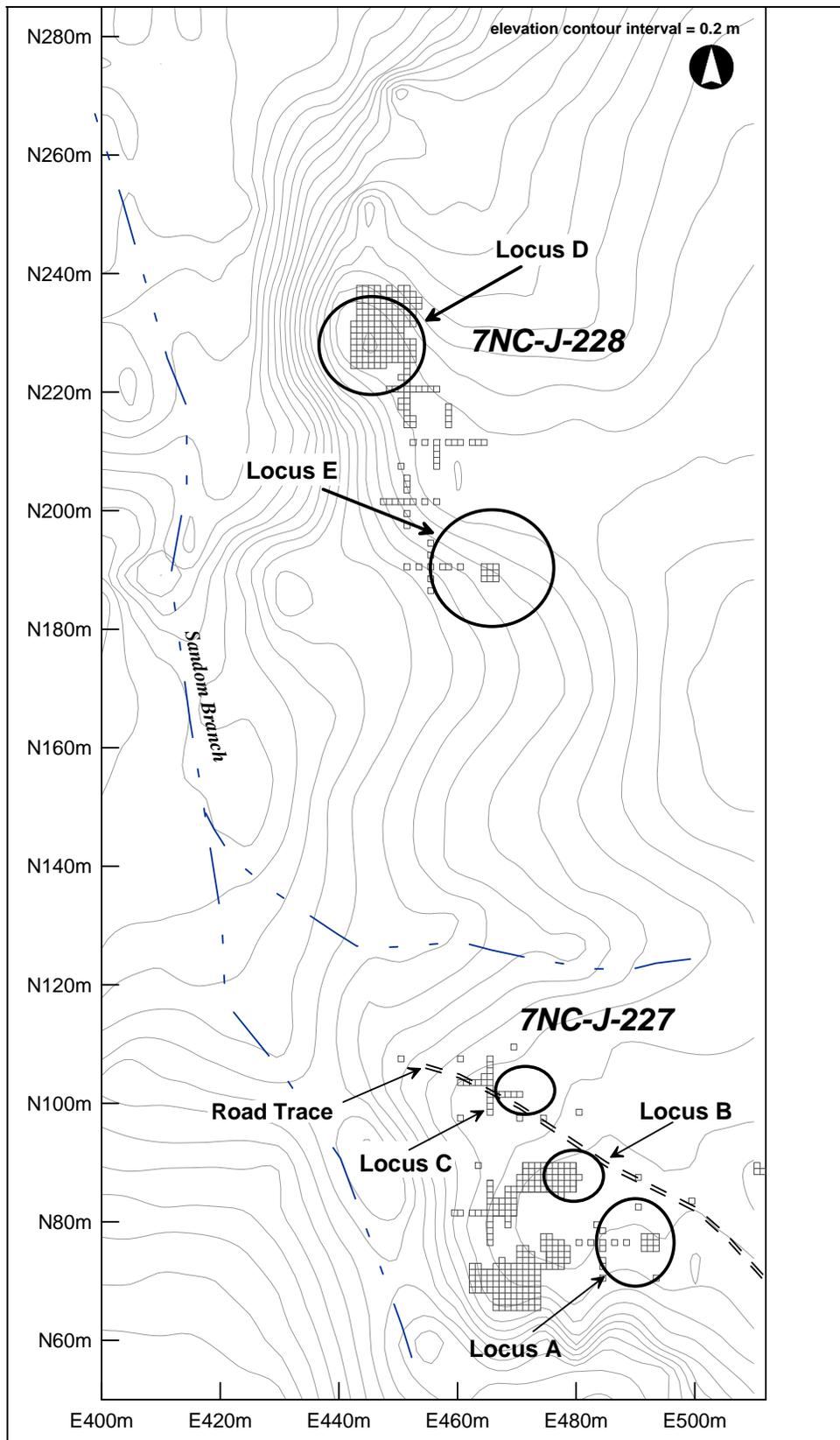


Figure C-13. Location of Historical Artifact Concentrations

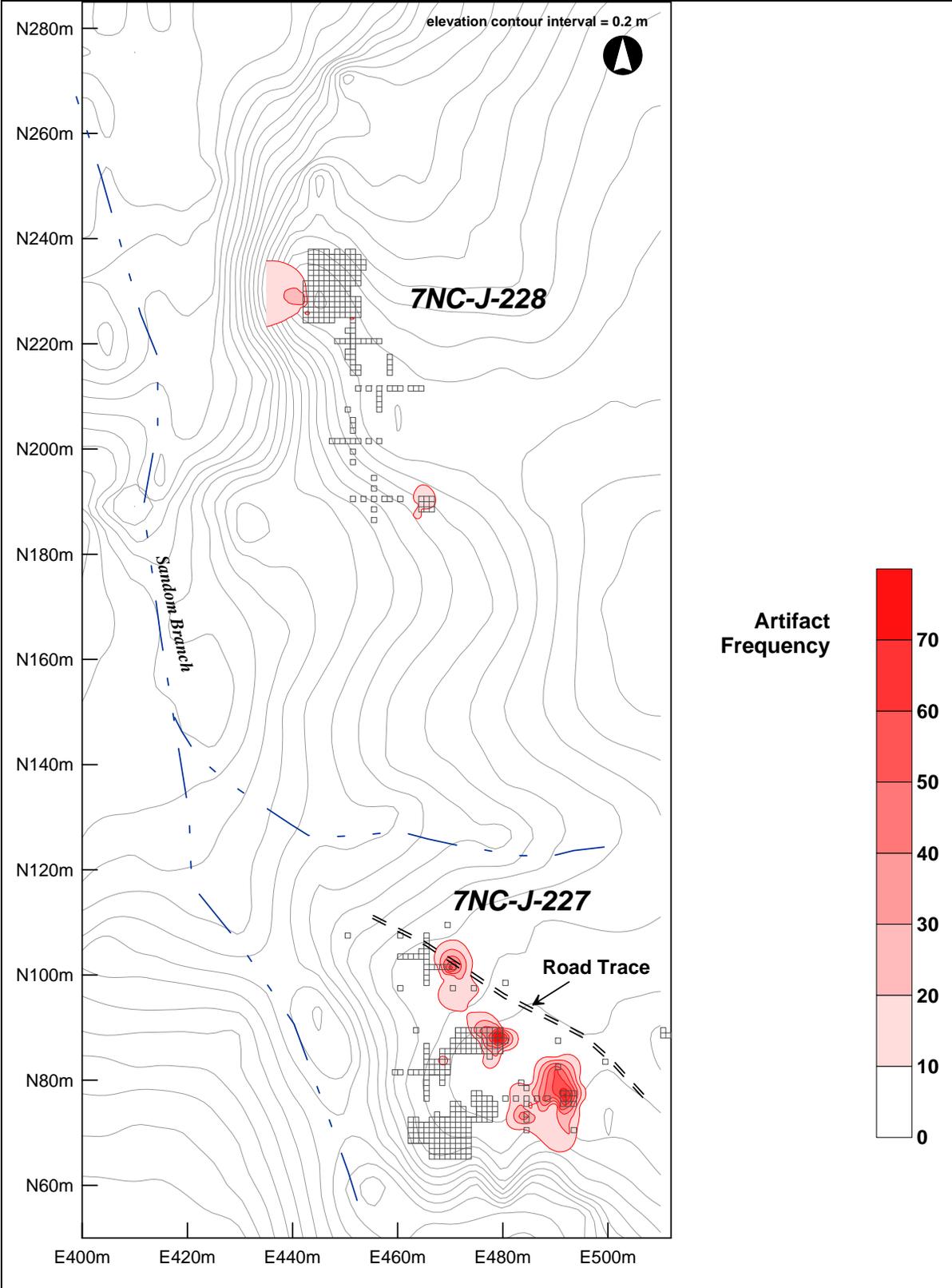


Figure C-14. Horizontal Distribution of Historical Artifacts

Table C-6. Sandom Branch Site 7NC-J-227 Historical Ceramics

		Count	Proportion of Ware Type	Proportion of Ceramic Total
Porcelain				
	Chinese	4	33%	<1%
	Other	8	67%	<1%
	Total Porcelain	12		<1%
Stoneware				
	American	1	25%	<1%
	Other	3	75%	<1%
	Total Stoneware	4		<1%
Refined Earthenware				
	Jackfield	28	2%	2%
	Creamware	39	3%	2%
	Pearlware	981	87%	64%
	Whiteware	61	5%	<1%
	Unidentified	12	1%	<1%
	Total Refined Earthenware	1,121		73%
Semi-Refined Earthenware				
	Yellowware	1	100%	<1%
	Total Semi-Refined Earthenware	1		<1%
Coarse Earthenware				
	Redware	387	100%	25%
	Total Coarse Earthenware	387		25%
	TOTAL	1,525		100%

Distributions of architectural artifacts, including nails, brick, mortar, and window glass, were generated for 7NC-J-227 (Table C-7). These materials were mainly found towards the southeast portion of the site within Locus A (Figure C-18). A second, minor concentration was noted along the road trace partially extending into Locus B. In order to determine whether the distribution of architectural artifacts along the road trace was related to a fenceline boundary, nails were mapped separately. The distribution of nails does not positively affirm association with an historical or existing barbed wire fenceline on either or both sides of the road. Nails were recovered across the site, several from the immediate vicinity of the road. However, nails also were concentrated in Locus A, approximately 50-60 feet south of the road, and to a lesser degree in Locus B. The quantity of architectural artifacts recovered is considered low.

All the nails recovered from 7NC-J-227 were typed either as cut, cut or wrought, or unidentifiable. Nails, not unlike ceramics, are temporal markers. Cut nails, first imported into the United States at the very end of the 18th century, generally serve as a temporal indicator of the 19th century, being replaced nearly completely in the late 1800s with the advent of wire nails (Edwards and Wells 1993: 6-14). The absence of definitively hand-wrought and wire nails indicates a deposition from the middle of the period suggested by the

ceramic assemblage until the late 19th century. Likewise, a barbed wire strand enveloped by a tree was classified as a two strand, Ross' four point, patented in 1879 (Clifton 1970:152).

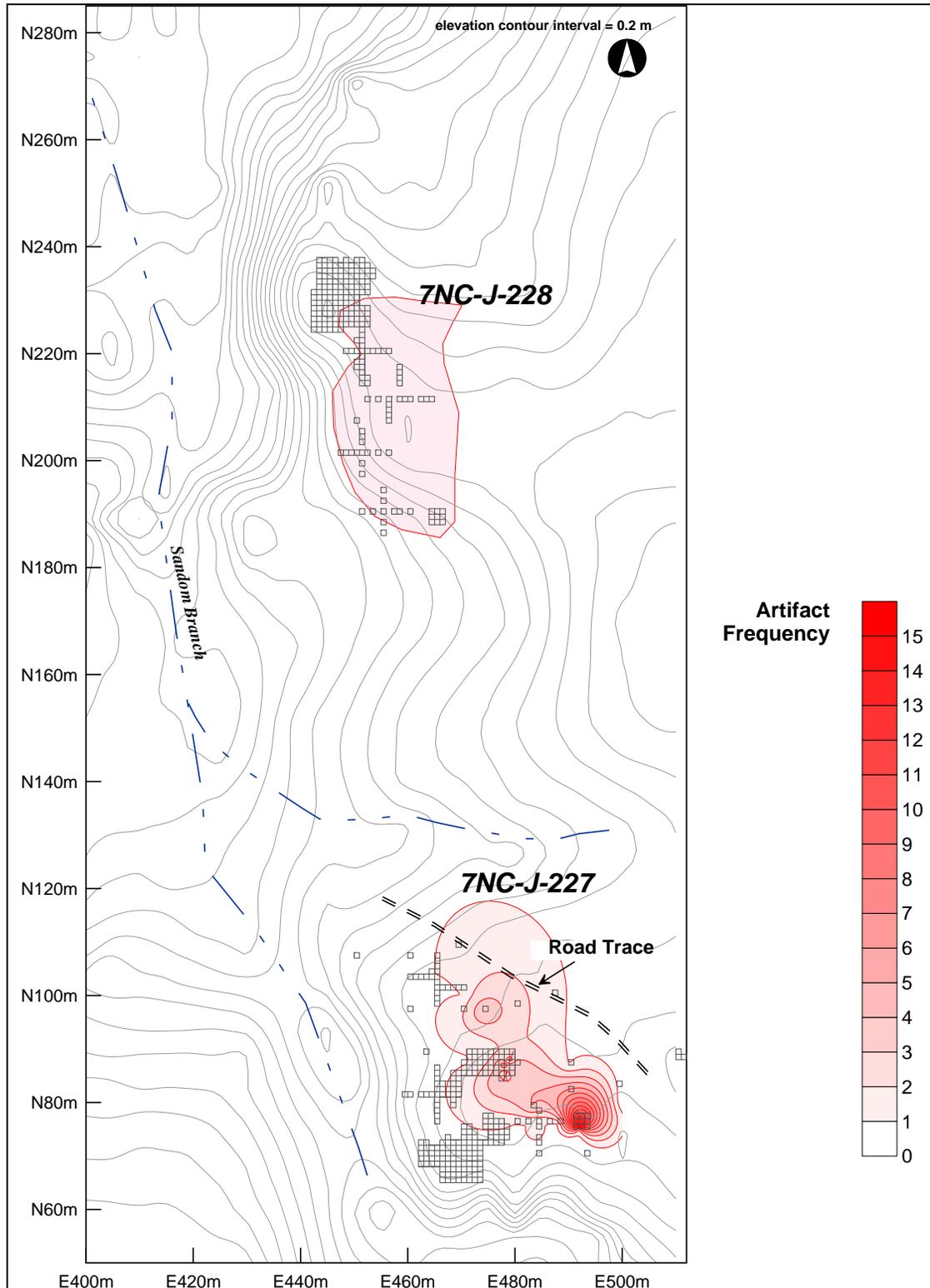


Figure C-15. Horizontal Distribution of Creamware and Jackfield Ceramic Fragments

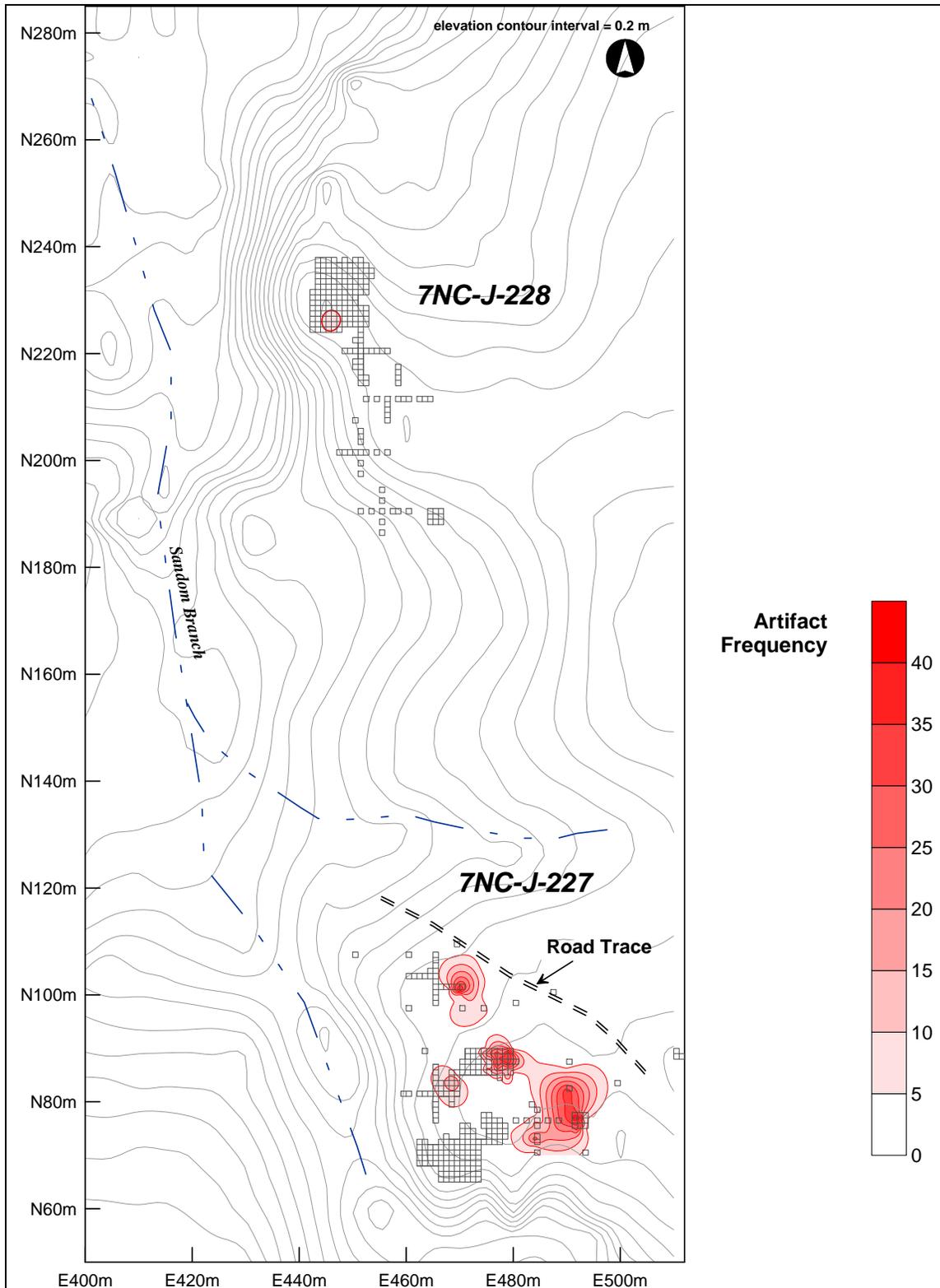


Figure C-16. Horizontal Distribution of Pearlware Ceramic Fragments

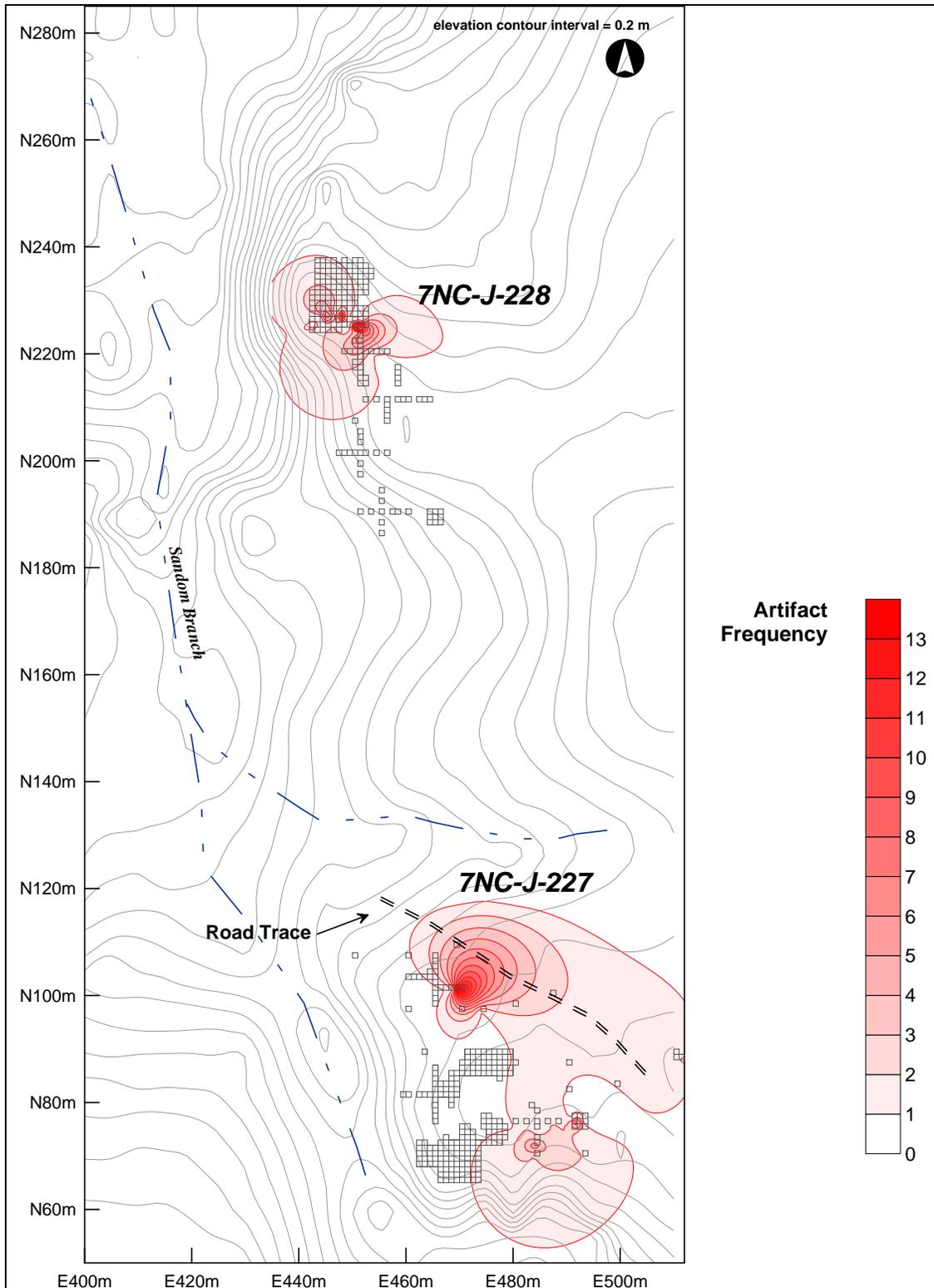


Figure C-17. Horizontal Distribution of Whiteware Ceramic Fragments

The horizontal distribution of all historical artifacts clearly occurs north or south of, rather than through, the road suggesting its presence during the late 18th or early 19th centuries.

Road construction occurred during the initial occupation or use and either contained no associated fenceline or one of wooden design such as a post-and-rail or split-rail type.

Table C-7. Sandom Branch Site 7NC-J-227 Historical Architectural Materials

		Count	Proportion of Architectural Group	Proportion of Site Total
Nails				
	Cut	26	10%	1%
	Cut or Wrought	6	2%	<1%
	Unidentifiable	20	8%	1%
	Total Nail	52	21%	3%
Other				
	Brick	112	46%	6%
	Window Glass	78	32%	4%
	Barbed Wire	2	<1%	<1%
	Total Other	192	79%	10%
	Total Architectural Group	244	100%	13%
	Total Historical Artifacts	1,919		100%

The artifact types recovered from 7NC-J-227 indicate an historical component dating from the last quarter of the 18th century through the first quarter of the 19th century. The distribution of historical artifacts indicates earlier deposits in the eastern portion of the site south of the road and the later deposits in the west, north of the road, suggesting the road's prior to artifact deposition. Discrete artifact concentrations for all periods occur on one side of the road. The relative paucity of architectural artifacts and their distribution could suggest a near-by structure, although no evidence of such was found during site investigations. The patterning of artifacts and the scarcity of architectural remains relative to other types of artifacts is more suggestive of historical road-side dumping and/or the accumulation of eroded soils and the cultural materials therein, along field edges.

7NC-J-228

In total, 404 historical artifacts were recovered from 7NC-J-228 (excluding faunal and floral remains [n=20]). Several distribution maps revealed the extent of artifact distribution and guided temporal and functional interpretations. Distributions assembled for the site included all historical artifacts, all architectural, and individual ceramic types. The distribution of all historical artifacts indicates clustering in two distinct locations. The first location (Locus D) is located in the northwestern portion of the site along the northwest protruding terrace east of Sandom Branch. The second and smaller concentration (Locus E) occurs in the opposite part of the site, in the southeast corner (Figure C-9). Artifacts recovered from Locus D are clustered tightly suggesting at least a moderate level of horizontal integrity. The pattern of deposition in Locus E is generally more diffuse. The majority of artifacts recovered in Locus E are located downslope from the main terrace, towards a marshy wetland. Thus, the artifacts in Locus E may have been displaced by colluvium from the main body of the site.

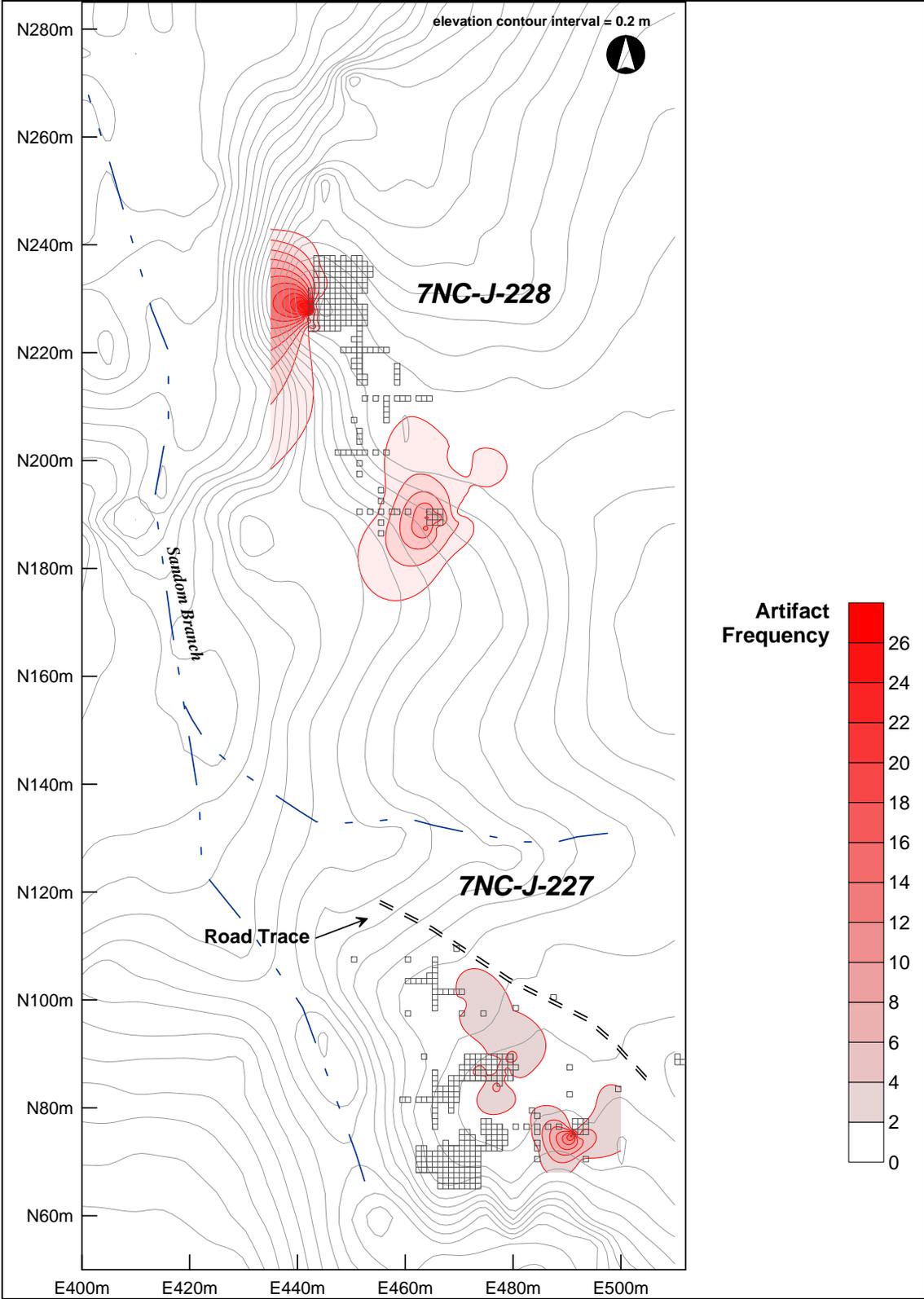


Figure C-18. Horizontal Distribution of Architectural Artifacts

Historical ceramics for the site suggest a late 18th into 19th century deposition consisting of creamwares, Jackfield-types, pearlwares, and whitewares (Table C-8). Because creamware and Jackfield are both associated with the late 18th century, these counts were combined to generate distribution maps. Jackfield and creamware were the least frequently encountered historical ceramic on 7NC-J-228, with only eight samples recovered of both types combined. The distribution of these wares occurred from the center of the site, south and eastward. However, given the sample size, the distribution of these types is not analytically significant in regard to temporal association or activities.

Pearlware accounted for nearly 18 percent of the total ceramic assemblage. The greatest concentration of this ceramic type was located on the southeastern edge of Locus D in the northern portion of the site, near the center of the largest excavation block (Figure C-12). The grouping was fairly distinct with some occurrences extending south, downslope. Whiteware was the most often encountered historical ceramic at 7NC-J-228 constituting almost 60 percent of all ceramics recovered. The greatest frequency of whiteware also occurred along the southeastern boundary of Locus D. Smaller whiteware deposits were recorded near the center of the largest excavation block (Figure C-13). Again, the general pattern was moderately well defined with only small numbers recovered outside the main groupings.

Table C-8. Sandom Branch Site 7NC-J-228 Historical Ceramics

		Count	Proportion of Ware Type	Proportion of Ceramic Total
Stoneware				
	Unidentified	2	100%	1%
	Total Stoneware	2		1%
Refined Earthenware				
	Jackfield	1	<1%	<1%
	Creamware	7	6%	5%
	Pearlware	26	21%	18%
	Whiteware	87	71%	60%
	Unidentified	1	<1%	<1%
	Total Refined Earthenware	122		83%
Coarse Earthenware				
	Redware	22	100%	15%
	Total Coarse Earthenware	22		15%
	Total	146		100%

Architectural materials recovered from 7NC-J-228 included brick, mortar, nails, and window glass (Table C-9; Figure C-14). Collectively, these artifacts represent more than half the total number of historical artifacts recorded. Constituting such a large portion of the assemblage, the distribution of architectural artifacts is similar to the distribution of total historical artifacts; the two are, in fact, nearly identical. The nails recovered were all either cut, unidentifiable as to cut or wrought, or completely unidentifiable. Temporally, this suggests 19th-century deposition.

Table C-9. Sandom Branch Site 7NC-J-228 Historical Architectural Materials

		Count	Proportion of Architectural Group	Proportion of Site Total
Nails				
	Cut	8	4%	2%
	Cut or Wrought	4	1%	<1%
	Unidentifiable	10	4%	2%
	Total Nail	22	10%	5%
Other				
	Brick	202	89%	50%
	Window Glass	1	<1%	<1%
	Mortar	1	<1%	<1%
	Total Other	204	90%	50%
	Total Architectural Group	226	100%	56%
	Total Historical Artifacts	404		100%

Combined, the distribution of artifacts at 7NC-J-228 suggests two areas of activity, one on the far northwestern edge of the site the other in the southeast corner. Locus D yielded a large number of brick fragments. The numbers of brick fragments can be deceiving. Considering the size of the individual brick fragments, it is likely that evidence recovered reflects a small number of bricks repeatedly fractured rather than any substantial architectural presence.

Synthesis

Collectively, the two sites yielded 2,323 historical artifacts (excluding faunal and floral materials). Historical ceramics provide the best means dating tool. Creamware and Jackfield types account for less than five percent of the ceramic assemblage at 7NC-J-227 and just over five percent at 7NC-J-228. While pearlware was the dominant type at 7NC-J-227, constituting 64 percent of the ceramics recovered, they are only 17 percent of those recovered from 7NC-J-228. This relationship is opposite for whiteware, which are four percent and nearly 60 percent at 7NC-J-227 and 7NC-J-228 respectively. However, because the terminal dates for late pearlware and the production start dates for early whiteware overlap, it is very likely that the variation between sites represents more of a functional than temporal differentiation.

Likely of greater importance is the difference in the proportions of architectural remains present at either site. Whereas these materials account for only about 13 percent of the total historical artifacts at 7NC-J-227, that number is nearly 56 percent at 7NC-J-228. It appears that at least some of the architectural artifacts on 7NC-J-227 may suggest the location of an historical fenceline.

Building materials recovered from 7NC-J-228 are more numerous than those from 7NC-J-227 despite the fact that the latter site yielded more than 3.75 times the overall number of artifacts. The majority of architectural artifacts group near the edge of the landform. Testing within the same excavation block failed to identify additional architectural materials

suggesting that if a structure once stood, evidence may have eroded downslope beyond the limits of testing. No structural features were identified as a result of extensive testing in the area of greatest concentration of architectural artifacts. Because the landform possesses little area suitable for construction, this further suggests downslope erosion, or possibly primary or secondary discard.

In summary, the results from analysis of the various distributions from 7NC-J-227 and 7NC-J-228 indicate distinct areas of historical artifact concentration. Minor variation in ceramic types does occur between the two sites; however, the historical use on the sites was contemporaneous. Within 7NC-J-227, some indication of temporal land use variation is evident with a minor migration of marginally later ceramics occurring toward the northwest. Most likely, the sites represent disposal of material from one household over a period of time.

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New Castle County, Appoquinimink Hundred Tax Lists

1817 Tax Lists for Appoquinimink Hundred, New Castle County.

1845 Tax Lists for Appoquinimink Hundred, New Castle County.

New Castle County, South Appoquinimink Hundred Tax Lists

1873-1877 Tax Lists for Appoquinimink Hundred, New Castle County.

New Castle County Deeds

2002 Deeds online. www.ncc-deeds.com./recclksr/default.asp.

New Castle County Deed Book (NCCDB)

- 1766 Deed from John Pennell and wife, Martha to John Mifflin. Book X , Volume 1:688. June 24, 1766.
- 1779 Deed from John Mifflin to William and Raworth Weldon. Book D, Volume 2: 81. January 1, 1779.
- 1794 Deed from Jesse Nash to Evan Thomas Webster. Book N, Volume 2:262. November 5, 1794.
- 1840a Deed from John W. Garrison to William C. Allston. Book F, Volume 5:4. June 2, 1840.
- 1840b Deed from John W. Garrison to Edward Records. Book F, Volume 5: 532. June 17, 1840.
- 1842 Deed from Edward Records and wife, Rachel C. to William C. Allston. Book L, Volume 5: 94. June 25, 1842.
- 1847a Deed from Jonathan Webster/Appoquinimink Hundred to William Allston and wife, Elizabeth. Book W, Volume 5: 304-305. May 29, 1847.
- 1847b Deed from William Allston and wife, Elizabeth to Jonathan Webster. Book B, Volume 6: 273.
- 1876 Deed from Isaac Grubb to John Allston. Book V, Volume 10:456. December 21, 1876.
- 1881 Deed from John Allston and wife Flora M. to Donald Beith. Book D, Volume 12: 112. December 6, 1881.
- 1950 Deed from Eva T. Beith to Lewis Schafer, Jr. Book D, Volume 50: 114.
- 1959 Deed from Lewis Schafer, Jr. to the State of Delaware. Book Z, Volume 64:84.
- 1999 Deed from Franklin Schafer, Nellie Foreman, Arthur James Carlisle, Jr., Margaret Schofield, Mildred T. Schafer, Carolyn S. Davis, George H. Schafer and Mildred A. Mitchell to State of Delaware. Deed 2650:324.

New Castle County Mortgage Book (NCCMB)

- 1875 Mortgage by William Allston to John Allston, Lydia C. Allston and William P. Norris. Book T, Volume 3:204. March 15, 1875.

New Castle County Will Book (NCCWB)

- 1805 Will of Evan T. Webster [Sr.]. Book Q, Volume 1:69. January 15, 1805.

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