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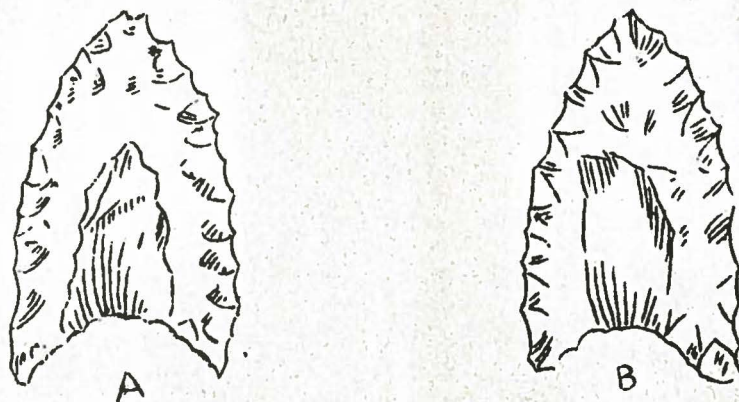


FIGURE I

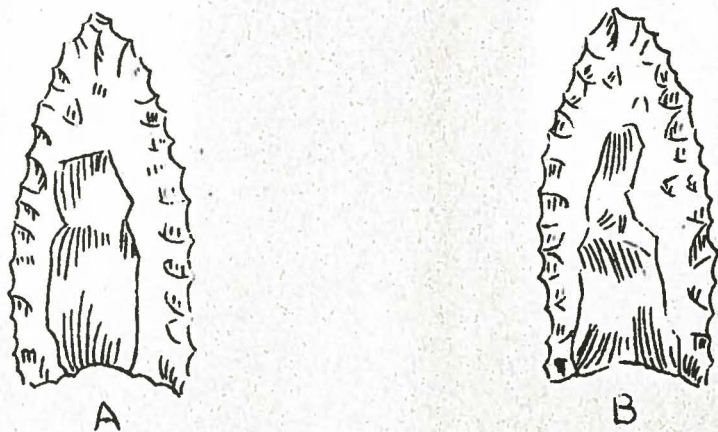


FIGURE II



Comment on Delaware Folsoms.  
H. Geiger Omwake

Figure I illustrates a Folsom point full size from the collection of Mr. Arhibald Crozier, Kennett Square, Pa. Mr. Crozier found this specimen twenty years ago near Bellevue, Delaware.

Figure II illustrates a Folsom point full size found near Hockessin, Delaware a year ago by Mr. H. Geiger Omwake.

Both specimens have been recorded and photographed by scientists of the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D.C. Dr. Neil M. Judd, director of the Smithsonian, would make no comment except to say that both specimens were true Folsom type arrowheads and that Folsoms found east of the Mississippi are at present thought to be not so old as those found in New Mexico.

Hunting Folsom Man In Mexico  
J. Alden Mason

J. Alden Mason of the University Museum in Philadelphia spent from early December, 1935 to the middle of July, 1936, in archaeological investigations in Mexico. He left Philadelphia December 7 for Grand Rapids, Michigan, where he was joined by Robert H. Merrill and together they motored to San Antonio, Texas. Here they were joined by Richard A. A. Martin of Boston and all then drove to Mexico City over the new Pan-American highway. After arranging official matters there they returned to Laredo, Texas, for their equipment and then again into Mexico via Monterrey, Saltillo and Torreon to the city of Durango. Martin remained with the party only until the end of January, but Mason and Merrill continued their researches in the northern Mexico region until the end of April when the latter returned home by auto while Mason went on by rail to Mexico City. After several weeks here, working over and dividing the collections and observing the recent archaeological discoveries in this most interesting region, he continued by rail and water to the Museum's expedition at the old Maya city of Piedras Negras in Guatemala where he had been in charge in the years 1931 and 1932. After several weeks there the entire party returned direct to Philadelphia in a banana boat.

The main purpose of Mason's and Merrill's investigations was to seek for traces of very ancient man, the oldest traces to be found in that region. They hoped to find evidences of "Folsom Man", remains of the same type as those found by Howard and others in New Mexico and Colorado, where hearths and other evidences of human occupation have been found in caves and dry lake beds in association with the bones of animals long extinct, such as horse, camel, mammoth, and extinct species of bison. The projectile-points of this culture are of a very peculiar type, and very well made. The funds for the expedition came from a grant from the American Philosophical Society.

The results of the expedition were, unfortunately, merely another proof of the general fruitlessness of archaeological exploration. It is very rare that a professional archaeological expedition discovers sites of importance; the important sites are almost always called to their attention by local amateur archaeologists who keep



their eyes and ears open and learn of finds in their neighborhood. The expedition heard of no such finds in this region, and their excavations in many caves failed to reveal any evidences of the antiquity for which they sought. They do not claim that the "Folsom Culture" is not to be found in this region or that the area was not inhabited in those remote days, but only that they failed to find any trace of it or of any culture of like age.

The side results of the expedition were of considerable importance and interest, however, so that it was far from being a failure, even if the negative results of the main purpose cannot be considered conclusive and important. The archaeology of the Durango region was practically unknown, and all data noted are new contributions. The peripheral ramifications of the culture that had one of its centers at the site of Chalchihuites in the state of Zacatecas, not far south of Durango, were traced a considerable distance to the north. In the high Sierra Madre mountains to the west the culture must have been very low, and no sites of any importance were noted. Eastward, in the region of the city of Torreon and beyond, the country is much more arid and the pre-Columbian natives were probably on a hunting plane with little if any agriculture. There are interesting caves in this region, however.

One of the main purposes of the expedition was an examination of the site of Zape in Durango. This was briefly reported on about 1870 and never carefully investigated. A brief survey indicated that the importance of the site had been greatly overrated, and that it is little superior to many other sites in the same peripheral region.

Many carved or painted pictographs of several distinct types were noted by the expedition.

Mason was very much pleased at finding an Indian of the Northern Tepehuan tribe with whom he spent several days recording the language. This is so closely akin to that of the Papago of southern Arizona, and to the Tepicano of the state of Jalisco, both of which languages Mason has studied, that even in these few days he secured enough material to work out the main points of the native grammar.



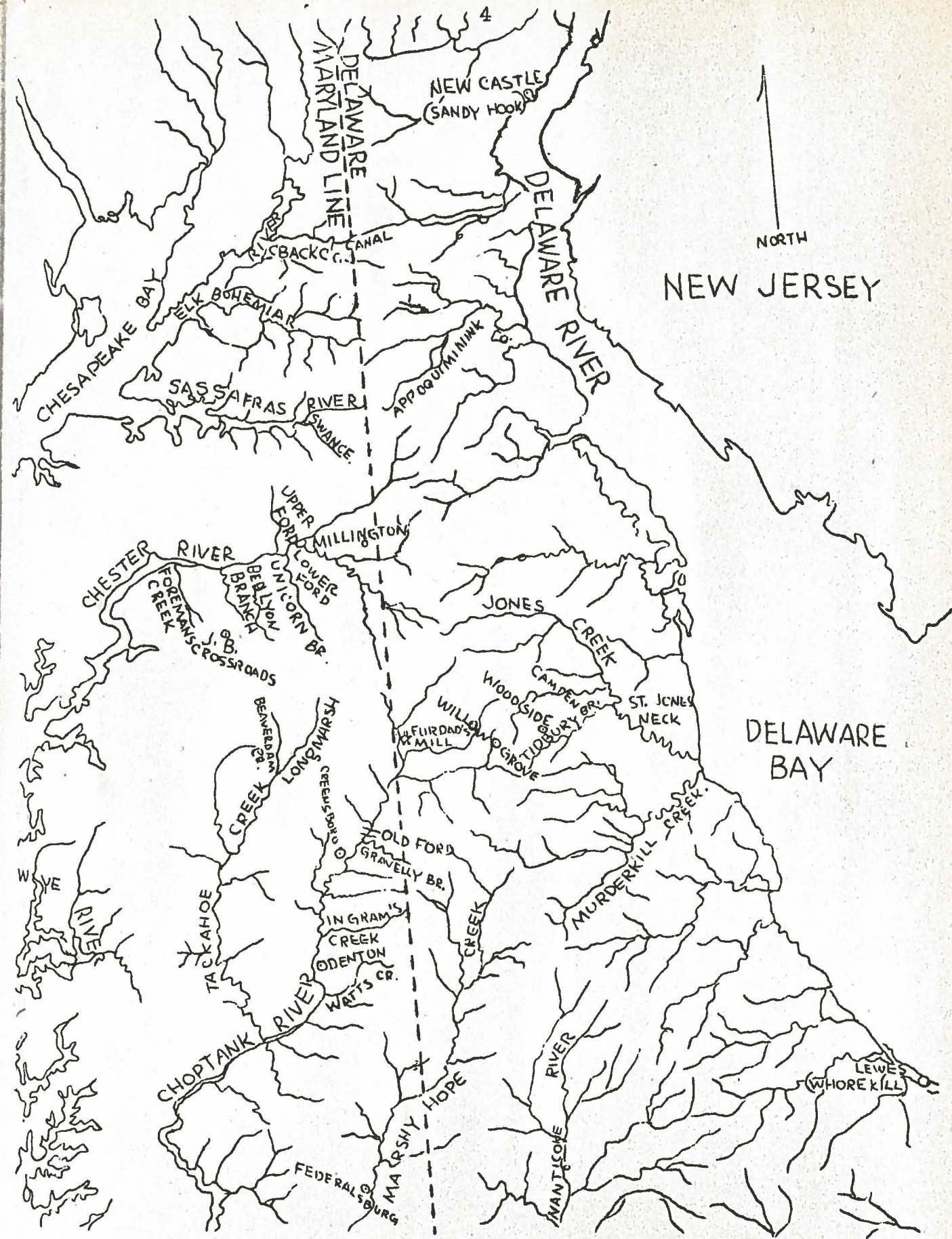
The following article reached the Editor of the Bulletin too late to be included in the Index, but is of so much importance that it has been inserted in this issue.--Editor.

The Significance of Folsom Points East of the Mississippi  
Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr.  
Archaeologist Bureau of American Ethnology

The significance of the fluted points occurring east of the Mississippi River is still an open question. While numerous specimens comparable to those found in association with extinct species of animals in the western plains regions and identified by the name Folsom have been reported from practically every state, there is still no evidence suggesting their possible age or place in the main archaeological picture. The vast majority of the specimens from the eastern states are surface finds and although there seem to be several centers - notably in Ohio, Tennessee, southern Virginia and western New York - where they occur in comparatively large numbers nothing has come to light as yet which would indicate their relationship to the cultural remains present in those areas.

The fact that eastern examples bear a striking resemblance to those in the west does not necessarily make them of equal antiquity. They may represent the survival of a highly specialized and efficient implement in later horizons. The individuality of the form, however, together with the apparent absence of the type from the recognized cultural complexes in the east is considered by some investigators as a manifestation of its greater age. On the other hand, certain students suggest that since the eastern examples are, as a rule, larger, more generalized in form and do not exhibit the skillful workmanship and mastery of the stone-chipping technique apparent on the western specimens they must indicate an earlier phase. One which reached its perfection in the western or Folsom type. In this connection it should be pointed out that the same characteristics - size and quality of workmanship - are considered as showing that the eastern form is a degenerate variation by those who hold that it is a late survival. The proper answer is one which can come only from definite archeological evidence, not from typological studies, and until such time as that is forthcoming conclusions must be withheld. All that can be stated with certainty is that the significance of the eastern fluted points is not known at the present time. Because they are in some manner related to one of the important phases in present archaeological studies, however, it is essential that every occurrence of the type in the east be noted and reported to one of the men working on the problem. This is true, especially, of any such points that may be found under the surface or in deposits where bones and other materials are present. It is from just such an association that evidence of their significance will come and no possibility for obtaining it should be overlooked.







## INDIAN PATHS OF THE DELMARVA PENINSULA

By: William B. Maryo

Part 1: The Old Choptank or Delaware Path  
(continued)

The question as to what course was pursued by the Choptank or Delaware path in its journey southward, after leaving the head of Bohemia River, next engages our attention. In my first article on the subject of this path I published abstracts of a number of certificates of survey of early, original tracts of land which are described as situated on a branch of Sassafras River called the Mill Branch. These certificates of survey all call for the Delaware Path under one name or another: "Choptank Road", "Delaware Road" or "Delaware Path". In one of them, "The Lovell", this road is described as coming "from the head of Sassafras River". All of these lands lie between the Sassafras and the Chester. In that part of this present article to which copies or abstracts of original records have been relegated, and which I have styled "Appendix", the reader will find abstracts of deeds relating to several of these tracts of land, notably to "Mill Fork". A deed from Hoops et al. to Hanson, dated February 25th, 1803, for part of this and of one adjacent tract describes the land conveyed as located upon "the west side of the main road leading from the Head of Sassafras to the Head of Chester". This road is shown on Griffith's Map of Maryland, 1794. It leads directly from the head of Sassafras River to Chester Bridge (Millington), on Chester River. It is clear, therefore, that the Mill Branch must be a stream which makes into the head of Sassafras River. It is probably identical with a branch which appears on modern maps under the name of "Swan Creek". The stream known today as Mill Creek, which forms one with Island Creek, lies much too far to the west, and the same objection applies to Sawmill Creek, although it lies nearer the head of the river.

There is herewith presented in the "Appendix" a considerable amount of data concerning the common fording-places of Chester River, as they existed and were used in the latter part of the seventeenth century. Of these fords there were two, known, respectively, as the "upper" and the "lower" ford. The Upper Ford was certainly in the immediate neighborhood of the site of Millington. It is not unlikely that the bridge called "Chester Bridge", which was erected at this place at least two centuries ago, was built on or near the site of this ford. The Lower Ford seems to have been something more than three eighths of a mile, and less than one mile above the mouth of Unicorn Branch. In other words the two fords were close together. It is my opinion that the Choptank Path crossed Chester River at one of these two fords, although, of course, this is not exactly proved, and it may have crossed the head streams of the river, Cypress and Andover Branches. So far as my researches can show, there is no certain and unequivocal mention of Choptank Path in the land records relating to that part of Maryland which lies between the head of Chester River and the upper reaches of the Choptank. To what extent, if any, that part of Choptank Road which lay south of Chester River, was made use of by white people and made into a county road, thus losing its identity as an Indian path, we do not know. I have been at considerable pains to locate the place where Choptank River was usually forded and am presenting with this present article a great deal of original material which has to do with this subject. If it be true that Choptank Path crossed the Chester River at one of the two usual fording-places and Choptank River at what, so far as we are able to ascertain, was the usual and common ford, its course between



these fords becomes approximately clear. In that case it must have crossed the head stream of Tuckahoe Creek called Long Marsh, or Long Marsh Ditch, and it was in this precise locality that an Indian Path existed, of which we find mention in the certificate of survey of a tract of land called "Clouds' Range" (see Appendix). Unfortunately we are not informed as to the direction and objectives of this Indian path and we can only say that it is just possible that, if Choptank Path below Chester River had not by this time (1704) been made into a white man's road, it is the Indian path called for in this certificate.

In my previous article I gave an abstract of the certificate of survey of a tract of land called "Hackett's Delight", which was laid out in the year 1679 for a certain Nicholas Hackett. In this certificate "Dellaware Road" is mentioned. This land lies south of Chester River, "in the woods", as it is described. Investigation shows that it is situated near a place called "J.B. Crossroads", between the head of Red Lyon Branch and Forman's Creek (see Appendix). My opinion is that this "Dellaware Road" can not have been identical with the Choptank or Delaware Road with which we are concerned, but rather that it was a road going to Delaware, which united with our road at or beyond Chester River, and came up from the head of the Wyo. On November 3rd, 1671, there was laid out for Henry Beadle a tract of land called "Beadles Outlet", situated in what was then Talbot County and is now Queen Annes, "att a marked oak nigh the marked road from Wyo Riv.<sup>r</sup> to Chester Riv.<sup>r</sup>" (Queen Annes County Rent Roll, Calvert Papers No. 86 folio 132). Undoubtedly this was the road over which George Fox, the Quaker minister, travelled early in the year 1672 on his way to New England, "A tedious Journey through the Woods and Wilderness, over Boggs and great Rivers", so he tells us. "We took horse at the Head of Tredaven Creek" (now called Tred Avon River) "and travelled through the Woods, till we came a little above the Head of Wyo River: and so to the Head of Chester River", all of this in one day. The following day Fox and his companions crossed Sassafras and Bohemia Rivers in canoes, causing their horses to swim across these rivers. Evidently, in order to cross these rivers, they made no use of fording-places. On his return to Maryland, however, in September of the same year, Fox journeyed from New Castle "through the Woods and over the Boggs, heading Bohemia-River and Saxifrax River" and camped over night in the woods between Sassafras and Chester River". Next day we waded through Chester River, a very broad Water". In all probability they crossed the Chester at the Lower Ford. The party was mounted, of course. From Chester River they went to Miles River in two days' travel, doubtless over the same path or road which they had taken in their journey northward earlier in the year. (The Journal of George Fox, in Narratives of Early Maryland, Original Narratives of Early American History Series, Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1910, pp. 395, 396). I have no doubt that in his ride from New Castle to the head of Sassafras River George Fox followed the Delaware or Choptank Path but at Chester River, or not far north from it, he took another path which, perhaps, like the first, may have been of Indian origin but which at that time was a "marked", i.e. a white man's road, which led him past the head of Wyo River to Miles River in Talbot County.



Part 2.: The Indian Path "from Jones Creek to Choptank" (River).

This second division of our subject follows naturally upon the first, because it seems to be quite possible, if not likely, that the Choptank Path from Sassafras and Chester Rivers crossed Choptank River at the same ford as the Indian path "from Jones Creek to Choptank". I must take occasion here to say that, so far as I know, there was no town called "Choptank". In these old land records it was a common thing to use the name of a Maryland River or creek without adding the words "river" or "creek". This custom has sometimes given rise to false surmises as to the former existence of towns which never existed.

In his History of Delaware the historian, Scharf, mentions a tract of land called "Rhodes Forest", laid out for a certain John Rhodes in the year 1679, and later going by the name of "The Exchange" situated on Tidbury Branch of Jones' Creek. Scharf apparently quotes verbatim from the certificate of survey of this land, which calls for an Indian path "that leads from Jones' Creek to Choptank". This Indian path Scharf seems to identify with the road between Camden and Willow Grove (see Appendix). Confirmation of the former existence of this Indian path is found in two depositions recorded at Cambridge, Maryland. These depositions were taken in the year 1725. The deponent Daniel Rutley and Henry Potts, testified that about forty years before (circa 1685), having been sent by their master, Walter Dickinson of Talbot County, "from Maryland to St. Jones Creek upon Delicway bay", they made use of "a small Indian Road" along which they travelled "up to the said Creek". (Note: "Small" in this case undoubtedly means "narrow"). They do not, unfortunately, tell us at what point they picked up the said Indian path, or what was the patent name of the tract of land a boundary of which they saw standing by this same path. The reason for their choosing this particular path doubtless was, that it was the most convenient road, perhaps the only road leading in the direction in which they wanted to go. This assumption is most important, since, in my opinion, it justifies the surmise that this Indian path was identical with a road which in Maryland land records goes by other designations. The road I refer to is the road which crossed Choptank River at a ford which was situated at the mouth of a stream called Gravelly Branch, which empties into the east side of the river a little less than two miles above the bridge at Greensboro, Caroline County, Maryland. This road is called the "road to Delaware Bay", or "Delaware Road", and it appears to be identical with the "Saint Jones Path" of Talbot and Queen Annes County (now Caroline) records. East of the Choptank River it must have become one with a path or road styled "Saint Jones Path" or "Delaware Road", which ran up the eastern side of the Choptank Valley from below Watts Creek. No doubt it was the "Choptank Road", which is mentioned in Robert Bedwell's land certificate (probably 1676; not later than 1679) and the "road to Choptank" mentioned in the order of Kent County Court, 1682, for laying out a manor of ten thousand acres in the name of the Duke of York. The fording-place of Choptank River, where this road crossed the river, is described in early land records as follows: (1) "The going over to Delaware Bay"; (2) The wading place . . . as goeth from Talbot County to Saint Joannes; (3) "the ford in Delaware Bay Road". The name of Gravelly Branch will be found on the Maryland Geological Survey Map of Caroline County, Maryland, 1896. On Martin's Map of Maryland, 1866, this stream appears under the name of "Golden Grove Branch". This name is explained below (see "Appendix"). The



land called "Denton Valley" begins at the mouth of this "Branch" and there, according to the certificate of survey of that land (q.v.) the ford or "wading place" was situated. A "horse ford" was located a number of miles higher up the Choptank River. Other than these two fords we know of none on Choptank River, unless it be possible that the "going over" which is called for in the certificate of survey of "The Kindness", (1688) was actually situated on that river; but such scanty information as we can find concerning this land tends to show that it was located upon Tuckahoe Creek. As to the character of Choptank River at the old fording-place by the mouth of Gravelly Branch, I can not answer, as I have never seen the Choptank at this point; but there is evidence that upwards of one hundred and eighty years ago the river was not navigable at that place. In a letter addressed to Lord Baltimore and dated August 8, 1754, Governor Sharpe referring to a proposed boundary line between Maryland and Delaware, which was to run through Choptank Bridge (later Greensboro), remarks "As Choptank terminates in a Swamp soon after one passage above its Bridge, this Line does not at all affect the navigation of that River" (Maryland Archives, Correspondence of Governor Sharpe, 1753-1757, p. 90). As to the probability that this old ford was commonly used by the Indians the reader must judge for himself. In my opinion the degree of probability is very high, but absolute proof is, of course, lacking.

(to be continued)

#### APPENDIX Chester River Fords

From the Journal of George Fox, 7th month, 17th, 1672: "we waded through Chester River, a very broad Water, and afterwards passing through many bad Boggs" (Narratives of Early Maryland, Clayton, Coleman Hall, Editor, Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1910, page 396). Fox, of course, was on horseback. Did he cross Chester River at a regular fording place? Probably so, since he must have come to the place where he crossed by following a path and have expected to pick up the same path on the farther side.

May 2nd, 1687: Thomas Smithson's certificate, 500 acres, "Reviving Springs", "Lying in Talbot County on the lower side of a branch of Chester River called Unicorn Branch, beginning at a white oak standing by the maine branch at the next valley above the upper Road markt with thirteen notches (vizt) on one quarter four on each of the rest Three & from thence runs west south west into the woods 320 perches & from that said oak again it runs down the maine branch north and by east half a point easterly 50 perches to small white (oak) upon the upper Road markt four notches three notches four notches & two notches thence runs north down the branch 250 perches to a white oak by the next branch markt as the first oak thence runs west south west into the woods 320 perches then S. till it intersects the first west southwest line bounded on the east by the maine branch (Land Office, Annapolis Maryland, Patents, Liber XXII, folio 339). Note: "Bridgewater", surveyed for Thomas Clayland, May 6th, 1687, begins at the beginning tree of Thomas Smithson, meaning, evidently the beginning tree of "Reviving Springs", since the description of this tree is the same as that in the certificate of the last tract (Ibid., same page).



April 30th, 1686: laid out for Thomas Impey of Talbot County, gent., a tract of land called Kniver heath lying in Talbot County on the south side of the Maino branch of Chester River above the upper foord beginning at a marked oak standing by a little branch being also a bounded tree of John Hollingsworths Land, etc. (Land Office, Annapolis, Maryland, Patents, Liber XXII, folio 248).

April 27th, 1686: Laid out for Thomas Impey of Talbot County, gent., a tract of land called Padan Aran containing five hundred acres, lying in Talbot County on the south side of Chester river betwixt the upper and Lower fords beginning at a marked oak standing on a branch, etc. (Ibid., same page)

James Dawson's certificate, "Dawson's Loss", patented to Impey Dawson and George Impey Dawson and Anno Trippe, 19 September, 1775. By virtue of a warrant bearing date 5 March last granted unto James Dawson of Talbot County for the resurveying and laying out two tracts of land formerly in Talbot County but now in Queen Annes County adjoining each other the one tract called Kniver Heath on the 13th day of April, 1686, the other tract called Padan Aran on the 27th day of April 1686 both by good and legal warrants surveyed and laid out for a certain Thomas Impey for the quantity of five hundred acres each, etc., I, Robert Wright, deputy surveyor of Queen Annes County have resurveyed and laid out for and in the name of the said James Dawson the afd. tracts or parcels of land called Kniver Heath and Padan Aran according to their original bounds and have excluded each part of them as lay within older surveys and reduced the whole into one entire tract now called Dawsons Loss, First beginning for the resurvey of that tract of land called Kniver Heath according to the original survey thereof at a bounded white oak standing on the west side of a small branch issuing out of the south side of the maine branch of the head of Chester River shewed for the original beginning tree and is also the beginning tree of a tract of land formerly laid out for a certain John Hollingsworth called Jerusalem and running from the said white oak south west 320 perches, etc. Secondly Beginning for the resurvey of that tract of land called Padan Aran at a bounded white oak shewed for the original beginning of the said land standing upon a hill by the side of Chester River on th south side thereof ad about one hundred perches below Chester Bridge and running from the said white oak south west three hundred and twenty perches, etc., containing five hundred acres; Lastly beginning for the out bounds of the whole tract now called Dawsons Loss and for excluding such part of the afd. tracts as lay within older surveys and for reducing the whole into one entire tract at the first mentioned white oak being the original beginning tree of Kniver Heath and running from thence south west 290 perches, etc. etc. to the beginning white oak of Padan Aran, etc. etc. containing two hundred and seventy five acres more or less, 137 acres of which is such part of Kniver Heath which is clear of the afd. tract of land called Padan Aran and two other tracts of land called Jerusalem and Robothoms park being all older surveys, 138 acres thereof being such part of the afd. tract of land called Padan Aran which is clear of the afd. two tracts of land called Jerusalem and Robotham's Park, Surveyed Decomber 15th, 1736. (Land Office, Annapolis Md. Patents, Liber B.C. & G.S. No. 51, folio 508.)



Land Office, Annapolis, Maryland, Patents, Liber XXII, folio 313: Daniel Toes' certificate, 200 acres, "The Lower Fords". Lying in Talbot County (now Queen Anne) on the south side of Chester River above the mouth of Unicorn (Unicorn) branch on both sides of the lower road Respecting on the north the land of the said Daniel Toes & next above the land of Thomas Collins called Rings and (Rings End) beginning at a marked oak near above where Thomas Collin's Land intersects the River & from that oak runs east & by south line runs south & by west one hundred and sixty perches then on a straight line to the beginning bounded by the north by the River containing & now laid out for Two hundred acres be it more or less. May 8th, 1687.

Ibid., folio 245: Thomas Collin's certificate, 100 acres, "Rings End", surveyed July 28th, 1686, lying in Talbot County (now Queen Anne) on the south side of Chester River beginning at a marked oak standing on the upper point of the mouth of Unicorn branch and runs thence east south east one hundred & sixty pches (perches) up the creek thence it runs north east and by east one hundred and Twenty perches and from the end of the north east and by (east) line it runs west north west one hundred and sixty perches into (unto) the River thence it runs down the River south west and by west to the said oak containing and now laid for one hundred acres be it more or less.

"The Lower Fords" was resurveyed for Joshua and Thomas Gilpin and patented to them December 4th, 1808. The resurvey was called "The Lower Ford Corrected". (Patents, Liber J.K. No. U., folio 53, State Land Office, Annapolis, Md.)

State Land Office, Annapolis, Md., Patents, Liber XXI, folio 303: Captain William Homsley's certificate, 60 acres, "Plain Dealing" surveyed August 1st, 1681, lying in Talbot County (now Queen Anne) on the east side of Chester River. Beginning at a marked hite oak standing near the head of the said River at the lower going over towards Delaware and running thence north east four hundred perches, etc

Ibid., folio 341, Humphrey Davenport's certificate, 600 acres, (Hombury", surveyed June 12th, 1681, lying in Kent County on the North east side of Chester River Beginning at a marked white oak standing at the head of the River at the usuall place of Riding over & running thence north east by north three hundred and twenty perches, etc. etc.

Ibid., folio 286: Colonel Vincent Lowe's certificate, 500 acres, "The Addition", surveyed April 10th, 1680 lying in Talbot County (now in Queen Anne or Delaware?) upon the south side of Chester River on the north west branch of the said river beginning at a marked chestnut Tree being the bounded tree (i.e., the beginning tree) of a parcell of Land laid out for the said Coll. Vincent Lowe standing on a fork of a branch next unto the going over the head of the said River and running from the said chestnut with the branch north and by east two hundred perches, etc. etc.

Patents, Liber XXII, folio 97: July 18th, 1683, Laid out for John Lovellin of St. Maries County a parcell of land called Partorship lying in Kent County at the going over of Chester River, beginning at a marked red oak being the bounded tree of a pcell of land formerly laid out for Humphrey Davenport called Hombury, etc. etc. Contents: 3000 acr



State Land Office: Annapolis, Maryland, Patents, Liber XXII, folio 340: April 7th, 1687: John Lundy's certificate, 200 acres, "John Forrest", lying in Talbot County on the west side of Unicorn branch of Chester River next adjoining to the land of Thomas Smithson beginning at the lowermost markt oak of Smithsons Land standing upon the upper side of the second small branch above the lower road, etc.

Ibid., same page: May 4th, 1687: Peter Dod's certificate, "Dodington", lying in Talbot County upon a branch of Chester River the next branch above the second branch of the Red Lyon beginning at a marked oak on the south west side of the said branch & on the south east side of the lower Road close by the said road and branch, etc.

Griffith's Map of Maryland, 1794, shows but one bridge across Chester River. This bridge was situated at Bridgetown, now called Millington. I do not consider that there exists any reasonable doubt that the bridge mentioned in the certificate of survey of "Dawson's Loss" under the name of "Chester Bridge" occupied the same site as (if not identical with) the bridge shown on Griffith's well-known map. From this certificate of survey we learn that the original beginning tree of "Padan Aran", in 1736, stood on a hill on the south side of Chester River about a hundred yards below Chester Bridge. This tract of land, as the reader has already observed, was situated "betwixt the upper and lower fords" of Chester River. It adjoined and largely impinged upon another tract, "Kniver Heath", which was situated "above the upper foord (ford)" of the said river. It seems to me quite likely that the bridge called Chester Bridge was built on or very near the site of the upper ford. Certainly the upper ford seems to have been in that immediate vicinity. As to the site of the lower of Chester River, I take it that the land called "The Lower Fords" (plural not explained), which was laid out for Daniel Toos, May 8th, 1687, on the south side of Chester River, "on both sides of the lower road", was situated both above and below the Lower Ford. Its western boundary on the river was at or near the upper boundary of a tract of land called "Rings End". This land begins at the mouth of Unicorn Branch (still so called). It has the shape of a parallelogram; therefore the given line, which bounds upon Chester River, has the same length as the second line, the length of which is given as one hundred and twenty perches; consequently it would appear that the Lower Ford was not more than three hundred and twenty perches (one mile) above the mouth of Unicorn Branch, or less than one hundred and twenty perches above the mouth of that branch. It is my opinion that the "upper" road went to the Upper Ford and the "lower road" to the Lower Ford. It was probably at the lower ford of Chester River ("a very broad water") that George Fox crossed the river in September, 1672. Finally, the "going over" of the head of Chester River, which is mentioned in the certificate of survey of "The Addition", laid out for Colonel Vincent Lowe, 1680, would seem to have been another and uppermost ford, distinct from the other two.

Date Relating to the Location of the Lands Called "Mill Forks", "Angell's Rest" and "Angell's Lott", which were Situated on Choptank Road.

State Land Office, Annapolis, Md., Abstracts of Deeds, Kent County, Md.

Liber K., No. 1786-1796, folio 221: Deed, April 23rd, 1789, James Tibott et al. to Alexander Baird, part of a tract of land called "Tibotts Venture", lying and being in Kent County, beginning at a stone marked AB, standing at the end of 141½ perches on the first



line of the whole tract called "Mill Fork", running thence south eight degrees west two and a half perches, etc., etc., to the south side of the branch of water called Mill Branch, then up the southerly side of the said branch south fifty six degrees east forty perches, then south sixty six degrees east one hundred and twenty eight perches, still up the southerly side of the ~~afore~~aid Branch to where the great Road crosses the said Branch, etc. etc. containing 82 3/4 acres.

Ibid., folio 222: Deed, May 6th, 1789, James Tibott et al. to Alexander Baird, part of "Tibotts Venture", lying in Kent County on a branch called the Mill Branch, adjoining lands called "Stand Off" and "Draw Noar" and running to where the "great Road" crosses the said branch.

Liber K, No. 2, 1802-1812: Deed, February 4th, 1803, John D. Heath to Joel Newman, all and every part of a certain tract, piece, or parcel or part of a parcel of a certain Tract of land lying situate and being on the east side of the Road leading from the Head of Sassafras to the Head of Chester in Kent County, and known by the name of "Angels Rest", one other piece, parcel, or part of a parcel of a Tract of land called and known by the name of "Angels Lot"; also parts of two other tracts of land called, respectively, "Spring Garden" and "Partnership"; which said lands descended to the said John D. Heath from his mother, Martha Heath, deceased, wife of Jesse Heath, deceased.

Ibid., same page: Deed, February 25th, 1803, Jonas Hoops and wife, Jonathan Hodgson and wife and Elizabeth Johns to Adolph Hanson, all and every part of two certain tracts of land situate and being in Kent County, on the west side of the Main Road leading from the Head of Sassafras to the Head of Chester called and known by the name of "Mill Fork" and "Tibbotts Venture" containing by estimation 220 acres, devised by the will of Alexander Bearce, deceased, to his daughter, Mary, late Mary Scott.

Liber K, No. 10, 1868-1872, folio 142: Deed, February 5th, 1868, George A. Hanson & wife & Peregrine Wroth to Richard C. Johnson, part of two tracts of land, vizt "Mill Fork" and "Tibbotts Venture" situated in Kent County, on the south side of the branch leading to the mill called Gundagos and Yates Mill.

Liber K, No. 9, 1864-1867, folio 84: Deed, May 26th, 1865, William Conlyn and wife to Michael S. Cannon, farm or plantation consisting of parts of Two tracts of land, vizt. "Mill Fork" and "Wilmers Chance", beginning at a stone set upon the public road leading to Head of Sassafrass.

Liber K, No. 8, 1859-1864, folio 578: Deed, March 1, 1864, James L. Davis, late sheriff of Kent County, to Simon W. Boyer, all that tract or part of a tract of land in the Forest near the Head of Sassafras in Kent County, adjoining the lands of Jiles Lambson, being part of "Mill Fork" and "Adventure".



Rent Roll, Kent County, Md., Calvert Papers No. , folio 59, Md. Historical Society: "Cumberland" 600 acres, surveyed October 18th, 1683, for William Dixon on the North Side of Sassafras River about 3/4 of a mile above the upper Riding over of the said River.

Location of Hackett's Delight on "Delaware Road", 1679. State Land Office, Annapolis, Maryland, Abstracts of Deeds, Queen Annes County:

Liber Q.A. No. 3, 1835-1851, folio 193: Deed, June 24th, 1837, Thomas H. Ford, Sheriff of Queen Annes County, to Kensoy Harrison, the undivided 2/5ths of John and William Lindsay's part of several tracts of land, lying in Queen Annes County near J. B., called "Rampick", "Rambles", "Hacketts Delight", "Scotts Out Range" and "Timothys Lott".

Liber Q.A. No. 4, 1853-1859, folio 317: Deed, August 21st, 1859, Joseph M. Smith to Frances A. Rochester, all that part of a tract of land called "Hackett's Delight", beginning at a stake standing on the west side of the road leading from J.B. to Millington, containing 6 1/4 acres.

State Land Office, Annapolis, Md., Patents, Liber B.C. & G.S. No. 9 folio 283: "Timothy's Lott", surveyed for John Brown, July 12th, 1756, being a resurvey on a tract of land called "The Outlet" which was laid out on August 3rd, 1723, for Thomas Mountsoer. The resurvey lies in Queen Annes County, on the south side of Thomas Mountsoers Plantation.

State Land Office, Annapolis, Md., Patented Certificate No. 842, Queen Annes County; Augustine Thompson's certificate, 350 acres, "The Ramble", lying in Queen Annes County, on the branches of Double Creek, Beginning at a small red oak marked with 12 nothees, . . . standing by the south side of Mountsoers plantation. Note: This seems to be the only tract recorded at Annapolis, which can be identical with the tract of land called "Rambles", which is called for in the above quoted deed from Ford to Harrison. "Double Creek" is shown on Griffith's Map of Maryland, 1794, as a branch of the south side of Chester River. It is undoubtedly identical with the creek now known as Forman's Creek.

State Land Office, Annapolis, Md., Patents, Liber B.C.&G.S. No. 1, folio 35: William Scott's Certificate, 304 acres, "Scotts Out Range" being a resurvey on a tract of land called "Hogg Pasture" originally April 12th, 1751, laid out for William Wharton, beginning for the original tract as now resurveyed, at a small marked black oak between the Red Lyon Branch and the Cat Tail Branch.

Griffith's Map of Maryland, 1794, (q.v.) shows the place "I.B.". The situation of "I.B." is also shown on Lake, Griffing and Stevenson's Atlas of Kent and Queen Annes County, 1877. J.B. Crossroads lies between Crumpton and Church Hill, in Queen Annes County, about midway between these two places. A road leads directly from there to Millington (Chester Bridge).



## Choptank River Fords

State Land Office, Annapolis, Md. Patents, Liber XXII, folio 299: Henry Denton's certificate, 800 acres, "Seborgham", surveyed June 24th, 1687, lying in Talbot County upon the north side of the north east branch of Great Choptank River, beginning at an hickory markt with twelve notches vizt on each quarter three the lowest notches on Two opposite quarters standing on equall height with the highest notches on the two other quarters which hickory stands under the bank of the River a little below the uppermost valley & fresh Run over which the road to Delaware bay passes before it crosses the River and from that hickory it runs north west over the <sup>sd</sup> road by an hickory and there markt with three notches for three hundred and Twenty perches & from then end of that north west line it runs north east four hundred perches to intersect a line drawn north west Three hundred and Twenty perches from a small red oak markt as afd standing by a little branch about half a mile above the foard of Delaware Road and from the said oak runs down the River to the said Hickory bearing south west on the south east bounded by the River containing & now laid out for eight hundred acres (with the adjacent swamps valleys and marshes of the River betwixt the said oak and hickory) be it more or less.

State Land Office, Annapolis, Md. Patents, Liber C. No.3, folio 13. William Taylard's certificate, 800 acres, "Taylorton", lying in Talbot County in the Freshes of Groat Choptank about a mile below the going over to Delaway Bay Beginning at a marked Hickory of a Tract of Land laid out for Henry Denton of St. Mary's County Seborgham and from that Hickory runs west by the Line of Seborgham and futher in all three hundred and fifty Perches and from the End of the north west Line runs south south west four hundred and fifty six Perches unto Choptank River then to the said Hickory on the east bounded by Choptank River containing and now laid out for eight hundred acres be it more or less. Surveyed June 25th, 1687.

State Land Office, Annapolis, Md., Patents, Liber XXII; folio 409; Henry Denton's certificate, 400 acres, "Denton Valley", surveyed July 9th, 1688, lying on the east side of Chesapeake Bay and on the south side of Great Choptank River, beginning at a marked birch standing at the mouth of a small branch by the wading place of the said River as goeth from Talbot County to Saint Joannes and running with the said branch south east by south two hundred Perches, thence south west & by west 320 perches, thence north west & by north two hundred perches to the said River, thence with the said River straight to the first bounder.

Data relating to "Seborgham" will be presented first. These data, it will be seen, in no ways determine the site of this tract of land not do they show in whose hands it eventually fell. It was probably resurveyed and re-patented under a new name. Later I shall present data which determine approximately the situation of "Taylorton" and of "Denton Valley". These tracts of land lie on opposite sides of Choptank River, as we learn from the certificates of survey quoted above. It would be very satisfactory if we could definitely locate "Seborgham", but since I have been unable to do this, we must fall back on establishing the location of "Taylorton", which bounds upon "Seborgham", lying next to and below it on Choptank River. I



take it for granted that the ford of Choptank River mentioned in the certificate of survey of "Soborgham" and the ford of the same river mentioned in the certificate of survey of "Taylorton" are one and the same; and when it become apparent, as it presently will do, that "Taylorton" and "Donton Valley" lie not far from one another, the reader, I believe, will agree with me that we run no particular risk in assuming that the ford, or "wadoing place", which is called for in the certificate of survey of the last named tract of land is this very same ford. The site of this ford can be determined more or less accurately from a study of the records relating to "Donton Valley" and the matter, in my opinion, there rests.

State Land Office, Annapolis, Md., Rent Roll, Talbot & Queen Annes Counties, Liber 2 (Queen Annes County), folio 418: Soborgham, 800 acres, surv.<sup>d</sup> 24 June, 1687, for Henry Denton, etc. Poss.<sup>c</sup> by Mr. John & Charles Egerton of S.<sup>t</sup> Marys County. Opposite page, transfers Peter Joy from Thomas Underwood and uxor June 19th, 1713, 160 acres, Charles & Ignatius Joy from John Baptist Joy, April 3, 1736.

Annapolis, Md., Hall of Records, Provincial Court Proceedings, Liber E.I. No. 8, 1744-1749, folio 221: Dood, April 3, 1746, John Baptist Joy of Saint Marys County to Charles Joy & Ignatius Joy of the same county. Whereas Peter Joy of the said county, deceased, by his last will and testament did bequeath unto his five sons, namely, Charles, Ignatius, Enoch, John Baptist and Arthanatius Joy, all that tract of land called Soborgham, lying in Queen Annes County, equally. Said John Baptist now conveys to aforesaid Charles and Ignatius Joy all his part of the said land.

State Land Office, Annapolis, Md., Debt Book, Queen Annes County, 1758, folio 148: with sundry arrears due on the lands therein charged to Mich Mass, 1755- Charles Edgertons (St. Marys County), Soborgham, 800 acres - arrears \$35 - 4 - 0.

Hall of Records, Annapolis, Md., Provincial Court Proceedings, Liber D.D. No. 5, folio 357: Dood, Saint Marys County, 7 August 1767, Ignatius Joy and Athanasius Joy of the Province of Maryland to Athanasius Ford of the same province and county, merchant, consideration ~~\$~~ 17, all that tract or parcel of land called Soborgham situate lying and being in Talbot County (sic) upon the north side of the north east branch of Great Choptank River (description as in patent: see above). Note: The "north east" branch of Choptank River was, of course, the main branch, so called to distinguish it from Tuckahoe Creek.

State Land Office, Annapolis, Md., Rent Roll, Talbot & Queen Annes County (Queen Annes County) Vol. 2, folio 404, 800 acres, Taylorton, for William Taylard, 28 June, 1687, etc. Poss.<sup>d</sup> by James Bramptons heirs Talbot County. Opposite page, transfers: 800 (acres). Nath. Smith from James Brampton, Nov. 27, 1711. 800 (acres), Nathan Harrington from Nathl Smith 6 April, 1764.

State Land Office, Annapolis, Md., Abstracts of Doods, Caroline County, Md., Liber C. No. 1, 1816-1824, folio 916: Dood, 27 Nov., 1822, John Brown, trustee, to William Turner. Reference to a decree in Chancery, Caroline County, March term, 1821, whereby said John Brown was appointed to sell and dispose of the real estate of



Thomas Roberts and George Moffett, for payment and satisfaction of a mortgage made by the said Robert to John Emory, pursuant to which decree the said Brown did, on the 4th day of August last past, sell to the above said William Turner the following tracts or parts of tracts of land, to wit, a part of a tract called "Ingrams Desire" also part of a tract called "Taylorton", also part of another tract called "Hickory Ridge" all of which tracts of land lie in Caroline County, aforesaid. Beginning for the out lines thereof at the north west corner of the Methodist Meeting House Lot in the village of Greensborough and from thence running with the same S.29 W. 21 perches, to the north side of the Lane that leads out from the dwelling house on the said lands to the main street in the village aforesaid., then with the fence which encloses the north side of the said land S. 63 degrees and 30 minutes E.16 perches, to the aforesaid main street, then with the said street S.29 W. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  perches to the fence which encloses the south side of the said lane, then with the same N.63 degrees and thirty minutes E. 16 perches to the corner of the lot belonging to George Reed, then with the same S.29 W. 33 perches to the county Road leading from said Village to Furnells Shop, then with the same N.63 degrees and 30 minutes W. 256 perches, then N.44 W 45 perches to a stake standing on the second line of the aforesaid tract of land called Hickory Ridge, then with the said line N.42 E. 104  $\frac{3}{4}$  perches to a stone planted in the ground and from thence with the third line of the said tract with an allowance of three degrees for variation S.48 E. 24 perches till it intersects the 3rd line which is expressed in a deed from Peter Harrington to John Boon for part of the aforesaid tract called Taylorton, then with said line N.20 degrees, 30 minutes, E. 24 perches till it intersects the first line of the aforesaid tract called Taylorton, then with the same allowance of two degrees for variation S.47 degrees E.17 perches till it intersects the third line of a tract of land called Ingrams Desire; then with the same N.53 degrees and 15 minutes E.34 perches to a marked white oak sapling standing close by the side of the main Road leading from Greensborough to the Nine Bridges then south with the said Road 37 degrees and 30 minutes E.164 perches, then south 7 E. 7 perches, and from thence with the said road to the first place of beginning, containing and laid out for one hundred and ninety six acres.

Ibid. , folio 400: Deed, May 10th, 1817, Thomas Roberts to Peregrino Pratt, all those several parts of tracts or parcels of land called Ingrams Desire, Taylorton, Bear Point, and Hickory Ridge, lying and being in Caroline County adjoining the village of Greensborough, which are contained within the following metes and bounds, beginning at a stone marked R P. placed on the south west side of the road leading from Doctor Tildens to the blacksmith shop and running south 23 W. 30 perches to a bank fence between Batchellors Chance and the said Thomas Roberts, etc.

State Land Office, Annapolis, Md., Abstracts of Deeds, Caroline County, Liber C., No. 8, 1877-1880, folio 475: Mortgage, July 12, 1879, Joseph H. Bernard and wife to John Robert Fountain, all that farm or tract of land, scituate near the town of Greensboro and now in the occupancy of Joseph H. Bernard & is the same lands which is bounded on the north by the County Road from Greensboro to the Rail road-station of the Md. & Del. R.R. & on the west by so called Md. & Del. Rail Road & on the south by the lands of the late William B. Massey, & is the same lands purchased at Sheriff's sale & Described in the deed from Henry C. Jarroll & others to the



said Joseph H. Bernard, said farm is called "Taylorton", "Brown Point" & "Hickory Ridge" & contains one hundred acres more or less.

State Land Office, Annapolis, Md. Patents, Liber.A.M. No. 1, folio 9: Peter Rich's certificate, 31 acres, "Bridge Town", patented to said Rich October 11th, 1732. Surveyed by virtue of a special warrant issued December 7th last to take up 40 acres of vacant land lying and being in Queen Annes County at nor near a Bridge called Choptank Bridge near the head of Great Choptank river binding with the said river and a Tract of land known by the name of Ingrams land and is supposed to begin at the beginning tree of the said land, partly cultivated, beginning at a bounded Beech tree standing by the side of Choptank River on the west side thereof and about 36 perches above Choptank Bridge and close by an old cedar stump alledged to (be) the original Beginning tree of Ingrahams land 86 perches to Choptank River then up the river bounding therewith S. 78 E. 50 perches, etc. On the south east and north with Choptank River.

History of Caroline County, Maryland, The J.W. Stowell Printing Company, Federalsburg, Md. (1920) p.94: Greensboro, (Choptank Bridge) :Act to erect a town ther passed in 1732. (Note: this Act of Assembly will be found in Maryland Archives, XXXVII, page 412). Called Bridge Town. Tildon Houson Main Street and Railroad, Greensboro, stands on land called Ingram's Desire".

Scharf Papers, Maryland Historical Society, Alphabet of Alianations; Vendoes from Vendors, Dorchester County, Maryland: William Bowmoss from Daniel Dulany & uxer, Denton's Valloy, 400 (acres) Decemr 8: 1748.

Maryland Historical Society, Particular Tax List, Caroline County, Md. 1798: Choptank Hundred and all that part of Bridge Town Hundred which lies to the north of Drivers Mill Branch, 300 acres, Cynthia Haslot owner, Dontons Value (sic).

State Land Office, Annapolis, Md., Abstracts of Deeds, Caroline County, Liber C. No. 1, 1816-1824, folio 541, Deed, Sept. 7, 1818, Abraham Griffith and wife to William Hughlett, 2 acres, part of "Denton's Valloy", lying in Caroline County, beginning at a post standing on the north side and near the bank of Choptank River. Binds upon the river. Part of said lot used as graveyard, the right to which remains vested in Wm. Haslett, excluded.

State Land Office, Annapolis, Md., Unpatented Certificate No. 232, Caroline County, issued to William Hughlett for a tract of land containing 1168 1/4 acres, surveyed August 15th, 1808 called "Portland". This tract of land was composed of a number of earlier tracts and parts of tracts of land, namely: "Topography", "Fisher's Discomory", "Whitby's Catch", "Come by Chance", part of "Plains", "Dixons Troubles" and "Dearskin Ridge". "Whitby's Catch" is described as a tract of 33 acres patented to William B. Whitby, March 29th, 1805. (Note: this must be the date of Whitby's warrant. See below) The surveyor, in resurveying "Whitby's Catch", discovers that something over two acres of this land is taken away by the older survey called "Denton's Valloy". One of the boundaries of the resurvey, "Portland" is described as the original beginning of "Whitby's Catch" standing near the mouth of a branch called Gravolly Branch, from which boundary the resurvey runs up the middle of the said branch, binding on the land called "Denton's Valloy" S.40 E. 16 perches.



Land Office, Annapolis, Md., Patents, Liber I.C.No.C., folio 32; William Hughlett's certificate, "Whitby's Catch", 33 acres, surveyed on a warrant granted to William Bell Whitby to take up vacant land adjoining "Denton Valley" and "Byrns Plains". Surveyed October 23rd, 1805. Lying in Caroline County on the east side of Great Choptank River, Beginning for the out lines thereof at an old boundary being the Boundary of a tract of land called "Campbell's Beginning" standing at the mouth of a Branch called Gravelly Branch then running (up) the said Branch and binding with a tract of land called "Denton's Valley" as follows, S.34 E. 40 perches, S.46 E. 24 perches, S.67 E. 16 perches, S.70 E. 13 perches N.82 E.11 perches, S.78 E.23 perches, then N. 67 E.80 perches until it intersects a tract of land called "Byrns Plains", then running and binding with the same N.W. 14 perches, N.12 W.20 perches, N. 11 degrees and 15 minutes E. 31 perches, then running with the aforesaid tract called "Campbell's Beginning" to the aforesaid stump and place of beginning.

State Land Office, Annapolis, Md., Unpatented Certificate No. 23, Caroline County: "Batchollors Chance", surveyed for Joseph Hurd of Caroline County, January 31st, 1797, by virtue of a warrant to take up fifteen acres of vacant land lying between the following tracts: "Maiden's Forrest", "Skinner's Chance Corrected" and "Stony Ridge Regulated". Lying and being in Caroline County, on the east side of Choptank River. Beginning for the outlines of the first part thereof at the end of the second line of a tract of land called "Denton's Valley"; then running North 57 perches to Choptank River, then down the same South 11 perches, South 27 W. 12 perches, South West 6 perches, till it intersect (a tract of land called) "Christopher and Susanna" etc.etc. Filed with this certificate is a plot showing "Denton's Valley" lying in a right angle formed by the first and second lines of "Batchollors Chance". This small tract "Batchellor's Chance" is bounded on the south west by the tract of land called "Christopher and Susannah"; on the south east by "Stony Ridge Regulated".

State Land Office, Annapolis, Md., Patents, Liber B.C.& G.S. No.45, folio 258: Christopher and Susannah Wilson, their certificate, 315 acres, "Christopher and Susannah", patented April 27th, 1773, being a resurvey of "Rich Folly", originally Nov. 4th, 1732, granted to Peter Rich for 50 acres, and "Riches Chance" granted to aforesaid Peter Rich October 31st, 1733, for 60 acres. Part of "Riches Chance" taken away by an older survey called "Glasgow". Beginning for the resurvey, "Christopher and Susannah", at a marked white oak standing close on the east side of the Road leading from Choptank Bridge to Marshes Hope Bridge and about fifteen perches to the southward of Peter Riches old Mill dam, it being the Beginning tree of the original Riches Chance (Rich's Chance) and the Beginning tree of a tract or parcel of land called Stony Ridge Regulated, etc.

Patents, Liber B.C.&G.S. No. 37, folio 12, William Rich's certificate, 294 $\frac{1}{2}$  acres, "Stoney Ridge Regulated", patented August 12th, 1767, being a resurvey on a tract of land called "Addition to Stony Ridge" granted to Peter Rich, father of the aforesaid William Rich, May 1758. Part of the original tract is found to lie in two older surveys, "Foddemans Fancy" and "Rich's Chance". Beginning for the resurvey, "Stoney Ridge Regulated", at a marked white oak standing on the south side of a small branch called Riches Mill Branch and close on the east side of the Road that Leads from Choptank Bridge across the said Branch and opposet to the House where William Glanding now lives.



Note: It has been shown above that Choptank Bridge and the town of Greensborough are one and the same place. By "Marshe Hope Bridge" (Marshy Hope Bridge) the site of Federalsburg is undoubtedly meant.

State Land Office, Annapolis, Md., Patented Certificate No. 623, Dorchester County (now Caroline): "Byrns Plains", 967 acres, surveyed June 12th, 1749, for Patrick Byrns, being a resurvey on a tract of land called "Rich Plains", granted to Peter Rich September 29th, 1748, for 208 acres. At the head of Great Choptank River, beginning for the resurvey, "Byrns Plains", at a marked white oak standing on the south side of the old road that leads from Dilloway and on east side of a path that leads from Surteys across the Roade to ffishers Mill.

State Land Office, Annapolis, Md., Patents, Liber XXII, folio 18: Thomas Taylor's certificate, 110 acres, "Taylors fford", surveyed April 9th, 1683, lying in Dorchester County on the south side of great Choptank River, in the freshes next adjoining to a parcell of land formerly sur. for the said Thomas Tayler called Taylers desire beginning at a great chestnut tree marked four & two & two notches which chestnut stands by the mouth of a great branch of the said River and from that chestnut it tuns thirty perches up the said branch to a poplar being the first marked tree of Taylers desire & from that poplar runs paralell to be and bounded by Taylers desire west and by south two hundred and ten perches and from the end thereof runs north and by west to an oak marked as the chestnutt standing at Choptank River side by a horse foord and from that oak it runs by the severall courses of the River upwards and by it bounded to the aforesaid chesnut containing and now h id out for one hundred and ten acres be it more or less.

Ibid., folio 102: Joshua Dine's certificate, 1000 acres, "Tinnah Serah", surveyed August 4th, 1683, lying in Dorchester County on the south side of Great Choptank in the freshes next above the land of Thomas Tayler called Taylers Desire beginning at a marked white oak ~~marked~~ four four and four notches standing by a bottom or valley by the bank of the River and running down the River westward by all the windings of the River to a marked hickory standing on a low point by a thick swamp of the River at the mouth of a great branch whic severall windings on a straight line make three hundred pches (perches) west and by south half a point southerly and from the hickory runs up the branch fifty perches south and by east to a marked boech standing opposite to a marked chestnut tree of Taylor fford and from that boech runs up the branch still slanting over it to a marked poplar forty perches south half westerly which poplar stands on the west side of the branch and is the first bounded tree of Taylors desire and from that poplar it runs south and by east one hundred & forty perches paralell to Taylors desire to a marked hiccory being the second tree of Taylors desire and from that hiccory it continues further south by east two hundred and fifty perches into the woods and from the end of the line it runs east and by north so far till a line drawn north and west shall come directly to the first marked oak on the east bounded by that north and by west line on the south by Choptank River on the west by that branch by Taylers Desire & by that south and by east line on the south by the line drawn east and by north.



Patents: Liber XXII, folio 251: Thomas Taylor's certificate, 400 acres, "Taylors Desire", surveyed August 5th, 1680, lying as is supposed in Dorchester County near the head of great Choptank River and on the south east side of the said River, beginning at a marked poplar standing on the west side of a branch, etc. etc.

State Land Office, Annapolis, Md., Patents, Liber XXII, folio 365: Colonel Vincent Lowe's certificate, 920 acres, "Towton ffield", surveyed November 19th, 1686, lying in Talbot County on the north side of the maine stream of the north east branch of great Choptank about seven miles above the foord in Delaware by Road respecting to the south the land of Joshua Dino beginning at a winding poplar marked with twenty notches (vizt) four notches on each quarter stand-ing on the banck of the River on the west side of a little valley and from the said poplar runs east south east Thirteen perches, etc.

Note: mention of the ford of Delaware Bay Road as lying about seven miles below the above mentioned tract of land, "Towton Field", is not the principal item of interest which we extract from the certificate of survey of this land, since the site of this ford has already been established from other early records of those parts. The certificate of survey "Towton Field" is chiefly interesting because it calls for "the land of Joshua Dino", which, so far as I can find, can refer to no other tract of land than of which a full description is given above, namely, "Tinnah Sorah". "Towton Field" lies above "Tinnah Sorah" with respect to Choptank River and adjacent to, or close to that land. "Tinnah Sorah" adjoins "Taylors fford" (Taylor's Fords) which lies about a "horse foord" of Choptank River. The site of this ford is probably not far from the Maryland line. It is certainly at a considerable distance above the old ford of Delaware Bay Road, and it is not unlikely that the site is now in Delaware. In his History of Delaware the historian, Scharf, speaking about lands in North Murderkill Hundred, Kent County, has this to say (Scharf, History of Delaware, Vol.2, page 1145):

"In the extreme western end of the hundred is a tract of 43 acres abutting upon the Maryland Line and on the north east side of Choptank River at the head thereof, called 'Milford', taken up under a warrant of February 22, 1776, by Joseph Furdad, who built a grist mill and a saw-mill at the place, which was long known as 'Furdad's Mill'. It is now (1888) the property of the Hon. Joseph Comegys Chief Justice of Delaware State." "To the eastward and south eastward of Furdad's Mill, or the tract 'Millford', is a large tract of land called 'Towton's Field' and 'Towton Field's Addition'; lying upon the eastern side of Choptank River and embraced between Cow Marsh and Culbreth Ditches. The tract, 'Towton Field's Addition', was surveyed under Maryland Patent to William Homsley and the tract, 'Towton' Fields", was originally taken up by Col. Vincent Lowe. The two tracts contained about 2000 acres. In 1770 "Towton's Fields", 'Denton Holmes' and 'Taylor's Ford' were owned by Thomas Ringgold, the older, of Chestertown, Maryland."

Note: Furdad's Mill is shown on Griffith's Map of Maryland, 1794, which includes all of Delaware.



State Land Office, Annapolis, Md., Patents, Liber XXI, folio 282: Nicholas Painter's certificate, 400 acres, "The Kindness", Lying in the freshes of great Choptank River a little above the overgoing of the said River Beginning at a marked white oak and running north & by east two hundred perches then with a line drawn east and by south and by west two hundred perches, then with a line drawn south and by west two hundred perches, then with a line drawn west and by north three hundred & twenty perches containing and now laid out for four hundred acres more or less. Surveyed November 6th, 1678.

On the laying out of Queen Annes County (1706) the above mentioned land fell within the bounds of that county, as the following records clearly prove:

Rent Roll, Queen Annes County, Md., Calvert Papers No. 881, folio 244, 400 acres, The Kindness, surv.<sup>d</sup> 6 Nov., 1678, for Nicholas Painter in the freshes of Great Choptank a little above the going over the Riv.<sup>r</sup> possess by the heirs of Nich.<sup>o</sup> Painter in England.

State Land Office: Annapolis, Md., Debt-Book, Queen Annes County, 1756, folio, 137: Kindness - Nicholas Painters heirs - 400 acres - arrears, 22 years.

This land is not carried in the Queen Annes County debt-books of 1754 and 1759, nor in the Caroline County debt-book of 1775 (earliest). It is not entered in the Particular Tax Lists of Caroline County, 1798 (Md. Historical Society). It was probably escheated and, on being resurveyed, was given some other name. Researches show, however, that it was not resurveyed between 1756 and 1760. The will of Nicholas Painter, which was made in London, is dated April 17th, 1684. It was probated in Maryland December 27th of the same year. In addition to various lands which can not possibly be identical with the tract called "The Kindness", the testator mentions the following: 700 acres, lying "in Choptank" (meaning, on the river of that name), which he bequeathed to William Burgess, son of Colonel William Burgess: "one thousand acres of Land not yet devised lying in Great Choptank aforesaid & four hundred acres of Land lying abt Tuckahoe in Talbott County" (Hall of Records, Annapolis, Md., Will Book IV, folio 56). The lands last named he bequeathed to Benjamin and Joseph Burgess, sons of the aforesaid Col. William Burgess. While the land records of Talbot County have not been examined in order to ascertain what lands in that county Nicholas Painter may have acquired by purchase and what lands he may have sold, it is most likely that the four hundred acres, "att Tuckahoe", which he mentions in his will, comprised the tract of land called "The Kindness" which contained exactly that number of acres. If this is true, then the tract of land in question lies on Tuckahoe Creek, not upon the main branch of Choptank River, and the "going over" or ford called for in the certificate of survey of this land was situated on that creek, not on the river proper. The reader may have already noted how, in old records, the main branch of Choptank River above the mouth of Tuckahoe Creek is called the "North East Branch" to distinguish it from the lesser of the two principal branches of the river, Tuckahoe Creek. How it came about that "The Kindness" fell into the possession of Nicholas Painter's heirs in England, if that was the land he specifically bequeathed to Benjamin and Joseph Burgess, is not perfectly clear, but it is probably explained by a petition of a certain Henry Bray, of London, which is published in the Archives of Maryland. The petition is dated London, November 7th,



1685, and is directed to Lord Baltimore. The petitioner, Bray, was Nicholas Painter's executor and describes himself as Painter's "neere relation". He charges that the said Painter died indebted to him "a considerable summe of money upon bond" and to other parties "great summes" and accuses Colonel William Burges, whom Painter had appointed to take care of his estates in Maryland, with the mismanagement thereof. (Maryland Archives, Volume V, pp. 465, 466). That there was a ford on Tuckahoe Creek is proved by the following certificate of survey: May 8th, 1683 - Laid out for William Kirkham a tract of land called "Wolverten", lying in Talbot County betwixt Tuckahoe and the Eastern Branch of Choptank near a parcell of land called Poplar Ridge now in the possession of Lovelace Gorsuch, beginning at a red oak standing on the east side of that Road that leads from the wading place at Tuckahoe to the plantation of Wm. Kirkman, etc. (State Land Office, Annapolis, Md., Patents, Liber XXI, folio 548). It should be added that Choptank River was called "Great Choptank" to distinguish it from Little Choptank River, an estuary of Chesapeake Bay the mouth of which lies next below the mouth of Choptank River.

Indian Path from Talbot County, Maryland to Saint Jones Creek, Delaware circa 1685.

Dorchester County Land Records, Cambridge, Md.: Deed Book No. VIII (Old), 1720-1732, folio 90: Kent on Delaware, September 7th, 1725, This came before me Daniel Rutley aged sixty seven years or thereabouts . . . declareth and saith as Followeth viz he this Deponent sayeth that about forty years agoe this Deponent was a servt man to Walter Dickenson of Talbot Co. <sup>MD</sup> and being sent by his master from Maryland to St. Jones Creek upon Dolioway bay and he Traveling a Long a small Indian Road up to the said Creek w.th his fellow serv. Henry Potts he this Deponent doath Declare that he saw a marked white oake standing upon the said Indian Path sode a marked white oake marked with severall notches and this Deponent was informed by severall of the ancent standers that it was a survey made by Maj. Thomas Taylor Dep<sup>t</sup>y surveyor of Dorchester County. Henry Potts at the same time swore to the same facts. Note: I have no record as to waht land these depositions concern. The time to which these two deposition relate was about the year 1685. Walter Dickinson, Sr., of Talbot County, made his will February 3rd, 1680, leaving to his sons, Charles and Walter equally lands on Delaware Bay. This will was proved April 4th, 1681 (Baldwin's Calendar of Wills, Vol. 1, pp. 98, 99). Rutley and Potts evidently had been servants of the younger Walter Dickinson.

From Scharf's History of Delaware, Vol. 2, p. 1140, Kent County, North Murderkill Hundred: mention of a tract of land called "Tiocullover", which lies on the south side of Tidbury Branch; south of a tract of land called "Grigg's Purchase". "Tiocullover", according to Scharf, lies on the upper King's Road between Canterbury and Camden. Concerning lands in that neighborhood, Scharf continues as follows: "South of 'Long Aero' and south east of 'Grigg's Purchase' and 'Tiocullover' is a large tract of land called 'Rhodes Forest', containing two thousand acres. It was taken up by John Rhodes, of Whorekill County (Sussex) on a warrant from that court, November 23rd, 1679. It was inherited by his son, John Rhodes, who, May 8th, 1725, sold it to Andrew Caldwell of Kent County and took in exchange therefor parts of tracts of 'Bartlott's Eatt' and adjacent tracts, lying towards the



mouth of St. Jones and Murderkill Creeks. This tract, on account of the change affected, was called by Caldwell 'The Exchange', by which name insubsequent deeds it is generally known. It is described as being on the west side of Tidbury Branch, beginning at the mouth of a small run that falls into the branch a little above an Indian path (Camdon and Willow Grove road at Red House Branch) that leads from Jones' Creek to Choptank. It extended from 'Indian Path' west by south nearly three miles, and south east by south nearly two miles, and thence in a northerly direction about three miles, to the forks of Tidbury, and up Tidbury to the beginning."

Ibid., p.1141: The tract called "Rhodes Forest" is now (1888) chiefly owned by the Rev. Joseph Waugh, Mrs. Charles I. Du Pont, Peter Crook, Mrs. Ann Bostick, etc. Upon this tract is located the village of Woodside.

Pennsylvania Archives, 2nd Series, Vol. XVI (Boundary Question) page 336: (land grant) To Robert Bedwell (a tract) of land on the west side of Delaware Bay and on the south-east side of Cypress Branch and Choptank Road & containing 800 acres. For a fuller description of this tract, which was called "Folly Neck", see: Delaware Original Land Titles, Duke of York Records, 1646-1679", pp. 155, 156. The date of this patent was not later than 1679. It was probably issued in the year 1676.

Pennsylvania Archives, 2nd Series (Boundary Question), Vol. XVI, p. 377: June 16, 1682: At a court hold for the county of Kent under Proprietary Penn the court orders the Clerk to give out a Warrant directed to the surveyor, to lay out 10,000 acres of land for the Duke of York, on the Rich Ridge, on the Road to Choptank, and to the heads of the Branches of Murther Creek or where they will in any clear land.

Scharf's History of Delaware, Vol. 2, p. 1153: Kent County, South Murderkill Hundred. This hundred originally embraced the present North and South Murderkill Hundreds, West Dover Hundred and the part of East Dover Hundred south west of St. Jones Creek. "On the south west side of St. Jones' Creek and on the north side of Mill Creek is a tract of land called "Dover Farms". North of 'Dover Farms' lies a large tract of land called 'Caroone Manor', often referred to in old deeds as 'King's Manor' and 'Duke of York's Manor'. This probably grew out of the fact that in 1683 (sic), at the request of William Penn, the court of Kent County issued a warrant to the surveyor to lay out 10,000 acres of land for the Duke of York 'on the rich ridge in the road to Choptank abd on the heads of the branches of Murther Kill'". This land was never laid out."

Ibid., p. 1028: Scharf here says that very little land was taken up within the present confines of Kent County, Delaware, before 1674. The county included the Whorokill and was known as Saint Jones County.

#### Paths Leading to Saint Jones's and Pokety

The following abstracts and copies of land records were made by me either from proprietary rent-rolls, which belong to the Maryland Historical Society and form part of what are known as the "Calvert Papers", or from certificates of survey recorded at the State Land Office, Annapolis, Md. It is regrettable that, owing to negligence on my part, precise references for these certificates are not at



hand. All may readily be found, however, in the patent books at the State Land Office by means of the excellent indices with which that office is provided. Attention is called to the ambiguity of the words, "Saint Jones'", or "Pokoty", which occur in one of these certificates. Saint Jones's, if indeed it was a place, and not a locality, and Pokoty or Pocky, were not one and the same. As far as I can see, Pokoty was a place or locality in Tuckahoe Neck, between the main branch of Choptank River and Tuckahoe Creek:

William Comegys' certificate: "Wintersfield", surveyed September 23, 1706, lying in Kent County, beginning at a bounded white oak standing on a point, on the north west side of a marsh called Tappahannah marsh, belonging to a branch of Great Choptank River and near a path leading from the head of Chester to St. Jones's, etc. (State Land Office, Annapolis, Md.; also Rent Roll, Kent County, Md. Calvert Papers No. 884, folio 67).

James Heath' certificate, "Salisbury Meadow", surveyed October 18, 1701, lying in Kent County near the head of Chester River and on the south side thereof, beginning at a marked red oak standing on the western side of the said meadow by St. Jones Path side, a bounded tree of a parcel of land laid out for Geo. Plator and now in the possession of the said Heath called Phickory Ridge, etc. (State Land Office, Annapolis, Md.)

Robert Crump's certificate, 50 acres, "Crump's Fancy", surveyed June 23rd, 1715, lying in Queen Anne's County near the head of the Long Marsh, being a marsh coming out of the head of the easternmost main branch of Tuckahoe Creek, beginning at a bounded red oak standing on the south side of a swamp and on the northernmost side of a path that goes to Pocky and so to the horse head being the head of a great marsh called Tappahannah Marsh, etc. (State Land Office, Annapolis, Md.)

Venjamin Shurmer's certificate, "Spice Grove", surveyed October 19, 1715, lying in Kent County beginning at two bounded red oaks standing near the head of a great marsh at the head of the main Branch of Choptank River called Tappahannah Marsh, the beginning of the land called Tappahannah laid out for the said Shurmer. (State Land Office, Annapolis, Md.)

Benjamin Shurmer's certificate: 1375 acres, "Tappahannah", surveyed October 19th, 1715, beginning at two bounded oaks standing together on a small Island being the second Island near the head of (a) great marsh called Tappahannah Marsh (Rent Roll, Queen Anne's County, Md., Calvert Papers, No. 881, folio 261.)

Thomas Hinsley's Certificate, "Hinsley's Fancy", surveyed May 13, 1715, lying in Queen Anne's County, beginning at a bounded oak standing on the east side of a branch coming out of a branch that comes out of a branch called the Boavordam branch belonging to the main branch of Great Choptank River and stands on the north side of a Path that goes to the head of Tappahannah Marsh called the horse head, etc. (State Land Office, Annapolis, Md.,)

Scharf's History of Delaware, Vol.2, p.1088: Kent County, West Dover, Hundred, bounded on the west by the Maryland Line. "Tappahanna", a large tract of five or six hundred acres, lies in this hundred on Tappahanna Creek, Tappahanna Ditch was opened in 1800.



Walter Dickinson's certificate, 1000 acres, "Holbourne", surveyed August 28th, 1677, lying on the south side of Great Choptank River, between the branches of a creek called Ingrams Creek & the eastern branch of the River, beginning at a marked oak in the woods and running south east fifty perches to another bounded oak standing by a path side called Delaware Road or St. Joms, etc. (State Land Office, Annapolis, Md.,) Note: Ingram's Creek, the first large creek of the eastern side of Choptank River above Denton, is now called Chapel Branch.

Robert Dickinson's certificate, "West Redding", surveyed 1682, lying on the south side of Great Choptank River in the freshes on a creek of the said River called Simpson's Creek, beginning at a marked white oak on the south west side of the Creek standing upon the bank of the Creek upon the Road that leads to Delaware Bay and runs up the main branch, etc. "Delaware Road" twice again mentioned. (State Land Office, Annapolis, Md.)

"Bunnhill Fields", surveyed for Edward Bells, April 4, 1683, lying on the south side of Great Choptank River in the woods between Ingrams Creek and Watts Creek through (which) land passeth the road that leads to Delaware bay, beginning at a marked spanish oak a corner tree of the land of William Troth called Moorfields Addn. and runs east sixty perches to a marked spanish oak, thence south and by east forty perches to a hickory standing by Delaware Road, etc. (State Land Office, Annapolis, Md.) Note; Watts Creek is the first large creek of the eastern side of Choptank River below Denton.

Colonel Vincent Lowe's certificate, "Lowe's Purchase", surveyed September 12th, 1684, lying on the south side of Great Choptank River on a Ridge. The patent calls for the "road to Saint Joms". (State Land Office, Annapolis, Md.)

"Golden Grove, 1500 acres, surveyed April 3rd, 1683, for Vincent Lowe Esq. on the east side of and near the head of Choptank River att a marked poplar on the north side of St. Joms's path. (State Land Office, Annapolis, Md.) Note: this tract of land is called for in the certificate of survey of "Byrns Plains", and abstract of which is given above (qu.v.). "Byrns Plains" was laid out for June 12th, 1749. The certificate also calls for "the old road that leads from Dilloway". "Byrns Plains" lies close above the old ford of Saint Joms, Path, which was at the mouth of Gravelly Branch, otherwise known as Golden Grove Branch.

George Doherty's certificate, "Venture", surveyed October 18th, 1715, lying in Dorchester County, beginning at a white oak standing in the woods on the north side of Ingrams Creek that issueth out of the south side of Great Choptank River . . . and in or near unto a path that leads to Pokaty. (State Land Office, Annapolis, Md.)

John Richardson's certificate: "Middle Plantation", surveyed November 19th, 1679, lying in Dorchester County to the eastward of the head of Great Choptank River on a ridge of land in the woods called the Grove, beginning at a marked oak standing by the edge of a swamp a bounded tree of the land called Jorico, thence with said land north forty perches to a marked tree standing by the path going to St. Joms, etc. (State Land Office, Annapolis, Md.)



Major Thomas Taylor's certificate, 400 acres, "Jericoo", surveyed November 18th, 1677, lying to the eastward of the head of Great Choptank River on a ridge called the Grove att a marked oak standing by the path going to St. Jones's etc. (State Land Office, Annapolis, Md.)

Nicholas Banks' certificate, "Banks his Forks", surveyed Jan. 3, 1695, lying at the head of Choptank River in a forks of a marsh called the White Marsh which the road that leads to St. Jones' crosses and on the north side of the said road, etc. (State Land Office, Annapolis, Md.)

Thomas Pattison's certificate, "Pattison's Delight", surveyed November 29th, 1679, lying to the eastward of the head of Great Choptank River in the woods on a ridge of land called the Grove, beginning at a marked oak standing by the path going to Saint Jones' or Pekoty. Bounds upon the land called "Simpson's Recreation".

Note: I believe the four above mentioned tracts lie in Delaware or pretty close to the Delaware-Maryland line.

Richard Dudley's certificate, "Pockody Ridge", surveyed Jan. 8th, 1679, lying in Talbot County on the north side of Choptank River and on the eastern side of Tuckahoe Creek, upon a ridge, beginning at a marked red oak standing on the north side of Pokody Road, etc. (State Land Office, Annapolis, Md.) Note: This land was resurveyed for John Williams in 1770 and called "Williams Hazzard". (Additional Rent Roll of the Eastern Shore, Queen Annes County, Md. Historical Society) It adjoins "Jump's Addition", surveyed for William Jump, June 3rd, 1682 (Rent Roll, Queen Annes County, Md., Calvert Papers No. 881, folio 186.)

William Jump's certificate, "Jump's Choico" surveyed July 30, 1681, on the east side of Tuckahoe Creek att a marked red oak on the south side o St. Jones Path. (Rent Roll, Queen Annes County, Md., Calvert Papers, No. 881, folio 166)

John Lane's Certificate, "Lane's Ridge", surveyed November 19, 1688, lying in Talbot County in yo woods below Choptank River and Tuckahoe Creek on yo north west side of St. Jones Path, beginning at a marked red oak yo 2nd boundary of the land called Purnolls Addition. (State Land Office, Annapolis, Md.)

"Large Range", surveyed August 7th, 1688, for Thomas Fisher, on the eastern side of Tuckahoe Creek in Talbot County, beginning at a marked oak standing near Saint Jones Path. (Rent Roll, Queen Annes County, Md., Calvert Papers, No. 881, folio 166.)

John Lane's certificate, "Lane's Ridge" surveyed November 19, 1688, lying in Talbot County in yo woods below Choptank River and Tuckahoe Creek on yo north west side of St. Jones Path, beginning at a marked red oak yo 2nd boundary of the land called Purnolls Addition (State Land Office, Annapolis, Md.)

Wm. and Richard Purnell their certificate, "Purnell's Addition", surveyed April 29th, 1688, lying in the forrest between the head of Choptank River and Tuckahoe Creek, (Queen Annes County, Rent Roll, Calvert Papers, No. 881, folio 320.)



John Parson's certificate, "Drumfield", surveyed April 27th, 1688, at the head of a branch of Choptank River, beginning at a bounded red oak standing by Saint John's path (sic) etc. (State Land Office, Annapolis, Md.) This land oscheated and resurveyed for Christopher Wilkinson, Aug. 14th, 1781, and called "Partnership's Hazard". Lies in Queen Annes Co. beginning at the Root of a Red oak stump the original Beginning Tree of Drumfield standing by Saint Jono's path on the east side of a neck called Tuckahoe Neck between Choptank River and Tuckahoe Creek (Additional Rent Roll, for the Eastern Shore, Queen Annes County, 1764 Md. Historical Society.)

#### INDIAN PATH, LONG MARSH, TUCKAHOE CREEK

Nicholas Clouds' certificate, "Clouds' Range", surveyed Septomber 2nd, 1704, lying in the fork of Tuckahoe branch called Longneck, beginning at a bounded hickory standing by an Indian path and a small meadow, etc. (Rent Roll, Kent County, Md., Calvert Papers, No 884) Note: I have examined the certificate of survey of this land filed at the State Land Office and find no other information of interest in it.

Particular Tax List, Queen Anne's County, 1798: James R. Pratt his Assessment Book . . . for land in Tuckahoe Hundred (manuscript in possession of Maryland Historical Society) "Watson's Lot", "Webb's Plains", "Clouds Range", : Solomon Williams owner: occupant none: very poor land, and therefore unoccupied: adjoining Long Marsh Land -Samuel Mead's Land. Note: It is evident that "Cloud's Range" lies upon the Long Marsh, the principal head branch of Tuckahoe Creek, now called Long Marsh Ditch.

#### Indian Path, West Side of Tuckahoe Creek

John Morgan's certificate, 200 acres, "Change" surveyed July 24, 1673, lying in Talbot County on the west side of Tuckahoe Creek about a mile and 1/2 from the water on the back side of the land called Partnership, beginning at a marked poplar standing near an Indian Path. This land is described as bounded on the east with the land called "Partnership". (State Land Office, Annapolis, Md.) Note: I have not been able to identify this tract of land called "Partnership".

Queen Annes County Rent Roll, Calvert Papers No. 881, folio 174: "Change" 200 acres, surveyed for John Morgan June 24th, 1673, on the west side of Tuckahoe Creek, etc. Possesst by Mr. Robert Grundy for the heirs of John Pemberton.

Ibid., folio 178: "Boston" 300 acres, surveyed June 23rd, 1679 for John Pemberton on the nor. side of Choptank River on the western side of Tuckahoe Creek. Possesst Mr. Robert Grundy for the heirs of Pemberton.

Ibid. folio 182: "Boston's Addition" surveyed 13th Dec. 1680 for John Pemberton near the head of Tuckahoe Creek att the first bounded tree of the land called Boston. Possesst by Mr. Robert Grundy for the children of John Pemberton.

Particular Tax List, Queen Annes County, 1798, For Land in Tuckahoe Hundred: from this tax list we extract the information that "Change" adjoins "Cole Rain"; "Cole Rain" adjoins "Partnership", "Pemberton's Resurvey", "Suffolk", "Baker's Chance" and "Porter's Folly"; "Partnership" adjoins "boston's Addition".



Notes on Faunal Remains from Slaughter Creek  
By D. S. Davidson

Through the kindness of Dr. J. Percy Moore, Professor of Zoology, University of Pennsylvania, who has kindly identified the faunal remains extracted by the writer from refuse pits at Slaughter Creek,

(1) it is possible to add the following brief notes to our expanding knowledge of Delaware's most important known archaeological site. Although the following list of animals undoubtedly is incomplete it nevertheless throws some interesting light on the food sources of the local Indian population.

Aside from agricultural products, remains of which have not yet been discovered at Slaughter Creek, undoubtedly because of their perishability in this damp area, the most important food obviously was the oyster. The great abundance of broken and partially burned shells solidly packed in the undreds of refuse pits in this site is sufficient evidence of the prominence of these bi-valves in local diet. Not only were they easy to obtain but they could be transported with ease across the marshlands and up the creek to the village. Although oysters are by far the most common of the shell foods there are numerous remains of clams (*Venus*) and conchs (*Busycon carica*). Snail shells (*Anguispira alternata*) were particularly abundant in one grave, as if thrown in by the handfull, and appeared occasionally in the refuse pits. Presumably they were not utilized as food. Their presence in the grave is puzzling for they were not perforated, hence they could not have been strung as beads.

Of the mammals the most numerous remains are those of the deer which apparently was the most important large food animal. If we may judge by the frequency of deer bones these animals must have been quite common in Delaware in aboriginal times. In addition to their value as food they furnished their skins for clothing and their bones and antlers for tools. As usually is the case the long bones were broken for the extraction of marrow.

Bones of the bear are also numerous and indicate that this animal was a common one before the Europeans arrived.

Of the smaller animals the raccoon and squirrel are represented as one might expect. It is strange, however, not to find remains of the rabbit and opossum. This lack may be more apparent than actual, the result of insufficient evidence from a large number of pits. Nevertheless in view of the abundant remains of other animals it seems strange that no evidence of rabbits and opossums has come to light. We can hardly doubt that they will be found in other pits for it would seem that they must have been important items in the Indian menu.

(1) The writer makes acknowledgement to the Faculty Research Committee of the University of Pennsylvania under whose auspices his activities were conducted.



Bird remains are not numerous as one might expect as the result of the perishability of their small bones. A few fragments of what appears to be the wild turkey were recovered but the identification is uncertain. It seems not unlikely that wild ducks, geese and various marsh birds were plentiful in this region and undoubtedly were important sources of food. Their remains, however, have not been preserved in the refuse pits.

Small fragments of the box, painted diamond-back and salt-water diamond-back turtles and of the blue crab are not uncommon. There also are various fish bones unidentified except for what appears to be the scute of a sturgeon. It is quite probable that fish were an extremely important food supply in this region but because of their perishable nature little evidence of their use can be expected from the refuse deposits.

It is to be hoped that further investigation will enable us to expand this short list of animal foods and to determine more accurately their relative importance in the diet of the Indians. A careful search should be made for floral remains in future excavations especially for charred bits adhering to pot sherds.

#### TECHNOLOGICAL STUDY OF SHERDS FROM SLAUGHTER CREEK, DELAWARE AND SHARPSTOWN, MARYLAND.

Donald Horton  
The University Museum, Philadelphia

A scientific study of the materials of which primitive pottery is made, and of such characteristics of the pottery as reveal the technical processes through which the materials have passed, is the province of ceramic technological analysis. Laboratory methods employed in the natural and physical sciences make it possible to describe sherds with respect to the mineral content of the paste, the nature of the clay, its chemical composition, its physical properties. On the basis of this type of description, sherds from different strata or from different geographical areas may be accurately compared, something of the geological conditions prevailing at their place of origin may be deduced, and finally the skill and ingenuity of the potters may be revealed. Studies of this nature may be depended upon to solve, or to supply a basis for the solution of many of the archaeologists' problems, particularly because they are applicable to any sherd, no matter how small, nor matter how devoid of stylistic features.

This report presents the results of such an analysis of a representative group of sherds from Slaughter Creek, whose stylistic character has been described. (1), and a group of very similar sherds from Sharpstown, Maryland. The sherds were collected by Dr. D. S. Davidson. The analytical methods employed, as well as the descriptive vocabulary, have been explained by Shepard (2). Colors are classified according to the Ridgway system; hardness was determined by the hardness standards of the Michigan Ceramic Repository. The only new term introduced here is the length mean of grain size suggested by Tickell (3). The emphasis of this report is on paste composition rather than on ceramic properties because several of these require apparatus which was not available to the writer.



The work of chemical analysis, preparation of thin-section, and firing tests was carried out under the supervision of Dr. Leonard C. Riesch.

### Slaughter Creek Sherds

#### MEGASCOPIC DESCRIPTION.

PASTE: COLOR: range 13" (orange cinnamon) to 17" k (chaetura drab). Frequently banded. Typical banded paste: outer margin, 1.5 mm wide, 17" k (chaetura drab); inner margin, 0.5 mm, 13" a (orange cinnamon).

INCLUSIONS: moderately tempered with flat shell fragments, white to blue-gray in color, dull to somewhat pearly luster, effervescent in dilute acid. Moderate quantity of quartz sand; subrounded to subangular transparent grains. TEXTURE: laminated by shell fragments; friable.

THICKNESS: range, 5 to 10 mm.; average 7 mm.; variation, 0 to 4 mm.

FRACTURE: oblique, irregular, HARDNESS: range, 4 to 6, average 4.5.

SURFACE FEATURES: color: range, 13" a to 17" k. Color irregularly distributed. Frequent ~~irregular~~ surface films. HARDNESS: range, 3.5 to 6; average, 5.

SURFACE CONTOUR: outer surface irregular; inner surface regular. TEXTURE shallow, irregular indentations on outer surface; parallel striations of the scraping tool on a few; inner surface smoothed and striated. LUSTER: dull to slightly glossy.

DEFECTS: occasional shallow spalling pits, especially on the inner surface.

SLIP: none. PAINT: none.

#### MISCOSCOPIC DESCRIPTION:

PASTE: COLOR IN ORDINARY LIGHT: gray or nearly colorless to yellow-brown and orange-brown. CROSSED NICOLS: gray to golden yellow, varying directly with color in ordinary light. Strong absorption masks interference color. Birefringence moderate. Clay texture flaky; flakes show slight pleochroism. INDEX OF REFRACTION: 1.558; range, 1.554 to 1.562. INCLUSIONS: quartz sand and shell fragments. Quartz grains mostly cracked and frequently show strain polarization. Shell fragments composed of layered calcite. TEXTURE: volume of quartz sand (exclusive of silt); average, 15%, range, 7% to 22%. Average grain size, (length mean), 0.27 (medium sand grade) Range in length mean, 0.16 to 0.45. Size distribution of sand (above silt grade): 85% fine sand, 13% medium sand, 2% coarse sand. Silt: abundant. Maximum grain size of sand: 1mm. Shape of grains: well rounded to angular average, sub-angular. Volume of shell temper: average 8%; range 4% to 11%. Max. size of shell fragments, 5 mm. Shape of shell fragments; tabular. ACCESSORY CONSTITUENTS: plagioclase and orthoclase; microcline; unaltered muscovite; pleochroic biotite; irregular streaks and grains of hematite; mosaic quartz; quartzite fractures. CHEMICAL ANALYSIS: see Table I below. FIRING TEST: Typical sherd fired to 1000 degrees C. in a gas furnace: color before firing: L.S.,



17'''b; Pasto, 15''''j; O.S., 17''''. Harness: 4 to 5. Color after laboratory firing: 11'; hardness, 3. No spalling but paste cracked and bloated.

DISCUSSION: the shell content of the sherds is regarded as tempering material, chiefly because of the size of the fragments and their well preserved condition. The larger quartz sand grains may also have been added by the potters, although the distribution of grain size is strong evidence that we are here dealing with sand that was a constituent of the clay. Judging from the average chemical analysis and the average refractive index, the clay is essentially kaolinitic. It is to be noted that the calculated alumina-silica ratios proved to be not significant because of the unreliability of the Rosiwal method when applied to fine silt.

Technically, the ware is quite primitive. There is no evidence of slip, wet-smoothing, or paint. The surfaces were scraped by a tool which left fine parallel striations in the paste; occasional outlines at points of application suggest that the scraper was a mussel shell. Spotty color distribution shows that the pottery was baked in an open fire. Oxidation colors and spalling are best developed on the inside surface of many sherds, and on the outer surface of others. Spalling is always shallow and frequently lacking. None of the remaining shell was calcined, -an indication of low firing temperatures. This is borne out by the firing test, which showed that the clay had not been oxidized even to the colors obtainable at a thousand degrees.

#### Sharpstown Sherds

#### MEGASCOPIC DESCRIPTION:

PASTE: COLOR: range, 9'k (kaiser brown) to black. Banding not characteristic. Occasional black cores. INCLUSIONS: moderately tempered with flat shell fragments; white to blue-gray color and dull to slightly pearly luster; effervescent indilute acid. Moderate quartz sand; subrounded to subangular, transparent grains. TEXTURE: paste frequently vesicular, otherwise dense. Clay laminated, friable. THICKNESS: range, 5 to 9mm; average, 7 mm. Variation slight. FRACTURE: oblique, irregular. Several coil-joint fractures. HARDNESS: range, 3.5 to 5.5; average, 4.5.

SURFACE FEATURES: COLOR: range, 9' to 13''k (fuscous). Variation slight. HARDNESS: range, 3.5 to 6; average, 4. SURFACE CONTOUR: irregular. TEXTURE: outer surface roughened by irregular indentations and incisions. Inner surface smoothed and striated. LUSTER: dull, DEFECTS: spalling pits on both surfaces but mostly chiefly on the outer surfaces. SLIP: none. PAINT: none

#### MICROSCOPIC DESCRIPTION:

PASTE: COLOR IN ORDINARY LIGHT: yellow- to orange-brown. Strong red hematite stains. CROSSED NICOLS: strong absorption, color golden. Birefringence moderate. Texture of clay flaky; slightly pleochroic. INDEX OF REFRACTION: range, 1.546 to 1.569. Average, 1.557. INCLUSIONS: quartz sand; grains show strain polarization; a few quartzite fractions and grains of mosaic quartz. Shell fragments composed of layered calcite. In a few sherds, the feldspars, plagioclase and microcline, are a major constituent (4 to 6%). Microcline occurs in grains up to medium sand size; usually fresh. Plagioclases occur in



smaller grains; frequently show slight alteration. TEXTURE: volume of quartz sand (not including silt): range 5% to 11%; average, 9%. Length mean: 0.21 mm; range in length mean: 0.12 to 0.27 mm. Size distribution (not including silt): 89% fine sand, 9% medium sand, 2% coarse sand. Maximum grain size: 0.9 mm. Shape of grains: angular to well-rounded. Average: sub-angular. Silt abundant and angular. Volume of shell temper: range, 0 to 11%. Average 7%. Maximum size of shell fragments: 4mm. Shape: tabular. ACCESSORY CONSTITUENTS: clay lumps (well rounded and strongly ferruginous); plagioclase: microcline; unaltered muscovite; pleochroic biotite; chlorite; cryptocrystalline silica; grains of an isotropic, colorless substance a few needles of organic silica. CHEMICAL ANALYSIS: see Table II below. FIRING TEST: Sherd fired to 1000 degrees C. in gas furnace. Color before firing: 17" 1; hardness, 4.5. Color after experimental firing: 11'; hardness, 3.5. Another sherd: color, 11'1; fired to 9'1.

DISCUSSION: What has been said of the Slaughter Creek sherds is applicable here, except that there is evidence of more pronounced spalling. A third of the pieces are vesicular as a result of the calcination and subsequent leaching of the shell fragments. The cavities in the paste retain the shape and orientation of the shell fragments. Firing at a moderately high temperature and for a long enough period to accomplish calcination of the shell had the additional effect of burning most of the pastes to a uniform color. Black cores and banding are exceptional.

A few sherds have the tongue-and-groove fractures which are peculiar to coil-built pottery.

Table I

Chemical analysis of Slaughter Creek Sherds. (average of 6)  
L.C. Riesch, Analyst

SiO <sub>2</sub> -----	62.46
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> -----	14.30
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> -----	3.22
MgO-----	0.63
Alkalies as K <sub>2</sub> O-----	4.45
CaO-----	6.34
TiO <sub>2</sub> -----	9.54
P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> -----	0.85
CO <sub>2</sub> -----	present
Loss on ignition-----	7.19

Index of refraction: 1.558  
Ratio Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>: SiO<sub>2</sub> (corrected from Rosiwal analyses) 1:5.6

Table II

Chemical analysis of Sharpstown Sherds (average of 5)  
L.C. Riesch, Analyst

SiO <sub>2</sub> -----	59.02
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> -----	17.16
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> -----	3.57
MgO-----	0.55
Alkalies as K <sub>2</sub> O-----	3.29
CaO-----	6.76
TiO <sub>2</sub> -----	0.51
P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> -----	0.41
CO <sub>2</sub> -----	present
Loss on ignition-----	8.67

Index of refraction 1.557  
Ratio Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>: SiO<sub>2</sub> (corrected) 1:4.9



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Tabular Summary

	Volume of sand      silt		Size Distribution				Vol. of shell
			Length mean	Fine sand	Medium sand	Coarse sand	
Slaughter Creek	15%	abundant	0.27	85%	13%	2%	8%
Sharpstown	9%	abundant	0.21	89%	9%	2%	7%

CONCLUSIONS: The Slaughter Creek and Sharpstown sherds are indistinguishable with respect to most of the elements of their paste composition. They are nearly identical in chemical composition, refractive index, appearance under the microscope, and oxidation colors. More accurately, it might be said that their variations are of a similar magnitude, overlapping in many particulars. The tempering materials and included sands are qualitatively similar; there is a slightly greater average volume of sand in the Slaughter Creek ware, and this difference is fairly constant. A few of the minor constituents are present in the Sharpstown pastes and not in the Slaughter Creek sherds, namely the organic silica, the crypto-crystalline silica, and the hematitic clay nodules. Plagioclase and microcline are present in all sections. In the Slaughter Creek sherds the feldspars tend to be concentrated in the silt grade; in the Sharpstown sherds they are more abundant, and are frequent in the larger grades. The most significant differences, aside from these, which can only be determined under the microscope, are the frequent vesicularity, deeper spalling pits, and more uniform oxidation colors of the Sharpstown ware.

A most striking characteristic of both groups is their lack of uniformity in texture, expressed in the range of length means and percentages of inclusions. Variability of sand content is explained by the assumption that the sand was an original constituent of the clay, varying, therefore, with variation in the process of sedimentation. The shell content, on the other hand, while now variable as the result of calcination and leaching, had originally a rather narrow range of variation. We are evidently dealing here with a technology which did not include the refining of the clay, but which involved undoubtedly a careful, standardized procedure with respect to the preparation and addition of shell temper.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: Much of the petrographic work reported here was carried out in the laboratory of the Department of Geology at the University of Pennsylvania, through the kindness of Dr. F. Ehrenfeld. Mr. A. W. Postel, of the same Department, gave helpful advice on many points and checked a number of the determinations.

- REFERENCES: (1) Davidson, D.S., "Notes on Slaughter Creek", Arch. Soc. Del., Bull., Vol. 2, No. 2, October 1935.  
 (2) Shepard, Anna O., "The Technology of Pecos Pottery" Vol. 2, "The Pottery of Pecos", Kidder and Shepard Yale Univ. Press, 1936.  
 (3) Tickell, F. G., "Examination of Fragmental Rocks", Stanford, 1931.



## REGULAR MEETING OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF DELAWARE.

Place: Lecture Room, Wilmington Free Library  
 Date: March 14, 1936.  
 Time: 8:15

The meeting was called to order by the Secretary at the request of the President, due to the enforced absence of himself and the Vice-President.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read for the Secretary by Mr. deValinger and approved as read.

Mr. Wigglesworth, Treasurer, spoke of the financial condition of the Society and submitted his report to the Secretary Pro-tempore for reading. It was accepted as read.

Mr. Omwake called attention to a series of display cases which had been arranged for the use of the schools. He also spoke of the current issue of the Bulletin, calling special attention to the first of a series of articles by Mr. William A. Marye.

Dr. H. V. Holloway read the report of the Nominating Committee which was accepted as read. The Secretary was instructed to cast a ballot for the following:

President-----Mr. Archibald Crozier  
 Vice-President----Miss Anna T. Lincoln  
 Secretary-----Mr. H. Geiger Omwake  
 Treasurer-----Mr. Joseph Wigglesworth  
 Editor-----Mr. Frank M. Heal

Directors for three years  
 Dr. H. V. Holloway  
 Mr. Archibald Crozier

Mr. Omwake then introduced the speaker of the evening, Mr. Charles A. Philhower, of Westfield, N. J., who presented an illustrated address based on his own archaeological researches in the Delaware Valley.

The meeting was adjourned at 10:30 p.m.

Note: These minutes were taken by Mr. deValinger, acting secretary and prepared by the Secretary.

Respectfully submitted,

H. Geiger Omwake,  
 Secretary

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT: The Society is indebted to Mr. Joseph Corbi, a supervisor of Art in New Castle County schools, for the stencil drawings appearing in this issue. Mr. Corbi has contributed his services free of charge.

The officers and members of this Society deeply appreciate his willingness to share with us his fine skill.