

FIGURE 21

Patterson Lane Site (7NC-E-53), Profile of S140 W25

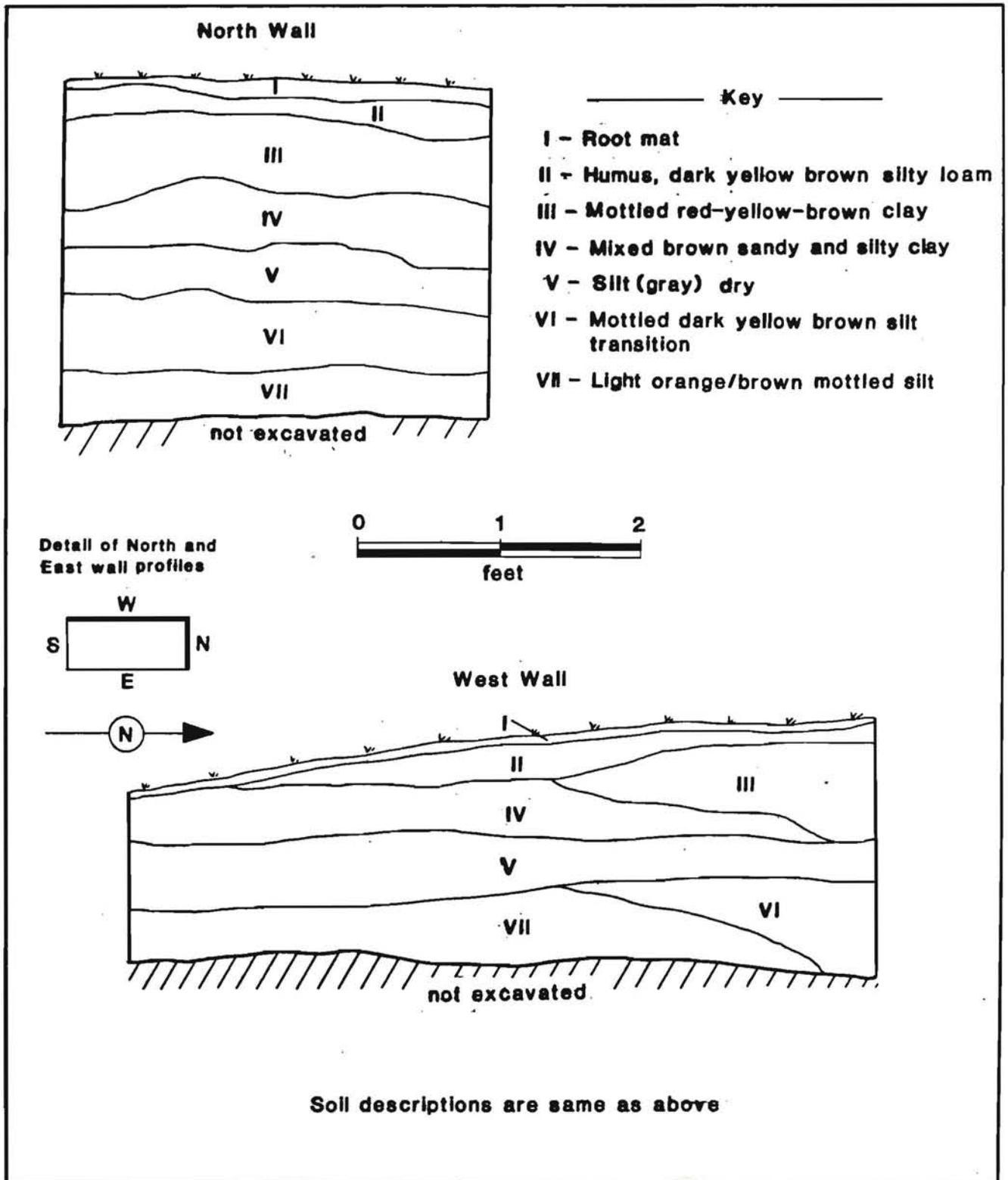
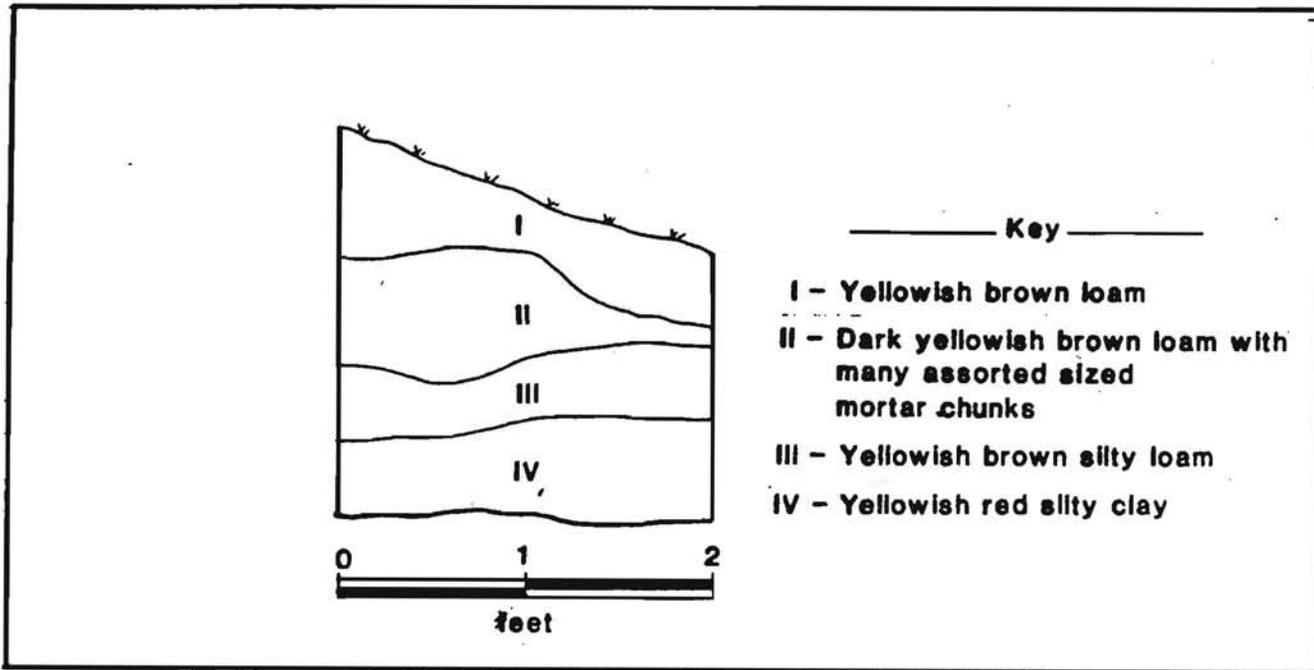


FIGURE 22

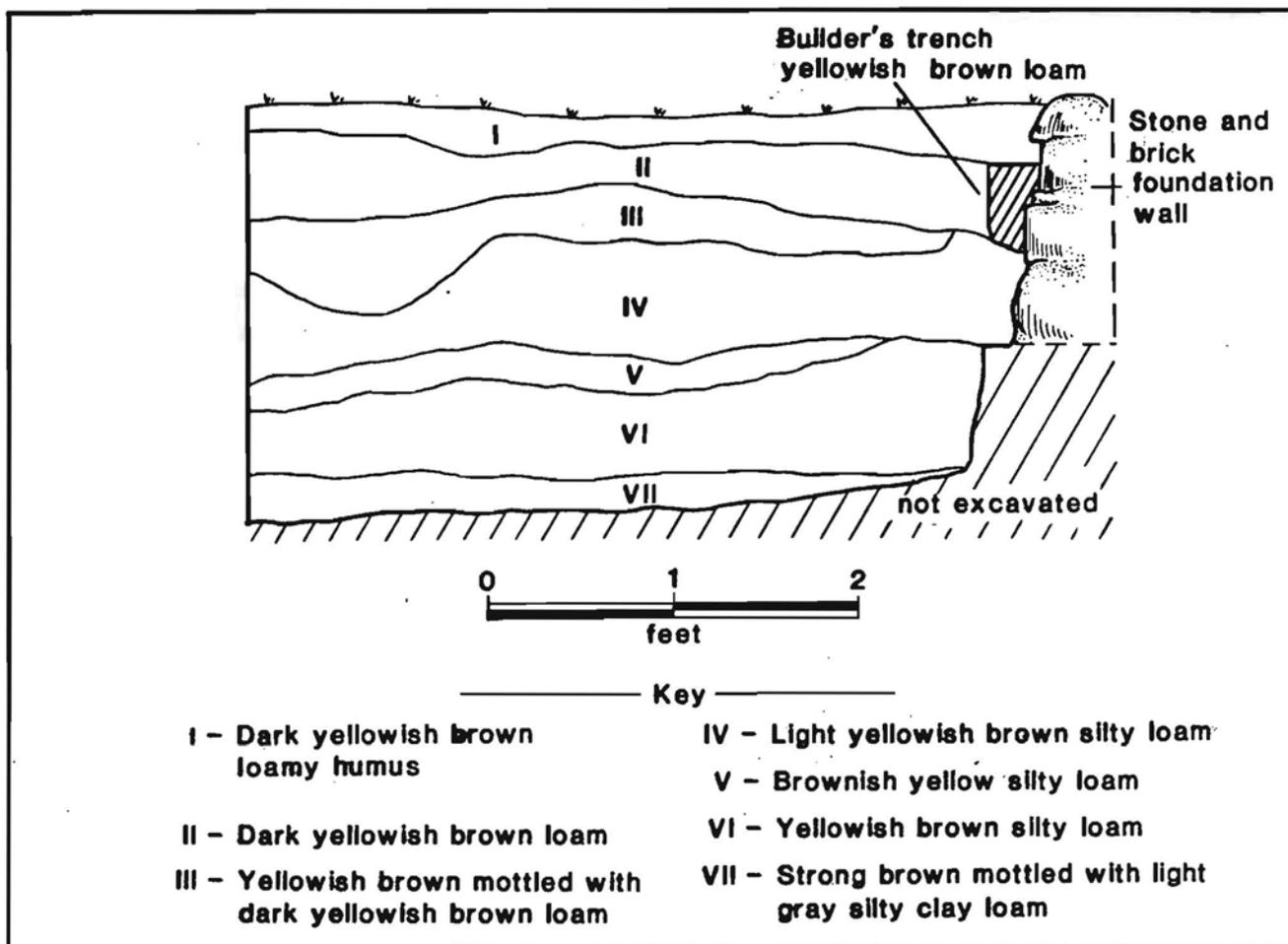
Patterson Lane Site (7NC-E-53), Profile of S120 W0



beneath which were late eighteenth to early nineteenth century artifacts.

A second period of construction was evident to the west of the first foundation. Test Units S115 W55 and S115 W50 were excavated to investigate the west wall of the structure, which consisted of a dry-laid brick and stone foundation that extended to a depth of approximately 1.3' below ground surface. Associated with this portion of the wall was a shallow builder's trench or footer, identified as Feature 1 on the exterior side of the foundation in test unit S115 W50 (Figure 23). A similar wall was encountered in test units S127 W30, S132 W48, and S137 W48 (Figure 24). In S127 W30, where the two separate building sections should have joined, no builder's trench was apparent, but the foundation wall in this unit showed evidence of mortaring

FIGURE 23
Patterson Lane Site (7NC-E-53),
Profile and Plan View of S115 W50



and reached to a depth of 2.0' below ground surface (Figure 25). In S132 W48, excavated along the south wall of the foundation, evidence of the builder's trench was encountered, and the dry-laid stone wall extended to a depth of approximately 2.3 feet below ground surface (Plate 6 and Figure 26). Artifacts associated with this western portion of the foundation all dated to the second half of the nineteenth century, and included whitewares, ironstones, clear, aqua, and amber glass fragments, brick fragments, and large amounts of nail and metal fragments. A large number of bottle glass fragments embossed with "Gilbert

FIGURE 24

Patterson Lane Site (7NC-E-53), North and East Profiles of 'S137 W48

89

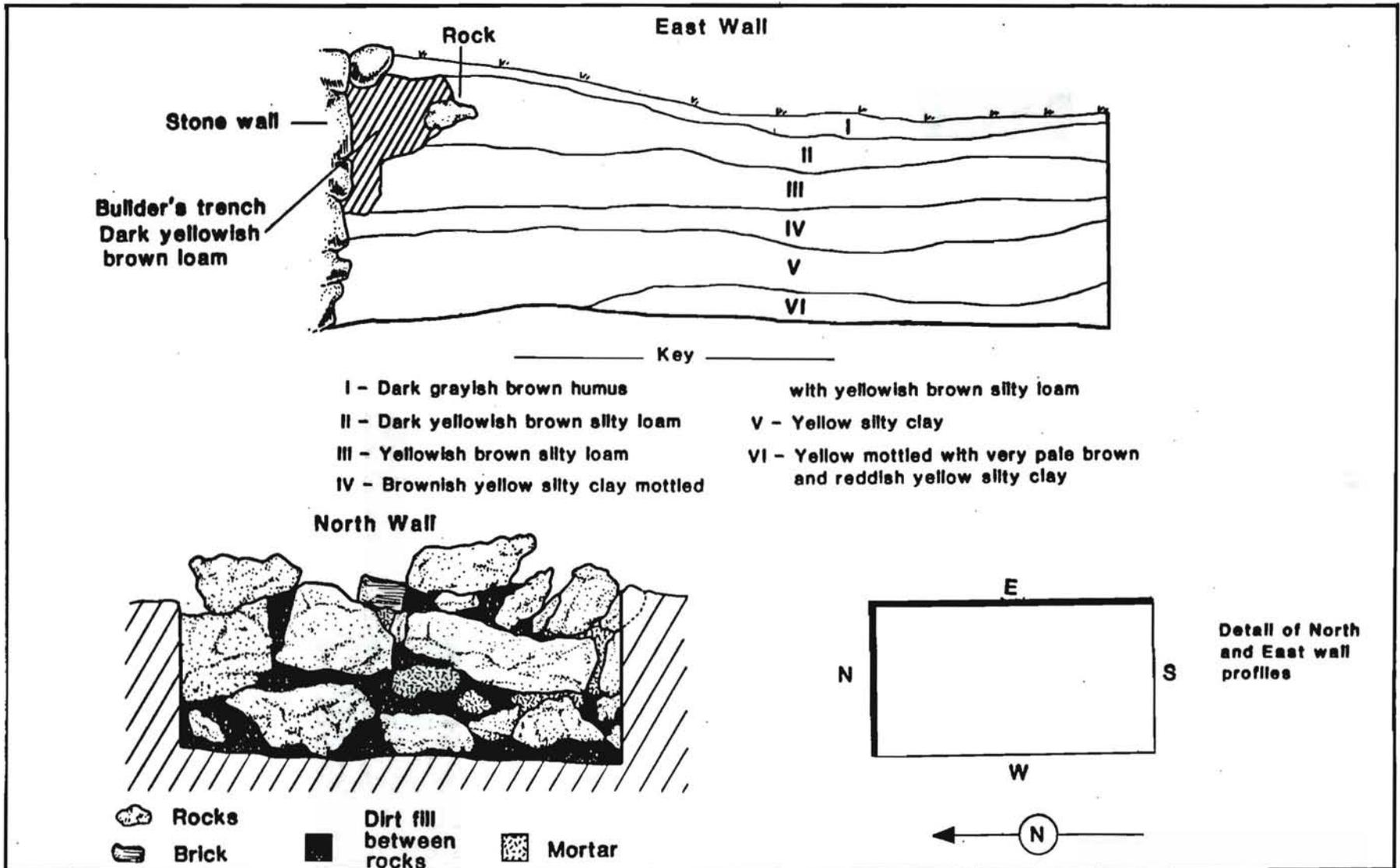


FIGURE 25
Patterson Lane Site (7NC-E-53),
Profile and Plan View of S127 W30

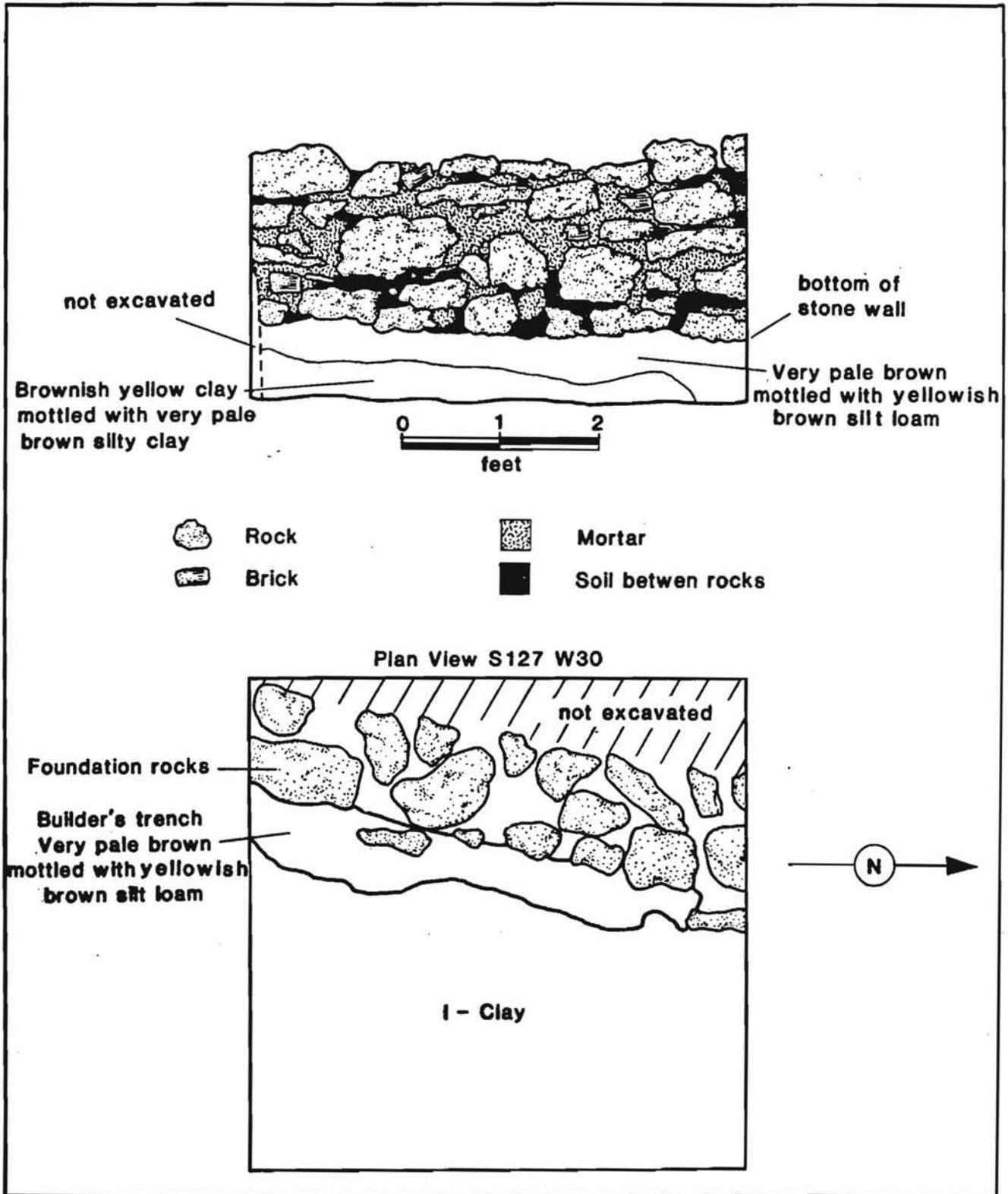
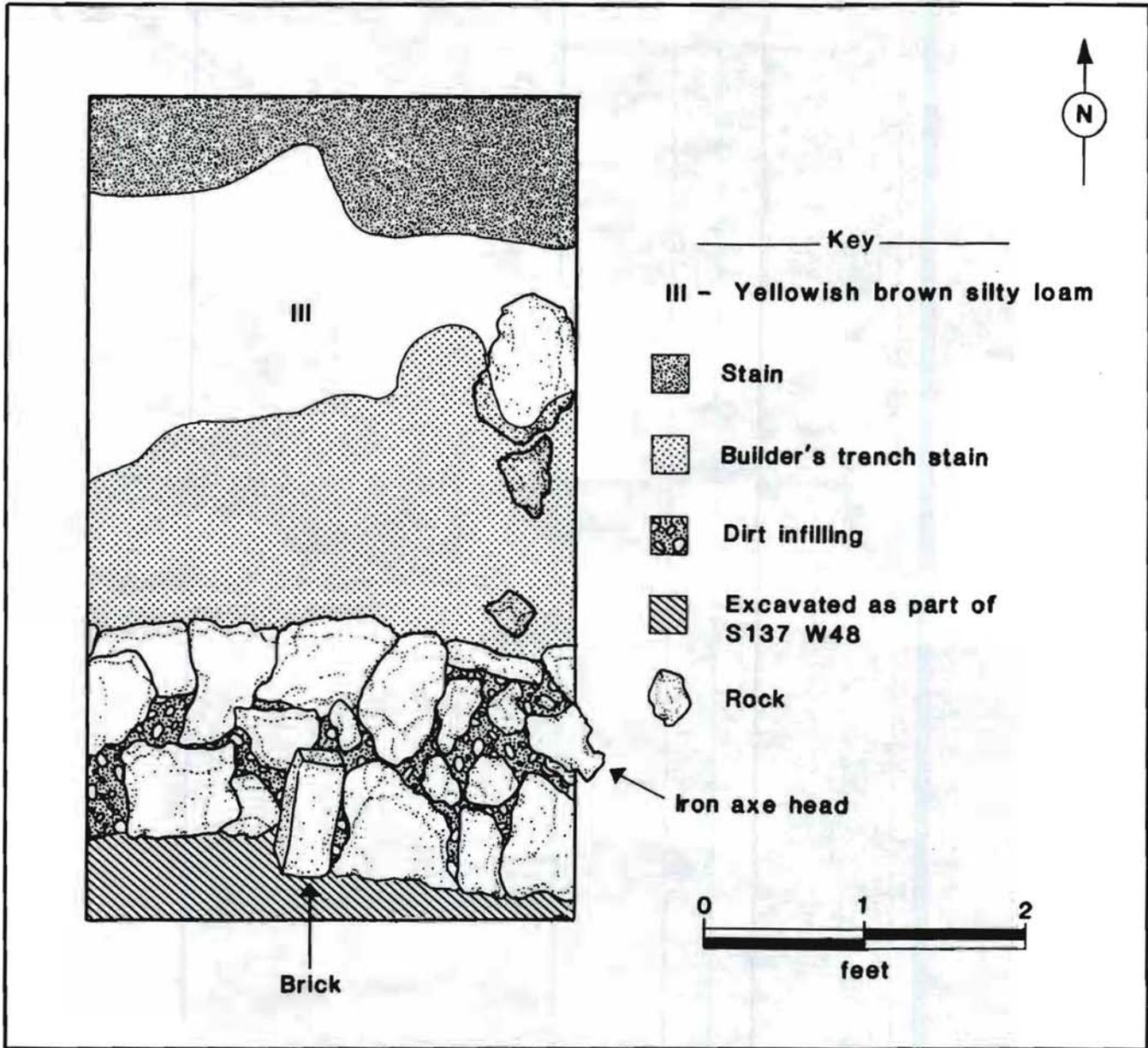


PLATE 6
Patterson Lane Site (7NC-E-53),
Foundation Wall in S132 W48



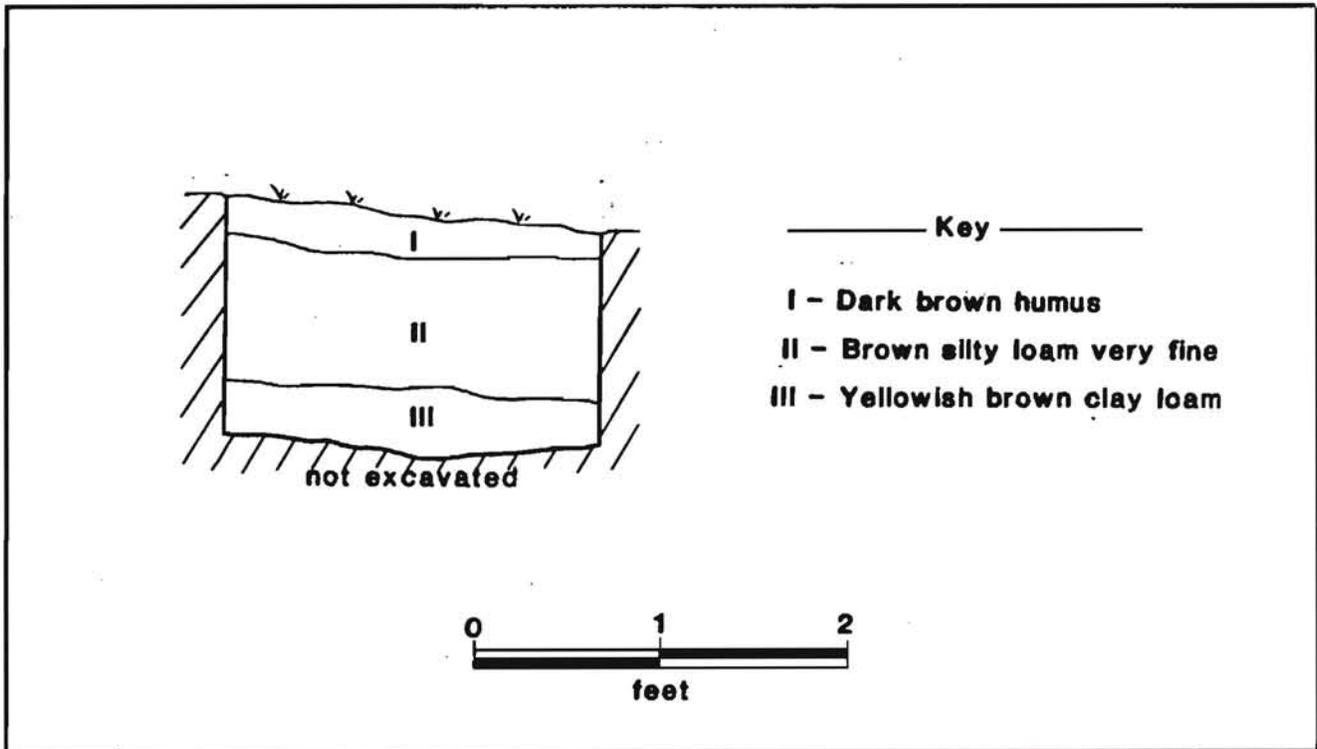
FIGURE 26
Patterson Lane Site (7NC-E-53),
Plan View of S132 W48



Bros. & Co./Baltimore/Md." were recovered from within the builder's trench in S137 W48; manufacture dates for this bottle range between 1896 and 1930, and contained "A Chloroform Liniment for Man or Beast..." (Fike 1987:60). On the surface, from within the foundation, bottle fragments marked with a lozenge and a capital "I" were found, indicating a bottle manufactured between 1910 and 1929 by the Illinois Glass Works. In S127 W30, at approximately 1.3' below ground surface, earlier late eighteenth century to early nineteenth century artifacts, such as creamwares, pearlwares, and white salt-glazed stonewares were intermixed with the later nineteenth century artifacts, but these earlier artifacts predominated in the deposit. The foundation wall for this western portion of the structure was about 25'x30', and the walls were approximately 1.5' thick.

Soil stratigraphy varied considerably from east to west across the site. Portions of the site were likely utilized for agricultural purposes throughout much of the site's occupation, and stratigraphic evidence from the vicinity of the W80 line westward shows that the tract was plowed at one time. Figure 27 is a typical profile from this area. East of the W80 line, however, the soil profile appears to be undisturbed and cultural resources appear to be intact beneath the humus. Test units in the vicinity of the foundation encountered varieties of brown and light brown silt loams and silty clays, underlain at depths of 0.5' to 0.8' below ground surface by silty clays. Figure 28 illustrates a profile from S120 W60, an STP excavated on the east side of the foundation. Inside the eastern portion of the foundation, a dense mottled clay fill was encountered; this fill

FIGURE 27
Patterson Lane Site (7NC-E-53),
Soil Profile of S80 W127

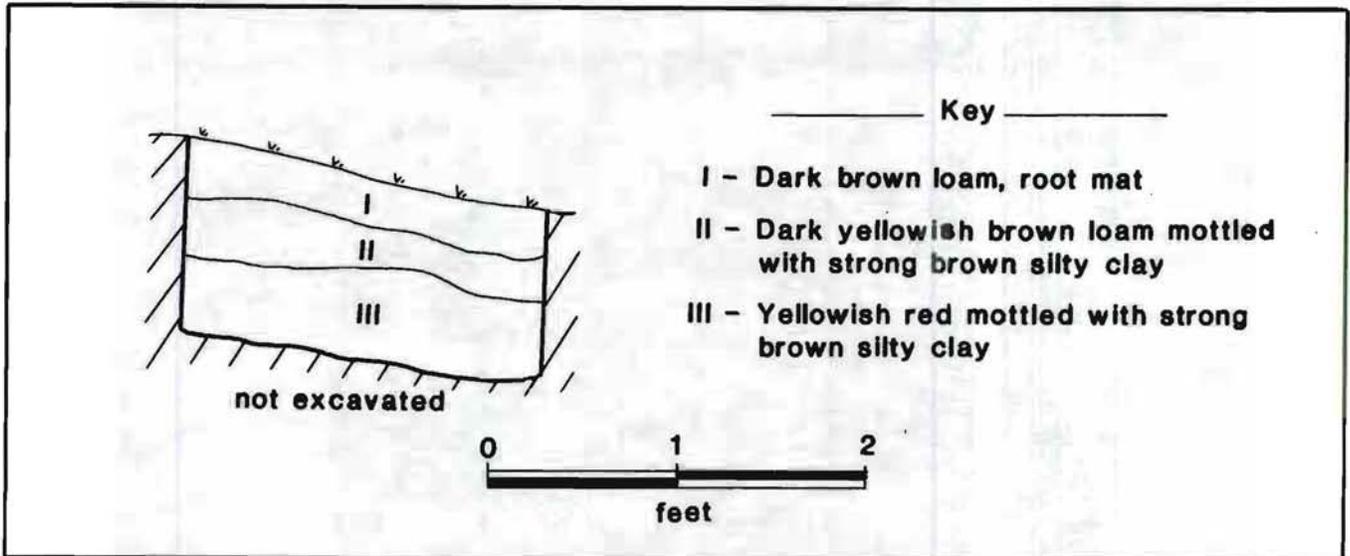


was particularly apparent in test unit S140 W25 (Plate 7). East of the foundation, soil profiles exhibited evidence of soil deflation and erosion, but there was no evidence of agricultural plowing. Also, close to the fence-line, marked by osage-orange trees, the soil profiles revealed intact, unplowed soils immediately on both sides of the fence (Figure 29).

A total of 7 features were identified at this site during the Phase II survey, excluding the above-ground features already recognized in the Phase I survey. These features are summarized in Table 5. Except for the builder's trenches or footers located around the western portion of the structure, the features discovered were not particularly helpful in dating the site or in identifying additional structure locations. However, Feature 6,

FIGURE 28

Patterson Lane Site (7NC-E-53),
Typical Soil Profile (S120 W60) East of the Foundation



the brick floor/walk located in the test units around S140.5 E22.5 did have an 1864 U.S. Indian Head penny associated with it, thus possibly providing a date for this feature. The 20' trench excavated into the circular depression south of the foundation (Figure 30), failed to reveal the purpose of this hole and it was supposed by DelDOT archaeologists that it may have functioned as an ice-house. Additional historic research by UDCAR archaeologists for the Patterson Lane Site suggest that the depression may represent the location of the "brick storehouse" mentioned in the 1766 road petition of James Read. The road was to have been laid out from the northwest corner of the storehouse to the existing Patterson Lane, and the present-day osage-orange hedgerow, which marks the southern boundary of the Patterson Lane property, is laid out on the same metes and bounds of the eighteenth century road. It is probable that the storehouse was removed and dismantled for its brick and other architectural

PLATE 7

Patterson Lane Site (7NC-E-53),
West Wall Profile, S140 W25

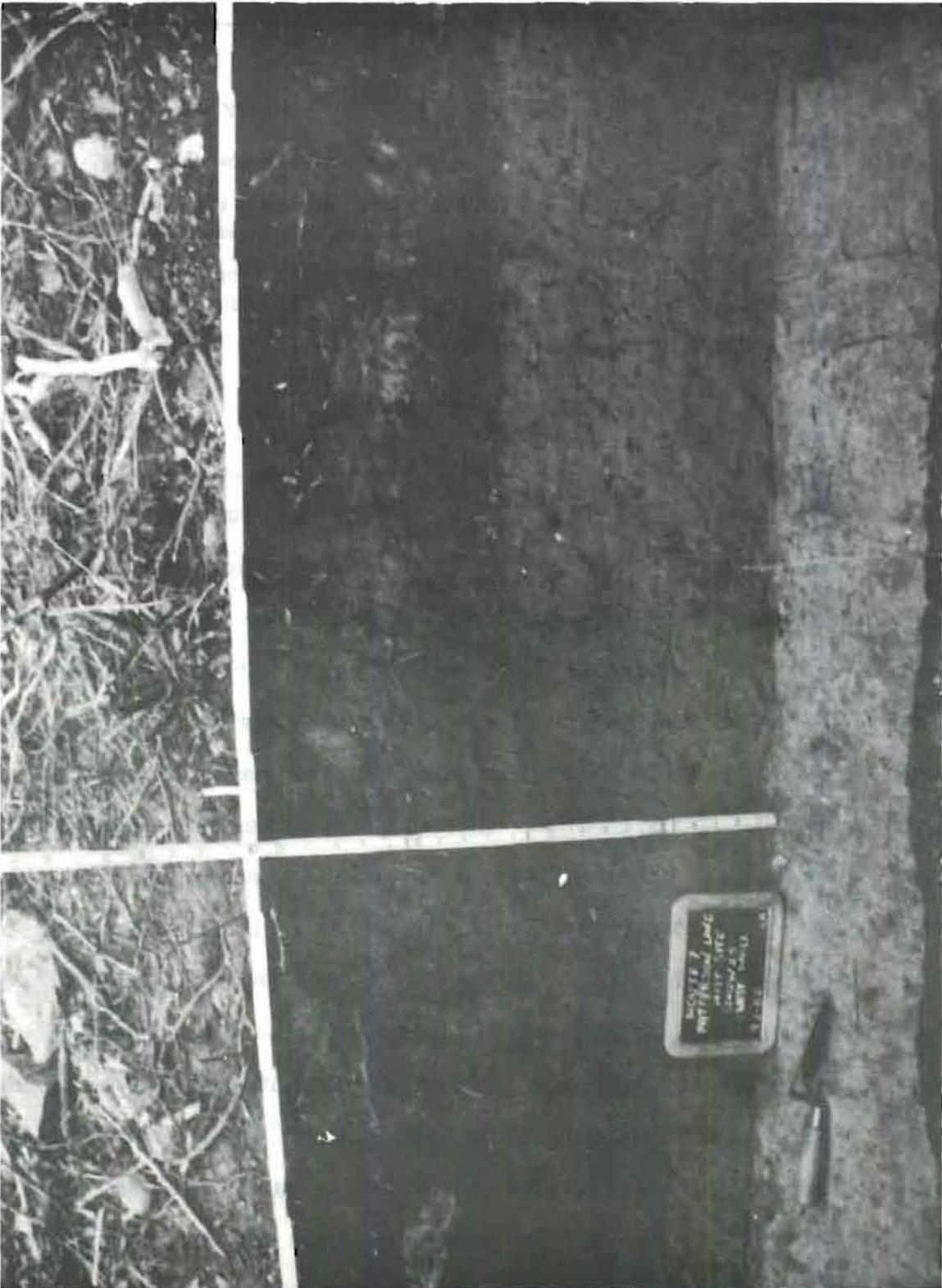
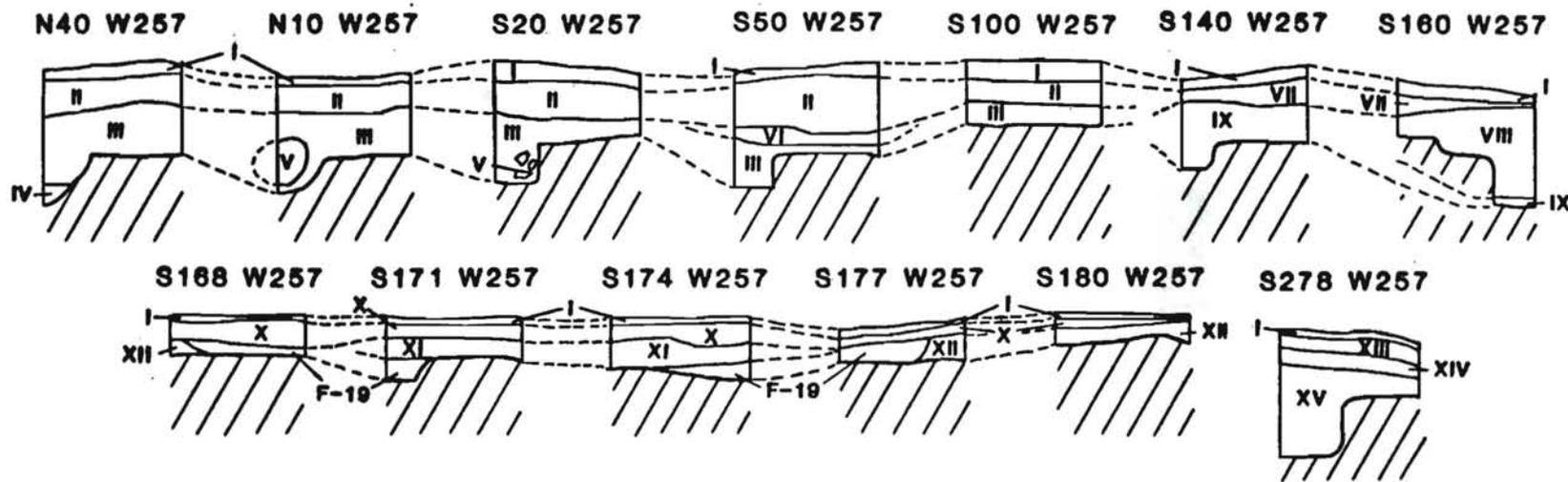
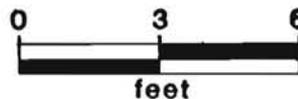


FIGURE 29
Patterson Lane Site Complex (7NC-E-53, 82),
Stratigraphic Transect of the W257 Line



Key

- | | |
|---|--|
| I - Humus | XI - Orange Silty Clay Cap |
| II - Brown Silt Loam - Plowzone | XII - Orange Brown Sand with Gravels |
| III - Yellow-Brown Sandy and/or Silty Clay with Gravels | XIII - Dark Brown Silt Loam |
| IV - Gray Sand with Orange Clay Mottling | XIV - Medium Brown Sandy Loam with Pebbles and Gravels |
| V - Pockets of Red and Gray Sandy Clay | XV - Yellow Tan Gravelly Sand |
| VI - Mixed Orange, Brown, and Gray Clay | F-19 - Light Brown Silt Loam |
| VII - Gray Brown Silt or Sandy Clay | |
| VIII - Yellow Orange Sandy Clay | |
| IX - Red Silty Clay | |
| X - Medium Brown Silt Loam | |



Intervening Profiles Not to Scale

TABLE 5

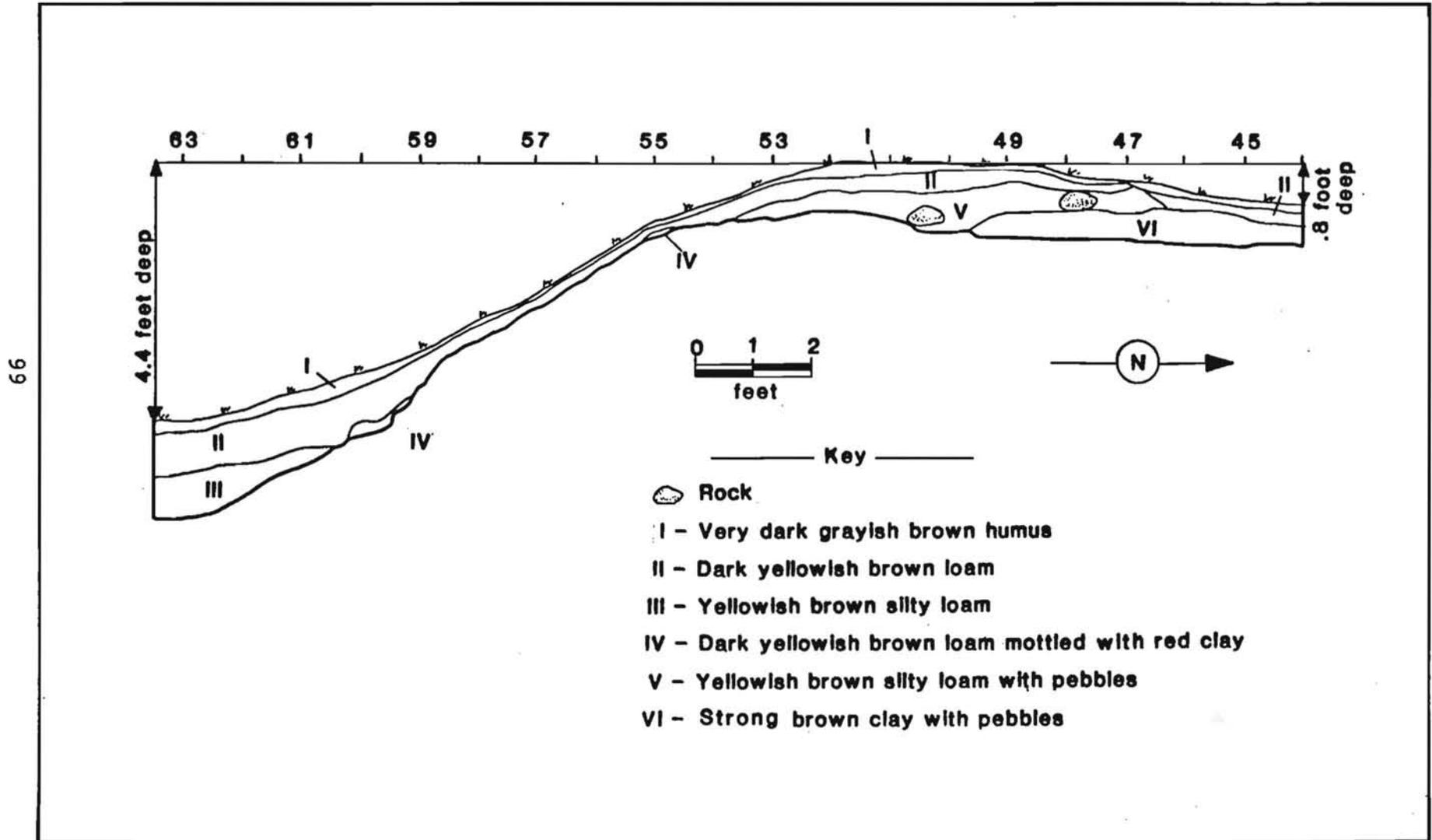
**PATTERSON LANE SITE (7NC-E-53),
SUMMARY OF FEATURES**

Provenience	Feature Number	Description
S140 E61 (2' X 2')	-----	Irregular circular stain of charcoal and artifacts excavated to 1.60' bgs. Began 1.1' bgs.
S132.5 E22.5	-----	Brick floor or walk, approximately .50' bgs. 1 1/2' wide by 3' long (N-S). Only 1 brick in depth. 1864 penny associated with it.
S120 W0	-----	Excavated level 2 (brown loam intermixed with assorted size mortar chunks). .7' in NW corner, tapers to .2' in NE corner. Historic artifacts (rockingham, redwares, horseshoes) from 1.3'-1.6' bgs.
S137 W48	-----	Builders' trench - to depth of 1/8' bgs. associated with foundation - stone/brick.
S140 W25	-----	
Trench 1 (Area A)	-----	Circular stain to a depth of 1.5' bgs no artifacts (post mold)
S115 W50	-----	Shallow builders' trench associated with brick/stone wall .3' thick X .5' deep. Begins .3' bgs., wall extends 1.0' bgs.
S115 W 50	Fea. 1	Builders' trench associated with brick/stone wall. .5'-.8' from wall, depth of 1.2'.
S132 W48	-----	Builders; trench associated with wall. 1.2' from wall, depth of 1.1' bgs.
S127 W25	-----	Brick and stone wall, some mortar.
S127 W30	-----	Brick and stone wall, with mortaring.

bgs. - below ground surface
Fea. - feature

FIGURE 30

West Wall Profile of the Trench Excavated into the Circular Depression



materials, thus leaving a robbed foundation hole. The depression was not subjected to additional archaeological investigations by UDCAR archaeologists, however, so this interpretation is subject to revision. Additional background research by UDCAR archaeologists identified the large rectangular depression close to Patterson Lane and north of the foundation as the abandoned cellar hole of a house begun in the 1950s by Dr. Irwin Carroll, who owned the farm to the east. No testing was conducted on the stone wharf found to the east of the foundation, as it was located 250' beyond the edge of the proposed ROW.

ARTIFACT ANALYSIS

The Phase II 1% sampling scheme employed by DelDOT archaeologists at 7NC-E-53 recovered a total of 3341 artifacts of all types. Of this amount, only 165, or 5% of the total, were prehistoric (Table 6). These included jasper, chert, quartz and quartzite flakes, fire-cracked rock, and two bifaces. All prehistoric remains were recovered from disturbed contexts associated with historic artifacts; indeed, the majority of flakes were recovered from within the limits of the foundation. No prehistoric features were encountered.

Eighty-five percent of the prehistoric artifacts were flakes with jasper being the most frequently utilized lithic source. Quartz, chert, and quartzite flakes were recovered also, but in much fewer numbers. A total of 40 flakes had cortex. Bifaces included one jasper early stage biface reject (ESBR) with cortex and one quartz biface of questionable reduction stage. Three

TABLE 6

PATTERSON LANE SITE (7NC-E-53),
PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS - TOTAL COUNTS

Material	Flakes	Bifaces	Flakes		Chunk	FCR	Total
			Utilized/Retouched/Bifacially				
Jasper	90(24)	1(1) ESBR	2		8(6)	--	99(31)
Chert	17(6)	--	--		2(2)	--	19(8)
Quartz	18(4)	1	1		7(4)	--	27(8)
Quartzite	11(5)	--	--		2(2)	1	14(7)
Other	1(1)	--	--		--	1	2(1)
Total	137(40)	2(1)	3		19(14)	2	161(55)

KEY

FCR - fire-cracked rock
() - cortex
ESBR - early stage biface reject

flakes (one quartz and two jasper) were utilized or bifacially retouched. No ceramics were found.

The historic artifacts recovered comprised 95% of the total artifact assemblage. Table 7 summarizes the artifact types, and totals recovered from 7NC-E-53 (Plates 8 and 9). Brick and mortar fragments, and metal and nail fragments comprise nearly 65% of the total historic artifact count. Historic ceramics comprised a little over 19% of the total, and of this amount 55% were represented by redwares. Using all available dateable historic ceramics, a mean ceramic date for the excavated portions of the Patterson Lane Site is approximately 1820 to 1823. This date coincides well with other documentary and historic information about the site. Appendix I contains an inventory of the artifacts recovered from the Patterson Lane Site investigations.

A total of 433 pieces of glass were recovered from the shovel testing at 7NC-E-53. The majority of the types of glass present were clear and tinted types representing 59.3% of the sample collected. Thirty-two and three-tenths percent of the sample was aqua-colored glass, and 8.4% was olive-colored glass. Bottle, window, and assorted other glass fragments were recovered from the excavations conducted by DelDOT archaeologists. The discussion concerning glass will deal with diagnostic artifacts only. Diagnostic glass found on the surface included three bottles. The first bottle was identified from a curved aqua glass fragment. "...SON...DEL" was embossed on it, and this identified it as a Donahoe and Robinson mineral bottle, from Wilmington, Delaware with a date range of 1872-1879. The second

TABLE 7

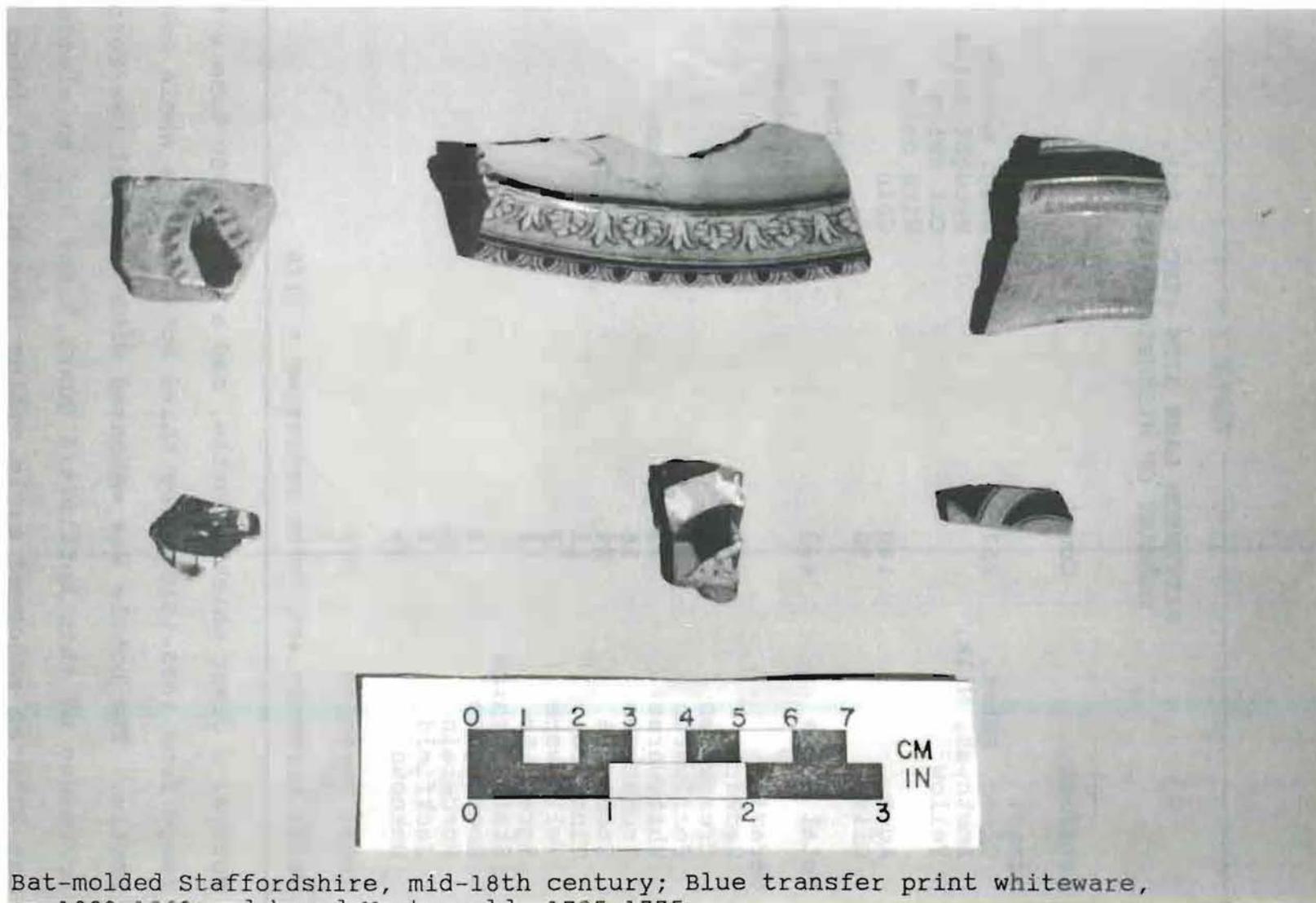
**PATTERSON LANE SITE (7NC-E-53),
SUMMARY OF HISTORIC ARTIFACTS**

Artifact	Count		
Glass:		Metals:	
Clear, Amber,	257	Misc. metals	1327
Amethyst, Milk,		Wrought nails	8
Yellow		Cut nails	85
Aqua	140	Wire nails	40
Olive	36	Coin	1
Total Glass	433	Total Metals	1461
Ceramics:		Ceramic pipestem/ bowls	15
Redwares	342	Leather	17
Creamwares	60	Shell/bone	33
Pearlwares	55	Buttons	3
Whitewares	73	Brick	547
Ironstones	16	Mortar	~50
Stoneware	24		
Tinglaze	12		
Yellowware	3		
Sgraffito	2		
Staffordshire	2		
Rockingham	2		
Porcelain	4		
Jackfield	3		
Unknown	19		
Total Ceramics	617		
Total historic artifacts recovered = 3176			

bottle, a clear whiskey bottle, had a circa 1900 base with a date range from 1885-1910. The third bottle was a whole amber quart bottle. The bottle was embossed with "Federal Law/Forbids Sale or/re-use of this bottle/4/5 Quart," and had an aluminum screw cap with an embossed eagle emblem (Busch). It dates to post-prohibition times. One bottle found inside the house foundation was a machine-made panel bottle embossed with "Illinois Glass Works" on its base and has a date of 1910-1929. One piece of

PLATE 8

Ceramics Recovered from
the Patterson Lane Site (7NC-E-53)



104

TOP ROW: Bat-molded Staffordshire, mid-18th century; Blue transfer print whiteware, c. 1830-1860s; debased Westerwald, 1725-1775
BOTTOM ROW: Black transfer-print whiteware, c. 1830-1860s; slip trailed redware with coggle rim, 18th century, Westerwald 1575-1725

PLATE 9

Other Artifacts Recovered from
the Patterson Lane Site (7NC-E-53)



TOP ROW: Felling axe, 19th century; terra cotta pipe bowl, late 19th century; metal spike
hinge hook

MIDDLE: U.S. Indian Head Penny, 1864

BOTTOM ROW: Ceramic smoking pipe stems; quartz projectile point fragment; argillite projectile
point fragment; ceramic pipe stem; brass push pin

glass was flat and had a molded decoration. Another piece of glass was clear and curved and embossed with "&5." Other glass fragments from the first levels of excavation included milk bottle fragments. Diagnostic glass fragments recovered from the second levels of excavation included an amethyst blown-in-a-mold base fragment dated between 1860-1910. Along with this, a turn molded glass body fragment was recovered with dates ranging from 1870-1910. Diagnostic glass fragments from the third level of excavation dated from 1880-1915. Level 4 produced glass fragments, which when mended, were embossed with "Gilbert Bros. & Co./Baltimore, MD", and was dated to about 1860-1910. Other glass fragments in Level 4 had embossed "...Ch...New..." with dates of 1910-1925. Glass found on the surface was older than that found in Level 4 of the DelDOT excavations.

Ceramics collected at the Patterson Lane Site (7NC-E-53) totaled 617 fragments which comprised 19.43% of the total artifact assemblage. The ceramics recovered represented a wide variety of artifact classes. Minimum vessel counts and vessel types could not be ascertained from the cataloged artifacts. The discussion which follows will be a descriptive account of the ceramics recovered from the Patterson Lane Site (7NC-E-53).

A total of 342 (55.4%) redware fragments were recovered, and represent the majority of the ceramics collected. The largest numbers of redware were those of brown iron oxide and black iron oxide glazing. Clear lead glazed and unglazed redwares were also present in relatively high numbers. A few copper oxide glazed redwares were recovered. In addition to the various oxide

surface treatments mentioned above, some slipwares and dark red paste redwares were recovered.

Refined earthenwares, excluding redwares, were represented by whitewares (12%), yellowwares (.4%), "Jackfield" (.4%), and sgraffito and rockingham (each .3%). The majority of the whitewares were undecorated, while other whitewares included blue transfer prints, hand-painted types, blue shell edge, hand-painted polychromes, and possibly a green glazed cream-bodied ware fragment. A mean ceramic date of 1860 was based on the large numbers of undecorated whitewares.

Creamwares recovered consisted of all undecorated sherds, except for one transfer-printed sherd. The majority of the pearlwares was also undecorated. Other types of pearlware sherds consisted of green and blue transfer printed, hand-painted monochromes, green and blue edged, and annular types. The large percentage of undecorated creamwares suggests a mean ceramic date of 1791, while the undecorated pearlwares suggest a date of 1805.

A variety of stonewares was present though actual artifact counts were low. Stonewares were represented in white and gray pastes and a large number of glazes. These glazes included salt-glazed, brown, green, and red glazes, along with manganese purple and yellow glazes. Undecorated and blue-tinted paste ironstone sherds were also present. No maker's marks were present on any of the stonewares. The ironstone sherds had a mean ceramic date of 1852.5, while the other stonewares proved difficult to date.

The remaining ceramic sherds consisted of tin-enamelled fragments and porcelains. The tin-enamelled sherds were largely undecorated or had blue decorations. Mean ceramic dates were

difficult to discern due to the lack of descriptions in the DelDOT artifact catalogue.

Assorted metals comprised 46% of the artifact inventory from the Patterson Lane Site (7NC-E-53) with a total count of 1,461 items. The metals were divided into three classes: miscellaneous metals, nails, and coins. Miscellaneous metals were the largest class of artifacts, totalling 1,327 fragments. Artifacts included those metal fragments that were too corroded to identify and unidentifiable nails. Other miscellaneous metals included an iron axe head, 10" file, chain links, fence staples, belt buckles, horseshoes, bolts, furnace slag, a drawer pull, a chisel, iron bars, a small caliber shell embossed with "US", and possible electrical items. The nails recovered were grouped into three categories: wrought, cut, and wire nails. Wrought nails were present in the fewest numbers with a total of eight. A total of 85 cut nails were recovered, along with 40 wire nails. Machine-cut nails began to be used in construction about the start of the nineteenth century. They were most common, in a variety of forms, until about 1890, when wire nails supplanted them on a large scale. However, though wire nails were cheaper, machine-cut nails continued to be used by builders well into the twentieth century (Nelson 1968).

The remaining artifacts collected from the Patterson Lane Site (7NC-E-53) consisted of ceramic pipe stems and bowls, bottles, faunal and shell remains, buttons, and bricks and mortar. Pipe stem bore diameters ranged from 5/64" - 1/16" and dates on pipe stem bore diameters of this size range from as early as 1680 up to 1800.

SITE INTERPRETATIONS

The results of the Phase II DelDOT investigations at 7NC-E-53 indicate that the historic component of the site is undisturbed and in good condition. The site represents a farmstead and possible landing operation dating from the mid-eighteenth to nineteenth century, and was owned at one time by a prominent local merchant, John Read. The site was occupied continuously throughout the nineteenth century, yet there is archaeological evidence that middle-to-late eighteenth century deposits are present in good stratigraphic contexts. Much of the site, particularly around the foundation, is unplowed. The historic artifacts recovered show archaeological evidence of historic sheet refuse disposal patterns.

WILLIAM DICKSON SITE (7NC-E-82) INVESTIGATIONS

SITE HISTORY

Of all three sites investigated in the Patterson Lane Site Complex, the Dickson Site is the most difficult to trace historically. The site's history is easily followed backwards in time until 1844, then the trail of deed transactions and property transfers becomes murky and fragmentary. Table 8 presents a summary of the deed transactions for the Dickson Site.

The property, which is presently owned by William T. Neal, Jr., was acquired by William T. Neal, Sr., in 1919 from George W. Butler of Christiana Village (NCCD N-28-260). Butler had bought the land, which consisted of 5.7 acres, from the heirs of Daniel Heisler Egbert in 1912 for \$1000. There was a building present