(1980) who also performed a subsurface testing program over part of the site. Thomas indicated "that based on the results of the excavation, data recovery was an appropriate mitigation alternative" though no determination of the site's eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places was made by Thomas (1980 - Appendix I). Because of a question concerning the contextual integrity of artifacts recovered from Thomas's (1980) shovel test excavations, and to complete the Section 106 compliance process, further Phase II testing was carried out.

Additional archival research verified the location as the former house site of Thomas Ogle, first occupied circa 1750. Thomas Ogle II (1705-1771) was of the third generation of the family in America. His grandfather, John Ogle (ca. 1648-1684) was born in England and came to America in 1664 with an English military expedition under the command of Colonel Richard Nicolls. He settled in the vicinity of New Castle, became a wealthy planter who at the time of his death owned over one thousand acres of land. His two sons, Thomas I and John II also became planters and each amassed a considerable amount of land (Scharf 1888). Thomas I was the father to fourteen children, most of whom moved to neighboring Maryland and Pennsylvania. Only Thomas II remained in Delaware to maintain the tradition of primogeniture. By indenture from his father dated 28 Aug. 1735, Thomas Ogle II became the head of the family residing in the mansion house and farm northwest of Ogletown, on the Christiana Bridge-Newark Road approximately at the mid-point of the segment of the road from Ogletown to Newark. Thomas I had been granted

this tract in 1711.

By the time of the 1750 road petitions for improving the road from Christiana Bridge to Ogletown to Pennsylvania, this plantation is listed as Thomas Ogle's old house and the Thomas Ogle House site (N-215) is listed as Thomas Ogle's house (Figure 5). Thomas Ogle II, with economic interests in farm production, manufacturing, and transportation became a prosperous gentlemen farmer. During his lifetime he was married four times and six sons and three daughters survived him. As listed previously in Table 3, the mansion tract and house in Ogletown was left to his son, James, who also received a one-third portion of the 165 acre mill land tract at the northwestern end of the mansion tract. Thomas Ogle II, for whom Ogletown was named, exerted powerful social, financial, and commercial influence in the Ogletown area from the 1740's until his death in 1771. At the time of his death Thomas Ogle had amassed a considerable financial empire, including ownership of 3 mills (including one just northwest of Ogletown), tenant farms, and his own storehouse and wharf in Christiana Bridge. After his death in 1771, and with the parceling out of his estate to his heirs, the prosperity of the family suffered and by the mid-19th century most of Thomas Ogle II's holdings had passed out of the Ogle family. The tract of land containing the Thomas Ogle site, encompassing 259 acres was willed to his son, James Ogle. A suit brought against James Ogle by Peter Le Maigre dated 1791 for a debt of 1,135 pounds, necessitated the sale of his inherited lands. The Thomas Ogle House site and land tract was described in the advertisement of

land sale in The Delaware and Eastern-Shore Advertiser, Saturday, December 7, 1794 as: "bounded by lands to the east of John and James Black, to the north of Benjamin Ogle and Sebastian Rink, to the west of Joseph Ogle, and to the south of Peter Le Maigre, containing 260 acres more or less-whereon are erected a good two story brick dwelling house, four rooms on a floor, with a kitchen and a good empaled garden adjoining, with an excellent pump of water at the door, a framed barn and stables with convenient out houses." The property was sold at the 1795 public sale to John Dickinson of the Borough of Wilmington (Table 11).

During the 19th century, the site was owned by George Read a prominant Delaware statesmen, Nicolas Le Huray, who operated a clock-making business on the site from 1826-1834, and Hawthorn family members begining with William in 1861 (Table 11). Tax assessments for the period indicate a fluctuating evaluation for the property in the first half of the 19th century and declining values for the tract in the second half of the century. At the time of the demolition of the house in 1955, the brick house and frame barn were still standing. Plate 17 shows the structure just prior to its demolition.

The demolition specifications for the site indicate that extensive grading and filling occured during this operation. Phase II field investigations were conducted to determine the contextual integrity of the site and the presence of intact features within and outside of the area of demolition impact. First, testing was carried out to define the site's limits and integrity outside of the area previously tested by Thomas (1980). A series of units were first placed in what was assumed to be the

TABLE 11

SUMMARY OF DEED TRANSACTIONS FOR THE OGLE SITE (HISTORIC COMPONENT), 1739 - 1980

Transaction	Date	Deed Reference	Acres
Thomas Ogle	1739	Penn Warrant	739
Thomas Ogle to James Ogle	1768(1771)	Will A-1	259
Daniel Adams, Shff. to John Dickinson	1795	N-2-358	259
John Dickinson to Gertrude Read et al.	?	?	259
George Read to Samuel and Levi Hoppper	1803	I-3-214	259
Samuel and Levi Hopper to John Read	1822	Z-3-48	111
John Read to Nicholas Le Huray	1826	P-4-65	108
Jonathan Bee, exc. to James S. Naudain	1838	A-5-352	108
Ann M. Naudain et al. to William Hawthorn	1861	M-7-494	108
Elizabeth Hawthorn et al. to Robert Hawthorn	1892	T-15-390	108
May M. Hawthorn et al. to Wilmer S. Hawthorn	1916	I-26-263	100
Wilmer S. Hawthorn to Harvey W. Tyndall	1924	E-33-86	
Harvey W. Tyndall to Florence Tyndall et al.	1966	intestate laws of Delaware	
Norman Tyndall et al. to state of Delaware	1980	D-109-94	27.8

PLATE 17

Thomas Ogle House, Three-Quarters View, ca.1955, Looking East

Delaware State Archives

northern (rear-yard) site area. These units (0N0E, 0N30W, 0N25E - Figure 54) showed a deep plowzone containing 20th century artifacts. South of this area, an episode of filling had occurred which buried a late 19th to early 20th century landscape. Deeper testing was carried out in this area but no artifacts were recovered dating earlier than ca. 1870. One unit (22.5S20W), located the foundation of a chicken coop, whose function was identified by an informant, Bernard Lynam. The same informant identified the surrounding area as the site of at least three other outbuildings and an assortment of frame sheds present since the mid-1920's. Testing within the outer east-west side yard areas revealed that these areas had also been extensively filled and graded. In addition the western area had also been plowed and contained predominantly late 19th century artifacts. No features were discovered with the testing and sterile sand was encountered 2' below ground surface. Unit 79.5S114W contained a posthole approximately 1.5' below ground surface. This feature was interpeted as part of the 20th century fence system which divided the yard area from the animal penning area. Testing in this area within Thomas's (1980) limits close to the house foundation area, revealed a truncated topsoil level where approximately 1' of topsoil had been removed and the remaining topsoil had been mixed with the sterile subsoil. In the northern area of Thomas's testing, excavation of two units (111.5S83W, 108.5S100W) provided evidence of the disturbance in the site and also the spatially variable nature of the disturbance. The first unit was similar to others in the area and showed extensive filling on top of a buried, but disturbed, topsoil which

contained various 19th century artifacts in the upper half of a 0.5' thick level (Figure 55). The second unit contained a north-south division between extremely disturbed soil on the west and an intact buried topsoil containing a square-postmold and posthole on the east which were associated with redware and brick fragments (Figure 56). The artifact content of the dark soil was extremely high and was interpreted to represent a partially disturbed trash feature. In the western area, remnants of the gas station occupation of a lot parceled out of the Ogle tract in ca. 1960 were uncovered, and consisted of a select fill level overlying approximately 1' of asphalt and road gravels, which was underlain by a disturbed topsoil. Testing also was carried out within the location of the gas station, which informants said had been constructed on top of the foundation of the frame barn, constructed ca. 1850. Over 1' of fill was present in this area and the underlying dark brown sandy loam topsoil approximately 3" in thickness contained a low density of late 19th and 20th century glass and metal. Other units excavated to the rear of the foundation (59.5S33W), encountered the same stratigraphy and artifact assemblage. The buried topsoil to the west of this, located approximately 1.8' below ground surface, contained extremely high density of late 19th-early 20th century glass, metal, and ceramics. A second unit to the south of the barn foundation 89.5S46E encountered a low density of artifacts in a thin topsoil level buried beneath approximatly 2' below the surface.

FIGURE 55

Ogle Site, (Historic Component) (N-215, N-5309, 7NC-D-69), Test Unit 111.5S 83W, North Wall Profile

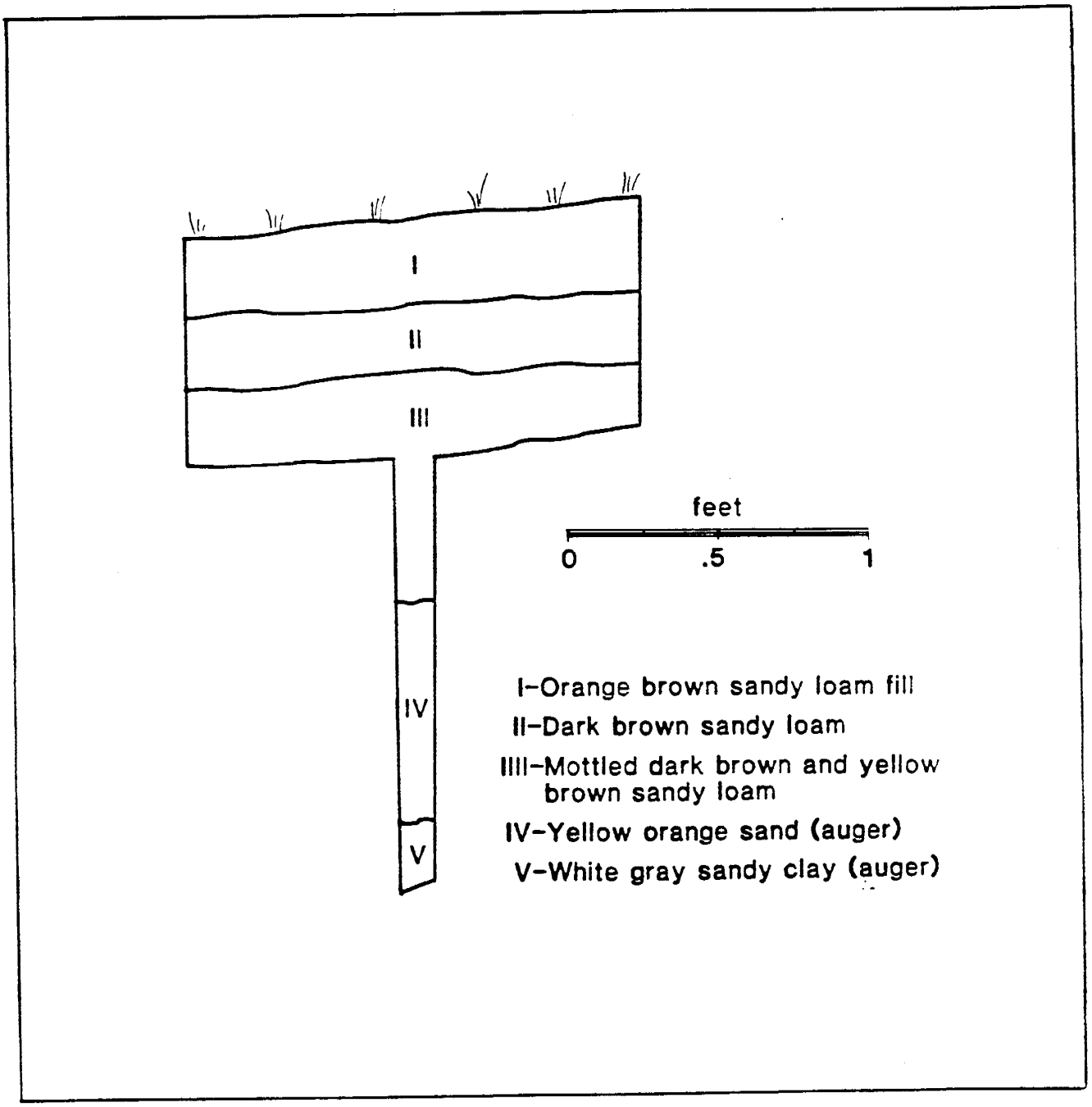
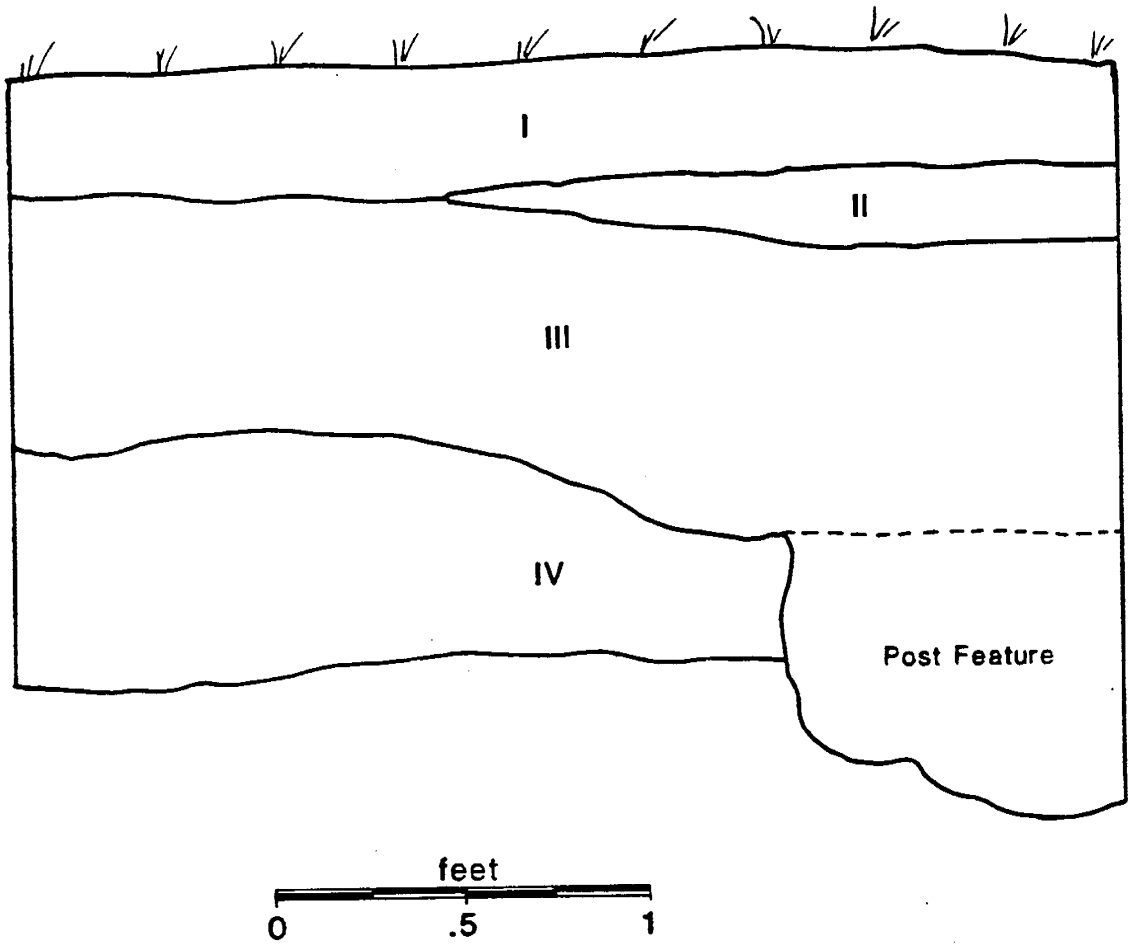


FIGURE 56

Ogle Site, (Historic Component), (N-215, N-5309, 7NC-D-69), Test Unit 108.5S 100W, South Wall Profile



I-Dark brown mixed loam with sod and modern construction debris, gravel

II-Orange sandy clay (fill)

III-Dark brown sandy silt loam (contains artifacts)

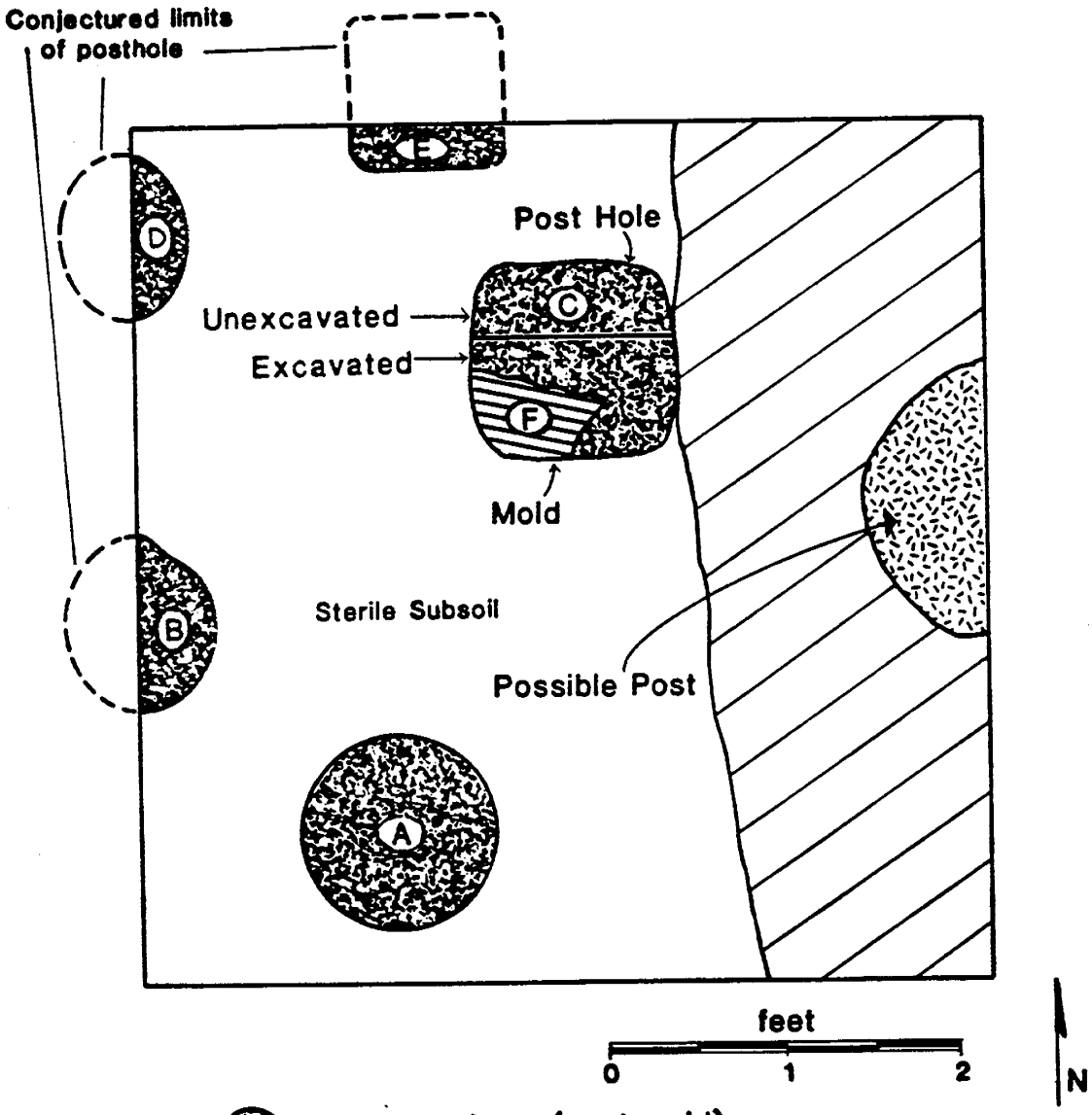
IV-Yellow brown sandy clay loam (sterile subsoil)

Phase II testing close to the house foundation, Unit 126.5S62W, produced the most significant and only evidence of the earlier occupation of the site. Within a 10' x 5' unit, a total of six posthole/postmold features were located (Figure 57) and from the buried topsoil horizon, approximately 500 artifacts were recovered including late 18th and 19th century ceramics and glass. Subsequent excavation indicated that this buried deposit was stratified and relatively undisturbed, unlike other contexts at the site. Northwest of the house foundation, Unit 135.5S120W encountered a truncated and mixed stratigraphy similar to 114.5S148W. Both mid-18th century and mid-19th century ceramics were recovered from what was interpreted to be a plowed garden area. A small, round posthole without mold was located, originating beneath the plowzone horizon.

As part of the Phase II testing of the site, the purported gravesite of Thomas Ogle was investigated to see if the skeletal remains of Thomas Ogle II or any individual actually lay beneath his extant tombstone or if they were buried underneath the present roadbed of Route 273 as a result of a 1950's road widening operation. The extant tombstone and a brick platform constructed circa 1950 were removed. Excavation of a 4-5 foot thick deposit of sterile sand revealed a pentagonally shaped brick-lined vault. Removal of approximately 1' of sandy fill within the vault revealed a layer of darkened soil with numerous oxidized metal stains which was interpreted as a decomposed coffin top with coffin nails. Excavation beneath this horizon in a restricted area at the foot of the vault located a fragment of a human longbone (Plate 18). Limited testing in the head of the

FIGURE 57

Ogle Site, (Historic Component), (N-215, N-5309, 7NC-D-69)
Test Unit 126.5S 62W, Plan View



Dark brown loam (post mold)

Dark brown sandy loam mottled with gray clay (post hole)

Dark brown sandy loam with charcoal

— Letters A-F are all features

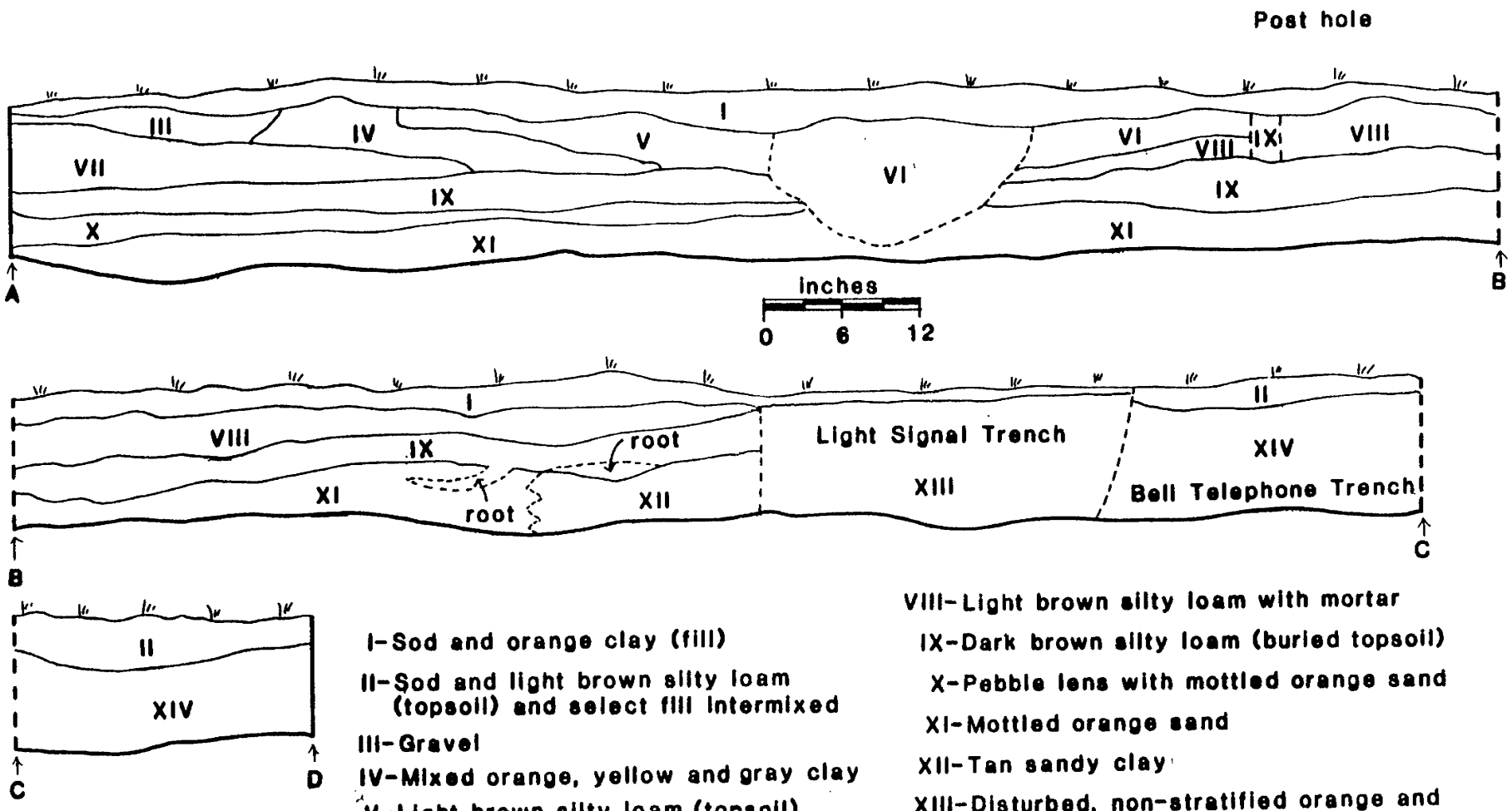
vault also located bone fragments. Excavation was terminated at this point and the unit was backfilled in concurrence with the Delaware SHPO.

Because informants had indicated that other "gravestones" were also present in the area of the Ogle tomb a 5' x 5' unit was placed over an area pointed out to be a grave site. The results showed that the mound was created by fill over a buried topsoil horizon. As in other areas in this yard area, only 20th century artifacts were recovered.

To intensively test the contextual integrity of the house and barn foundation area and the area surrounding 121.5S62W mechanical removal of the fill overburden by backhoe was undertaken. The house foundation area was cut by a main east-west trench, Trench C (Figures 51 and 58). This excavation located the southwest corner of the rough-cobble foundation and portions of the west and south walls. Interior to these foundation walls, the excavation revealed that the Bell Telephone Company had emplaced a 20' x 10' concrete vault approximately 15' deep into the former cellar hole of the house. This emplacement was the cause of the destruction of the north and east foundation walls and this excavation, plus that associated with the digging of trenches, for trunk lines destroyed much of the surrounding yard areas. The western end of this east-west trench also established the boundary line between the Ogle site lot and a parcel sold to the Sunoco Oil Company in the 1960's. Prior to the construction of the gas station, the entire topsoil horizon was graded down to sterile sand and refilled with a mixture of topsoil and subsoil, thus destroying the contextural integrity of

FIGURE 58

Ogle Site, (Historic Component), (N-215, N-5309, 7NC-D-69), Trench C, South Wall Profile, Backhoe Trench



I-Sod and orange clay (fill)

II-Sod and light brown silty loam (topsoil) and select fill intermixed

III-Gravel

IV-Mixed orange, yellow and gray clay

V-Light brown silty loam (topsoil)

VI-Light brown silty loam mixed with orange clay

VII-Mixed yellow brown sand

VIII-Light brown silty loam with mortar

IX-Dark brown silty loam (buried topsoil)

X-Pebble lens with mottled orange sand

XI-Mottled orange sand

XII-Tan sandy clay

XIII-Disturbed, non-stratified orange and white sand mixed with light brown silty loam containing mortar, wood and brick

XIV-Select fill and gray and orange clay (disturbed)

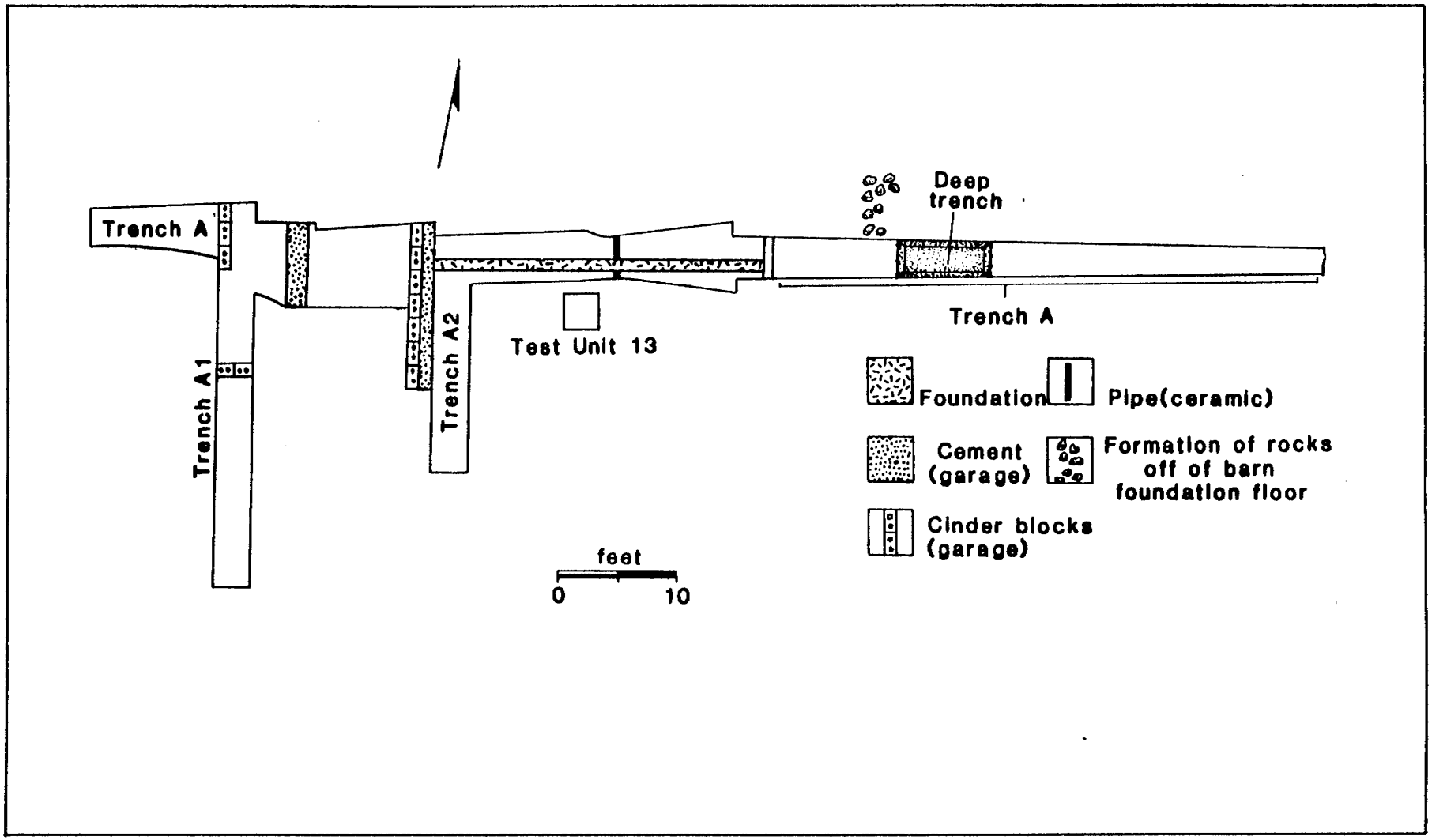
the entire area. The trench stratigraphy and the interpretation of the depositional sequence was also supported by a wide time range of artifacts and disturbed stratigraphy found in the test units in this area. The area north of the trench extending for approximately 50' was then stripped of the demolition fill level and mixed topsoil level down to the depth at which unit 121.5S62W had located features. The results of this excavation failed to locate any additional areas of intact yard areas nor were additional features encountered. Further backhoe excavation on an east-west transect at the site of the barn foundation determined that while the foundation walls were still intact, the gas station construction and emplacement of various underground storage tanks, and gas lines had severely compromised the integrity of the area (Figure 59). Similar results were obtained from the pricr excavation of test units surrounding the foundation.

Phase II testing located buried remnants of the Thomas Ogle House foundation and recovered artifacts associated with the 19th century and later occupations of the site. A limited number of 18th century artifacts were also recovered. The site has been severely disturbed, however, by widening and reconstruction of Route 4/273 by filling and grading associated with the demolition of the main house structure, construction and subsequent demolition of the adjacent Sunoco gas station, emplacement of a Bell Telephone switching center, and installation of various utility lines. Except for a small area of intact late 18th to early 19th century land surface, the site was also found to have been extensively disturbed by plowing outside of the house area

FIGURE 59

Ogle Site, (Historic Component), (N-215, N-5309, 7NC-D-69),

Barn Foundation Trench (Trench A), Plan View



in the western and northern areas and by construction in the eastern area. Artifact content in these areas consisted of a low density of late 19th to mid-20th century artifacts.

The Ogle site is not considered to be eligible for listing on the National Register under any criterion, due to severe disturbance from several sources which have compromised its integrity as a cultural resource. No further work is recommended at the site.

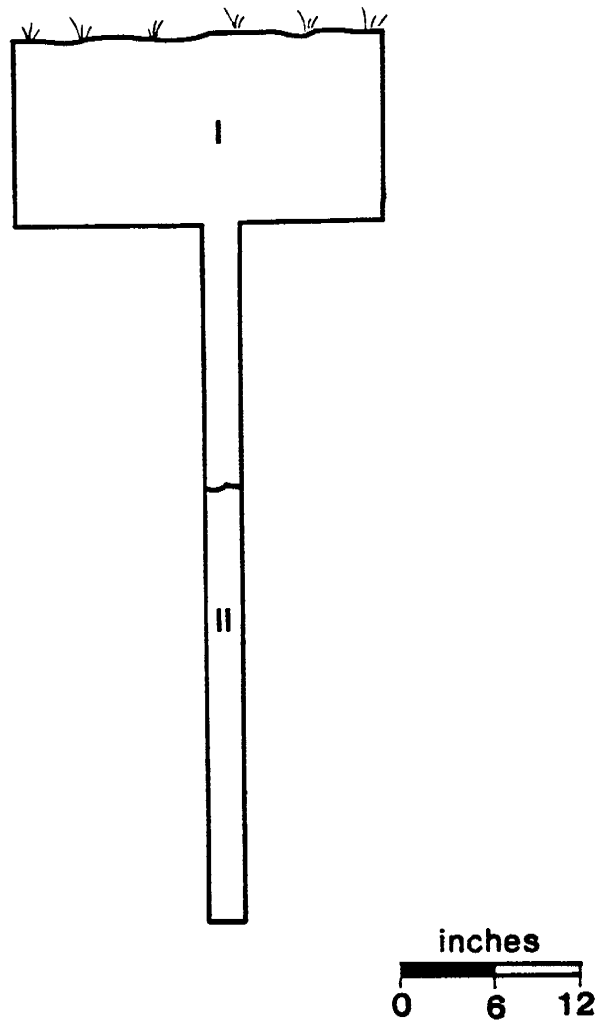
William E. Heisler Site (7NC-D-128, N-10894)

Phase I archival research identified the William E. Heisler site on a significent rise of land, approximately 200 feet north of Route 4 and 500 feet east of the intersection of Red Mill Road and Route 4 (Figures 22, 60, and Plate 1). Archival research indicated that a structure was present at this location by 1849 (Figure 8). This structure stood until circa 1954 when it was destroyed during a soil mining operation. Reconnaissance of the ground surface revealed that at least two feet of topsoil had been removed from the entire site area; however, a brick-lined well approximately six feet in diameter was discovered. No other cultural features were encountered within the site area by the surface reconnaissance.

In order to further test the stratigraphic context at the site, a total of ten test units were systematically placed so as to provide a representative sampling of the site area. The results of this excavation showed that in every unit a thin, topsoil horizon containing low frequencies of predominately 20th century artifacts was present underlain by sterile subsoil (Figure 61). In order to more intensively investigate the area

FIGURE 61

W. E. Heisler Site, Test Unit #1, North Wall Profile

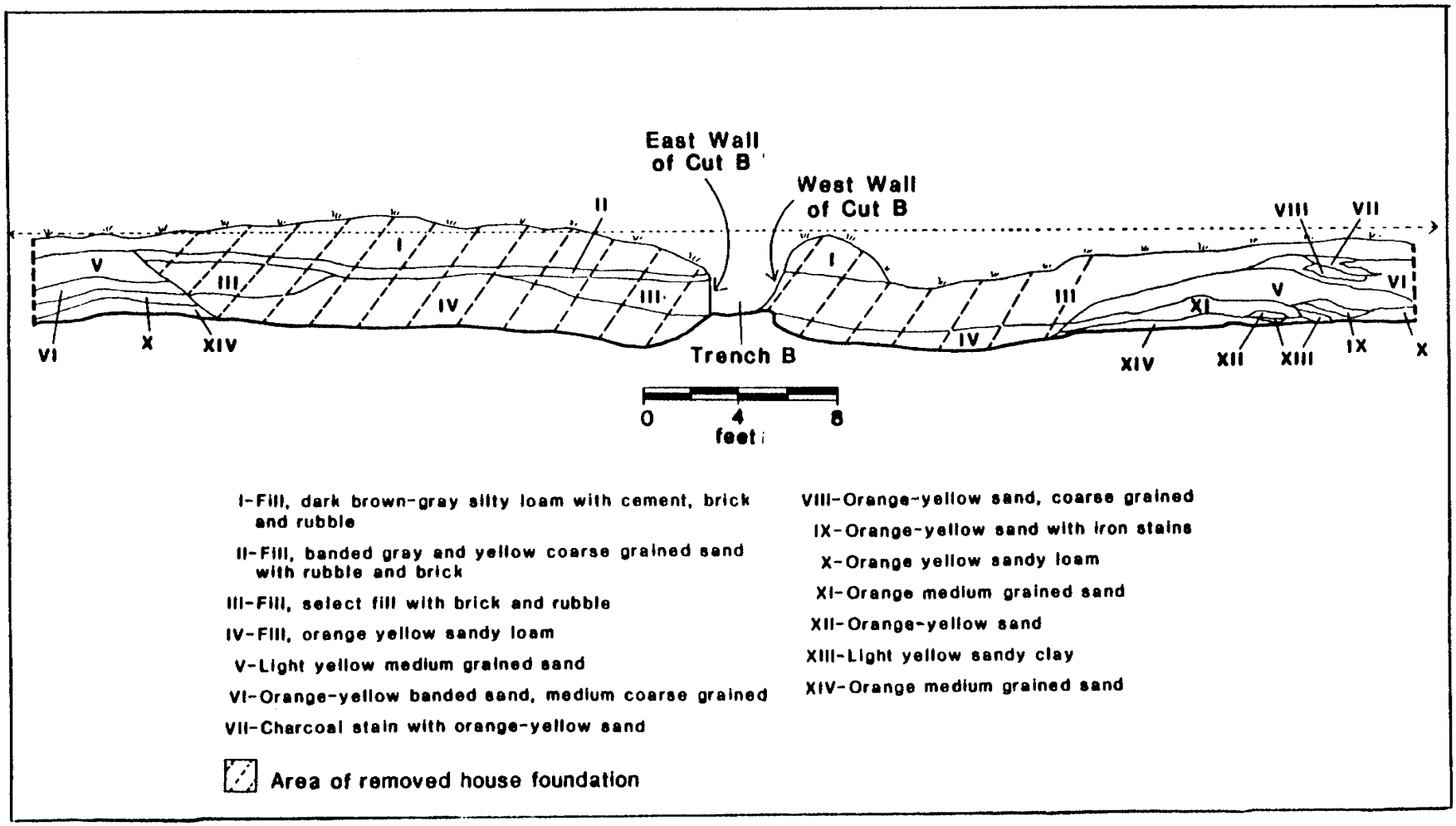


I-Orange brown sandy clay with gravels (fill)

II-Orange sand

FIGURE 62

W. E. Heisler Site, (N-10894, 7NC-D-128), Trench A, South Wall Profile



surrounding the extant well and location of the house foundation, which had been determined from archival sources, four backhoe trenches were excavated within the suspected main house foundation and main activity areas. The south wall profile of Trench A (Figure 62) revealed a sloping division line between sterile natural horizons and deep artificial fill horizons. The fill horizons are interpreted as fill placed within an excavation of the main house basement which included the complete removal of all traces of the foundation walls. Further backhoe excavation also indicated the total destruction of the adjacent site area. The trenches confirmed the presence of a thin deposit of heavily disturbed soils including brick rubble and other demolition debris underlain by sterile sand. In order to investigate the well contents, the well fill was hand excavated to a total depth of fifteen feet. An unstratified deposit of demolition fill throughout the well was revealed and no intact 19th century deposits were present.

The Phase I excavation at the Heisler site showed that the entire site had been badly disturbed during demolition of the house prior to soil mining. The site is not considered to be eligible for listing on the National Register under any criteria and no further work is recommended.

SEGMENT 4 - BACKGROUND RESEARCH

There is a low potential for prehistoric site locations throughout the entire segment due to the general location of the alignment within poorly-drained areas (Figure 12). The absence of transportation routes over this segment also makes the potential