

were black laborers and of poor economic status, this interpretation seems valid. All other archaeological dates, derived from the features and the coins recovered, point to a late nineteenth century occupation, and this is historically documented.

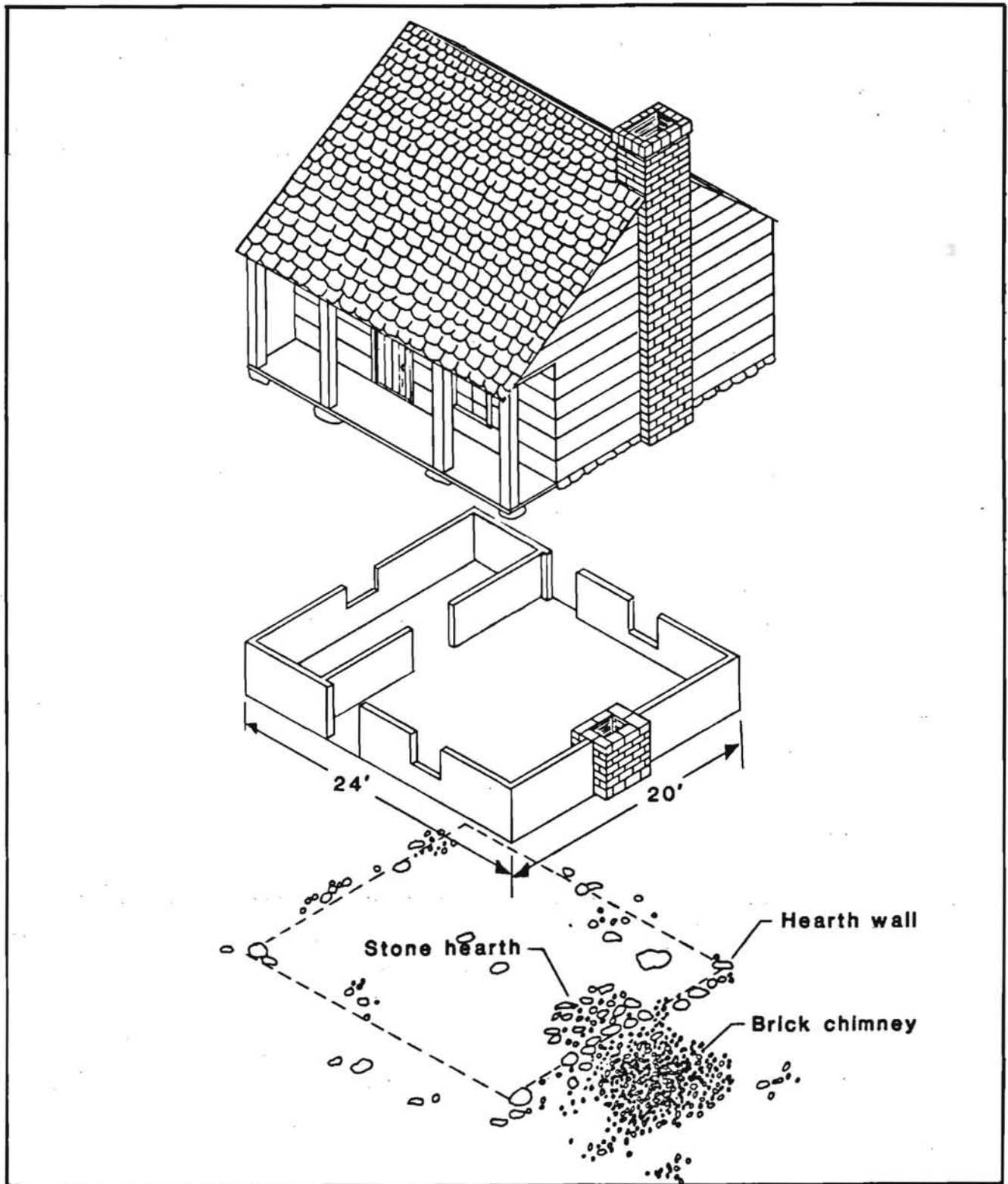
In conclusion, Structure A was a frame, 1 1/2 story tenant house, approximately 20'x24', with a brick chimney and hearth located on the east wall. An artist's reconstructed view is shown in Figure 50, based on consultations, documentary, archaeological, and architectural research. It is noteworthy that Structure A was shown on only one map of the nineteenth century, Lake and Beers' of 1860 (Figure 12). No other map or atlas of the period illustrated the building, suggesting that dwellings of this type are excluded from the historic atlases, either due to size or house occupants. In either case, the exclusion is significant for cultural resources surveys.

HEISLER TENANCY SITE (7NC-E-83) INVESTIGATIONS

SITE HISTORY

The Heisler Tenancy Site was created by William Egbert Heisler between 1851 and 1866. In 1851, Heisler, then of the City and County of Baltimore, purchased a 7 acre parcel from John G. Sankey of Christiana Bridge (NCCD G-6-353). This parcel was located "in the village of Christiana Bridge, bounded by the Wilmington and Christiana Turnpike Road [present-day Route 7], by a lane leading from the Wilmington and Christiana Turnpike Road, at the Meeting House, to a farm belonging to the said William E. Heisler and by lands of the said William E. Heisler". Sankey had

FIGURE 50
Dickson Site (7NC-E-82),
Artist Reconstructed View of Structure A



acquired the land a short time earlier from the estate of Stephen Doughten, who in turn had purchased the lot from the executor of the estate of Thomas B. Ogle, of Lower Merion Township, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania (NCCD G-6-351; M-4-368; M-4-254). The parcel had been willed to Ogle, or more properly his daughter, Betsy Hanson Ogle, by Martha (Ogle) McMechen, of Christiana Bridge, but Betsy had died before age 18, thus passing the property to her father (NCCW R-515). Martha had inherited the land herself from her husband, William McMechen, about 1807 (NCCW Q-287). Exactly where William McMechen got the parcel is not recorded; ultimately, the land probably was part of the infamous Rees Jones' Eagle's Point estate of the mid-eighteenth century, which was parceled into nine different lots, and of which Thomas Ogle received a share. Thus, like the other parcels that are part of the Patterson Lane Site Complex, the precise deed transactions and titles are not known with certainty. Table 18 summarizes the deed transactions for 7NC-E-83.

Exactly when a dwelling or structure was erected on the parcel is also unclear, but Mary McMechen's will in 1822 indicates that there were "appurtenances" -- or improvements, such as a building -- somewhere on the 7 acres, and the same basic description was used in 1831 (NCCD M-4-254). A dwelling of some type is present by 1860 (Figure 12), and the first good verbal indication that a structure, called a small house, was present on the lot occurred in 1867, but by this point in time the lot had assumed the size of only 34.6 square perches, dimensions that it still retains today. Prior to 1867, William Heisler had mortgaged the lot to Robert and Sarah Elliot, but

TABLE 18

**HEISLER TENANCY SITE (7NC-E-83),
SUMMARY OF PROPERTY TRANSACTIONS**

Name (from/to)	Reference	Date	Acreage	Cost
Sarah and Walter Moody, City of Wilmington from David Walmsley (II), Chester, PA	I-44-87 NCCD	3-18-1944	3.46 sq. p	\$50
David Walmsley (II), Son of David Walmsley from David Walmsley (I)	Intestate laws of Delaware	-----	3.46 sq. p	-----
David Walmsley, Christiana Bridge from William M. Wilson, Martha E. Wilson, Margaret A. Wilson, Elizabeth Moody, heirs at law of David W. Wilson	E-14-211 NCCD	11-28-1887	3.46 sq. p	\$250
David W. Wilson, Newark from Robert H. Steel, Newark	D-10-153 NCCD	9-18-1872	3.46 sq. p	\$400
Robert H. Steel from William Egbert Heisler	L-8-433 NCCD	5-18-1867	3.46 sq. p	\$350
William Egbert Heisler City and County of Baltimore, MD from John G. Sankey, Christiana Bridge	G-6-353 NCCD	2-24-1851	7a	\$400

TABLE 18 (cont.)

Name (from/to)	Reference	Date	Acreage	Cost
John G. Sankey, Christiana Village from Isaac Doughten, Gloucester Co., NJ trustee of estate of Stephen Doughten	G-6-351 NCCD	4-3-1851	7a	\$400
Stephen Doughten from John Levering, Lower Merian Township, Montgomery Co., PA, executor of Thomas B. Ogle's estate	M-4-368 NCCD	3-25-1831	7a	\$140
John Levering from Martha Ann Ogle, Lower Merian * Township, Montgomery Co., PA, wife of Thomas B. Ogle, deceased	M-4-254 NCCD	2-23-1831	7a	-----
Thomas B. Ogle from Mary McMechen, wife of Dr. William McMechen	R-515 NCC Wills	7-11-1822	7a	-----
Mary McMechen from Dr. William McMechen	Q-287 NCC Wills	12-21-1807	-----	-----

* Martha Ogle released her rights to the property to the executor of the estate.

NCCD - New Castle County Deeds

a - acres

p - perches

they were unable to fulfill the debt (no deed was recorded to document this transfer). Heisler sued the Elliots, and the tenant James Irwin, in 1866 in the Delaware Superior Court, and the land was sold at sheriff's sale to Robert H. Steel February 5, 1867 (NCCD L-8-433).

Little is known about the Elliots, Irwin, or Steel for this time period. None of them is recorded in any of the Delaware State Directories between 1865 and the end of the century, but all three are listed in the 1868 tax assessment for White Clay Creek Hundred; Irwin is taxed for \$200, Robert Elliot for \$300, and Robert H. Steel, who had recently purchased the lot, for \$1240 (New Castle County Tax List, 1868).

Steel retained the small lot until the fall of 1872, when he sold it to David W. Wilson for \$400. Both men were recorded as residents of Newark (NCCD D-10-153). David Wilson was dead by 1887, having died intestate and leaving to survive him one brother and three sisters, all from Newark or Pencader Hundred. In that year, Wilson's heirs sold the land to David Walmsley, a black man from Christiana Bridge, for \$250 (NCCD E-14-211). Walmsley is shown on Baist's Atlas (1893) as the property owner (Figure 17). According to the U.S. Census for 1880, David Walmsley was already residing in White Clay Creek Hundred. He was 60 years old in 1880, and had a wife, Sarah, and a family of six children, ages 6 to 24. Walmsley and his two eldest sons, Bartholemew and George, were all listed with the occupations of laborers in the census. William Neal, a local landholder who has resided along Patterson Lane for several decades, recalls that a Mrs. Walmsley had lived in the area, and that she had resided at

both the Heisler Site and the Dickson Site. The Walmsley family was recorded in the White Clay Creek Hundred Tax Lists for the last decade of the nineteenth century as owning a frame house and garden assessed at \$250 (New Castle County Tax Lists, 1893-1901). William Neal remembers the house as a two-story frame dwelling on a stone foundation, with a full cellar and a brick chimney.

Sometime in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century, David Walmsley died intestate, and the land descended to his son, David Walmsley (II). In 1944, David (II), at that time living in Chester, Pennsylvania, transferred the lot to Sarah and Walter Moody of Wilmington, for \$50 (NCCD I-44-87). The Moody family is the present landholder. Mr. Neal, who is a neighbor, recalls that the house on the property was demolished in 1968; he felt that the structure was "very old" at that time. He also recalls that although the Moody's owned the lot, they never resided there, and the property was always utilized as a rental lot (William Neal, personal communication 1986).

PHASE I INVESTIGATIONS

The Heisler Site (7NC-E-83) was located by the additional Phase I testing undertaken by UDCAR archaeologists when the alignment north of Christina Creek was moved approximately 350' west, upslope towards existing Route 7.

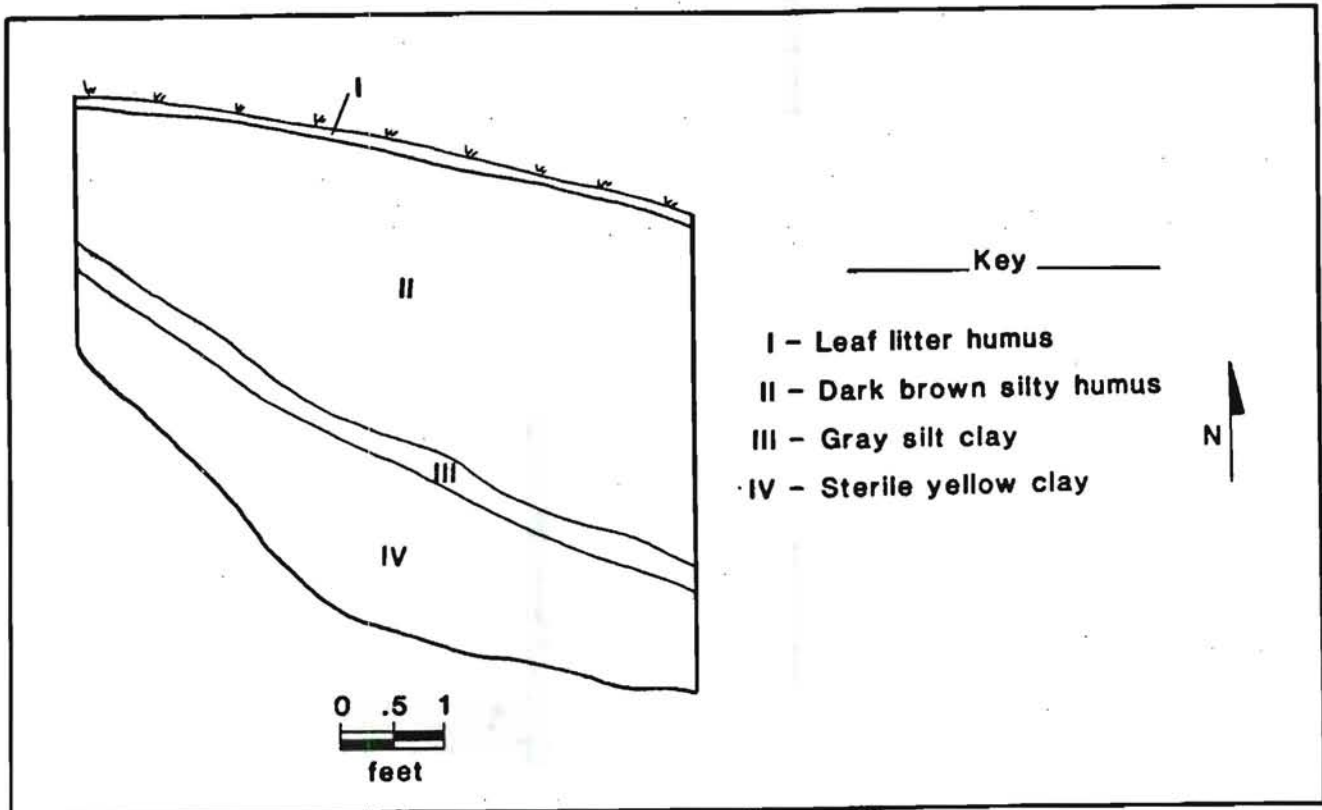
Testing on this portion of the Patterson Lane area was conducted along the marshland at the base of the slope, in several erosion gullies on the slope itself, and on the upland of the bluff. The surface of the Heisler Site was littered with twentieth century garbage and debris, including liquor and soda

bottles, aerosol cans, broken ceramics, plastic, and building debris. As in the Dickson Site, field methods were simply the extension of the DelDOT grid system westward into the new ROW. A total of 32 3'x3' test units were excavated during the Phase I survey (Figure 51).

The testing undertaken in the erosion gullies was conducted due to the large amount of twentieth century debris located on the surface in the gullies. Four test units were excavated here in order to determine if the gullies had been utilized as trash depositories at an earlier date, or if they were primarily twentieth century in origin. The results of this testing indicated that these gullies and the archaeological deposits in them were of comparatively recent origin, as most of the artifacts recovered dated from the late nineteenth-to-twentieth centuries. Debris of this type was recovered from test units at the heads of the gullies, and near the ends of them as well, suggesting that the period of deposition was not extended, but fairly rapid and recent. Figure 52 illustrates the profile of one of the test units in this area. Artifacts recovered included a wide variety of metal wares (pots, pans, etc.), whitewares, ironstones, whole bottles, building debris, window glass, and automobile parts.

Several features were identified during the Phase I survey at the Heisler Site, and these are summarized in Table 19. Test Unit N10 W457 uncovered Feature 1, a buried cultural horizon approximately 2.0' below ground surface, which contained numerous nineteenth century artifacts, including a variety of ceramics --

FIGURE 52
Heisler Tenancy Site (7NC-E-83),
Profile of a Gully Test Unit (S50 W425)



whiteware, ironstone, yellowware, redware, porcelain, stoneware -
 - and bottle glass, window glass, bricks and faunal remains. An
 additional five 3'x3' test units were excavated to the immediate
 north, south, east, and west of N10 W457, and all of these units
 contained the same buried horizon of Feature 1. The surface of
 the feature slopes away sharply to the south, and is not at the
 same angle as the buried ground surface found beneath the
 feature.

Feature 8, a dry-laid, brick-lined well, was present on the
 surface. It was filled with concrete rubble and other demolition
 debris. In Test Units N40 W532, N40 W447, and N40 W542, Features
 5, 6, and 7 were identified. These consisted of buried and

TABLE 19

HEISLER TENANCY SITE (7NC-E-83),
FEATURE RECORD

Feature No.	Cultural Designation	Dimensions
1	sheet midden	undetermined - greater than 21' X 18'
2 N40 W45.5	possible privy	3.5' dia. X 2.25' depth
8	brick-lined well	3.5' diameter depth unknown
9	stain associated with well	2.5' X 1.5'
30	house foundation	overall 15' X 55'
1A	postmold	.5' dia. X .5' depth below feature
1B	postmold	.9' dia. X .5' depth below feature
1C	postmold	.5' dia. X .4' depth below feature
1D	postmold	.6' dia. X .3' depth below feature
1E	postmold	.3' dia. X .2' depth below feature
1F	postmold	.6' dia. X .7' depth below feature
1G	postmold	.5' dia. X .2' depth below feature
1H	postmold	.5' dia. X .3' depth below feature
1I	postmold	.5' dia. X .4' depth below feature
1J	postmold	.6' dia. X .3' depth below feature
1K	postmold	.4' dia. X .2' depth below feature
1L	postmold	1' dia. X .3' depth below feature

TABLE 19 (cont.)

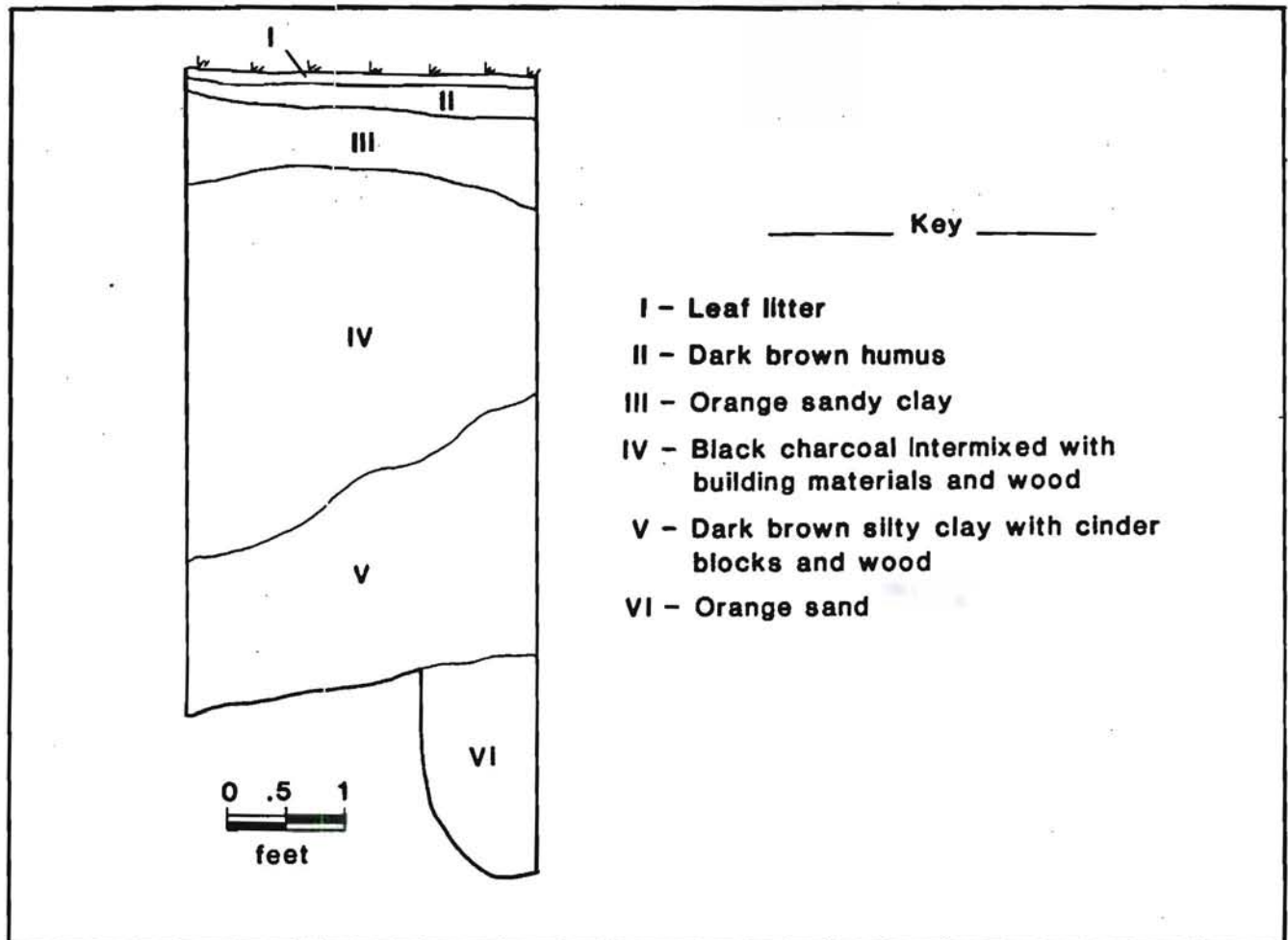
1M	postmold	.6' dia. X .3' depth below feature
1N	postmold	.3' dia. X .2' depth below feature
1O	postmold	.5' dia. X .3' depth below feature
1P	postmold	.8' dia. X .4' depth below feature
31	possible dripline associated with fence	8' X .5' X .3' depth

burned architectural debris, including cinder blocks, charred timbers, and bricks. These features all extended to a depth below ground surface of approximately 5.5' (Figure 53). Few artifacts were located with them, and those that were recovered dated to the mid-twentieth century. A local informant, who had been a resident of Patterson Lane for several decades, stated that the last occupants of the Heisler Site had had a mobile trailer parked in the vicinity of Features 5, 6, and 7, and that it had burned and was subsequently demolished and buried.

Stratigraphic profiles on the Heisler Site exhibited a plowzone approximately 0.8' to 1.0' in depth, underlain by a variety of orange and yellow/brown sands and sandy clays with pebbles and gravels (Figure 54). Artifacts recovered from non-feature contexts at the Heisler Site were dated from the nineteenth to the twentieth centuries. Test Unit S25 W557 recovered two coins from the plowzone, an 1864 U.S. Indian Head penny, and an 1878 U.S. Indian Head penny. Appendix III contains an inventory of the artifacts recovered during the Phase I and II investigations of the Heisler Site.

FIGURE 53

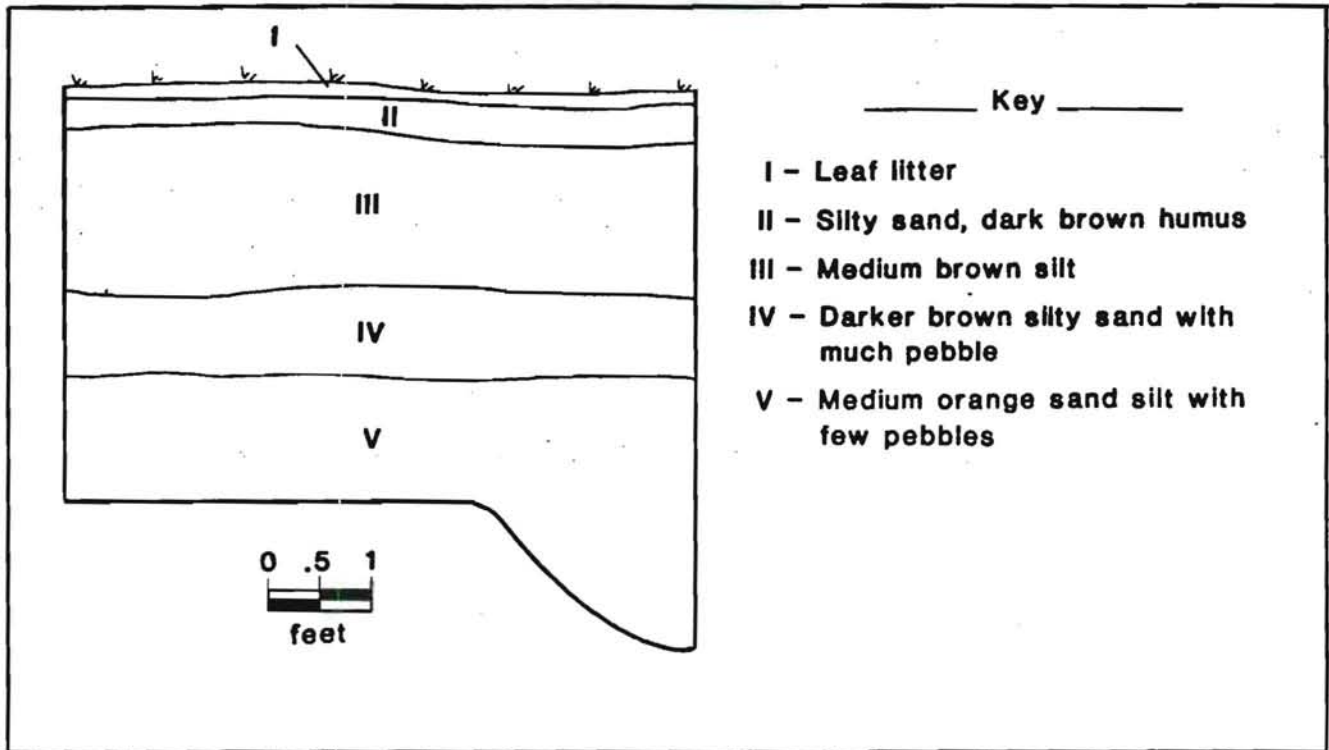
Heisler Tenancy Site (7NC-E-83), Profile of N40 W532



Phase I investigation at the Heisler Site indicated that there were nineteenth century features present on the site, despite the large amount of twentieth century surface debris. The most significant of these features was Feature 1, a shallow deposit of at least 6'X9' in size. Additionally, a brick well was identified, and local informants indicated where the house remains could be found. Based on these results, Phase II investigations to determine site boundaries and integrity were

FIGURE 54

Heisler Tenancy Site (7NC-E-83), Profile of N10 W557



suggested, and were conducted by UDCAR archaeologists in the summer of 1986.

PHASE II INVESTIGATIONS

Phase II investigations at the Heisler Site (7NC-E-83) resulted in the excavation of 22 features (Figure 51). These features included a house foundation, possible privy, refuse sheet midden, a brick-lined well with a stain, 16 postmolds and one possible dripline associated with the fence postmolds. Table 19 summarizes the features excavated at the Heisler Site (7NC-E-83).

Feature 1 was a large sheet midden located on the back edge of the Heisler property. Exact dimensions of the feature are

unknown. A total of 288 square feet was excavated from the feature (Figure 55). The feature boundaries are indeterminate. Feature 1 does not appear to go any farther east than N10 W407, nor does it appear to extend any farther south than S20 W457. Northern limits of the feature do not extend to Feature 8. Feature 1 soils and artifact classes do not show up as far west as N10 W557, but were present in N10 W477 to a depth of at least four feet below ground surface. Artifacts were present in large numbers across the excavated portions of the feature. Concentrations of oyster shells, ceramics, etc. were encountered. The soils above the feature were excavated as one level in 5'X5' test units, down to the feature surface. The feature itself was excavated in 0.4' levels within 5'X5' test units. The soils in Feature 1 were medium brown silt loams overlying a yellow brown silty clay subsoil. Feature 1 was almost 2 feet thick in some places. The feature floor sloped sharply down and did not follow the contours of the modern land surface. The profile of the west wall clearly depicts the feature (Figure 56, Plate 32). A NW-SE trending line of 16 postmolds and a possible dripline (Feature 1A-1P, 31), was seen at the feature fill-subsoil interface (Plate 33). This line of postmolds represents a fence line/property line placed across the back of the property and was verified by a local informant. The possible dripline, Feature 31, was a shallow ditch extending from about N16 W457 to N11 W448 and on into unexcavated soils (Figure 55). Though the exact cultural function of this feature is unclear, it probably represents a drainage ditch.

FIGURE 56A
 Heisler Tenancy Site (7NC-E-83), Profiles of Feature 1

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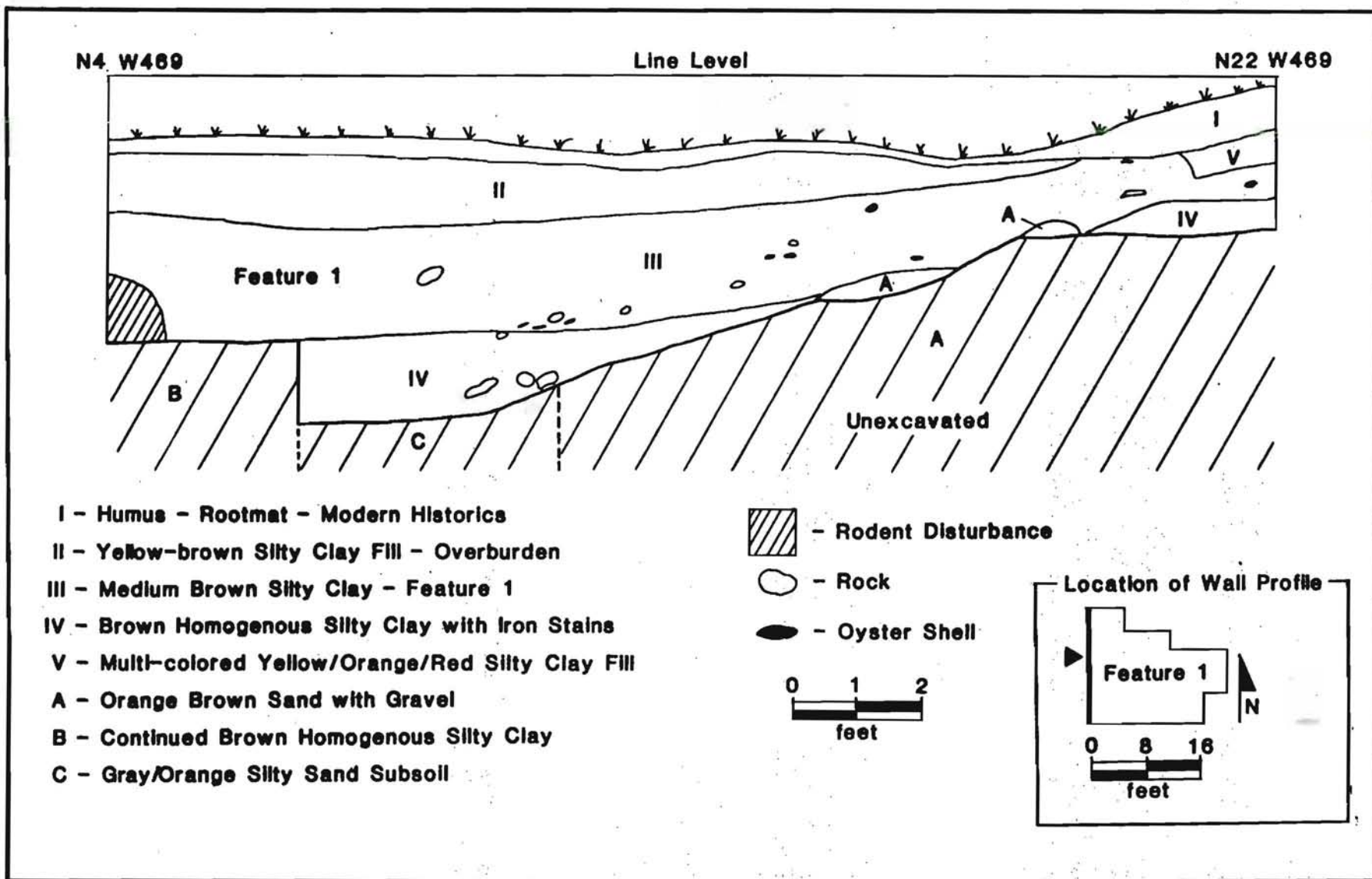


FIGURE 56B

Heisler Tenancy Site (7NC-E-83), Profiles of Feature 1 (cont.)

236

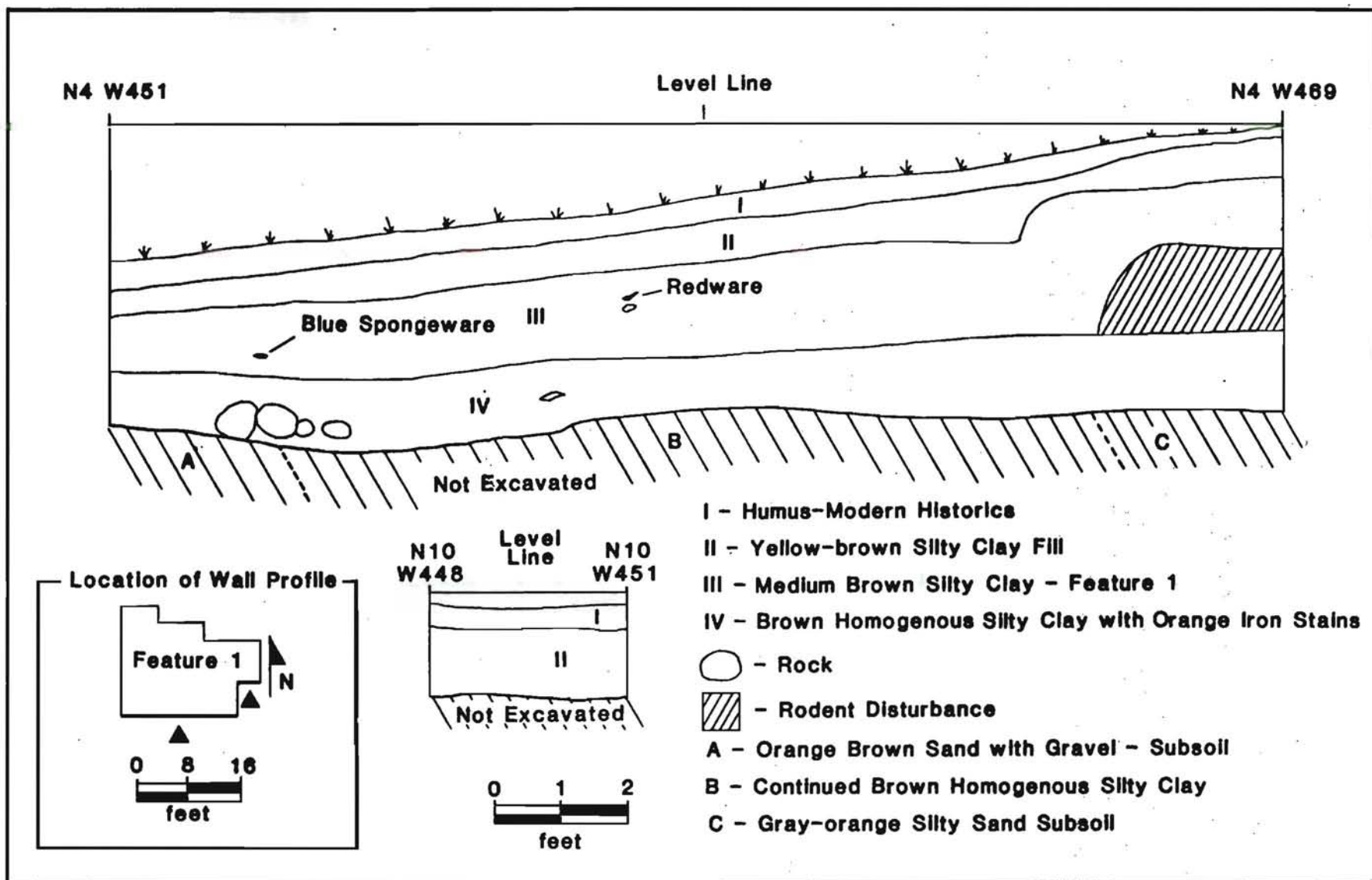
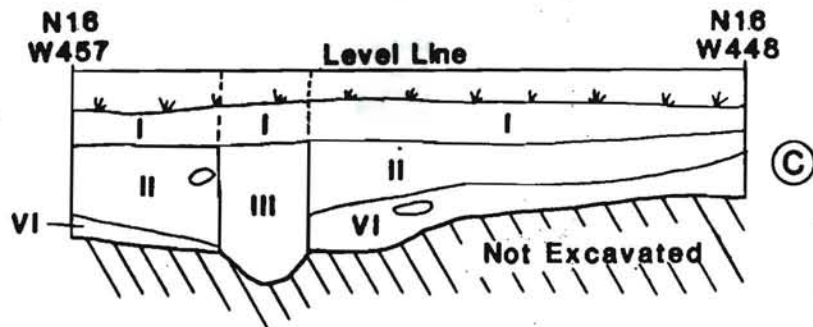
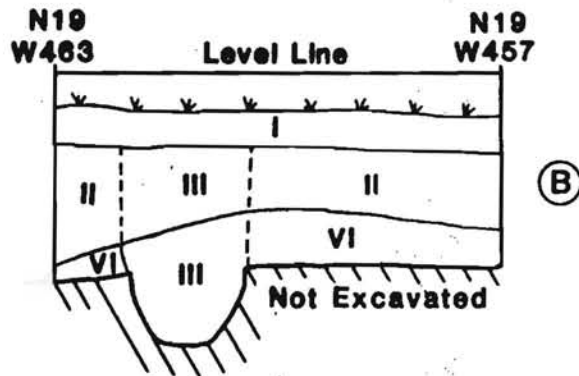
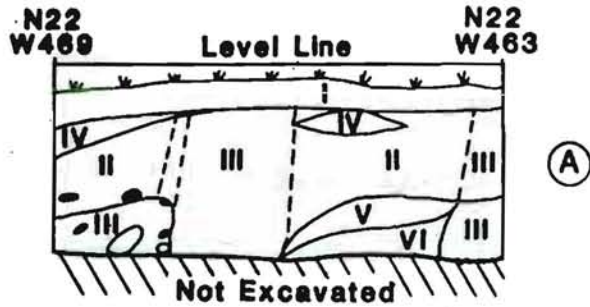


FIGURE 56C

Heisler Tenancy Site (7NC-E-83), Profiles of Feature 1 (cont.)

237



- I - Humus - Rootmat - Modern Historics
- II - Medium Brown Silty Clay - Feature 1
- III - Medium Brown Clay - Posthole Feature Fill
- IV - Multi-colored Red/Orange/Yellow Clay Fill
- V - Brown Sand with Gravel
- VI - Orange Brown Sand Subsoil with Gravel
- - Oyster Shell
- - Rock

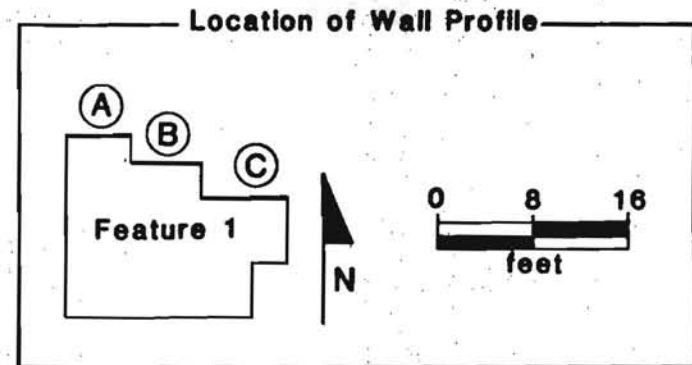


FIGURE 56D

Heisler Tenancy Site (7NC-E-83), Profiles of Feature 1 (cont.)

238

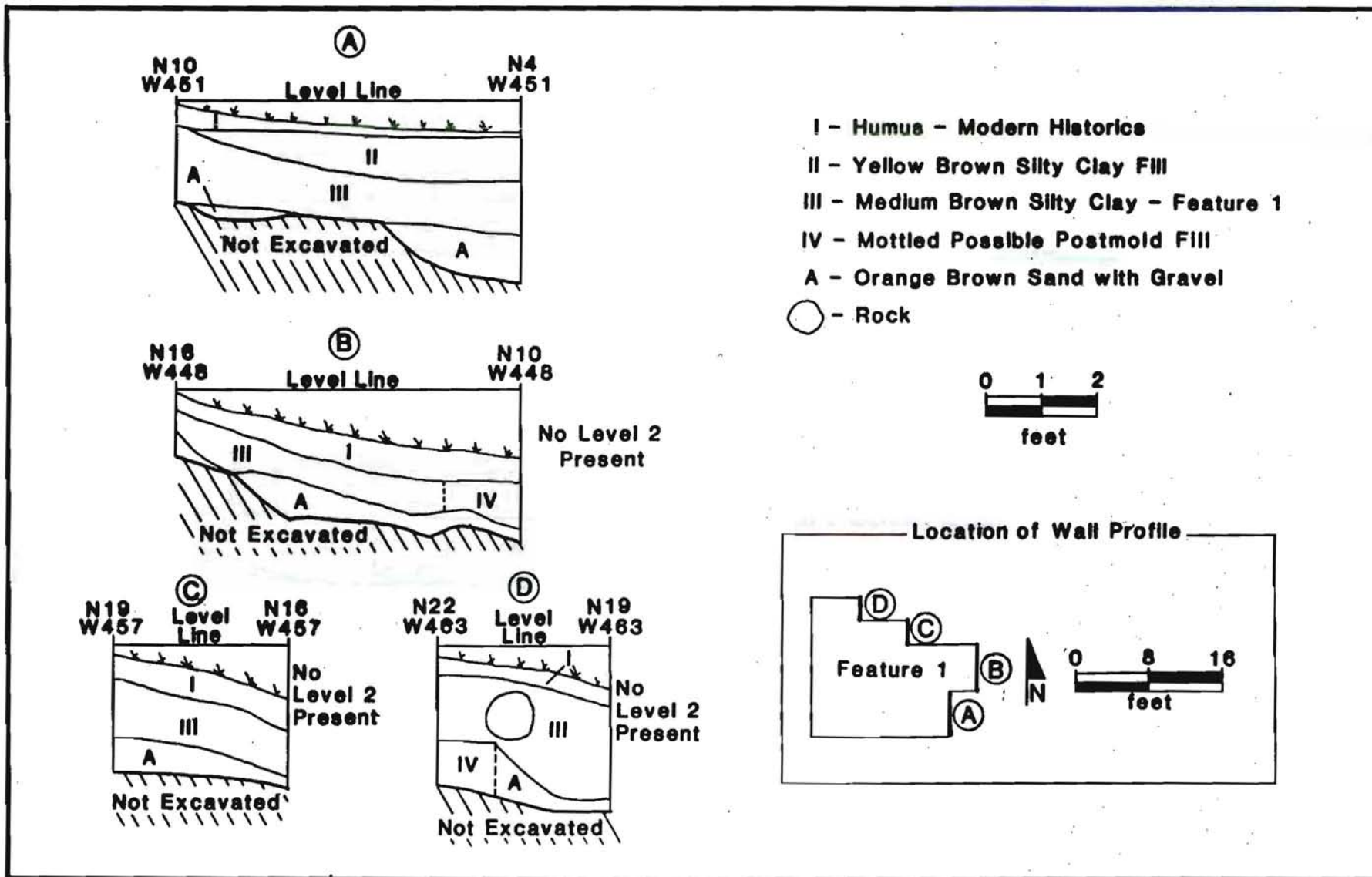


PLATE 32

Heisler Tenancy Site (7NC-E-83),
West Wall Profile, Feature 1

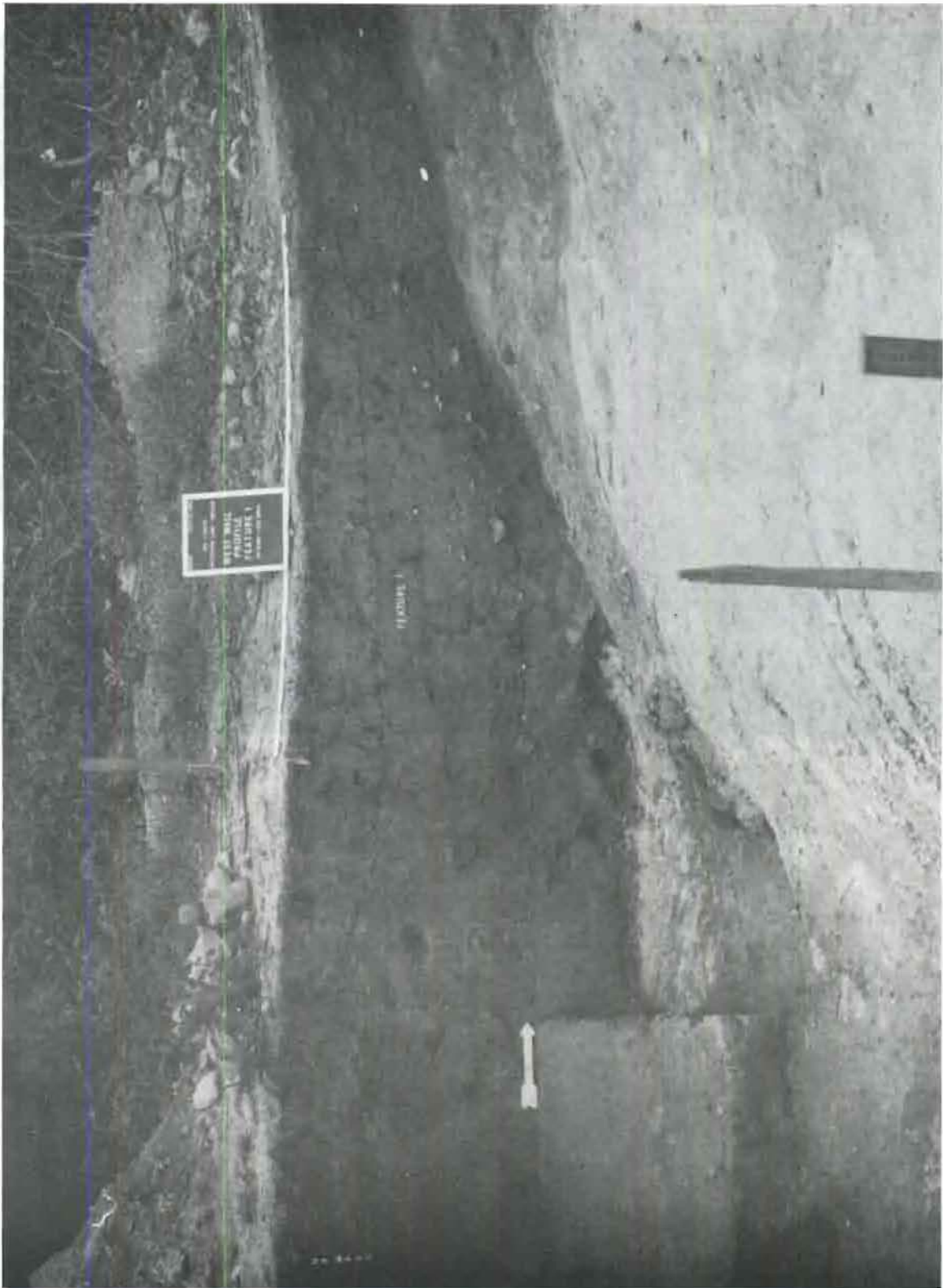


PLATE 33

Heisler Tenancy Site (7NC-E-83),
Features 1A through 1C, and 1J



Feature 2 was a circular, steep-sided depression resembling a privy. A local informant remembered an outhouse located east of the house at the time the house was standing. Feature 2 was located in N40 W415.5 and was 3.5' in diameter X 2.25' in depth (Figure 57). A 5'x5' square was excavated around Feature 2. No bricks, stones, or barrel wood was found in the privy. The feature had been cleaned out and filled with 20th century debris. The majority of the artifacts were glass jars. Soils in this feature consisted of a dark brown silty humus overlying gray silty clay (Figure 57).

Feature 8 was a brick-lined well located on the east side and adjacent to the recent cinder block foundation (Figure 58, Plate 34). The well may have been enclosed under a metal-roofed shed. A 10'x10' test unit was excavated around the well. The well had a diameter of 3.5' and was filled with demolition rubble. The first 5 feet of fill was removed by hand down to a point where the rubble was jammed into place and could not be removed. After the exposed portions of the well were mapped and photographed, a backhoe was brought in to expose a side of the well by excavating a deep trench on its eastern side. During the backhoe operations, the machinery touched the side of the well and the jammed demolition rubble fell 20' to the present water table. The well was dry-laid with machine made bricks. The south and east side of the well had been enclosed with a two row wide brick wall. This wall could have supported a shed over the well.

A dark brown loam stain, Feature 9, was located on the north and east edge of Feature 8. Feature 9 was concluded to be some

FIGURE 57

Heisler Tenancy Site (7NC-E-83), Feature 2, Profile and Plan View

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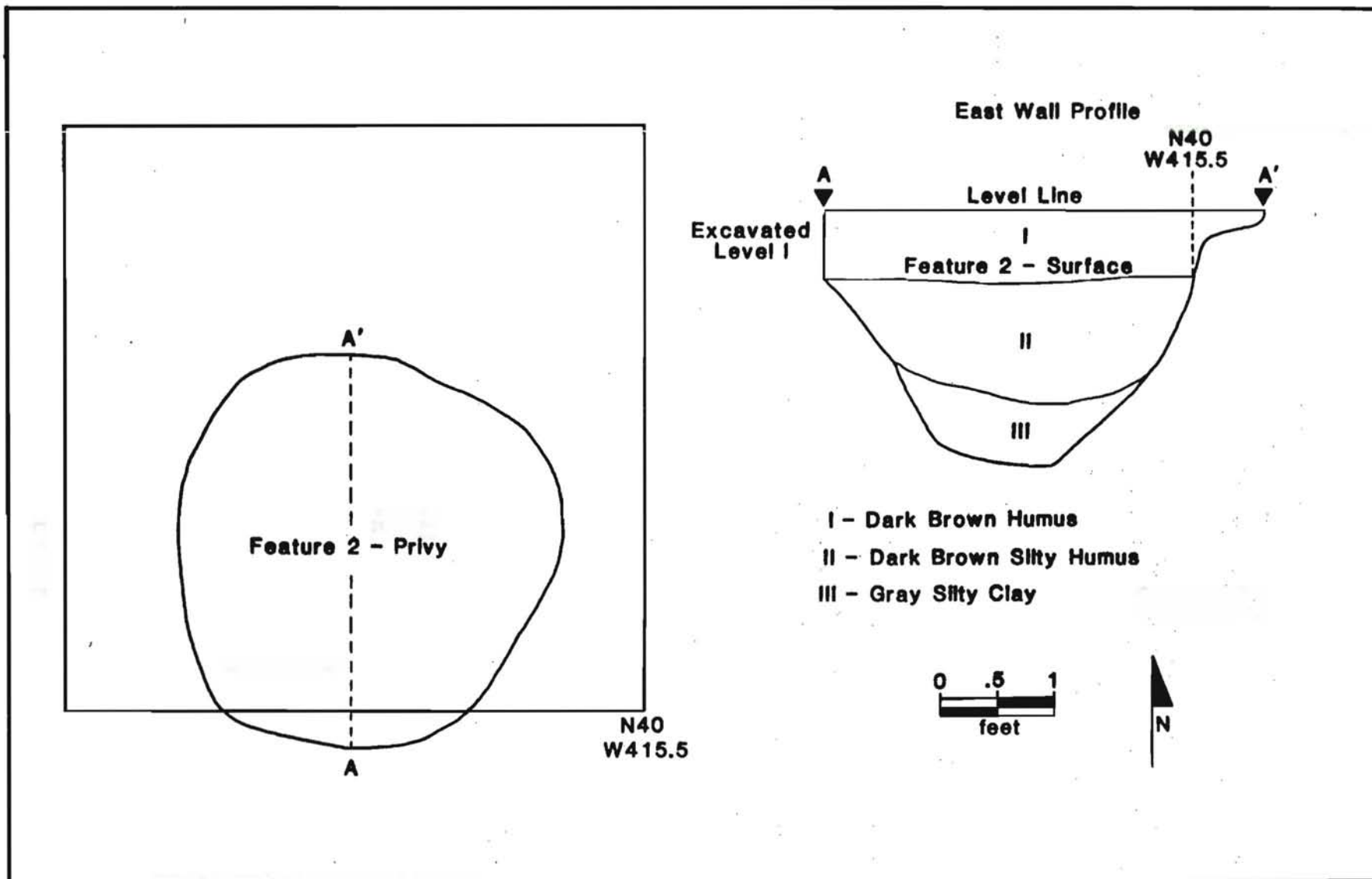


FIGURE 58
 Heisler Tenancy Site (7NC-E-83), Feature 8

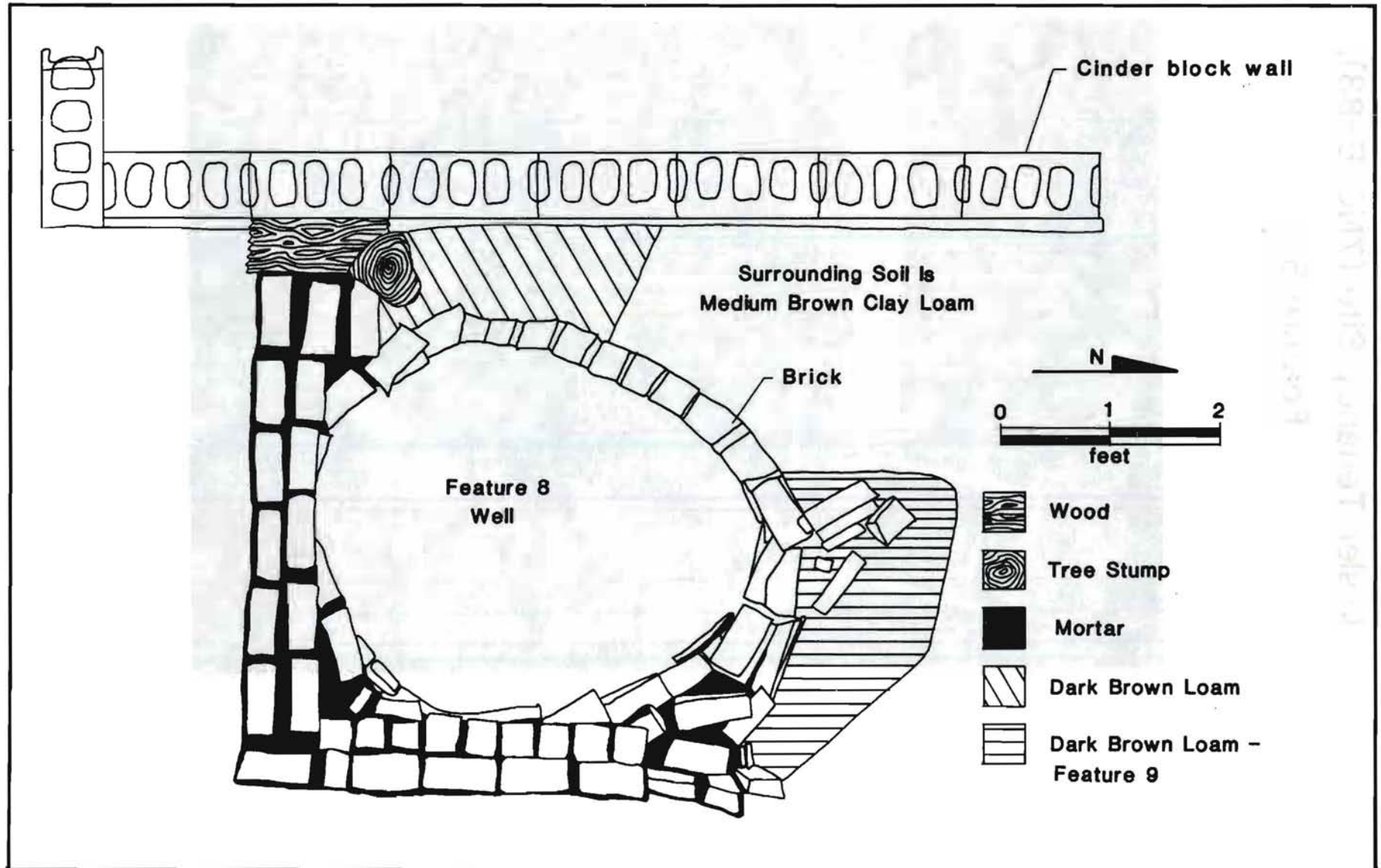


PLATE 34
Heisler Tenancy Site (7NC-E-83),
Feature 8



sort of disturbance based on the disarray of bricks in it. Feature 9 was destroyed during the backhoe operations.

Feature 30 represents the Heisler house foundation (Figure 59). The foundation consisted of mortared stones with a thickness of approximately two feet. A concrete block addition was added later at the south end of Feature 30. A concrete block wall was found approximately 20 feet north of the stone foundation and may indicate another addition to the original structure. The overall dimensions of the stone foundation and the 2 additions is 15'x55'. The stone foundation wall was uncovered during backhoe operations. The NW corner of the stone foundation was disturbed while the remaining foundation was intact. The house had a full cellar and was filled in with demolition rubble. No builder's trench was evident. The house had been demolished in 1968 (Mr. Neal, personal communication 1986).

ARTIFACT ANALYSIS

The artifact analysis of the Heisler Tenancy Site focused on the trash midden feature (Feature 1), located at the rear of the property, which yielded over 21,800 historic artifacts. Due to the large size of the assemblage, only broad artifact categories will be discussed below. Generally, the Heisler materials varied from the Dickson II assemblage by virtue of their feature associations; the Dickson II assemblage was recovered from in and around a domestic dwelling, while the Heisler Tenancy assemblage was found in a primary trash midden. Thus, several artifact categories which were present in abundance at Dickson II, in

particular the personal and clothing artifact groups, are less well represented in the Heisler trash feature. Appendix III contains a complete catalog of the Heisler Site artifact assemblage.

Kitchen Group Artifacts: A total of 6,104 ceramic fragments were recovered from Feature 1, and these were reconstructed to create 285 ceramic vessels. Of this total, 131 vessels, or 46% of the total ceramic assemblage, were classified as food consumption-related, and 28 as storage or serving vessels. Table 20 summarizes the ceramic vessels found at the Heisler Tenancy, the type of ceramic, function, and percentage of the assemblage.

Overall, whitewares predominated in the Feature 1 ceramic assemblage. Whiteware vessels accounted for about 66.3% of all reconstructed vessels. Vessel forms included plates, bowls, cups, dishes, and saucers. Types of decoration found included flow blue, elaborate polychrome decaling (Vessel #15), green and blue and red sponge decorating (Vessels #18, 22, 26, 54), annular and hand painting, blue shell-edging, and red, blue, and purple transfer printing (Vessels # 37, 40, 47, 48). One maker's mark, "Stone China/ James....+ Son", consisting of a lion, a unicorn, a shield, and a crown, was found on a whiteware serving dish in feature 1, but could not be further identified. Ironstone vessels accounted for only 8.4% of the ceramic assemblage, and all of these vessels were utilized for food preparation or consumption. Vessel forms consisted of plates, bowls, cups and saucers, and serving and storage bowls. One marked bowl, bearing the maker's mark "Knowles, Taylor & Knowles", was identified as the mark of this firm, from East Liverpool, Ohio, and was in use

TABLE 20

HEISLER TENANCY SITE (7NC-E-83),
FEATURE 1, CERAMIC VESSEL COUNT

Type/Function	Food Consumption				Unk.	Storage	Serving	Chamber Pots	Total
	Plate	Bowl	Saucer	Cup					
Whiteware	58	30	1	19	74	--	6	1	189
Ironstone	2	8	1	1	10	1	1	--	24
Yellowware	--	4	--	--	3	--	1	1	9
Stoneware	--	--	--	--	19	4	--	--	23
Porcelain	3	--	1	1	2	--	--	--	7
Pearlware	1	2	--	--	3	--	--	--	6
Rockingham	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1
Redware	--	--	--	--	6	14	1	5	26
Total	64	44	3	21	118	19	9	7	285

between 1872 and 1929 (Gates and Ormerod 1982; 115, 119, Figure 99a). Decorative motifs were similar to those seen on the whitewares (Plate 35).

Twenty-six redware vessels were recovered, and comprised 9.1% of the total ceramic assemblage. Vessels found exhibited clear lead and dark lead glazes, slip trailing and combing, and speckling. Hollowware forms, such as bowls, canisters, large storage crocks, bottles, mugs, and chamber pots (Vessels #1-26) were identified, and accounted for 85% of the redware vessels, while flatware forms such as milk pans and pie pans accounted for the remaining 15%. Several very large redware storage vessels were included in the sample, and exhibited rim diameters of between 8 and 10 1/2 inches. One speckled redware bottle was recovered (Vessel #24) (Plate 36).

Twenty-three stoneware vessels comprised 8.1% of the total ceramic collection. Vessel functions for these vessels were all storage, and included a large crock, marked with a "2" near the rim (Vessel #3). Exterior glazes ranged from light brown salt-glazed, to darker brown, gray, white and light gray. One tigerware stoneware vessel was identified (Vessel #154). Other vessel forms recovered included jars (Vessel #157), bottles, and crocks and bowls (Plate 37).

The remainder of the ceramics found in Feature 1 included nine yellowware vessels, mostly bowls, storage vessels, and a banded chamber pot (Vessels #123-126), seven porcelain plates, cups and saucers, six pearlware vessels, and one rockingham vessel. These accounted for 8.1% of the total ceramic assemblage (Plate 38).

PLATE 35

Heisler Tenancy Site (7NC-E-83),
Whiteware and Ironstone Vessels



LEFT COLUMN: Ironstone chamber pot, rim and base; blue whiteware annular base fragment; plain whiteware saucer; handpainted polychrome whiteware cup and saucer

RIGHT COLUMN: Ironstone platter; blue transfer print whiteware tureen, willow pattern; plain whiteware plate; green sponge-decorated whiteware cup rim; molded whiteware plate with decal decoration; whiteware plate with decal decoration

PLATE 36

Heisler Tenancy Site (7NC-E-83),

Redware Vessels



CLOCKWISE FROM UPPER LEFT: Small iron oxide glazed chamber pot; large redware storage crock; large redware storage crock base; large redware milkpan rim with clear lead glaze; (inside milkpan) iron oxide glazed redware storage vessel

PLATE 37

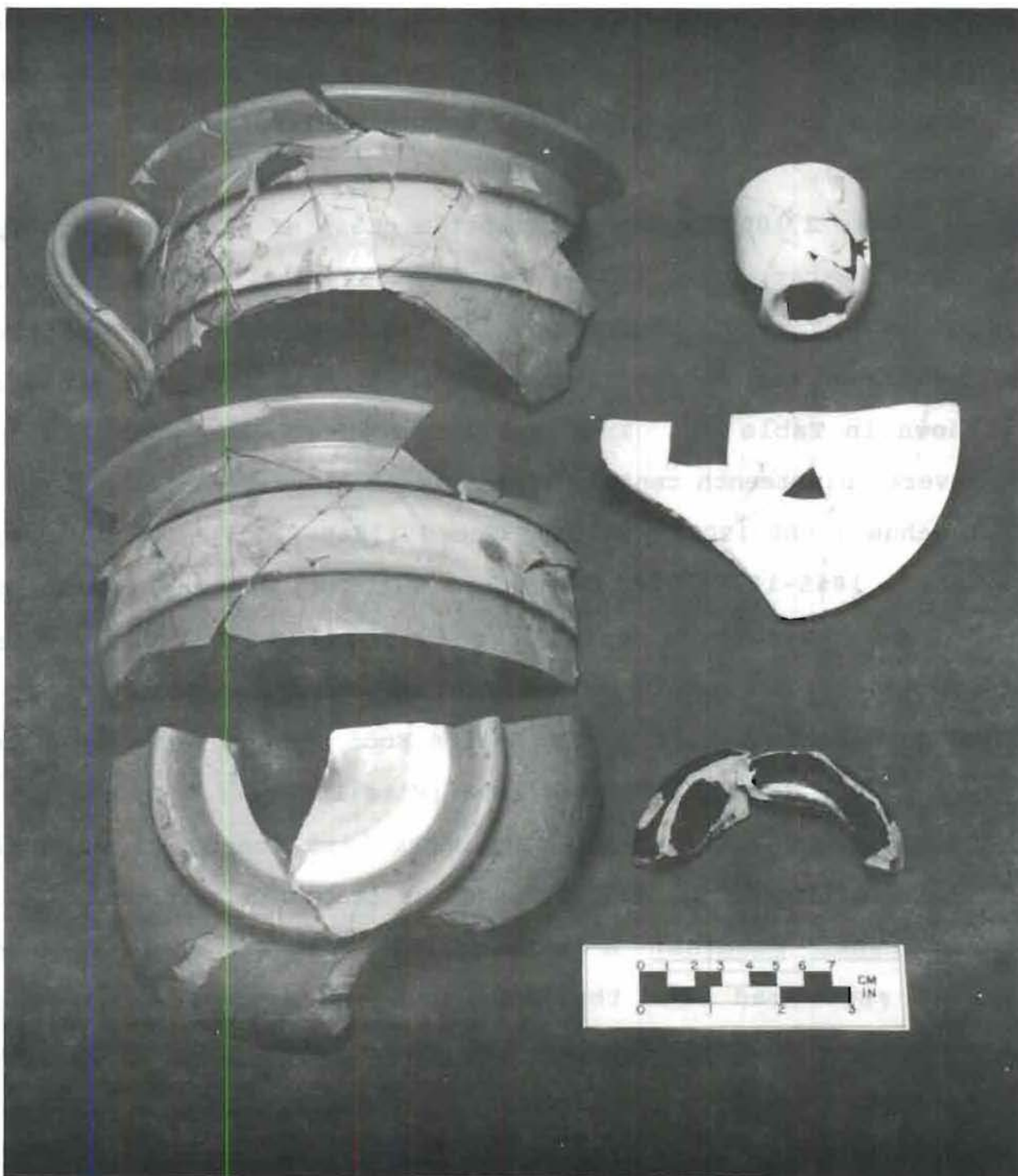
Heisler Tenancy Site (7NC-E-83),
Stoneware Vessels



American blue and gray 2 gallon stoneware crock

PLATE 38

Heisler Tenancy Site (7NC-E-83),
Other Ceramic Vessels



LEFT COLUMN: Fragments of an annular decorated yellowware chamber pot
RIGHT COLUMN: Undecorated porcelain teacup; undecorated porcelain small plate; rockingham base fragment

The percentage of hollowware forms present at the Heisler Site was 62% (173 vessels), and 38% flatwares (108 vessels). There were 28 vessels categorized as preparation/storage vessels (18%), and 132 vessels in the serving category (83%). Cups accounted for 60 vessels (97%), and there were only two mugs/jugs found (3%).

Over 2,100 fragments of bottle glass of a variety of types (clear, amber, aqua, olive) representing panel bottles, circular bottles, flasks, liquor bottles, and mineral water bottles. Several marked bottle fragments were identified, and these are shown in Table 21. Included among these were examples from several nineteenth century Wilmington bottlers, including John P. Donahue (1880-1902), William Foord (1845-1900), David McCullen (1857, 1865-1878), and the Foord Bottling Company (1845-1902) (Green n.d.). Other bottles identified included a clear pharmaceutical bottle marked "Mellin's E.../...Boston.../Co.", which was identified as the Mellin Food Company, and the bottle was in use between 1888 and 1898 (Fike 1987:57). In addition to bottle glass, jar, table, and milkglass fragments were also recovered, totalling 433, 247, and 73 fragments, respectively.

Faunal Remains: A total of 1294 bone and shell fragments were recovered from the Heisler trash midden. The faunal assemblage from the Heisler Tenancy Site consisted of 224 total fragments, of which 89 fragments, or 39.7%, could be identified as to species. Like the assemblage from Dickson I, the Heisler Tenancy faunal collection is too small to be used in any reliable fashion, so a summarization of the results will be presented.

TABLE 21

HEISLER TENANCY SITE (7NC-E-83),
SUMMARY OF MARKED BOTTLES

Mark	Color	Dates of Production	Source	Other Information
"Mellin's E....." "Boston" "... Co."	aqua	patented 1898	Fike 1987:70	Became Melli Ford Co.
"FOO"	aqua	as bottlers: Foord, Bottling Co. 1882-1902	Green n.d.	2 bottles - carbonated beverage bottles
".....OORD"	aqua	Foord, William 1845-1881 Foord, William & Son 1866 Foord, William M. 1899-1900 as maltsters: William Foord 1865-1871 William C. Foord 1871-1879		
"John P. Don Ahoe" "Wilmington" 'J.P.D."	aqua	1880-1902	Green n.d.	carbonated beverage bottle
"Whitehurst"	clear	1916-1927 still being produced circa 1942	Fike 1987:186	Pharmaceutical bottle
".....D. M ^C Cal...."		1857; 1865-1878	Green n.d.	David M ^C Cullen indeterminate type
"Design Pat'd Mar. 3, 29" "7315-2854"	clear	early 20th century	-----	-----

Table 22 presents the results of the faunal analysis. It can be seen from the table that domestic pigs (Sus scrofa) accounted for four of the MNI at the site, and cow (Bos taurus) and sheep/goat (Ovis aries or Capra hircus) each species represented by two individuals. Wild species present in the feature fill included at least one deer, probably a white-tailed deer (Odocoileus virginianus), a turtle, and an unidentified bird. Evidence of saw cuts were present on eighteen bone fragments, and burning was seen on six fragments.

The small size of the Heisler Tenancy faunal assemblage is somewhat surprising, particularly in light of the trash midden nature of the feature from which the bones were recovered. Perhaps food remains were not deposited in this location at the site; certainly the archaeological evidence indicated that Feature 1 was considerably larger and extended along the edge of the slope. It may be that the site occupants did not deposit there food remains and rubbish close to their dwelling, for the obvious reasons of the disagreeable odor of organic trash and attraction of scavengers. From the bone recovered and identified, pork appears to have been the major source of meat. The presence of cow mandibles and pig tusks, including one unerrupted pig molar, suggests that either the occupants were conducting on-site butchering or they were obtaining cuts of lesser-quality meats from some other source; it is probable that the first hypothesis is the case. Similar butchering and consumption patterns to the one tentatively identified here at the black-occupied Heisler Tenancy Site have been identified from ethnographic and historic documentation on southern Maryland

TABLE 22

**DICKSON II OCCUPATION (7NC-E-82),
FAUNAL ANALYSIS**

Species	# of Bone Fragments	% of Total Bone	MNI
Cow	125	6.3%	2
Pig	159	8.0%	7
Sheep	42	2.1%	3
Opossum	10	.5%	2
Bird	147	7.4%	5
Skunk	5	.25%	1
Rabbit	5	.25%	2
Rat	12	.6%	5
Cat	2	.1%	1
Squirrel	2	.1%	1
Muskrat	119	6.0%	13
Deer	1	.05%	1
Catfish	73	3.7%	18
Box Turtle	12	.6%	3
Mud/Musk Turtle	12	.6%	7
Painted Turtle	16	.8%	4
Musk Turtle	2	.1%	1
Snapping Turtle	1	.05%	1
Unid. Turtle	69	3.5%	2
(bone frags.)			
Unid. Mammal	867	43.7%	?
Unid.	18	.9%	?
Unid. Turtle	250	12.6%	?
(shell frags.)			
Unid. Fish	34	1.7%	?
	---	-----	---
Total	1983		79

Key: # - number
MNI - minimum number of individuals
Unid. - unidentified
frags. - fragments

black tenant households (McDaniel 1982), and archaeologically at slave quarters from Kingsmill Plantation, Virginia (McKee 1987). Oyster shell accounted for 1209 shell fragments, and clam for 19. One fish bone was identified, and three walnut hulls were recovered.

Architectural Artifact Group: This group was made up predominantly of nails and nail fragments. Included in the 2341

nails were cut (96), wrought (5), and wire nails (50), 5 staples, and 2185 unidentified nails. Metal artifacts, some of which could be architectural, and some probably representing food storage cans, accounted for 2500 fragments. Brick fragments totaled 972, along with 110 glazed brick pieces. Identifiable bricks were identified as machine-made, similar to those seen at Dickson II. Window glass totaled 1891 fragments. Small amounts of mortar, plaster, wood, shingle and tin roofing were also found in the trash feature.

Personal and Clothing Group Artifacts: Only 71 buttons of a variety of types were recovered from the Heisler Tenancy. These included shell/mother-of-pearl, bone, glass, and brass. Seventeen toy or ornamental fragments, such as a brass clasp, doll arms, a toy gun handle, and comb fragments, were found. Clay tobacco pipe fragments totalled 51.

Artifacts surface collected from the site, and found in the Phase I testing were from a much later time period, predominantly from the mid-twentieth century, than those in the trash midden feature. Several whole bottles were found during the surface collecting, including more Wilmington bottles, and a bottle marked "Whitehurst", identified as manufactured between 1916 and 1929 (Fike 1987:186). Several clear perfume bottles were surface collected from the site, at least one identified as manufactured in the "fluted toilet" style illustrated in Putnam (1965:80). A Gulden's Mustard jar was surface collected as well. Other artifacts observed on the surface included aerosol cans, car parts, and tinwares.

A total of 26 prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the test excavations at the Heisler Tenancy Site. The most numerous were jasper flakes (13), 8 of which contained cortex. Five quartz flakes and one chert flake with cortex were also found. One rhyolite and one quartz early stage biface reject, one utilized quartzite flake, one quartz core, 2 fragments of FCR, and 1 quartz hammerstone were recovered. These prehistoric artifacts were thinly distributed over a wide area. All were from disturbed contexts, including plowzone levels at the top of the bluff, and from deep soil levels in the highly eroded slopewash areas. Some of these prehistoric artifacts were recovered from within the bounds of Feature 1, suggesting the extent of surface disturbance at the site. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered, and no prehistoric features were encountered.

PHASE I TESTING OF NON-SITE AREAS

With the adaptation of new design plans by DelDOT for this segment of the proposed ROW, which shifted the ROW approximately 300' west of its first location, additional testing of the Patterson Lane tract was necessary. This Phase I testing was conducted by UDCAR archaeologists from December 1985 to April 1986, and consisted of the excavation of 78 3'x3' test units in an extension to the west and south of the grid pattern established by DelDOT archaeologists four years earlier. Two additional historic sites were identified at this time during the Phase I survey - the Heisler Site (7NC-E-83) and the Dickson Site (7NC-E-82). Phase II investigations to determine site boundaries