

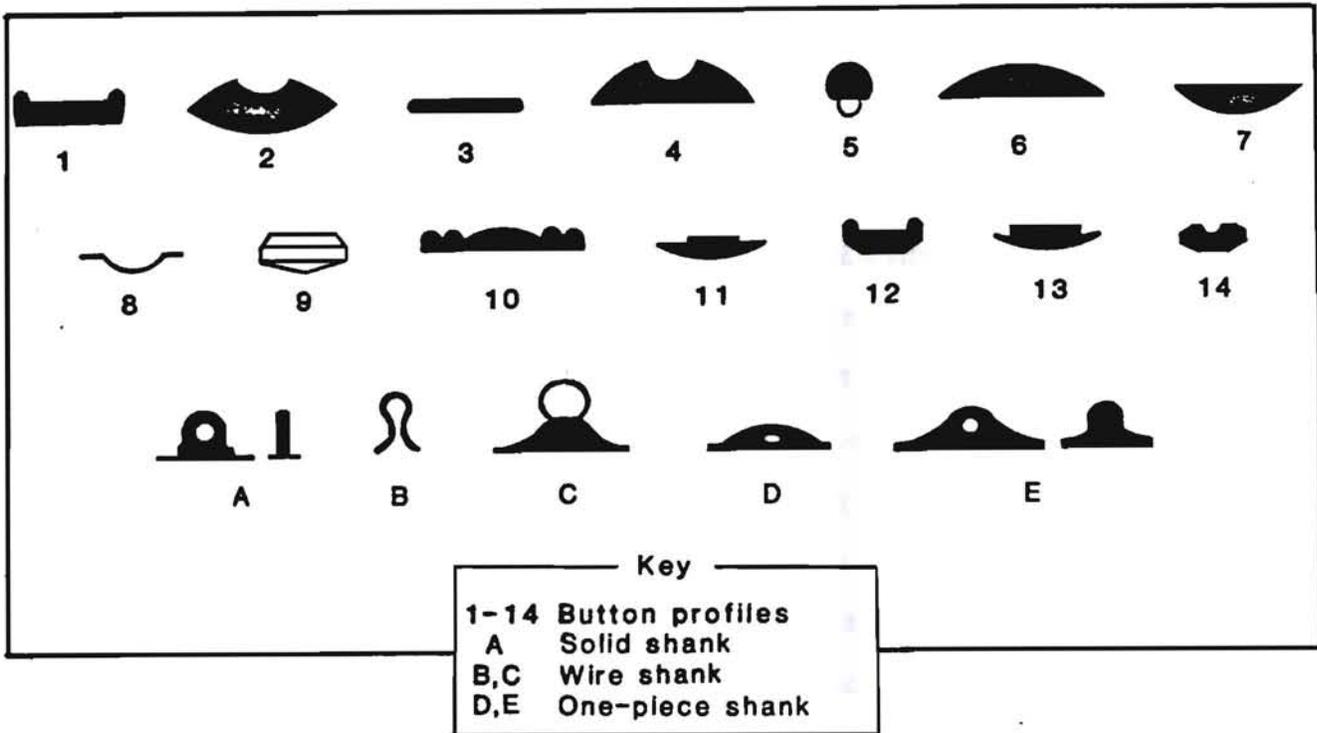
An example of the catalog sheet utilized for this button analysis is contained in Appendix VI. Figure 14 illustrates the button profiles identified in this study.

PATTERSON LANE SITE (7NC-E-53) INVESTIGATIONS

SITE HISTORY

The earliest deed reference for the Patterson Lane Site is dated 1737, when John Read, a merchant of Christiana Bridge, purchased two tracts on the east side of the village at a sheriff's sale (New Castle County Deed L-1-120; hereafter cited NCCD). One of the tracts Read bought was a 150 acre plantation bordering on Eagle's Run; the other was a small 3 1/2 acre parcel situated on the west side of Eagle's Run, bounded by that creek, John Lewden's marsh, and the Christina River. On the small parcel were erected "houses, wharves, and other improvements". Both tracts had belonged to Nicholas Hayman, a transplanted Dutch yeoman. Originally, the tracts were part of a large 300 acre plantation surveyed to John Ogle early in the eighteenth century. Ogle in turn sold the 300 acres to Nathaniel Pope, and in 1720, Pope sold it to William Parsons. The metes and bounds recorded in Parsons' survey of that date indicate that a landing place was already in use on the property. Sometime between 1720 and 1737, Parsons sold the two tracts mentioned above to Nicholas Hayman (Miscellaneous Land Records 1760). However, Hayman lost the property because of a debt of over 111 pounds that he owed William Patterson. Since the debt could not be paid, the Court of Common Pleas at New Castle ordered that Hayman's lands be sold to recover the debt. Strangely, in 1750, Peter Hayman, a

FIGURE 14
Button Profiles



shallopman of Christiana and "the only surviving issue of Nicholas Hayman", sold the same 3 1/2 acre parcel **again** to John Read, a puzzling historical action which implies some difficulties or problems in Read's original 1737 title to the land (NCCD Q-1-526).. Soon thereafter, Peter Hayman was back in Amsterdam and advertising for his brothers John, Giles, and Nicholas to return to Holland, and claim their inheritance from a deceased uncle (Pennsylvania Gazette, July 20, 1752). Though the Hayman family thus passed from the vicinity, they left a legacy of sorts for the Read family; for the next 40 years, the small 3 1/2 acre parcel would be a point of argument between the Patterson's and the Read's, because of an unclear title to the land.

John Read (1688-1756) was a prominent early eighteenth century merchant of northern New Castle County (Plate 4). He was the father of George Read, one of Delaware's signers of the Declaration of Independence, Commodore Thomas Read (1740-1788), and Colonel James Read (1743-1822), both of whom played major roles during the American Revolution. In 1742, John Read was involved in the founding of Charlestown, Maryland, in Cecil County, and held several lots in that town, as well as numerous landholdings in Maryland, including a storehouse in New Munster, near the Head of Elk River, over 700 acres at the head of the Northeast River, and a partnership in a mill in Northeast with a Robert Alison of Rock Creek Maryland (Scharf 1888:186; Miller 1949; McCall et al. 1983; Richard Rodney Collection 1756). Read also owned several large tracts in Delaware, and though he owned several lots in and around the village of Newport and Christiana Bridge, he resided on the Patterson Lane parcel, and operated a successful landing, wharf, and store.

At the time of his death in 1756, John Read willed the Read's Landing parcel to his son James, which included "the dwelling House where I now live near Christeen Bridge ... with ye Landing Place and tract of Land thereto belonging, Excepting & reserving the third Part thereof during my Loving Wife's Widowhood ... also Excepting the Grain now on the Ground ..." (Rodney Collection 1756). His other house in Christiana Bridge, the brick dwelling house close to the bridge, John Read willed to his son Thomas, along with a marsh lot adjoining the wharf and stores of Thomas Montgomery. Upon Mary Read's death, her portion

PLATE 4
John Read (1688–1756)



of the landing place, including the wharf, dwelling house, and store house, apparently passed to Thomas (New Castle County Wills N-264). A summary of the real estate bequeathed to John Read's heirs is shown in Table 3.

Mary Read, the widow, and James Read, her son, operated the landing at "the Place at Christeen" for the next several decades. The research into the early history of the Patterson Lane Site is a bit unusual for the normal archaeological inquiry because in this case fairly extensive written family records exist to supplement the standard historic sources of tax lists, deed records, probate documents, censuses, and newspaper advertisements. Thus, through the medium of the Read family papers and these other, more "official" sources, a glimpse of the personal side of the site's history, as well as of the mercantile commerce of the site and how it seems to have functioned in the eighteenth century, can be obtained. Like other merchants who operated landings in New Castle County and in Christiana, the Read's shipped a full range of items from Philadelphia to "X-teen Bridge", including rum, tables, chairs, desks, looking glasses, cradles, flour casks, bags of allspice, kegs, bags of hops, small bundles and boxes, and much of these items were freighted to a James Seth, of Christiana, in 1760 and 1761. In these pre-revolutionary years, James Read was an important merchant in Christiana Bridge, along with Joseph Beddome and Thomas Montgomery, two other prominent village merchants. Like Read, these men owned property in the village, but unlike Read they were actually from Philadelphia. The importance of Philadelphia to the backcountry towns of New Castle

TABLE 3

PROPERTY DIVISIONS TO HEIRS,
FROM JOHN READ'S WILL, JUNE 15, 1756

To son George Reed:	House and Lot of Ground in Charlestown, Cecil County
To son Thomas Reed:	Brick house and Lot of Ground at Christiana Bridge, in New Castle County together with the House and Lot of Ground adjoining the same and a piece of Marsh adjoining the Wharf and Stores of Thomas Montgomery.
To sons John Reed and Andrew Reed:	My Plantation and Tract of Land and Mills with their Appurtenances (excepting the Grain now in the Ground, which is to be esteemed part of my personal estate) to be equally divided between them and held by them as tenants in common and not as joint tenants
To son William Reed:	My Plantation, Tract of Land and Mills in Nottingham in Chester County
To son James Reed:	The Dwelling house where I now live near Christiana Bridge with ye landing Place and tract of land there to belonging (excepting and reserving the third part thereof during my Loving wife's widowhood; also excepting the Grain now on the Ground)
To daughter Mary Reed:	All that Messuage and lot of Ground of Newport
To wife Mary Reed:	The third part of the Dwelling House, Landing Place and Tract of Land, devised to my son James, during her Widowhood

County has already been discussed and it supplied the hinterland with imported or manufactured goods and services that could not be obtained elsewhere, in return for agricultural produce, particularly flour and grains, and home manufactures (Walzer 1972). Christiana Bridge was an important link in this economic chain, and the merchants of the town supplied their clients with

the very best European and East India goods, as this announcement in the winter of 1768/69 clearly indicates:

CHRISTIANA BRIDGE

Just imported by JOHN WILDAY, in the Hetty, Captain Osborne, from London, and the last vessels from Bristol and Liverpool, and to be sold by ROBERT BAIL, at Christiana Bridge,

A GENERAL Assortment of European and East-India GOODS, suitable to the Season; which he will sell, Whole-sale and Retail (for Cash, or Country Produce, only) on Such Terms as will make it the Interest of those to purchase who want such Goods, and do not import themselves.

He also sells Loaf and Lump Sugar, on the Same Terms they are sold by the Sugar Bakers in Philadelphia.

Also Rum, Melasses [sic], Muscavado Sugars, French Indigo, Maderia Wine, Coffee, Iron Pts, Logwood, Redwood, and various other kinds of Dye Stuffs, Delph and Stone Wares, besides a Variety of other articles.

(Pennsylvania Gazette, January 12, 1769)

Since the Reads' owned other commercial interests, particularly in Philadelphia, it appears that they rented the landing to various merchants, shallopmen, and shopkeepers, like James Seth. Partnerships, joint ventures, and business agreements between merchants for overseas voyages and for use of wharves and other properties were often of short duration, but were legally binding and painfully detailed (Martin 1939:102-130). For example, in 1763, a Robert Porter drafted a memorandum of agreement for use of a shallop and the wharf and storehouse with Mary Read. The shallop was valued at 290 pounds, and half was to be paid to Mary Read, and the

Rent of the Wharff & Storehouse is Valued at L24. Each Half L12 the said Robt Porter is Likewise to Pay Mary Read 14 shillings per Week for the Diet of himself & one Man seven shillings per Week for Each.

(John Read Papers)

As stipulated by the agreement, Porter was to pay for his half of the vessel himself, and the wages of one member of the two-man crew.

There was strong economic competition between the various merchants and importers in Christiana Bridge, and probably none greater than between James Read and William Patterson, whose landings and wharves faced each other at the confluence of the Christina River and Eagle Run. This competition is implicit in a series of road petitions and returns filed by both Read and Patterson in the mid-1760s, a period of initial economic growth for Christiana Bridge. In 1765, James Read petitioned the New Castle County Levy Court for the laying out of a new road from his landing place to the Great Road near the house of Thomas Montgomery (a location known then as "Newry"; today at the intersection of Route 273 and Eagle Run Road). Read claimed that he was the owner of a landing place on Christina Creek, used as such for more than 60 years past, and that a road from the landing to the Great Road leading from Newark to Christiana Bridge was opened and had been in use for the same period of time. The reason for the petition, Read complained, was because

... a dispute had arisen between the petitioner and William Patterson, Esq., respecting the road, Patterson suggested that no record could be found for the laying out of the road and under that pretence had made several obstructions in the road as to render it impassable

(New Castle County Levy Court, Road
Petitions and Returns, August 1765).

Read's Landing Road was laid out twice; the first time it was challenged by William Patterson, who demanded a review of the

course. This was in February 1766, at the same time that Patterson himself was requesting a new road. Patterson also claimed antiquity for his landing, saying

... there had been a Road from the House and landing of the said petitioner on Christina River to the Village of Christiana Bridge for thirty years past but that the same was Obstructed by the Owner of some of the Land thro which the same went that the said petitioner apprehended a Road to be Absolutely Necessary for him & the publick to the said landing and that such an one may be laid out from the same to the Village afsd. in a manner that will be more Advantageous to the publick & less injurious to the Owners of the land adjoining than where the old Road formerly Run

(New Castle County Levy Court,
Road Petitions and Returns, February 1766)

The metes and bounds for both roads were finally decided upon at the November term of the Court of General Quarter Sessions in 1766. The course of Patterson Lane, declared as a private road, follows the existing roadbed of the Lane closely; thus this Lane has mid-eighteenth century antecedents, and has altered only slightly since it was established. The course and location of Read's Landing Road were more difficult to discern, but after careful plotting and field investigations, it seems that course of Read's Lane is still marked by the Osage-Orange hedgeline present in the project area. This location is significant, since the road as finally laid out by the Court for Read began at the "northwest end of James Read's Brick Store House", thus providing a general location for this structure.

The reason for these arguments over road ages and locations was a result of both commercial competition and a court case which had begun nearly thirty years earlier in 1737 when William Patterson had sued Nicholas Hayman, forcing the sale of his

lands. Quite possibly, Patterson had expected to purchase the Hayman land at that time, and was still unhappy because Read bought it instead. Eighteenth century land transactions around Christiana Bridge are notoriously difficult to interpret and plot, in large measure due to the extended property disputes over the Orphan's Court division of Dr. Rees Jones' Eagle's Point property in the 1750s. Patterson, along with Thomas McKean, Thomas Montgomery, Thomas Ogle, and John McCarty, all prominent citizens of the village, were among the recipients of parts of Jones' estate, compounding the difficulties in deed interpretation, but helping to explain why William Patterson so obviously wanted Nicholas Hayman's land. Read and Patterson were still discussing the "Hayman Property" in 1770, and the social and political power of Patterson and his friends, such as John McCarty and Thomas Montgomery, as well as the level of regard that Read had for Patterson, is evident as an undercurrent in a letter from James Read, then in Philadelphia, to his brother George Read (I) in New Castle.

March 28, 1770

Dear Brother,

Old Mr. Patterson has been in Town this week and has said a great Deal to me about a settlement of that piece of Land which was Bought from Heyman, his Reasons are that the Junto can't divide what they call their other Property Which adjoins it Unless they get that to divide with it, I take that to be his meaning, from what he said, he harps upon the Old String of disinterested men, & seems extremely disirous [sic] to have this Matter decided upon in that way, I told him that I thought they Were setting up an Arbitrary Claim, to Land for which they could not Shew [sic] one Line of Good title, and that Such as they had if ever it came to be enquired into would be found to have been procurd [sic] by means not the most Honourable....

(George Read Papers 1770)

George Read (I) had suggested that this land dispute be settled by an impartial third party, and several members of the "Junto" had agreed to that form of arbitration, but Patterson was opposed to the idea, leading James Read to conclude that Patterson's "refusal must proceed from a fondness for Contention Rather than Amity & Good Neighborhood" (George Read Papers 1770). The eventual outcome of this discussion is not recorded, and the exact location of the disputed land is difficult to pin-point. A small sketch of a triangular parcel of land labelled as being contested by Patterson and Read is on file at the Historical Society of Delaware. The parcel doubtless is on the 150 acre tract that Read obtained from Hayman.

With the coming of the American Revolution, James Read (Plate 5), now a Colonel, assumed important duties with the fledgling Continental Navy, spending most of his time in Philadelphia, along with his brother Commodore Thomas Read. In November of 1778, James was appointed as one of three Continental Navy Commissioners for the Middle States, and on the first of the year in 1781 he was empowered to conduct the Continental Navy Board (Scharf 1888:190). Consequently, Read had little time to pursue his mercantile activities in Christiana Bridge, and beginning in 1778 his letters speak increasingly of what to do about "the Place at Christeen". The storehouse, wharf, and landing at the Bridge were extremely profitable properties, and in the early months of 1779, several area merchants approached Read to rent the parcel. These local shopkeepers were Mathew Aiken, of Glasgow (or Aiken's Tavern), and either Joel or Isaac Lewis, both of Christiana (George Read Papers 1778, 1779).

PLATE 5
James Read (1743-1822)



After the Revolution, James Read conducted both his and his mother's Christiana Bridge business affairs mainly from Philadelphia, and rented the landing place. In 1784, James Read wrote to his mother from Philadelphia that George Garland, the property's tenant,

has been with me to know if he can continue on the Place at Christeen, to which I answered that I have not the least objections provided it be agree-able to you....He has informed me of the very bad state of the Fences about the grass Ground which I suppose to be strictly True. I have therefore desired him to inform you that I propose him getting a sufficient number of Posts made of the Timber of the Place and I will endeavor to procure Cedar Rails here....

(George Ross Rede Collection)

Garland, like Joel Lewis before him, was recorded as a resident in White Clay Creek Hundred in 1782, but little else is known of him (Hancock 1983). To confuse matters further, records in the Read Family Papers at the Library of Congress show that James Read, a merchant of Port Penn, Delaware, owed over 42 pounds to Thomas Read for the years between June of 1783 and February of 1787 for the rent of Thomas Read's "wharff & Stores at Xtiana Bridge" (Read Family Papers). Whether James had a home in Port Penn is not known; it would seem that this James Read was not the brother, but a cousin. Regardless, this note indicates that Thomas Read, too, was involved in some commercial interests of "the Place at Christeen".

In March 1808, James Read was prepared to sell the "Place at Christeen", and mortgaged the original Hayman property, now surveyed to contain 130 acres, to John and Thomas Janvier, both of the Town of New Castle (NCCD F-3-446). The Janvier's

satisfied the mortgage by 1810, and soon thereafter transferred the property to Stephen Townsend, of White Clay Creek Hundred. Unfortunately, Townsend was unable to fulfill the \$600 mortgage, and the Janvier's brought suit against him in the Delaware Supreme Court. At this point in the history of the Patterson Lane Site, and for nearly the next 50 years, the chain of title to the property becomes extremely confused and fragmentary, but it appears that starting in 1816 and over the next several years, Stephen Townsend's estate, consisting of eight different parcels of land ranging in size from 150 acre farms to 2 acre lots, was sold at sheriff's sales. In 1817, a relative of Stephen Townsend's, John Y. Townsend of White Clay Hundred, purchased the 150 acre farm from Francis Haughey, Sheriff, for \$1,131 (NCCD T-2-413). It is possible that Stephen Townsend had attempted to transfer this land himself to a local merchant, Abraham Egbert, for a strange deposition was appended to this deed, stating that "John and Thomas Janvier warrant and defend against all claims that a certain Abraham Egbert may put up to the Plantation #1 [of 150 acres] and we do also guarantee the full possession right and privilege of all the property sold and conveyed by the within deed or indenture so to be including a wharf and storehouse which are on the said plantation unto the within named John Y. Townsend (NCCD T-3-496)."

In April, 1819, Townsend transferred 12 acres of the 150 acre tract to Benjamin Whiteman, a local merchant and large landholder (NCCD V-3-173). A year later, Whiteman and Robert Ocheltree purchased the 1,237 acre tract to the west of Eagle Run that had belonged to Sussanah Patterson, the widow of William

Patterson, from William P., John H., and Joseph T. Dickson, her heirs (see Dickson site discussion) (NCCD W-3-411). The Dickson boys were grandsons of Sussanah, and one, William P. Dickson, was recorded as merchant from Philadelphia, and later from Norfolk, Virginia (New Castle County Orphans Court K-1-389, L-1-12; NCCD W-3-221).

In 1843, Benjamin Whiteman sold his portion of the lands, to the west of Eagle Run, to William Egbert Heisler (NCCD K-5-433). Heisler was 27 years of age at this purchase, and over the next two decades, bought up several parcels and tracts of land in White Clay Creek Hundred, and through a series of transactions, consolidated a farm of over 120 acres located east of the Wilmington and Christiana Turnpike, crossing Eagle Run, and extending eastward (NCCD G-6-353; P-6-241; H-7-288). Heisler's total holdings in the Hundred included two brick houses and lots in Christiana, seven frame houses and tenant houses, and six frame barns, and over 440 acres of land, quite a sizeable and valuable collection of parcels and tracts (New Castle County Tax Lists, 1845, 1852, 1861). In 1852, for instance, he was assessed for \$23,675 worth of real estate. The Patterson Lane Site was one of these tracts, and probably contained a frame house, a frame barn, and a tenant house, assessed at \$6200 in 1852 (Figure 15).

On March 5, 1861, Heisler sold the Patterson Lane Tract of a little over 120 acres to Thomas B. Webber of Salem County, New Jersey, for \$7,800 (NCCD N-7-116). That same year, Webber was assessed for a farm valued at \$5400 (New Castle County Tax Lists,

1861). In 1868, the year that Webber appears as the owner on Beer's Atlas (Figure 13), the property was valued by the assessor for \$6800 (New Castle County Tax Lists, 1868). The 1870 U.S. Census records that Webber was a 49 year old farmer with a wife, Louisa, and three sons, Albert, Arthur, and Harry L. Two domestics lived with the Webbers, Evelina Nuse and Grace Bishop, both white teenagers. By 1874, Thomas Webber was operating a coal, grain, and fertilizer business from the stone wharf on Eagle Run (Delaware State Directory, 1874).

In spite of appearances, the Webbers had poor luck with the Patterson Lane Tract for two reasons. By 1878, Thomas had died, and the mortgage, which was held by William Egbert Heisler, was not satisfied by Louisa and Albert Webber, Thomas' administrators, and by the tenants Isaac and Rebecca Jester. Consequently, the Sheriff of New Castle County, John Pyle, sold the land at public sale on December 19, 1879 to William Schultz of Wilmington (NCCD N-11-451). Less than a month later, on January 2, 1880, Schultz transferred the property to Dr. Jacob Derrickson of Wilmington (NCCD O-11-264). Though the Webbers lost the property, they may still have resided on the land as tenants, because throughout the remainder of the nineteenth century, Louisa, Harry, and Arthur Webber are listed as dealers in agricultural implements, grain, and hardware in Christiana Bridge (Delaware State Directories, 1882 - 1897).

Between 1880 and 1895, the tract went through thirteen property transactions, all of which were with absentee landlords, residing in Philadelphia, Dover, Camden County, Wilmington, New Castle Town, or Chester. As shown on several late nineteenth

century maps of the area (Figures 16 and 17), the dwelling house was occupied and the tract farmed throughout this period. These transfers, as with all of the deed transactions for the Patterson Lane Tract, are summarized in Table 4. The house was still present on the 1906 U.S.G.S. Topographic Map of White Clay Creek Hundred (Figure 18), but was gone by 1937, the earliest date of aerial photographs for the area, on file at the U.S. Soil Conservation Services Office. In 1949, the property was sold to Dr. Irwin Carroll, of Wilmington, and local informants do not recall a structure on the portion of the tract on the west side of Eagle Run at that time. Carroll began the foundation for a new house, but it was never completed; the large rectangular

depression present near Patterson Lane is the remains of this aborted foundation. In 1972, the land was sold by Dr. Carroll to Acierno and Marta, who are the present owners (NCCD V-85-66).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

Original archaeological and documentary investigations of the Patterson Lane Site were carried out by DelDOT archaeologists in the fall of 1982. Phase I testing consisted of a pedestrian survey which identified and located the remains of a stone

TABLE 4

**PATTERSON LANE SITE (7NE-E-53)
SUMMARY OF PROPERTY TRANSACTIONS)**

Name (from/to)	Reference	Date	Acreage	Cost
Albert H. Marta & wife, NCCO and Frank E Acierno, NCCO from Irwin N. Carroll & wife, NCCO	V-85-66	1-7-1972	#1 135 #2 120a, 120p	\$988,960.00
Irwin N. Carroll, City of Wilm. from Albert J. Coverdale & wife, WCCH	N-49-529	11-15-1949	#1 135 #2 120a, 120p	\$10.00
Fannie W. Coverdale, City of Wilm. from Estate of David M. Hess	W-30-200	1-26-1922	120a 120p	\$2,800
David M. Hess, gentleman, City of Phila. from Benjamin F. Dare, real estate broker, City of Phila.	V-16-16	5-29-1895	120a 120p	\$2,500
Benjamin F. Dare, real estate broker, City of Phila. from David M. Hess, gentleman, City of Phila.	V-16-1	5-29-1895	120a 120p	\$6,000
David M. Hess, City of Phila. from George W. Gray, upholsterer, City of Phila.	V-15-1-280	3-30-1892	120a 120p	\$5,000

TABLE 4 (cont.)

Name (from/to)	Reference	Date	Acreage	Cost
George W. Gray, upholsterer, City of Wilm. from David M. Hess, gentleman, City of Phila.	V-15-288	3-29-1892	120a 120p	\$7,500
David M. Hess, City of Phila. from David K. Joslin & wife, Camden	E-15-532	11-17-1890	120a 120p	\$7,500
David K. Joslin from Solomon Connor, Dover, De.	C-15-287	7-26-1890	120a 120p	\$7,500
Solomon Connor, Town of Dover from William Ferris & wife, City of Wilm.	D-15-296	7-22-1890	120a 120p	\$5,500
William Ferris, gentleman, City of Wilm. from Samuel Guthrie, attorney, New Castle Town	I-14-396	8-30-1888	120a 120p	\$6,000
Samuel Guthrie from Elmer W. Clark, New Castle Town	A-14-546	11-30-1887	120a 120p	\$7,000
Elmer W. Clark, City of New Castle from Nathan Dayett & wife, WCCH	Y-13-67	5-4-1887	120a 120p	\$7,000

TABLE 4 (cont.)

Name (from/to)	Reference	Date	Acreage	Cost
Nathan H. Dayett & wife, WCCH from David Clough & wife, City of Wilm.	G-13-238	3-23-1885	120a 120p	\$4,600
David Clough, NCCO from John C. Yeatman & wife and Marshall P. Yeatman, Chester Co.	W-12-44	10-3-1883	120a 120p	\$4,500
John C. Yeatman and Marshall P. Yeatman, Chester Co. from Jacob Derrickson & wife, MD City of Wilm.	Q-11-203	3-15-1880	120a 120p	\$7,000
Jacob Derrickson, MD, City of Wilm. from William Schultz & wife, City of Wilm.	O-11-264	1-2-1880	120a 120p	\$4,625
William Schultz from John Pyle, Sheriff	N-11-451	12-19-1879	120a 120p	\$4,00
Thomas Webber, Salem Co. from William E. Heisler, WCCH	N-7-116	3-5-1861	120a 120p	\$7,800
William E. Heisler, WCCH from Benjamin Whiteman & wife, WCCH *	K-5-433	3-4-1843	A 113a, 30p B 10 3/4a, 10p C 12a D 9a	

TABLE 4 (cont.)

Name (from/to)	Reference	Date	Acreage	Cost
Benjamin Whiteman, NCC from John Y. Townsend, NCC	V-3-173	4-3-1819	12a	\$1,100
John Y. Townsend from Francis Haughey, Sheriff	T-3-413	11-12-1817	150a	
James Read, Phila from John and Thomas Janvier, ** Town of New Castle	F-3-446 mortgage	3-25-1808	130+a 3 tracts	t333, 6s, 9d
James Read from John Read	E-16 NCC wills	6-15-1756	-----	-----
John Read, merchant, Christiana from Peter Hayman, shallopman of Christiana, and only surviving heir of Nicholas Hayman, dec'd yeoman	Q-1-526	8-10-1750	3.5a	t10
John Read, merchant, NCC *** from Henry Newlin, Sheriff, NCC	L-1-110	6-24-1737	3.5a	t10

TABLE 4 (cont.)

* Whiteman sells 120 acres to Heisler, consolidated by him between 1820 and 1843.
Original Reed property is now part of this farm.

** Janvier's are apparently mortgaging the property that they have just bought; no deed recorded. Mortgage fulfilled.

*** This is a Sheriff's sale of Nicholas Hayman's land and includes the same 3.5 acre parcel sold to Read in Q-1-526 above.

NCC/NCCO - New Castle County
WCCH - White Clay Creek Hundred
Wilm. - Wilmington
Phila. - Philadelphia
a - acres
p - perches
t - pounds
s - shillings
d - pence

foundation (approximately 50'x30'), a large, circular, excavated depression approximately 24' in diameter, a rectangular excavated depression close to Patterson Lane, and the remains of a possible stone wharf approximately 250' east of the proposed ROW boundary (Figure 19). These remains were all included within the Patterson Lane Site (7NC-E-53).

Based on these above-ground existing features, it was decided by DelDOT archaeologists to conduct Phase II subsurface

testing on the site to determine site boundaries and National Register Eligibility. The Phase II testing of the Patterson Lane Site consisted of the systematic excavation of a 1% sample of the site. This sample consisted of the excavation of 67 75x75cm test units, four 5'x5' test squares, two 3'x5' trenches, one 3'x7' trench, and one 3'x20' trench (Figures 19 and 20).

The foundation walls discovered in the Phase I survey of the site were found to represent two distinct building periods at the site. The first period of construction appears to be the eastern portion of the foundation. Based on the archaeological evidence, this portion of the structure is interpreted to be representative of a middle to late eighteenth century construction episode, which produced a building measuring perhaps 25'x30'. The Gilpin Map of 1770 illustrates a dwelling, marked "Widow Read's" that is a 2 1/2 story structure, and this is probably the structure represented by the eastern portion of the Patterson Lane foundation. The majority of eighteenth century ceramics, such as creamwares, several fragments of Jackfield redware, and fragments of English white salt-glazed stonewares were recovered from test units S127 W25, S140 W25, S120 W0, S130 W0, S140 W0, and several test units further east. In test unit S127 W25, there appear to be intact eighteenth century deposits buried at approximately 1.5' below ground surface. Evidence of the foundation in this portion of the structure is sparse; test trench S140 W25 only encountered a one-course deep stone foundation wall (Figure 21), and test unit S120 W0 found no foundation wall at all. However, in S120 W0, there was evidence of mortar debris (Figure 22),