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CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATIONS  
OF THE CHRISTINA GATEWAY PARK  
FRONT, SECOND, FRENCH,  
AND WALNUT STREETS

BLOCK 1192

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

PREPARED FOR:

The City of Wilmington  
Daniel S. Frawley, Mayor

PREPARED BY:

The Cultural Resource Group  
Louis Berger & Associates, Inc.

MARCH 1989

DELAWARE STATE  
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE  
DIVISION OF HISTORICAL & CULTURAL AFFAIRS  
15 THE GREEN  
DOVER, DE 19901

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## ABSTRACT

Historical research and archaeological investigations were conducted within portions of Block 1192 in Wilmington, Delaware. This area had been previously tested by Cunningham et al. (1984) and Herman (1984) and was already determined eligible to the National Register of Historic Places as part of the Wilmington Boulevard Historic District. This study of Block 1192 was a mitigation phase involving the data recovery of intact cultural resources affected by a proposed city park. Proposed ground disturbance would extend to a depth of 5 feet below surface, and preservation in place of extant resources would occur below this depth. This Phase III study involved the northern section of the block because this area was acquired by the Department of Transportation with federal funds. Subsequent disposition of these lots to the City of Wilmington necessitated Section 106 review in compliance with the Delaware Department of Transportation regulations and guidelines.

Phase III archaeological investigations within Block 1192 resulted in the identification of a nineteenth-century fill episode, pre-1830 yard deposits, and two undisturbed privy/well features (Features 8 and 10) dating to the late nineteenth century (Lots 22 and 31). Previously looted features, identified by other researchers, were also documented. Due to the integrity of the brick-lined privy/well features (8 and 10) and their associated artifact assemblages, Phase III analyses focused on these components of the site.

Although the analysis of Features 8 and 10 indicated subtle differences in domestic assemblages, faunal remains provided much more pronounced differences in these assemblages. Variation in the faunal components of these features indicated differences in the dietary behavior of associated households.

Prehistoric lithics and ceramics were also recovered within Block 1192. These prehistoric artifacts were recovered within disturbed contexts, however, limiting their interpretive value.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER	PAGE
ABSTRACT.....	i
List of Figures.....	iv
List of Tables.....	v
List of Plates.....	vii
 I. INTRODUCTION.....	 1
II. HISTORICAL RESEARCH.....	4
A. Introduction.....	4
B. Urban Development and Block 1192.....	4
C. Lot Histories.....	10
1. 118 French Street/Corner of French and Second Streets.....	10
2. 200 Second Street.....	16
3. 202 Second Street.....	16
4. 204 Second Street.....	19
5. 206 Second Street.....	23
6. 208 Second Street.....	29
7. 210 Second Street.....	32
8. 212 Second Street.....	32
9. 214 Second Street.....	32
10. Corner of Second and Walnut Streets.....	38
11. 103 Walnut Street.....	38
12. 107-111 Walnut Street.....	44
13. 115 Walnut Street.....	55
14. Lots 24, 181, and Alley.....	55
15. Lots 179 and 92.....	56
16. Lot 92.....	63
17. Corner of Front and French Streets.....	63
 III. RESEARCH DESIGN	
A. Introduction.....	68
B. Previous Archaeological Research.....	68
C. Wilmington Archaeological Resources Management Plan.....	71
 IV. ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS.....	73
A. Introduction.....	73
B. Lots 11, 12, and 23.....	76
C. Lot 22.....	92
D. Lots 13, 14, 15, and 16.....	96
E. Lot 31.....	102

V.	LABORATORY PROCESSING.....	113
	A. Artifact Processing, Conservation, and Coding....	113
	1. Artifact Processing.....	113
	2. Conservation.....	113
	3. Computer Cataloguing and Coding.....	114
	B. Laboratory Analytical Methods.....	115
	1. Ceramic Analysis.....	115
	2. Glass Analysis.....	116
	3. Small Finds Analysis.....	116
	4. Pipe Analysis.....	116
	5. Faunal Analysis.....	117
	6. Floral Analysis.....	117
	7. Prehistoric Analysis.....	117
VI.	ANALYSIS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXTS.....	118
	A. Introduction.....	118
	B. Lots 11, 12, and 23.....	118
	C. Lot 22.....	120
	D. Lots 13, 14, 15, and 16.....	123
	E. Lot 31.....	124
	F. Features 8 and 10.....	127
VII.	CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	151
	REFERENCES .....	155

APPENDIX A - Artifact Classification Codes

APPENDIX B - Resumes of Key Personnel

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE		PAGE
1	LOCATION OF PROJECT AREA .....	3
2	INITIAL PARTITIONING, BLOCK 1192 .....	5
3	BLOCK 1192 AND VICINITY, 1850 .....	7
4	BLOCK 1192, 1884 .....	8
5	BLOCK 1192, 1901 .....	9
6	BLOCK 1192, 1927 .....	11
7	BLOCK 1192, 1951 .....	12
8	PARTITIONING OF THE ESTATE OF JOHN STEPHENS, 1876 ...	33
9	PHASE III TESTING, BLOCK 1192 .....	74
10	PHASE III TESTING, LOTS 22 AND 23, BLOCK 1192 .....	75
11	TEST TRENCH 1, NORTH PROFILE, LOT 11 .....	83
12	FEATURE 11, PLAN VIEW, TEST TRENCH 1, LOT 11 .....	84
13	FEATURE 12, PLAN VIEW, TEST TRENCH 1, LOT 11 .....	86
14	BACKHOE AREA C, WEST PROFILE, LOT 12 .....	87
15	UNIT 1, NORTH PROFILE, LOT 12 .....	89
16	FEATURE 8, WEST PROFILE, LOT 22 .....	97
17	UNIT 2, WEST PROFILE, LOT 13 .....	100
18	FEATURE 13, PLAN VIEW, LOT 15 .....	104
19	TEST TRENCH 2, SOUTH PROFILE, LOT 31 .....	108
20	FEATURE 10, WEST PROFILE, LOT 31 .....	110

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE		PAGE
1	CHAIN-OF-TITLE, CORNER OF FRENCH AND SECOND STREETS ..	13
2	CHAIN-OF-TITLE, 200 SECOND STREET .....	17
3	CHAIN-OF-TITLE, 202 SECOND STREET .....	20
4	CHAIN-OF-TITLE, 204 SECOND STREET .....	24
5	CHAIN-OF-TITLE, 206 SECOND STREET .....	27
6	CHAIN-OF-TITLE, 208 SECOND STREET .....	30
7	CHAIN-OF-TITLE, 210 SECOND STREET .....	34
8	CHAIN-OF-TITLE, 212 SECOND STREET .....	36
9	CHAIN-OF-TITLE, 214 SECOND STREET .....	39
10	CHAIN-OF-TITLE, CORNER OF SECOND AND WALNUT STREETS ..	41
11	CHAIN-OF-TITLE, 103 WALNUT STREET .....	45
12	CHAIN-OF-TITLE, 107 WALNUT STREET .....	47
13	CHAIN-OF-TITLE, 111 WALNUT STREET .....	50
14	CHAIN-OF-TITLE, 115 WALNUT STREET .....	52
15	CHAIN-OF-TITLE, LOTS 24, 181, AND THE ALLEY .....	57
16	CHAIN-OF-TITLE, LOT 179 .....	59
17	CHAIN-OF-TITLE, LOT 92 .....	61
18	CHAIN-OF-TITLE, SOUTHWEST CORNER OF FRONT AND FRENCH STREETS .....	65
19	LIST OF FEATURES .....	79
20	DATING ANALYSIS, FEATURE 8 .....	122
21	DATING ANALYSIS, FEATURE 10 .....	125
22	COUNTS AND PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL CERAMIC VESSELS BY FUNCTIONAL GROUP .....	128

23 COUNTS AND PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL GLASS VESSELS BY  
FUNCTIONAL GROUP .....128

24 FRUIT SPECIMENS--FREQUENCIES WITHIN FEATURES  
8 AND 10 .....138

25 ARTIFACT PATTERN ANALYSIS BY FEATURE .....139

26 SPECIES LIST--FEATURE 8 .....141

27 SPECIES LIST--FEATURE 10 .....142

28 ELEMENT COMPOSITION--FEATURE 8 .....144

29 ELEMENT COMPOSITION--FEATURE 10 .....145

30 RANK VALUE OF ELEMENTS, LARGE AND MEDIUM DOMESTIC  
MAMMAL ELEMENTS BY FEATURE .....146

31 MUSKRAT ELEMENT GROUP COMPOSITION--FEATURE 10 .....147

32 FEATURES 8 AND 10, BUTCHERING--SAW MARKS VERSUS  
CHOP MARKS .....149

LIST OF PLATES

PLATE	PAGE
1 PLAN VIEW, FEATURE 1, LOT 23 .....	78
2 OVERVIEW, BACKHOE AREAS A, B, AND C, LOTS 12 AND 23, LOOKING NORTH .....	80
3 FEATURE 5, SOUTHEAST CORNER, LOT 11 .....	82
4 UNIT 1, LEVEL 4, LOT 12 .....	90
5 FEATURE 6, LOT 12, LOOKING NORTH .....	91
6 PLAN VIEW, FEATURES 7 AND 8, LOT 22 .....	93
7 PLAN VIEW, FEATURE 8, LOT 22 .....	94
8 EXCAVATING FEATURE 8, LOOKING WEST .....	95
9 FEATURE 8, WEST PROFILE, LOT 22 .....	98
10 OVERVIEW, UNIT 2, LOT 13, LOOKING NORTH .....	99
11 UNIT 2, WEST PROFILE, LOT 14 .....	101
12 PLAN VIEW, FEATURE 9, LOT 16 .....	103
13 FEATURES 9 AND 13, LOTS 15 AND 16, LOOKING WEST .....	105
14 MACHINE STRIPPING, LOT 31, LOOKING NORTH .....	106
15 PLAN VIEW, FEATURE 10, LEVEL 3, LOT 31 .....	109
16 FEATURE 10, WEST PROFILE, LOT 31 .....	111
17 CERAMIC VESSELS, FEATURE 8 .....	129
18 STONWARE CROCK LID, FEATURE 10 .....	130
19 LAMP CHIMNEY, FLASK, AND VIAL, FEATURE 8 .....	131
20 PHARMACEUTICAL AND WINE BOTTLES, FEATURE 8 .....	132
21A BEVERAGE BOTTLES, FEATURE 8 .....	134
21B BEVERAGE BOTTLES, FEATURE 8 .....	135
22 BEVERAGE BOTTLE AND TUMBLER, FEATURE 8 .....	136
23 BEVERAGE BOTTLES, FEATURE 10 .....	137

## I. INTRODUCTION

This Phase III report has been prepared by the Cultural Resource Group of Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. (LBA), for the City of Wilmington. Archaeological and historical investigations, focused on portions of Block 1192, bounded by Second Street and Front Street to the north and south, and French and Walnut Streets to the west and east (Figure 1). This area had been previously tested by Cunningham et al. (1984) and Herman (1984), and was determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as part of the Wilmington Boulevard Historic District.

This study of Block 1192 involved the data recovery of intact cultural resources that will be affected by the proposed Christina Gateway Park. Excavation for the park will disturb subsoil deposits to a depth of 5 feet below current surface. Resources remaining below this depth are to be preserved in place. This Phase III study focused on Lots 11, 12, 22, and 23 to the north of Wilmington Boulevard, and Lots 13, 14, 16, and 31 to the south of Wilmington Boulevard. These areas were acquired by the Department of Transportation with federal funds. Subsequent disposition of these areas to the City of Wilmington necessitated Section 106 review in compliance with the Delaware Department of Transportation regulations and guidelines. The south corner portion of Block 1192 was not investigated since it was not acquired with federal right-of-way funds. This portion of the block had been studied by Herman (1984) as part of the Mendenhall site excavation.

Archaeological research within Block 1192 identified a pre-1830 historic context, a mid-nineteenth-century fill episode, and two undisturbed privy/well contexts (Features 8 and 10). These features, both of which date from the last quarter of the nineteenth century, contained subtle differences in their ceramic and glass assemblages. The observed differences in the faunal materials, however, were much greater and suggest the importance of these remains in the study of differential consumer behavior among late nineteenth-century households.

The following chapter outlines the historical background of the properties and occupants in this area. It addresses the partitioning of the lots within the block and the use of the block over time based on information obtained from historic maps, deed research, federal censuses, and city directories. The historical research provided a context for interpretation of the archaeological data. A research design is outlined in Chapter III. This includes both a discussion of previous archaeological research conducted in the area and the cultural resources identified within Block 1192 in the context of the Wilmington

Archaeological Resource Management Plan. A narrative summary of excavations and identified features is presented, by lot, in Chapter IV. Chapter V discusses the methods and results of laboratory analyses, and Chapter VI reviews these findings in relation to archaeological contexts. Conclusions and recommendations are presented in Chapter VII together with a more thorough discussion of the city's archaeological research management plan.

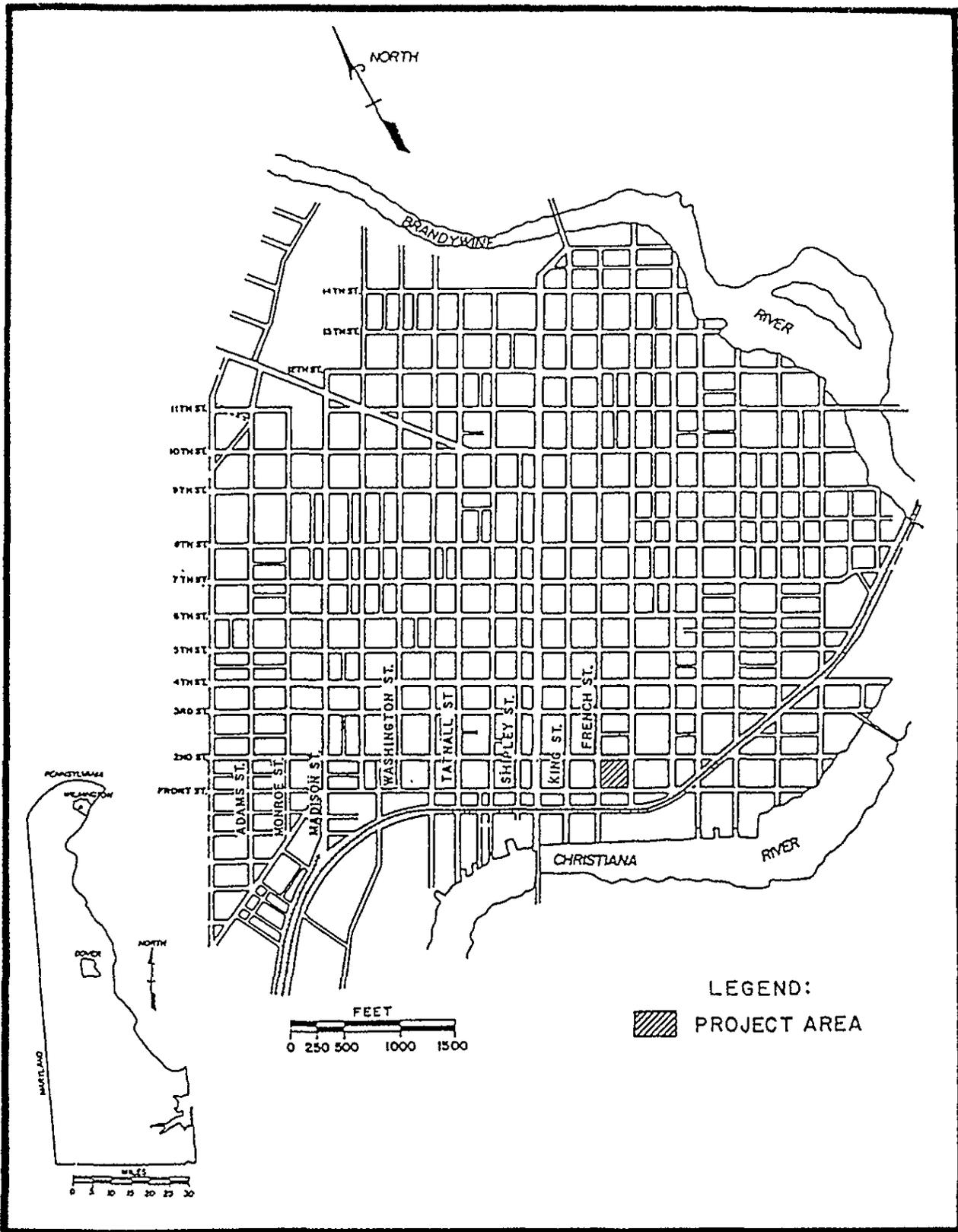


FIGURE 1: Location of Project Area

## II. HISTORICAL RESEARCH

### A. INTRODUCTION

The following description of the history of Block 1192 addresses two main topics: (i) the partitioning of space and (ii) the use of the block over time. Most of the attention was devoted to establishing the partitioning through cartographic and deed research; details are presented in Section C of this chapter and are summarized in Figure 2. Cartographic sources provided initial information on the historic uses of the block, which was further refined by selected examination of the federal census and city directories. LBA has focused the detailed historical research on lots on which potentially assignable archaeological deposits were located.

Deed research was conducted at the Wilmington City Register, Deed Room at the City County Building in Wilmington, and Hall of Records in Dover. City directories, manuscript collections, and maps were found at the Historical Society of Delaware in Wilmington. Federal census records, Orphans Court Records, and probate records were used at the Hall of Records, Dover.

### B. URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND BLOCK 1192

The City of Wilmington was surveyed in 1736. Block 1192 appears to have been contained in the glebe of Holy Trinity (Old Swedes Church), which had been sold to the congregation by John Stalcop in 1699. The land owned by the church and contained in the city was leased and the parish gradually lost control of the property. The churchwardens and vestrymen periodically attempted to recover their rights to the lands and to the ground rents but were by and large unsuccessful.

The eighteenth-century city clustered around the river front and up Market and Shipley Streets (Ferris 1846). Block 1192 seems to have remained a relatively peripheral area. Not surprisingly, the earliest development concentrated on the Front Street side of the block. In general, the eastern part of the city grew rapidly in the 1840s in the wake of construction of the railroads and the expansions of industry (Scott 1983:1). Urban growth is typically manifested by more intensive use of space, which frequently entails subdivision and redevelopment of larger lots (Doucet 1982). Louis McLane, for example, who had inherited the large lot at the corner of Second and French Streets, initially sold off the corner property to John Merrick, who built a livery stable and dwelling. McLane then sold the remainder of his property, which had been partitioned into several small lots on which brick dwellings were built. Similarly, the heirs of John Stephens, who inherited the tract immediately east of the McLane

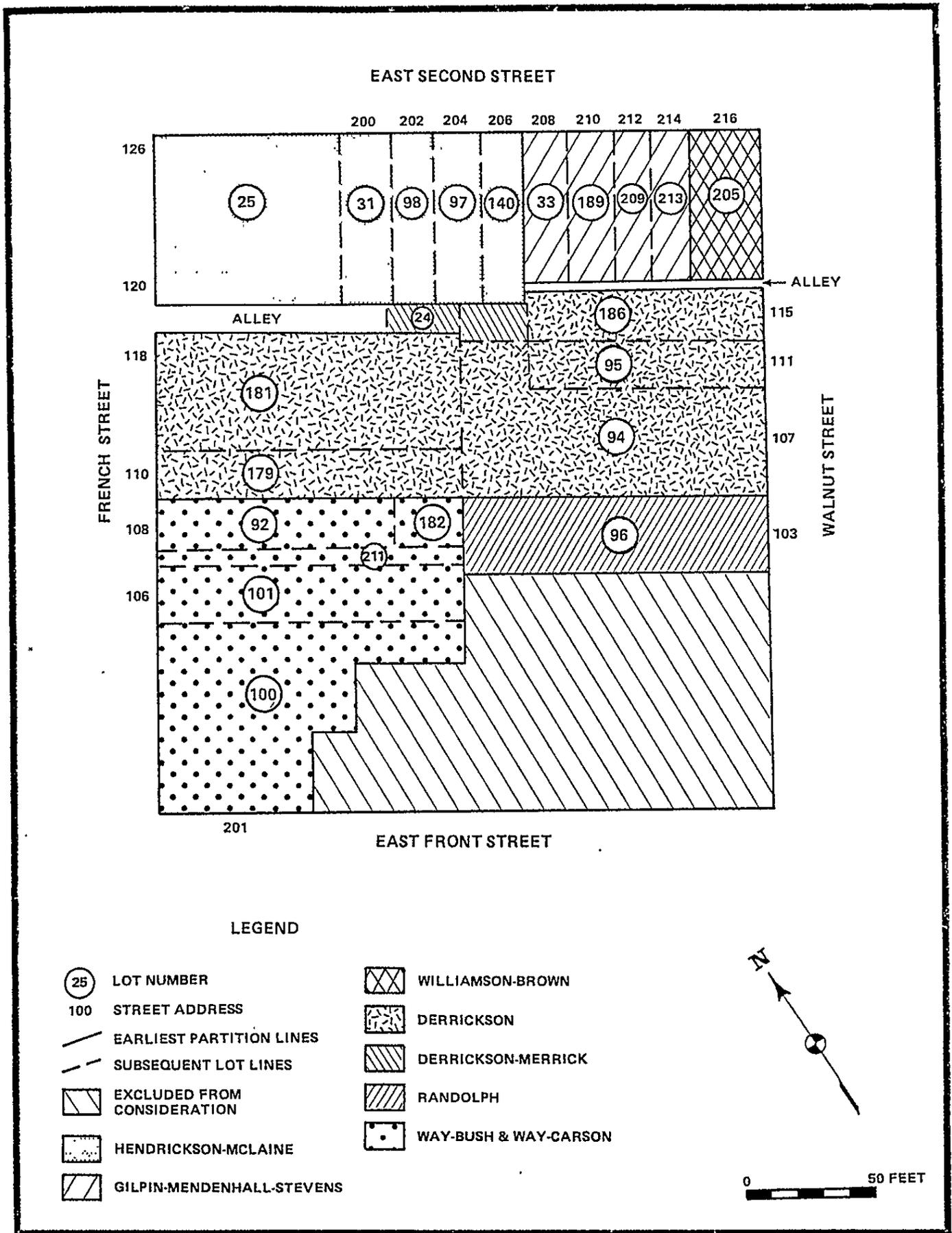


FIGURE 2: Initial Partitioning, Block 1192

SOURCE: City Register, City County Building, Wilmington, Delaware.  
Sanborn Map Co. 1927, Sanborn Map Co. 1951

property also subdivided the parcel into smaller parcels on which brick row houses were built.

The process of subdivision and intensive use had just begun in 1850, the date of the first map showing individuals and structures (Figure 3). Development at this point was concentrated at the corners and along Front Street. Comparison of data from deeds, census, and directories indicates that mid-nineteenth-century occupants were a mix of renters and owner-occupants who maintained a household unit of production similar to social and economic arrangements of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. For example, Philip Combs, a baker, owned two of the dwellings on Second Street. In the back of one of the lots, he had his ovens and probably his work area. The shop was probably in the front of the lot, and his household comprised his wife and children, bakers, apprentices, and clerks. Since he owned two adjacent row houses, it is possible that the family lived in one and used the other for purely commercial purposes. Both structures were, however, described as dwellings, and it is equally likely that Combs used one for his combined home/work place and the second as a rental unit. A similar arrangement of real estate, work force, and household was observed at the neighboring Hirzel, Merrick, and Porter households as well as at the Murdick household on Fourth Street (Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. 1985:57).

Units of household production, usually associated with home ownership were interspersed among residential rental properties and manufacturing establishments. The Merrick coach factory was established at the corner of Second and French Streets between 1845 and 1850. Two livery stables were located on French Street, and the Horn carriage works occupied most of the central portion of the block in the 1860s through the end of the century. A blacksmith's shop was located next to the hotel at the corner of French and Front Streets (Figures 4 and 5).

The manufacture of carriages emerged as one of Wilmington's principal industries in the 1840s and 1850s (Hoffecker 1974). A notable feature of the city's economy, Hoffecker (1974:27) suggests, was the relationship among several local industries. Tanners supplied local carriage manufacturers with leather, and foundries turned out carriage frames, wheels, hubs, spokes, and other parts. Indeed, Merrick's plant, which was the largest of Wilmington's coach factories in 1860 (Hoffecker 1974:30), comprised the segment of the manufacturing process that required skilled labor, namely carpenters, joiners, upholsters, and blacksmiths. Elements that could be mass-produced or required large numbers of semi-skilled workers and special power sources and equipment (e.g., water-power, furnaces, large kilns) were acquired elsewhere, and assembled and finished at the Merrick works.

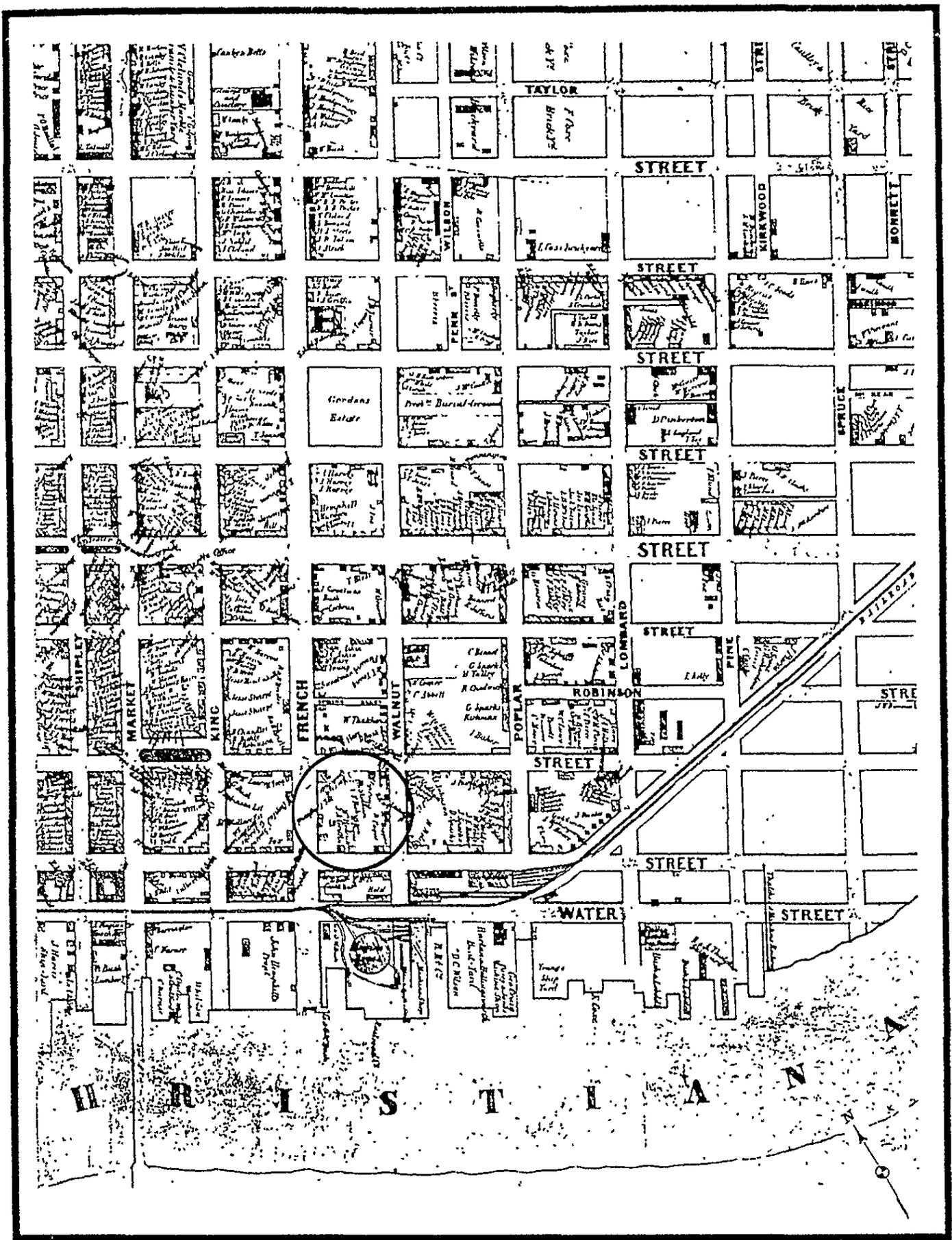


FIGURE 3: Block 1192 and Vicinity, 1850

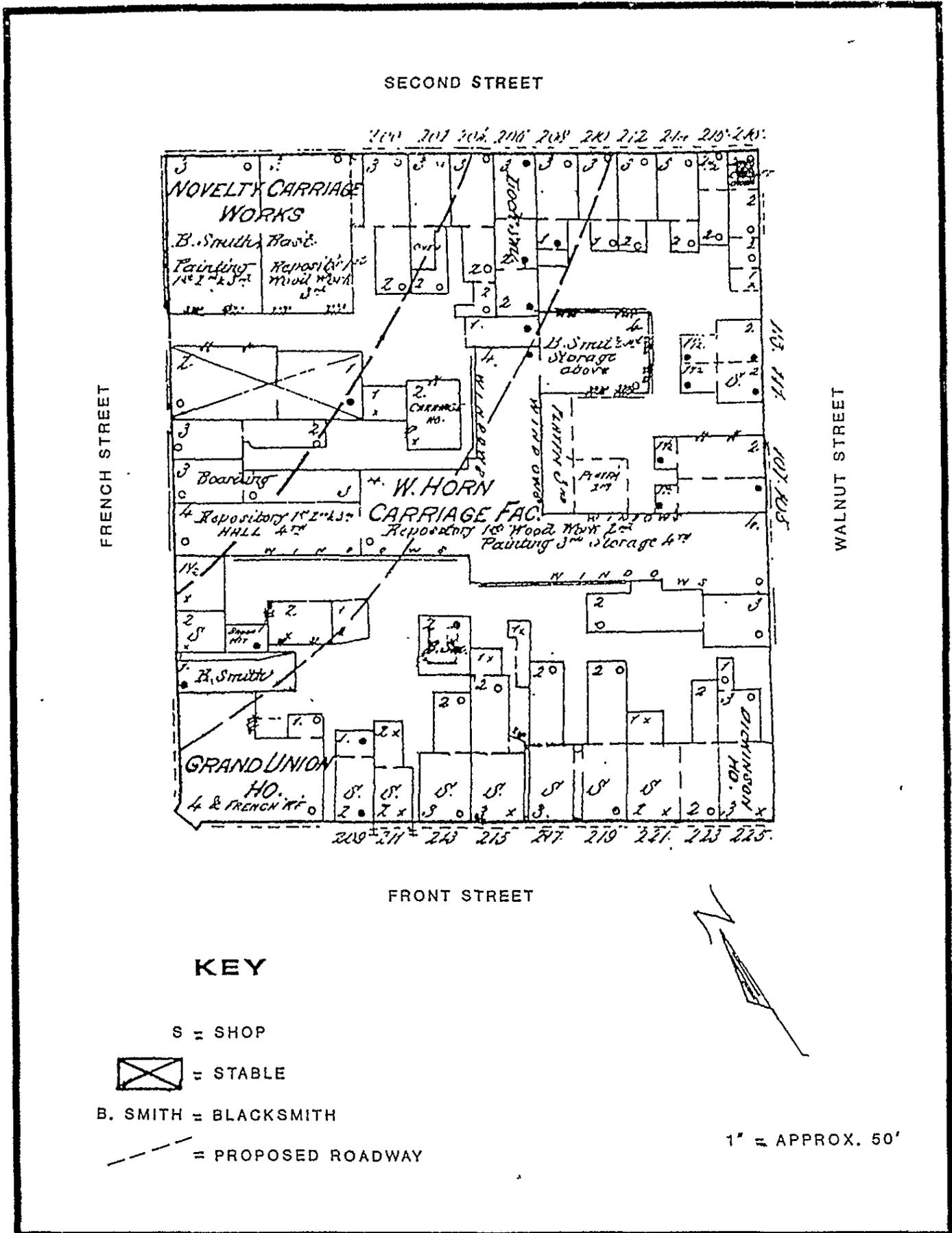


FIGURE 4: Block 1192, 1884

SOURCE: Cunningham et al. 1984:69



In the late nineteenth century, the Stoeckle Brewing Company bought several lots on French Street and converted the dwellings that had occupied this street face into a brewery. By 1927, this structure as well as the lots on Walnut Street that had been occupied by the Horn carriage works were converted to a parking garage. Warehouses were located at the northeast corner of the block, and the carriage works at the northwest corner of the block had been converted to a Salvation Army Home (Figure 6). By 1951, this had been converted to another warehouse. The hotel at the southwest corner of the block, which dated to the second half of the nineteenth century, survived to the mid-twentieth century under a series of owners. The low-rise, mid-nineteenth-century dwellings continued to be inhabited primarily by tenants. Along Front Street, the first floors, at least, were converted to commercial space, although the upper floors may have been used as apartments (Figure 7).

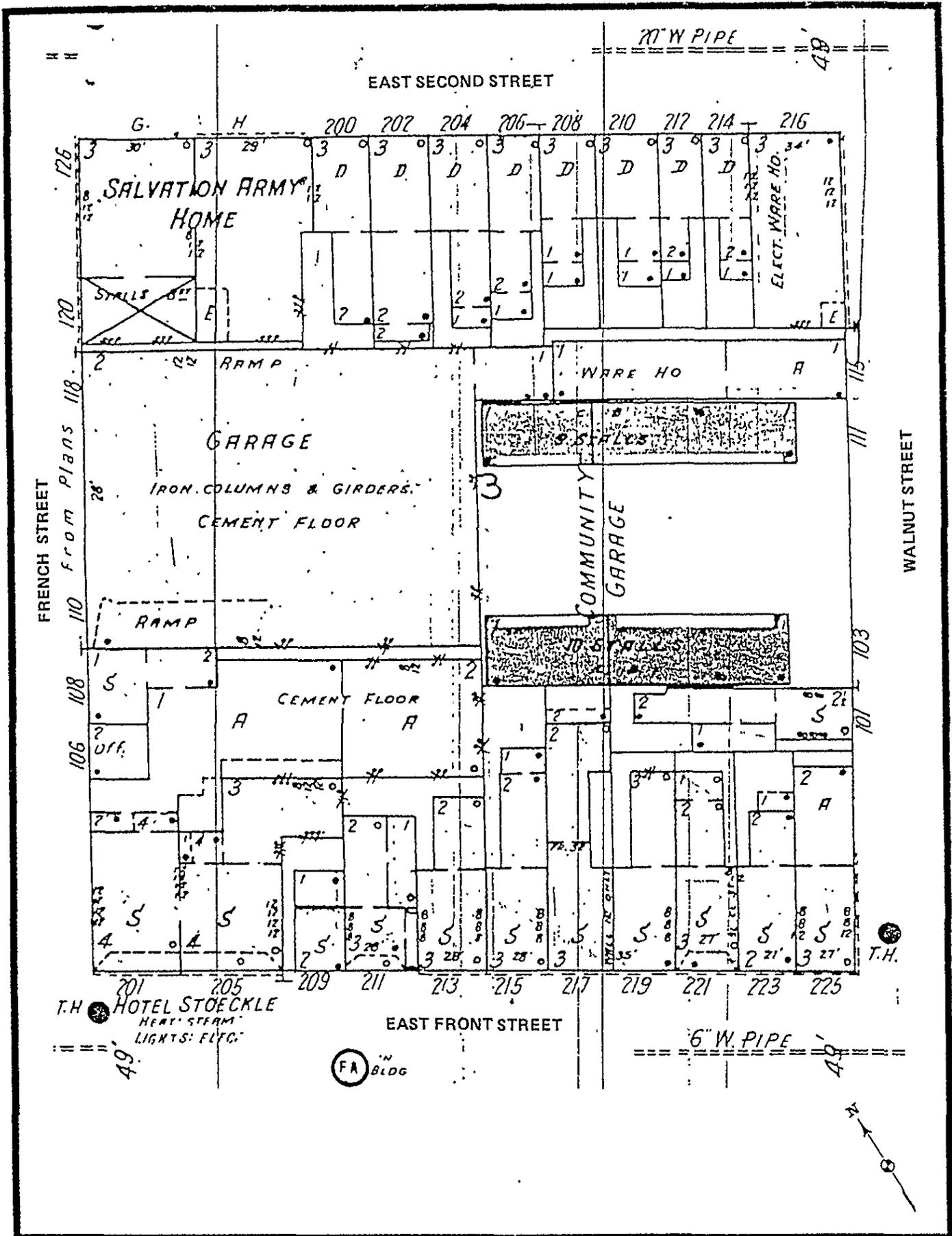
### C. LOT HISTORIES

#### 1. 118 French Street/Corner of French and Second Streets

This lot was originally contained in land owned by Isaac Hendrickson. The earliest deed dates to 1803, when Joel Lewis, the Marshall, sold the land, perhaps as a result of a court proceeding (Table 1). Hendrickson was a merchant, and although little is known of him, he appears to have been active in civic and mercantile affairs in the city (Lincoln 1937:148, 207; Genealogical Surname File). The property appears to have been vacant at that time.

Allen McLane soon bought the lot together with several others in the vicinity (see Table 1). McLane had been born in Philadelphia in 1746 but settled near Smyrna in Delaware shortly before the war. He rose to prominence in the Continental army and he participated in state politics in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Although the family's principal eighteenth-century residence appears to have been in Smyrna, he apparently moved to Wilmington in the early nineteenth century. When he died in 1829, he had been Collector of the Port of Wilmington since 1808 (Conrad 1908:876-77).

McLane's properties were divided among his children, his second, Louis, eventually gaining possession of the land in Block 1192. Louis McLane was active in federal politics, serving as a U.S. Representative (1817-27), Senator (1827-29), Minister to England (1829-31), and Cabinet member under Andrew Jackson (1833-35). He moved to Maryland in 1835 and was elected president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. In 1845, he participated in the negotiations with England over the Oregon/Canadian boundary. He died in Baltimore in 1857 (Conrad 1908:877-78). He sold the land at the corner of French and Second Streets to John Merrick in 1849; it was still apparently vacant (see Table 1).



-FIGURE 6; Block 1192, 1927

SOURCE: Sanborn Map Company, 1927

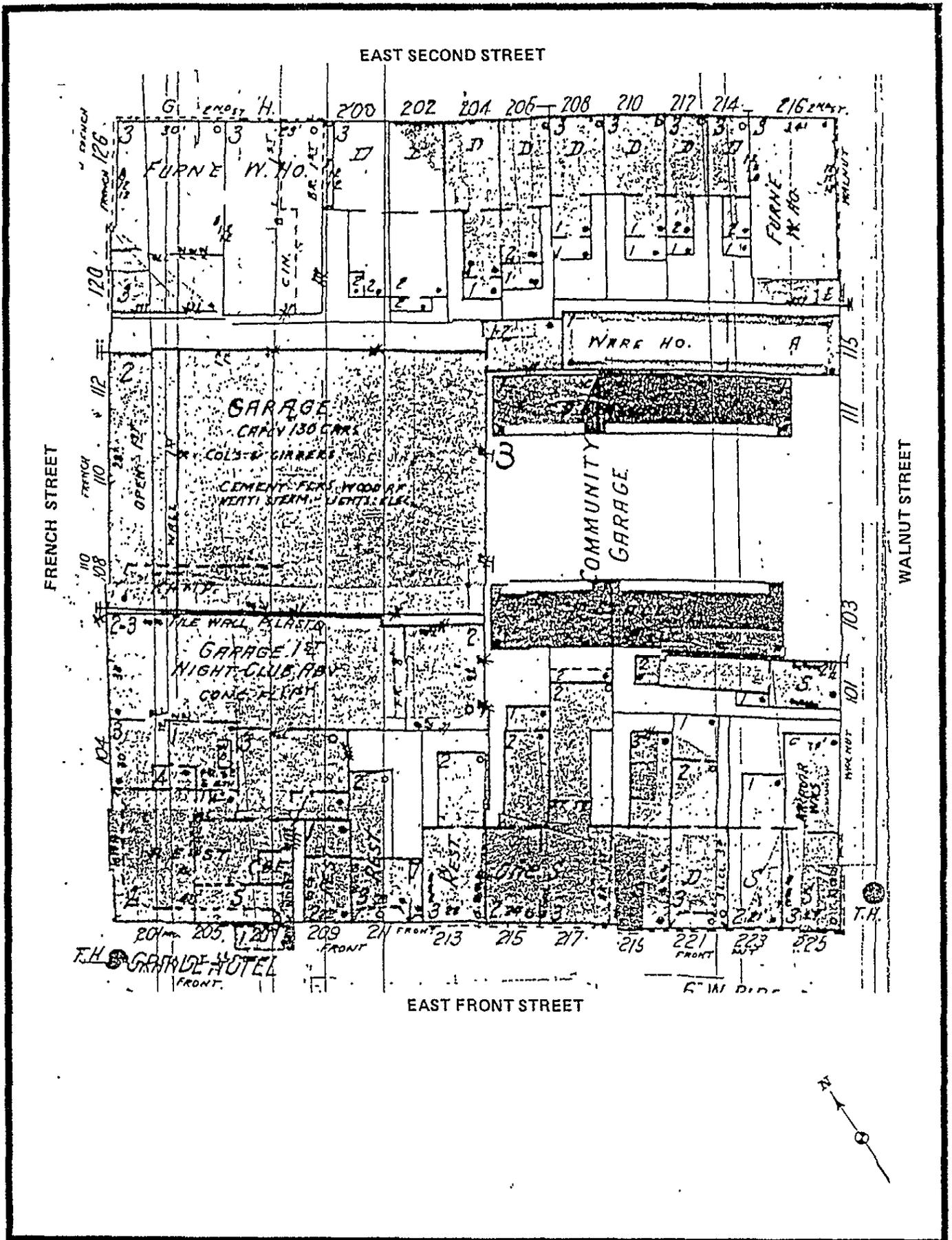


FIGURE 7: Block 1192, 1951

SOURCE: Sanborn Map Company, 1951

TABLE 1

CHAIN-OF-TITLE  
CORNER OF FRENCH AND SECOND STREETS

- 1803 Joel Lewis, Marshall, to Joshua Wollaston, of Wilmington  
January 18, 1803; recorded January 20, 1804  
Lot at the corner of French and Second Streets, measuring  
96'2" on Second Street and 66' on French Street  
\$225  
New Castle County Deed Book [hereinafter cited NCC] Z2:545
- 1803 Joshua and Catharine Wollaston to Allen McLane  
July 29, 1803; January 18, 1804  
Lot at the corner of French and Second Streets, measuring  
96'2" on Second Street and 66' on French Street; land  
formerly part of the estate of Isaac Hendrickson  
\$500  
NCC Z2:542
- 1829 Will of Allen McLane of Wilmington  
November 24, 1821; proved May 29, 1829  
Lots on the south side of Second and French, formerly part  
of the estate of Isaac Hendrickson left to his son  
Louis  
NCC Will Book S1:280
- 1849 Louis and Catharine M. McLane of Baltimore to John Merrick  
of Wilmington  
January 13, 1849; recorded February 22, 1849  
Lot of land in Wilmington bounded 74 feet along Second  
Street and 66'2" along French Street  
\$4000  
NCC A6:147
- 1864 John and Sarah Merrick of Wilmington to Caspar Kendall and  
Henry C. McLearn of Wilmington  
May 4, 1864; recorded May 16, 1864  
Lot of land with brick coach manufactory at the corner of  
French and Second Streets and lot containing a frame  
stable, said lot containing 925 square feet and being  
located at the foot of an alley leading southeastwardly  
from French Street [i.e., lot 24]  
\$10,000  
NCC X7:89

- 1866 Caspar and Emily Kendall and Henry C. and Martha McLear, all  
of Wilmington to John Green, of Wilmington  
July 28, 1866; recorded November 7, 1867  
Lot of land with brick coach manufactory at the corner of  
French and Second Streets and lot containing a frame  
stable, said lot containing 925 square feet and being  
located at the foot of an alley leading southeastwardly  
from French Street [i.e., lot 24]  
\$10,000  
NCC N8:49
- 1885 Will of John Green, Wilmington  
March 14, 1885; recorded July 22, 1885  
Land in study block left to wife and son as tenants in  
common  
NCC Will Book X2:25
- 1936 John C. Green of Wilmington to John C. Green, Jr. et al.  
April 3, 1936; recorded June 5, 1936  
Twelve lots, two of which contain the brick carriage  
manufactory at the corner of French and Second Streets  
and the second containing a frame stable at the end of  
the alley  
\$5 plus other valuable considerations  
NCC Y39:398
- 1944 John C. Green, Jr. et al. to William H. Peoples of  
Wilmington  
November 28, 1944; recorded December 7, 1944  
Lot of land at the corner of French and Second Streets  
containing brick building, formerly a coach manufactory  
\$7500  
NCC U44:527
- 1966 William H. Peoples to William J. Bayless  
September 19, 1966; recorded September 19, 1966  
Lot of land with brick building, formerly a coach  
manufactory, at 118 French Street, with rights to a 9  
foot-wide alley  
\$27,500  
NCC U77:599
- 1978 William J. Bayless to State of Delaware  
March 21, 1978; recorded march 28, 1978  
Lot of land with brick building, formerly a coach  
manufactory, at 118 French Street, with rights to a 9  
foot-wide alley  
\$64,500  
NCC R100:50

John Merrick was one of the pioneers in Wilmington's flourishing industry in carriage manufacturing. He had started his first plant prior to 1844, but when seven of his workmen formed a new shop, he moved to a new location at Second and French, where he established another carriage works that thrived for twenty years (Conrad 1908:393). Merrick bought the land in 1849 and built the brick building that housed the manufactory. The plant eventually expanded to include a frame stable located at the end of the alley providing access from the interior of Block 1192 to French Street (see Table 1).

By the time that the census taker made his rounds in 1850, Merrick was able to report a works capitalized at \$5000 that employed 18 male hands. The plant appears to have assembled the elements of carriages into the actual conveyances. Merrick reported using hand power only. His raw materials included dry goods, iron, leather, hickory, ash, and poplar; 182 sets of hubs and spokes; and 182 sets of springs and axles. From this, he produced 182 carriages worth \$17,000 (U.S., Bureau of Census 1850a:34). His plant seems to have done the assembly, carpentry, and upholstering but the large metal elements (i.e., wheels, springs, axles) appear to have been manufactured elsewhere.

The character of the business did not change substantially between 1850 and 1860 although the scope did. In 1860, Merrick reported 40 hands and an annual production of 500 "light" carriages. He still assembled the vehicles using parts that had been manufactured elsewhere, although he had expanded into doing repairs as well as building new equipment (U.S., Bureau of Census 1860:17).

In 1864, Merrick retired to his residence at 1103 Market Street and sold the works at Second and French to the firm of McLearn and Kendall, which sold the property to another carriage-maker, John Green, in 1866 (Conrad 1908:393; see Table 1). Green employed 30 men to manufacture carriages and sleighs (U.S., Bureau of Census 1870:10). His labor force increased slightly to 35 men between 1870 and 1880, but otherwise his business appears to have been stable. He left the property to his wife and children when he died in 1885 (see Table 1). The property was leased to Samuel Kerns, who named it "Novelty Carriage" (Conrad 1908:394). He ran the business until he died in 1903. It was subsequently incorporated and renamed "The Novelty Carriage Works, Incorporated" (Conrad 1908:394).

Heirs of John Green held the property until 1944 (see Table 1). Between 1901 and 1927, it was converted to a Salvation Army Home (Sanborn Map Company 1927:10). It was subsequently converted to a furniture warehouse between 1927 and 1951 (Sanborn Map Company 1951:10).

## 2. 200 Second Street

This lot was contained in the land acquired by Allen McLane in 1803 (see preceding section). The lot appears to have been vacant until acquired by John Merrick in 1849. By 1866, it had been developed as a three-story brick dwelling; this structure survived until after 1951 (Table 2; Sanborn Map Company 1951).

Merrick and his family may have occupied the dwelling adjacent to his carriage works in the late 1840s and 1850s. The Wilmington City Directory for the Year 1853 lists John Merrick as a coach manufacturer at the southeast corner of French and Second Streets with a residence on Second between French and Walnut; no street numbers are given (Wilmington City Directory for the Year 1853:61). His widowed mother-in-law, Rebecca Stephens, at that time owned several parcels along Second Street and resided at the northwest corner of Walnut and Second (Wilmington City Directory for the Year 1853:61; see Chapter II, Sections C.6-II.C.9). By 1862, however, Merrick lived at 201 East Third Street, and by the time that he retired in 1864, he had established a family residence on Market Street (Wilmington City Directory for the Year 1862-63:113; Conrad 1980:393).

Merrick's family thus seems to have been quite mobile, suggesting, perhaps, moves to more fashionable neighborhoods as his business prospered and the eastern section of the city became increasingly industrialized. Nonetheless, it is likely that his family did occupy 200 Second Street in 1850, when it was still a fairly young household. At that time, both John and Sarah Merrick were 33. Their daughter Clara was 4 and their second daughter Anna was 2. Living with them was Elizabeth Thaes, a 13-year-old girl, who had been born in Ireland but who reported real estate valued at \$10,000. John Merrick himself reported only \$5,000 worth of real property (U.S., Bureau of Census 1850b:89). The relationship between Thaes and the Merricks is unknown.

Block indexes to city directories are provided for the first time in 1885 (The Wilmington City Directory 1884). In that year, John Hiking, evidently James Grubb's tenant, was listed at this address (The Wilmington City Directory 1884:646). Hiking moved out within the year and was replaced by Thomas B. Brisson (Wilmington City Directory 1885:695). Owned by heirs of James Grubb until 1951, the property was occupied by a series of tenants.

## 3. 202 Second Street

This lot was contained in the land bought by Allen McLane in 1804. It appears to have been left vacant until after 1849, when Louis McLane and his wife sold off several contiguous properties in this vicinity (see preceding sections, C1 and C2). Edward

TABLE 2

CHAIN-OF-TITLE  
200 SECOND STREET

- 1803 Joel Lewis, Marshall, to Joshua Wollaston, of Wilmington  
January 18, 1803; recorded January 20, 1804  
Lot at the corner of French and Second Streets, measuring  
96'2" on Second Street and 66' on French Street,  
designated Lot 3 [subsequently re-numbered lots 11 and  
23]  
\$225  
NCC Z2:5
- 1803 Joshua and Catharine Wollaston to Allen McLane  
July 29, 1803; January 18, 1804  
Lot at the corner of French and Second Streets, measuring  
96'2" on Second Street and 66' on French Street,  
designated Lot 3 [subsequently re-numbered lots 11 and  
23]; land formerly part of the estate of Isaac  
Hendrickson  
\$500  
NCC Z2:542
- 1829 Will of Allen McLane of Wilmington  
November 24, 1821; proved May 29, 1829  
Lots on the south side of Second and French, formerly part  
of the estate of Isaac Hendrickson left to his son  
Louis  
NCC Will Book S1:280
- 1849 Louis and Catharine McLane to John Merrick  
January 13, 1849; recorded June 12, 1849  
Lot between French and Walnut Streets adjacent to land sold  
to Merrick and to Edward P. Robinson, bounded 16 feet  
on Second Street and extending 66'2" in depth [lot 23]  
\$304  
NCC B6:243
- 1865 John and Sarah Merrick to Rebecca Stephens, Wilmington  
December 29, 1865; recorded January 11, 1866  
Lot conveyed by McLane to Merrick, NCC B6:243, containing a  
three-story brick building  
\$2000  
NCC D8:403
- 1866 Rebecca Stephens to Richard E. Hayes, Wilmington  
January 9, 1866; recorded January 11, 1866  
Lot conveyed to grantor by John and Sarah Merrick, December  
29, 1865 containing a three-story brick dwelling  
\$2500  
NCC D8:405

1867 Richard E. and Kizia Hayes to James Grubb, Wilmington  
December 30, 1867; recorded December 30, 1867  
Lot conveyed to grantor by Rebecca Stephens, January 9, 1866  
containing a three-story brick dwelling  
\$2650  
NCC P81:409

1951 Willard J. Grubb and Jerome P. Walsh, Executors, to Mattie  
B. Love, Wilmington  
May 17, 1951; recorded May 25, 1951  
Lot in Wilmington containing three-story brick dwelling,  
having been premises of James Grubb who died intestate  
in September 1884, which property devised to his widow  
Ellen during her lifetime and to their two children  
James T. Grubb and Rebecca J. Cleland; having been land  
conveyed to James Grubb by Richard E. Hays, December  
30, 1867  
\$10  
NCC E51:509

Robinson, the owner from 1849 to 1857, may have developed the property but appears to have been an absentee landlord.

Philip Combs, a baker, bought the lot from Robinson's widow Hannah in 1857 (Table 3). Combs appears to have maintained a combination bakery/residence at 202-204 Second Street (see next section, C.4). An oven in the rear of 202 Second Street is identified on the 1884 Sanborn Map, although the entire structure is note coded "S," meaning store. Twentieth-century deeds consistently refer to the property as containing a store and dwelling, and the descriptions of Philip Combs's household enumerate an apprentice and a clerk as well as family members. Such augmented households have been associated with other entrepreneurial households in Wilmington (see Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. 1985:57).

Combs lost the building in 1874. Thereafter, it appears to have been occupied by tenants. The frame store indicated in the twentieth-century deeds appears to have been located in the rear of the structure where the oven had been located (Baist 1901; Sanborn Map Company 1884; Sanborn Map Company 1901; Sanborn Map Company 1927; Sanborn Map Company 1951).

#### 4. 204 Second Street

This lot was originally contained in land acquired by McLane in 1803 (see preceding sections). Apparently vacant in 1849, when Louis McLane and his wife subdivided and sold the larger holding, the property may have been occupied by 1850 by the owner John H. Stidham (Table 4). Stidham was a grocer and his name appears on the Sidney (1850) map at approximately this location. A Hannah Stidham was listed in the 1850 federal census of population (U.S., Bureau of Census 1850b:24) as the head of a four person household that included Mary Fred, Mary Robb, and Ann O'Brian. The relationships among the four women are not specified. No further information was identified in the city directories.

Six years later, John and Hannah Stidham sold the property to Philip Combs, a baker. Until 1921, when John F. and Annie S. Malloy sold the lot separately to Ida Koenigsberg, the history of 204 Second Street is indistinguishable from the history of 202 Second Street (see preceding section). Cartographic sources (Sanborn Map Company 1884, 1901, 1927, 1951) indicate that the use of the property was quite stable and that the brick row house that seems to have been built in the middle decades of the nineteenth century remained in use through the middle decades of the twentieth century.

Combs appears in the Wilmington City Directory for the Year 1862-1863 at 204 East Second Street (Wilmington City Directory for the Year 1862-1863:49). The family, therefore, appears to have resided at 204, with the shop at 202. In 1860, Philip Combs, a

TABLE 3

CHAIN-OF-TITLE  
202 SECOND STREET

- 1803 Joel Lewis, Marshall, to Joshua Wollaston, of Wilmington  
January 18, 1803; recorded January 20, 1804  
Lot at the corner of French and Second Streets, measuring  
96'2" on Second Street and 66' on French Street  
\$225  
NCC Z2:5
- 1803 Joshua and Catharine Wollaston to Allen McLane  
July 29, 1803; January 18, 1804  
Lot at the corner of French and Second Streets, measuring  
96'2" on Second Street and 66' on French Street; land  
formerly part of the estate of Isaac Hendrickson  
\$500  
NCC Z2:542
- 1829 Will of Allen McLane of Wilmington  
November 24, 1821; proved May 29, 1829  
Lots on the south side of Second and French, formerly part  
of the estate of Isaac Hendrickson left to his son  
Louis  
NCC Will Book S1:280
- 1849 Louis and Catherine McLane to Edward P. Robinson  
January 13, 1849; recorded February 12, 1849  
Lot on Second Street bounded 17 feet on Second Street and  
66'2" in depth, adjacent to land "about to be conveyed  
to John H. Stidham" [lot 22]  
\$323  
NCC A6:127
- 1852 Will of Edward P. Robinson  
November 13, 1852; proved December 7, 1852  
Leaves his real estate to this wife Hannah Ann, to be sold  
to pay lien against their residence at Second and King  
Streets  
NCC Will Book V1:401
- 1857 Hannah Ann Simpson (formerly Robinson) to Phillip Combs  
January 26, 1857; recorded February 9, 1857  
Lot on second street conveyed to Edward P. Robinson by Louis  
McLane and Catherine his wife on January 13, 1849  
\$600  
NCC Y6:44
- 1874 Robert Armstrong, Sheriff, to German Building and Loan  
Association  
February 25, 1874; recorded May 24, 1874  
Lot on Second Street conveyed to grantor by Hannah Ann  
Simpson, late Robinson, January 26, 1857

- \$5200  
NCC I10:92
- 1876 German Building and Loan Association to John McCloskey  
March 23, 1876; recorded July 7, 1876  
Lot on Second Street conveyed to grantor by Robert L.  
Armstrong, NCC I10:92  
\$5080  
NCC Q10:481
- 1903 Will of John McCloskey  
November 7, 1894; recorded May 6, 1903  
Real and personal estate left to his wife and brothers  
NCC Wills, Folder #360
- 1904 Mary A. McCloskey, Executrix of the Estate of John  
McCloskey, to John W. Brady  
July 28, 1904; recorded July 28, 1904  
Lot on Second Street  
\$1830  
NCC X19:490
- 1904 John W. Brady to John T. Malloy  
July 28, 1904; recorded July 28, 1904  
Two lots, one of which is the lot on Second Street conveyed  
to grantor by Mary McCloskey, NCC X19:490  
\$1850  
NCC X19:498
- 1917 John and Annie Malloy to Vincent and Onopria [sic] Lanovara  
March 7, 1917; recorded March 7, 1917  
Lot with brick dwelling thereon known as 202 East Second  
Street  
\$2200  
NCC T26:204
- 1920 Vincent and Onopria [sic] Lanovara to Human and Frances  
Winocur  
January 10, 1920; recorded January 20, 1920  
Lot at 202 East Second Street with two-story frame store and  
dwelling  
\$2800  
NCC X28:298
- 1928 S. Wright, Sheriff, to Schwartz Investment Company  
October 20, 1928; recorded December 1, 1928  
Two-story frame store and dwelling  
\$4825  
V35:569

- 1932 Irving J. Hollingsworth, Sheriff, to Diamond Real Estate  
June 25, 1932; recorded November 16, 1932  
202 East Second Street  
\$1000  
NCC O38:200
- 1947 Diamond Real Estate Company to Edward R. Cordery  
June 2, 1947; recorded June 2, 1947  
Three lots, including 202 East Second Street  
\$10  
NCC G47:113
- 1948 Edward R. and Lucy C. Cordery to Albert Townsend, single,  
and Clara Brewington, widow  
January 16, 1948; recorded January 16, 1948  
202 East Second Street with use of the alley between this  
house and the house adjoining it to the east  
\$1000  
NCC T47:424
- 1948 Elmer C. Taylor, Sheriff, to Edward Cordery  
December 17, 1948; recorded December 17, 1948  
Two-story frame store and dwelling at 202 East Second Street  
\$867  
NCC Z48:474
- 1949 Edward R. and Lucy C. Cordery to Albert Townsend, single,  
and Clara Brewington, widow  
May 24, 1949; recorded May 26, 1949  
Lot at 202 East Second Street with the dwelling house  
thereon  
\$5  
NCC C49:187
- 1963 Edward J. Michaels, Sheriff, to City of Wilmington  
February 5, 1963; recorded May 8, 1964  
Lot at 202 East Second Street with dwelling house  
\$824.53  
NCC Y72:384
- 1976 City of Wilmington to State of Delaware  
December 27, 1976; recorded December 27, 1976  
Two parcels, one of which is the lot at 202 East Second  
Street  
\$3550  
NCC Q95:43

baker who had been born in Baden, Germany, reported an eight-member household (U.S., Bureau of Census 1860b:758). He was 27, his wife Anna was 22, and their daughter Ella was 1. Emeline Combs, possibly his sister, also lived with them. Other household members included David Shaffer and John Francis, both bakers from Baden; George Francis, an apprentice baker, and Sallie Harp, a clerk in the store. The corresponding entry in the industrial census (U.S., Bureau of Census 1860a:35) described Coombs's establishment as a bread and cake bakery that employed four men (i.e., Combs, Shaffer, and John and George Francis) and one woman (i.e., Sallie Harp).

Ten years later, Combs reported a ten-person household that, again, comprised his employees as well as his biological family. In addition to himself, there was his wife Anna, daughters Ella and Clara, and infant son Craig. Josephine Anderson was the clerk in the store, and Michael Leer and John Fitzpatrick were bakers. Two domestics, Mary Hirzel and Hettie Delancy, were also members of the household (U.S., Bureau of Census 1870b:342). The bakery employed three men and two women and produced \$8000 worth of bread, cakes, and pies during the year (U.S., Bureau of Census 1870a:11).

In 1874 (see Table 4), Combs lost the property. He evidently vacated the dwelling as well as the shop. The 1874-1875 city directory lists only one Philip Combs, a coal dealer who lived at the corner of Dupont and Pennsylvania Avenue (Wilmington City Directory for the Year 1874-1875:110).

#### 5. 206 Second Street

This lot was contained in the tract acquired by McLane in 1803. It appears to have been the last of the small lots sold by Louis McLane and his wife when they partitioned the larger tract in 1849. The actual sale of the parcel took place in February 1850 (Table 5). Osprong's name and a structure are shown on the Sidney (1850) map, but no further information on him or his wife has been obtained.

Henry Osprong and his wife sold the lot in 1854 to John George Hirzel, a machinist (see Table 5). Like his neighbor Philip Combs, Hirzel had been born in Germany and maintained a mixed shop/residence at 206 Second Street (Wilmington City Directory for the Year 1862-1863:84; Wilmington City Directory for the Year 1874-1875:177). In 1860, his household included himself, his wife, Louisa, and their three daughters: Emma, Mary, and Catherine. Although Hirzel was 45 and his wife 39, the family was quite young; their oldest daughter was only 5 and the youngest still an infant of five months (U.S., Bureau of Census 1860b:n.p.). In the accompanying industrial schedule, Hirzel described himself as a "gunsmith, locksmith, bell hanger." The

TABLE 4

CHAIN-OF-TITLE  
204 SECOND STREET

- 1803 Joel Lewis, Marshall, to Joshua Wollaston, of Wilmington  
January 18, 1803; recorded January 20, 1804  
Lot at the corner of French and Second Streets, measuring  
96'2" on Second Street and 66' on French Street  
\$225  
NCC Z2:5
- 1803 Joshua and Catharine Wollaston to Allen McLane  
July 29, 1803; January 18, 1804  
Lot at the corner of French and Second Streets, measuring  
96'2" on Second Street and 66' on French Street; land  
formerly part of the estate of Isaac Hendrickson  
\$500  
NCC Z2:542
- 1829 Will of Allen McLane of Wilmington  
November 24, 1821; proved May 29, 1829  
Lots on the south side of Second and French, formerly part  
of the estate of Isaac Hendrickson left to his son  
Louis  
NCC Will Book S1:280
- 1849 Louis and Catherine McLane to John H. Stidham, Wilmington  
January 30, 1849; recorded June 15, 1849  
Lot adjacent to land about to be conveyed to Edward P.  
Robinson bordering 17 feet on Second Street and  
measuring 66'2" in depth  
\$323  
NCC B6:195
- 1856 John H. Stidham, Grocer, and Hannah his wife, to Philip  
Combs, Baker, of Wilmington  
April 18, 1856; recorded April 28, 1856  
Lot adjacent to land about to be conveyed to Edward P.  
Robinson bordering 17 feet on Second Street and  
measuring 66'2" in depth  
\$650  
NCC W6:371
- 1874 Robert Armstrong, Sheriff, to German Building and Loan  
Association  
February 25, 1874; recorded May 24, 1874  
Lot on Second Street conveyed to grantor by Hannah Ann  
Simpson, late Robinson, January 26, 1857  
\$5200  
NCC I10:92
- 1876 German Building and Loan Association to John McCloskey  
March 23, 1876; recorded July 7, 1876

- Lot on Second Street conveyed to grantor by Robert L.  
Armstrong, NCC I10:92  
\$5080  
NCC Q10:481
- 1903 Will of John McCloskey  
November 7, 1894; recorded May 6, 1903  
Real and personal estate left to his wife and brothers  
NCC Wills, Folder #360
- 1904 Mary A. McCloskey, Executrix of the Estate of John  
McCloskey, to John W. Brady  
July 28, 1904; recorded July 28, 1904  
Lot on Second Street  
\$1830  
NCC X19:490
- 1904 John W. Brady to John F. Malloy  
July 28, 1904; recorded July 28, 1904  
Two lots, one of which is the lot on Second Street conveyed  
to grantor by Mary McCloskey, NCC X19:490  
\$1850  
NCC X19:498
- 1921 John F. and Annie S. Malloy to Ida Koenigsberg, Wilmington  
August 17, 1921; recorded April 19, 1922  
Lot at 204 East Second Street  
\$2000  
NCC Z30:164
- 1925 Hyman Koenigsberg et al., heirs of Ida Koenigsberg, to  
Finance Real Estate Company of Delaware  
September 22, 1925; recorded October 2, 1925  
Lot at 204 East Second Street  
\$2250  
NCC T33:441
- 1932 Irvin J. Hollingsworth, Sheriff, to Wilmington Trust  
Company, Trustee under the Will of Nicholas Spieles  
November 1, 1932; recorded November 18, 1932  
Lot at 204 East Second Street  
\$1500  
NCC O38:207
- 1939 Wilmington Trust Company to Morris and Rose Markeritz,  
Wilmington  
September 8, 1939; recorded September 8, 1939  
Lot at 204 East Second Street  
\$600  
NCC P41:174

1952 Morris and Rose Markeritz to Katie Monroe, Wilmington  
July 28, 1952; July 29, 1952  
Lot at 204 East Second Street  
\$10  
NCC S52L49

1977 Katie Monroe, widow, to State of Delaware  
January 25, 1977; January 28, 1977  
Two lots, 204 and 206 East Second Street  
\$9200  
NCC Y95:349

TABLE 5

CHAIN-OF-TITLE  
206 SECOND STREET

- 1803 Joel Lewis, Marshall, to Joshua Wollaston, of Wilmington  
January 18, 1803; recorded January 20, 1804  
Lot at the corner of French and Second Streets, measuring  
96'2" on Second Street and 66' on French Street  
\$225  
NCC Z2:5
- 1803 Joshua and Catharine Wollaston to Allen McLane  
July 29, 1803; January 18, 1804  
Lot at the corner of French and Second Streets, measuring  
96'2" on Second Street and 66' on French Street; land  
formerly part of the estate of Isaac Hendrickson  
\$500  
NCC Z2:542
- 1829 Will of Allen McLane of Wilmington  
November 24, 1821; proved May 29, 1829  
Lots on the south side of Second and French, formerly part  
of the estate of Isaac Hendrickson left to his son  
Louis  
NCC Will Book S1:280
- 1850 Louis McLane, Baltimore, to Henry Osprong, Painter, of  
Wilmington  
February 6, 1850; recorded January 31, 1851  
Lot of land [location corresponds to 206 Second Street]  
\$323.33  
NCC F6:182
- 1854 Henry and Annette Osprong to John George Hirzel, Machinist,  
Wilmington  
August 16, 1854; recorded August 23, 1854  
Lot of land with brick dwelling and store thereon  
\$756  
NCC S6:43
- 1886 John George and Christiana Louisa Hirzel, Wilmington, to  
Emma M. and Julia F. Hirzel, Wilmington  
March 24, 1886; recorded April 3, 1886  
Lot of land with brick house  
\$4000  
NCC P13:62
- 1888 Nicholas F. and Emma M. Goldberg (late Hirzel) to Julia F.  
Herzel, Wilmington  
May 3, 1888; recorded May 3, 1888  
Interest in lot of land with brick house  
\$500  
NCC F14:519

- 1898 John Hirzel, Trustee of Julia F. Hirzel, an insane person of  
Wilmington, to Emma M. Goldberg, of Wilmington  
July 9, 1898; recorded November 15, 1898  
Lot of land with brick dwelling  
\$2000  
NCC U17:337
- 1918 Emma M. and Nicholas F. Goldberg to Lena Schimmel of  
Wilmington  
June 19, 1918; recorded June 25, 1918  
Lot of land with brick dwelling  
\$2200  
NCC V27:75
- 1926 Lena Schimmel, widow, to Leopold and Cecilia Schorr,  
Wilmington  
June 11, 1926; recorded June 11, 1926  
Lot of land with brick dwelling  
\$3300  
NCC S33:526
- 1944 Sigmond Schorr and Jacob Ostro, Executors of Cecilia Schorr,  
widow of Leopold Schorr, Wilmington, to Louis and Sadie  
Diamond, Wilmington  
November 2, 1944; recorded November 3, 1944  
Lot of land with brick dwelling known as 206 East, Second  
Street  
\$2000  
NCC P44:399
- 1946 Louis and Sadie Diamond to William and Pearl Halsey,  
Wilmington  
March 27, 1946; recorded March 27, 1946  
Lot of land with brick dwelling known as 206 East Second  
Street  
\$10  
S45:431
- 1947 Pearl Halsey, widow, to Katie and Albert Monroe, Wilmington  
April 9, 1947; recorded April 10, 1947  
Lot of land with brick dwelling known as 206 East Second  
Street  
\$10  
NCC W46:342
- 1977 Katie Monroe, widow, to State of Delaware  
January 25, 1977; January 28, 1977  
Two lots, 204 and 206 East Second Street  
\$9200  
NCC Y95:349

enterprise was quite small, employing only one male, presumably Hirzel himself (U.S., Bureau of Census 1870a:8).

Ten years later, the household was augmented by a locksmith and an apprentice, both of whom probably worked in Hirzel's shop (U.S., Bureau of Census 1870b:343). The biological family included Hirzel himself, his wife, Louisa, and their youngest daughter, Julia, then aged 7. Hirzel described himself as a "machine maker" in the industrial schedule although he had called himself an "Engine builder" in the entry in the population schedule (U.S., Bureau of Census 1870a:9). Although his household included two employees, he still provided a specialized service apparently to individuals and nearby businesses. He described his annual product as "gun and stock smithing [and] repairing machine work."

Hirzel and his wife conveyed the property to two of their daughters, Emma and Julia, in 1884 (see Table 5). Julia was later declared mentally incompetent and her sister Emma Hirzel Goldberg regained control of the property. It was then leased to a succession of tenants. The two-story addition in the rear of the lot that may have contained part of the shop, shown in 1884 (Sanborn Map Company 1884), appears to have been removed by 1901 and replaced between 1901 and 1927 by a small one-story extension similar to others in this row (Sanborn Map Company 1901, 1927).

#### 6. 208 Second Street

This lot was originally contained in land owned by Israel Gilpin and sold to Benjamin Mendenhall in the late eighteenth century (Table 6). A prominent Quaker merchant, Benjamin (1729-1797) left the land he owned near the corner of Second and Walnut to his son Eli (1757-1834) in 1797 (see Table 6; Reed 1947:III:411). Eli Mendenhall was a civic leader in Wilmington as well as a prominent merchant and early industrialist (Reed 1947:III:411). The bequest from his father, Benjamin, included "all buildings and improvements" contained in the property, but it is not clear whether this reflected actual construction or was a legal formula intended to cover future contingencies.

Eli Mendenhall left substantial real estate to his five children to be divided into equal shares. A year after he died, they divided the property and sold the land south of Second Street to John Johnson, a local carpenter; it was at this point divided into three lots. Johnson apparently re-partitioned the parcel, sold off some of it, and then sold the remainder to John Stephens. This "remainder" comprised four lots: 208, 210, 212, and 214 Second Street. Stephens accumulated a substantial amount of land, which he left to his wife and daughters when he died in 1838. Rebecca Stephens lived at the northwest corner of Walnut and Second Streets (Wilmington City Directory for the Year 1853:61), and one of his daughters, Sarah, married John Merrick

TABLE 6

CHAIN-OF-TITLE  
208 SECOND STREET

- 1797 Will of Benjamin Mendenhall  
November 28, 1795; proved April 25, 1797  
Leaves his son Eli the two lots bought from Israel Gilpin  
and brothers fronting on Second Street "with all  
buildings and improvements thereon"  
NCC Will Book 01:226
- 1834 Will of Eli Mendenhall  
April 24, 1831; proved June 24, 1834  
Real estate left in five equal shares to his five children  
NCC Will Book T1:89
- 1835 Jesse Mendenhall et al., Executor of the Estate of Eli  
Mendenhall to John Johnson, Wilmington  
March 26, 1835; recorded March 3, 1836  
Three lots of land adjoining each other on the southwardly  
side of Second Street near to and partly on the  
westerly side of Walnut Street  
\$250  
NCC V4:202
- 1838 John Johnson, Carpenter, and Brandling, his wife, to John  
Stephens, Weaver, of Wilmington  
June 27, 1838; recorded July 3, 1838  
Remainder of three lots of land conveyed by Jesse Mendenhall  
to grantor, NCC V4:202  
\$400  
NCC A5:372
- 1838 Will of John Stephens  
May 3, 1835; proved September 5, 1838  
Life interest in real estate to his wife and then in equal  
shares to his five daughters  
NCC T1:392
- 1876 Partition of the Estate of John Stephens  
July 31, 1876; ordered August 7, 1876  
Several properties including the lot with four three-story  
brick houses on the southerly side of Second Street  
near Walnut [i.e., 208-214 Second Street]; lot 6A,  
corresponding to 208 Second Street, to Mary Stephens  
Solomon  
Orphans Court Records 2:231-243

- 1941 Mollie Pool et al., heirs of Mary Solomon, to Benjamin and  
Beatrice Mark, Wilmington  
June 26, 1941; recorded July 9, 1941  
Lot with three-story brick house thereon  
\$10  
NCC R42:450
- 1949 Benjamin and Beatrice Mark to Darling Properties Company  
February 10, 1949; recorded February 11, 1949  
Lot with three-story brick house thereon  
\$2400  
NCC X48:105
- 1950 Darling Properties Company to Marie M. Doordan, Wilmington  
December 1, 1950; recorded December 1, 1950  
Lot with three-story brick house thereon  
\$5  
NCC V50:7
- 1951 Marie M. Doordan to Louis and Selma Goldstein, Wilmington  
February 6, 1951; recorded March 7, 1951  
Lot with three-story brick house thereon  
\$5  
NCC X50:348

in 1844. Shortly thereafter, Merrick established the carriage works at the corner of French and Second Streets (see Table 1 and Table 6). After his widow, Rebecca, died, his daughters petitioned the court for subdivision of the property (Figure 8).

Very little is known of the occupation of this lot, except that it was occupied by tenants. No occupation is indicated on the Sidney map (1850). It is likely that the four three-story brick houses that were constructed on this lot by 1876 were built in a single episode. The configuration and use of the lot was stable from the latter nineteenth through the first half of the twentieth centuries.

#### 7. 210 Second Street

The history of this lot is essentially identical to the history of 208 Second Street (see preceding section, C.7). After the partitioning of John Stephens's estate, this lot, among others, became the property of three grandchildren. Two of them, Jennie Aiken and Henry Pogue, retained ownership of the lot until 1916, when they sold it to Giovanni and Arminia Teoli (Table 7). The property is believed to have been leased to tenants for most of its history. Like the structure at 208 Second Street, the brick house at 210 Second Street was built between 1850 and 1876 and remained essentially unchanged through the middle of the twentieth century.

#### 8. 212 Second Street

The history of this lot is essentially identical to the history of the lots at 208 and 210 Second Street (see preceding sections). This lot became the property of Elizabeth Barnes as a result of the partitioning of Stephens's estate in 1876. A resident of Philadelphia, Barnes left all of her property in Wilmington to her son Robert in 1905, having become estranged from her other children and grandchildren (Table 8). The property was developed between 1850 and 1876 and appears to have been used as a rental unit from the mid-nineteenth through the mid-twentieth centuries. The configuration of structures has remained stable.

#### 9. 214 Second Street

The history of this lot is essentially identical to the histories of the lots at 208, 210, and 212 Second Street (see preceding sections). The Sidney (1850) map shows a structure, labeled "Stephens" that was adjacent to the corner property, owned by John Robinson (see next section). The city directory, however, indicates that Rebecca J. Stephens, the owner, lived at the northwest corner of Second and Walnut (Wilmington City Directory for the Year 1853:61).

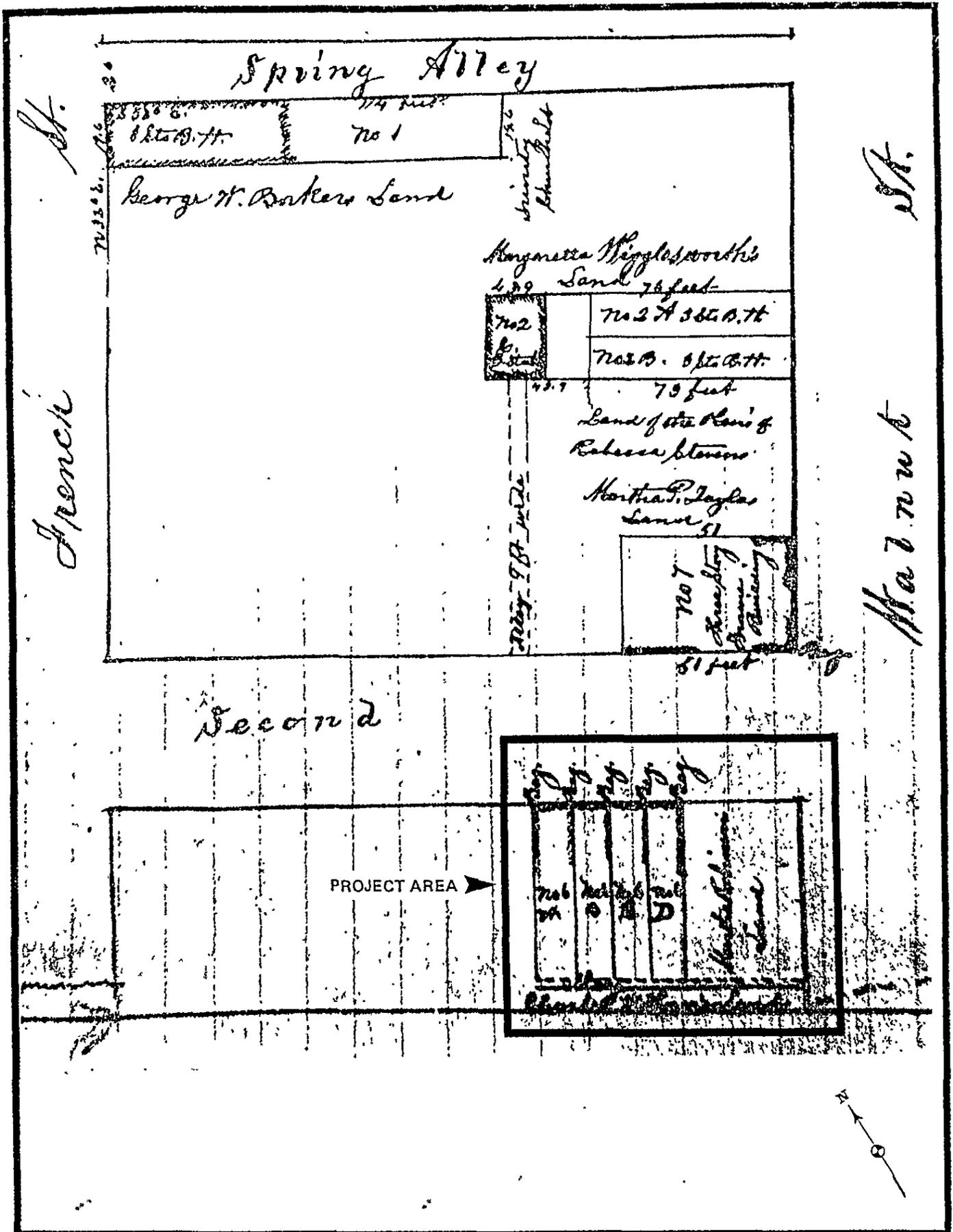


FIGURE 8: Partitioning of the Estate of John Stephens, 1876

SOURCE: NCC Orphans Court Records c: 231-246

TABLE 7

CHAIN-OF-TITLE  
210 SECOND STREET

- 1797 Will of Benjamin Mendenhall  
November 28, 1795; proved April 25, 1797  
Leaves his son Eli the two lots bought from Israel Gilpin  
and brothers fronting on Second Street "with all  
buildings and improvements thereon"  
NCC Will Book 01:226
- 1834 Will of Eli Mendenhall  
April 24, 1831; proved June 24, 1834  
Real estate left in five equal shares to his five children  
NCC Will Book T1:89
- 1835 Jesse Mendenhall et al., Executor of the Estate of Eli  
Mendenhall to John Johnson, Wilmington  
March 26, 1835; recorded March 3, 1836  
Three lots of land adjoining each other on the southwardly  
side of Second Street near to and partly on the  
westerly side of Walnut Street  
\$250  
NCC V4:202
- 1838 John Johnson, Carpenter, and Brandling, his wife, to John  
Stephens, Weaver, of Wilmington  
June 27, 1838; recorded July 3, 1838  
Remainder of three lots of land conveyed by Jesse Mendenhall  
to grantor, NCC V4:202  
\$400  
NCC A5:372
- 1838 Will of John Stephens  
May 3, 1835; proved September 5, 1838  
Life interest in real estate to his wife and then in equal  
shares to his five daughters  
NCC T1:392
- 1876 Partition of the Estate of John Stephens  
July 31, 1876; ordered August 7, 1876  
Several properties including the lot with four three-story  
brick houses on the southerly side of Second Street  
near Walnut [i.e., 208-214 Second Street]; lot 6B,  
corresponding to 210 Second Street, assigned to John S.  
M. Aiken, Jennie Aiken, and Henry Pogue  
Orphans Court Records 2:231-243

- 1904 John S. M. Aiken to Jennie Aiken and Henry Pogue  
January 12, 1904; recorded January 12, 1904  
His interest in five lots including the lot at 210 Second  
Street  
\$2000  
NCC Q19:573
- 1916 Jennie Aiken and Henry Pogue to Giovanni and Arminia Teoli  
November 14, 1916; recorded November 14, 1916  
Lot of land with brick house thereon at 210 East Second  
Street  
\$1500  
NCC O26:76
- 1928 Giovanni and Arminia Teoli to Hannah E. Hughes  
March 30, 1928; recorded March 30, 1928  
Lot of land with brick house thereon at 210 East Second  
Street  
\$3000  
NCC C35:405
- 1948 Hannah E. and Edward G. Hughes to Louis G. and Almeda Flood  
July 27, 1948; recorded August 2, 1948  
Lot of land with brick house thereon at 210 East Second  
Street  
\$3750  
NCC F48:361

TABLE 8

CHAIN-OF-TITLE  
212 SECOND STREET

- 1797 Will of Benjamin Mendenhall  
November 28, 1795; proved April 25, 1797  
Leaves his son Eli the two lots bought from Israel Gilpin  
and brothers fronting on Second Street "with all  
buildings and improvements thereon"  
NCC Will Book O1:226
- 1834 Will of Eli Mendenhall  
April 24, 1831; proved June 24, 1834  
Real estate left in five equal shares to his five children  
NCC Will Book T1:89
- 1835 Jesse Mendenhall et al., Executor of the Estate of Eli  
Mendenhall to John Johnson, Wilmington  
March 26, 1835; recorded March 3, 1836  
Three lots of land adjoining each other on the southwardly  
side of Second Street near to and partly on the  
westerly side of Walnut Street  
\$250  
NCC V4:202
- 1838 John Johnson, Carpenter, and Brandling, his wife, to John  
Stephens, Weaver, of Wilmington  
June 27, 1838; recorded July 3, 1838  
Remainder of three lots of land conveyed by Jesse Mendenhall  
to grantor, NCC V4:202  
\$400  
NCC A5:372
- 1838 Will of John Stephens  
May 3, 1835; proved September 5, 1838  
Life interest in real estate to his wife and then in equal  
shares to his five daughters  
NCC T1:392
- 1876 Partition of the Estate of John Stephens  
July 31, 1876; ordered August 7, 1876  
Several properties including the lot with four three-story  
brick houses on the southerly side of Second Street  
near Walnut [i.e., 208-214 Second Street]; lot 6C,  
corresponding to 212 Second Street, was assigned to  
Elizabeth Barnes  
Orphans Court Records 2:231-243
- 1905 Will of Elizabeth S. Barnes of Philadelphia  
[no date]  
Leaves entire estate consisting of five houses and lots in  
Wilmington to her son Robert  
NCC Will Book F3:88

- 1913 Robert and Roberta E. Barnes, Philadelphia, to Carroll W. Griffith  
September 12, 1913; recorded September 19, 1913  
212 Second Street  
\$5  
NCC P24:523
- 1917 Carroll and Ella M. Griffith to Joseppe and Maria Alphonso  
December 4, 1917; recorded December 4, 1917  
212 Second Street  
\$1900  
NCC G27:528
- 1932 Irwin J. Hollister, Sheriff, to Deborah F. Clash  
December 28, 1932; recorded January 20, 1933  
212 Second Street  
\$1500  
NCC O38:517
- 1948 Charles W. Clash, Trustee for Deborah Clash, an insane person, to Dublin Corporation of Delaware  
April 14, 1948; recorded April 21, 1948  
212 Second Street  
\$2400  
NCC A48:397
- 1965 Dublin Corporation to Elsie Cooper  
December 30, 1965; recorded December 30, 1965  
212 Second Street  
\$10  
NCC L76:83
- 1976 Elsie Cooper, widow, to Elsie and Betty Cooper  
November 3, 1976; recorded November 5, 1976  
212 Second Street  
\$10  
NCC C95:341
- 1979 Elsie and Betty Cooper to the State of Delaware  
January 31, 1979; recorded January 31, 1979  
212 Second Street  
\$6500  
NCC M104:164

The property appears to have been used for rental purposes by the various owners (Table 9). The early residence was probably replaced by the construction of four contiguous brick row houses, which were in place by 1876. This configuration has remained stable.

#### 10. Corner of Second and Walnut Streets

The corner lot, comprising 216 and 218 Second Street, was originally contained in land owned by Adam Williamson (Table 10). Williamson lived in Brandywine Hundred but appears to have been active in Wilmington's economic life (Genealogical and Surname File). His wife, Mary, was the daughter of Joseph and Mary Gilpin; her relationship to Israel Gilpin, who owned land in this block later sold to Benjamin Mendenhall, is unknown. Mary Brown assembled the parcels into a single unit in 1797-1798 in two transactions. Both parcels appear to have been contained in Williamson's original purchase, the deed to which has unfortunately been lost.

The property changed hands several times and appears to have been occupied by 1850. The Sidney (1850) map shows a structure labeled "J. T. Robinson" at the corner. Robinson had bought the land in 1841 (see Table 10). He and his family are listed in the 1850 federal census. He gave his occupation as Justice of the Peace and reported an 11-member household. In addition to himself, there was his wife, two daughters, and seven people ranging in age from 14 to 78, who may have been boarders (U.S., Bureau of Census 1850:56). John T. Robinson reported a residence at 125 Market Street in 1853 (Wilmington City Directory for the Year 1853:55), and the family was not found in later censuses although Robinson, his wife, and their heirs held on to the property until 1910 (see Table 10).

The mid-nineteenth-century dwelling associated with the Robinson household may have been replaced by two smaller structures, which are shown in 1884 (Sanborn Map Company 1884). These two structures, one of which was designated a store, remained in place until 1901 (Sanborn Map Company 1901). Nine years later, Samuel Durstein, a local cigar manufacturer and tobacco merchant, bought both lots and appears to have converted the row houses to warehousing. His main shop was at 5 East Second Street (Will and Inventory of Samuel H. Durstein, November 20, 1918, NCC Wills M4:36). The building was subsequently used as a warehouse for electrical parts and then for furniture (Sanborn Map Company 1927, 1951).

#### 11. 103 Walnut Street

The earliest deed on record associated with this lot is a quit claim from Trinity Church to John Kirkman in 1855. A subsequent deed states that the land had formerly belonged to Susan Randolph

TABLE 9

CHAIN-OF-TITLE  
214 SECOND STREET

- 1797 Will of Benjamin Mendenhall  
November 28, 1795; proved April 25, 1797  
Leaves his son Eli the two lots bought from Israel Gilpin  
and brothers fronting on Second Street "with all  
buildings and improvements thereon"  
NCC Will Book O1:226
- 1834 Will of Eli Mendenhall  
April 24, 1831; proved June 24, 1834  
Real estate left in five equal shares to his five children  
NCC Will Book T1:89
- 1835 Jesse Mendenhall et al., Executor of the Estate of Eli  
Mendenhall to John Johnson, Wilmington  
March 26, 1835; recorded March 3, 1836  
Three lots of land adjoining each other on the southwardly  
side of Second Street near to and partly on the  
westerly side of Walnut Street  
\$250  
NCC V4:202
- 1838 John Johnson, Carpenter, and Brandling, his wife, to John  
Stephens, Weaver, of Wilmington  
June 27, 1838; recorded July 3, 1838  
Remainder of three lots of land conveyed by Jesse Mendenhall  
to grantor, NCC V4:202  
\$400  
NCC A5:372
- 1838 Will of John Stephens  
May 3, 1835; proved September 5, 1838  
Life interest in real estate to his wife and then in equal  
shares to his five daughters or their heirs  
NCC T1:392
- 1876 Partition of the Estate of John Stephens  
July 31, 1876; ordered August 7, 1876  
Several properties including the lot with four three-story  
brick houses on the southerly side of Second Street  
near Walnut [i.e., 208-214 Second Street]; lot 6D,  
corresponding to 214 Second Street, assigned to Sarah  
Merrick  
Orphans Court Records 2:231-243

- 1914 John M. Solomon, Executor for Sarah Merrick, to James G. Bonner  
March 24, 1914; recorded April 29, 1914  
Several properties including lands obtained from the estate of John Stephens  
\$1080  
NCC Y24:395
- 1918 James Q. Bonner to Isabella D. Stuart  
October 14, 1918; recorded October 14, 1918  
Lot at 214 East Second Street  
\$1000  
NCC Y27:439
- 1973 Leila Brereton Stuart et al., Heirs of Isabella D. Stuart, to James B. Stuart  
November 26, 1973; recorded January 10, 1974  
Four lots, including the lot at 214 Second Street  
\$10  
NCC S88:841

TABLE 10

CHAIN-OF-TITLE  
CORNER OF SECOND AND WALNUT STREETS

- 1797 Thomas Watson to Richard Arvine (Erwin)  
April 26, 1797; recorded September 1, 1799  
Property at the corner of Second and Walnut Streets, seized  
of Adam Williamson and his wife Mary, June 19, 1792  
40 Pounds  
NCC R2:42
- 1798 Absalon Scott and Thomas Cox Adams, Administrators of the  
Estate of Richard Erwin, to Mary Brown, widow  
July 9, 1798; recorded May 8, 1799  
Property at the corner of Second and Walnut Streets,  
conveyed to grantor by Thomas Watson, NCC R2:42  
\$685  
NCC S2:445
- 1798 Eli and Phoebe Mendenhall to Mary Brown  
August 15, 1798; recorded May 9, 1799  
Small lot adjacent to land already owned by Mary Brown at  
the corner of Second and Walnut Streets, having been  
part of lands seized of Adam Williamson and Mary his  
wife, February 7, 1792  
\$60  
NCC S2:447
- 1816 Mary Brown to Edward Randolph  
September 11, 1816; recorded September 18, 1816  
Two lots at the corner of Second and Walnut Streets  
\$2000  
NCC R3:419
- 1841 George Randolph and Richard Randolph, Executors of Edward  
Randolph of Philadelphia, to John T. Robinson  
March 24, 1841; recorded March 25, 1841  
Two lots at the corner of Second and Walnut Streets  
\$1300  
NCC G5:117
- 1910 Mary Townsend and her husband Sylvester, Heirs of John  
Robinson and Martha Robinson, to Carolyn Randolph  
May 23, 1910; recorded May 23, 1910  
Her interest in two lots at the corner of Second and Walnut  
Streets  
\$500  
NCC T22:232

- 1910 Alban and Katherine Robinson, and Caroline Rudolph to Samuel  
H. Dustein  
December 19, 1910; recorded January 10, 1911  
Lots at the corner of Second and Walnut Streets  
\$1500  
NCC D23:455
- 1919 Mary J. Durstein et al., Executors of the Estate of Samuel  
H. Durstein, to S. H. Durstein Company  
May 31, 1919; recorded June 11, 1919  
Lots at the corner of Second and Walnut Streets  
\$15,050  
NCC T28:248
- 1920 S. H. Durstein Company to William B. Megear  
May 21, 1920; recorded May 21, 1920  
Lots at the corner of Second and Walnut Streets  
\$12,500  
NCC R29:382
- 1925 Gertrude and William B. Megear to William Coyne  
May 11, 1925; recorded May 13, 1925  
Lots at the corner of Second and Walnut Streets  
\$10  
NCC N33:494
- 1926 William Coyne, widower, to Howard and Bertha Stayton et al.  
May 10, 1926; recorded May 10, 1926  
Lots at the corner of Second and Walnut Streets  
\$5  
NCC E34:277
- 1929 Gaylord and Sable Miller to Howard and Bertha Stayton  
November 30, 1929; recorded November 30, 1929  
Interest in the lot at the corner of Second and Walnut  
Streets, bounded 35 feet along Second Street and 66  
feet in depth (along Walnut Street)  
\$5  
NCC U36:371
- 1951 Howard Stayton et al. to Samuel Sklut and Emanuel Levin  
January 24, 1951; recorded February 1, 1951  
Lot at the corner of Second and Walnut Streets, bounded 35  
feet along Second Street and 66 feet in depth (along  
Walnut Street)  
\$18,500  
NCC A51:172

- 1952 Emanuel Levin et al. to Isadore Inden and Herman Kauffman  
August 4, 1952; recorded August 5, 1952  
Lot at the corner of Second and Walnut Streets, bounded 35  
feet along Second Street and 66 feet in depth (along  
Walnut Street)  
\$10  
NCC T52:48
- 1955 Isadore Inden et al. to Wilco Realty Company, Inc.  
July 1, 1955; recorded December 29, 1955  
Lot at the corner of Second and Walnut Streets, bounded 35  
feet along Second Street and 66 feet in depth (along  
Walnut Street)  
\$10  
NCC H57:179
- 1964 Wilco Realty Company to Service Unlimited, Inc.  
October 1, 1964; recorded October 1, 1964  
Lot at the corner of Second and Walnut Streets, bounded 35  
feet along Second Street and 66 feet in depth (along  
Walnut Street), known as 216 East Second Street  
\$10  
NCC U73:257
- 1981 Service Unlimited, Inc., to the State of Delaware  
March 11, 1981; recorded March 11, 1981  
Lot at the corner of Second and Walnut Streets, bounded 35  
feet along Second Street and 66 feet in depth (along  
Walnut Street), known as 216 East Second Street  
\$54,000  
NCC Y113:255

(Table 11). This deed is, however, not recorded. Shortly after the sale to Kirkman, this lot was consolidated with several others to form the Samuel Horn Carriage Works. At its peak, this factory occupied the central portion of the block, extending from Walnut Street to French Street (Sanborn Map Company 1884).

In 1860, Horn employed 55 men and produced 260 carriages. The plant relied on hand power only, and like the Merrick coach works at the corner of French and Second, it appears to have been a plant in which primarily skilled workers assembled the vehicles. Raw materials included leather, varnish, paint, sets of springs, hubs, and spokes (U.S., Bureau of Census 1860c:22). Horn may have begun to mechanize between 1860 and 1870. Although fewer hands were employed in 1870 (46 men and women), he reported two sewing machines as well as coal and iron among his assets. Other raw materials included leather, fabric, and lumber (U.S., Bureau of Census 1870b:12). Samuel Horn transferred the factory in two transactions, ten years apart (1866, 1876). By 1880, Charles Horn had gained full control over the plant but its scale appears to have diminished significantly. At this point, the factory employed only 16 men (U.S., Bureau of Census 1880:4).

In 1896, Horn lost the property although he continued to lease it and maintain his carriage works through 1901 (Sanborn Map Company 1901). By 1927, the lot had been folded into a larger tract, which was wholly occupied by a garage (Sanborn Map Company 1927).

## 12. 107-111 Walnut Street

Lots 94, 95, and 186 (107, 111, and 115 Walnut Street) were contained in a large lot owned in the early nineteenth century by Jacob Derrickson (Tables 12, 13, and 14). This lot extended the width of the block, from French to Walnut Street and included Lots 179, 181, 24 and the alley south of the Merrick coach factory (see Figure 2).

The Sidney map (see Figure 3) indicates that some development along both the French and Walnut Street frontages had occurred by 1850. Ten years earlier, Derrickson had left most of Lots 94, 95, and 179 to his granddaughter, Elizabeth Huxley; her sister, Sarah, inherited the land that became Lots 186 (115 Walnut Street) and 181 (Will of Jacob Derrickson, see Table 12). A frame double house was located on Lots 95 and 186 (i.e., 111 and 115 Walnut Street) at the time of the bequest (i.e., in 1840), which was evidently maintained as rental property, since Derrickson described his principal residence, located elsewhere.

Elizabeth subsequently married James Wilson, and in the 1850s they began to subdivide and sell off the real estate she had inherited from her grandfather. In 1852, they sold a parcel comprising most of Lots 94 (107 Walnut Street) and 179 to Edward Harrity. He evidently went bankrupt and trustees sold it to John

TABLE 11

CHAIN-OF-TITLE  
103 WALNUT STREET

- 1855 Churchwardens and Vestrymen of Trinity Church to John Kirkman  
March 12, 1855; recorded March 24, 1855  
Quit claim to lot on westerly wide of Walnut, beginning at a point 99 feet from the northerly side of Front Street  
\$16.80  
NCC T6:166
- 1860 John and Elmira Kirkman to Solomon J. Horn  
July 30, 1860; recorded September 13, 1861  
Lot in Wilmington bounded 29'4" along Walnut and 116'1" in depth; unrecorded deed cites prior ownership by Susan Randolph, sold to Kirkman by John Rudolph, administrator of her estate, September 9, 1855  
\$900  
NCC N7:466
- 1866 Solomon J. Horn to Charles W. Horn  
June 21, 1866; recorded November 16, 1875  
One-half interest in lot in Wilmington bounded 29'4" along Walnut and 116'1" in depth  
\$11,750  
NCC P10:69
- 1876 Solomon J. Horn to Charles W. Horn  
February 10, 1876; recorded February 29, 1876  
One-half interest in lot in Wilmington bounded 29'4" along Walnut and 116'1" in depth  
\$8000  
NCC Q10:245
- 1896 Paul Gillis, Sheriff, to Edmund D. Scholey, Philadelphia  
March 16, 1896; recorded June 4, 1896  
Three lots, including the subject lot [i.e., 103 Walnut Street]  
\$10,500  
NCC C17:554
- 1919 Edmund D. and Anna W. Scholey, Philadelphia, to Southern Hall and Garage Company  
December 1, 1919; recorded December 4, 1919  
Lot in Wilmington known as 103-11 Walnut Street  
\$10,000  
NCC B29:578

- 1920 Southern Hall and Garage Company to Delaware Chemical  
Engineering Company  
December 13, 1920; recorded December 14, 1920  
Seven lots including property known as 103-111 Walnut Street  
\$5  
NCC D30:338
- 1944 Delaware Chemical Engineering Company to James B. Shelnut, Jr.  
July 19, 1944; recorded July 21, 1944  
Four lots including the property known as 103-111 Walnut  
Street  
\$2300  
NCC P44:59
- 1944 James B. and Kathryn W. Shelnut to To-Gi Realty Corporation  
of Delaware  
July 21, 1944; recorded July 21, 1944  
Lot of land with garages known as 103-111 Walnut Street  
\$4000  
NCC P44:58
- 1978 To-Gi Realty Company to the State of Delaware  
December 29, 1978; recorded March 16, 1979  
Lot of land with garages known as 103-111 Walnut Street  
\$110,000  
NCC Y104:237

TABLE 12

CHAIN-OF-TITLE  
107 WALNUT STREET

- 1821 John Lyman et al., Churchwardens and Vestrymen of Trinity Church, to Jacob Derrickson, Wilmington  
May 19, 1821; recorded December 11, 1822  
Two lots extending from French to Water Streets in Wilmington  
Ground rents  
NCC Y3:446
- 1832 John Elliott et al., Churchwardens and Vestrymen of Trinity Church, to Jacob Derrickson, Wilmington  
September 13, 1832; recorded February 9, 1833  
Two lots extending from French to Water Streets in Wilmington  
\$91  
NCC Q4:62
- 1840 Will of Jacob Derickson [sic]  
February 3, 1840; proved March 27, 1840  
Farms and lots in Wilmington and Brandywine left to various heirs, including to his granddaughter Sarah a frame house and lot in Walnut Street in Wilmington, the lot to extend back the width of the house to the middle distance between Walnut and French and then to widen out to French so as to take in 3/4 of the whole lot to adjoin McLane's lot, say about 59 feet more or less; and to Sarah's sister Elizabeth R. Huxley, the frame house and lot on Walnut (the lower one) adjoining the house and lot given to her sister, being remainder of whole lot to French  
NCC Wills U1:8
- 1852 James F. and Elizabeth R. (formerly Huxley) Wilson to Edward Harrity, Carter, Wilmington  
January 5, 1852; recorded May 27, 1852  
Lot in Wilmington, extending from French to Walnut Street, with a new brick building on French St., having been land conveyed to Elizabeth Huxley by Jacob Derickson [note: this portion of the lot does not contain the frame dwelling; see Wilson to Dever, 1857, Table II.13]  
\$3000  
NCC I6:439
- 1855 John S. Hilles et al., Trustees for Edward Harrity, to John Green, Philadelphia  
February 20, 1855; recorded February 23, 1855  
Lot in Wilmington extending from Walnut to French Street  
\$1300  
NCC I6:31

- 1860 John and Rachel P. Green of Philadelphia to Solomon Horn  
February 29, 1860; recorded March 9, 1860  
Lot in Wilmington extending from Walnut to French Street  
\$2990  
NCC I7:54
- 1866 Solomon J. Horn to Charles W. Horn  
June 21, 1866; recorded November 16, 1875  
One-half interest in three lots in Wilmington bounded by  
Walnut and French Streets  
\$11,750  
NCC P10:69
- 1876 Solomon J. Horn to Charles W. Horn  
February 10, 1876; recorded February 29, 1876  
One-half interest in three lots in Wilmington bounded by  
Walnut and French Streets  
\$8000  
NCC Q10:245
- 1896 Paul Gillis, Sheriff, to Edmund D. Scholey, Philadelphia  
March 16, 1896; recorded June 4, 1896  
Three lots, 103-111 Walnut Street  
\$10,500  
NCC C17:554
- 1919 Edmund D. and Anna W. Scholey, Philadelphia, to Southern  
Hall and Garage Company  
December 1, 1919; recorded December 4, 1919  
Lot in Wilmington known as 103-11 Walnut Street  
\$10,000  
NCC B29:578
- 1920 Southern Hall and Garage Company to Delaware Chemical  
Engineering Company  
December 13, 1920; recorded December 14, 1920  
Seven lots including property known as 103-111 Walnut Street  
\$5  
NCC D30:338
- 1944 Delaware Chemical Engineering Company to James B. Shelnut, Jr.  
July 19, 1944; recorded July 21, 1944  
Four lots including the property known as 103-111 Walnut  
Street  
\$2300  
NCC P44:59
- 1944 James B. and Kathryn W. Shelnut to To-Gi Realty Corporation  
of Delaware  
July 21, 1944; recorded July 21, 1944  
Lot of land with garages known as 103-111 Walnut Street  
\$4000  
NCC P44:58

1978 To-Gi Realty Company to the State of Delaware  
December 29, 1978; recorded March 16, 1979  
Lot of land with garages known as 103-111 Walnut Street  
\$110,000  
NCC Y104:237

TABLE 13

CHAIN-OF-TITLE  
111 WALNUT STREET

- 1821 John Lyman et al., Churchwardens and Vestrymen of Trinity Church, to Jacob Derrickson, Wilmington  
May 19, 1821; recorded December 11, 1822  
Two lots extending from French to Water Streets in Wilmington  
Ground rents  
NCC Y3:446
- 1832 John Elliott et al., Churchwardens and Vestrymen of Trinity Church, to Jacob Derrickson, Wilmington  
September 13, 1832; recorded February 9, 1833  
Two lots extending from French to Water Streets in Wilmington  
\$91  
NCC Q4:62
- 1840 Will of Jacob Derickson [sic]  
February 3, 1840; proved March 27, 1840  
Farms and lots in Wilmington and Brandywine left to various heirs, including to his granddaughter Sarah a frame house and lot in Walnut Street in Wilmington, the lot to extend back the width of the house to the middle distance between Walnut and French and then to widen out to French so as to take in 3/4 of the whole lot to adjoin McLane's lot, say about 59 feet more or less; and to Sarah's sister Elizabeth R. Huxley, the frame house and lot on Walnut (the lower one) adjoining the house and lot given to her sister, being remainder of whole lot to French  
NCC Wills U1:8
- 1857 James F. and Elizabeth R. (formerly Huxley) Wilson to Patrick Dever  
March 14, 1857; recorded December 9, 1857  
Lot in Wilmington extending from Walnut to French Street, containing a frame dwelling, bounded by land belonging to Edward Harrity and Patrick Dever; being part of land devised by Jacob Derickson to his granddaughter Elizabeth R. Huxley, now Elizabeth R. Wilson  
\$600  
NCC A7:240
- 1860 Patrick and Elizabeth Dever to Solomon Horn  
October 1, 1860; recorded October 3, 1860  
Two lots, one conveyed to grantor by James and Elizabeth Wilson in NCC A7:240 and the second by John Merrick in NCC A7:242  
\$1500  
NCC K7:287

- 1866 Solomon J. Horn to Charles W. Horn  
June 21, 1866; recorded November 16, 1875  
One-half interest in three lots in Wilmington bounded by  
Walnut and French Streets  
\$11,750  
NCC P10:69
- 1876 Solomon J. Horn to Charles W. Horn  
February 10, 1876; recorded February 29, 1876  
One-half interest in three lots in Wilmington bounded by  
Walnut and French Streets  
\$8000  
NCC Q10:245
- 1896 Paul Gillis, Sheriff, to Edmund D. Scholey, Philadelphia  
March 16, 1896; recorded June 4, 1896  
Three lots, 103-111 Walnut Street  
\$10,500  
NCC C17:554
- 1919 Edmund D. and Anna W. Scholey, Philadelphia, to Southern  
Hall and Garage Company  
December 1, 1919; recorded December 4, 1919  
Lot in Wilmington known as 103-111 Walnut Street  
\$10,000  
NCC B29:578
- 1920 Southern Hall and Garage Company to Delaware Chemical  
Engineering Company  
December 13, 1920; recorded December 14, 1920  
Seven lots including property known as 103-111 Walnut Street  
\$5  
NCC D30:338
- 1944 Delaware Chemical Engineering Company to James B. Shelnut, Jr.  
July 19, 1944; recorded July 21, 1944  
Four lots including the property known as 103-111 Walnut  
Street  
\$2300  
NCC P44:59
- 1944 James B. and Kathryn W. Shelnut to To-Gi Realty Corporation  
of Delaware  
July 21, 1944; recorded July 21, 1944  
Lot of land with garages known as 103-111 Walnut Street  
\$4000  
NCC P44:58
- 1978 To-Gi Realty Company to the State of Delaware  
December 29, 1978; recorded March 16, 1979  
Lot of land with garages known as 103-111 Walnut Street  
\$110,000  
NCC Y104:237

TABLE 14

CHAIN-OF-TITLE  
115 WALNUT STREET

- 1821 John Lyman et al., Churchwardens and Vestrymen of Trinity Church, to Jacob Derrickson, Wilmington  
May 19, 1821; recorded December 11, 1822  
Two lots extending from French to Water Streets in Wilmington  
Ground rents  
NCC Y3:446
- 1832 John Elliott et al., Churchwardens and Vestrymen of Trinity Church, to Jacob Derrickson, Wilmington  
September 13, 1832; recorded February 9, 1833  
Two lots extending from French to Water Streets in Wilmington  
\$91  
NCC Q4:62
- 1840 Will of Jacob Derickson [sic]  
February 3, 1840; proved March 27, 1840  
Farms and lots in Wilmington and Brandywine left to various heirs, including to his granddaughter Sarah a frame house and lot in Walnut Street in Wilmington, the lot to extend back the width of the house to the middle distance between Walnut and French and then to widen out to French so as to take in 3/4 of the whole lot to adjoin McLane's lot, say about 59 feet more or less; and to Sarah's sister Elizabeth R. Huxley, the frame house and lot on Walnut (the lower one) adjoining the house and lot given to her sister, being remainder of whole lot to French  
NCC Wills U1:8
- 1853 Edmund A. and Sarah D. Harvey to John Merrick  
October 31, 1853; recorded January 21, 1854  
Lot in Wilmington extending from French to Walnut Streets bounded on the south by the division line between the two frame houses; being part of the land devised by Jacob Derickson to his granddaughter Sarah D. Huxley Harvey  
\$2000  
NCC O6:538
- 1856 John and Sarah Merrick to Patrick Dever  
October 8, 1856; recorded December 9, 1857  
Frame dwelling and lot bounded 18'8" on Walnut and approximately 90 feet in depth  
\$600  
NCC A7:242

- 1860 Patrick and Elizabeth Dever to Solomon J. Horn  
October 1, 1860; recorded October 3, 1860  
Lot bounded 18'8" on Walnut and approximately 90 feet in  
depth  
\$1500  
NCC K7:287
- 1866 Solomon J. Horn to Charles W. Horn  
June 21, 1866; recorded November 16, 1875  
One-half interest in three lots in Wilmington bounded by  
Walnut and French Streets  
\$11,750  
NCC P10:69
- 1876 Solomon J. Horn to Charles W. Horn  
February 10, 1876; recorded February 29, 1876  
One-half interest in three lots in Wilmington bounded by  
Walnut and French Streets  
\$8000  
NCC Q10:245
- 1907 Charles W. and Emma M. Horn to John Merrick Horn  
June 19, 1907; recorded June 24, 1907  
Four lots including lot on Walnut Street measuring 18'8" in  
front and 90 feet in depth, adjacent to land formerly  
owned by John T. Robinson  
\$5  
NCC H21:559
- 1920 John Merrick Horn and wife to William B. Megear  
October 5, 1920; recorded October 7, 1920  
Lot in Wilmington adjacent to land of the Southern Hall and  
Garage Company, measuring 18'8" in front and 90 feet in  
depth  
\$500  
NCC B30:466
- 1925 Gertrude and William B. Megear to William Coyne  
May 11, 1925; recorded May 13, 1925  
Lots at the corner of Second and Walnut Streets  
\$10  
NCC N33:494
- 1926 William Coyne, widower, to Howard and Bertha Stayton et al.  
May 10, 1926; recorded May 10, 1926  
Lots at the corner of Second and Walnut Streets  
\$5  
NCC E34:277

- 1929 Gaylord and Sable Miller to Howard and Bertha Stayton  
November 30, 1929; recorded November 30, 1929  
Interest in the lot at the corner of Second and Walnut  
Streets, bounded 35 feet along Second Street and 66  
feet in depth (along Walnut Street)  
\$5  
NCC U36:371
- 1951 Howard Stayton et al. to Samuel Sklut and Emanuel Levin  
January 24, 1951; recorded February 1, 1951  
Lot at the corner of Second and Walnut Streets, bounded 35  
feet along Second Street and 66 feet in depth (along  
Walnut Street)  
\$18,500  
NCC A51:172
- 1952 Emanuel Levin et al. to Isadore Inden and Herman Kauffman  
August 4, 1952; recorded August 5, 1952  
Lot at the corner of Second and Walnut Streets, bounded 35  
feet along Second Street and 66 feet in depth (along  
Walnut Street)  
\$10  
NCC T52:48
- 1955 Isadore Inden et al. to Wilco Realty Company, Inc.  
July 1, 1955; recorded December 29, 1955  
Lot at the corner of Second and Walnut Streets, bounded 35  
feet along Second Street and 66 feet in depth (along  
Walnut Street)  
\$10  
NCC H57:179
- 1964 Wilco Realty Company to Service Unlimited, Inc.  
October 1, 1964; recorded October 1, 1964  
Lot at the corner of Second and Walnut Streets, bounded 35  
feet along Second Street and 66 feet in depth (along  
Walnut Street), known as 216 East Second Street  
\$10  
NCC U73:257
- 1981 Service Unlimited, Inc., to the State of Delaware  
March 11, 1981; recorded March 11, 1981  
Lot at the corner of Second and Walnut Streets, bounded 35  
feet along Second Street and 66 feet in depth (along  
Walnut Street), known as 216 East Second Street  
\$54,000  
NCC Y113:255

Green of Philadelphia in 1855. At this point, Green owned several lots in the block. Lots 94 and 179 were incorporated into Solomon Horn's carriage works in 1860 (see preceding discussion: Chapter II, C.11).

The 1884 Sanborn (see Figure 4) shows 105-107 Walnut Street and 111-115 developed as a pair of two-story structures, possibly residential duplexes, with 1-1/2-story rear extensions. At this point, Charles Horn owned the property. The carriage factory appears to have occupied the center of the block, and the structures along the street may have been used as residential rental property. Horn went bankrupt but continued to lease the property and maintain his carriage works through 1901 (see Figure 5). Between 1901 and 1927 (see Figure 6), the lots from 103 to 111 Walnut Street were consolidated into a single property on which a parking garage was located.

### 13. 115 Walnut Street

Lot 186 (115 Walnut Street) was originally contained in the large tract owned in the early nineteenth century by Jacob Derrickson. In 1840, Derrickson left the lot, which originally contained much of Lot 181 as well, to his granddaughter, Sarah Huxley, whose sister, Elizabeth, inherited the property immediately south of it (see Chapter II, Section C.12). At this time, a frame house was located on the lot facing Walnut Street. It is believed to have been used as rental property.

Sarah married Edmund Harvey, and in 1853 they sold the lot, which extended from French to Walnut Street, to John Merrick, the proprietor of the carriage works at the corner of Second and French. Within three years, Merrick sold the Walnut Street parcel to Patrick Dever, who in turn sold the property to Solomon Horn five years later (see Table 14). Dever has not been identified in the city directories. Solomon Horn bought the lot, along with several others in this block in 1860 and conveyed it to Charles Horn in two transactions in 1866 and 1876. The frame dwelling is mentioned in the deed between Merrick and Dever (1856), but the deed between Dever and Horn describes only a lot, suggesting that the early nineteenth-century frame dwelling may have been taken down in the interim.

This lot seems to have been held separately from the Horn properties that were sold at auction in 1896 (see Table 14). Apparently vacant in 1884 (see Figure 4) and 1901 (see Figure 5), the lot was occupied in the twentieth century by a one-story warehouse built between 1901 and 1927 (see Figure 6).

### 14. Lots 24, 181, and Alley

The alley behind Merrick's carriage works provided access to a stable located in the interior of the block on what became Lot

24. Both the alley and Lot 24, as well as Lot 181, were originally contained in land left by Jacob Derrickson to his granddaughter, Sarah Huxley, in 1840. In 1853, Sarah and her husband Edmund Wilson sold the land comprising the alley and Lots 24 and 181 to Merrick who subsequently built a stable on Lot 24. Right of ingress and egress as well as the stable on Lot 24 were incorporated into the carriage works and sold to Kendall and McLear in 1864 (Table 15). From this point onward, the history of Lot 24 is indistinguishable from the history of the lot at the corner of French and Second Streets (see Section C.1).

In 1855, John and Sarah Merrick sold the lot that became 181 to Alexander Porter. Porter sold it to his son Robert who appears to have developed this lot as a combined residence and livery stable. In 1860, Robert Porter described himself as a livery stable keeper in the federal census as well as the head of an eight-member household (U.S., Bureau of Census 1860b:758). Like Combs and Hirzel, his household represented a mix of family members and employees. Porter was 40 that year. His wife Elizabeth was 25; their son James was 4; their daughter Mary was 1; and their youngest child, Clara, was an infant of 5 months. There was one domestic servant, Elizabeth Massey, and two male drivers. Massey presumably worked in the residence, while the men were employed in the stable.

Ten years later, Porter reported a nine-member household (U.S., Bureau of Census 1870b:342). In addition to himself and his wife, the household included three sons and three daughters as well as one hostler. No domestic servants were enumerated. The children were all aged 14 or under, and the four who were aged 6 or over were reported as being in school. Thus, it is unlikely that the children had begun to take over household roles previously assigned to servants and stable hands. It is plausible that the scale of Porter's business may have been cut back or that it was simply in a brief lull.

Robert Porter died intestate in 1874. The heirs sold the lot, containing a brick dwelling and livery, to Henry Blouth in 1901, who incorporated it into a brewery that spanned Lots 92, 179, and 181. By 1927 (see Figure 6), this had been converted to a parking garage.

#### 15. Lots 179 and 92

Lots 179 and 92 represented the western portion of Elizabeth Huxley Wilson's inheritance from her grandfather Jacob Derickson (see Chapter II, Section C.12; Tables 16 and 17). When the land was conveyed by Wilson and her husband to Edward Harrity in 1852, the deed mentioned a "new brick building on French Street," evidently located on Lot 179. Both lots were incorporated into the Horn carriage works. Lot 179 was maintained as a boarding-house, presumably by the Horns, and Lot 92 contained an extension

TABLE 15

CHAIN-OF-TITLE  
LOTS 24, 181, AND THE ALLEY

- 1821 John Lyman et al., Churchwardens and Vestrymen of Trinity Church, to Jacob Derrickson, Wilmington  
May 19, 1821; recorded December 11, 1822  
Two lots extending from French to Water Streets in Wilmington  
Ground rents  
NCC Y3:446
- 1832 John Elliott et al., Churchwardens and Vestrymen of Trinity Church, to Jacob Derrickson, Wilmington  
September 13, 1832; recorded February 9, 1833  
Two lots extending from French to Water Streets in Wilmington  
\$91  
NCC Q4:62
- 1840 Will of Jacob Derickson [sic]  
February 3, 1840; proved March 27, 1840  
Farms and lots in Wilmington and Brandywine left to various heirs, including to his granddaughter Sarah a frame house and lot in Walnut Street in Wilmington, the lot to extend back the width of the house to the middle distance between Walnut and French and then to widen out to French so as to take in 3/4 of the whole lot to adjoin McLane's lot, say about 59 feet more or less; and to Sarah's sister Elizabeth R. Huxley, the frame house and lot on Walnut (the lower one) adjoining the house and lot given to her sister, being remainder of whole lot to French  
NCC Wills U1:8
- 1853 Edmund A. and Sarah D. Harvey to John Merrick  
October 31, 1853; recorded January 21, 1854  
Lot in Wilmington extending from French to Walnut Streets bounded by land owned by John Merrick and John Robinson on the north, and on the south by the division line between the two frame houses, the lower one being the property of Dr. J. F. Wilson, and by land owned by Edward Harrity; being part of the land devised by Jacob Derickson to his granddaughter Sarah D. Huxley Harvey  
\$2000  
NCC O6:538
- 1855 John and Sarah Merrick to Alexander Porter of Wilmington  
March 12, 1855; recorded March 21, 1855  
Lot in Wilmington fronting 47 feet on French Street and 116'1" in depth with use of the 9'5" alley on the north side of the lot in common with owners of adjoining property

- 1856 Alexander Porter to John Green  
April 7, 1856; recorded April 14, 1857  
Agreement to ingress and egress on alley between their  
properties on French Street  
NCC Z6:367
- 1856 Alexander and Emily Porter to Robert Porter (their son)  
November 13, 1856; recorded February 2, 1857  
Lot on French Street containing dwelling and stable with use  
of the alley  
\$3500  
NCC X6:511
- 1901 Caroline T. Stopper et al., heirs of Robert Porter, to Henry  
Blouth  
August 17, 1901; recorded August 20, 1901  
Interest in lot on French Street containing dwelling and  
stable with use of the alley  
\$6500  
NCC T18:324
- 1901 William J. Fisher, Administrator of the Estate of Robert  
Porter, to Henry Blouth  
September 27, 1901; recorded September 30, 1901  
Interest in lot on French Street containing dwelling and  
stable with use of the alley  
\$300  
C19:522
- 1902 John Green to Henry Blouth  
July 28, 1902; recorded August 1902  
Lot containing a frame stable at foot of the alley leading  
from French Street, measuring 14 feet by 26 feet [lot  
24]  
\$300  
NCC C19:522
- 1913 Caroline S. Blouth, Widow, to Joseph S. Stoeckle Brewing  
Company  
November 17, 1913; recorded October 19, 1914  
Two lots in Wilmington, one containing a brick brewery and  
brick stable and the second containing a frame stable  
\$40,000  
NCC G25:252
- 1926 Joseph Stoeckle Brewing Company to To-Gi Realty Company  
December 3, 1926; recorded December 4, 1926  
Two lots in Wilmington, one containing a brick brewery and  
brick stable and the second containing a frame stable  
\$25,000  
NCC R34:262

TABLE 16

CHAIN-OF-TITLE  
LOT 179

- 1821 John Lyman et al., Churchwardens and Vestrymen of Trinity Church, to Jacob Derrickson, Wilmington  
May 19, 1821; recorded December 11, 1822  
Two lots extending from French to Water Streets in Wilmington  
Ground rents  
NCC Y3:446
- 1832 John Elliott et al., Churchwardens and Vestrymen of Trinity Church, to Jacob Derrickson, Wilmington  
September 13, 1832; recorded February 9, 1833  
Two lots extending from French to Water Streets in Wilmington  
\$91  
NCC Q4:62
- 1840 Will of Jacob Derickson [sic]  
February 3, 1840; proved March 27, 1840  
Farms and lots in Wilmington and Brandywine left to various heirs, including to his granddaughter Sarah a frame house and lot in Walnut Street in Wilmington, the lot to extend back the width of the house to the middle distance between Walnut and French and then to widen out to French so as to take in 3/4 of the whole lot to adjoin McLane's lot, say about 59 feet more or less; and to Sarah's sister Elizabeth R. Huxley, the frame house and lot on Walnut (the lower one) adjoining the house and lot given to her sister, being remainder of whole lot to French  
NCC Wills U1:8
- 1852 James F. and Elizabeth R. (formerly Huxley) Wilson to Edward Harrity, Carter, Wilmington  
January 5, 1852; recorded May 27, 1852  
Lot in Wilmington, extending from French to Walnut Street, with a new brick building on French St., having been land conveyed to Elizabeth Huxley by Jacob Derickson [note: this portion of the lot does not contain the frame dwelling; see Wilson to Dever, 1857, Table II.13]  
\$3000  
NCC I6:439
- 1855 John S. Hilles et al., Trustees for Edward Harrity, to John Green, Philadelphia  
February 20, 1855; recorded February 23, 1855  
Lot in Wilmington extending from Walnut to French Street  
\$1300  
NCC I6:31

- 1860 John and Rachel P. Green of Philadelphia to Solomon Horn  
February 29, 1860; recorded March 9, 1860  
Lot in Wilmington extending from Walnut to French Street  
\$2990  
NCC I7:54
- 1866 Solomon J. Horn to Charles W. Horn  
June 21, 1866; recorded November 16, 1875  
One-half interest in three lots in Wilmington bounded by  
Walnut and French Streets  
\$11,750  
NCC P10:69
- 1876 Solomon J. Horn to Charles W. Horn  
February 10, 1876; recorded February 29, 1876  
One-half interest in three lots in Wilmington bounded by  
Walnut and French Streets  
\$8000  
NCC Q10:245
- 1896 Paul Gillis, Sheriff, to Edmund D. Scholey, Philadelphia  
March 16, 1896; recorded June 4, 1896  
Three lots, 103-111 Walnut Street  
\$10,500  
NCC C17:554
- 1901 Edmund D. and Anna W. Scholey, Philadelphia, to Henry Blouth  
March 9, 1901; recorded March 27, 1901  
Lot on French Street containing three-story brick building,  
bounded 17'11.5" on French Street and 116'1" in depth  
\$1600  
NCC O18:598
- 1913 Caroline S. Blouth, Widow, to Joseph S. Stoeckle Brewing  
Company.  
November 17, 1913; recorded October 19, 1914  
Two lots in Wilmington, one containing a brick brewery and  
brick stable and the second containing a frame stable  
\$40,000  
NCC G25:252
- 1926 Joseph Stoeckle Brewing Company to To-Gi Realty Company  
December 3, 1926; recorded December 4, 1926  
Two lots in Wilmington, one containing a brick brewery and  
brick stable and the second containing a frame stable  
\$25,000  
NCC R34:262

TABLE 17

CHAIN-OF-TITLE  
LOT 92

- 1748 Griffith and Sarah Minshall to Alexander Davison,  
Shipwright, Wilmington  
September 11, 1748; recorded September 25, 1750  
Lot in Wilmington on the east side of French Street  
31 Pounds 10 shillings  
NCC P1:37
- 1789 Alexander and Ann Davison to Carson Wilson of Wilmington,  
Cordwainer  
November 7, 1789; recorded August 27, 1790  
Lot in Wilmington on the east side of French Street, bounded  
by land belonging to John Way [corner lot] and Benjamin  
Alric [sic]  
30 Pounds  
NCC H2:374
- 1790 Joseph Alrich, Bricklayer, to Jonas Alrich, Clockmaker  
January 28, 1790; recorded November 4, 1802  
One-half interest of a lot on the east side of French  
Street, 99 feet north of Front Street, extending  
through to Walnut Street, subject to ground rents to  
Trinity Church  
No price given  
NCC Y2:191
- 1795 William Stedham, High Sheriff, to Jonas Alrichs  
March 14, 1795; recorded September 20, 1802  
Two lots, the second containing 2000 square feet, located on  
the east side of French Street, having been conveyed to  
Benjamin Alrichs by Alexander Davison, March 3, 1785  
(no deed recorded)
- 1796 Christian and Susannah Kuens to Carson Wilson  
May 24, 1796; recorded September 26, 1796  
Two lots on the east side of French Street, conveyed to  
grantor by John and Hannah Way, April 9, 1796 (not  
recorded)  
50 Pounds  
NCC O2:536
- 1823 Susannah Alrichs Hadden et al., heirs of Jonas Alrichs,  
dec'd, to George Jones  
October 16, 1823; recorded April 28, 1824  
Lot on the east side of French Street, measuring 29'6" on  
French and extending back 124'1;" having been land  
divided between Joseph Alrich and Jonas Alrich, January  
28, 1790  
\$90  
NCC A4:446

- 1823 George Jones to Thomas C. Alrichs  
October 17, 1823; recorded April 28, 1824  
Lot on the east side of French Street  
\$90  
NCC A4:451
- 1824 Thomas C. and Mary Ann Alrichs to David C. Wilson  
October 26, 1824; recorded July 6, 1829  
Lot on east side of French Street  
\$100  
NCC I4:255
- 1846 Will of Carson Wilson  
May 13, 1841; proved October 9, 1846  
Various bequests to daughters and son, then one-third part  
of residual real and personal estate to his son David  
NCC Wills U1:413
- 1889 Leonard G. VanKleeck and Thomas J. Jordan, Trustees, to  
Henry Blouth  
January 22, 1889; recorded August 1, 1889  
Lot of land on the east side of French Street adjacent to  
land already owned by Blouth  
\$7650  
NCC T14:101

of the factory (see Figure 4). This is described in 1884 as a "Repository Hall," which may signify a warehouse or storage area. Within the next twenty years, it was converted to a club house and bowling alley, and the former boarding house on Lot 179 became an office (see Figure 5). Both lots were incorporated into the Stoeckle brewery after 1901 and by 1927 into a parking garage.

#### 16. Lot 92

Lot 92 was contained in land owned in the eighteenth century by Alexander Davison, a shipwright (see Table 17). The early deeds are difficult to interpret, and there are many gaps in the record. However, the original lot appears to have been split into two by Jonas and Benjamin Alrich but reassembled as a single property in the early nineteenth century by Carson Wilson and his son David. Neither Carson nor David Wilson appears to have occupied the property. Structures are indicated in the vicinity on the Sidney (1850) map (see Figure 3), but no information on their use has been obtained.

The 1884 Sanborn map (see Figure 4) shows two low-rise structures, one of which was used as a store, crowded between the blacksmith's shop on the south and the Horn carriage works on the north. A police station was located on the property in 1901 (see Figure 5). At about this time, the property was assimilated into the large portfolio that Henry Blouth was in the process of accumulating. By 1927 (see Figure 6), a one-story structure with a cement floor covered the lot, and by 1951, the two- to three-story building contained a garage on the ground level and a nightclub on the upper floors (see Figure 7).

#### 17. Corner of Front and French Streets

This area, comprising modern Lots 100 and 101, appears to have been partitioned by 1775, although a series of unrecorded deeds have resulted in significant gaps in the record. Surviving data, however, indicate that if the property was developed, it was held as rental property. Samuel Bush obtained title in 1819, and in 1831, shortly before he died, he purchased the outstanding ground rents from Trinity Church. He clearly lived elsewhere and left the property at the northeastern corner of Front and French Streets to his daughter Elizabeth, presumably as income or a dowry (Table 18).

Between 1866, when Elizabeth Bush McLearn died, and 1876, the property passed among several of her heirs. In 1882, Henry Blouth acquired the parcel, and during the next two years, built the Grand Union Hotel at the corner. The Joseph Stoeckle Brewing Company bought the hotel from Blouth's widow in 1913 and continued to run it for the next 10 years. By the early twentieth century, the complex included three frame houses, a four-story

brick hotel, which comprised a restaurant and a saloon, and a two-story brick livery stable (see Table 18 and Figure 5).

TABLE 18

CHAIN-OF-TITLE  
SOUTHWEST CORNER OF FRONT AND FRENCH STREETS

- 1775 John Way Jr., Mill Creek Hundred, to John Way, Pennsbury Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania  
February 13, 1775; recorded June 2, 1775  
Three lots in Wilmington including one bounded by the north side of Front and east side of French Streets  
28 Pounds  
NCC B2:355
- 1819 John Moody, High Sheriff, to Samuel Bush, Wilmington  
March 6, 1819; recorded June 17, 1819  
Lot at the corner of Front and French Streets, formerly conveyed by John and Hannah Way to Christian Kuenes, April 9, 1796 (unrecorded)  
\$300  
NCC V3:291
- 1831 John Elliott et al., Churchwardens and Vestrymen of Trinity Church, to Samuel Bush  
July 29, 1831; recorded September 19, 1931  
Sale of ground rents to the lot at the corner of Front and French Streets  
\$44.45  
NCC N4:263
- 1831 Will of Samuel Bush  
November 4, 1829; proved August 12, 1831  
Among many other bequests, the house and lot at the northeasterly corner of French and Front Streets left to his daughter Elizabeth Bush  
NCC Wills S1:420
- 1866 Annie B. McLear et al., heirs of Elizabeth Bush McLear, to William S. Hilles  
May 5, 1866; recorded May 14, 1866  
Lot at the northeast corner of French and Front Streets, being land left to Elizabeth Bush McLear by Samuel Bush  
\$1 plus other considerations  
NCC F8:211
- 1871 William S. and Sarah L. Hilles to Annie B. McLear et al.  
December 27, 1871; recorded February 3, 1872  
Lot at the northeast corner of French and Front Streets, being land left to Elizabeth Bush McLear by Samuel Bush  
\$4000  
NCC N9:368

- 1876 Samuel B. McLearn et al. to Cecila Rider  
October 28, 1876; recorded December 6, 1876  
Lot with a brick dwelling house and a small smith's shop at  
the northeast corner of French and Front Streets  
\$4155  
NCC U10:36
- 1882 Cecila Rider to Henry Blouth  
February 10, 1882; recorded February 10, 1882  
Lot of land with dwellings at the corner of French and Front  
Streets  
\$6000  
NCC D12:448
- 1913 Caroline S. Blouth, widow, to Joseph Stoeckle Brewing  
Company  
November 29, 1913; recorded December 23, 1913  
Lot of land with four story brick building, known as Grand  
Union Hotel, brick stable, and three frame houses  
\$60,000  
NCC U24:248
- 1929 Joseph Stoeckle Brewing Company to Grand Union Hotel Company  
January 24, 1929; recorded January 25, 1929  
Lot with four-story brick building, known as Grand Union  
Hotel, brick stable, and two frame houses  
\$42,500  
NCC D36:255
- 1943 Grand Union Hotel Company to Joseph and Evalyn Lipsky  
December 3, 1943; recorded December 3, 1943  
Lot known as Hotel Grande, formerly Grande Union Hotel,  
located at 201 East Front Street, also known as 106  
French Street  
\$10  
NCC Y43;580
- 1950 Joseph and Evelyn Lipsky to Hotel Grande, Inc.  
April 11, 1950; recorded April 13, 1950  
Lot known as Hotel Grande, formerly Grande Union Hotel,  
located at 201 East Front Street, also known as 106  
French Street  
\$10  
NCC C50:1
- 1954 Hotel Grande, Inc. to William Weiner and Abraham Kristol  
September 18, 1954; recorded October 8, 1954  
Lot known as Hotel Grande, formerly Grande Union Hotel,  
located at 201 East Front Street, also known as 106  
French Street  
\$10  
NCC C55:527

- 1963 William Weiner et al. to Thomas Hatzis  
September 10, 1963; recorded September 10, 1963  
Lot known as Hotel Grande, formerly Grande Union Hotel,  
located at 201 East Front Street, also known as 106  
French Street  
\$10  
NCC T71:367
- 1963 Thomas Hatzis to T. H. Realty, Inc.  
November 6, 1963; recorded November 7, 1963  
Lot known as Hotel Grande, formerly Grande Union Hotel,  
located at 201 East Front Street, also known as 106  
French Street  
\$10  
NCC B72:518
- 1976 T. H. Realty, Inc. to Thomas G. Hatzis  
June 25, 1976; recorded June 30, 1976  
Lot known as Hotel Grande, formerly Grande Union Hotel,  
located at 201 East Front Street, also known as 106  
French Street  
\$10  
NCC S93:144
- 1978 Thomas G. Hatzis to the State of Delaware  
April 24, 1978; recorded April 24, 1978  
Lot known as Hotel Grande, formerly Grande Union Hotel,  
located at 201 East Front Street, also known as 106  
French Street  
\$177,500  
NCC Y100:268

### III. RESEARCH DESIGN

#### A. INTRODUCTION

Historical research was initiated along with archaeological investigations to provide a context for interpreting cultural resources identified within Block 1192. This research consisted of a review of the urban development of the block and a reconstruction of the occupational histories of the lots. The purpose of this research was to determine the frequency of occupational changes within the study lots and the character of these occupancies. No historical research was done on the southern portion of the block since this was outside of the study area.

Archaeological investigations previously conducted on this block (e.g., Cunningham et al. 1984; Herman 1984) identified well-preserved features, such as barrel- and brick-lined privies, in the rear of lots. Therefore, Phase III archaeological fieldwork was oriented to locating and examining all intact archaeological features and yard deposits in these areas. Additionally, previously looted features were identified to determine if intact portions of these features still remained. Since the extent of the proposed impact of the Christina Gateway Park was not to exceed 5 feet below the surface, archaeological fieldwork was restricted to this depth. It was recommended that the preferred form of mitigation was the preservation in place of intact portions of identified resources.

Given the scope of this project in conjunction with previous research in the area, it was decided that archaeological fieldwork would focus on: (1) the removal of surface soil and rubble deposits to expose buried foundations, features, and yard deposits; (2) mapping of these features in relation to their position within the lots; and (3) sampling of the contents of these features and deposits to a depth of 5 feet below surface to determine their integrity, date, and if possible, association.

An important part of this research was evaluating the potential of lots to contribute to current research issues, which depended on the ability to link archaeological deposits to specific historical associations. Therefore, lots that were identified with this potential were given a high priority for detailed archaeological and analytical analyses.

#### B. PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

A number of archaeological studies have previously been conducted in close proximity to Block 1192. A preliminary archaeological resource assessment was undertaken by the Delaware Department of

Transportation (DelDOT) in 1981 in response to the widening of Wilmington Boulevard which bisects Block 1192 (see Cunningham et al. 1984). This study incorporated five city blocks along the eastern segment of Wilmington Boulevard and was designed to evaluate the extent, significance, function, chronology, and contextual integrity of archaeological remains identified within the Wilmington Boulevard Historic District. Archaeological and historical research resulted in the identification of three areas recommended for preservation based on their cultural integrity. These areas, including Block 1191 (Lot 10), Block 1184 (Lot 58), and Block 1192 (Lots 31 and 32), were all located outside of the proposed roadway. Many features were identified, including looted privies/wells. Although the recovered cultural deposits from these areas ranged from the eighteenth through the early twentieth century, most dated to the late nineteenth century and were associated with a variety of occupations (e.g., domestic, commercial, industrial).

The Wilmington Boulevard Project included the study of 13 blocks north of Front Street. Although this project began approximately 10 years ago, it remains one of the largest archaeological studies to be conducted within the city. This area had previously been determined eligible to the National Register. Phase I and II excavations indicated that intact cultural resources existed within the project area. Although the eastern portion of the project was redesigned around significant cultural resources, it was necessary to conduct data recovery excavations in the western portion of the project area. This study was referred to as the Wilmington Boulevard Mitigation Program.

The Wilmington Boulevard Mitigation Program (Klein and Garrow 1984) resulted in archaeological testing and data recovery on 7 blocks in close proximity to Block 1192. In general, research conducted in association with this project provided information on land use and socioeconomic behavior of groups over time. Many features (e.g., barrel-lined privies) and occupational levels were identified during excavations and a variety of artifactual analyses were conducted, including artifact pattern studies, artifact functional group analyses, minimal vessels counts, economic scaling analyses, and floral and faunal analyses. According to the results of this study, the process of industrialization within the city did not have an appreciable effect on the consumption of ceramic and food products prior to 1860.

Beidleman et al. (1986) conducted an archaeological data recovery of Block 1191, directly west of Block 1192 on the opposite side of French Street. The impetus for this study was the threatened destruction of National Register-eligible archaeological resources (see Cunningham et al. 1984) due to the proposed construction of a railroad station parking facility. This investigation focused on the backyard areas of three lots, and

resulted in the identification of 11 features beneath substantial fill deposits. The features included 9 late eighteenth to early nineteenth-century barrel privies and 2 late nineteenth to early twentieth-century brick-lined privies, all of which were excavated. The original intention of this study was to examine the relationship of the archaeological deposits to socioeconomic status. Beidelman et al. (1986:333) stated that this goal could not be achieved, however, since the material remains were associated with tenant occupations of which little documentary evidence exists. Nonetheless, according to the authors, potentially important information was collected from these excavations, including evidence on diet and food consumption, diseases, and slave and free black populations--specifically, the role of subsistence hunting and fishing among some of the households in this portion of the city, archaeological evidence of parasites, and the unusual recovery of Colono-ware ceramics.

Another study, located two blocks to the north of Block 1192, was the Christina Gateway Project (LBA 1985). This project explored the character and distribution of households in this portion of Wilmington between 1790 and 1860. Many privy/well features, dating from 1790 to 1890, were excavated during Phase III archaeological investigations. Detailed historical research provided important information on the nature and composition of households within this block (Block 1101). One of the most important results of the study suggested that consumer behavior, during the period 1800 to 1870, could not be tied directly to specific economic groups, but instead was a reflection of household composition and life cycle, and the nature of the urban market.

LBA (1988) recently completed another Phase III archaeological and historical investigation one block to the north of Block 1192, on the opposite side of Second Street (Block 1184). Although deposits probably associated with the nineteenth-century pottery of William Hare were identified, due to their disturbance, they were not intensively investigated. Instead, the data recovery involved the excavation of well-preserved eighteenth-century deposits associated with the parsonage of Old Swedes Church. These deposits were uncovered within the sealed cellar walls representing the first parsonage of the church. Research questions focused on the consumer behavior, especially foodways, of the clergy. It appeared that the parsons' households exhibited a measure of self-sufficiency as evidenced by on-site butchering and the possible procurement of wild game.

As part of the archaeological resource assessment for the widening of Wilmington Boulevard (Cunningham et al. 1984), an extensive trench was excavated (121 feet) in Lots 31 and 32 in the eastern half of Block 1192. Eight features were identified within the trench, including two barrel privies, one trash pit and five foundations. These foundations were interpreted to be

portions of industrial buildings situated within Lots 19 and 31 indicated on the 1884 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. Several feet of intact cultural deposits, including nineteenth-century pearlware ceramics, were identified above sterile subsoil. Based on the above research, it was recommended that Lot 32 be preserved.

According to local informants three looted privies, dating from the nineteenth to the twentieth century, were reported outside of the proposed Wilmington Boulevard in the rear of Lots 16, 17, and 23. These features were noted as being preserved in place at least 5 feet below ground surface. Other surveyed areas within Block 1192 were considered destroyed.

Bernard Herman (1984) conducted a historical, architectural, and archaeological investigation of the circa 1800 house of merchant Thomas Mendenhall, located in the southern portion of Block 1192. This is situated outside of the study area since it was not purchased with federal right-of-way funds. The archaeological component of this project involved the excavation of a backfilled privy. Herman was able to successfully associate the social, economic, and political decline of Mendenhall through an analysis of his ceramic assemblage.

#### C. WILMINGTON ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLAN

Wilmington has developed an archaeological resource management plan (Goodwin et al. 1986) based on the Department of the Interior's resource protection planning process (RP3). This planning document outlines research themes (study units) relevant to the history of the city. It provides a framework for interpreting the significance of sites identified in Wilmington. Although the primary focus of the management plan is the historical period 1630-1985, prehistoric resources are also included. The following section briefly considers those cultural resources and features expected to be identified within Block 1192. A more detailed discussion of the relationship of these resources to the Wilmington Archaeological Resources Management Plan is presented in Chapter VII.

The Wilmington Archaeological Resources Management Plan (Goodwin et al. 1986) focuses on six chronological periods, including the Prehistoric Period, Settlement Phase (1630-1730), Merchant Milling Phase (1730-1830), Industrial Phase (1830-1880), Urban Growth Phase (1880-1930), and the Metropolitan Dispersion Phase (1930-1980). All archaeological resources identified in Wilmington should be interpreted in the context of these periods. Three conceptual themes have been advanced by the State of Delaware to guide research within the historic period. These include issues of settlement, landscape, and the peopling of Delaware.

There exists a relatively high archaeological potential for identifying intact cultural features and deposits within Block 1192. It appears that based on the work of Cunningham et al. (1984), Herman (1984), and others, there is a likelihood for uncovering sealed features dating from the eighteenth through the early twentieth century (i.e., Merchant Milling Phase, Industrial Phase, and Urban Growth Phase). This is especially the case for barrel- and brick-lined privies/wells which are frequently identified in urban contexts. A lesser opportunity exists for uncovering intact midden deposits. Thus, material from the project area has the potential of contributing data to several components of the city plan. These include variables such as foodways, demographics (e.g., socioeconomy, ethnicity) and industries (i.e., carriage production).

According to the historical background presented in Chapter II, Block 1192 was characterized by both residential and commercial development. Therefore, the potential remains for identifying resources associated with these contexts. In particular, mid- to late nineteenth-century carriage factories occupied a substantial portion of this block. It is expected then, that structural remains and cultural resources associated with their production may be encountered. Moreover, it is likely that the construction of these factories significantly affected the integrity of earlier archaeological features and deposits. In addition, resources associated with the nineteenth-century Grand Union Hotel, located in the western corner of Block 1192, may be identified. Although no prehistoric sites have been identified within Wilmington, isolated artifacts from this period have been recovered in disturbed contexts.

#### IV. ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

##### A. INTRODUCTION

Archaeological fieldwork was implemented on September 23, 1987, and concluded on October 14, 1987, when all excavations were backfilled. Excavations were initiated to the north of Wilmington Boulevard primarily in association with Lots 11, 12, 22 and 23. Field investigations to the south of Wilmington Boulevard examined areas within Lots 13, 14, 16, and 31 (Figures 9 and 10; see Cunningham et al. 1984:70). Archaeological testing involved the excavation of nine backhoe areas, five test units, and three test trenches. Of the fourteen features identified during Phase III research, two were intact privy/wells.

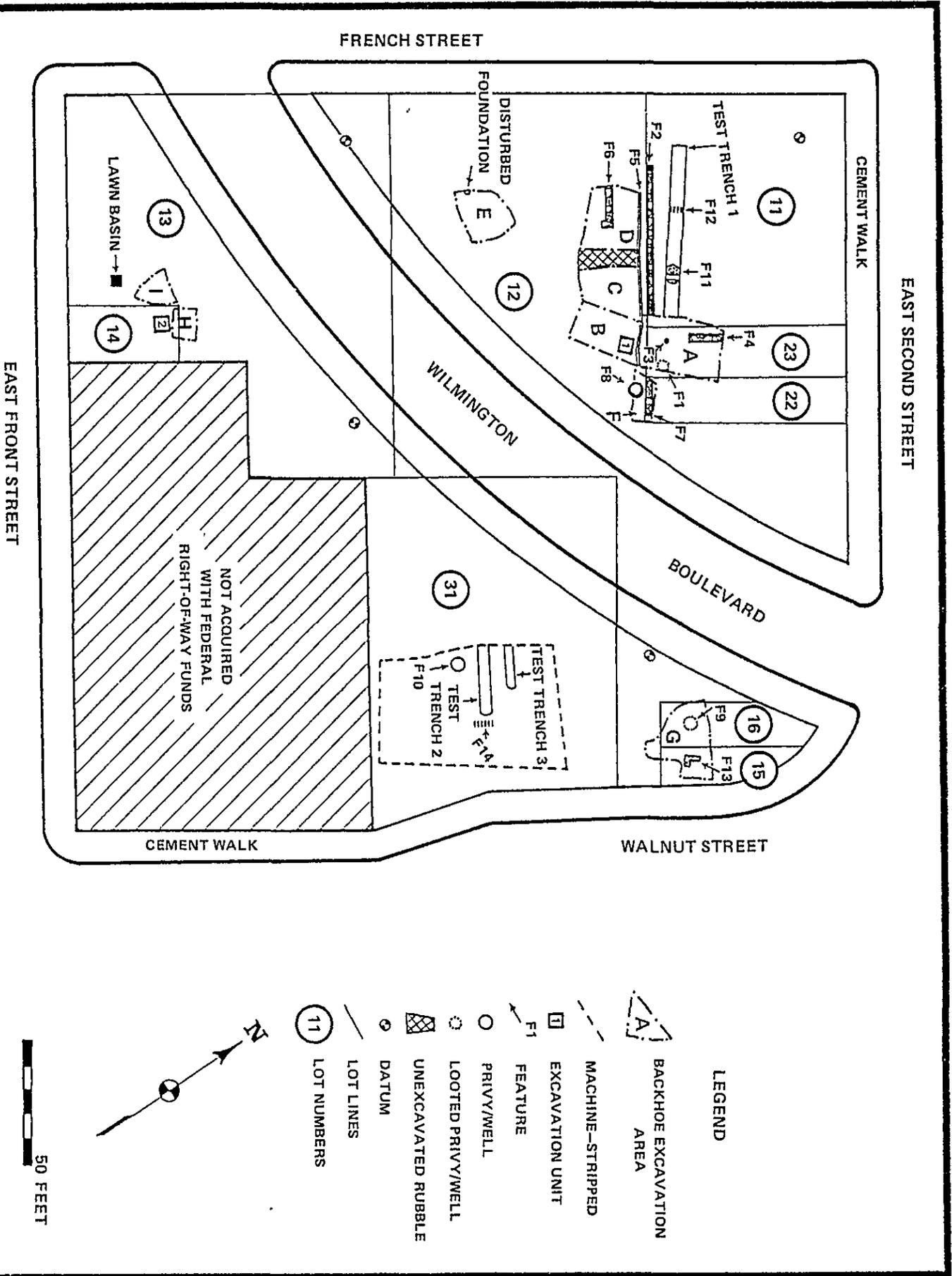
Prior to archaeological excavations, the limits of the previously surveyed area in the southern portion of the block were established. This area was the former location of the Thomas Mendenhall House (Herman 1984) and was outside of the study area since it was not purchased with federal right-of-way funds. Intact features (i.e., privies/wells) presently remain in this section of Block 1192, preserved in place.

Areas staked prior to Phase III excavations included features previously identified by DelDOT (i.e., looted privies) in the rear of Lots 23 and 16, as well as an excavated test trench (Test Trench 1) located to the south of Wilmington Boulevard (Lot 31; Cunningham et al. 1984). A topographic plan map of underground utilities within Block 1192 was obtained from the city at this time to help guide the placement of excavations.

According to DelDOT (Cunningham et al. 1984:68, 77), Block 1192 was approximately 90 percent disturbed by building demolition and/or recent building phases. Therefore, field techniques involved the backhoe excavation of rubble and fill deposits in order to identify any intact privies/wells, foundation walls, and yard deposits. These trenches/excavations were concentrated in the rear of lots since these areas were most likely to contain sealed features. Previously identified looted privies/wells (e.g., Feature 1-Lot 23) were also tested to determine if they still contained any intact deposits.

The southern portion of the block was stripped with a front-end loader to expose DelDOT's Trench 1, as well as any other previously unidentified features. A previously recorded looted privy, situated in Lot 16 in the extreme northeastern portion of the block, was also investigated during Phase III fieldwork (see Cunningham et al. 1984).

FIGURE 9: Phase III Testing, Block 1192

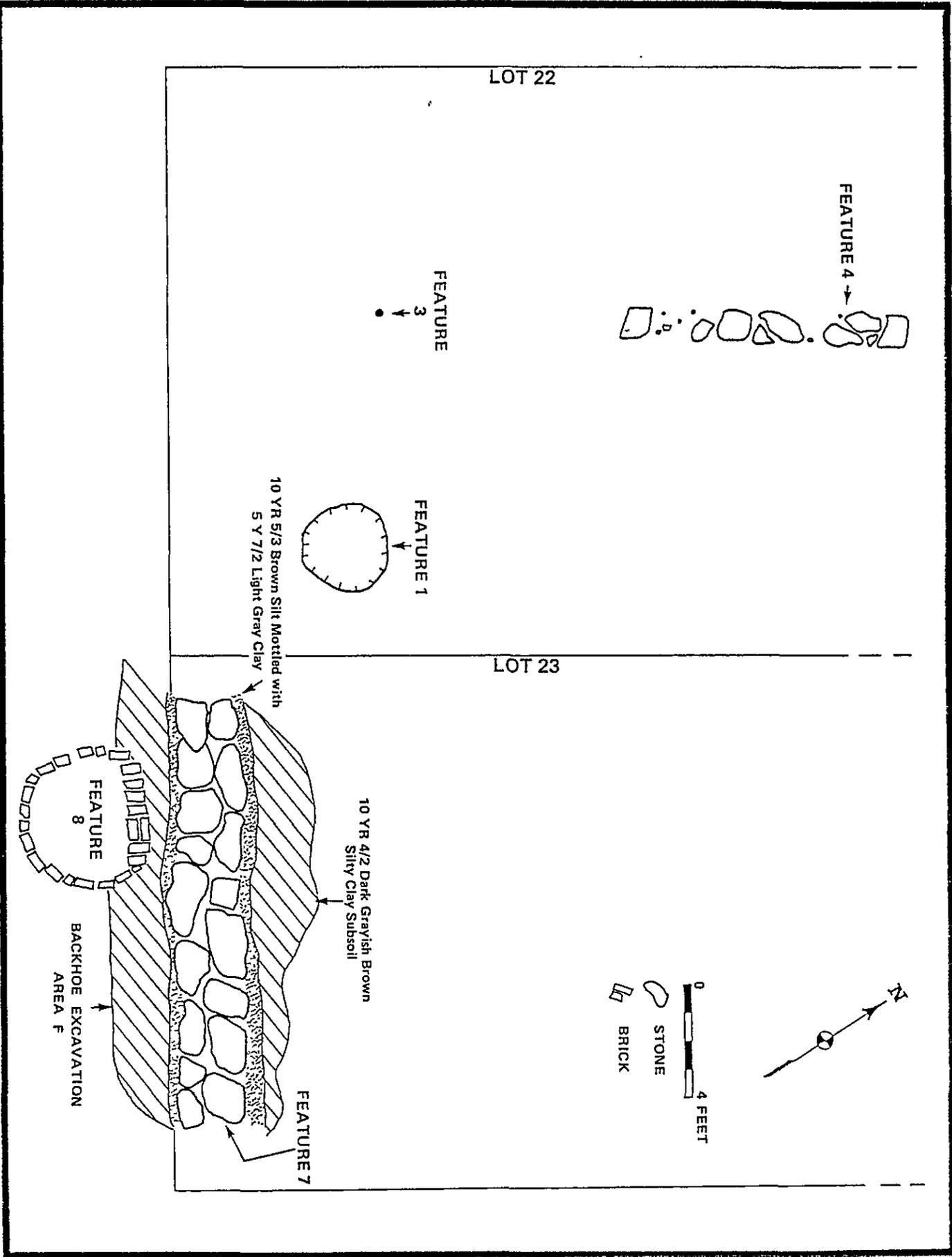


LEGEND

- BACKHOE EXCAVATION AREA
- MACHINE-STRIPPED AREA
- EXCAVATION UNIT
- FEATURE
- PRIVY/WELL
- LOOTED PRIVY/WELL
- UNEXCAVATED RUBBLE
- DATUM
- LOT LINES
- LOT NUMBERS

50 FEET

FIGURE 10: Phase III Testing, Lots 22 and 23, Block 1192



Intact soil deposits were shovel skimmed following their exposure with the backhoe. Generally, excavation units were placed in these areas and in association with privy/well features in order to sample their contents. Standard unit size was 5 feet X 5 feet although features were excavated according to their individual dimensions. Units were excavated by natural strata where possible, as arbitrary 0.3-foot levels were removed consecutively throughout the unit. These excavated soils, which were recorded according to textural classes and Munsell color designations for comparative purposes, were sifted through 1/4" hardware mesh. When rubble or fill deposits were positively identified within a test unit, they were removed in one or two episodes and only partially sifted. If these deposits were exposed with the backhoe, then only a representative sample of artifacts was recovered. These artifacts were collected according to designated "backhoe areas" within lots, which provided horizontal context across the site. Test trenches were excavated in order to expose soil profiles that would shed light on the depositional history of the block.

During the course of excavations, several field forms were completed in order to adequately document events in the field: unit/level forms, feature forms, and excavation summary forms. Unit/level forms were used for unit and feature excavations whereas feature forms were used primarily for summation.

Datum hubs were placed to one side of test units as elevations were consistently taken from this hub. All hubs and selected unit/trench corners were mapped with the transit and stadia rod from one of several site datums. Additionally, all excavations were recorded with black-and-white print film and color slide film.

A relatively large number of flotation samples were collected from intact features/soil deposits. These samples were retrieved to control recovery rates and gather microfloral/microfaunal materials that might illuminate the dietary patterns of the former occupants of Block 1192.

#### B. LOTS 11, 12, AND 23

DelDOT has recorded the location of several previously looted privies/wells, one of which is situated in the rear of Lot 23 (Cunningham et al. 1984:70, 116). Therefore, initial archaeological investigations involved the relocation of this feature in order to link Phase III research to previous fieldwork conducted within Block 1192. Although Cunningham et al. (1984) stated that this feature was buried "a minimum of 5 feet to 6 feet below ground surface," this looted privy/well was exposed with the backhoe about 2 feet below grade. Feature 1 was identified initially as a circular stain of blackened soil

beneath demolition rubble, gravels, and clay fill. This feature was located about 65 feet south of Second Street. Numerous artifactual materials (ceramics, glass, metal) were recovered directly above this feature which presumably represents looters' backfill.

Located within Area A, Feature 1 measured 3.3 feet north-south by 2.8 feet east-west. It was bisected to positively verify its disturbance and lack of archaeological integrity. Feature 1 was excavated for approximately 2.5 feet and various modern artifacts (plastic, styrofoam) were collected within a clay matrix (Plate 1). This feature may at one time have been a barrel privy, as wooden slats were identified lining the pit. Table 19 lists all features identified during Phase III fieldwork within Block 1192.

Area A, 25 feet X 20 feet, was entirely located within Lot 23. Following the identification of Feature 1, the backhoe was used to remove overburden to the north of the feature. At that time, a mortared, dressed-stone wall, 10 feet in length (1.4 feet wide), was exposed along the west wall of Area A. This feature, (Feature 4), was oriented about 35 degrees east of north, roughly perpendicular to Second Street. Feature 4 was at least 3 feet high; however, because it extended into the floor of Area A, its full height could not be determined.

Feature 3, an intact wood post (0.1 foot in diameter), was also identified in Area A, directly west of and about 1 foot below Feature 1. It was exposed within Horizon B, an intact historic surface (10 YR 5/3 brown clay), approximately 4 feet below current ground surface and 2 feet below Feature 1. This post appeared to have been driven since no soil stain was identified in profile. No artifacts were recovered in association with this feature.

Horizon B encompassed a large portion of the south one-half of Area A, and terminated at the northern boundary of Area B. This horizon (approximately 0.8 foot in depth) was exposed through shovel skimming, and was identified directly above a sterile subsoil of yellowish brown silty clay. No cultural materials were identified or collected from this horizon, which underlay Horizon A.

Feature 2 was identified toward the southern perimeter of Area A, located in the alley between Lots 11 and 12, and Lot 23 to the north (see Figure 9; Plate 2). This salt-glaze stoneware sewer pipe, exposed through backhoe trenching, extended east to west across the block for a distance of nearly 50 feet. Oyster shells had been placed in various areas along the pipe trench, apparently as fill. This feature was located above Horizon B, within what appears to be a mid-nineteenth-century fill episode (Horizon A). The top of this pipe had been repaired, as evidenced by the identification of a concrete and brick patch.

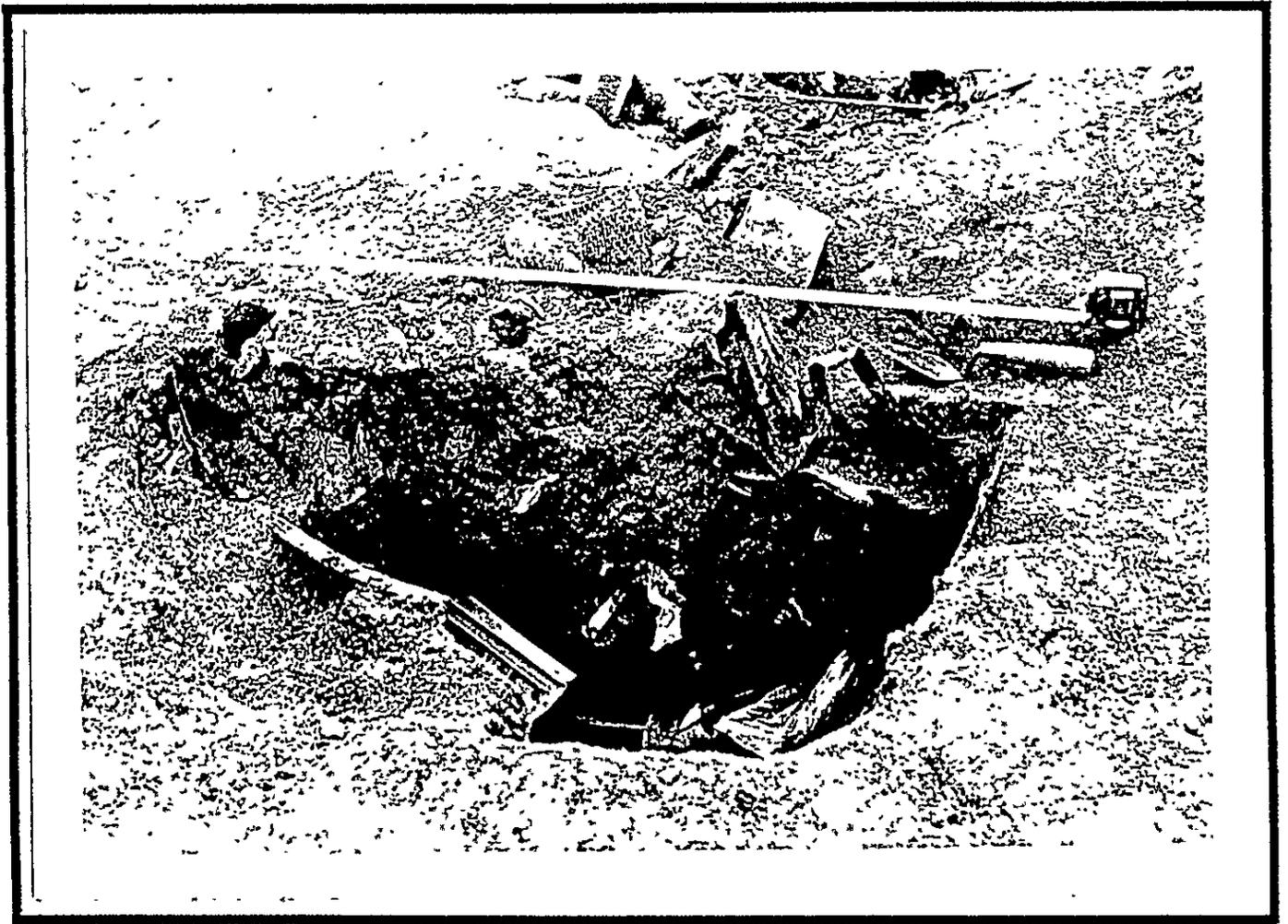


PLATE 1: Plan View, Feature 1, Lot 23

TABLE 19  
LIST OF FEATURES

FEATURE NO.	LOT	UNIT	DESCRIPTION AND REMARKS
1	23	Area A	Looted privy/well
2	--	Alley	Sewer pipe
3	23	Area A	Intact post
4	23	Area A	Stone foundation wall
5	11	---	Stone foundation wall
6	12	Area D	Stone foundation wall
7	22	Area F	Stone foundation wall
8	22	TU 3	Privy/well
9	16	TU 5	Looted privy/well
10	31	TU 4	Privy/well
11	11	Tr 1	Coal ash deposit
12	11	Tr 1	Brick concentration
13	15	Area G	Stone and concrete foundation
14	31	---	Brick pavement



PLATE 2: Overview, Backhoe Areas A, B, and C, Lots 12 and 23, Looking North

The excavation of Test Trench 1 to further expose Feature 2, resulted in the uncovering of an extensive dressed-stone foundation (Feature 5), directly beneath the surface, in the rear of Lot 11. Feature 5 extended east to west, across the block, for at least a distance of 50 feet, and eventually attained a height of approximately 5 feet. Its southeast corner was identified to the west of Lot 23 (Plate 3). Feature 5 may represent the southern foundation alignment of the circa 1880s Novelty Carriage Works structure (see Figure 9; see Plate 2). Two areas within this foundation wall may have been former window/door embrasures, judging from the bricks and cinder blocks which presently seal these areas. Moreover, a possible chimney base, constructed of brick, was exposed to the west of this feature. A dense deposit of slag was identified at this location and may in fact represent the results of smelting activities associated with carriage production. Several y-joints were identified extending from Feature 2 (sewer pipe) under this foundation, linking this structure to the local sanitation system.

Test Trench 1 (55 feet in length, 4 feet in width) was excavated along the interior of Feature 5 to determine if any intact features/surfaces existed in this portion of the site. Approximately 4 feet of yellowish brown sandy fill (10YR 5/6) were identified on the interior of this structure (Figure 11). This building was probably sealed during the early to mid-twentieth century as indicated by the recovery of machine-made liquor bottles. Two features were identified in this trench, including a coal ash deposit (Feature 11) and a brick concentration (Feature 12). Moreover, a concrete footing (1 foot east-west and 0.5 foot in height) was uncovered near the base of the trench (about 4.5 feet below surface) intruding into the north and south profiles. A portion of a cinder block wall (north profile) was also observed in this area.

Feature 11 (3.7 feet north-south X 5.7 feet east-west) was identified at a depth of about 5.4 feet below surface within a matrix of yellowish brown subsoil (10YR 5/6; Figure 12). It appears that this feature may have continued beneath the concrete footing to the east although this could not be determined. Feature 11 is a deposit of coal ash, most likely from a furnace used to heat the building associated with Feature 5. As noted above, this structure may have served as a carriage factory in the nineteenth century. A shovel test pit was excavated to over 6 feet below surface, in the center of this feature, to sample any associated artifacts as well as determine its depth. Only a few artifacts were collected, including window glass, shell, slag, coal, and coke. Similar coal deposits were noted during the stripping of Block 1192 to the south of Wilmington Boulevard.

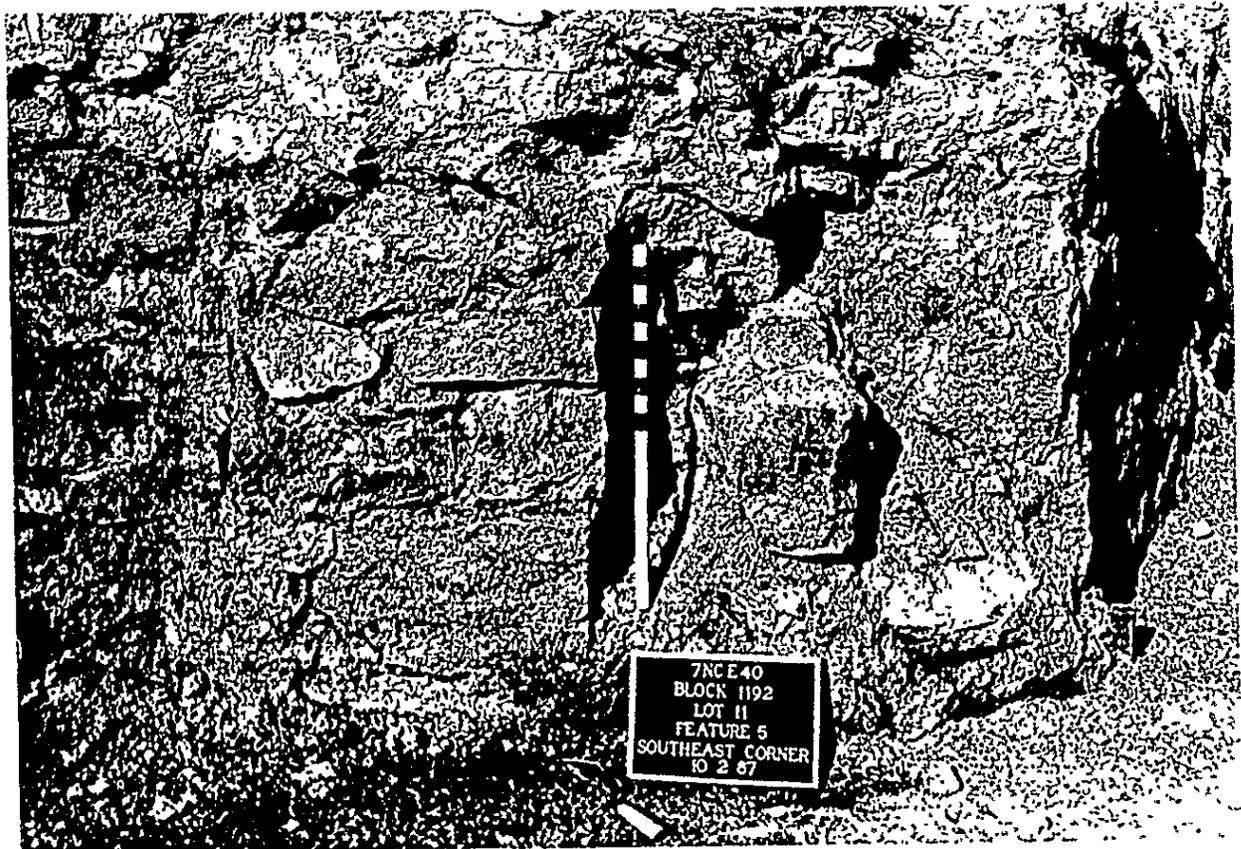
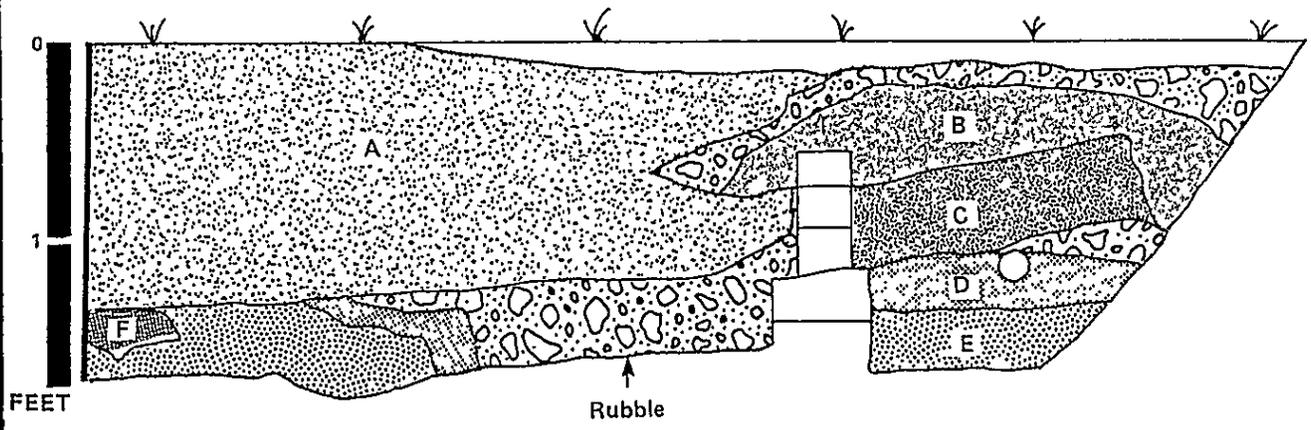


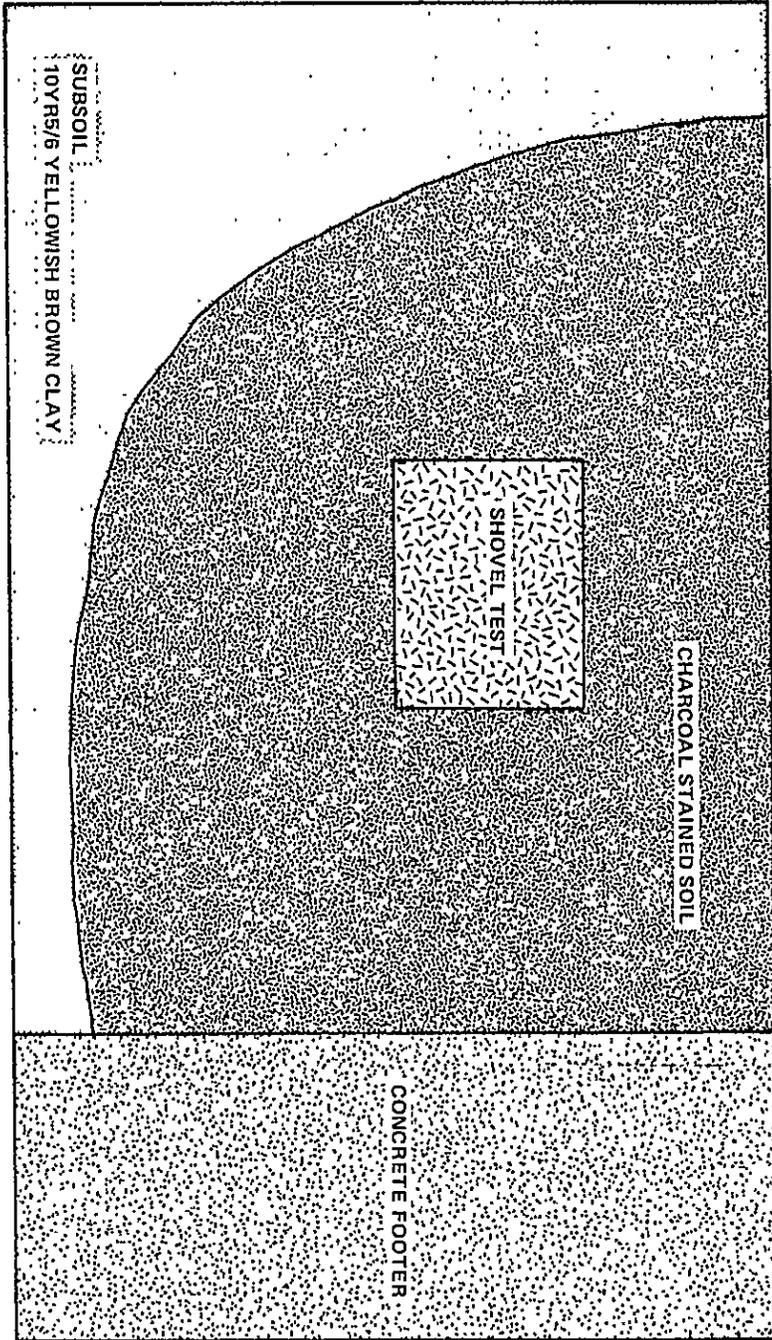
PLATE 3: Feature 5, Southeast Corner, Lot 11



- Metal Pipe
- ▭ Cinder Blocks
- ▭ cc Footer

- STRATUM A 10YR 5/6 Yellowish Brown Sandy Fill
- STRATUM B 10YR 4/2 Dark Grayish Brown
- STRATUM C 10YR 3/3 Dark Brown Sand
- STRATUM D 10YR 3/3 Dark Brown Clay
- STRATUM E 10YR 5/8 Yellowish Brown Clay
- STRATUM F Charcoal Stained Silt

FIGURE 11: Test Trench 1, North Profile, Lot 11

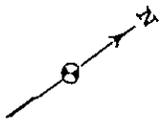


SUBSOIL  
10YR5/6 YELLOWISH BROWN CLAY

SHOVEL TEST

CHARCOAL STAINED SOIL

CONCRETE FOOTER



0 0.5 1 FOOT

FIGURE 12: Feature 11, Plan View, Test Trench 1, Lot 11

Feature 12 was located about 20 feet west of Feature 11 at about 4.6 feet below surface (Figure 13). This feature is a brick concentration (2.6 feet north-south X 1.2 feet east-west), with small amounts of concrete. It appeared to extend into the south wall of Test Trench 1. Feature 12 was identified at the interface of the fill episode (observed in the north profile of this trench; see Figure 11) and the yellowish brown subsoil. The function of this feature could not be determined at this level of investigation although it may have served as a cellar floor or drain. No artifacts were recovered in association with this feature which extended to a depth of 5.3 feet below surface.

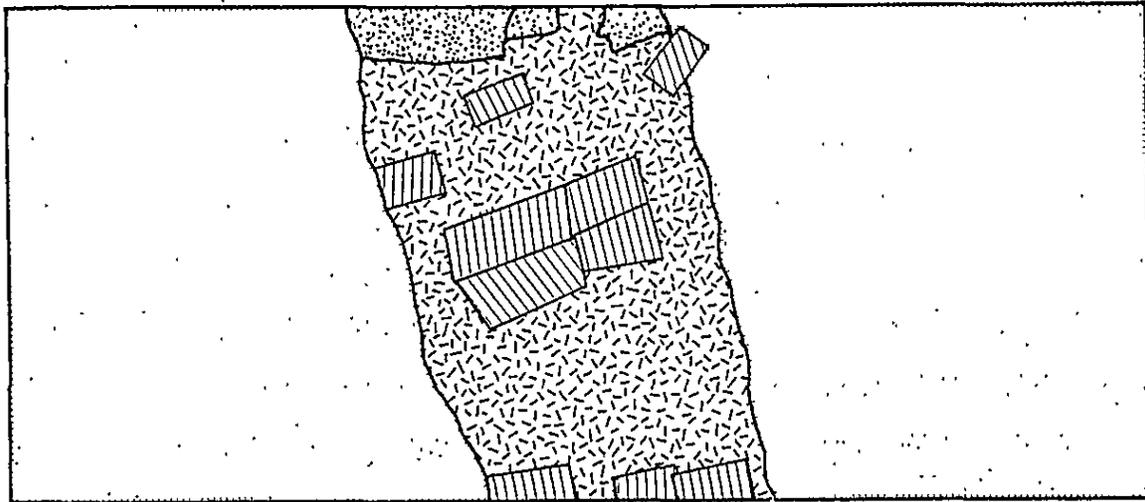
Additional areas (i.e., blocks) were opened with the backhoe in order to expose other potentially undisturbed historic deposits. These areas, all of which were located in Lot 12 (Areas B-E), were excavated to about 4 feet below the current ground surface (see Figure 9). In general, these areas were probed to at least 5 feet below current ground surface to make certain that no features or historic deposits were located in these sections of the block. Hubs were placed in the corner of these areas and sited with a transit in order to establish their position within the site. A sample of cultural materials were collected from these excavated "blocks."

Area B, 20 feet X 12 feet, was excavated to the south of Area A in order to further delineate Horizon B (see Figure 9). Although Horizon B was not identified in this area, Horizon C was exposed adjacent to and to the south of Feature 3. This horizon (dark gray silt, 5YR 4/1), which was uncovered through shovel skimming, was much more organic than Horizon B. Initially, it was difficult to determine the origin of this organic deposit, although it soon became apparent that it was related to the rupture of the sewer pipe to the immediate north. Horizon C was investigated with the excavation of Unit 1 and will be discussed shortly.

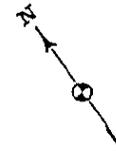
Horizon A was initially identified in the western portion of Area B, extending into Area C to the west (Lot 12). A trench was excavated alongside the west wall of Area C to provide a soil profile for interpreting the stratigraphy in this portion of the block. This soil profile clearly exposed the nearly 2 feet of demolition debris deposited in this area (Figure 14).

Horizon A, which overlay Horizon C, was also identified in Areas C and D (20 feet X 15 feet and 18 feet X 20 feet, respectively; see Figure 9). Horizon A was originally uncovered through backhoe trenching at a depth of approximately 2.5 feet below surface beneath a dense layer(s) of demolition debris/clay fill. This deposit consisted of mixed fill soils containing kiln furniture (e.g., saggars, wedges), redware and stoneware wasters, glazed brick probably used in the construction of a kiln, wood,

TEST TRENCH 1



-  BRICK
-  CONCRETE
-  FRAGMENTED BRICK
-  10 YR 5/6 YELLOWISH BROWN CLAY SUBSOIL



0 0.5 1 FOOT

FIGURE 13: Feature 12, Plan View, Test Trench 1, Lot 11

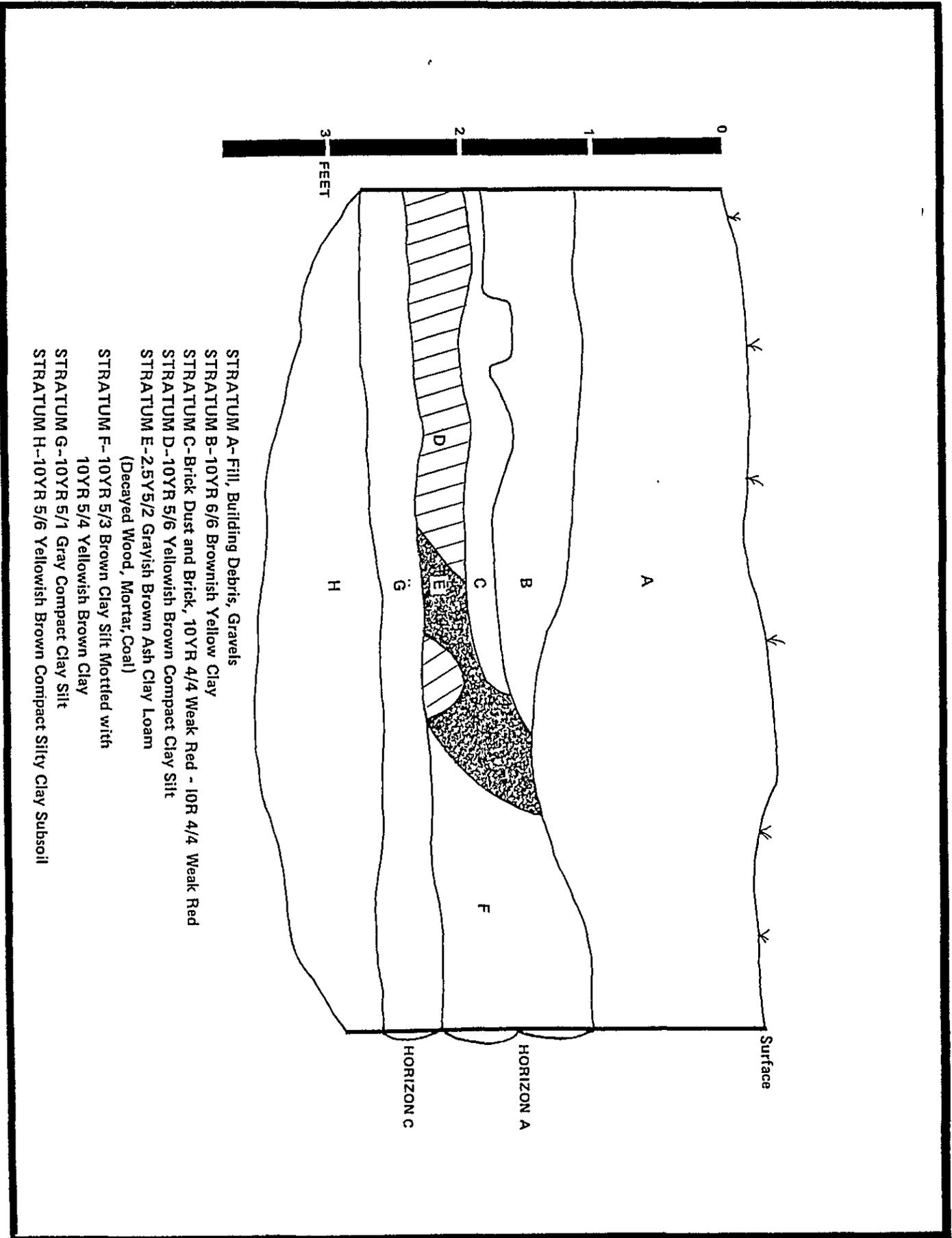


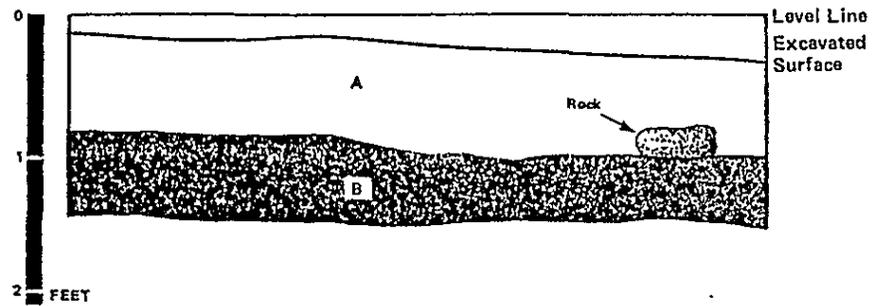
FIGURE 14: Backhoe Area C, West Profile, Lot 12

and mortar, within a compact, coal-flecked, mixed yellowish brown to brown silty clay loam. Kiln furniture refers to clay pieces that were used to separate or stack vessels as they were being fired. Horizon A has tentatively been determined to be a mid-nineteenth-century fill deposit. Some of the ceramics recovered from this horizon may be associated with the William Hare Pottery Works located at Block 1184 to the north. Louis Berger & Associates (1986) has recovered similar artifacts from its investigations in this area. Moreover, a similar type of deposit was exposed during testing by DelDOT at Block 1191 to the west (Beidleman et al. 1986). Although Horizon A was found to be concentrated in Area C, it apparently extends further to the west.

Unit 1 was excavated to a maximum depth of 2.5 feet below the surface of Horizon C, or about 6 feet below ground surface (see Plate 2). Four levels of compact grey silt were removed from this unit which contained a large number of artifacts in Level 1 (architectural material, bottle glass, ceramics, burned faunal debris, oyster and clam shell), with decreasing quantities in the remaining levels. Levels 1 through 3 yielded small amounts of aboriginal artifacts. Unit 1 terminated as a level of sterile, mottled gray silt was excavated to 1 foot below unit datum. A shovel test pit was placed in the center of the unit and excavated an additional 1.5 feet to ensure that no artifacts and/or features were located beneath this level (Figure 15; Plate 4).

Area D (18 feet X 20 feet) was excavated directly west of the balk in Area C. A large amount of rubble, within 2 feet of the surface, was removed with the backhoe in this area. Area D was not thoroughly excavated because of time constraints, so it was difficult to determine in the field if either Horizon A or C extended into this portion of the block. At approximately 3 feet below surface, a mortared, dressed-stone wall (Feature 6; 2.5 feet in height) was identified toward the center of the excavated area (see Figure 9; Plate 5). This wall, 15 feet east-west and two courses wide, extended into the west wall of Area D so it was difficult to determine its total length. The northeast corner of this structure, however, was positively identified. It appeared that a section of the foundation wall of Feature 6 also continued into the south profile of Area D. Feature 6 was approximately 10 feet south of Feature 5 on the opposite side of the alley. No artifacts were recovered that could illuminate the function of this structure; however, a frame stable was located in this area in the late nineteenth century (see Figure 4).

Area E (18 feet X 15 feet) was located in the westernmost area of the block to the north of Wilmington Boulevard. This area was investigated because, during the nineteenth century, this was the rear of several lots facing French Street. Backhoe trenching in Area E exposed over 5 feet of disturbed brick, rubble, decomposed



STRATUM A 5Y 4/1 Dark Gray Compact Silt very Organic  
 STRATUM B 5Y 5/2 Olive Gray Compact Silt

FIGURE 15: Unit 1, North Profile, Lot 12

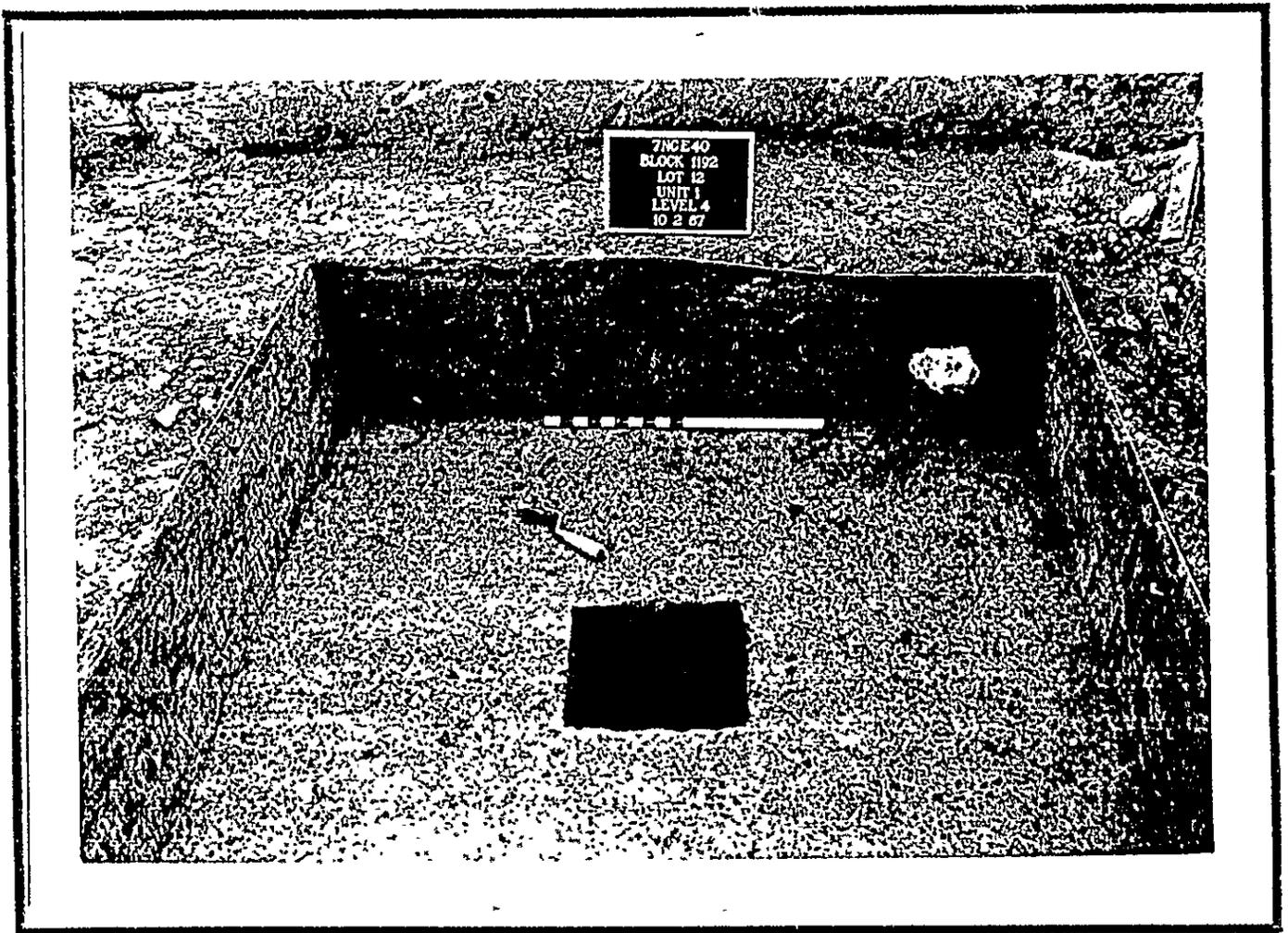


PLATE 4: Unit 1, Level 4, Lot 12

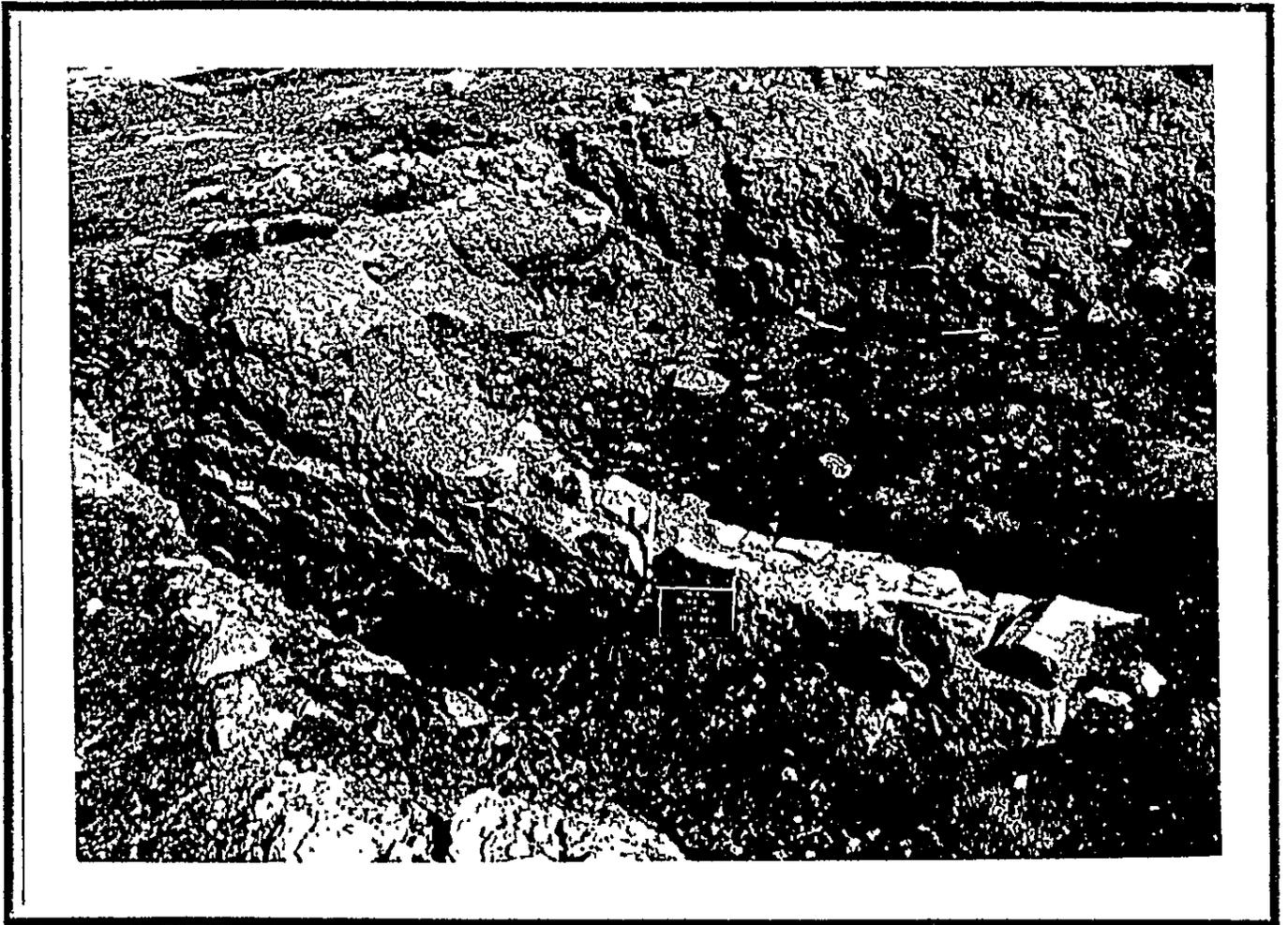


PLATE 5: Feature 6, Lot 12, Looking North

mortar, concrete, metal, and shell. These materials most likely represent results of the demolition of several brick structures in this portion of Block 1192. A section of a disturbed foundation was also observed in the west wall of Area E; it was probably associated with one of these former structures.

#### C. LOT 22

A backhoe trench was laid out to the rear of Lot 22 (adjacent and east of Lot 23) in order to expose privy/well features and/or intact soil deposits. The investigation of Area F (8 feet X 18 feet) resulted in the identification of Features 7 and 8 (see Figure 9; Plate 6). Feature 7 was a mortared, dressed-stone foundation wall (dressed on both sides), and attained a maximum length of 18 feet (east-west), and was 2.6 feet in width (north-south). Feature 7 appears to be perpendicular to Feature 4, previously identified in Lot 23, and may, in fact, be part of the same structure. Cultural materials collected on either side of Feature 7 were kept separate since it was possible that this wall was a boundary between the interior and exterior of the structure.

During the delineation of Feature 7, a section of an unmortared, brick-lined privy/well (Feature 8) was uncovered to its immediate south (Plate 7). It was important to expose the entirety of Feature 8 in order to determine its intactness and sample its interior. Similar features have been excavated in Wilmington and, in conjunction with historical data, have provided a wealth of information concerning the early inhabitants in this city (e.g., Louis Berger & Associates 1985).

Feature 8 was identified at nearly 4 feet below surface, about 2 feet beneath Feature 1 to the north (see Figures 9 and 10). This may partially explain why Feature 1 was looted and Feature 8 was still apparently intact. This D-shaped feature attained a maximum length of 4.5 feet east-west and a maximum width of 4.2 feet north-south (exterior dimensions). The upper two courses of Feature 8 were slightly disturbed as several artifacts, brick, lime, and a complete embossed nineteenth-century soda bottle were recovered in this area.

The east one-half of Feature 8 was bisected in order to obtain a sample of its interior while, at the same time, preserving in place a large portion of the feature. The excavation of this privy/well (Unit 3) proved difficult at times due to the presence of standing water and the wet nature of the soil matrix. Feature 8 was excavated in arbitrary 0.3-foot levels within cultural strata, and flotation samples were taken from each level in an attempt to retrieve microfloral and microbotanical remains (Plate 8). A variety of rubble, fill soils, ceramics, glass (including complete embossed bottles), architectural artifacts, and coal were recovered from Feature 8 to a depth of 3.4 feet below



PLATE 6: Plan View, Features 7 and 8, Lot 22



PLATE 7: Plan View, Feature 8, Lot 22



PLATE 8: Excavating Feature 8, Looking West

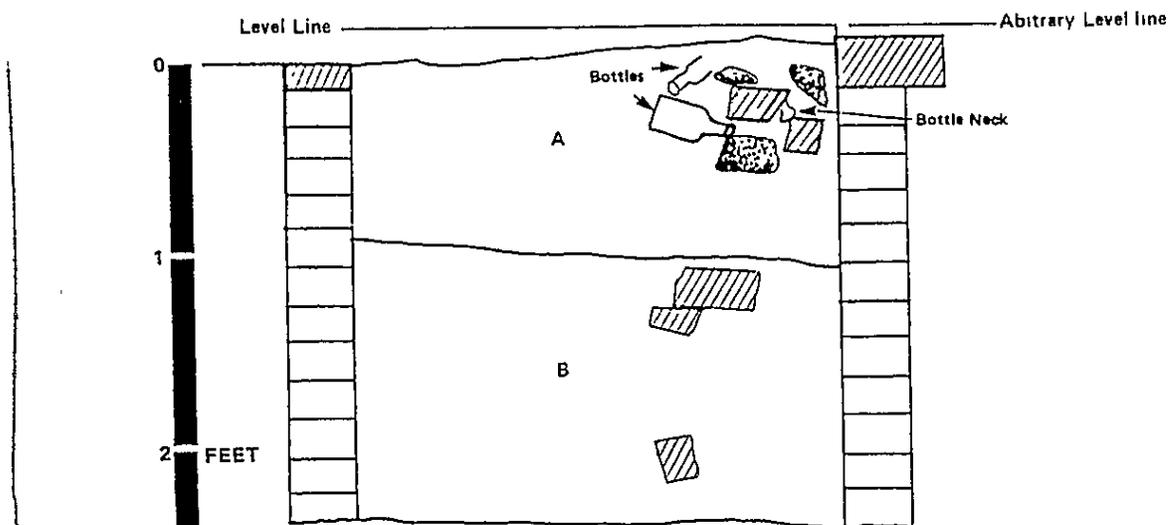
surface. An 1853 coin was also collected. These materials were collected from two strata. Stratum A consisted of about 1.5 feet of black silt loam (10YR 2/1) and brick fragments. Stratum B extended from about 1.5 feet to just over 3 feet in depth and consisted of black silt loam mottled with dark brown iron inclusions (7.5YR 3/2; Figure 16; Plate 9). Following the excavation of Level 11, attempts were made to probe the interior and exterior of the feature to determine its maximum depth. However, the presence of rubble and a clay matrix made this effort unsuccessful. This feature was preserved, in place, below Level 11 following discussions with Ms. Alice Guerrant, Archaeologist, Delaware Bureau of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. The fact that no fecal deposits were identified within the feature may be related to the premature termination of the excavation. It appears that this feature is similar in form and content to other privy/wells excavated in Wilmington (see Louis Berger & Associates 1985).

D. LOTS 13, 14, 15, AND 16

Lot 13, which is bisected by Wilmington Boulevard, was investigated with the excavation of Area I (12 feet X 10 feet). Area I was located in the southwestern corner of Block 1192, directly south of Wilmington Boulevard. This area was excavated to determine if any intact deposits were located in this vicinity. Although the Grand Union Hotel was situated here in the late nineteenth century (see Figure 4), no associated artifacts or intact horizons were identified.

Unit 2 was placed in the rear of Lot 14 in order to gather a controlled sample of cultural materials from this area of the block, and to interpret the extent of impact associated with the embankment south of Wilmington Boulevard and the nearby storm drain (see Figure 9; Plate 10). This unit contained about 2 feet of rubble overlying an intact historic soil deposit, 0.6 foot in depth (Levels 6-8). Levels 3-5 of the rubble layer were discarded prior to uncovering this intact deposit which was identified initially in the northwest corner of the unit (2.7 feet below datum). This historic soil deposit of grayish brown to dark brown silty clay contained various ceramics (pearlware, whiteware, scratch blue salt-glaze stoneware), glass, nails, charcoal flecks, bone, and aboriginal materials such as quartz and chert flakes. This horizon appears similar to soils identified in Unit 1 on the north part of the block (i.e., Horizon C). No features were observed in association with this horizon. Unit 2 terminated at 3.5 feet below datum (Figure 17; Plate 11).

The backhoe was used to strip the overlying rubble directly north of Unit 2 (Lot 14) to further expose the above noted historic soil horizon. Area H (10 feet X 10 feet) produced a combination of rubble, disturbed fill, and brick to a depth in excess of 5



-  BRICK
-  ROCK

STRATUM A-10YR 2/1 Black Silty Loam with Heavy Brick Inclusions  
 STRATUM B-Black Granular Silty Loam Mottled with 7.5YR 3/2  
 Dark Brown Oxidized Iron and 7.5YR 3/4 Dark Brown  
 Oxidized Iron

FIGURE 16: Feature 8, West Profile, Lot 22

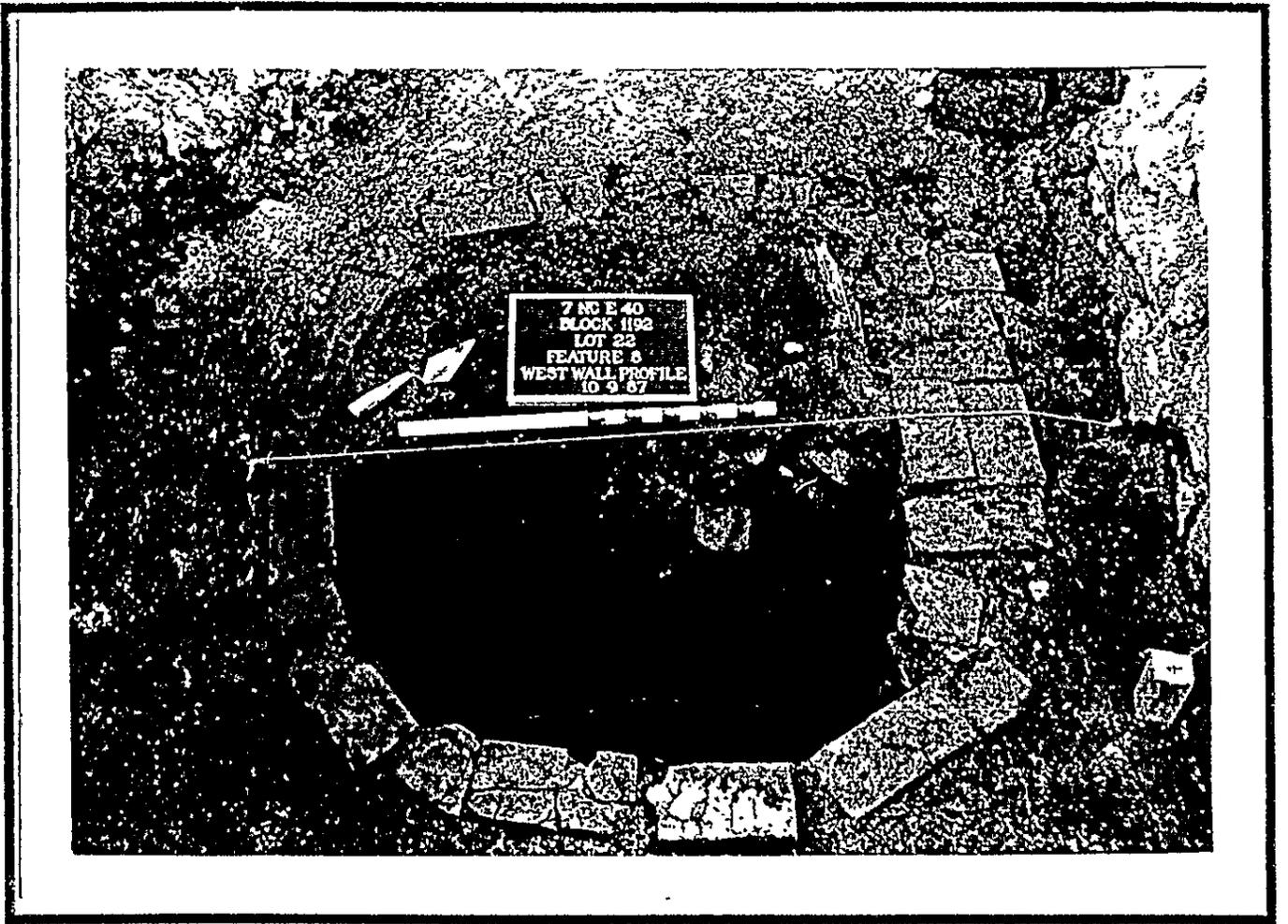
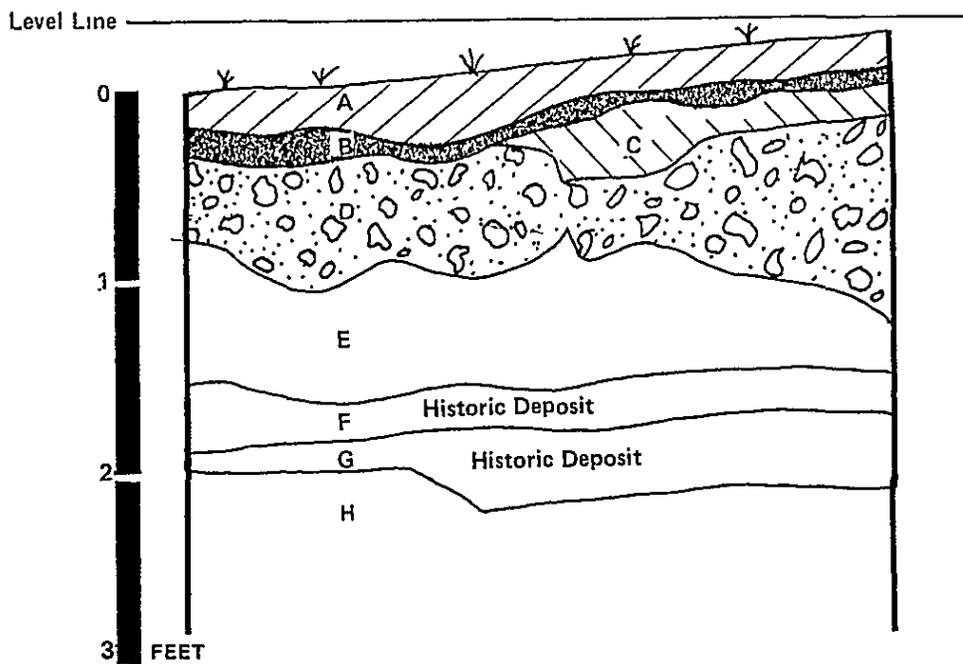


PLATE 9: Feature 8, West Profile, Lot 22



PLATE 10: Overview, Unit 2, Lot 13, Looking North



- STRATUM A - 10YR 5/2 Grayish Brown Silty Loam
- STRATUM B - 7.5Y 5/6 Strong Brown, 4/4 Dark Brown Sand
- STRATUM C - 7.5YR 5/8 Strong Brown Sand
- STRATUM D - 10YR 3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown Rubble
- STRATUM E - 2.5YR 4/4 Reddish Brown Sandy Clay
- STRATUM F - 2.5YR 5/2 Weak Red Clay
- STRATUM G - 10YR 4/3 Dark Brown Clay  
10YR 5/6 Yellowish Brown Clay
- STRATUM H - 10YR 5/6 Yellowish Brown Clay Subsoil

FIGURE 17: Unit 2, West Profile, Lot 13

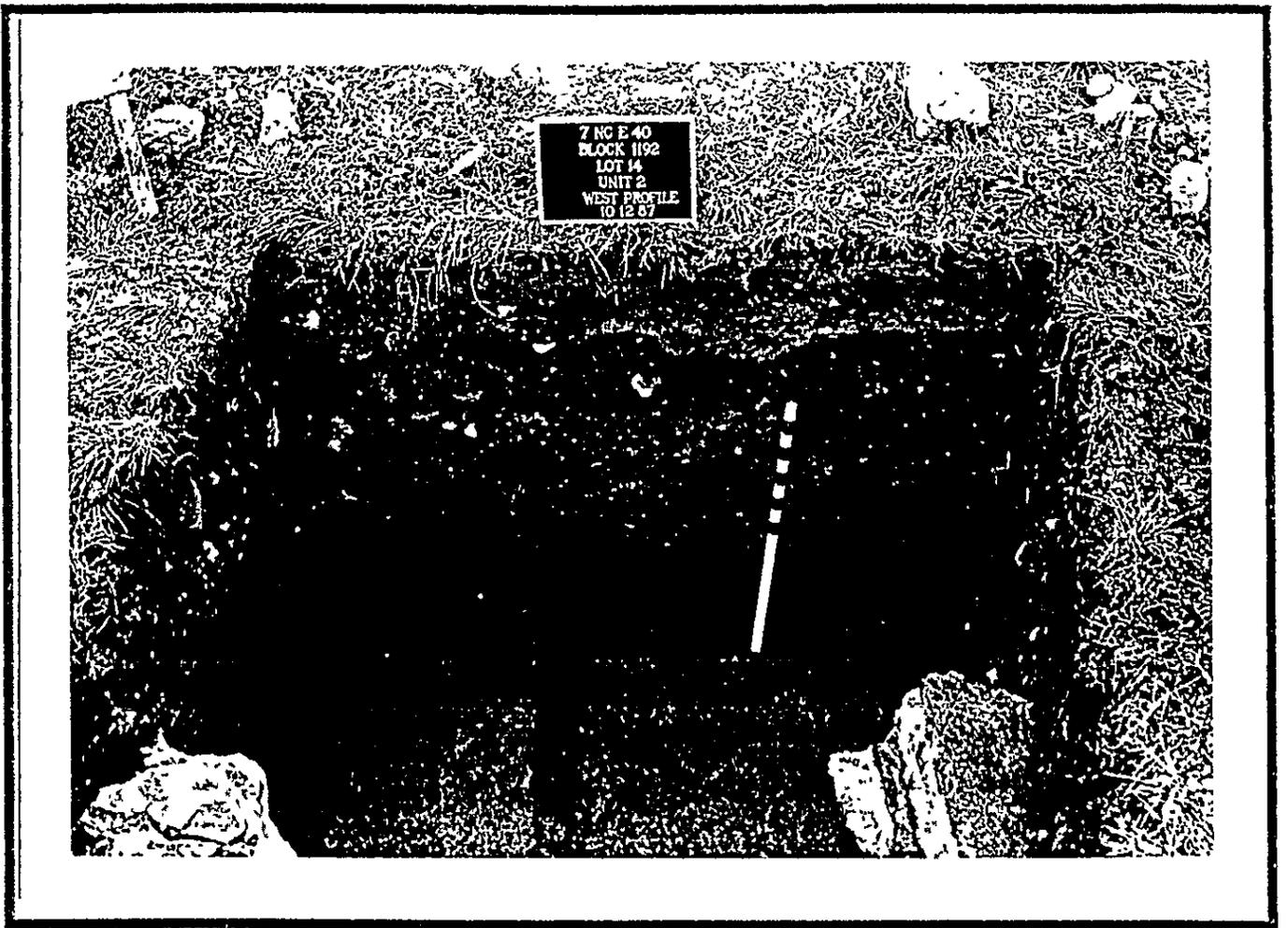


PLATE 11: Unit 2, West Profile, Lot 14

feet below surface. No intact soil deposits were identified. Other than two bottle finishes, no artifacts were recovered. Similar to Area E, this portion of the block contained materials relating to the demolition of former buildings at this location.

Lot 16, located in the extreme northeastern portion of Block 1192, was investigated to relocate the looted privy previously identified by DelDOT (Cunningham et al. 1984). Toward this end, Area G (25 feet X 25 feet) was excavated with the backhoe. A large number of artifacts (primarily ceramics and glass) were observed in this general area at about 3 feet below surface. These artifacts were related to a looter's spoil similar to that identified in the vicinity of Feature 1 to the west. Feature 9, a looted privy/well (brick-lined), was uncovered in this area and was tested to establish whether or not it contained any intact cultural materials. The upper portion of Feature 9 (4.6 feet north-south X 4.6 feet east-west) was clearly disturbed as portions of the first seven brick courses had been dismantled. Feature 9 (Unit 5) was excavated to a depth of 2.6 feet below unit datum at which time plastic and other modern debris were recovered and the investigation was terminated (Plate 12). Various artifacts (i.e., looter's backfill) were identified during this excavation, including rubble, architectural materials, a metal pipe, and a possible door jamb.

Feature 13 was located approximately 5 feet east of Feature 9 in Lot 15. This feature consists of dressed stone and a concrete slab measuring 6.3 feet north-south x 5.8 feet east-west (Figure 18). The north part of the concrete slab, adjacent to the dressed stone, contains two rectangular seatings (0.4 foot X 0.4 foot), one of which still contains a portion of an intact post. The function of Feature 13 is problematic, although it is possible it may have served as a back porch to access the privy/well to the northeast (i.e., Feature 9; Plate 13).

#### E. LOT 31

The investigation of Lot 31 began with the mechanical stripping of the topsoil over a broad area (60 feet X 40 feet; see Figure 9; Plate 14) to expose and delineate the north-south trench previously excavated by DelDOT (Cunningham et al. 1984). Many coal/coal ash deposits were identified just below the surface. These deposits were similar to Feature 11 recorded in Test Trench 1, and are probably associated with furnaces that were used to heat the structures on this block during the early twentieth century.

It was LBA's intent to relocate the barrel privy previously identified by DelDot within Trench 1 (Cunningham et al. 1984:78) and collect a representative archaeological sample. Since it was difficult to interpret the location of DelDOT's trench, its general location was bisected with the excavation of Test

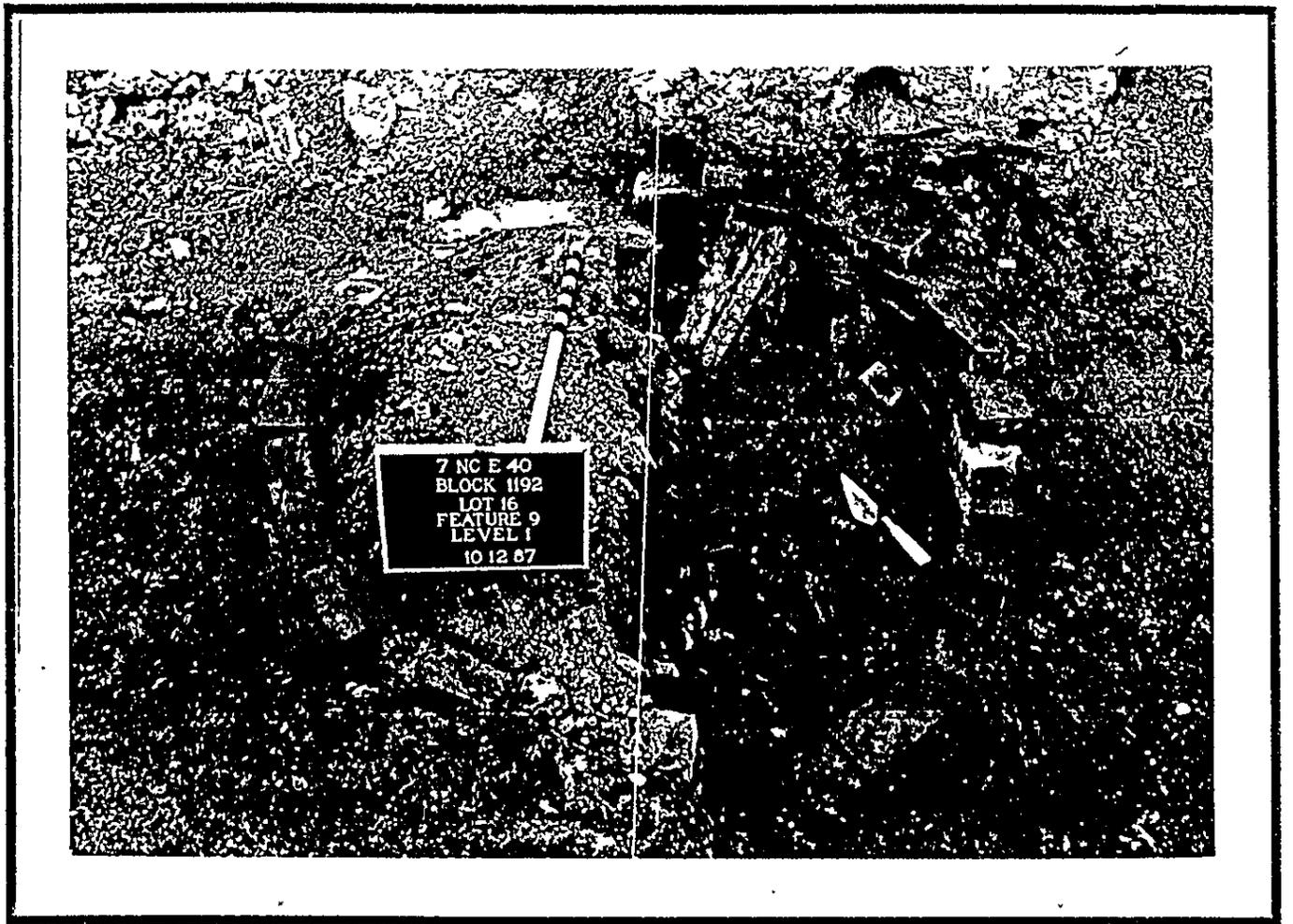
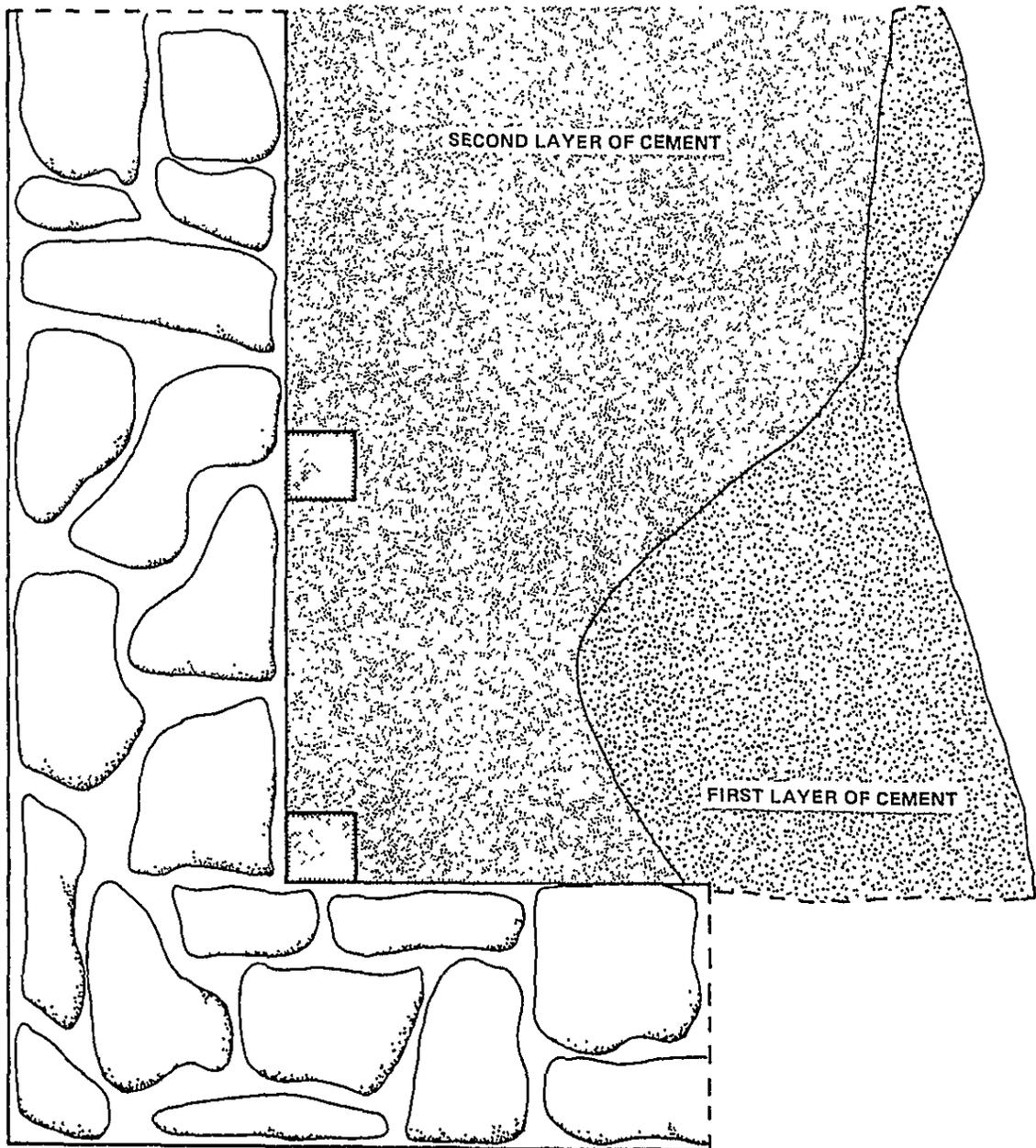


PLATE 12: Plan View, Feature 9, Lot 16



 POSTHOLES  
 STONES



0      0.5      1 FOOT  


FIGURE 18: Feature 13, Plan View, Lot 15

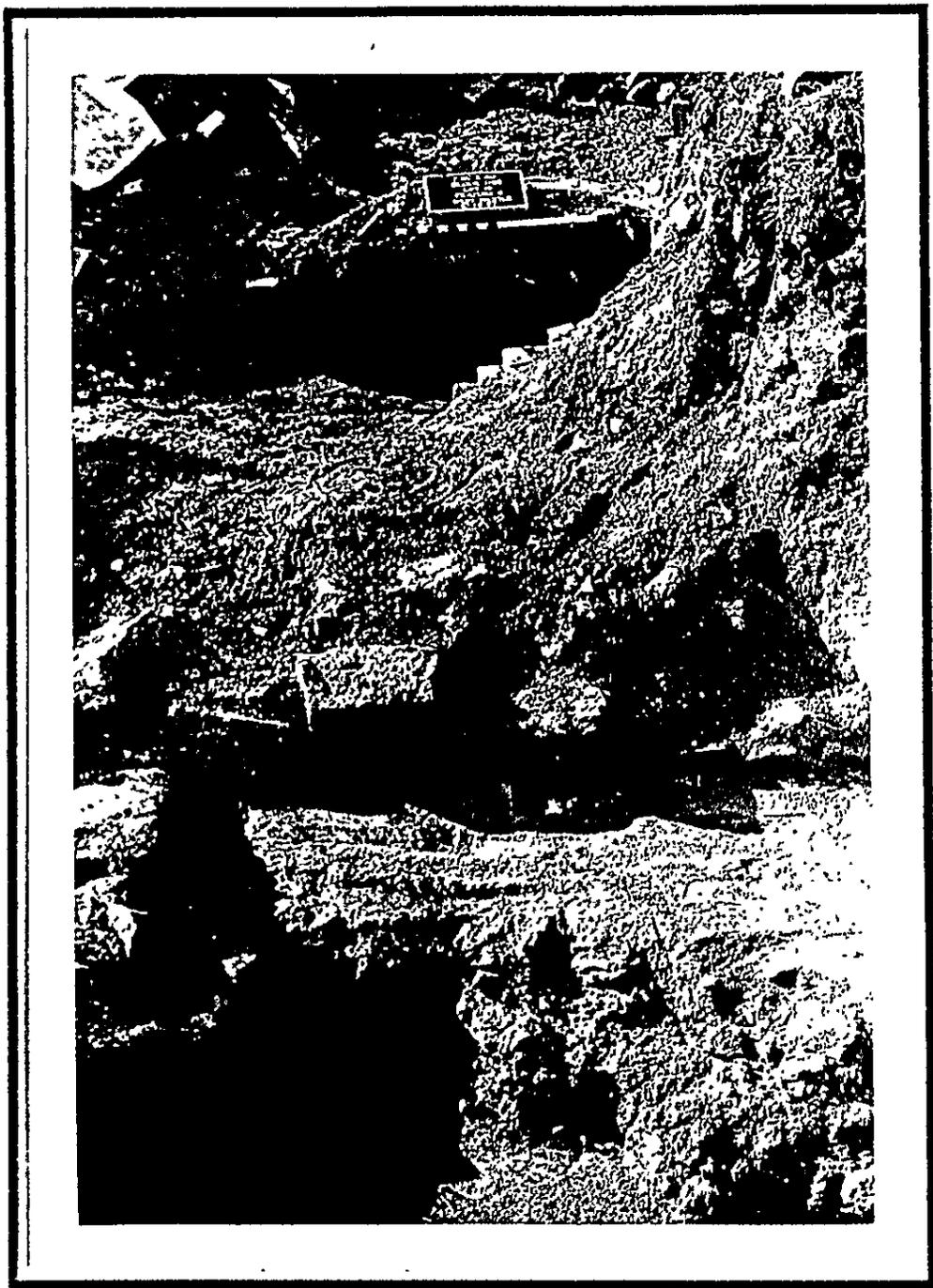


PLATE 13: Features 9 and 13, Lots 15 and 16, Looking West



PLATE 14: Machine stripping, Lot 31, Looking North

Trenches 2 and 3 (see Figure 9). These test trenches were strategically placed on either side of the supposed location of the barrel privy.

DelDOT's trench was positively identified in the south profile of Test Trench 2 (Figure 19). Although LBA's trenches exposed a charcoal-stained concentration in this area, no remnants of a barrel privy were positively identified. Test Trench 2 contained an intact brown clay silt (2.6 feet to 3.6 feet below surface) overlying subsoil, which appeared to be an extension of the historic surface identified in Unit 2, 150 feet to the southwest. Artifacts collected within this trench include assorted glass and ceramic artifacts. The excavation of Test Trench 3 revealed the presence of several feet of rubble and mixed fill to over 4 feet below surface.

Feature 10 was exposed during the stripping of Lot 31 (directly below the surface), and was recorded to the south of Test Trench 2; Plate 15). Other than Feature 8, this feature represents the only intact privy/well identified within Block 1192. No fecal material was recovered within Feature 10; however, like Feature 8, the excavation of this feature was terminated prematurely following the wishes of the Delaware Bureau of Archaeology. Feature 10 measured 4.4 feet north-south X 3.9 feet east-west (exterior dimensions) and attained a maximum depth of 5 feet below surface. Probing, however, indicated that Feature 10 continued to at least an additional 2.5 feet.

The east one-half of Feature 10 was bisected and excavated in 0.3-foot levels (Unit 4). Four strata were identified in profile. Strata A and C consisted of black silt loam (10YR 2/1) with an assortment of gravel, coal ash, and slag. Stratum B consisted of a weak red sand (2.5YR 5/2) with pebbles and contained few artifacts, much like Strata A and C. These three strata were very shallow and averaged about 0.3 foot in depth. They presumably represent fill soils used to cap the feature following its functioning as a privy/well. Stratum D was a very dark brown (10YR 2/2) to very dark grayish brown loam (10YR 3/2), at least 3.2 feet in depth (Figure 20; Plate 16). This stratum contained a variety of refuse, including architectural material (e.g., brick, window glass), complete embossed soda bottles, oyster shell, white clay pipe fragments, whiteware, ironstone, slag, coal, miscellaneous metal, and a relatively high density of faunal material. In addition, a round slate object of unknown function was recovered in Level 8, 2.7 feet below datum. Several rubber buttons were also collected from this feature; they exhibit patent dates from the mid-nineteenth century.

It appears that Feature 10 is contemporaneous with Feature 8 as both date to the latter part of the nineteenth century. The excavation of Feature 10 was terminated at 4.5 feet below datum and was preserved in place, similar to Feature 8. Feature 14,

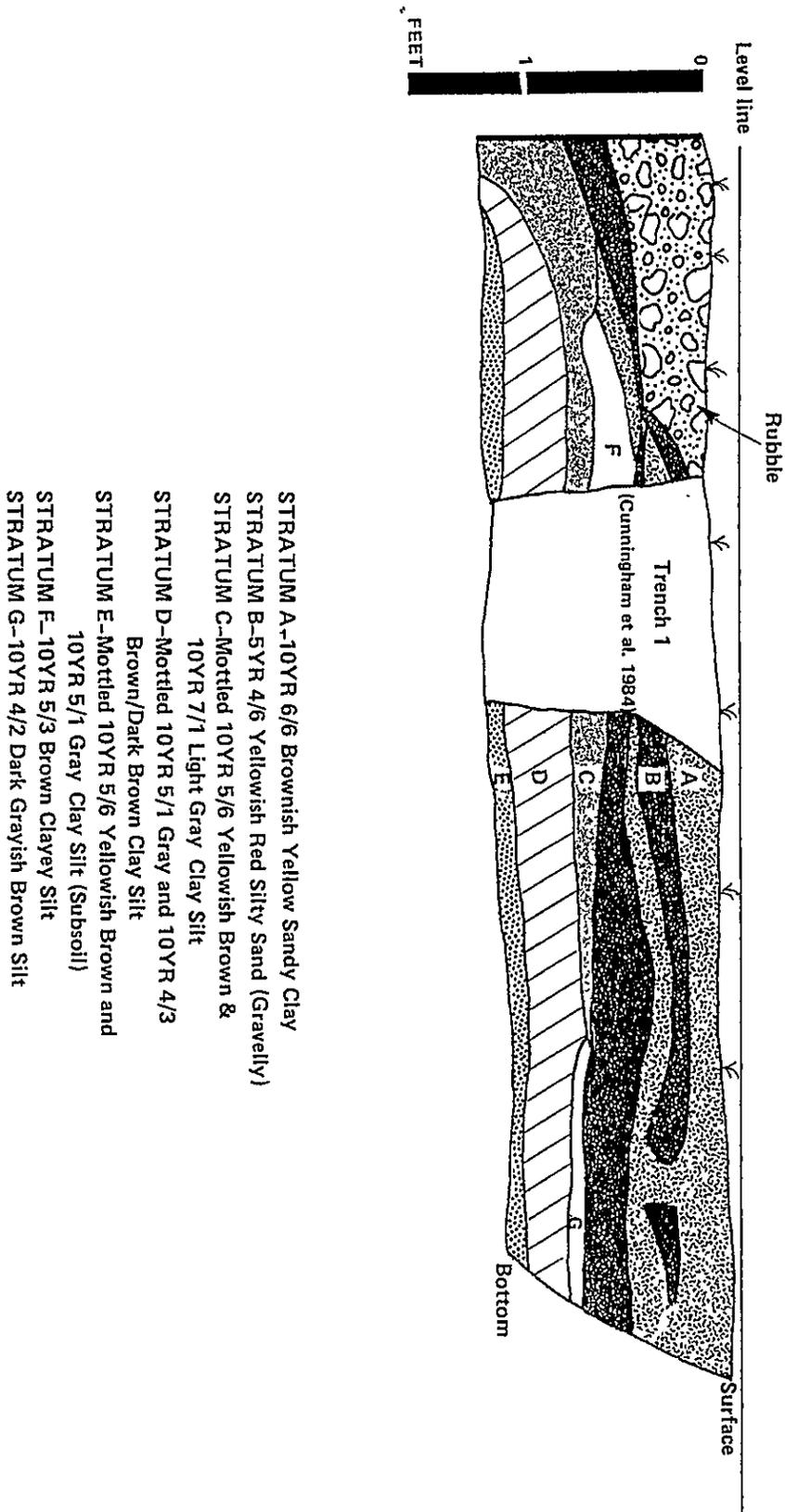


FIGURE 19: Test Trench 2, South Profile, Lot 31

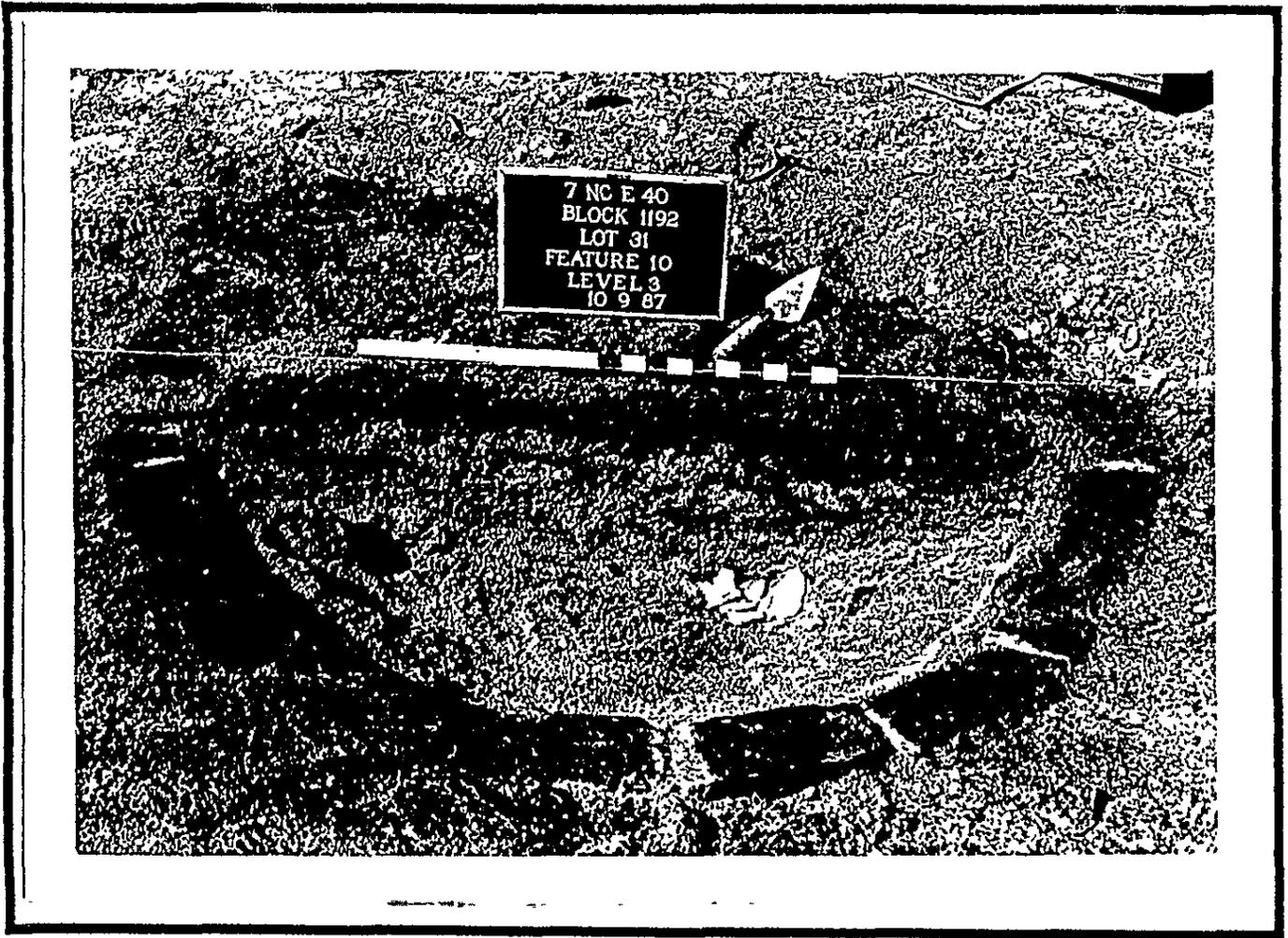
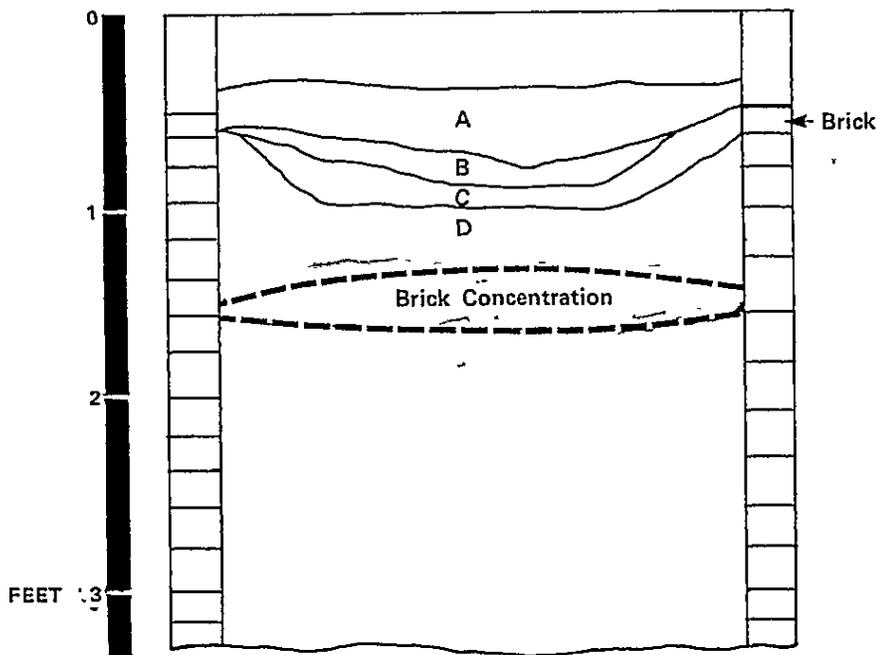


PLATE 15: Plan View, Feature 10, Level 3, Lot 31



STRATUM A-10YR 2/1 Black Silt with Gravel, Coal Ash, Slag  
 STRATUM B-2.5Y 5/2 Grayish Brown Sand with Pebbles  
 STRATUM C-2.5Y 5/2 Grayish Brown Sand with Pebbles  
 STRATUM D-10YR 2/2 Very Dark Brown  
 10YR 3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown Loam

FIGURE 20: Feature 10, West Profile, Lot 31

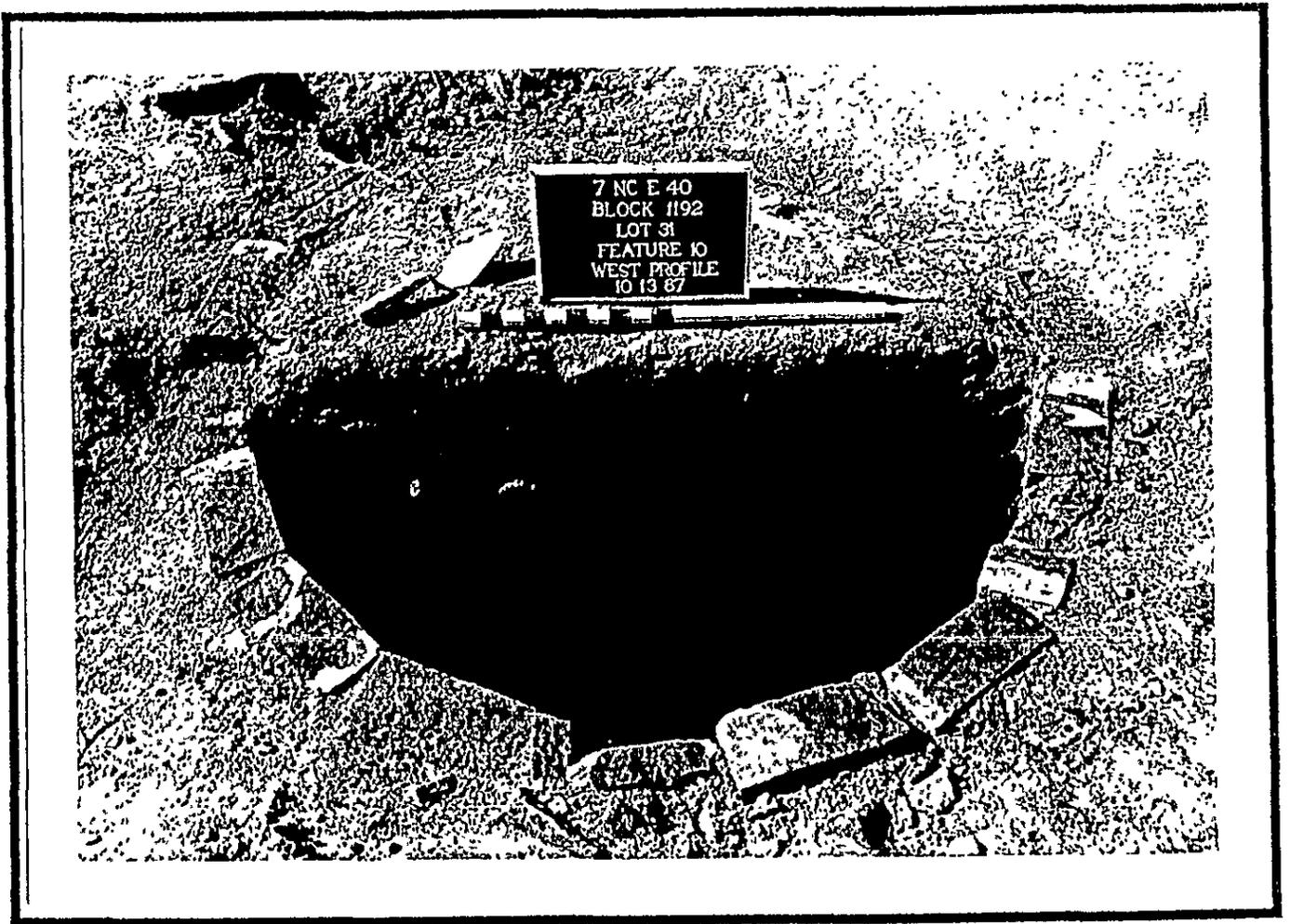


PLATE 16: Feature 10, West Profile, Lot 31

2.9 feet north-south X 5.4 feet east-west, was identified just south of Test Trench 2 and east of Feature 10. This feature is a disturbed alignment of brick that probably represents a former pavement providing access to the privy/well in the backyard. Mortar, ceramics, glass, and bone were observed between some of these bricks.

## V. LABORATORY PROCESSING

### A. ARTIFACT PROCESSING, CONSERVATION, AND CODING

#### 1. Artifact Processing

Once the artifacts were transported from the field, they were checked in by matching the field bag inventory against the bags received by the laboratory. All provenience information was matched with the associated catalogue number and this number was used as a reference throughout processing and analysis. All materials were then washed or dry-brushed as appropriate and sorted into the major artifact types, such as ceramics, curved glass, architectural or small finds, faunal, floral, and prehistoric.

Ceramic and diagnostic glass artifacts were marked using India ink on a base of clear nail polish. The artifacts were marked with the Delaware State Site Catalogue Number (87-25), and the artifact catalogue number for that particular provenience. The ink was then covered with a coat of clear nail polish to seal and protect the label. All artifacts not directly labeled with ink were bagged with artifact cards that contained full provenience information.

Artifact analysis was conducted according to high- and low-priority analytical groupings for the site. High-priority proveniences included those which were deemed undisturbed and had the potential to address research questions. Undisturbed privy/well contexts such as Features 8 and 10 were high-priority proveniences. Low-priority proveniences included disturbed contexts such as looted privies/wells and samples recovered unsystematically from backhoe excavation areas.

#### 2. Conservation

Artifacts requiring conservation were segregated from the collection and treated according to material type. Four types of treatment were used on the Block 1192 artifacts, depending on composition: 1) copper alloys; 2) shell; 3) leather; and 4) wood with alloy hinges and trim.

The artifacts of copper alloy were all coins. After initial cleaning with a soft brush, the artifacts were degreased in acetone and placed in a beaker with demineralized water. The objects were then subjected to a series of boiling and cooling treatments to remove soluble chlorides. The water was tested using a 2 percent hydrochloric acid solution and 2 percent solution of silver nitrate. If the water tested positive, fresh demineralized water replaced the old and the treatment was

repeated until the water tested negative. The surfaces of each artifact were cleaned manually with a glass bristle brush. Once the solution tested negative, the artifacts were rinsed thoroughly, first with demineralized water, and then with acetone, to assure quick drying and to degrease the artifacts prior to sealing. The artifacts were sealed in a solution of Acryloid B-48 in acetone and xylene and allowed to air dry. They were then wrapped in acid-free tissue and stored in a sealed plastic bags with silica gel.

One shell button was coated with polyvinyl acetate (PVA) in acetone to prevent further splitting and flaking. The artifact was air dried and sealed in a plastic bag for storage.

Thirteen shoe parts were treated by submersion in a solution of Carbowax (PEG) and Mystox in demineralized water. Artifacts were agitated regularly and remained in the solution for several weeks to allow penetration. After removal, they were allowed to air dry slowly. The dried leather was wrapped in acid-free tissue and packed in plastic bags for storage. This treatment was also used on a portion of rubber boot recovered from this site.

The fourth treatment was performed on a folding ruler which was in five pieces. Although this artifact was broken, it was in good condition. The hinges and trim were cleaned with a glass bristle brush and a pick and coated with Acryloid B-48 in acetone and xylene. After drying completely the ruler was placed in a solution of Carbowax and Mystox in demineralized water. Artifacts were removed from treatment after several weeks and allowed to air dry slowly, being checked frequently for any cracking, splitting, or warping. The ruler was wrapped in acid-free tissue and sealed in plastic bags for storage.

### 3. Computer Cataloging and Coding

The computerized data management system developed by the Cultural Resource Group of LBA was used to compile an artifact inventory for data manipulation. This system is written on an IBM PC-XT, using RBase System V, a relational data base development package. Artifact information (characteristics) recorded on the data entry forms by the analysts was entered into the system. After all of the artifact data had been entered into the computer, the system was used to enhance all artifact records with the addition of provenience information. A second program added dates (when applicable) and translations for all artifact type and subtype codes. The site end date used during the analysis is 1980, which roughly coincides with the period when the structures on Block 1192 were destroyed and subsequently transferred to the State of Delaware.

Pattern codes were also automatically assigned to each artifact entry, based on the type and subtype. Artifact pattern analysis

is used to organize an assemblage and to provide a description of its contents. As a supplement to the pattern analysis, the artifact functional analysis (for glass and ceramics only) examines the proportions of vessel functional categories within household assemblages. The glass functional codes are linked to the type/subtype codes and are therefore assigned automatically by the computer. The ceramic functional codes, however, are entered into the system manually. The pattern categories follow the work of South (1977); the functional categories follow Beidleman et al. (1983); both were modified by Louis Berger & Associates (1986). A series of reports, including Mean Ceramic Dates by provenience, vessel table reports, and artifact catalogue sorted by provenience were generated by the computer.

## B. LABORATORY ANALYTICAL METHODS

A review of the analytical methods employed for the various artifact groups is presented below. A much more detailed discussion of the classification of these artifact groups can be found in Appendix A.

### 1. Ceramic Analysis

The ceramic collection from the Wilmington Block 1192 Site was analyzed using a standardized format developed by the LBA Cultural Resource Group. This format is based on the South/Hume typology (South 1977), as modified for use in a computerized system (Stehling in Geismar 1983; Stehling and Janowitz 1986; Louis Berger & Associates 1987).

The sherds from the low-priority units were tabulated at a Stage I (Basic) level of analysis, while those from all other units were tabulated at a Stage II (Intensive) level. Stage I analysis includes two types of information: first, dating sherds through the identification of their body types and surface treatments and, if present, maker's marks; and second, determination, where possible, of broad categories of vessel function. Stage II includes this information as well as data about vessel form, decorative motif, Minimum Number of Vessels (MNV), percentage of completeness, and, for pieces assigned a Vessel Number, amount and location of wear.

As the first step in the Stage II analysis, all of the sherds from the pertinent test units were laid out, sorted by type, and cross-mended in order to note in which proveniences cross-mending occurred and to determine Minimum Number of Vessels (MNVs). MNVs and Vessel Numbers were assigned to sherds which either cross-mended between proveniences or which mended to form more than 25 percent of a vessel within one provenience. Vessel Numbers ran consecutively throughout the site. MNVs were also assigned to non-mending but distinctive rim sherds and to unique body or base sherds.

## 2. Glass Analysis

The glass assemblage from the Wilmington Block 1192 Site was broken down, for analytic purposes, into functionally distinct groupings based on "Bottle," "Table," "Lighting Related," and "Other" use categories. Window glass, considered more functionally inclusive under an architectural group of artifacts, was subsumed for analysis under Small Finds.

Identification and tabulation of the glass under this section proceeded unit by unit according to either a Stage I (Basic) or Stage II (Intensive) level of analysis. Stage I, conducted on low-priority units, primarily involved, in addition to Type/SubType, Date, and Count designations, the recordation of select descriptive attributes of the sherds (i.e., Color, Finish and/or Base Type, Manufacturing Technique, Motif, Embossment, and Maker's Mark). Stage II analysis, conducted on high-priority units, included the same recordation of attributes as described above as well as two sets of analytical data--Minimum Number of Vessels and Vessel Number.

The analysis used the typology and attribute list designed by LBA for all its projects. In addition to catalogue and provenience information, a total of sixteen (16) fields of discrete glass data were available for recordation on the computer data entry sheets. A brief description of coding procedures is presented in Appendix A.

## 3. Small Finds Analysis

Architectural and Small Finds materials from Wilmington Block 1192 were analyzed by unit and received the standard Phase I level of analysis, using the coding system created by the LBA Cultural Resource Group based on the South/Hume typology (South 1977).

The Stage I coding system allows for a maximum of 10 fields of information for each artifact. Each artifact was identified by its group and class and by its material type, and given a count. For certain artifact types additional descriptive information was given, such as weight and color. The remaining fields of information were used only when additional information could be provided by the artifact.

## 4. Pipe Analysis

The tobacco pipes from the site were tabulated using a computer coding system that is separate from that used for the rest of the small finds. All of the pipes were tabulated at a Stage I level of analysis, which includes unique variables as presented in Appendix A.

## 5. Faunal Analysis

The faunal material from Wilmington Block 1192 received the standard Stage I level of analysis using the coding system created by the LBA Cultural Resource Group. This system allows for identification by species and element, and for recordation of modifications such as butchering marks and general age indicators. Group and class are assigned to each species allowing for pattern analysis. Tentatively identified species were assigned a general Type/SubType code and the species recorded in the note field.

## 6. Floral Analysis

Floral materials were recovered from Wilmington Block 1192 through excavation and flotation samples. Flotation samples were taken from several features; however, only those from Features 8 and 10 were analyzed. Floral materials received the Standard Stage I level of analysis, using the coding system created by the LBA Cultural Resource Group. This system allows for identification of species and element, and recordation of burning. All floral material was counted.

In most cases light fractions and heavy fractions contained bone and floral materials. In addition, the heavy fractions usually contained a variety of historic materials such as glass beads, metals, and fabric. Neither historic materials nor faunal materials were analyzed.

## 7. Prehistoric Analysis

Analysis of the prehistoric artifacts was carried out in a fashion similar to that of the historic artifacts, in the sense that codes were used to enter data into a computerized data base. In fact, the data file for prehistoric artifacts includes a number of fields identical to those in the historic artifact data file (catalogue number, type, subtype, count, weight, translation, pattern, group, and class).

## VI. ANALYSIS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXTS

### A. INTRODUCTION

The following discussion addresses the findings of the laboratory analysis by lot. This includes a review of the artifacts recovered within these contexts as well as potential cultural associations. Toward the end of this chapter, a more detailed discussion is presented comparing the artifact assemblages from Features 8 and 10, two undisturbed privy/well contexts.

### B. LOTS 11, 12, AND 23

As mentioned earlier, the archaeological study of this area of Block 1192 involved the opening of five backhoe excavation areas (Areas A-E) and one test trench (Test Trench 1), which resulted in the identification of seven features (Features 1-5, 11, and 12; see Table 19). Approximately 2.5 feet of Feature 1 (see Cunningham et al. 1984), located along the southern edge of Lot 23, was excavated as one stratum since it represented looters' backfill. A sample of artifacts was also collected along the surface of the feature. This deposit contained a dense concentration of household artifacts (i.e., ceramics and glass) including redware, trailed red-bodied slipware (1670-1850), sprig-decorated Chelsea style soft-paste porcelain (1820-1860), plain ironstone (1840-1885), plain whiteware (1820-1980), dipped whiteware (1820-1860), and yellowware (1827-1940). Other recovered artifacts include window and bottle glass (e.g., wine/liquor), leather, shoe parts, brick, cut/wrought nails, pig, chicken, and cow bone, oyster shell, rubber, and plastic. Terminus post quem (TPQ) dates from a glass bottle and fruit jar liner range from 1867 to 1879 respectively. TPQ dates represent the beginning manufacture date of the most recent artifact in the assemblage. The mean ceramic date (MCD) for Feature 1 is 1872. MCDs are based upon an averaging of median production dates for ceramic artifacts and provide an estimate of the chronology of a site (see South 1977).

It is unfortunate that Feature 1 has been looted since it was probably associated for a time with the household of John Merrick (see Chapter II). Merrick established a coach factory at the corner of Second and French streets (i.e., Lot 11) by 1850. At about the same time, he acquired 200 Second Street (i.e., Lot 23) when it was still vacant and constructed a three-story brick structure for use as a residence. Within the next ten years, the Merrick Carriage Works became the largest coach factory in the city. Merrick and his family remained at this location until the early 1860s when they moved to a more affluent neighborhood. It appears to have been occupied by tenants after this time. Later, in the 1880s, through a series of transactions, the Merrick factory became known as the Novelty Carriage Works (see Figure 4).

A dressed-stone foundation wall (Feature 5) identified along the southern edge of Lot 11 corresponds to the location of the Novelty Carriage Works structure. Excavation along the wall failed to uncover a builder's trench that may have revealed its period of construction. Although the exposed south facade exhibited evidence of maintenance (e.g., bricked, cinder-blocked embrasures), it is not possible to determine whether this structure was associated with Merrick's original carriage factory (ca. 1850). Moreover, the excavation of Test Trench 1 along the interior of the wall failed to expose intact features\surfaces. In addition to the identification of a twentieth-century sandy fill deposit (post-1933 liquor bottles), a coal ash deposit (Feature 11), a brick drain or pavement (Feature 12), and a concrete footing were also observed. No datable artifacts were recovered from these features, and therefore they cannot reliably be assigned to either of the factory occupations.

Feature 4 represents another stone foundation wall identified along the western edge of Lot 23. Given its location, it appears to be the western facade of the three-story brick structure built by John Merrick, circa 1850. Although no builder's trench was discernible along Feature 4, several artifacts were recovered adjacent to the wall. These include trailed red-bodied slipware, glazed redware, and salt-glaze stoneware ceramics. A relatively high frequency of beverage glass (post-1857) and window glass were also collected. In general, these artifacts are not capable of providing a reliable date for the construction of this feature.

Based on the analysis of artifacts, it appears that Horizon A, which was identified in Areas B and C, also extended west into Area D. This mid-nineteenth-century fill deposit contained a variety of datable ceramics including combed red-bodied slipware, plain creamware, shell-edge pearlware, and dipped whiteware, all of which date prior to 1860. Albany-slip and salt-glaze stoneware (1800-1940), and plain whiteware (1800-1940) were also recovered, along with kiln furniture, wasters, and glazed brick, possibly from a kiln. This fill material appeared to have been deposited exclusively to the south of the alley in this area of Block 1192. This deposit was exposed beneath a rubble layer in Area D, mixed with coal, glazed brick, and kiln-related artifacts.

A sample of Horizon C was obtained with the excavation of Unit 1 (Area B). Four levels were removed within this horizon, which included a variety of plain and decorated ceramics: trailed red-bodied slipware, plain creamware, feather-edge creamware, plain pearlware, blue shell-edge pearlware, and transfer-printed pearlware. The MCD for this deposit is 1795.8, and the TPQ is 1800. Nearly all of these ceramics were recovered from Levels 1 and 2. Other artifacts collected from Unit 1 include brick,

coal, bottle glass, cut or wrought nails, a pipestem, and a marble, in addition to oyster and clam shell and small amounts of cow, pig, and deer bone. Levels 1 through 3 also contained aboriginal artifacts including chert, jasper, quartz, and crystal quartz flakes, quartz chunks and cores, grit-tempered ceramics, and possible fire-cracked rock. These aboriginal artifacts were recovered from a mixed context in association with historic ceramics and architectural debris. Based on the excavation of Unit 1, Horizon C can be generally assigned a late eighteenth-century context. The absence of whiteware ceramics provides a terminus ante quem (date prior to) of 1820. Based on the small size of the ceramic sherds and other artifacts within the deposit, this horizon can be classified as sheet refuse (see Moir 1986), most likely discarded as a result of household activities.

Since Horizon C is situated toward the center of the block, it is difficult to associate it with a particular household or occupation within Block 1192. Although we know that this location was in open space east of a frame stable in the mid- to late nineteenth century (associated with the Merrick and, later, Novelty Carriage Works; see Figure 4), it may have been occupied by laborers, carpenters, and others prior to that time. According to Herman (1984:73), the layout of Block 1192 was socially stratified in that more affluent residents occupied the corner lots while those of more common means more often inhabited interior areas.

#### C. LOT 22

The mortared, dressed-stone foundation wall identified in Lot 22 (Feature 7) may, in fact, be the south elevation of the circa 1857 store associated with the Philip Combs' bakery. A narrow ephemeral stain was identified at the base of the wall on either side of Feature 7. It was not clear whether this was a builder's trench. No artifacts were recovered in association with this stain; however, as with Feature 4, several artifacts were collected alongside the wall. These include a variety of whiteware ceramics (e.g., shell-edge, blue transfer-printed, sponged), salt-glaze stoneware, glazed redware, beverage glass, patent/proprietary medicine bottle glass, carboy/demijohn glass, a button, and small domestic mammal bone. The majority of these artifacts date from the middle part of the nineteenth century and were collected to the north, or interior of the wall. One twentieth-century bottle glass fragment was also recovered in this area, although it most likely originated from an overlying deposit. Artifacts sampled from the excavation of Backhoe Area F are similar to those described above.

An intact privy/well feature (Feature 8) was located about one foot south of Feature 7, nearly even with the base of the foundation. The overall dating analysis of Feature 8 is

presented in Table 20. Ceramics are tabulated by MNVs (Minimum Number of Vessels), and compared to sherd counts, provide a more realistic estimate of the contents of the feature. Over 40 percent of the vessels from Feature 8 are whiteware, with the majority consisting of plain and transfer-printed whiteware ceramics. Glazed redware, salt-glaze stoneware, and yellowware are also represented. The MCD for the privy/well is 1878.3. The ceramic terminus post quem date is 1869. This date is based upon a maker's mark on a whiteware vessel (1869-1890), which is attributed to the Edwin Bennet Pottery Company of Baltimore, Maryland (Barber 1976:143-146). Along with the presence of mid- to late nineteenth-century bottle glass and the relative absence of pearlware and twentieth-century ceramics, Feature 8 can be assigned a deposition date in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. The time lag represented by the MCDs and the dates of the glass vessels in Table 20 is to be expected given the differences in disposal rates for these artifacts during this period (see Adams and Gaw 1976; Louis Berger & Associates 1985). Other artifacts recovered during the excavation of Feature 8 include pipestems, buttons, shoes, kiln-related artifacts, lamp chimney fragments, wrought and wire nails, mirror, window glass (including broad glass), slag, charcoal, and cow, pig, and chicken bone.

The degree of stratification within Feature 8 may be interpreted through an analysis of the manufacture dates of glass and ceramic artifacts by level. This is complemented by a ceramic and glass cross-mend analysis, which serves to link similar strata and levels throughout the feature. The MCDs for Level 1 through Level 11 generally range from the 1880s to the 1890s. Glass TPQs more or less mirror this distribution through Level 8 with dates in the 1870s and 1880s. Although the TPQs in Levels 9 through 11 are represented by slightly earlier dates (e.g., 1857), they are not corroborated by other dating indices such as vessel cross-mends or distinctions in soil strata. Since only a portion of Feature 8 was excavated during Phase III fieldwork, it is difficult to accurately interpret its overall stratigraphy based on the distribution of these ceramic and glass artifacts. However, based on the above dating sequence, it appears that Feature 8 was deposited during the last quarter of the nineteenth century. The depositional context of the recovered materials (e.g., secondary, tertiary, displaced, etc.) cannot be determined at this time because of the incomplete nature of the Feature 8 assemblage.

TABLE 20  
 DATING ANALYSIS, FEATURE 8

Ceramic Type	MNVs <sup>1</sup>	Percent	Date Range
Redware, unglazed	1	2.9	---
Redware, glazed	5	14.7	---
Stoneware, mineral water	1	2.9	1800-1980
Stoneware, gray salt glaze	3	8.8	---
Stoneware, gray body Albany slip	1	2.9	1800-1940
Stoneware, buff salt-glaze	1	2.9	---
Pearlware, handpainted	1	2.9	1795-1825
Whiteware, plain	7	20.6	1820-1980
Whiteware, plain	1	2.9	1869-1890
Whiteware, transfer-print	5	14.7	1820-1915
Whiteware, dipped	1	2.9	1820-1860
Whiteware, luster decorated	1	2.9	1820-1840
Yellowware, plain	3	8.8	1827-1940
Yellowware, Rockingham type	1	2.9	1812-1920
Ironstone, embossed	1	2.9	1840-1980
Porcelain, plain hard-paste	1	2.9	1830-1980
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>99.5</b>	
Sum of Products <sup>2</sup>	45078.5		Ceramic TPQ 1869
Sum of Datable Vessels	24		Mean Ceramic Date 1878.3

Other Datable Artifacts	MNVs	Manufacturing Range
Broad glass	---	1820-1980
Pharmaceutical bottle	4	1957-1980
Patent/proprietary medicine bottle	1	1800-1980
Beverage glass	1	1880-1900
Beverage glass	3	1857-1980
Rubber	---	1839-1980
Wine/liquor bottle	1	1880-1910
Unidentified bottle	4	1857-1980
Pipebowl	1	1820-1880
Wine/liquor flask	1	1857-1980
Unidentified bottle	1	1857-1935
Lid, table glass	1	1890-1980
Unidentified bottle	1	1880-1915
Beverage glass	1	1872-1879
Beverage glass	1	1880-1980
Beverage glass	1	1882-1980
Masonic flask	2	1846-1850

<sup>1</sup>Minimum number of vessels

<sup>2</sup>Based on the frequency and median date range of ceramic types (see South 1977)

The location of Feature 8 in the rear of Lot 23 (202 Second Street) corresponds with the location of a bread and cake bakery dating from the mid-nineteenth century. Lot 22 (204 Second Street), adjacent and east of Lot 23, was apparently a residence for this household at this time. It appears that these lots retained a commercial/residential character throughout the late nineteenth century, the period during which Feature 8 was filled. An oven, presumably associated with the bakery, was identified on the Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of 1884 (see Figure 4). Moreover, the collection of several carboys/demijohns within Feature 8, which were often used for the bulk shipping of anything from corrosive liquids to wine, honey, toilet water, and oil (see McKearin and Wilson 1978:255-259), supports the contention that Feature 8 was associated with a commercial activity within the lot.

#### D. LOTS 13, 14, 15, AND 16

The excavation of Unit 2, toward the rear of Lot 14, resulted in the identification of a late eighteenth- to early nineteenth-century deposit, which in soil type and content was nearly identical to Horizon C (previously observed in Unit 1, Lot 12). The overlying A horizon contained an abundance of architectural and other artifacts, including portions of a metal pipe, synthetic floor covering, plumbing fixtures, window and bottle glass, hardware, and redware ceramics. Except for the recovery of a twentieth-century bottle, this assemblage appears to date from the latter part of the nineteenth century. This horizon is probably associated with the demolition of structures previously located in this portion of Block 1192.

Stratum B (Levels 6-8) contained mostly ceramics dating from the eighteenth century. These include trailed red-bodied slipware, plain, dipped, and transfer-printed creamware, plain, shell-edge, hand-painted, and transfer-printed pearlware, white salt-glaze stoneware, and blue and white-glaze delftware. The MCD for this horizon is 1791, with a TPQ of 1780. As with the investigation of Horizon C in Unit 1, the absence of whiteware ceramics suggests that Stratum B dates prior to 1820. Stratum B also yielded glazed redware ceramics, many of which were holloware vessels, window glass, a gun flint, fragments of a Stiegel-type, engraved tumbler, and a scatter of chicken, sheep, and pig bone. Stiegel glass was popular in the latter part of the eighteenth century and is characterized by a distinctive pattern of engraving on flint glass (see McKearin and McKearin 1948:82-85; McKearin and Wilson 1978:333-342).

As with Horizon C, a variety of aboriginal artifacts were recovered within this context, including quartz, chert, and jasper biface fragments, a quartz chunk and quartz flakes, and a grit-tempered ceramic. Although we know that this lot was

occupied by Thomas Hansen, a merchant, in 1814 (Herman 1984:75), it is not possible to assign this deposit to him, since in the eighteenth and early nineteenth century, this area along lower Wilmington was often characterized by transient owner/occupants. In order to positively correlate this deposit to a specific household, it is first necessary to conduct more detailed historical research of eighteenth-century city directories and tax records. Nevertheless, the identification of a late eighteenth- to early nineteenth-century context at this location, as well as on the opposite side of Wilmington Boulevard (i.e., Horizon C, Unit 1), documents the use of yard areas for refuse disposal and household activities within Block 1192 during this time (see Mrozowski 1988:20).

The archaeological investigation of Lot 16 began with the backhoe excavation of Area G. Artifacts collected during this excavation were related to the looting of Feature 9 (brick-lined privy/well), and included a large number of pearlware, whiteware, and stoneware ceramics, bottle and table glass, and architectural material. Five levels of Feature 9 (Unit 5) were excavated, yielding many whiteware sherds, ironstone, chicken, cow, pig, and cat bone, a pipebowl, and a figurine. The recovery of modern artifacts (e.g., plastic, styrofoam, a pop top) at the base of Level 5 was cause for the termination of the Unit 5 excavation.

#### E. LOT 31

Feature 10, located in the southern half of Lot 31, contained a large amount of dietary bone, and therefore possesses a wealth of information reflecting the foodways of those who lived in this area of Block 1192. In particular, the analysis of the refuse within Feature 10 provides an interesting contrast to Feature 8, which is located on the opposite side of Block 1192 and appears to be associated with a different household context.

In order to determine when the fill within Feature 10 was deposited, it is necessary to refer to Table 21. As with Feature 8 (see Table 20), whiteware constitutes a disproportionate amount of the total ceramics recovered during excavation. Plain whiteware alone makes up close to 40 percent of the tabulated vessels. The recovery of decorated ceramics (e.g., decal whiteware, whiteware with metallic bands, and hard-paste porcelain [gold bands]) and a variety of bottle glass suggests a deposition date during the last quarter of the nineteenth century. The MCD for Feature 10 is 1896.4, while the ceramic TPQ is 1885. Although this deposit may appear to date slightly later than Feature 8, given the extensive date ranges of many of these ceramic and glass vessels, along with their potential curation, it is possible to assign a comparable chronology from circa 1875 to 1900. As with Feature 8, the absence of artifacts exhibiting TPQs in the twentieth century suggests that this deposit dates prior to this time. Moreover, by 1927, Lot 31 was converted from

TABLE 21  
 DATING ANALYSIS, FEATURE 10

Ceramic Type	MNVs <sup>1</sup>	Percent	Date Range
Redware, unglazed	1	4.2	---
Redware, glazed	1	4.2	---
Redware, other	1	4.2	---
Stoneware, gray body Albany slip	2	8.3	1800-1940
Whiteware, plain	9	37.5	1820-1980
Whiteware, transfer-print	1	4.2	1820-1915
Whiteware, dipped	1	4.2	1820-1860
Whiteware, metallic band	1	4.2	1885-1980
Whiteware, decal	1	4.2	1885-1980
Whiteware, Victorian majolica	1	4.2	1870-1900
Yellowware, embossed	1	4.2	1827-1940
Yellowware, brown glaze	1	4.2	1850-1940
Porcelain, hard-paste, decal	1	4.2	1830-1980
Porcelain, hard-paste, goldband	1	4.2	1885-1980
Ironstone, embossed	1	4.2	1840-1980
TOTALS	24	100.4	
Sum of Products <sup>2</sup>	39823.5		Ceramic TPQ 1885
Sum of Datable Vessels	21		Mean Ceramic Date 1896.4

Other Datable Artifacts	MNVs <sup>1</sup>	Manufacturing Range
Wine/liquor bottle	2	1857-1980
Unidentified bottle	4	1857-1980
Soda glass	---	1891-1980
Patent/proprietary medicine bottle	1	1857-1980
Glass vial	3	1857-1980
Unidentified bottle	1	1880-1915
Pharmaceutical bottle	1	1857-1980
Glass jar	---	1857-1980
Unidentified table glass	1	1890-1980
Patent/proprietary medicine bottle	1	1889-1980
Beverage glass	2	1857-1980
Wine/liquor flask	1	1857-1980
Beverage glass	1	1879-1980
Beverage glass	1	1880-1980

<sup>1</sup>Minimum number of vessels

<sup>2</sup>Based on the frequency and median date range of ceramic types (see South 1977)

a residential area to a parking garage. In addition to the artifacts noted above, architectural materials (e.g., window glass-broad glass, and cut/wrought and wire nails), several pipebowl fragments (1790-1900), lamp glass, buttons, a doll part, a large number of oyster shells, and pig, chicken, domestic and wild mammal, and fish bone were also recovered. Features 8 and 10 will be compared and contrasted at the end of this chapter; the discussion will focus on the recovery of faunal and floral materials, and ceramic and glass vessels.

Archaeological deposits associated with Feature 10 appear to have accumulated as dietary refuse or house/yard sweepings over the latter part of the nineteenth century. TPQs and MCDs throughout the feature display no evidence that Feature 10 is stratified. The ceramic TPQ for the feature is 1885, for example, and is scattered from the top to the bottom of the feature (e.g., Levels 5, 8, 11, 13). Analysis of vessel cross-mends suggests that while Levels 5 through 11 and 11 through 13 are linked stratigraphically, there is no supporting information for separating these levels from overlying levels. Mean ceramic dates for excavated levels within Stratum D range from the 1870s to the early 1900s. The basis for this inconsistency, however, most likely lies in the small sample size of datable sherds recovered within each level ( $n < 10$ ).

The location and chronology of Feature 10 corresponds with the rear of 105 Walnut Street (see Figure 4). According to the Sanborn Map of 1884, it seems likely that 105 and 107 Walnut Street were a pair of two-story residential structures with 1-1/2-story rear extensions. Since these residences were occupied by tenants during this period, it is not possible to link the Feature 10 deposits to a specific historical occupation. Based on the middle class character of Block 1192, however, we can assume that the tenants associated with Feature 10 were middle income workers. It is conceivable that given the unusually large size of the faunal assemblage recovered from this feature, in conjunction with its proximity to several late nineteenth-century factories (e.g., W. Horn Carriage Factory), it may represent a boardinghouse-type occupation.

In addition to Feature 10, artifacts were sampled from the excavation of Test Trenches 2 and 3 within Lot 31. These artifacts include plain and dipped whiteware (1820-1980 and 1820-1860, respectively), Albany-slip stoneware, and nineteenth-century bottle glass (e.g., beverage, pharmaceutical, patent/proprietary medicine). Test Trench 3 contained similar artifacts, in addition to window glass and fragments of a carboy/demijohn vessel. These trenches also contained examples of twentieth-century machine-made bottles.

## F. FEATURES 8 AND 10

Comparison of the assemblages recovered from Features 8 and 10 provides insight into the relationship of material culture and late nineteenth-century occupations in Wilmington, Delaware. Feature 8 appears to be associated with a residential/commercial occupation whereas Feature 10, on the other hand, was occupied by tenants and cannot be tied to a specific historical occupation. Given the character of the occupancy within Block 1192 during this time, it seems plausible that Feature 10 represents refuse associated with a middle income residence.

The previous analyses of glass and ceramic vessels from these two features indicate that they are similar in content and have similar chronologies. Functional groupings for these vessels provide another index of comparison, and are presented in Tables 22 and 23. In general, the distribution of ceramic vessels recovered from Feature 8 suggests a larger and more complete assemblage as compared to Feature 10 (Plate 17). The Other category from Feature 8 includes a high percentage of multi-functional vessels representing various activities. Many of the ceramic vessels from Features 8 and 10 exhibit heavy wear marks suggesting intensive use. The presence within the feature of vessels representing many functions may be related to several factors, including the affiliation of Feature 8 with a different household type as compared to Feature 10 (i.e., its relationship with both residential and commercial contexts). Unlike Feature 8, 40 percent of the ceramic vessels recovered within Feature 10 are assigned to the Tableware category. The significance of this emphasis on tableware may again be related to differences in household size and composition. In addition, the presence of Vessel 15 in Feature 10 represents an example from the Storage category (Plate 18). Other artifact groups such as Glass and Bone also provide a point of comparison for these features.

A nearly equal number of glass vessels was tabulated for Features 8 and 10 (see Tables 22 and 23). One of the greatest differences between these assemblages is the comparatively large number of lighting-related artifacts recovered within Feature 10. Eleven vessels, constituting over 20 percent of the glass assemblage, consists of lamp glass (Plate 19). This figure is more than three times the number of lamp glass vessels recovered from Feature 8, and is probably a function of the larger number of individuals living within the household. As mentioned earlier, Feature 10 was located to the rear of a two-story residential structure, which may served as a residence for middle income workers.

Many of the other functional categories for glass are similar between the features, except for the higher number of beverage and miscellaneous bottles in Feature 8 (Plate 20), and the higher frequency of pharmaceutical and non-stemware drinking vessels

TABLE 22

COUNTS AND PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL  
CERAMIC VESSELS BY FUNCTIONAL GROUP

Functional Group	Feature 8		Feature 10	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Teaware	5	13.2	6	24.0
Tableware	4	10.5	10	40.0
Food storage	7	18.4	3	12.0
Hygiene	2	5.2	---	---
Bottles	3	7.9	---	---
Other (includes unidentifiable)	<u>17</u>	<u>44.7</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>24.0</u>
TOTAL	38	99.9	25	100.0

TABLE 23

COUNTS AND PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL  
GLASS VESSELS BY FUNCTIONAL GROUP

	Feature 8		Feature 10	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Wine/liquor	7	13.5	4	7.5
Beverage	13	25.0	6	11.3
Culinary/condiment	---	---	1	1.9
Pharmaceutical	4	7.7	8	15.1
Bottles	12	23.1	8	15.1
Drinking - stemware	1	2.0	---	---
Drinking - nonstemware	2	3.8	5	9.4
Miscellaneous tableware	4	7.7	6	11.3
Lighting-related	3	5.8	11	20.8
Storage	2	3.8	---	---
Other (includes unidentifiable)	<u>4</u>	<u>7.7</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>7.5</u>
TOTAL	52	100.1	53	99.9

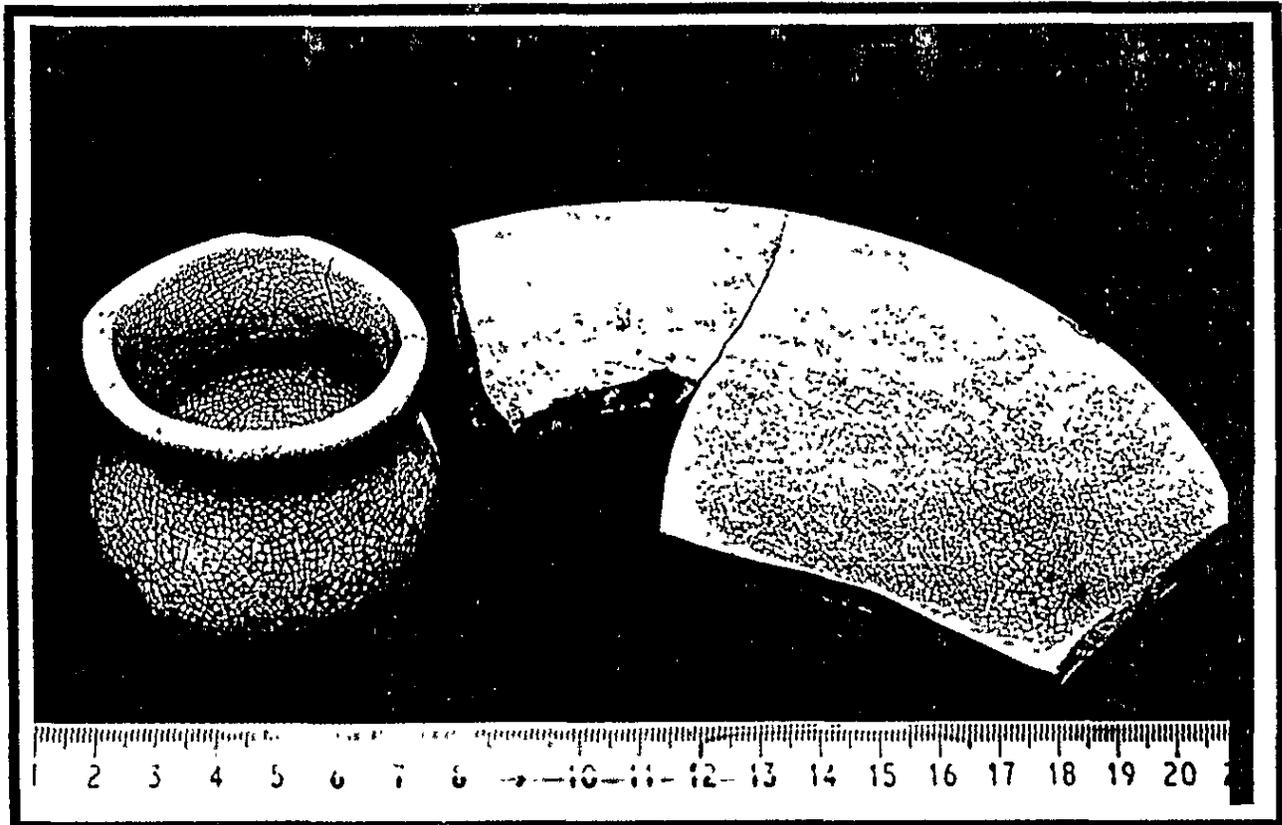


PLATE 17: Ceramic Vessels, Feature 8

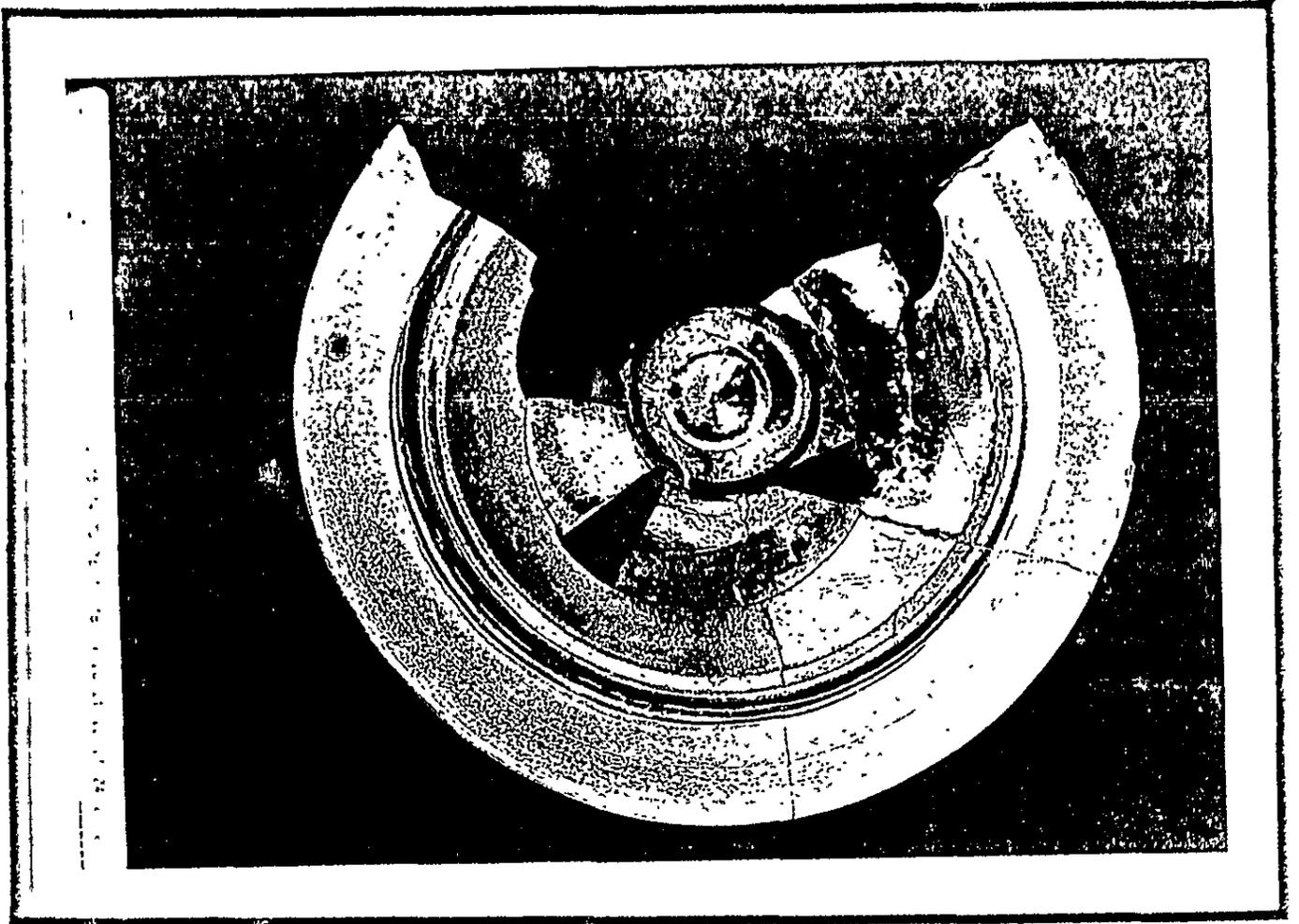


PLATE 18: Stoneware Crock Lid, Feature 10

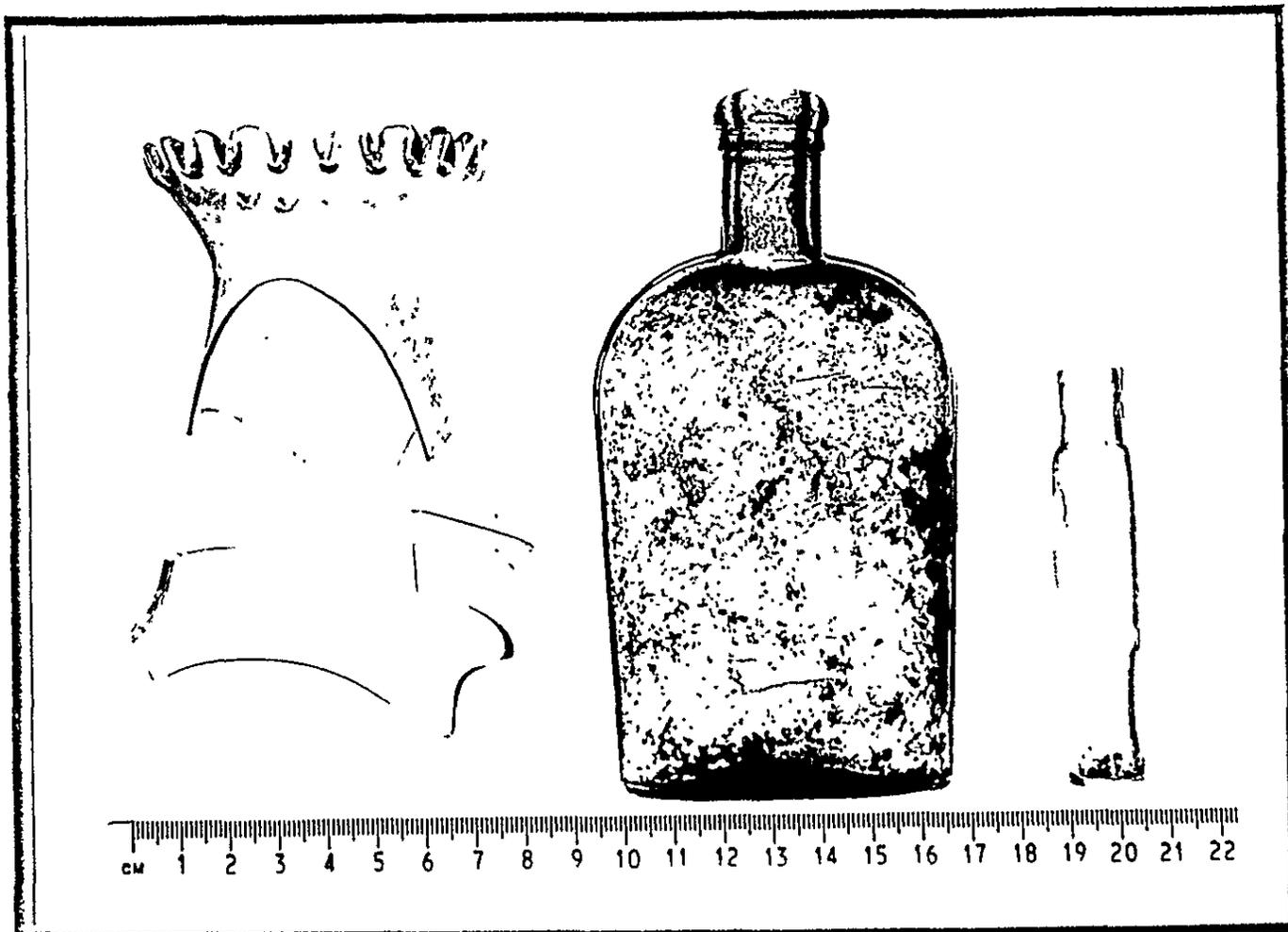


PLATE 19: Lamp Chimney, Flask, and Vial, Feature 8



PLATE 20: Pharmaceutical and Wine Bottle, Feature 8

collected within Feature 10. Beverage bottles from Features 8 and 10 are pictured in Plates 21 through 23.

Perhaps the most important result of the laboratory analysis of material from Features 8 and 10 was the distribution of faunal and floral specimens. The floral and faunal analyses were supplemented by the recovery of 13 flotation samples from these features. Many small faunal and floral remains were collected from these samples, and they help provide a more representative account of the household diet.

It is interesting that the frequency and distribution of floral and faunal remains are so different between Features 8 and 10, given the similarity of their ceramic and glass assemblages. Feature 8 contained more than 500 percent more fruit specimens, for example, as compared to Feature 10 (Table 24). (Percentages of individual fruit specimens have been rounded to the nearest whole number.) Because of the problems of spoilage, the preservation of fruits was important. While some fruits could be preserved through drying, it was more common to preserve them in sugar (Louis Berger & Associates 1985:239-240). The high percentage of grapes in Feature 8 may be a function of jam, jelly, or wine production. Conversely, the presence of elderberry (14%) in Feature 10 may signal a preference for this type of wine and/or preserve. Other alcoholic drinks, such as cordials, may have also been made from these fruits.

The high incidence of raspberries in the assemblages of both Features 8 and 10 (60% and 66% respectively) can be linked to the nineteenth-century production of vinegar. Vinegar was used as an important preservative in the home during this time. Although other fruits may have been used for vinegar, raspberry vinegar appears to have been relatively popular (see Louis Berger & Associates 1985:240).

The most likely explanation for the unusually high number of fruit specimens associated with Feature 8 is that the fruits were probably used for the commercial production of jams, jellies, preserves, and other related products. It is plausible that if the store continued as a bakery in the late nineteenth century (see earlier discussion, Lot 22), these products would have been sold there.

Prior to the discussion of the Features 8 and 10 faunal assemblages, it is necessary to consider the distribution of artifact groups and classes within these two contexts. A pattern analysis provides a statistical distribution of various artifacts by functional groupings (see South 1977). Table 25 indicates the similar relationship between the Kitchen and Architecture Artifact Groups of Features 8 and 10. The high frequency and percentage of faunal elements collected within Feature 10 is responsible for both inflating its overall assemblage and skewing

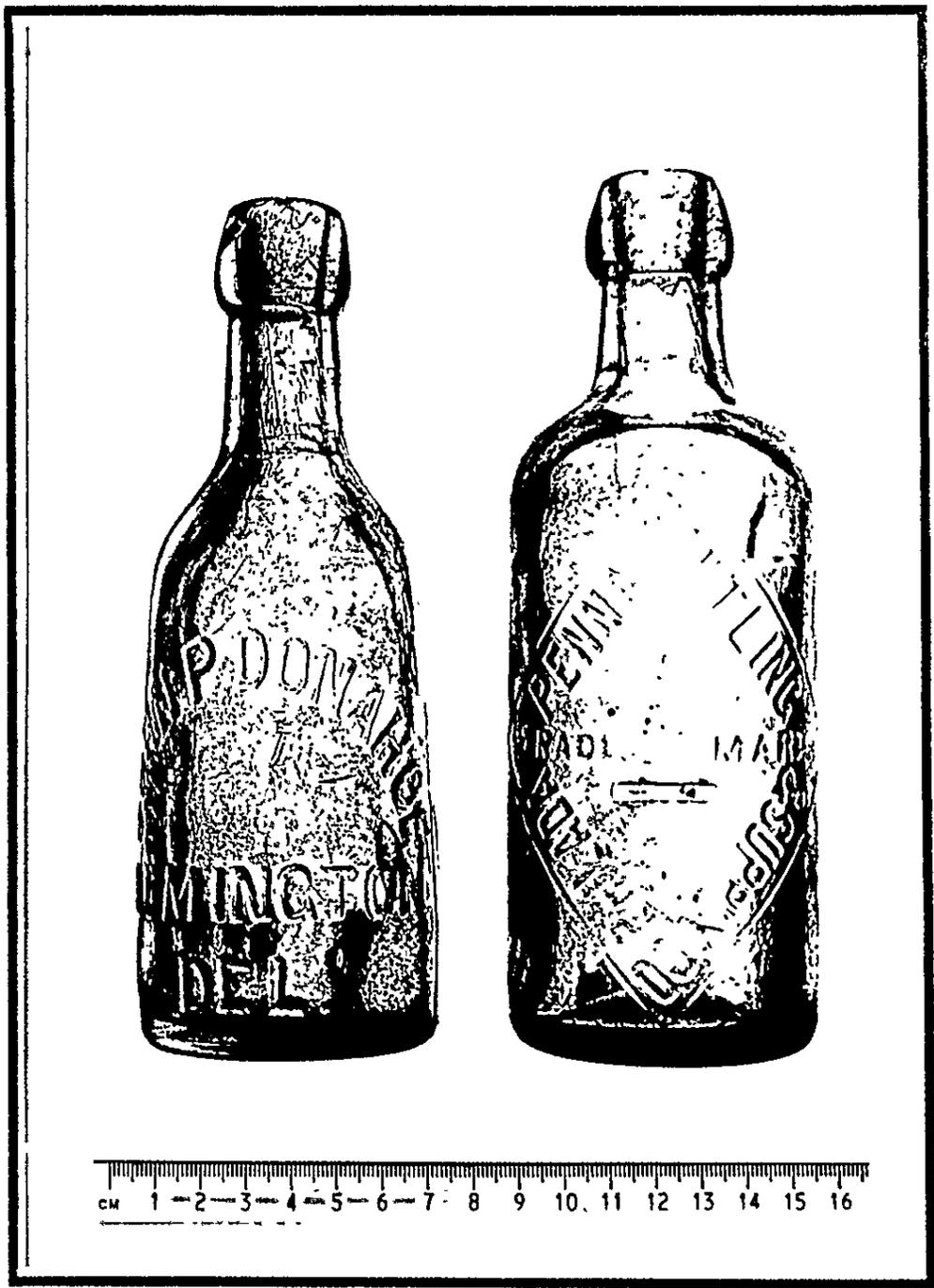


PLATE 21A: Beverage Bottles, Feature 8

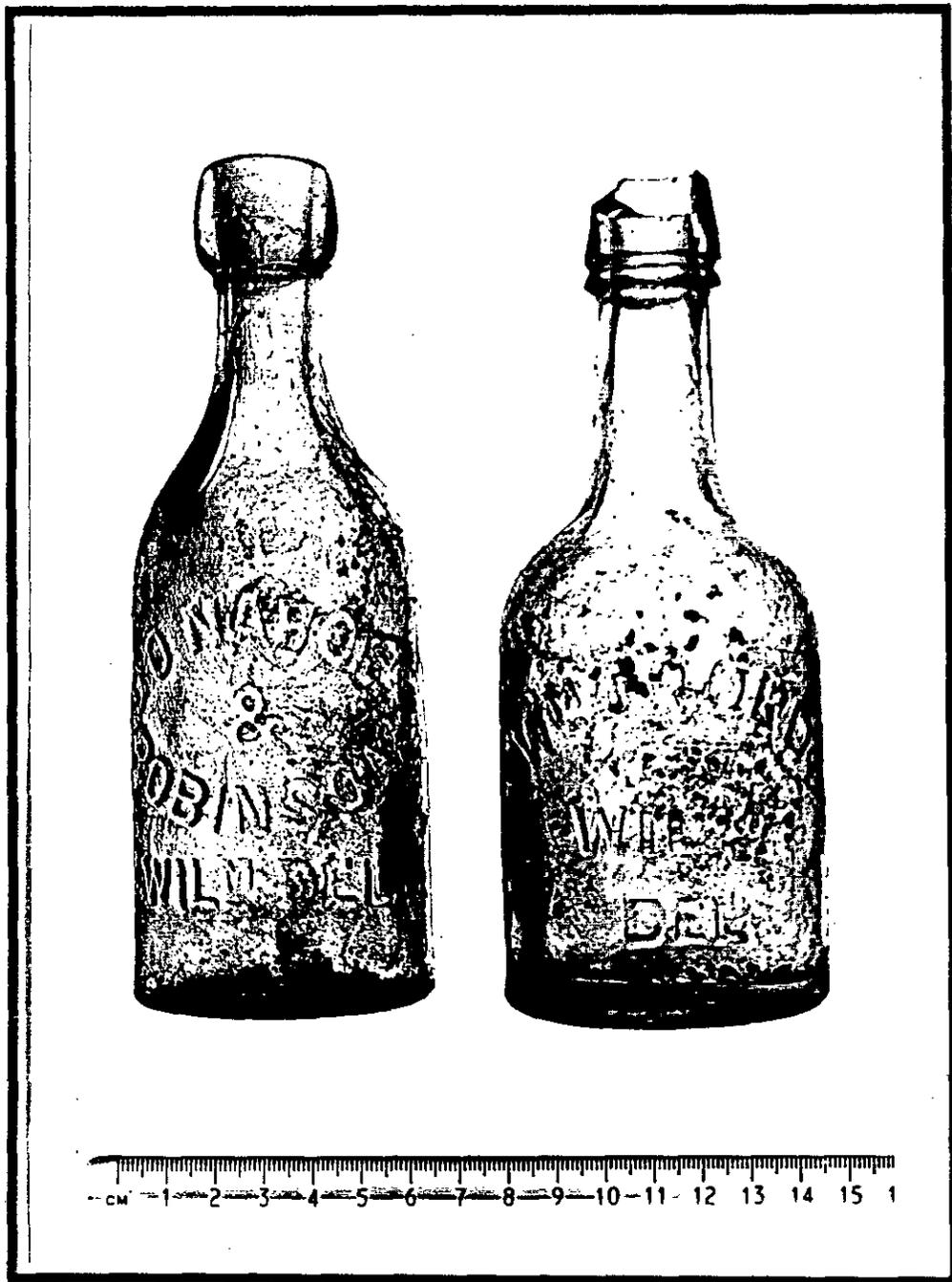


PLATE 21B: Beverage Bottles, Feature 8



PLATE 22: Beverage Bottle and Tumbler, Feature 8



PLATE 23: Beverage Bottles, Feature 10

TABLE 24

## FRUIT SPECIMENS - FREQUENCIES WITHIN FEATURES 8 AND 10

SPECIMEN	FEATURE 8		FEATURE 10	
	#	%	#	%
CHERRY	33	1	-	-
ELDERBERRY	9	1	275	14
GRAPE	3881	35	236	12
PEACH	1	1	3	1
RASPBERRY	6578	60	1305	66
STRAWBERRY	503	5	160	8
-----				
TOTAL	11,005	100	1979	100

TABLE 25  
ARTIFACT PATTERN ANALYSIS BY FEATURE

<u>Artifact Group</u>	<u>Feature 8</u>		<u>Feature 10</u>	
	<u>Count</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>%</u>
Kitchen	578	34.3	682	25.6
Architecture	551	32.7	685	25.7
Furnishings	21	1.2	31	1.2
Arms	2	0.1	1	0
Clothing	119	7.1	39	1.5
Personal	36	2.0	33	1.2
Tobacco Pipes	6	0.4	3	0.1
Activities	163	9.7	59	2.2
Floral	158	9.4	4	0.1
Faunal	<u>52</u>	<u>3.1</u>	<u>1131</u>	<u>42.4</u>
TOTALS	1686	100	2668	100

the percentages of other artifact groups and classes (e.g., Kitchen and Architecture Groups). In both features, ceramics, bottles, and other kitchen artifacts constitute at least 50 percent of the entire assemblage. The prominence of the Other kitchen category is related to the recovery of multifunctional and nondiagnostic artifacts that fall within this artifact group. Similarly, window glass comprises over 75 percent of the Architecture Artifact Group from both features.

Numbers of specimens in the Clothing and Activities Artifact Groups are significantly higher in Feature 8 as compared to Feature 10. The importance of the latter group is tied to the recovery of shoes and fasteners (i.e., buttons). Conversely, over 30 percent of the Activities Group in Feature 8 is based upon the presence of the commercial activities artifacts such as carboy/demijohn vessels. Although the overall percentage of this class is relatively small (3%), it does highlight the fact that this feature potentially represents both a commercial and residential occupation.

As with the floral specimens, the faunal species listed for Features 8 and 10 were rounded to the nearest skeletal element (Tables 26 and 27). Whereas Feature 8 contains mainly domestic and nondiagnostic mammal (e.g., cow, pig, sheep, large and medium mammal), Feature 10 includes a much larger and varied faunal assemblage, consisting of a considerable number of chicken, fish, and wild species in addition to domesticated mammal. Sheep constituted a small part of the overall assemblage within these features. Although these bones were not aged, they were noted as being immature. Oyster and clam shells were also recovered from these contexts, with a large number of oyster collected within Feature 10. The majority of the above-noted faunal elements were recovered from the middle to bottom of the features. These figures indicate that either more meat was being consumed by the Feature 10 household, or more probably, that a larger number of people are represented by the dietary refuse in this feature. If Feature 10 does represent a boardinghouse-type context, then it is conceivable that meat may have been purchased in bulk to reduce costs.

By comparing Tables 26 and 27, it is clear that the household diet represented by Feature 8 (commercial/residential context) consisted mostly of beef, as compared to the importance of pork in Feature 10. This discrepancy may be related to the different economic character of these households since, during the late nineteenth century, pork was less expensive than beef. For this reason, pork has been referred to as "the poor man's meat" (Bull 1951:95; Louis Berger & Associates 1985:219). It is necessary to be aware that, owing to differences in bone preservation and the possibility of dietary components not discernible in the archaeological record, the species list is only an approximation of the diets of these respective households. To some extent, the

TABLE 26  
SPECIES LIST--FEATURE 8

<u>MAMMAL</u>	# of Elements	%
COW (Bos taurus)	7	22
PIG (Sus scrofa)	1	3
SHEEP (Ovis aries)	1	3
CHIPMUNK (Tamias striatus)	1	3
UNIDENTIFIED LARGE, MEDIUM MAMMAL	16	50
UNIDENTIFIED RODENT	2	6
SUBTOTAL	28	87
<u>BIRD</u>		
CHICKEN (Gallus gallus)	1	3
UNIDENTIFIED BIRD	3	10
SUBTOTAL	4	13
-----		
TOTAL	32	100

TABLE 27  
SPECIES LIST--FEATURE 10

<u>MAMMAL</u>	# of Elements	%
COW (Bos taurus)	7	1
PIG (Sus scrofa)	208	19
SHEEP (Ovis aries)	10	1
SHEEP/GOAT (Ovis-Capra)	1	-
MUSKRAT (Ondatra)	71	6
MOUSE (Mus)	20	2
RAT (Rattus rattus)	1	-
UNIDENTIFIED LARGE, MEDIUM MAMMAL	242	22
UNIDENTIFIED RODENT	15	1
UNIDENTIFIED MAMMAL	176	15
SUBTOTAL	750	67
<u>AMPHIBIAN/REPTILE</u>		
UNIDENTIFIED	1	-
<u>BIRD</u>		
CHICKEN (Gallus gallus)	144	13
GOOSE (tribe Anserini)	2	1
UNIDENTIFIED BIRD	45	4
SUBTOTAL	191	18
<u>FISH</u>		
COD (Gadus morhua)	3	1
CROAKER/SEATROUT (Cynoscion)	70	6
SHEEPSHEAD (Archosargus)	15	1
UNIDENTIFIED FISH	79	7
SUBTOTAL	167	15
-----		
TOTAL	1084	100

presence of unidentified bone in these features may reflect degradation due to prolonged boiling.

The research issue of species patterning and economic scaling is further explored by referring to Tables 28, 29, and 30. The purpose of these tables is to analyze, in more detail, the composition of the household diets represented by Features 8 and 10. Species patterning and economic scaling are based upon the premise that different elements of domesticated mammals are more desirable, provide more protein, and thus, are more expensive.

Dietary choices may be a matter of preference or may be restricted by the economic and social character of the household (see Branster and Martin 1987:309). By isolating skeletal elements and analyzing their statistical diversity, it is possible to contrast the social and economic levels of households (see Schulz and Gust 1983). Economy is defined here as the management, access, and selection of food resources. Supplementing domestic animal species with certain wild foods (e.g., muskrat, fish), as in the household associated with Feature 10, further indicates differences in consumer choices (see Spencer-Wood 1987).

The rank value of elements presented in Table 30 is based on the analysis discussed in Branster and Martin (1987) and Louis Berger & Associates (1985). The resulting consumption pattern is expressed in the distribution of low-, medium-, and high-value cuts. The skeletal elements presented in this table are associated with medium to large mammal, which primarily includes cow, pig, and sheep. Butchering waste, which includes skull, teeth, and foot elements, is placed in the low-value food category since pork constituted a large portion of Feature 10. Theoretically, a household with unrestricted access to food resources will tend to exhibit a larger number of high-value elements as compared to a household with a more restricted access to resources.

Table 30 demonstrates that while there is the presence of high food value elements from domesticates in Feature 10, the overwhelming majority consists of low-value elements. Specifically, these constitute butchering by-products, or waste. It is important to note, however, that many of these by-products represent pigs knuckles, and pigs feet. Alternatively, the majority of Feature 8 dietary bone is contained within the medium-value category.

As mentioned earlier, the privy/well designated as Feature 8 was associated with a store/residence in Lot 22 (i.e., small-scale entrepreneurs). Conversely, Feature 10 was a rental property, possibly serving as a boardinghouse. The presence of muskrat in the faunal assemblage from Feature 10 suggests differences in consumer choices as compared to Feature 8. Table 31 clearly

TABLE 28  
 ELEMENT COMPOSITION--FEATURE 8  
 COW, FIG, SHEEP

ELEMENT	COW		FIG		SHEEP	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
VERTEBRAL	-	-	-	-	1	100
FORELIMB						
HUMERUS	4	57	1	100	-	-
ULNA	3	43	-	-	-	-
<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/>						
TOTAL	7	100	1	100	1	100

TABLE 29  
ELEMENT COMPOSITION--FEATURE 10  
COW, PIG, SHEEP

ELEMENT	COW		PIG		SHEEP	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
CRANIAL	1	14	-	-	1	9
VERTEBRAL	2	29	-	-	4	36
PECTORAL						
SCAPULA	-	-	1	1	-	-
FORELIMB						
HUMERUS	2	29	5	2	1	9
RADIUS	-	-	10	5	3	27
ULNA	-	-	9	4	-	-
SUBTOTAL	2	29	24	11	4	36
HINDLIMB						
FEMUR	2	29	-	-	-	-
TIBIA	-	-	8	4	-	-
FIBULA	-	-	5	2	-	-
SUBTOTAL	2	29	13	6	-	-
METAPODIAL						
METACARPAL/TARSAL	-	-	81	40	1	9
CALCANEUS	-	-	7	3	1	9
ASTRAGALUS	-	-	6	3	-	-
CARPAL/TARSAL	-	-	19	9	-	-
PHALANGE	-	-	6	3	-	-
HOOF	-	-	6	3	-	-
SUBTOTAL	-	-	125	82	2	18
-----						
TOTAL	7	100	201	100	11	100

TABLE 30

RANK VALUE OF ELEMENTS  
LARGE AND MEDIUM DOMESTIC MAMMAL ELEMENTS BY FEATURE  
(INCLUDES COW, PIG, SHEEP)

	FEATURE 8		FEATURE 10	
	#	%	#	%
HIGH				
SIRLOIN	-	-	5	2
ROUND	-	-	3	1
RUMP	-	-	1	1
SUBTOTAL	-	-	9	4
MEDIUM				
CHUCK	1	10	3	1
ARM	5	50	-	-
SUBTOTAL	6	60	3	1
LOW				
NECK	-	-	4	2
TAIL	-	-	5	2
FORESHANK	4	40	30	13
HINDSHANK	-	-	13	6
BUTCHERING BY-PRODUCTS	-	-	162	72
SUBTOTAL	4	40	214	95
-----				
TOTAL	10	100	226	100

TABLE 31  
MUSKRAT ELEMENT GROUP COMPOSITION - FEATURE 10

ELEMENT	#
CRANIAL	11
VERTEBRAL	13
PECTORAL	5
FORELIMB	17
HINDLIMB	17
PELVIC	8
METAPODIAL	-

---

TOTAL	71
-------	----

demonstrates that, except for metapodials, all skeletal elements of a muskrat are represented in this context, and many of these elements exhibit butchering marks. Although muskrat may have been store-bought, it is more likely that it was a by-product of trapping activities. Apparently marsh hare, or muskrat, offered a dark, soft meat and provided a good meal to those who were familiar with its preparation, whether it was fricasseed or fried (Given 1959: 766-768).

Another important distinction in the faunal assemblages from the features is the significant contribution of fish (15%) to the diet represented by Feature 10 (see Table 27). These include croaker/sea trout, sheepshead, cod, and other unidentified fish, all of which were plentiful and probably inexpensive in the Wilmington area. No fish are present in the assemblage from Feature 8, although it is important to note that fish is often under-represented because it is susceptible to bone degradation, recovery biases, and sampling techniques (see Ruff 1987). The purpose here is not to interpret the social and economic context of fish (see Singer 1987), but instead to highlight the fact that the household of Feature 10 exhibited different dietary choices as compared to the household of Feature 8. Although it is possible that fish were purchased at a local market, the presence of fish scales may suggest that the fish were procured by members of the household. While ethnicity may affect the types of fish consumed in a household, the presence of fish remains is expected to reflect differences in dietary preference, and potentially economic background (see Baugher 1982). The recovery of fish and muskrat from Feature 10, to some extent, may represent the by-products of leisure-time activities (i.e., hunting, fishing) that served to supplement the diet of these household members. A diet of high diversity has previously been associated with rural households, or high status urban households (see Reitz 1986; Ruff 1987).

Butchering techniques provide another index of dietary behavior (Table 32). Butchering marks are revealed through the distinctive patterns left on the butchered surface of the bone. Table 32 indicates that identical percentages of sawed (85%) versus chopped (15%) marks were produced for these two features. To some degree, this is to be expected since professionally butchered bone was commonly available by the early nineteenth century (see Louis Berger & Associates 1985:229). Unfortunately, since Features 8 and 10 are not stratified, it is not possible to monitor diachronic change in butchering techniques from these contexts.

The analysis of archaeological contexts from Block 1192 has resulted in the identification of a pre-1830 historic deposit (Horizon C); a circa 1850-1900 filling episode (Horizon A); and two intact privy/well contexts (Features 8 and 10) dating from the last quarter of the nineteenth century (ca. 1875-1900).

TABLE 32  
 FEATURES 8 AND 10  
 BUTCHERING - SAW MARKS VERSUS CHOP MARKS

BUTCHERING TECHNIQUE	FEATURE 8		FEATURE 10	
	#	%	#	%
SAWED	17	85	59	85
CHOPPED	3	15	10	15
<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/>				
TOTAL	20	100	69	100

Whereas the ceramic and glass inventories from these features are slightly different, the preceding faunal analysis suggests significant differences in diet. This result has potentially important implications for monitoring household differences during this time.

## VII. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Phase III archaeological investigation of Block 1192 consisted of test trenching and backhoe and unit excavation in order to expose potential features and historic deposits to a depth of 5 feet below surface within the proposed Christina Gateway Park. Cultural resources remaining below this depth were preserved in place. The Phase III effort was successful in identifying a mid-nineteenth century fill episode, pre-1830 yard deposits, and privy/well contexts dating to the late nineteenth century. Additionally, previously identified features (Cunningham et al. 1984) were relocated and tested to confirm that they had been looted. Although these features were noted as being 10 to 15 feet below ground surface (Cunningham et al. 1984:116), they were identified considerably above this depth.

Archaeological testing of the project area revealed a large amount of architectural refuse and rubble related to the demolition of former standing structures throughout Block 1192. Systematic backhoe excavation uncovered several intact sections of dressed-stone foundation walls (i.e., Features 4-7) located in Lots 11, 12, 22, and 23 to the north of Wilmington Boulevard. These foundations were associated with the nineteenth-century Merrick/Novelty Carriage Works, the circa 1850s John Merrick residence, the circa 1857 Philip Combs bakery/late nineteenth-century store, and what appears to be the foundation to a late nineteenth-century frame stable or related structure (recorded on the 1884 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map; see Figure 4). Although no builders' trenches were identified adjacent to these foundations, their location and orientation within the lots suggest that they are associated with these structures. Moreover, artifacts recovered in the vicinity of these features confirm these occupation dates.

Phase III excavations provided evidence of prehistoric occupation within Block 1192. An assortment of aboriginal artifacts including flakes, chunks, cores (chert, jasper, quartz, crystal quartz), and grit-tempered ceramics were collected from either side of Wilmington Boulevard. These ceramics, some of which exhibit decorative techniques such as incising, are better known as Minguannan Ware and date to the Late Woodland Period (ca. A.D. 1000-Contact; see Custer 1984 and Griffith and Custer 1985). All prehistoric artifacts were recovered within disturbed contexts in association with cultural resources dating prior to 1830.

The pre-1830 historic deposit, referred to above, contained trailed red-bodied slipware, feather-edged creamware, and pearlware ceramics in addition to several architectural artifacts and mammal bone. These artifacts were fragmentary in nature and may best be classified as eighteenth to early nineteenth-century

sheet refuse. To some extent, these materials may have been associated with household or yard activities such as sweeping and refuse disposal.

The mid-nineteenth century fill episode identified within Lot 12 consisted of an assortment of ceramic types such as plain creamware, decorated pearlware and whiteware, kiln furniture, wasters, and possible kiln brick (glazed). A similar late nineteenth-century fill deposit containing kiln furniture and wasters was identified in association with the excavations conducted at Block 1191 to the west (Beidleman et al. 1986). It is possible that the kiln-related artifacts from these deposits originated at the William Hare Pottery Works one block to the north. Documentation of fill deposits may be associated with the intensification of lot use and the mixed residential/industrial character of Wilmington during this period.

One of the most interesting results of this study was the variation in the distribution of artifact groups from Features 8 and 10. The faunal assemblages from these features were quite distinct. Feature 10 contains a much larger and more diverse assemblage than Feature 8 and includes mainly pork, fish, chicken, muskrat, and oyster. Conversely, Feature 8 consists of relatively few faunal elements, most of which include cow, pig, and sheep.

Whereas Feature 8 appears to have been associated with a residential/commercial context (202-204 Second Street), it was not possible to link the Feature 10 deposits with its historical occupation (105 Walnut Street). Documentary evidence was not available for identifying the tenants associated with the Feature 10 residence. Based on the high frequency of faunal remains from Feature 10, it is possible that these remains were discarded by more than one household. Given the character of the occupancy of Block 1192 during the last quarter of the nineteenth century, it is assumed that this residence was occupied by middle income workers.

The acquisition of wild foods by the occupants of the Feature 10 household(s) may have supplemented their overall diet. These foods, which included muskrat and fish, may have been obtained through trapping and fishing. Subsistence hunting and fishing has been documented in other Wilmington deposits at this time (e.g., Beidleman et al. 1986), and serves to distinguish the dietary behavior of the households associated with Features 8 and 10.

The above results have important implications for monitoring differences in late nineteenth-century urban households. It is important to note that, according to Hershberg and Dockhorn (1976:61), considerable variation occurred in the incomes of city workers at this time (see De Cunzo 1982). Therefore, any

classification of workers' households must be used cautiously when inferring nineteenth-century economic behavior.

The archaeological resources recovered from the Block 1192 fall into several of Wilmington's chronological periods (Goodwin et al. 1986). These include the Prehistoric Period, Industrial Period and the Urban Growth Period. Other resources identified during the Phase III study did not exhibit cultural integrity and could not be linked to the city's archaeological resource management plan.

Study Unit 1 (The Prehistoric Period) is treated as a single chronological period. To date, no intact prehistoric sites have been identified within the confines of Wilmington. For this reason, even disturbed contexts have a medium to high level of archaeological significance. Prehistoric lithics and ceramics recovered from Block 1192 suggest that this area was occupied during the Late Woodland Period (ca. A.D. 1000-Contact). This has been previously documented in other portions of the city. Although these resources are significant in terms of the city's resource management plan, based on their recovery from disturbed contexts, their resource potential remains low.

Many of the cultural resources identified from this Phase III study (e.g., Features 8 and 10) may be interpreted in the context of the Industrial Phase (1830-1880) and the Urban Growth Phase (1880-1930). The Industrial Phase experienced the rise of Wilmington's industries including carriage production, which was a prominent part of the history of Block 1192. The Urban Growth Phase was typified by dramatic increases in population and the expansion of city boundaries. It was during the latter period that neighborhoods began to emerge within the city. Contexts defined for these periods include adaptation, origins and growth, use of space, people, regional context and the urban growth phase.

As stated in the archaeological resource management plan (Goodwin et al. 1986), an extensive amount of historical documentation and archaeological information exists for the period 1830-1930. Therefore, archaeological resources dating to this time period have a low level of significance. However, several information needs have been established for this period including foodways, ethnic group behavior and industries.

One of the important results of this Phase III study was the examination of the relationship of foodways to urban dwellers during the Urban Growth Phase, 1880-1930. The excavation and analysis of Features 8 and 10 provide a better understanding of the late nineteenth-century urban diet. In particular, the high frequency of fish and wild fauna represented by the Feature 10 assemblage highlights the possible importance of supplementing market-acquired foods during this time. Unfortunately, the

limited excavation of these features precluded a more thorough exploration of this problem.

Given the results of this study in conjunction with Wilmington's industrial growth during the latter portion of the nineteenth century, it is recommended that the City and State place greater emphasis on late nineteenth-century deposits. Although cultural resources are considered to have a low level of archaeological significance during this period (Goodwin et al. 1986), partly due to the presence of a detailed historical record, variability in the health and diet of Wilmington's residents has not been adequately documented during this time. This important aspect of the city's history may be explored in greater depth through archaeological research. The results of this research may then be contrasted with similar studies in other urban areas as well as rural contexts (e.g., Beaudry and Mrozowski 1987).

As with the findings of Branster and Martin (1987) and Bellantoni, Gradie, and Poirier (1982), it appears that faunal remains from Features 8 and 10 are a more sensitive reflection of household variation and site formation than are ceramic and glass artifacts. This has important implications on the use of ceramics and glass artifacts in the analysis of late nineteenth-century consumer behavior.

Since the cultural resources identified within Block 1192 are eligible to the National Register it is recommended that the remaining intact deposits be preserved in place beneath Christina Gateway Park at a depth of 5 feet below the surface. This decision was made after consultation with the Delaware Bureau of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. However if it is not possible to preserve these resources at this depth, it is recommended that data recovery of Features 8 and 10 be implemented. Additional archaeological research has the potential to explore, in more detail, the relationship between faunal remains and urban contexts of the late nineteenth century. This research issue is not only of importance within the context of Wilmington history, but is of broader significance to historic archaeological projects conducted in other areas.

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APPENDIX A  
ARTIFACT CLASSIFICATION CODES

## APPENDIX A

The following appendix presents a detailed listing of the classification codes for the various artifact types recovered during Phase II archaeological research. This list is presented as a supplement to the laboratory section, which appears in Chapter III of the text.

### Ceramic Analysis

#### Type/Subtype

This is a five-character code consisting of three letters and two numbers. The first letter is always C for ceramic. The second letter refers to general ware groups: E for coarse earthenwares; R for refined earthenwares; S for coarse stonewares; F for refined stonewares; P for porcelain; and O for other and unidentified. The third letter refers to specific ware types, e.g., R for Redware, T for White Salt Glazed Stoneware, etc. The numbers following the letter code refer to particular decorative treatments or named types, e.g., CER04 - Redware with Dark Brown to Black Glaze, CRW50 - Whiteware with Blue Transfer Printing, etc. Type/Subtype can either have specific dates or may be descriptive and undated. Sources for the dates include, but are not limited to, South 1977, Noel Hume 1969, Denker and Denker 1985, Ketchum 1983, Wetherbee 1980, Cameron 1986, and Miller 1980.

#### Count

The count is simply the number of sherds in each category.

#### Begin Date - End Date

The Begin and End Dates are automatically assigned by the computer to each dated Type/Subtype, but when more precise dates can be determined from makers' marks or particular decorations or forms, this field is filled in on the coding sheet, and the more specific dates are entered into the computer.

#### Form

Form indicates the shape and possible function of the sherd or vessel. General categories such as "Flatware - Base" are used for sherds whose small size or ambiguous characteristics make determination of form problematical.

### Decoration/Motif

This includes descriptions of specific decorations (e.g., "Chinoiserie - landscape"), pattern names (e.g., "Willow"), and general descriptions (e.g., "Blue").

### Makers' Marks

Maker's mark is used for the actual marks seen on sherds.

### MNV

Minimum Number of Vessels is filled in if a sherd has been assigned an MNV (i.e., if it has been assigned a Vessel Number, or if it represents a non-mendable vessel, or if it is unique).

### Wear

This field is designed to note both the amount and location of abrasions, cuts, nicks, etc., on a vessel in order to aid in the determination of its use. At the simplest level, lack of wear can help identify commercial deposits (Geismar 1983), but location and amount of wear also provide information about the actual use of vessels (Griffiths 1978).

### Percentage Complete

Percentage Complete aids in the identification of different types of deposits by monitoring artifact fragmentation. The codes used are "1" for less than 25 percent complete, "2" for 25 percent to less than 50 percent, "3" for 50 percent to less than 75 percent, "4" for 75 percent to less than 100 percent, "5" for 100 percent complete, and "6" for vessels which were recovered intact and did not need to be mended.

### Comments

Comments is a numerical code that refers to information not covered in the other fields. The most common entry is 19, which translates as "See Written Comments." Another common code is 99 for "Burned." These written comments can be found on the computer data input records.

### Function

This field refers to the following general functional categories: Teawares; Tablewares; Food Storage; Food Preparation; Hygiene; Household Furnishings; Miscellaneous (flower pots, ink bottles, etc.); Multifunctional; Pharmaceutical; Crucibles; Bottles; Kiln Related Artifacts; and Unidentifiable Fragments.

## Glass Analysis

### Type/SubType

Tabulation of the glass proceeded according to artifact codes determined by function (Type) and form (SubType). Codes are alpha-numeric, consisting of three letters and a two-digit number. The first letter, "G," standard for all codes, denotes the artifact as Glass. The second letter denotes the general functional category in which the artifact falls: "B," Bottle; "T," Table; "L," Lighting Related; and "O," Other glass. The third letter denotes specific function, i.e., "A," Alcohol, under the general "Bottle" heading; "T," Tumbler, under the general "Table" heading; "D," Decoration, under the general "Lighting Related" heading; and "U," Unidentified, under the general "Other" heading. The two-digit number completes the identification and denotes vessel form, i.e., "GBA 03," Wine/Liquor Bottle; "GTT 12," Tumbler/Decorated General; "GLD 01," Prism; and "GOU 01," Total Unidentified Glass.

All artifacts, identified as to specific function and form, were coded as such regardless of the degree of fragmentation. The specific vessel part(s) encountered are inferred by the coding of the appropriate field(s), i.e., "Base" and "Finish." Whole and fragmented bases, finishes, rims, and body sherds for which specific functional forms could not be identified were accommodated under "Unidentified" and "Miscellaneous" categories. Non-form-specific vessels and sherds were coded as above, when appropriate, or under expanded codes such as "Carboy/Demijohn/Bulk Bottle."

### Count

This is simply the number of sherds in any category.

### Begin Date/End Date

Dating of the glass assemblage proceeded according to established diagnostic criteria. These criteria, used either singly or in combination, include various technological aspects of glass manufacture such as finish treatments and mold markings, datable bottle embossments and makers' marks, and various stylistic elements associated with certain tablewares. When applicable, both a beginning and end date of manufacture were recorded. In instances where no end date of manufacture was available, the general end date for the site--1980--was recorded. Sources used for dating include: Fike (1987), Jones and Sullivan (1985), McKearin and Wilson (1978), Munsey (1970), Riley (1958), Spillman (1981, 1982, 1983), Toulouse (1971, 1977), and Wilmington City Directories for the Years (1857-1858, 1859-1860, 1862-1863, 1865-1866, 1866-1867, 1867-1868, 1868-1869, 1869-1870, 1870-1871, 1871-1872, 1872-1873, 1873-1874, 1874-1875, 1875-1876, 1876-1877, 1877-1878, 1878-1879, 1880-1881, 1881-1882, 1882-1883, 1883-1884, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1894,

1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1906). Additional sources consulted include: Cheney (1980), Klamkin (1973), and McKearin and McKearin (1972).

### Color

In general, color was assigned to glass sherds purely for descriptive purposes and is broadly defined for this collection. All shades of olive green, for example, are coded under "Light Olive/Dark Olive Green." The exception is "Amethyst Tinted" (or "Solarized") which is a datable color.

### Finish

Finish types in the collection fell within the One-Part (100s), Two-Part (200s), and Three-Part (300s) categories. Coded descriptions relate, for the most part, to the shape (in side profile) of the element(s) comprising each finish. In some cases, common names, i.e., "Crown" or "Patent/Extract," have been used. Fragmented finishes with a known number of elements but unassignable to a specific type, were variously coded as "199 - One Part/Unidentified," "299 - Two Part/Unidentified," or "399 - Three Part/Unidentified." Finishes with an unknown number of elements were coded "999 - Unidentified/Number of Parts Unknown."

### Base

Base types in the collection refer to the marks on the basal surfaces of both bottles and tableware, indicating, for the most part, the mode of their finish manufacture. The lack of any markings on several bottle bases indicated that a "snap case" device was used to hold the bottles in place while their finishes were formed. Machine-made basal markings were also encountered. Base fragments which could not be associated with a diagnostic piece were coded "99 - Unidentified."

### Manufacturing Technique

Manufacturing technique refers to the distinctive mold seams and markings found on the bodies (and sometimes on the basal surfaces and over the finishes) of completed glassware. Code "01 - Mold-Blown (Mold Type Indeterminate)" was used to describe vessels for which a specific mold type could not be discerned. Code "99- Unidentified" was used to denote a totally unidentifiable manufacturing technique.

### Wear

Code "09 - Melted/Burned" was used to denote artifacts subjected to fire.

### Motif

The majority of motif codes assigned to the collection refer to the general decorative patterns evidenced. Code "9999- Unidentified" was used to denote partial patterns which could not be identified fully.

### Embossment

Complete lettered embossments were assigned as encountered. Sources used for identification include: Baldwin (1973), Fike (1987), and McKearin and Wilson (1978). Incomplete embossments which could not be identified in their entirety were coded "9999 - Unidentified/Partial."

### Makers' Marks

Identifiable makers' marks, usually found on the basal surfaces of bottles, were also coded as encountered. Each mark--most often in the form of a graphic design, initials, or a combination of both--was drawn and then assigned a number identifying the company of origin. The primary source utilized for identification was Toulouse (1971). Incomplete marks were coded "9999- Unidentified."

### Minimum Number of Vessels (MNV)

Minimum number of vessel counts were generated in the Stage II tabulation phase to aid in subsequent analyses.

For the majority of glass forms, MNVs were primarily defined by counting the number of bases in the assemblage. All intact vessels and whole and fragmented bases were set aside as each provenience was prepared for tabulation. Fragments were grouped by form, color, and pontil type (when evidenced), and mended to the fullest extent possible within each provenience. Cross-mends were first made between all proveniences in a given excavation unit and then systematically attempted between proveniences of select other units. This was done to decrease the chance of multiple counting of vessels that may have had their bases crossing more than one level or stratum in a given unit and/or more than one level or stratum between units. An MNV of "one" was assigned to each intact vessel and whole base. As a general rule, single fragments and those mending to form only a partial base were assigned an MNV of "one" if the pontil type could be discerned and/or a 50 percent or above level of completeness was achieved. When a base cross-mended between two or more proveniences, the MNV was assigned to the stratum and level containing the greatest number of fragments or, when the number of fragments was equal, to the stratigraphically higher provenience.

In several instances, an MNV of "one" was assigned to a base fragment when it was determined, by visual scrutiny, to be

unique. Similarly, the absence of vessel bases or lower ratio of bases to other vessel parts required an alternate approach to MNV determination, based on uniqueness. In these cases, MNV counts were variously scored with finishes, rims, and/or body sherds on the basis of unique type, motif/pattern, or color, etc. The procedures described above for mending, cross-mending, and MNV provenience assignment remained constant, regardless of the various criteria used.

#### Vessel Number

Vessel numbers were generated in the Stage II tabulation phase in conjunction with assignment of MNVs. All MNV'd vessels received a vessel number (consecutive throughout the site). Where cross-mends occurred between two or more proveniences, their locations were noted and the mending sherds were given the same vessel number. This enabled the computer to track all mending sherds. An "A" designation recorded after the vessel number indicates probable association with that vessel within the provenience in which the MNV was assigned; a "B" designation indicates probable association outside the provenience of the assigned MNV.

#### Comments

Comment codes were utilized at the discretion of individual analysts, in both Stage I and II analyses, to convey additional descriptive or explanatory data not covered in the standard coded fields. These include, for example, "Dated by Association," "Typed by Association," and "Probably Twentieth Century," etc.

#### Small Finds Analysis

##### Type/SubType

Type/SubType consists of a three-letter/two-integer field. The type denotes 1) artifact type, in this case S-Smallfinds/Architectural; 2) Group, i.e., A-Architecture, D-Kitchen; 3) Class, i.e., E-Electrical. The SubType denotes a specific artifact type.

##### Count

Count was given for all artifacts of a specific group and class which shared the same modifiers within a given provenience.

##### Weight

Weights in grams were given for brick, mortar, glass, coal and other heat-related by-products.

##### Begin Date - End Date

Dates for certain artifacts were generated automatically by the Type/SubType. In some cases dates were written in when a range

for an artifact could be determined. These dates were based on diagnostic attributes, for example, the date on a coin.

#### Material

The material composition was described for each artifact.

#### Characteristic

A modifier was used to best describe the form or manufacturing technique of each artifact. If no diagnostic attribute was evident, the artifact was described as being whole or fragmented.

#### Decoration

Any characteristic not related to the form or manufacture of an artifact but which was purely decorative was described.

#### Pipe Analysis

##### Type/Subtype

This is a three-letter, two-digit code indicating the material of the pipe (white clay, red clay, wood, etc.) and its general shape. The first two letters are always PT, but the third letter of the code indicates either white clay pipe bowls (E), stems (S), or red clay pipes (R). The two digits indicate the shape of the pipe. Shape is identified by comparison to dated examples as illustrated in Noel Hume (1969), Oswald (1961), and other sources as appropriate, or by simple description (for example, PTE93 is "White Clay Pipe Bowl - Unidentifiable Shape with a Low, Oval Heel").

##### Begin Date and End Date

Begin and End Dates are assigned by the computer when the pipe bowl shape is datable (PTE01, for example, is dated 1720-1820 re. Noel Hume 1969:303,#18). Dates based on makers' marks or types of decoration are added to the coding sheets by hand and entered into the computer.

##### Bore

The measurement of the stem bore diameter is given in 64ths of an inch. Bore diameters are measured for both stems and bowls, when present.

##### Makers' Marks

Maker's Mark is filled in when a maker's mark or decoration is present.

### Use

Use refers to both the amount of blackening on the interior of bowls (Heavy, Light, or None) and to characteristics of stems as well as bowls (Stained Red or Brown, Burnt, etc.).

### Faunal Analysis

#### Type/SubType

The Type/SubType code consists of a three-letter/two-integer field. The Type denotes 1) artifact type, in this case Z-Faunal 2) Class, i.e., M-Mammal 3) useful distinctions within a class, i.e., D-Domestic. The SubType denotes species.

#### Count

Each bone received a count of one. Whole shell and hinges received a count of one. Fragments did not receive a count.

#### Weight

All shell was weighed.

#### Element

When possible each bone element was identified.

#### Part Present

The part and amount of an element present was recorded.

#### Age/Epiphysial Fusion

Indicators of age such as unfused diaphyses and unerupted teeth were recorded when present.

#### Butchering

Any marks attributable to butchering were recorded. Distinctions were made between primary and secondary marks.

#### Cuts

Elements deliberately butchered to a specific shape, such as steakbones, were identified by cut.

#### Burning

Any evidence of burning was recorded.

### Gnawing

Gnaw marks were recorded and an attempt was made to distinguish between rodent and canine teeth marks.

### Weathering

Weathering was noted and described.

### Comments

Standard comments were used for noting additional data present but not accommodated for in the other fields of information. For example, the comment 69 means Mendable and is useful in doing adjusted bone counts.

### Note Field

In addition to standard comments non-typical bits of information were noted here.

### Floral Analysis

#### Type/SubType

The Type/SubType code consists of a three-letter/two-integer field. The type denotes 1) artifact type, in this case F-Floral 2) Class and Sub-Class 3) Family. The SubType denotes species.

#### Element

The type of element present is identified, i.e., nut shell, seed.

#### Percentage Complete

The percent complete category specifies the element as being whole, half, or fragment.

#### Burning

Evidence of burning is noted when present.

### Comments

A standard set of comments was used for noting additional data not accommodated in other fields of information. For example, the comment "16" means From Flotation Sample.

#### Note Field

In addition to the comments field, the note field allows for non-standardized comments when deemed necessary.

## Prehistoric Analysis

After cleaning, the entire collection was classified according to major formal classes (ceramics, bifacial tools, unifacial tools, cores, chunks, flakes, cobble tools, groundstone tools, and fire-cracked rock). The three text characters of the Type field denote major artifact classes, as shown in the examples below:

LMC	Lithic-Modified-Core
LMB	Lithic-Modified-Biface
LUF	Lithic-Unmodified-Flake
ABB	Aboriginal Ceramic

The SubType field of lithics denotes raw material, such as "rhyolite," "chert," "quartzite," etc. The SubType field for the ceramics indicates temper type.

The Category and SubCategory fields provide more detailed formal and functional classifications, particular to the major implement classes. The presence or absence of cortex (Cortex field) was recorded for all lithic items, as was the presence or absence of thermal alteration (Heat field). Length, width, and thickness were measured to the nearest 0.1 mm for all tools and cores. Only one dimension, greatest length, was measured for unretouched flakes.

Projectile points were sorted first according to general morphological categories (sidenotched, stemmed, corner notched, triangular, etc.), with these general categories recorded in the Category field. Three morphological characteristics were described for each projectile point: blade form (Edjplat field); basal form (Edjplat2 field); and notch/shoulder form (Edjplat3 field). Points were then assigned to a formally defined type if possible, with the point type recorded in the SubCategory field.

Cores, cobble tools, and generalized bifaces were further sorted according to the Category and SubCategory field definitions. Edge wear and/or use damage exhibited on tool edges was noted.

Unmodified flakes were sorted and tabulated according to raw material (SubType field); whole or broken (Condition/Breakage field); presence/absence of thermal alteration (Heat field); presence/absence of bulb of percussion; and presence/absence of previous flake scars.

The prehistoric ceramics recovered from the site were identified by temper (SubType). Four additional fields were used to describe the interior and exterior surface treatments and decorations. Fields ExSur and InSur denote the surface treatments found on the exterior and interior surface decorations. Expec and InDec were used to record exterior and interior decoration. Rim sherds were further described under the field lip.

APPENDIX B  
RESUMES OF KEY PERSONNEL

RESUME

NAME: BENJAMIN RESNICK

EDUCATION: B.A., Anthropology, University of Maryland, 1980.  
M.A., Anthropology/Public Service Archaeology,  
University of South Carolina, 1984.

PROFESSIONAL  
AFFILIATIONS: Society for Professional Archaeologists  
Society for Historical Archaeology  
Society for American Archaeology  
Southeastern Archaeological Conference.

EXPERIENCE:

1986 to present \* Archaeologist, Louis Berger & Associates,  
Inc.

Principal Investigator, Fort Drum Cultural  
Resource Inventory (Phase I and II Archaeological  
Investigations), Watertown, New York, for the  
National Park Service, Mid-Atlantic Region and the  
U.S. Army.

Principal Investigator, Phase I Archaeological  
Assessment of the Proposed Submarine  
Electromagnetic Systems Laboratory, Naval  
Underwater Systems Center, New London,  
Connecticut, for the Naval Facilities Engineering  
Command.

Principal Investigator, Phase I Cultural  
Resources Survey of the Proposed DMV Inspection  
Station, Winslow, Camden County, New Jersey, for  
New Jersey Department of Motor Vehicles.

Principal Investigator, Phase I Archaeological  
Survey of the Ninth Square Project, New Haven,  
Connecticut, for the City of New Haven.

Principal Investigator, Phase IA Archaeological  
Assessment of the Flexivan Site, Jersey City, New  
Jersey, for the U.S. Postal Service.

Principal Investigator, Phase II Archaeological  
Investigations of the Slave Quarters at  
Northampton Plantation, Largo, Maryland, for  
Porten Sullivan Corporation.

Principal Investigator, Phase IB Archaeological Investigations of the Proposed Rego Park Mall, Queens, New York, for the Trump Organization.

Principal Investigator, Phase IB Archaeological Investigations of the Exchange Building, New Haven, Connecticut, for the Fusco Corporation.

Principal Investigator, Phase IA Archaeological Assessment of the Stouts Lane Development, South Brunswick, New Jersey, for the Hovnanian Enterprises.

Principal Investigator, Phase IA Archaeological Assessment of Proposed Prison Facility, Talladega, Alabama, for the Department of Justice.

Principal Investigator, Phase IA Archaeological Assessment of Proposed Prison Facility, Atlanta, Georgia, for the Department of Justice.

Principal Investigator, Wilmington Block 1192, Phase III Archaeological Investigations, Wilmington, Delaware, for the City of Wilmington.

- 1986 \* Co-field Director, Archaeological Research Services Goldpoint Mapping Project, Esmeralda County, Nevada, Bureau of Land Management.
- 1985 \* Crew Chief, Archaeological Advisory Group/ECOS Upper Santa Ana River Upstream Alternatives Study, Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles District.
- \* Historical Sites Investigator, Applied Conservation Technology (ACT) San Joaquin Hills Corridor Survey, Orange County, California.
- 1984 \* Ceramics Analyst, Louis Berger & Associates, Inc., East Orange, New Jersey.
- 1978 to 1984 Co-Principal Investigator, thesis study at the Williams Place Site, Spartanburg, South Carolina.
- Materials Analyst, University of South Carolina Wateree Archaeological Research Project, Camden, South Carolina.
- Crewmember, American Museum of Natural History Santa Catalina de Guale Research Project, St. Catherines Island, Georgia.

Field Director, Scientific Resource Surveys Pico Pico Mansion State Historic Park Project, Whittier, California.

Field Supervisor, University of South Carolina Field School in Prehistoric and Historical Archaeology, Mulberry Site, Camden, South Carolina.

Field Director/Historical Sites Investigator, Scientific Resource Surveys, Huntington Beach, California.

Crewmember, University of Maryland Field School in Mortuary Archaeology, Caesarea Maritima, Israel.

Crewmember, University of Maryland Cultural Resources Reconnaissance, Wicomico River East, Federal Maintenance Dredging Project, Army Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District.

Crewmember, University of Maryland Field School in Historical Archaeology, Alexandria, Virginia.

PUBLICATIONS AND TECHNICAL REPORTS:

- 1989           Phase I Archaeological Assessment of the Submarine Electromagnetic Systems Laboratory, Naval Underwater Systems Center, New London, Connecticut.
- Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed DMV Inspection Station, Winslow, Camden County, New Jersey.
- "Site Formation and Settlement of Nineteenth-Century Farmsteads, Fort Drum, New York," presented at the First Joint Archaeological Congress, Baltimore, Maryland.
- 1988           "Late Nineteenth-Century Contexts in Wilmington, Delaware" presented at the 50th Annual Meetings of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, New Orleans, Louisiana.
- The Williams Place: A Scotch-Irish Farmstead in the South Carolina Piedmont. In Volumes in Historical Archaeology III, edited by Stanley South. The South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, The University of South Carolina, Columbia.

Cultural Resource Investigations of the Christina Gateway Park, Front, Second, French and Walnut Streets, Wilmington, Delaware, for the City of Wilmington, Delaware.

A Phase IB Cultural Resource Investigation of the Proposed Rego Park Mall, Queens, New York, CEQR No. 86-013Q.

Environmental Assessment Federal Prison Camp, Federal Correctional Institution, Talladega, Alabama, for the U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C., 1988.

Environmental Assessment, Federal Prison Camp, Federal Correctional Institution, Atlanta, Georgia, for the U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C., 1988.

Environmental Impact Statement, Stouts Lane, Block 83, Lot 1, South Brunswick, for K. Hovnanian Enterprises, Red Bank, New Jersey, 1988.

A Phase IA and IB Archaeological Investigation of the Exchange Building, New Haven, Connecticut, for the Fusco Corporation, 1988.

Stage II Archaeological Investigations of the Conway Farmstead, Site A-045-11-0031, for the National Park Service, Mid-Atlantic Region, and the U.S. Army.

Stage I Archaeological Investigation of the Buel Fuller Sawmill Complex, Site A-045-11-0088, for the National Park Service, Mid-Atlantic Region, and the U.S. Army.

Stage I Archaeological Investigation of the Schoolhouse No. 9, Site A-045-11-0062, for the National Park Service, Mid-Atlantic Region, and the U.S. Army.

Stage I Archaeological Investigation of the Israel Hinds/Joseph Brissant Farmstead, Site A-045-11-0029 and the Asher Croan Farmstead, Site A-045-11-0030, for the National Park Service, and the U.S. Army.

Stage I and Stage II Archaeological Investigations of the Jewett Mill, Jewett/Crosby Farmstead and Jewett/Benoit Farmstead, Site A-045-11-0058, 0059 and 0060 for the National Park Service, Mid-Atlantic Region, and the U.S. Army.

Stage I and Stage II Archaeological Investigations of the Ingerson/Northrop Farmstead, Site A-045-11-035, and the Ingerson/Kanady/Dillenbeck Farmstead, Site A-045-11-0036, for the National Park Service, Mid-Atlantic Region, and the U.S. Army.

Stage I and II Archaeological Investigation of the Samuel Child/Thomas Child Farmstead, Site A-045-11-0038, for the National Park Service, Mid-Atlantic Region, and the U.S. Army.

Stage I and Stage II Archaeological Investigations of the Dailey/Parkinson/Whitney Farmstead, Site A-045-11-0061, for the National Park Service, Mid-Atlantic Region, and the U.S. Army.

- 1986a "San Jacinto Makes Aviation History," San Jacinto Community Information Directory, Creative Network, Newport Beach, California.
- 1986b "Santa Ana River Upstream Alternatives Cultural Resources Survey," (with James Brock, John F. Elliott and William Sawyer). Report prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles District. National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia, in preparation.
- 1985 "Historical Archaeology of an Upland South Farmstead" presented at the 18th Annual Society for Historical Archeology Meetings, Boston, Massachusetts.
- 1984 Vejar Adobe Archaeology, Walnut, California, coauthored, Scientific Resource Surveys, Huntington Beach, California.
- 1983 "The Williams Place: an Initial Archaeological and Historical Investigation" presented at the 7th Annual Language and Culture Conference, Columbia, South Carolina.
- 1982 Archaeological Report-Volume II Data Presentation on the Re-Survey, Surface Collection and Test Excavations of the Archaeological Resources on the Mazzanti Property located in the Jacumba area of the County of San Diego, TPM 13416, coauthored, Scientific Resource Surveys, Huntington Beach, California.

- 1981a Archaeological/Historic Report on the East Valley Annexation City of Escondido, California, coauthored, Scientific Resource Surveys, Huntington Beach, California.
- 1981b Archaeological/Historical/Paleontological-Literature Search and Records Check on the Rancho Sante Fe Sanitation District Sewerage Plan Located in the Rancho Santa Fe Area of the County of San Diego, California, coauthored, Scientific Resource Surveys, Huntington Beach, California.
- 1981c Archaeological Survey Report on the Cummings Ranch, Cummings Mountain, Tehachapi Mountains, Kern County, California, coauthored, Scientific Resource Surveys, Huntington Beach, California.
- 1980a Archaeological/Historical/Paleontological Survey Report and Assessment on Shorb Rivas TT 10144 Located in the Yorba Linda Area of the County of Orange, California, coauthored, Scientific Resource Surveys, Huntington Beach, California.
- 1980bA Cultural Resources Reconnaissance for the Federal Maintenance Dredging Project, Wicomico River East, Maryland (with Jeffrey Quilter, Kenneth Sassaman and Daniel Bennett). Maryland Geological Survey, Baltimore, Maryland.

ACADEMIC AWARDS:

- 1983-1984 South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Survey and Planning Grant (funds granted for thesis research).
- 1981-1983 University of South Carolina/Columbia, Graduate Research Assistantship.

## RESUME

NAME: Amy Friedlander

EDUCATION: Ph.D., History, Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia, June 1979.  
M.A., History, Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia, December 1975.  
A.B., Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, New York, June 1974.

"Historic Preservation and the Real Estate Development Process." National Trust for Historic Preservation through the U.S. Department of Agriculture Graduate School, 2 Continuing Education Units, Fall 1982.

Newberry Library Institute for Family and Community History; advanced training in computer-assisted research techniques with emphasis on statistics, social science methodology and demography, Summer 1980.

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS: American Historical Association  
National Trust for Historic Preservation  
American Association for State and Local History  
Maryland Council on Archaeology  
Washington Archaeological Society  
South Carolina Council of Professional Archaeologists  
District of Columbia Historic Preservation League  
National Council on Public History  
Columbia Historical Society  
Society for Historical Archaeology

### EXPERIENCE:

1983 to Present \* Senior Historian, Louis Berger & Associates, Inc.  
Task Coordinator, Cultural Resource Assessment of the Dobson Mills, East Falls, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Rouse Urban Housing, Inc., 1988.  
Principal Investigator, Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area, Comprehensive Preservation Planning, Historic Period Resources. National Park Service, Mid-Atlantic Region, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. In progress.

Senior Project Historian, Cultural Resource Inventory, Evaluation, Recording, and Management Planning, Fort Drum, New York. Multiple task orders and reports for the National Park Service, Mid-Atlantic Region, Philadelphia. Ongoing.

Senior Project Historian, Delaware Route 113, Sussex County, Delaware. For the Delaware Department of Transportation. In progress.

Senior Project Historian, Phase III Cultural Resource Investigations at East Creek Mill, Dennis Township, Cape May County, New Jersey, for the New Jersey Department of Transportation.

Task Coordinator, Cultural Resource Assessment of the Eisenhower Avenue/Cameron Run Valley, Alexandria, Virginia. Virginia Department of Transportation.

Senior Project Historian, Archaeological Testing, N.J. Route 92, Mercer, Middlesex, and Somerset Counties, New Jersey. New Jersey Department of Transportation.

Senior Project Historian, Cultural Resource Investigations at Block 1164, Wilmington, Delaware. Report in progress for the City of Wilmington.

Senior Project Historian, Phase III Investigations at the Laflin Rand/Dupont Powder Works, Haskell, New Jersey. New Jersey Department of Transportation, 1988.

Senior Project Historian, Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation of Aramingo Avenue Interchange, I-95, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. For the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation.

Senior Project Historian, Architectural and Archaeological Assessment of Hares Corner Interchange, U.S. 1 and Delaware Route 273, New Castle County, Delaware. For the Delaware Department of Transportation, 1987.

Task Coordinator, Fort Drum Cultural Resources Project Task Order 16: Summary of Site-Specific Historical Research and Recommendations for Further Work. For the National Park Service, Mid-Atlantic Region and the U.S. Army, 10th Mountain Division, Fort Drum, 1987.

Project Historian, Fort Slocum, Davids Island, New York: Historic Architectural Assessment. For Dresdner Associates, 1986.

Senior Project Historian, Fort Drum Cultural Resources Project Task Order 9: Re-assessment of the Rural Community Historic Context, Jefferson and Lewis Counties, New York. For the National Park Service, Mid-Atlantic Region, and the U.S. Army, 10th Mountain Division, Fort Drum, 1986.

Principal Investigator, Preparation of National Register Nominations for Two Properties in the Newport Naval Station, Newport, Rhode Island. For Naval Facilities Command-Philadelphia, 1986.

Senior Project Historian, Phase III Archaeological and Historical Investigations at the Hamlin Site, Warren County, New Jersey. New Jersey Department of Transportation, 1986.

Project Historian, Cultural Resource Survey of Marine Corps Development and Education Command, Quantico, Stafford, Prince William, and Fauquier Counties, Virginia. For the U.S. Navy, Chesapeake Division, Washington Navy Yard, 1986.

Senior Project Historian, Archaeological Survey and Testing at the Scudders Mill Road Interchange, Route 1 Corridor. Submitted to the Bureau of Environmental Affairs, New Jersey Department of Transportation, 1986.

Principal Investigator, Cultural Resource Assessment, 97 Columbia Heights, Block 219, Lot 1, Brooklyn, New York. Submitted to the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission, New York, New York, 1986.

Principal Investigator, Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Guest House Site, Third Coast Guard District, Governors Island, New York. Submitted to the Planning Office, Third Coast Guard District, Governors Island, New York, 1986.

Principal Investigator, Assessment of Cultural Resource Potential, Harsimus Cove South Development, Jersey City, New Jersey. Submitted to Dresdner Associates, Jersey City, New Jersey, 1986.

Senior Project Historian, Somerset Expressway Archaeological Survey. Submitted to the Bureau of Environmental Affairs, New Jersey Department of Transportation, 1986.

Historian, Environmental Impact Studies for the Proposed Expansion of the New Jersey Turnpike. Submitted to the New Jersey Turnpike Authority, 1986.

Project Historian, Cultural Resource Overview and Master Plan, Forts Hamilton and Totten, New York. U.S. National Park Service, Mid-Atlantic Region, Philadelphia.

Project Historian, Phase III Cultural Resource Investigations at the Howard Road Historic District, Washington, D.C. Submitted to Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority, Washington, D.C., 1986.

Project Historian, Phase III Investigations at Block 1101, Wilmington, Delaware; final report entitled Household and Family in Nineteenth-Century Wilmington, Delaware. Final draft submitted to the City of Wilmington, Department of Commerce, 1985.

Historical and Archaeological Assessment of Squares 702 and 703, Washington, D.C. Submitted to Washington Metropolitan Transit Authority, Washington, D.C., 1985.

Preparation of National Register forms for selected properties, Fort Wadsworth, New York, Submitted to Wallace Roberts & Todd, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1985.

Project Historian, Route 92 Cultural Resources Study, Technical Environmental Study. Mercer, Middlesex, and Somerset Counties, New Jersey, for the New Jersey Department of Transportation, 1984.

Phase II Historical and Archaeological Investigation at the Eisenhower Avenue Earthwork Site, Alexandria, Virginia. Submitted to the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority, Washington, D.C., 1984.

Principal Investigator, Phase I Investigations at the Block Bounded by King, French, Third, and Fourth Streets, Christina Gateway, Wilmington, Delaware. Submitted to the Department of Commerce, City of Wilmington, Delaware, 1984.

Principal Investigator, Inventory of Structures and Preparation of National Register Forms, District of Columbia Department of Recreation, Washington, D.C. Submitted to the District of Columbia Department of Recreation, Washington, D.C., 1984.

Historical and Archaeological Reconnaissance of Fourteen Properties, District of Columbia Department of Recreation. Submitted to the District of Columbia Department of Recreation, Washington, D.C., 1984.

Cultural Resource Management, Vogtle-Effingham Electric Transmission Line Project, Burke, Screven, and Effingham Counties, Georgia, Resource Inventory I. With Terry H. Klein and Bertram S.A. Herbert. Submitted to the Georgia Power Company, Atlanta, Georgia, 1984.

Principal Investigator, Archaeological and Historical Assessment of the Barclays Bank Site, 100 Water Street, New York, New York. With Terry H. Klein. Submitted to Barclays Bank, Ltd., on file at the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission, New York, 1983.

1980 to 1983 \* Historian, Soil Systems, Inc.

Vaughan and Curriboo Plantations: Studies in Afro-American Archaeology. With Thomas R. Wheaton, Jr., and Patrick Garrow. Submitted to the National Park Service, Southeast Region, Interagency Archaeological Services Program.

Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation of Fort Belvoir, Virginia. With Charles H. LeeDecker and Charles D. Cheek for the National Park Service, Mid-Atlantic Region, Interagency Archaeological Service Program Draft, report on file at Soil Systems, Inc., Alexandria, Virginia.

Historic American Buildings Survey Documentation of Four Historic Structures in Lewis County, Kentucky. With Robert A. Warnock for American Electric Power Corporation, on file at Soil Systems, Inc., Alexandria, Virginia.

Co-Principal Investigator, Archaeological Testing of Six Sites in the Carroll Creek Project, Frederick Historic District, Frederick, Maryland. With Charles D. Cheek, submitted to Rummel, Klepper and Kahl and the City of Frederick.

A Phase II Investigation of the Prehistory and History of Five Sites in St. Mary's County, Maryland. With Charles D. Cheek and Cheryl A. Holt for Southern Maryland Electric Cooperative.

Survey for Archaeological and Historical Resources along the WMATA E-Route from Fort Totten Drive to the District Line. With Charles H. LeeDecker for Wallace, Roberts & Todd, Philadelphia.

A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Nokesville Community Park, Prince William County, Virginia. With Charles H. LeeDecker et al. for Prince William County Park Authority.

Phase II Archaeological Investigations, Proposed Social Security Administration Building, Jamaica, Queens, New York. With Terry H. Klein et al. for General Services Administration, Region 2.

Archaeological and Historical Investigations at 175 Water Street, New York, New York. With Joan Geismar et al. for New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission.

Phase III Investigations at Bartlett's Ferry Electrical Power Facility, Harris County, Georgia. With Patrick H. Garrow et al., for Georgia Power Company.

Archaeological Investigations at the National Photographic Interpretation Center Addition, Washington, D.C. With Charles D. Cheek et al., for Leo A. Daly, Architects, and the Central Intelligence Agency.

Phase II Report, Archaeological Testing of the Proposed I-95 Corridor, Henrico, Chesterfield and Prince George Counties, Virginia. With Steven Nicklas et al., for the Virginia Department of Highway and Transportation.

Archaeological Testing at 38BK619 and 38WG84 along the Proposed Cross-Kingstree Transmission Line in Berkeley and Williamsburg Counties, South Carolina. With Thomas R. Wheaton, Jr., et al., for R. W. Beck and Santee-Cooper Power Company.

Cultural Resource Investigation of Historic Wrightboro, Georgia. With Patrick H. Garrow and R. Stephen Webb for the Historic Wrightboro Foundation.

Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed Cross-Jefferies Transmission Line, Moncks Corner, South Carolina. With Thomas R. Wheaton and Wayne Glander for R. W. Beck and Santee Cooper Power Company.

Principal Investigator, Historic Analysis for Proposed Times Square Hotel, New York, New York. For the City of New York. 1981.

Environmental Impact Statement, Proposed Times Square Hotel Site, New York, New York. For the City of New York. 1981.

Principal Investigator, 175 Water Street History, New York, New York. For Fox and Fowle, Architects and HRO International. 1981.

Environmental Impact Statement, Charleston Courthouse and Post Office. With Richard Williams et al. for the General Services Administration, Region 4. 1981.

Industrial Archaeological Investigation, Washington, D.C., Navy Yard Annex, Washington, D.C. With Cara Wise for Wallace, Roberts & Todd, Philadelphia. 1981.

1979 to 1980 \* Visiting Assistant Professor of History, Agnes Scott College, Decatur, Georgia.

Responsible for advanced undergraduate courses in American History and two-part survey of American History; also responsible for book-ordering for college library in all aspects of American History.

#### PUBLICATIONS AND PROFESSIONAL PAPERS:

1987 Household Time and Historical Time; Temporal Scale in Urban Archaeology. Invited paper in session entitled "The Problem of Scale in Urban Archaeology," Annual Meeting of the Society for History Archaeology, Savannah, Georgia.

1986 Buried Treasures: Finding the History in Historical Archaeology. Organizer and chair of symposium at annual meeting of the Southern Historical Association, Charlotte, North Carolina, November.

Review of John Butler's The Huguenots of Colonial America. Prepared by invitation for Eighteenth-Century Studies, Spring.

The Wherewithall of Farm Families. Annual meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology/Conference on Underwater Archaeology, Sacramento, California, January.

1985

Filling the Middle-Range Theory Gap: A Household Paradigm. With Charles H. LeeDecker, presented at the annual meeting of the American Anthropological Association, Washington, D.C., December.

Establishing Historical Probabilities for Archaeological Interpretations: Slave Demography of Two Plantations in the South Carolina Lowcountry, 1740-1820. In Theresa A. Singleton, ed., The Archaeology of Slavery and Plantation Life, Academic Press.

Households and Consumer Behavior in Wilmington, Delaware. With Charles H. LeeDecker, Terry Klein, and Cheryl A. Holt, presented at the 1985 Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference, Rehoboth Beach, Delaware, April; publication forthcoming in Suzanne Spencer-Wood, ed., Socio-economic Status and Consumer Choices; Perspectives in Historical Archaeology.

Turning Points: Some Directions for Historical Research on Southern Plantations. Paper presented by invitation at the annual seminar co-sponsored by the South Carolina Council of Professional Archaeologists and the Charleston Museum, Charleston, April.

From House to Outhouse: A Study of Nineteenth-Century Households in Wilmington, Delaware, with Terry H. Klein, Charles H. LeeDecker, and Cheryl A. Holt. Presented at the annual meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology/Conference on Underwater Archaeology, Boston, January.

1984

Pottery and Pig's Feet; Archaeological Investigations at Quander Alley, Washington D.C. With Charles D. Cheek, presented at the annual meeting of the society for Historical Archaeology/Conference on Underwater Archaeology, Williamsburg, Virginia, January.

- 1983            The Ship in the City. Paper presented at the semi-annual meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Boston, November; subsequent publication in Transactions of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.
- A Chicken Among Foxes; Historical Research in Cultural Resource Management. Paper given at the Southeast Archaeological Conference, Charleston, South Carolina, November.
- 1981            "A More Perfect Christian Womanhood: Higher Learning for a New South" in Ronals Goodenow and Arthur White, eds., Education and the Rise of the New South, G.K. Hall, Inc., Publishers.
- 1980            "Not a Veneer or a Sham; The Early Dayse at Agnes Scott," Atlanta Historical Journal 26.
- 1978            Co-edited Southern Women in the Recent Educational Movement in the South by the Reverend Amory Dwight Mayo, with Dan T. Carter for the Library of Southern Civilization Series, Louisiana State University Press.
- 1979            Carolina Huguenots; A Study in Cultural Pluralism in the Low Country, 1679-1768. Ph.D. Dissertation, Department of History, Emory University.
- 1975            Indian Slavery in Proprietary South Carolina 1670-1720. M.A. Thesis, Department of History, Emory University.

ACADEMIC AWARDS AND HONORS:

- 1977            Colonial Dames of America in the state of Georgia Annual Scholarship.
- 1976            Francis P. Benjamin Award, History Department, Emory University; annual award for outstanding seminar paper; topic: colonial demography of the South Carolina low country.
- 1975            Ross and May McLean Award, History Department, Emory University; annual award for outstanding first-year graduate student.
- 1974-1978        Emory University Fellowship
- 1974            Honors in General Studies; Distinction in History; Vassar Honorary Fellowship; elected to Phi Beta Kappa.

RESUME

NAME: Suzanne Rimmner Kahn

EDUCATION: M.A. candidate in anthropology, Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C.  
B.A. Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pennsylvania 1978.

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS:

Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference  
Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology

EXPERIENCE:

1986 to Present \* Laboratory Supervisor, Louis Berger & Associates, Inc.

Laboratory Supervisor for various projects, including:

Phase III mitigation of prehistoric sites of the Abbott Farm National Historic Landmark, I-195 and I-295 interchange, Trenton, New Jersey, for the New Jersey Department of Transportation.

Cultural resource inventory and management plan at Fort Drum, New York, for the National Park Service.

Archaeological data recovery of Block 1184, Christina Gateway redevelopment project, Wilmington, Delaware, for the City of Wilmington.

Analysis and report preparation of archaeological investigation at the Assay Site, New York, for HRO International Ltd.

Phase III archaeological investigation, St. Anthony Street Bridge Replacement, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, for the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation.

Archaeological data recovery at the East Creek Mill Site, Cape May County, New Jersey, for the New Jersey Department of Transportation.

Phase II archaeological investigations of a proposed federal prison site in Sheridan, Oregon, for the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons, Washington, D.C.

Phase IB archaeological survey for a proposed utility trench, Governors Island, New York, for the United States Coast Guard.

Phase I archaeological survey of sites located in Klingerstown, Pennsylvania, and Washington Boro, Pennsylvania, for the United States Postal Service, Eastern Region.

Archaeological survey of a proposed wetlands replacement area, Earle Naval Weapons Station, Monmouth County, New Jersey.

Phase I archaeological assessment of the Exchange Building, New Haven, Connecticut, for Fusco Corporation and Smith Edwards Architects.

Phase II archaeological investigations, Kittanning Bypass, SR 0028, Section 015, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, for the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation.

Phase III archaeological investigation of the Fountain-Mouquin House Site, Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, New York, for Lockwood, Kessler and Bartlett, Inc.

Archaeological survey and testing of the Greenbelt Storage Yard, Beltsville, Maryland, for Wallace, Roberts & Todd, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Phase I archaeological survey of Federal Correctional Institution Site, Three Rivers, Texas, for the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons.

Phase I and II historical and archaeological investigations, Times Herald Record Development Site, Wallkill, Orange County, New York, for Silvers Engineering.

Phase IB archaeological survey of the proposed MPO Facility, Amherst, New York, for the U.S. Postal Service.

Archaeological testing within Block 1192, Wilmington, Delaware, for the City of Wilmington.

Preparation of exhibit of Barclays Bank artifacts, New York, for the Barclays Bank Group.

Phase IB archaeological cultural resource investigation of the proposed Rego Park Mall, Queens, New York, for the Trump Organization.

Phase IB archaeological investigations for proposed prison facility, Bryan, Texas, for the Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons.

- 1986 \* Field Director, Phase II investigations, Route 92, Middlesex, Mercer, and Somerset Counties, New Jersey, for the New Jersey Department of Transportation.
- 1984 to 1986 \* Crew Chief, Phase I archaeological study of the Mill at Anselma, Chester County, Pennsylvania, for John Bowie Associates.
- Crew Chief and co-author of technical report, Phase I and II archaeological investigation of the Somerset Expressway Corridor, Somerset County, New Jersey, for the New Jersey Department of Transportation.
- Research Assistant and co-author of technical report, Phase II and III archaeological and historical investigation of the Barclays Bank/100 Water Street Site, New York City, for the London and Leeds Corporation.
- Research Assistant and co-author of technical report, Phase I investigations, Route 92, Middlesex, Mercer, and Somerset Counties, New Jersey, for the New Jersey Department of Transportation.
- 1983 to 1984 \* Field Archaeologist, Louis Berger & Associates, Inc.
- Field Archaeologist, Phase II and III archaeological and historical investigations of the Barclays Bank Site, New York City, for the London and Leeds Corporation.
- Field Archaeologist, Phase III mitigation, Abbott Farm National Landmark, Routes I-195, I-295, NJ 29 and 129, near Trenton, New Jersey, for the New Jersey Department of Transportation.
- 1977 to 1982 \* Field Supervisor, Thunderbird Research Corporation.
- Field Archaeologist, preliminary reconnaissance of the proposed sewerline location, Bald Eagle, Pennsylvania.

Field Supervisor and Researcher, Phase I investigations of the proposed East Street Extension, Frederick City Maryland.

Field Archaeologist, investigations of the proposed oil refinery at Portsmouth, Virginia.

- \* Staff Archaeologist, Thunderbird Regional Planning Office, Virginia. Preliminary reconnaissance of the location proposed for the relocation of the Appalachian Trail along the Blue Ridge Mountain, Virginia.

Preliminary archaeological resources reconnaissance of Warren County and portions of the other counties under the Thunderbird Regional Preservation Office.

- \* Field Supervisor, Thunderbird Research Corporation.

Field Supervisor, an archaeological investigation of the Adam Stephen Complex, Martinsburg, West Virginia.

Field Supervisor, field reconnaissance of the proposed Washington Metropolitan Transit Authority Line Between the Waterfront Station to Near Auth Village, Washington, D.C.

Field Supervisor, Phase II investigation of the Front Royal Sewage Treatment Plant Connector System, Warren County, Virginia.

Crew Chief, Phase I investigations of the proposed Elizabethtown By-Pass, North Carolina.

Site Supervisor, excavation of the Fifty Site, Warren County, Virginia, Catholic University of America.

Field Archaeologist, intensive investigation of two sites along Route 26, Hartford County, Maryland, for the Maryland Department of Transportation.

Field Archaeologist, preliminary reconnaissance of Cromwell Bridge Road in Baltimore County for the Maryland Department of Transportation.

Field Archaeologist, cultural resources reconnaissance, Denton, Route 26, Hartford County, Maryland, for the Maryland Department of Transportation.

Assistant Site Supervisor, excavations of the Fifty Site, Warren County, Virginia, Catholic University of America.

Field Archaeologist, preliminary reconnaissance of the Robert Owenings Mass House, Otterburn, Pennsylvania.

Field Archaeologist, archaeological survey of the Fort Payne Radar Station, Prince William County, Virginia, for the Federal Aviation Authority.

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS AND TECHNICAL REPORTS:

- 1987 "Metallurgists at the Barclays Bank Site, New York," with Marian E. Craig. Paper presented in the symposium "New Approaches to Other Pasts" at the 1987 Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference, Franklin & Marshall College, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.
- 1981 An Archeological Investigation of the Adam Stephen Complex, Martinsburg, West Virginia. Conducted Under Survey Planning Grant #FEIN 56-024-087-1. Co-authored with D. Katharine Beidleman. Thunderbird Research Corporation.
- 1981 A Partial Preliminary Archeological Resources Reconnaissance of the Location Proposed for the Relocation of the Appalachian Trail along the Blue Ridge Mountain in Virginia. Thunderbird Regional Preservation Office.
- 1980 Field Reconnaissance of the Proposed Washington Metropolitan Transit Authority Line Between the Waterfront Station to Near Alabama Avenue and the Two Alternatives from Near Alabama Avenue to Near Auth Village and Rosecroft Raceway, Washington, D.C., and Prince Georges County, Maryland. Co-authored with April Miller Fehr and William M. Gardner, Thunderbird Research Corporation.
- Intensive Archeological Investigation (Phase II) of the Front Royal Sewage Treatment Plant Connector System in Warren County, Virginia. Prepared for the Town of Front Royal, Virginia. Co-authored with William M. Gardner. Thunderbird Research Corporation.
- 1979 Archival Investigations Concerning the Archeological Potential of the Proposed Washington Metropolitan Transit Authority Line Between the Waterfront Station to Near Alabama Avenue and the

Two Alternatives from Near Alabama Avenue to Near  
Auth Village and Rosecroft Raceway, Washington,  
D.C., and Prince Georges County, Maryland.  
Co-authored with William M. Gardner. Thunderbird  
Research Corporation.