



PLATE 44 WINE/SPIRIT BOTTLES FROM FEATURE 1, AREA D



PLATE 45 CASE BOTTLES FROM FEATURE 1, AREA D



PLATE 46
WHEEL ENGRAVED (LEFT), PRESSED, AND FLUTED BASE TUMBLERS FROM FEATURE 1, AREA D

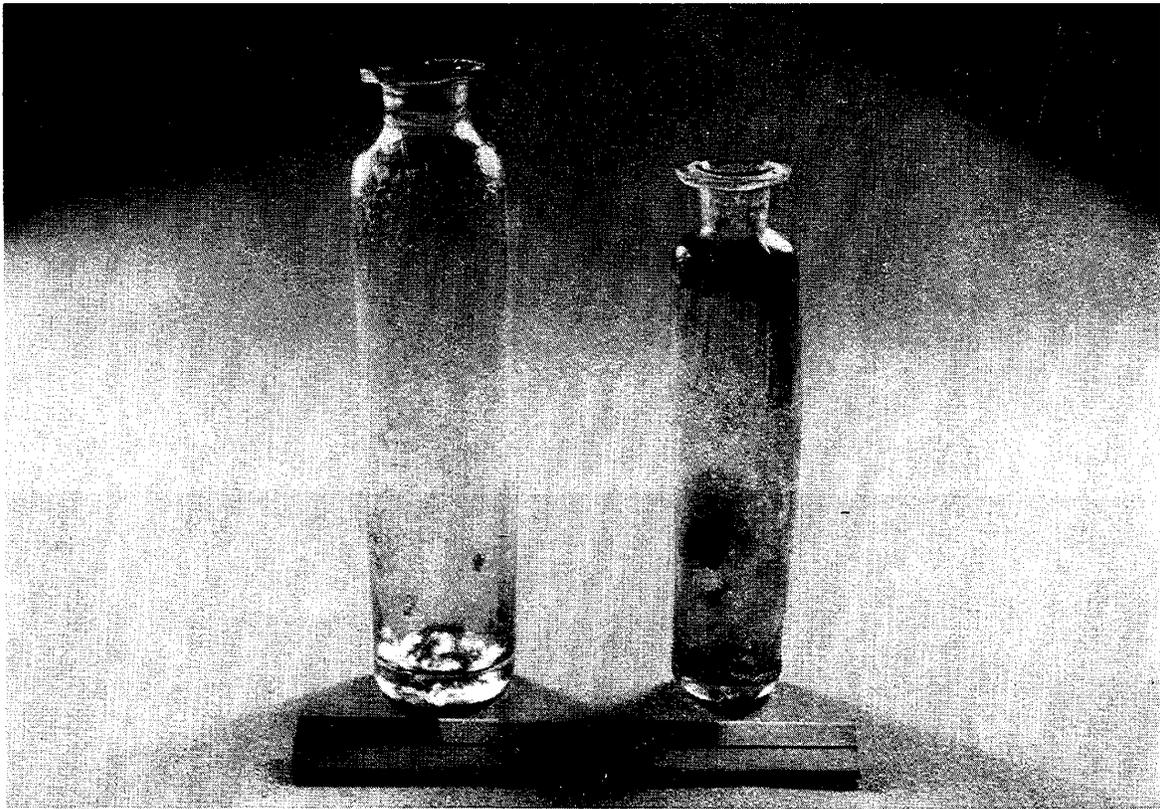


PLATE 47 PHARMACEUTICAL BOTTLES FROM FEATURE 1, AREA D



PLATE 48 CULINARY BOTTLE FROM FEATURE 1, AREA D

The Architecture Group is overwhelmingly (98.8%) composed of window glass, with 2022 of the total of 2047 items. Those artifacts undoubtedly stem from repair of a structure, and support the interpretation that the structure was either unoccupied for a period or was otherwise vulnerable to vandalism. This adds support to the idea that the contents of the D cistern were derived from at least two distinct occupations. A majority of the Kitchen related objects appear to have been deposited by a high status household prior to ca. 1810. The neighborhood around Area D changed during the first and second decades of the nineteenth century, and the high status household was replaced by a "slop shop" by about 1814. The "slop shop" was not only a commercial establishment, but was located in what quickly became a middle to low socio-economic status neighborhood. The high window glass percentages from Area D cistern thus serves as a hallmark for that transition, and the overall artifact patterns extracted from that feature result from discard from a relatively high socio-economic domestic occupation and a low socio-economic commercial occupation. The implications of the resulting artifact patterns will be discussed later in this report, but for now it is sufficient to state that the artifact group and class percentages achieved from the Area D cistern do not fall beyond what can be expected for a feature with such a discard history.

Furniture Group

Eight Furniture Group artifacts (Plate 49) were found within the three pre-industrial features. The MAAR Feature 2 from Area E yielded a single metal clock gear. The remaining Furniture Group items came from the cistern/privy in Area D. Area D, Feature 1 yielded a brass drawer pull, a wrought iron furniture tack, and five decorative iron strips.

Arms Group

The vast majority of the Arms Group artifacts found within the Wilmington Boulevard project came from the pre-industrial features, and of those most were found in the Area E MAAR Feature 2. Seventy-six Arms Group items came from that feature. The Arms Group list from the Area E MAAR Feature 2 included: one fired and fifty-four unfired musket balls; one shotgun pellet; a brass cartridge; a one inch diameter lead ball; seven Frech snap blade gun flints; ten English or other flaked gunflints; and one snap blade gun flint unassignable to a specific country. Undeniable evidence of mixing was present in that feature in the form of the brass cartridge case. The remaining Arms Group items from the pre-industrial features came from Area D, Feature 1 (Plate 50). Three black, one grey, and one light grey gun flints were recovered from that context, and all examples were rectangular.

The very large Arms Group count extracted from the Area E MAAR, Feature 2, appears to be confirmation that most of the items from that context are related to a Revolutionary War period occupation of the lot. The Arms Group category is low in all other contexts within Wilmington Boulevard, which reflects the minor role played by hunting in the lives of the residents. Feature 1 from Area D was at least partially filled by discards from what appears to be a relatively high status household, and the five gun flints recovered from that context may reflect hunting as a recreational activity.

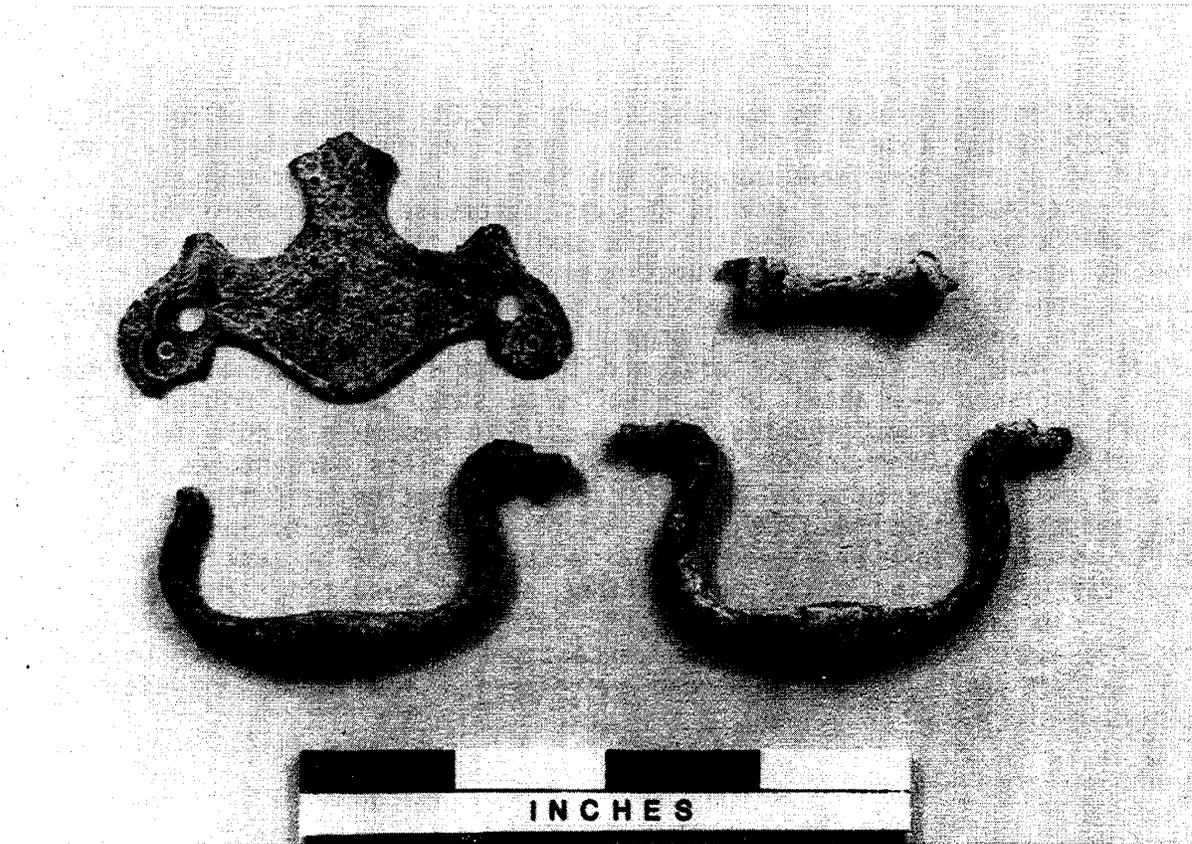


PLATE 49
FURNITURE GROUP ARTIFACTS FROM AREAS B (UPPER AND LOWER LEFT) AND D

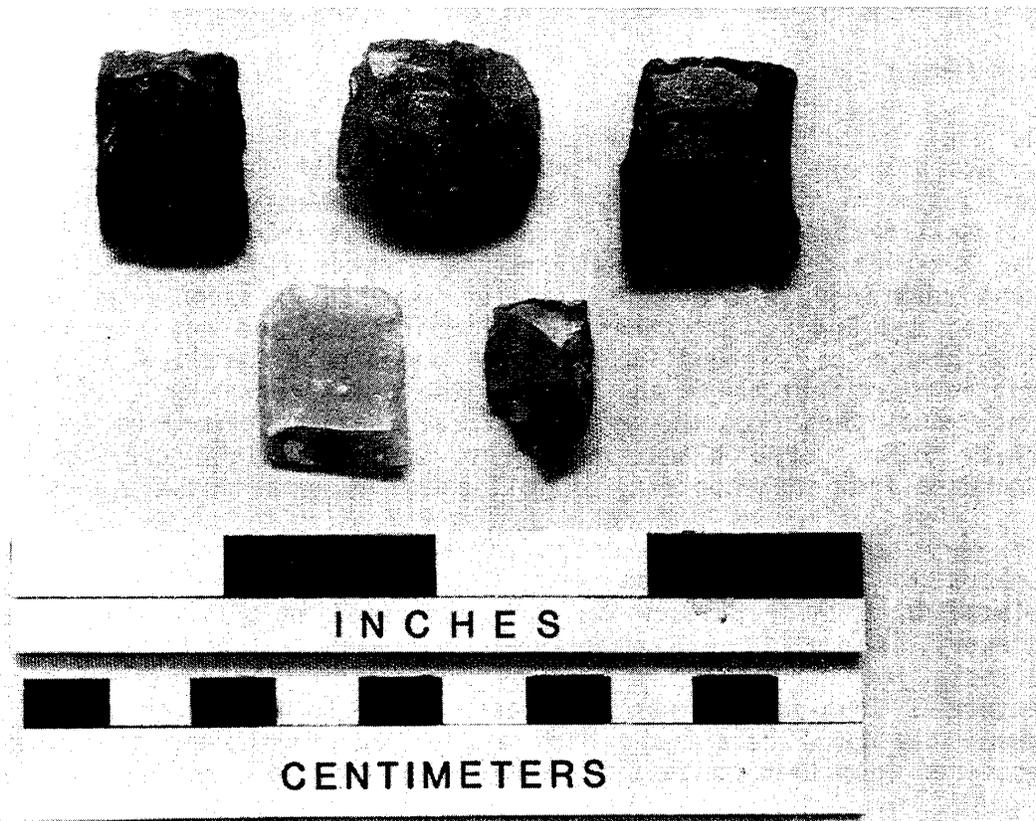


PLATE 50
ARMS GROUP ARTIFACTS (GUNFLINTS) FROM FEATURE 1, AREA D

Clothing Group

The MAAR, Feature 2 from Area E yielded thirteen Clothing Group artifacts. Those included one brass belt buckle, eleven buttons, and one lead bale seal fragment. The buttons included examples made of porcelain, glass, bone, and wood. The porcelain and glass examples may serve as further support for the idea that this feature was a thoroughly mixed context.

Feature 27 from Area A yielded two Clothing Group artifacts. One item was a wrapped head straight pin with the head intact, and the second was a wrapped head type with the head missing.

Feature 1 in Area D yielded a very large array of Clothing Group artifacts with three hundred and forty-three items (Plate 51). The thirty-seven buttons recovered from this feature are summarized in Table 35. The remaining items included: one copper belt buckle with rounded corners and edges; one string wrapped straight pin; two hundred and forty-six wrapped head brass straight pins, twenty-two complete iron needles; thirty-three iron needle fragments; one brass hook and eye; and two lead bale seals. One of the lead bale seals was impressed with a six pointed star.

TABLE 35. Buttons Recovered from Area D, Feature 1

Number	Type	Fabric	Fastener	Diameter
1		Brass		
2		Bone	1-hole	
2	South #15	Bone	1-hole	24mm
3	South #15	Bone	1-hole	16mm
3	South #15	Bone	1-hole	14mm
3	South #15	Bone	1-hole	12mm
2	South #9	Brass	none	34mm
1		Shell	screw insert shank	15mm
1		Bone	riveted shank	12mm
1	South #22	Shell	4-hole	12mm
1	South #12	Soft Metal	soldered shank	20mm
1	South #12	Soft Metal	soldered shank	15mm
1	South #9	Metal	soldered shank	16mm
2	South #24	Iron		16mm
1	South #9 or 16	Brass		16mm
1	South #12	Pewter?	Iron, splayed shank	30mm
4	South #7	Cuperic		18mm
1	South #7	Cuperic		16mm
1	South #7	Cuperic		14mm
3	Stone #19	Bone	none	12mm
1	Stone #19	Bone	none	16mm
1	Stone #19	Bone	none	15mm

37

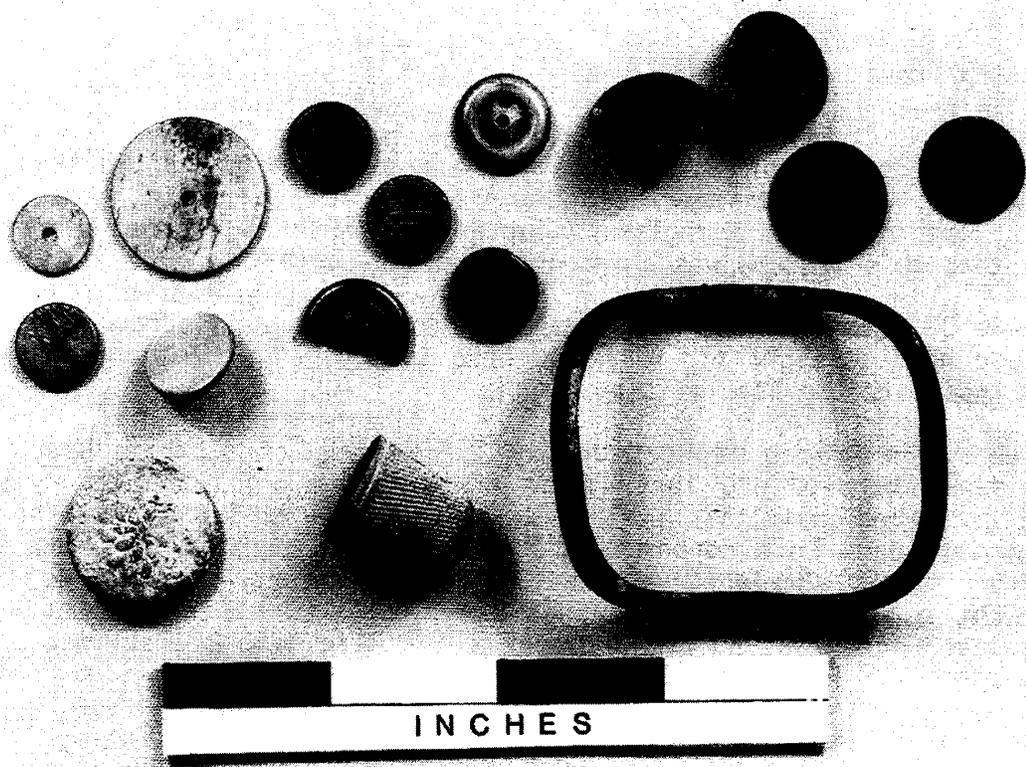


PLATE 51 CLOTHING GROUP ARTIFACTS FROM FEATURE 1, AREA D



PLATE 52
PERSONAL GROUP ARTIFACTS FROM FEATURE 1, AREA D. TOOTHBRUSHES MARKED "SILVER WIRE".

The Clothing Group artifacts appear to support the interpretation that the contents of that feature were derived from two occupations of different functions. The buttons recovered from this feature span a large range of types and diameters. There appears to be no real tendency towards matching sets of buttons, as would be expected from domestic clothing discard. Instead, the thirty-seven buttons appear to reflect clothing repairs. Also, this feature yielded an extraordinary number of straight pins and needles. Further, the two bale seals may have come from shipments of baled clothing. It is known that a "slop shop" occupied this lot by 1814. A slop shop is a sailor's outfitting store, and the wares of such a shop would have included clothing. Based on the available evidence it appears that the majority of the Clothing Group artifacts from this cistern indeed were discards from that commercial concern.

Personal Group

A total of seventeen Personal Group artifacts were recovered from the pre-industrial features (Plate 52 and 53). The seven Personal Group artifacts from the Area E MAAR Feature 2 included two Indian head pennies (lacking distinct dates), an eyeglass lens, a copper bracelet, a plastic comb, and two mirror fragments. The coins and comb post date the projected fill date of this feature, and further indicate the mixing within the feature caused by bottle hunters.

The remaining ten Personal Group artifacts from the pre-industrial features came from Feature 1 in Area D. Two coins, one a George III brass farthing and the other illegible, came from this feature. The George III coin predates the fill date of this feature by a wide margin. The remaining Personal Group artifacts included a clasp knife, a black crayon, a bone comb, a shell comb, two bone fan stays, and two bone toothbrushes.

Tobacco Pipe Group

The contents of the Tobacco Pipe Group ranged from one in the case of Feature 27 from Area A to two hundred and nine from Feature 1 in Area D (Plate 54). The eighteen pipe parts from the MAAR Feature 2, from Area E, add little to understanding that feature. The pipes from Area D, Feature 1 do provide further insights into the nature of that deposit. A large number of the pipe parts in that feature consisted of stems and bowls of unsmoked pipes. These were found clustered together in the feature, and were interpreted as breakage of a single box of pipes in transit. The presence of the box of broken pipes in this feature remained an unsolved mystery for much of the analysis phase, but is logical in view of the post-1814 use of the property. A shop catering to outfitting sailors could have easily carried smoking pipes that had been purchased in bulk. Unfortunately, none of the used or unused pipe-stems or bowls contained temporally diagnostic maker's marks.

Activities Group

The Activities Group totals for the pre-industrial features ranged from zero in Area A's Feature 27 to fifty-four in Feature 1 of Area D. The MAAR Feature 2 in Area E, contained twenty-eight Activities Group items, of which eighteen were toys and the remainder were miscellaneous items. The toys

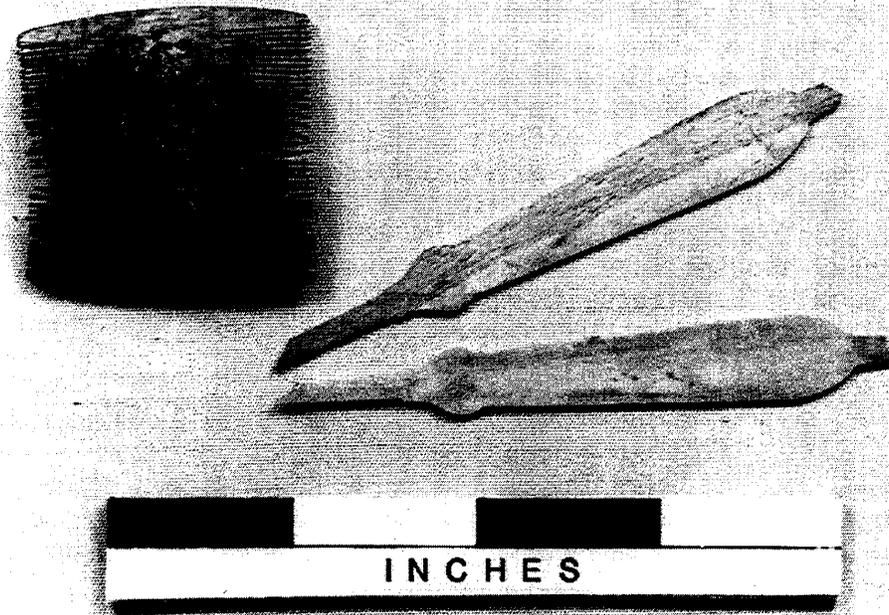


PLATE 53
PERSONAL GROUP (COMB AND FAN STAYS) ARTIFACTS FROM FEATURE 1, AREA D

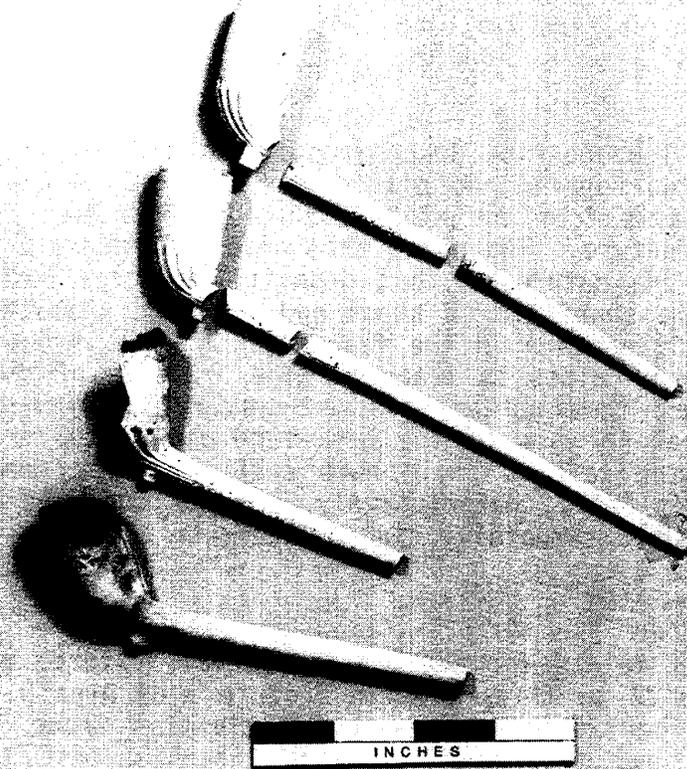


PLATE 54 TOBACCO PIPE GROUP ARTIFACTS FROM FEATURE 1, AREA D
(TOP TWO EXAMPLES UNSMOKED).

included seventeen marbles (clay and glass). The remaining ten items included a piece of redware kiln furniture and a piece of plastic. Again, there is no doubt concerning the mixed nature of this deposit.

The fifty-three Activities Group artifacts from Area D Feature 1, are delineated in Table 36. This listing includes a broad range of items, and many of those items could have originated within either a domestic household or the "slop shop".

TABLE 36. Area D, Feature 1, Activities Group Artifacts

Number	Description	Function
1	iron awl	construction tool
1	triangular iron file	construction tool
14	redware sherds	paint pot with yellow paint
1	redware sherd	toy creamer or pitcher
1	unglazed earthenware marble	toy
1	round brass bell	toy
3	wooden spools	thread
2	metal drain pipe fragments	drain
1	wooden gasket or plug	unknown
1	coarse earthenware glazed sewer pipe	sewer pipe
4	glass lamp globe sherds	lamp globe
2	metal springs	unknown
1	copper chain	unknown
1	brass wire	unknown
1	sheet lead	unknown
1	tinned oil lamp stopper	oil lamp
1	tin over cork whale oil lamp stopper	whale oil lamp
2	bolts	unknown
1	split brass ring	unknown
1	iron support bracket	bracket
2	wooden discs	shims or plugs
1	iron sheet	unknown
1	wooden vessel bottom	container
1	wooden barrel	container
2	wooden scrub brush	scrub brush
1	wooden finial or stopper	finial or stopper
1	possible finial, material unidentified	possible finial
3	slate pencils	pencils
53		

The artifact patterns derived from the pre-industrial features will be further discussed at the end of the artifact pattern section of this report. Two contexts, Feature 27 of Area A and Feature 1 of Area D, yielded ceramic and glass collections that are suitable for minimum vessel count

determinations and additional analysis. Those analyses and their results will be discussed in subsequent sections of this chapter. The MAAR Feature 2, from Area E, was demonstrated to be a mixed context that was indeed destroyed by bottle hunters. No further analytical steps were feasible for this feature.

Industrial Occupation Levels

Three occupation levels dating from the industrial period were identified during the Wilmington Boulevard Project. One occupation level (Area A, ERA 19Z1) was associated with the Joseph Dowdall occupation of Area A, and will be discussed with the other Dowdall deposits. That leaves the upper topsoil deposits from Area A, and the upper topsoil deposits of Area H for discussion in this section.

The upper topsoil deposits of Area A yielded a MCD of 1834. That occupation level undoubtedly spanned the pre-industrial period and also contains refuse of proven industrial period association. The absolute date range of the Area A upper topsoil deposits cannot be demonstrated with certainty, but it is probably correct to assume that some deposition began soon after the property was developed. Deposition of artifacts apparently continued in the upper topsoil deposits after the lower topsoil deposits were sealed (1810.5 MCD), and continued through at least the Dowdall (1848-52) occupation.

The upper topsoil deposits in Area H yielded a MCD of 1840. Evidence developed during the excavation indicated that occupation level had apparently been subjected to varying degrees of disturbance. That same evidence indicated that the artifacts within the occupation level had originated from within Area H, and had not been brought in as fill. Ceramic and glass maker's marks were absent in this deposit, but a 1903 American dime was recovered.

Study of the overall collections indicates that although this occupation level was receiving material as late as 1903, the bulk of the artifacts present had been discarded by the mid-nineteenth century.

The artifact patterns for the Area A and H industrial occupation levels are presented in Table 37. These deposits yielded Kitchen Group percentages with 68.3% for Area H and 78.4% for Area A. The Kitchen Group percentage for Area A is within the range observed for the pre-industrial occupation level Kitchen Groups, while the Area H percentage is lower than any of the other observed examples. It should be observed at this point, however, that the Area A upper topsoil deposits incorporated at least some material from the Dowdall bottling works, and that factor may have served to elevate the overall Kitchen Group percentage.

Area A upper topsoil deposits yielded a 19.6% Architecture Group, while the Area H context yielded 28.8% Architecture Group artifacts. This places the Area A deposit within the observed range for the pre-industrial occupation levels, but within the upper end of that range. The percentage achieved from Area H is higher than any of the observed pre-industrial occupation level examples.