

field investigations

FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

Jefferson to Justison Block

No archaeological excavation work was undertaken on this city block, as enormous piles of sand and gravel would have had to be removed. These materials are apparently part of the approach ramp for the proposed Wilmington Boulevard.

A pedestrian survey was conducted within the confines of the Right of Way. This investigation revealed traces of brick rubble, but no artifacts were collected in this area. DOT photographs from 1975 show a very large building of unknown history, which has since been demolished.

Justison to Washington Block

Archaeological investigations were concentrated on the lower half of the Justison/Washington block. This area is bounded by Lafayette Street to the north and Front Street to the south. Many features were clearly visible from the surface. This block had previously been subjected to extensive pothunting activities. Numerous areas were disturbed by bottle hunters, and several of the privies had been dug and backfilled by the relic collectors. Cellar entrances could be discerned in the extant sidewalks.

A base line was laid out along the southern edge (curb line) of Lafayette Street. Zero point was at the curb edge of Washington Street, and the line proceeded 170 feet to the corner curb of Justison Street. Artifactual surface scatter was collected and provenienced. This included 28 fragments of ceramic, 86 fragments of bottle glass, 4 fragments of windowpanes, a nail, and 4 bones. Visible features were mapped.

Despite the disturbed nature of several of the features, it was felt that valuable information concerning the material culture of the inhabitants, construction techniques, and the temporal framework of the historic resources could be recovered through excavation of such disturbed features.

The first area tested, designated Feature 1, was a collector caused disturbance. A two by five foot test unit was placed over this disturbance, aligned along a north-south axis (see Fig. III-2). A stone and brick structural wall was uncovered, which ran east-west. This apparently was a foundation wall of basement depth. All artifacts recovered (21 ceramic and 17 bottle glass) in this unit were of a late nineteenth century to twentieth century date. This feature appears to be the back wall of the first building on Washington Street, going north beyond the corner structure.

Feature 2 was a large, deep excavation placed on the rear southwest corner of a lot on the corner of Lafayette and Washingtons Streets. This was also an area of collector disturbances. The excavation disclosed a deep modern cinder block wall, filled in with recent twentieth century trash, such as hub caps, rubber boots, cans, etc. (see Fig. III-1).

Feature 3 was a barrel privy, also dug by the collectors. The privy had been dug to 103 inches in depth, where the early inhabitants encountered bedrock or a very large granite boulder (see Fig. III-3).

The privy was constructed of two and one-half barrels. The top-most barrel was cut off to be flush with the surface, and the bottom was cut with an ax to fit around the rock. The lowest barrel was in a good state of preservation and consisted of 28 wood staves, measuring three and one-half feet long and one-half inch wide. The end diameters of the barrel were 36 inches and the middle was 42 inches in diameter. The upper barrels, not as well preserved, contained 32 staves each.

The privy had been looted down to six feet. This was quickly removed, along with the modern trash used for fill. The undisturbed deposit was carefully examined. The majority of materials were kitchen related (Fig. III-8). The Feature also contained many fragments of glass chimneys and shades (12% of the assemblage). One entire small, though broken, oil lamp was recovered along with numerous

kaolin smoking pipes (8.6% of assemblage). The organic matter was extensive, including many seeds. The blue shell pearlware and slipware indicated a mid-nineteenth century date (Fig. III-3). Feature 3 belonged to the house originally standing on the south side of Lafayette Street in the first lot going west.

Feature 4 was another area of disturbance, which had been dug by the collectors. The privy was excavated to determine if any difference could be discovered between house units. It was hoped that the looting was limited. (Fig. III-4)

This feature was again a barrel-lined privy of approximately three feet in diameter. At four feet, the unit became very wet and odorous, but the excavation continued to 96 inches where a 50 gallon steel drum was encountered. The feature became dangerous. Because of the possibility of a cave-in, the privy excavation was abandoned, drawn, photographed and then backfilled. The time range for this feature was between 1890 - 1915 using datable bottles and ceramics. The distribution of the artifacts is similar to that in Feature 3 (Fig. III-8).

Feature 5 also was an area disturbed by collectors. This area was exposed and found to be a privy with the barrel slats still in situ. The privy was disturbed to a depth of four feet eight inches. The stratum beneath the disturbance was quite dry and contained a "crumbly like" fill, which was probably dry human fecal matter. The privy, of four barrels(Fig.III-5), extended down to 103 inches. The feature's contents were carefully troweled through, in order to recover all artifactual remains. Over 1,600 artifacts were recovered from Feature 5. The artifact range appears to be between 1840 - 1900. Kitchen related materials predominate, with a high percentage of bottle and other glassware. Feature 5 also contains a large amount of bone material in comparison to the other features in this block. Swine and cattle are predominate, although fish, fowl, and several small mammals are also in evidence. The reason for these anomalies in glassware and bone is uncertain but suggestive of a specialized behavioral complex, such as a tavern or a diner.

Feature 6 (Fig III-6) was again a disturbed area looted by the collectors. The feature was one barrel. The bottom of this feature was 56 inches from the surface. The lower end of the barrel was approximately 30 inches in diameter, with a terminal wooden hoop about one inch wide by one-fourth inch thick. This rested on a bed of pebbles mixed with clay. The barrel was irregularly shaped at approximately 30 inches from the bottom. Above this was a layer of disturbed clay and building rubble. The time range on the contents of this feature is uncertain. The entire area was littered with artifacts. There was no way of telling if this feature had the contents of an adjacent feature or general historic surface litter. All materials were collected. Over 1,300 artifacts were recovered from this feature. As with Feature 5, kitchen materials predominate. Ceramic items however are the more numerous, and only 17 bones were recovered (Fig. III-8).

Feature 7 (Fig.III-7 , X-section) is located near Lafayette Street. This feature was totally looted by collectors to a depth of eight feet. The feature consisted of a barrel lined privy, one large barrel, 40 inches in diameter, resting on one side of a much smaller barrel, 28 inches in diameter. The top of the upper barrel was complete, nine to twelve inches below the present ground surface.

The artifacts in this unit were quite mixed, ranging across the entire nineteenth century. The feature was extremely wet and difficult to excavate, due to the cinder blocks and other large debris. The pit contents were troweled through, but again there is no guarantee whether the contents represents this feature or several features. 2,071 artifacts were recovered. Again, as with Features 5 and 6, kitchen materials predominate in the privy, ceramics forming the highest portion of this group. Eleven bones were recovered (Fig. III-8).

The artifactual materials recovered from this series of privies contain a variety of forms and functional types. The structuring of this data, utilizing the 42 classes and eight functional groups developed by Stanley South (1977), provides a ready format for analysis. A comparison of the features of this block (Fig III-8) shows remarkable similarities between Features 3 and 4, and between Features 5, 6, and 7. Again, the significance of such clustering is uncertain. However, it is suggested that the temporality of use of the structures coupled with the nature of the inhabitants may be reflected here.

One feature was dug out by the collectors in each house lot. There is probably at least one more privy, and more likely two more, remaining undug. The backs of the house lots have a minimum of nine inches of overburden protecting these backyard features from being truncated. Archaeologically, the area north of Lafayette Street appears to be in a similar condition.

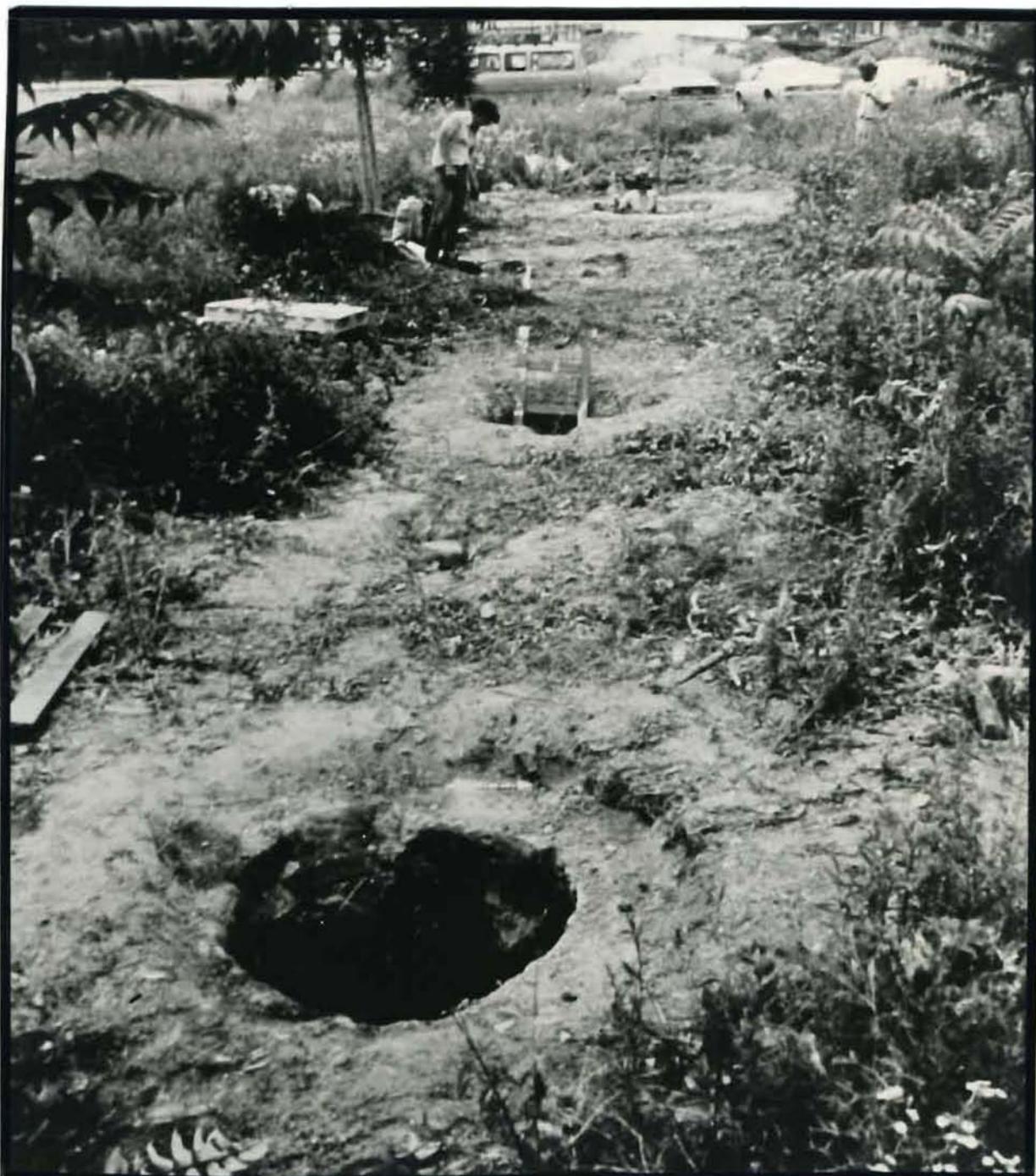


PLATE III-1 PRIVY FEATURES 3, 4, 5 & 6
JUSTISON - WASHINGTON BLOCK

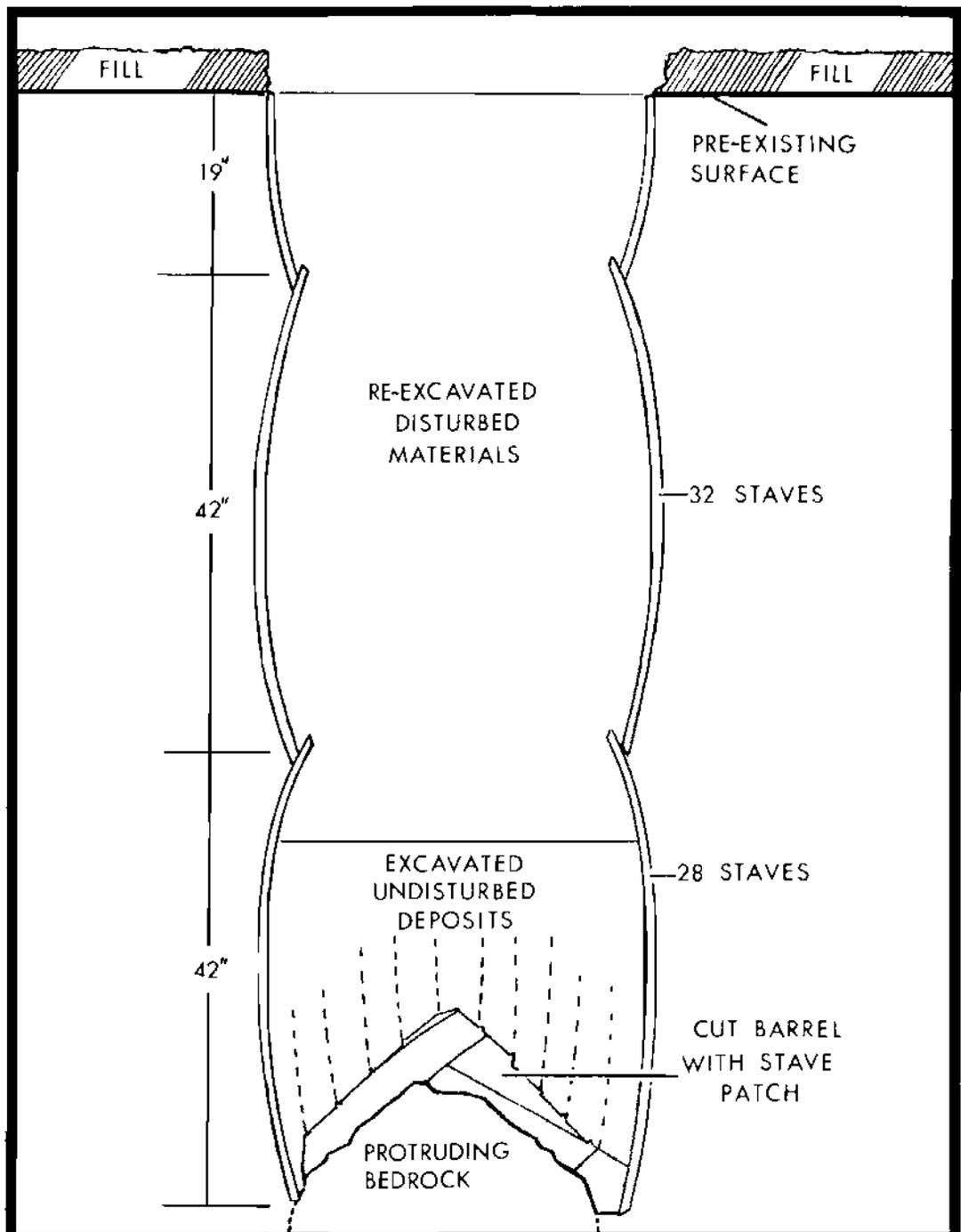
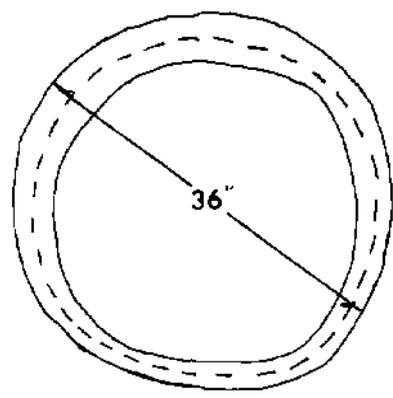


Figure III-3 7NC-E-40
 JUSTISON-WASHINGTON BLOCK
 FEATURE 3 (WEST PROFILE)
 BARREL LINED PRIVY

0 1
 ft



TELESCOPED BARRELS
LOOTED

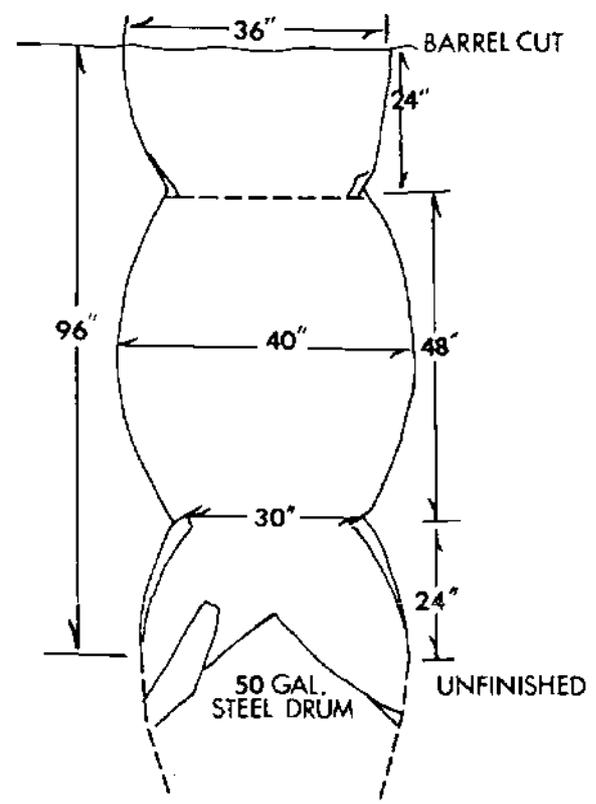


Figure III-4 7NC-E-40
JUSTISON-WASHINGTON BLOCK

FEATURE 4

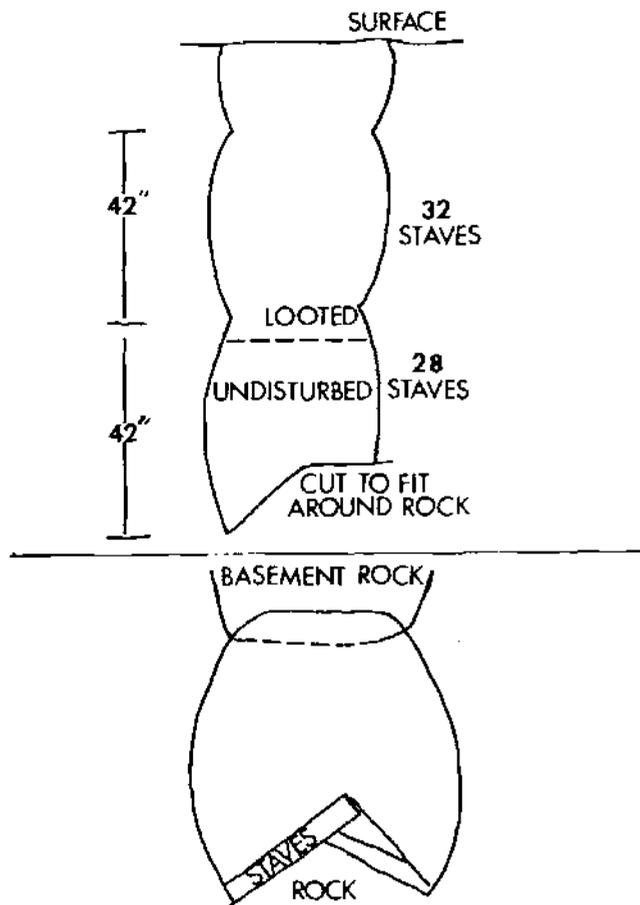


Figure III-5 7NC-E-40
 JUSTISON-WASHINGTON BLOCK FEATURE 5

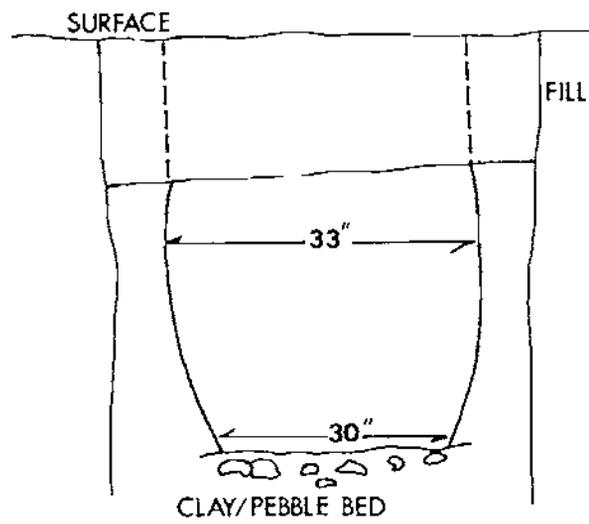


Figure III-6 7NC-E-40
JUSTISON - WASHINGTON BLOCK
FEATURE 6

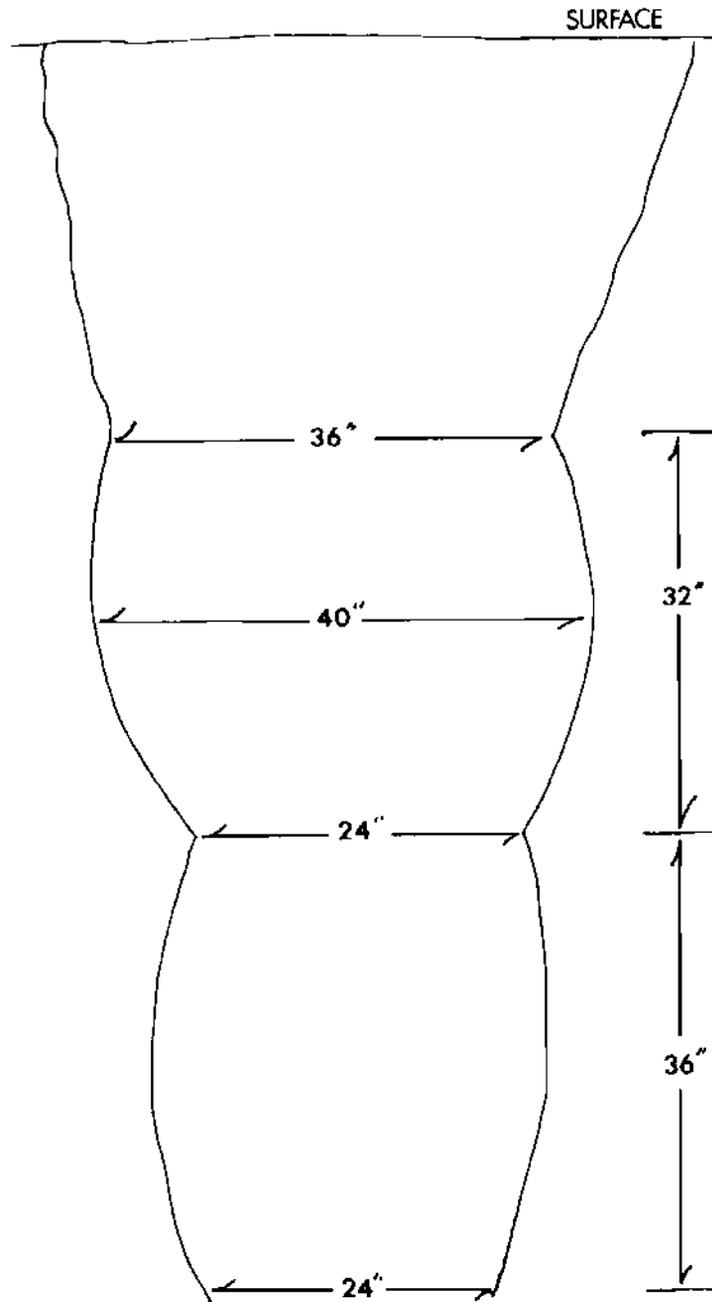


Figure III-7 7NC-E-40
JUSTISON-WASHINGTON BLOCK FEATURE 7

	Feature 2		Feature 3		Feature 4		Feature 5		Feature 6		Feature 7	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Kitchen Group:	297	96.4	237	63.8	136	66.3	1290	80.0	1182	86.2	1685	81.2
ceramics	156		162		37		385		813		1085	
bottles	117		74		75		487		248		420	
tumblers	5						62		41		115	
glassware	19				24		356		78		63	
tableware			1						1		2	
Bone/shell	4/2		3/6		8/9		247/20		17/3		11/8	
Architecture Group:	10	3.2	47	12.7	39	19.0	254	15.7	126	9.2	306	14.7
window glass	3		45		29		181		108		286	
nails	4		1		2		26		8		6	
const. hardware	3		1		8		67		10		14	
Furniture Group:			46	12.4	30	14.6	46	2.8	51	3.7	60	2.9
Arms Group:			1	0.2								
musket ball, shot			1									
Clothing Group:			2	0.5			2	0.1	1	0.1	10	0.5
buttons			2				2		1		10	
Personal Group:			2	0.5			4	0.2	3	0.2		
coins							1		3			
personal items			2				3					
Tobacco Pipes:	1	0.3	32	8.6			16	1.0	8	0.6	8	0.4
Activities Group:			4	1.0					1	0.1	2	0.1
toys			3						1		2	
other			1									
Misc.												
leather	1		1		2		21		6		5	
wood	1						64		8		6	
rubber									7			

Figure: III-8 ARTIFACT CLASSIFICATION (after South 1977) JUSTISON - WASHINGTON BLOCK

TYPE:	Feat. 2	Feat. 3	Feat. 4	Feat. 5	Feat. 6	Feat. 7
Redware:	10	17	3	79	151	77
Stoneware:	7	9		45	68	74
Delft:				1		2
Porcelain:	9	2	9	35	33	36
Whiteware:	129	96	22	203	192	490
Pearlware:		6	1	1	297	363
Misc.	<u>1</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>72</u>	<u>43</u>
Total:	156	162	37	385	813	1085

Figure: III-9 CERAMIC TYPES CLASSIFICATION - Justison - Washington Block



PLATE III-2 KITCHEN GROUP



PLATE III-3 MARBLE, TOBACCO PIPES, & GUNFLINTS

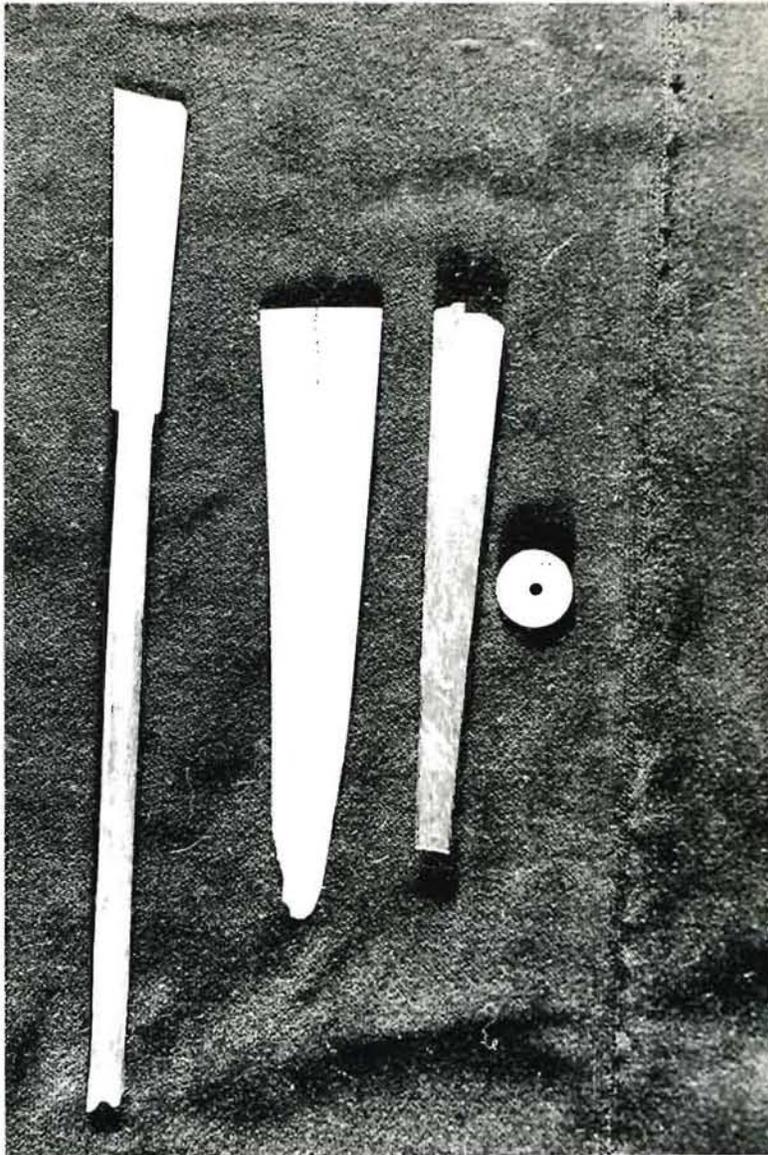


PLATE III-4

PERSONAL ITEMS



PLATE III-5 CLOTHING GROUP

Washington to West Block

Beginning at the corner of West and Front Streets and proceeding west, the land slopes gradually toward the Christiana River. The lower portion of the Washington Street to West Street block along Front Street had the heaviest development, including stores, saloons, and light industry and support systems such as blacksmiths. The entire block has been leveled in recent years, and was owned by the City of Wilmington until DOT purchased it. Recently the city has built a fire house facing West Street on the northern half of the block, and has landscaped the area up to the DOT right-of-way line.

The archaeological investigations were not conducted on this tract within or outside of the right-of-way. The demolition was identical to the next block west of this block. The landfill consists of the original building debris, including granite foundation, stone, brick, and concrete. The old cellar entrances along Front Street still are visible. The parting walls are still standing directly beneath the surface and the backyard features should be intact. This area should be pristine in the archaeological sub-surface finds. The documentation on this city block would certainly reveal the development of the land utilization starting about the time of the Revolutionary War, up to, and shortly after, 1800.

The deposits in the backyard are temporally stratified on the next block west and should be the same on this block.

West to Tatnall Block

The southern half of this block has been totally leveled. The lot on the northwest had a service station, with a building sitting back 45 feet from the sidewalk. The station has been removed and the buried gas tanks have apparently been dug up. All of the asphalt parking and driveway surfaces have also been removed.

The MAAR staff undertook to find some remnants of the corner structure (which was known to have been a coal yard). Excavation proceeded in the rubble area at the inside corner of the sidewalks at the intersection of Tatnall and Front Streets (Test Trench 1). The staff encountered a granite wall highly disturbed from the service station construction (Fig III-10). This shallow stone wall suggests a cellarless structure. The wall probably represents the foundation for the one story blacksmith building, as shown on the Sanborn Map of 1884. 18 artifacts were recovered from this unit: 3 redware fragments, 11 fragments of glass, 2 nails, 1 metal scrap, and 1 piece of slate.

Potential archaeological resources in this tract include several relatively undisturbed house sites with related features, and a series of blacksmith operations of the nineteenth century. The lots designated 309, 311, and 313 Front Street, which are part of the machine shop/blacksmith complex, also should be relatively undisturbed.

The archaeological investigations on the West and Tatnall Streets corner (Parcel 75, 76, 77) were conducted to find the remains of walls, in order to assess the damage inflicted on the archaeological remains. A well constructed granite wall was uncovered in Test Unit 2, extending down to 8.25 feet below the current sidewalk. This wall is a portion of an extant cellar hole which was filled with a heavy clean yellow-orange clay. It would appear that this building was leveled and rebuilt in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century, raising the wall elevation or ground surface two feet. The original street level window was filled in during the renovation (see Fig. III-13 and III-14).

Parcel 74 was not tested.

On Parcel 73 (112 - 114 West Street) a two-story brick structure was extant. This building does not contain a cellar, and the function of the entrance is unknown. No tests were conducted on the parcel.

Parcel 71 currently has an automatic car wash and parking lot extending to a diner on Second Street. This large area originally had the support buildings of C. Miller's Hotel, which was located at the corner of Second and Tatnall Streets. These support facilities included livery stables of one and one half stories which covered a good portion of the north half of the whole block. Although this area should reveal a number of archaeological features, limitations of time and money prevented testing of this parcel.

Parcel 81 contains a one story diner and a three story apartment house with a store on the first floor. This was originally the Miller Hotel, which was

constructed prior to 1868. No tests were conducted on this parcel.

Parcel 80, located on Tatnall Street, was owned by Purnell Trucking Co. and Komar Iron Works. Several garages of half block length were still extant. Formerly there were four small residences. No tests were conducted.



PLATE III-6
WEST-TATNALL BLOCK TEST TRENCH 1

Tatnall to Orange Block

The first building to be discussed on the Tatnall to Orange Street Block was formerly owned by Diamond Printing Company on the northwest corner of Orange and Front Streets, 201 Front Street. The structure is currently a brick-faced square two story building with a flat roof. This large building apparently was reconstructed on an early house site. We were unable to see this foundation other than a photo taken by the DOT (No. 450-30 8/15/79) which shows brick support for the flooring joists. The picture also reveals a clay floor and a barrel lined privy, filled to within a few inches of the top with rubble. No work was executed on this feature or on this corner.

The structure at 211 Front Street has been demolished. The demolition also included the house lot at 213 Front Street. This leveling process seems to be another case of shoving the walls into the cellar holes. The lot is now covered with asphalt. The rear portion of the lot has a modern block storage building on it. The backyard features may have been destroyed by the warehouse construction. The foundation wall may remain, but that is unknown. No subsurface testing was conducted on this property.

The scars on the Capt. Milner house, 209 Front Street, show that a three story building stood with a common parting wall. The Sanborn Map Co. shows that a two story building stood in this location. There is a considerable difference in the plaster color when reviewed in the shadow. It may be that this three story building was renovated in the late nineteenth century and had a flat roof. Or the problem may lie in the map and the lower first and second floor walls were replastered. The structure, according to the Sanborn Map Co. 1884, served as a store.

The next lot studied is at 213 Front Street, or Parcel 137, on the DOT map. The lot is now covered with asphalt. This may have preserved the house and the area where a well may be encountered. No work has been done archaeologically to determine the thoroughness of the demolition. Normally the side and back lots are not affected, especially since most of these lots are stratified from building sequences.

The 215 Front Street lot has a white wall in front of it. This property is Parcel 136, and was originally owned by Diamond Printing Company prior to the DOT purchase. The original building was shown as a three story unit and a one story and then a two story livery stable behind. No sub-surface testing was conducted.

The corner property of Tatnall and Front Streets is part of Parcel 136 and the address was 100 Tatnall Street for this one story structure. The Sanborn Map Co. 1884 shows this as an office with a store to the east on Front Street and a one story livery stable to the north at 101 Tatnall Street

The current physical condition of the lot is that of a demolished structure. The ground, like the lot on Front Street, is rubble covered, primarily brick, grease and grease drums. The demolition seems to be the same from the Berger Bros. property west to the corner of Tatnall and Front Streets. The below ground features, especially in the backyards, should be intact. This area again was not studied.

At 216 Second Street there still stands a three story building with a two story addition to the rear. This house and lot are Parcel 135. From the physical appearance, an early mid nineteenth century construction is suggested, unless the building outline has been modified from an eighteenth century building. The plan view suggests that, as seen on the Baist Atlas map of 1887 and 1884 Map of Sanborn.

This area behind 214 - 210 Second Street is now an open area having a concrete slab on it. This area is a good, protected, unlooted area which is only accessible through the hole in the back property wall of Grubb Lumber. This area would yield information on blacksmith and wheelwright backyard functions.

The buildings at 208, 206, and 204 Second Street appear to be eighteenth century structures modified into three story buildings. The plan views of these structures have remained unchanged since the eighteenth century, except with the normal additions in the eighteenth century style. The chimneys have been removed. The backyard of the house lot may be undisturbed.

The next area has a very large warehouse listed as Parcel 134, owned by Berger Bros. Inc. The street numbers are 210 - 212 and 214 Tatnall Street. The Sanborn Map Co. of 1884 shows a large three and one-half story building (same as today) and the Baist Atlas of 1887 shows what was originally there - three elongated structures owned by David Woolman, with three and two additions added on the back. See maps for clarification. The latter 1887 map shows valuable archaeological functional areas originally under a shed in 1884, i.e. a blacksmith and a wheelwright. The large area is apparently connected with structures of the same function on 115, 113, and 111 Orange Street to the rear of the structures. All of the buildings have backyards and are still open and probably unlooted. The Parcel Numbers are 133, 132, and 131. Ownership not available from the existing DOT maps. Two of the buildings were stores and 204 was again a saloon.

The corner building at Second and Orange Streets has two entrances and is shown to be 200 and 202 Second Street on the historic maps. This is Parcel 130. The buildings is shown to be a three story building with a parting wall. The current building has had major renovation, but still remains as two stories. The structure was not investigated.

The parcels 143, 144, 145, and 146, are all recent twentieth century structures, replacing the earlier two and three story row homes. The backyard of these buildings had concrete slabs placed in them and may have protected the backyard privies or cisterns. Parcel 144 is a good example, according to Diamond Printing Company employees, during construction of this building they encountered what they called a wall right against the back parting wall adjoining the shed area of Grubb Lumber Company. This was not dug into but just sealed with concrete so that features remain apparently undamaged. It would require the 3 - 5 inches of concrete to be removed. This feature would be in the backyard of 103 - 107 Orange Street, a large three story structure according to the Sanborn Map Co. 1884.

No subsurface testing was undertaken on this group of buildings or lots.

The next group of buildings examined is known as the Grubb Lumber Company and is located at 203 - 209 Front Street. The company offices were contained in 203 Front, while workshops and storage areas occupied the remaining buildings. Archaeological and architectural examination of this structural complex suggests a nineteenth century date. On the first floor of 203 Front Street was preserved the original pressed tin decorated ceiling. The foundations was constructed of small pieces of banded gneiss rather than larger well chosen rock, and the mortar had some portland cement in it. The flooring in this structure is a slab of concrete extending from front to back. It lacked a cellar. There is a first floor high passage way with the foundation wall showing on either side. This passage had a second one built over it, apparently to assist traffic flow within the lumber complex.

At the rear of the lot was located, according to the documentation, a two story livery stable. The back wall of this structure is intact and has narrow slits or windows still in it. The one story structure to the side of this structure has been removed and replaced with modern shedding.

Architectural investigations of 207 Front Street, Parcel 140, indicated a mid to late nineteenth century date for construction. These investigations revealed a nineteenth century foundation wall. Also revealed was a small chimney base of the style used for potbelly stoves. A wall scar shows a flue system for a pipe insert on the first floor level. The chimney base was laid on the original clay sub-soil, indicating the lack of a cellar under the major structure. It is probable that this structure never served as a residence on the first floor, but rather the second floor served this function.

The house at 209 Front Street was thoroughly documented by MAAR personnel (see page II-24). The architecture of this three story building is remarkably preserved on the second and third floors, although the attic sustained severe fire damage.

In the dormer window on the north side of the house is inscribed "1790" and several initials. This inscription had been sealed by another piece of wood until recently. The lathing is all hand split and nailed with rose headed nails. The wood beams are pegged and/or joined with hand wrought spikes. The plaster is filled with horse hair as a binding agent. The window and doors that are showing are pegged together and hand rails and chair rails are, or were, still surviving until very recently.

Archaeological investigation within the Grubb Lumber complex were extensive. The area is highly stratified with various fills of both domestic and manufacturing sources. 18 test units were excavated within this complex.

Test Unit 1 was excavated in the northeast corner of the Grubb Lumber building, where a shallow depression suggested the presence of a well/privy structure. The examination of the sub-surface evidence made this explanation somewhat untenable. Excavation revealed walling to the north. This feature (Fig III-17) consisted of a band of brick, three bricks wide - two bricks deep, mortared to a stone foundation. The foundation was constructed of alternating "layers" of large field-stones and smaller cut stones, mortared together with a tan/yellow clay. It is

thought that this wall is representative of the cellar wall/foundation of an earlier structure. The posthole in the bottom of the unit showed rubble fill in excess of five feet.

Test Unit 2 is located along the south foundation of the structure indicated by Test Unit 1. Excavations along this wall failed to reveal any evidence for a builder's trench. A complex series of fills were noted (Fig III-19 and 20) and sterile sub-soil was reached, by means of a posthole test, at 50 inches below surface.

Test Units 5, 7, and 9 provided similar data for an adjacent structure. Artifactual materials recovered from these units date between 1840 - 1860, indicating a late eighteenth/early nineteenth century date for the structural foundations.

On the south side of the foundations, revealed by Test Units 2 and 7, several additional test units were excavated. Test Units 6, 8, 12, and 13, were excavated in the present courtyard. Beneath the layer of concrete, a disturbed cobblyard/walk was revealed in Test Unit 6. The pavement may correspond to the blacksmith shop on the Pomeroy and Bears map of 1868. The disturbance was examined and complex stratigraphy (Fig III-26) similar to that of Test Unit 2 discerned. Test Unit 12, a posthole, confirmed that this layering extends under the undisturbed cobbles. Test Unit 8, opened contiguous to Test Unit 6, showed a more extensive area of disturbance. A woodlined circular pit (Test Unit 13) was excavated but failed to supply sufficient artifactual materials to enable the assignation of a date to the structure or clarify its function. The remaining portion of Test Unit 8 failed to provide either a builder's trench to the structural foundation or evidence of temporality.

Further to the west, along the same structural foundations, Test Units 10, 11, and 18 were excavated. These excavations revealed a water tight granite mortared sub-surface feature of which only a portion was excavated. It appears to correspond to the small rectangle on the Baist Map of 1887. This feature contained horse manure and artifacts (Fig III-27). The Sanborn Map shows a dotted one story unit over this pavement which may indicate a temporary pole shed.

Test Unit 3 was opened near the west wall of the present building at the location where the north or rear cross wall of the original eighteenth century structure would be expected. The remains of such a structural foundation were found beneath the floor boards of the present building (Fig III-23). The wall construction was of heavy gneiss or granite boulders, mortared in place with sand mortar and had no portland cement mixed in. The addition added to the rear and tied into the basement had small quantities of portland cement mixed in. The footing was examined on the original eighteenth century portion and a shallow narrow builder's trench was located filled mostly with brick rubble. (The three story building had a brick or granite foundation). A series of fills was noted in what was apparently the cellar, the north profile revealed the remains of an entrance (Fig III-21)

The cellar work was halted because of hazardous conditions. The cellar had been filled to within two to three feet of the flooring by sawdust, brick and

wood rubble. The cellar floor was clay with a lime-like wash with coal ashes pressed into it.

Test Unit 4 was opened some 30 feet north of Test Unit 3. This unit (Fig. III-24) revealed a section of a brick walkway beneath the twentieth century wooden flooring. The area had been heavily disturbed however by the later construction, and neither the function nor destination of the bricks could be discerned with any degree of certainty.

Test Unit 14 was excavated in the northwest corner of the Grubb Lumber property. It revealed the remains of a stone lined circular cistern and associated architectural features (Fig III-28). The cistern was capped with clay. The stones that comprise the walls of this feature are laid in clay and have an orange sand mortar between them. The bottom of the feature, comprised of red/orange clay, is 2.3 feet below the top course of stone and roughly three feet below the modern concrete surface.

The interior of the feature had been subjected to extensive burning and only half was excavated. The artifacts are from mid nineteenth century, including a restorable salt glazed stoneware crock. This group of artifacts was distributed from the west side of the feature in a thin lens. The rest of the feature was filled at a later date, probably in the last quarter of the nineteenth century, but more than likely in the twentieth century.

A portion of the asphalt pavement was excavated revealing a cobble stone pavement. There are two qualities of cobble stones laid down. One is quite angular and the other is the smooth side up style. This change may indicate areas of different function.

Test Unit 15 was excavated beneath the building east of the courtyard. As with Test Unit 4, a brick path was uncovered, destinations unknown (Fig III-29). In addition, a brick parting wall was excavated in the southwest corner of Area 1. The function of this feature and its articulation with the present or previous structure is unknown.

Excavations in Grubb Lumber Co. revealed a complex, stratified site architecturally, with very little disturbance. All of the lumber sheds are set on brick and concrete supports extending into the sub-soil. Privies probably one for each generation, should yield much house data. The well system was not located during our field work but should exist. The predicted location is just to the rear of the original house along the east property line.

The artifactual remains from Grubb Lumber Co. date from the middle of the eighteenth century to the present. The extensive excavation of the area would not only allow the illustration of the changing architectural fabric and function of this block, but also permit behavioral inferences to be sought through the study of these changes as they affect the material culture and livelihood of the inhabitants.

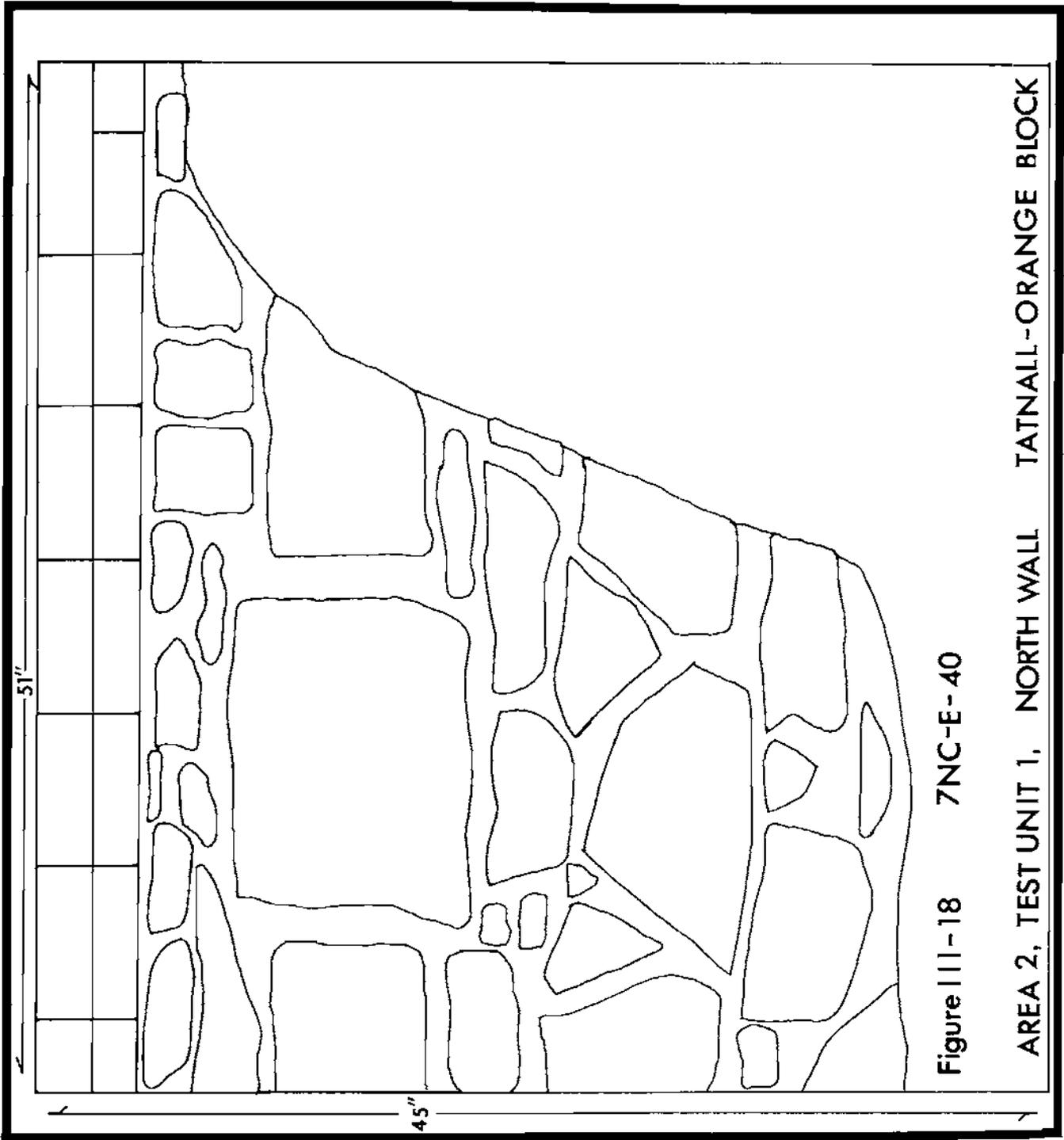


PLATE III-7 TATNALL-ORANGE BLOCK
GRUBB LUMBER CO.



PLATE III-8

TATNALL-ORANGE BLOCK GRUBB LUMBER CO., COURTYARD



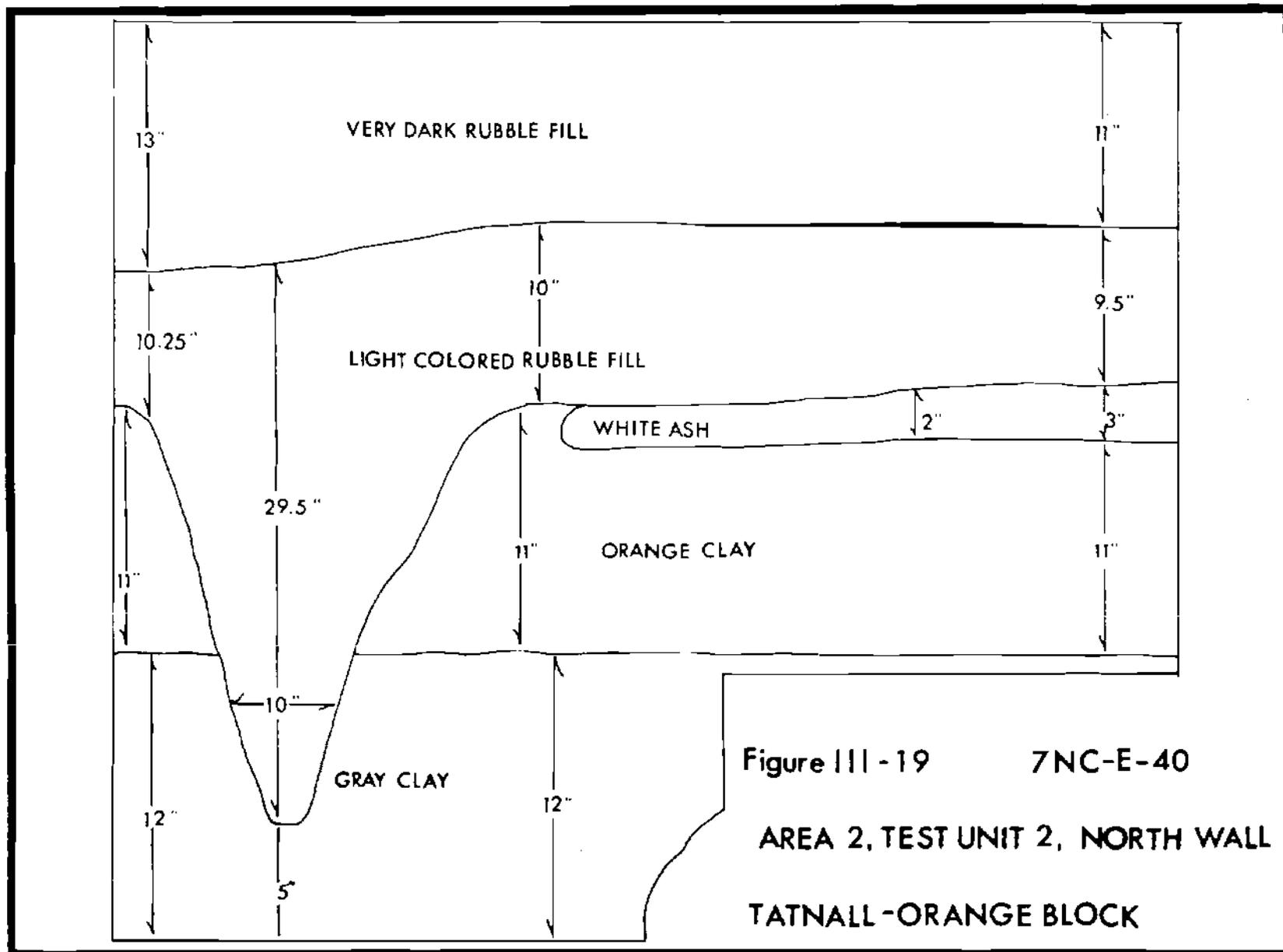


Figure III-19 7NC-E-40
AREA 2, TEST UNIT 2, NORTH WALL
TATNALL-ORANGE BLOCK

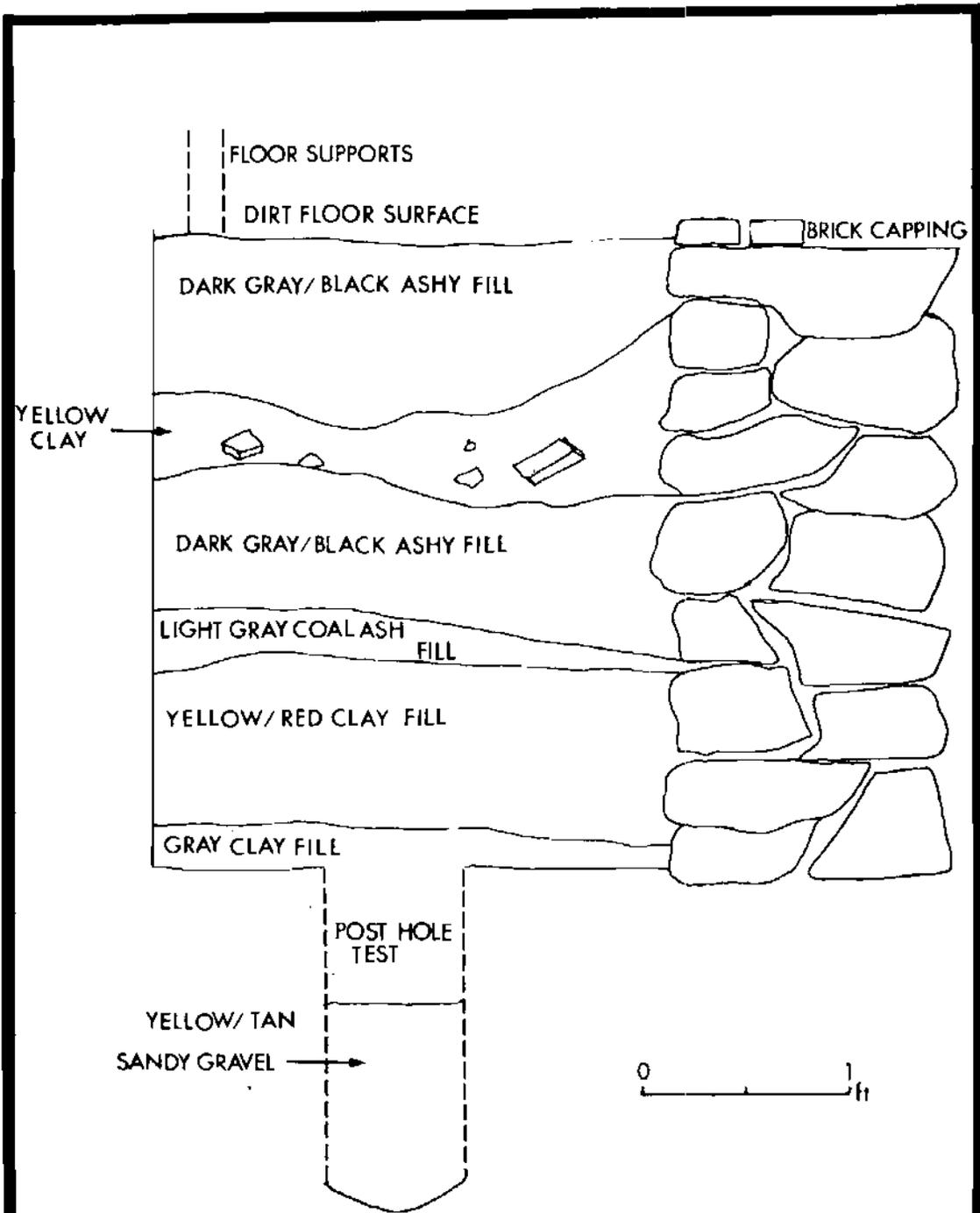


Figure III-20 7NC-E-40

AREA 2, TEST UNIT 2, EAST PROFILE

TATNALL-ORANGE BLOCK

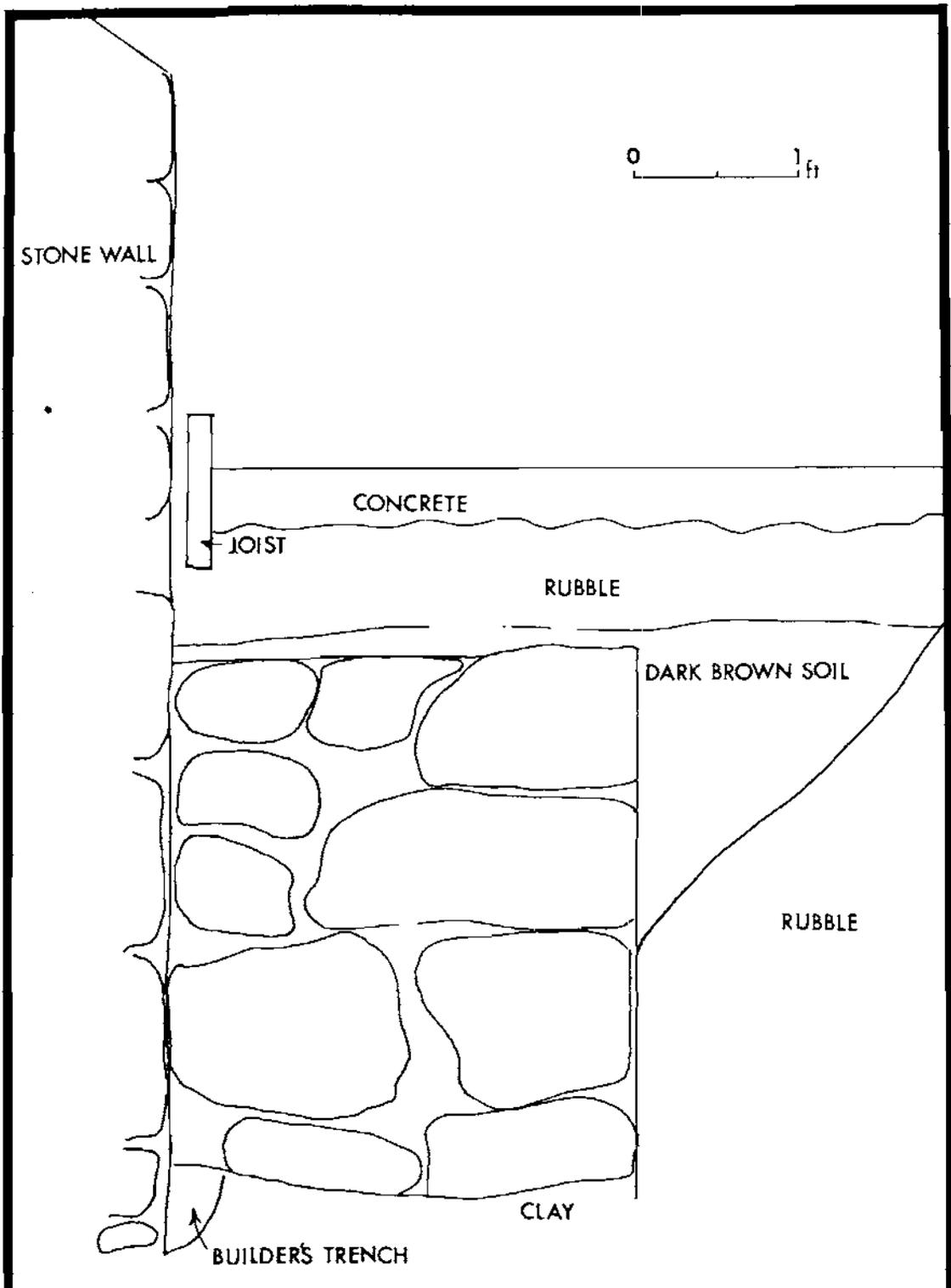
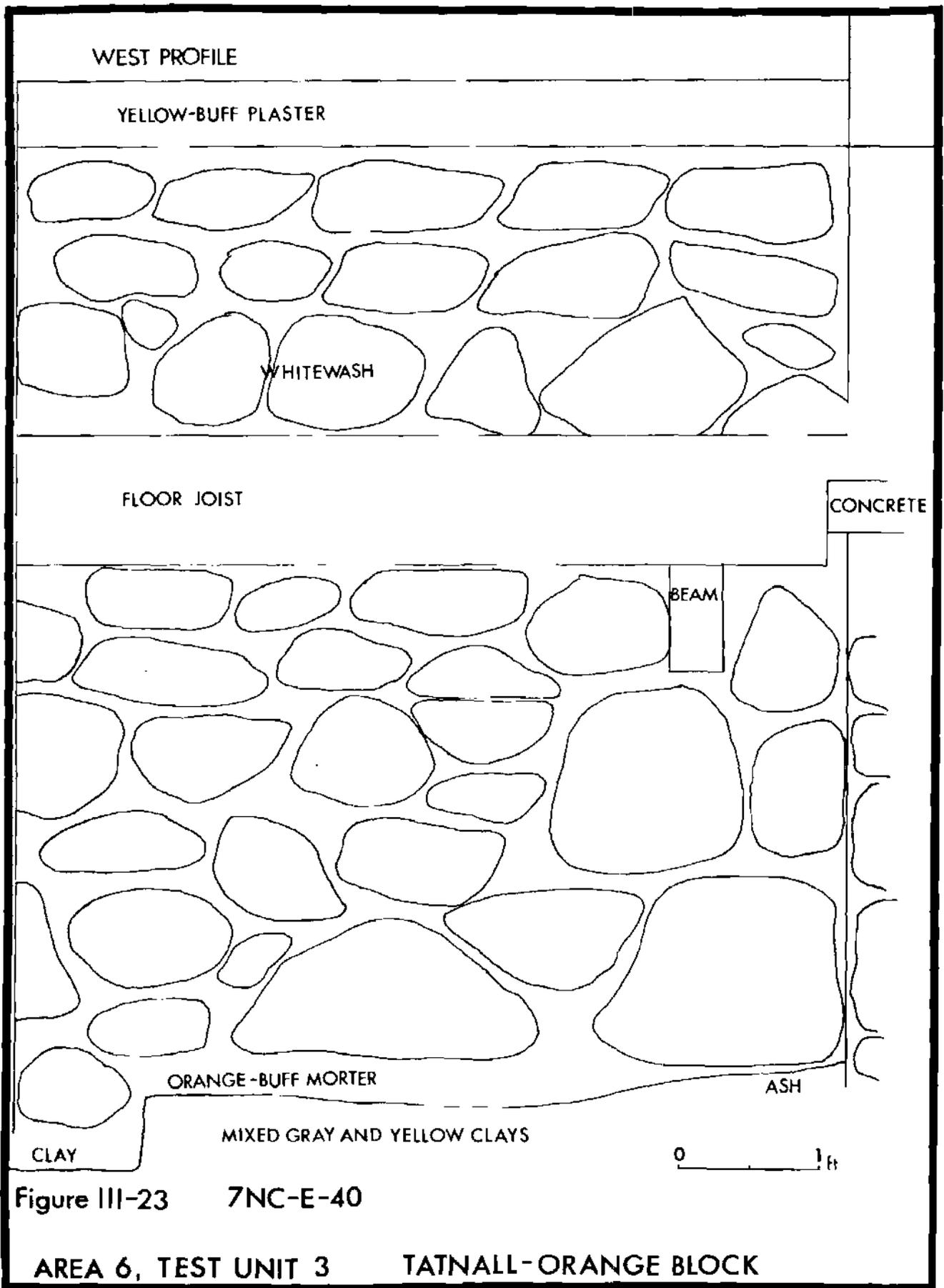


Figure III-21 7NC-E-40 NORTH PROFILE

AREA 6, UNIT 3 TATNALL-ORANGE BLOCK



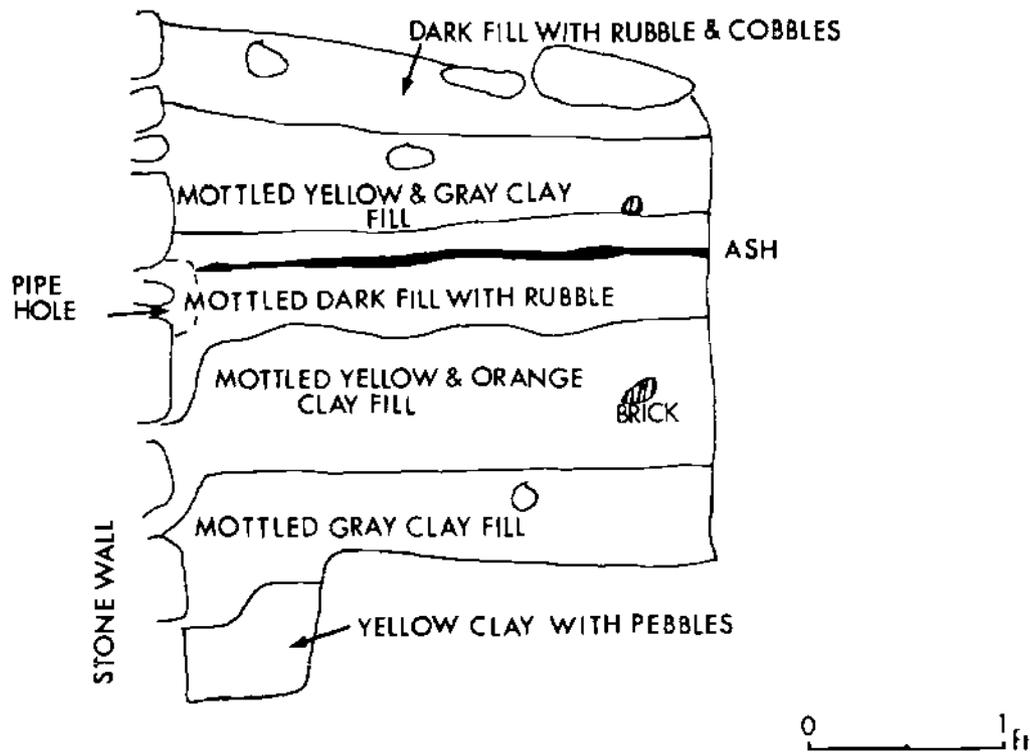


Figure III-25 7NC-E-40

TEST UNIT 6, EAST PROFILE

TATNALL-ORANGE



PLATE III-9 GRUBB LUMBER CO., COURTYARD
TATNALL-ORANGE BLOCK
AREA 1, TEST UNIT 13



TEST UNIT 16



TEST UNITS 10 & 18

PLATE III-10
TATNALL-ORANGE AREA 5

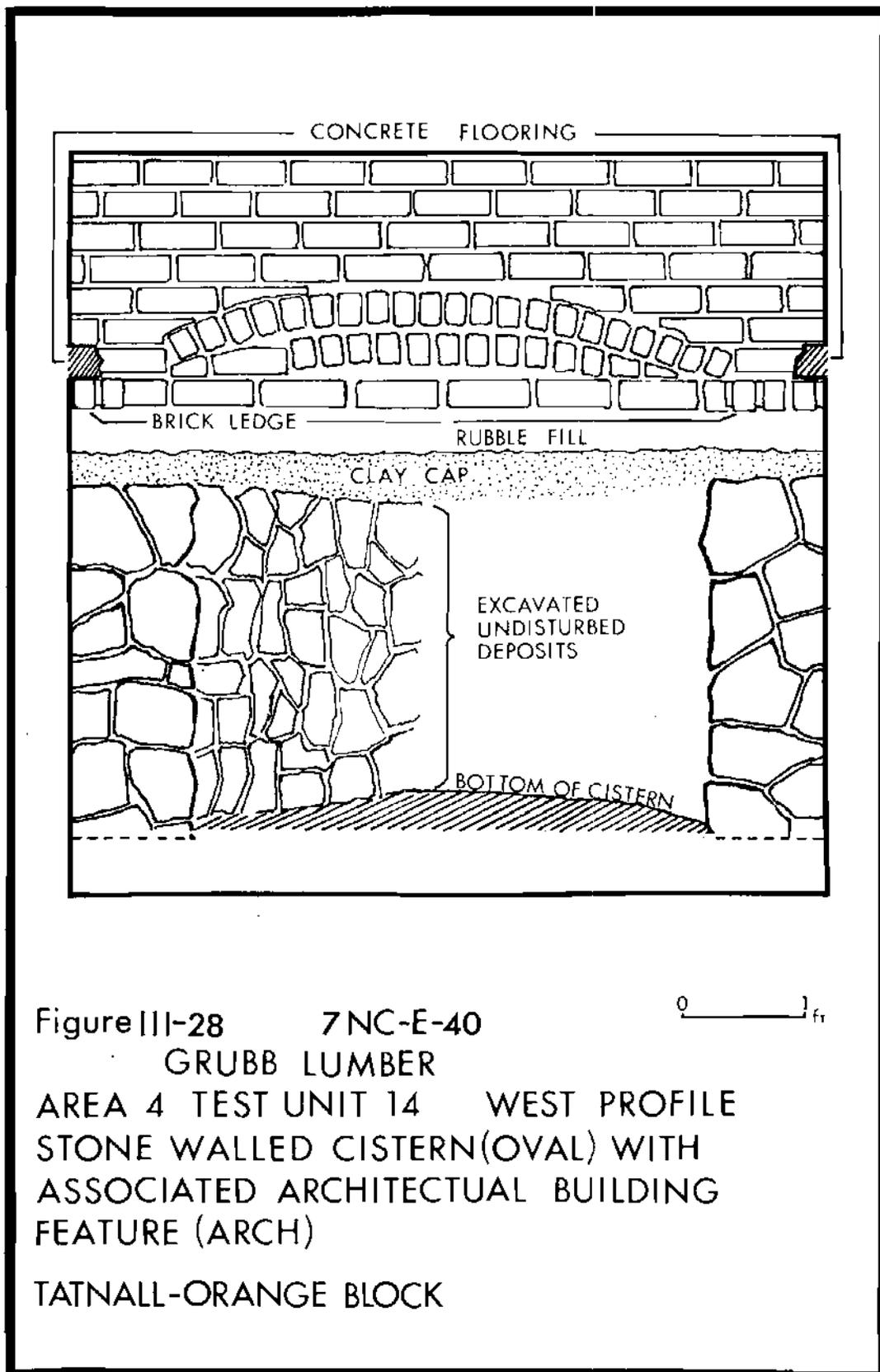




PLATE III-11 GRUBB LUMBER CO.,
TATNALL-ORANGE BLOCK,
AREA 7 TEST UNIT 14

III-50

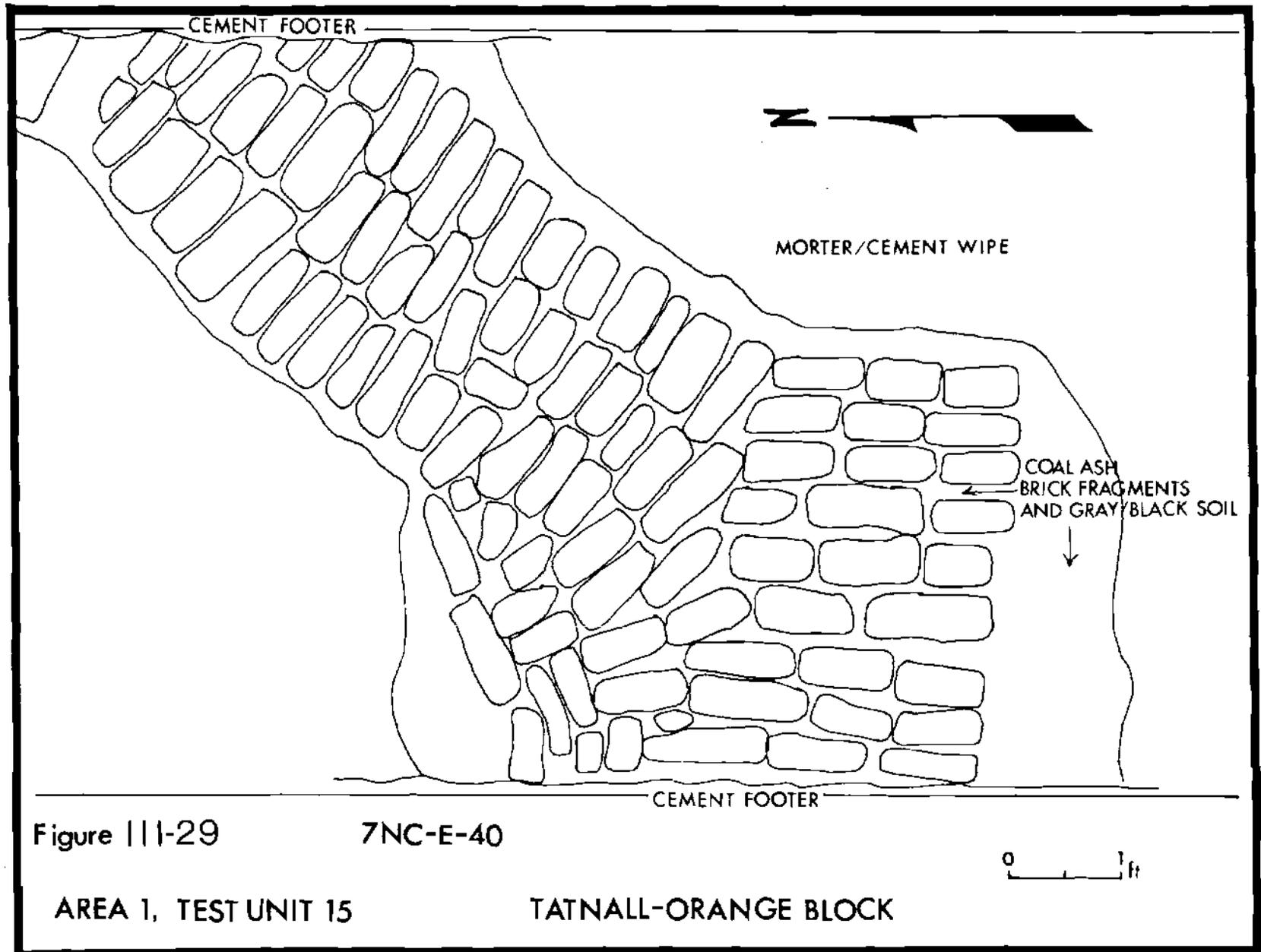
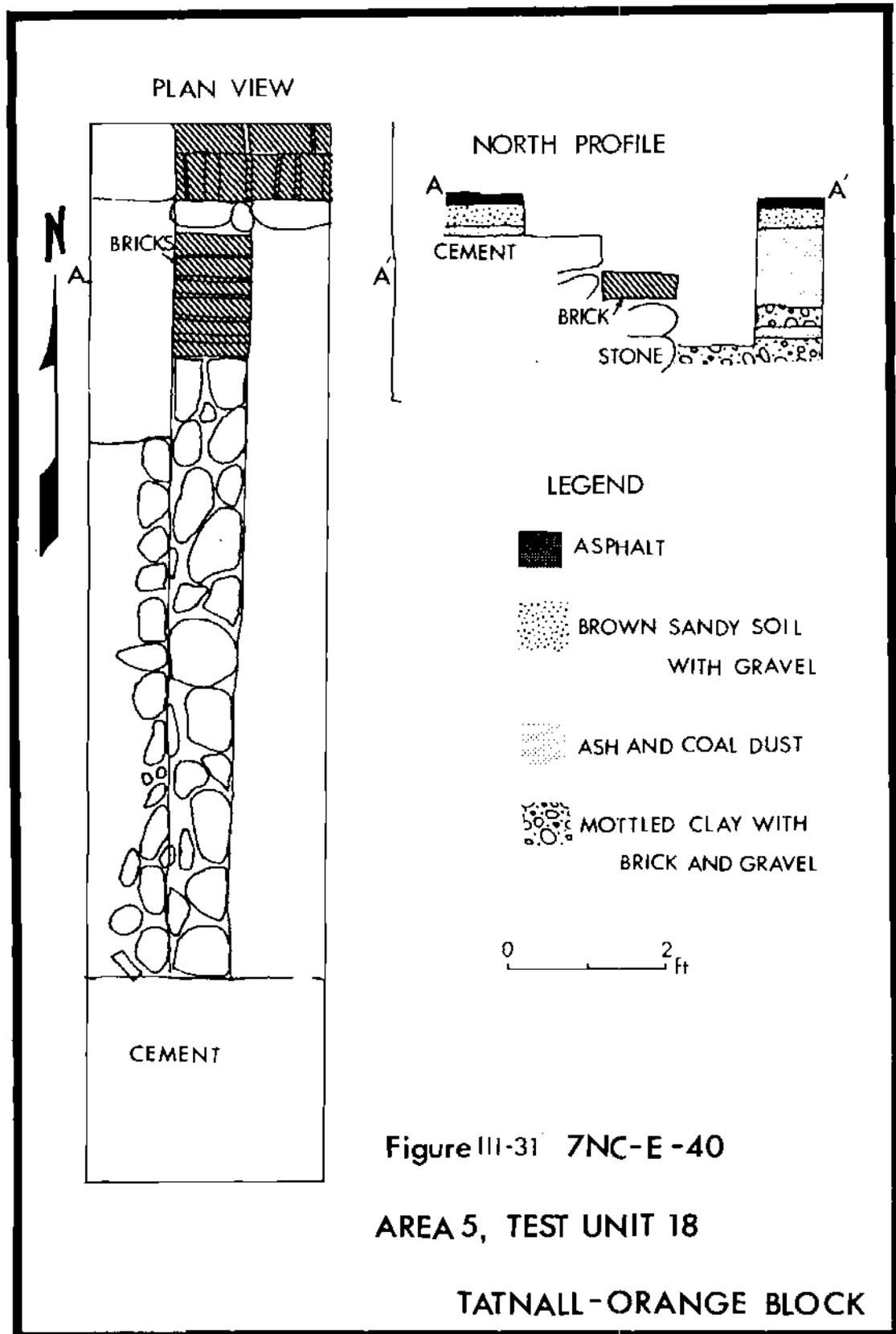


Figure III-29

7NC-E-40

AREA 1, TEST UNIT 15

TATNALL-ORANGE BLOCK



Kitchen Group:	2098
ceramics	776
bottles	1151
tumblers	45
glassware	126
tableware	
Bones/shell	114/92
Architecture Group	324
window glass	125
nails	89
spikes	
const. hardware	110
door parts	
Furniture Group:	
Arms Group:	
Clothing Group:	
Personal Group:	1
Tobacco Pipes:	10
Activities Group:	
Misc.	
Wood	18
Leather	7
Stone	9

Figure: III-32 **ARTIFACT CLASSIFICATION** (after South 1977) - Grubb Lumber

TYPE:	# of sherds
Redware	373
Stoneware:	63
Delft:	1
Porcelain:	31
Whiteware:	267
Creamware:	6
Pearlware:	22
Misc.	<u>13</u>
Total	776

Figure: III-33 CERAMIC TYPES CLASSIFICATION- Grubb Lumber

Orange and Shipley Block

The physical description and archaeological value of this block begins with the empty lot west of the Sunday Breakfast Mission. This property, as all of the adjacent structures and lots, are owned by Sunday Breakfast Mission. The area is known as Parcel No. 178 on the DOT Map. The area is now covered with an asphalt and stone covering and has been looted. No testing was performed in this area.

The Sunday Breakfast Mission structure may originally have been a three story eighteenth century structure with a side lot and a one story out-building adjacent to the west side of the stables. This structure was then incorporated into a large, long structure and a flattening of the roof occurred at the same time and was joined by stucco over the corner property. A change can also be noted in the window location on the current building. (See DOT photograph # 35). Observe the three then two window grouping and the location of the door on the east side of the supposed parting wall. It is not known when these renovations occurred. The cellars and cellar wall constructions have not been examined, as the buildings were still occupied by the Sunday Breakfast Mission and its staff.

All of the buildings of the Sunday Breakfast Mission to Second Street have been demolished. No sub-surface testing was undertaken in this area.

The scar on the side of the next house, 106 Second Street, shows evidence on three stories, of actual interior plaster on the chimney and the parting wall. Two different buildings were placed on this site and the middle period structure was a three story building, which indicates that the current building is of the twentieth century

The next group of structures on Second Street is known as Parcel Nos. 178, 354, 353, 175, 174, 352, and 351, and are all owned by the Sunday Breakfast Mission. The first three of the group were three story buildings which are still standing. The last four were two story structures. The lot of Parcel No. 174 had a three story building as indicated by the plaster scars on adjacent buildings. The entire group functioned as stores with residences above. The last four parcels, 351, 352, 174, and 175, had two story buildings with a third floor added. The backyards of the buildings still occupied appear to be intact. No. 115 Shipley Street, the oldest house on the block (Rev. Baxter, pers. comm.), was a two story structure with a pitched roof. Adjacent buildings were three stories high and had been modified somewhat.

The next group of buildings (111, 119 107, 105, 103, and 101 Shipley Street) are still standing. (Parcel Nos. 348 and 178 on the DOT map).

111 Shipley Street has had the entire upper and lower rooms altered; 109 and 107 have suffered similar fates. 105 Shipley is in a high state of decay, but there were fireplaces in every room with little alteration to the original framework and construction. 103 Shipley Street was in a high state of decay and had been renovated. The store used by Sunday Breakfast Mission was not observed by the Project Director on the upper floors.

The archaeological value of this group of buildings is quite high in that unusual sub-surface, i.e. foundation walls, have unique characteristics. The

cellar parting wall between 111 and 109 Shipley Street has an unusual row of six granite and brick arches, with a bricked-in break in the wall of about four feet wide, to allow passage from one cellar to the other. (See DOT photograph 450-85, 8/10/79).

A suggested interpretation of this group of buildings from a construction sequence viewpoint could be as follows: these buildings were originally constructed in the eighteenth century. During reconstruction in the nineteenth century, the parting wall between 111 and 109 Shipley Street was partly knocked down to about one foot to two feet above cellar floor level (see same DOT photograph 450-26, 8/10/79) at which time the brick was used for construction. The walls were widened at this time to four feet in thickness. The re-used granite was used in the widening of the wall and in the areas between the arches up to about four and one half feet in height, and the foundation wall was finished in brick up to the first floor. The arches were enclosed on one end only with alternating openings. The front wall of 111 Shipley Street is a granite wall higher on one side than the other, and the cellar stairway once had wooden steps. This may have been robbed of the original stone steps during the nineteenth century renovation. The back of house had an addition of two stories and an additional portion of the backyard which has a brick patio pavement.

The next building, 109 Shipley Street, is a long structure constructed in the nineteenth century, possibly on an older foundation. Certainly the additions in the rear of the building are nineteenth century. The entire building is three story, except for the small one story addition at the rear of the lot. The building, both the oldest and newest sections, are in bad states of repair. The oral history which was furnished by Rev. Baxter (personal communication) indicates that this building was a pickle packing company. A number of areas in the cellar have green stains of some chemical nature on them. It may be possible to test these stains and see if pickle storage and processing has changed through time.

No looting was observed in any of the rooms of this structure. One intact feature, probably a privy, lies within the brick and concrete block one story addition. This feature lies in the southwest corner and was disclosed by a depression in the patio brick pavement in the area. One brick was removed and probing indicated numerous materials in it.

Structure 107 Shipley Street consists of the oldest building, or at least, the least renovated structurally. The buildings originally had fireplaces which are still extant. The split lathing and the early nails are also still in place. The building is beyond repair. The second floor has fallen down to the first. The flooring in this building is brick. There is a possibility of privies and/or wells remaining undisturbed. As this building remained a residence, it preserves the function and structural members of the site.

105 Shipley Street was an historic store until recently, when it was abandoned. The parcel number is 178. Historically, the building has been renovated to include new ceilings, and the first floor flooring was lowered to allow delivery trucks to come through the front doors. The current flooring was lowered about 18 inches, making the cellar hard to move around in. The cellar entrances from the outside were sealed off in the front and back. The only access was some ripped up floor boards making it difficult to study.

NOTE: No page 57 exists - page numbering error.

The cellars were examined as to age of the walls, and were found to have gone through extensive rebuilding and repair (see DOT photograph 450-29 and 450-23, taken 8/10/79). The floors were not probed for walls, although there should be a high necessity for a source of water nearby.

Both of these buildings, 103 and 101 Shipley Street, served as stores in the latter part of the nineteenth century. There does exist a narrow alley way and an open, tiny backyard area which has a concrete slab on it, which may have been an outdoor feature such as a privy, but this area was not investigated archaeologically during the survey, so it remains as an undisturbed area.



PLATE III-12 PRIVY FEATURE 1
ORANGE-SHIPLEY BLOCK

	Test Unit 1			
	Level A # of sherds	% sherds	Level B # of sherds	% sherds
Kitchen Group:	204	61.8	1351	53.7
ceramics	135		199	
bottles	66		253	
tumblers			219	
glassware	2		679	
tableware	1		1	
Bones/shell	106/59		412/67	
Architecture Group:	123	37.2	1134	45.1
window glass	53		1058	
nails	48		30	
const. hardware	21		45	
Furniture Group	0		0	
Arms Group:	0		0	
Clothing Group:	2	0.6	2	0.1
buttons	2		1	
hook/eye fasteners:			1	
Personal Group:	1	0.3	5	0.2
coins			1	
keys			3	
personal items	1		1	
Tobacco Pipes	0		20	0.8
Activities Group:	0		0	
Misc.				
Terracotta	7		18	
stone	3		5	
coal	2		7	
leather			10	
wood			34	

Figure: III-36 ARTIFACT CLASSIFICATION (after South 1977) ORANGE - SHIPLEY BLOCK

Shipley to Market Block

This narrow block contains the location of the house site of Thomas Willing who laid out the town of what is now known as Wilmington. The southeast corner of Market and Front Streets, listed as 101 Market Street, was the location of Tom Willing's house. This structure was torn down and made into a hotel by Mr. Taylor and then rebuilt by Eli Sharpe, and was also known as the Buck Hotel.

The DOT map lists it as Parcel No. 222, owned prior to the DOT by a Jacob A. Jacobs. Demolition of the hotel structure took place prior to 1975. One structure is still standing, a stucco one story warehouse. The property was used to park oil trucks for Jacob's Oil and to house extra truck tires and repair equipment. The location of a pair of gas pumps with their buried tanks lies to the west of the main hotel site. The destruction of the original building and subsequent structures may not have been destroyed by these gas tanks. (See DOT photograph # 40 for Jacob's Fuel Oil) (Plate 25).

Archaeological investigations were limited to one excavation of this parcel lot. The unit (Test Unit 1) was tied into the curb on Market Street and paralleled Front Street along the concrete sidewalk edge. The test unit was ten feet by five feet, with the long axis being on Front Street.

The unit revealed a thick granite wall with a brick wall butting to it. The mortar of the granite walls was without any trace of portland cement. The floor was concrete covered and was not intruded into. The wall is certainly eighteenth century. The pair of brick walls were an addition for a cellar entrance which had wood steps as evidenced by the stains and the debris, which was piled up underneath the original wood step location. Bricks were hand made forms, varying greatly in dimension, especially thickness. The cellar fill had been 99% brick, mostly of nineteenth century period. Very little wood was encountered, but some iron pipe was noticed. The fill was very homogenic. Some glass was recovered (32 fragments bottle glass and 19 fragments window glass), all of it twentieth century. One large section of a marble topped dresser was found in four pieces. Other materials include 18 nails, 41 metal fragments, 1 piece of coal, 2 pieces of leather, 4 pieces of plastic and 1 piece of terracotta. The excavation was backfilled with clean sand and gravel supplied by the DOT after plastic sheeting was used to cover the walls and excavation limits.

The next house lot is 103 Market Street, Parcel No. 223, formerly owned by Jacob S. Jacobs. This lot was entirely filled from Market Street to Shipley street with a four story brick building, built in the late eighteenth century. Formerly there existed a three story building. Adjacent to this group of three story buildings formerly existed (105 Market Street) an earlier three story structure with the characteristic two story and one story additions added to it. This building was also listed as a store. This entire group of buildings of 103 and 105 Market Street were demolished to construct the most recent building, which was subsequently demolished by fire. The most recent building construction destroyed the backyard feature area in 105 Market Street.

The next unit is 107 and 109 Market Street, listed as Parcel No. 224, formerly owned by Equipment Clearing House, Inc. The historic map shows a five story wholesale grain building, including an elevator on the Market Street side. This is unusual - normally the buildings increased in height. This structure was reconstructed in 1887 (dated by steel girders and dated support posts) and the current building is now only four stories high.

The cellar in this structure was available for inspection by the Project Director and others. The walls were of granite and consisted of a sandy mortar which crumbled to the touch. The stones were large, except for the filler pieces. The wall constrict is about one foot inward on both sides, with no change in wall construction, approximately one-third of the way back from Market Street. This may correspond to the original party wall which constricts to stay within the property line further back. The most obvious feature of the cellar is either end of this block-long building. The Market Street end consists of heavy brick support arches supporting the front of the current building and a granite wall of the original construction being three to four feet east and under the current pavement. This gap has cast iron plates with glass filled holes for allowing light in, but the glass is badly disintegrated and now covered with concrete on top. The other end on the Shipley Street side is again brick arch construction, but these have since been filled in more recently with brick and concrete. The Shipley Street end is probably a carbon copy of the Market Street end, but the brick arches were later blocked up. The cellar floor is poured concrete and could yield valuable information, as for example undisturbed wells and privies. The Shipley Street end has some disturbance by exploded water pipes, and the area of probing revealed ashes and clay beneath. No further work was done in this cellar.

The next area, 111 Market Street, is also known as Parcel No. 225 and until recently was owned by Jacob A. Jacobs. The current building is a one story brick structure extending from Market to Shipley Streets. The cellar was quickly inspected and it was noted that granite walls exist under this modern building, and the floor was clay.

The area behind the original building is covered with a concrete slab and there may be another building underneath. The back portion is also covered with concrete slab.

Structures of the block numbering lots 119, 123, and 129 still have the eighteenth century roof configuration and structure shape, as indicated by visual inspection from the Market Street side and the shape of the building from the DOT map.

The backyard of these occupied buildings should have preserved features such as wells and privies.

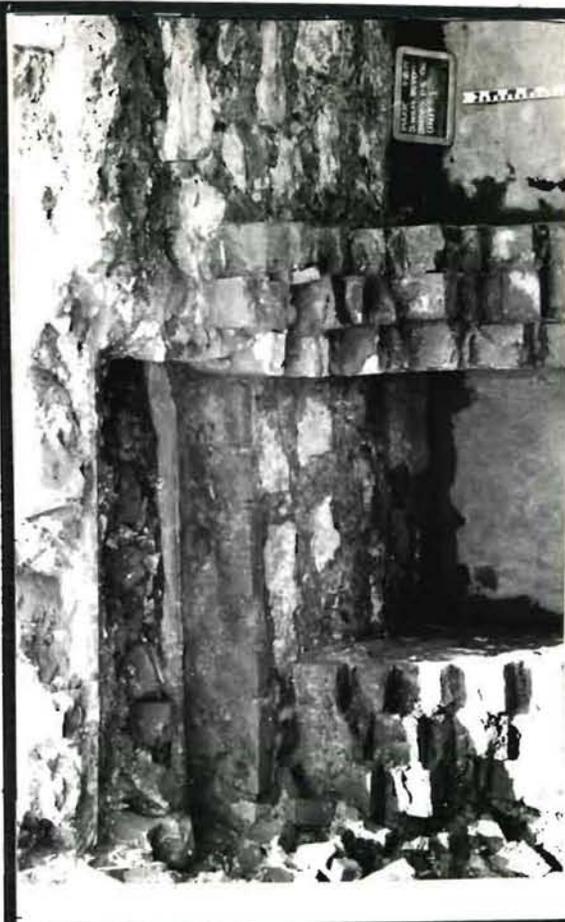
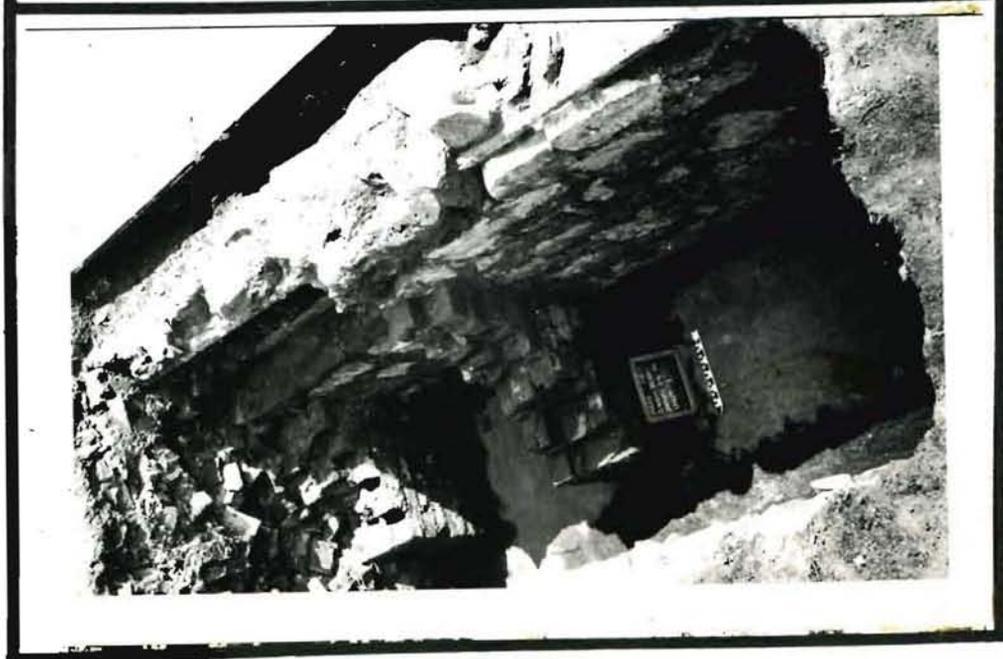


PLATE III-13
TEST UNIT 1
SHIPLEY-MARKET BLOCK



Market to King Block

Beginning at the southeast corner of Front and King Streets and moving westward, the Department of Transportation (DOT) parcel is No. 313. The parcel consists of 17,128 square feet. Demolition for the most part was complete. The walls of these buildings were knocked down three feet below surface and land was filled in. The area is now sloping gently to the west toward Milners Alley. The area was covered with about three inches of crushed granite base and covered with a one inch to one and one-half inch of asphalt. The current use of the area is for the parking of automobiles and is controlled by King Auto Sales and leased from DOT.

The sub-surface demolition of the corner building on 101 King Street was not complete. The walls appear to be directly below the asphalt covering and there is a reasonably sharp line created by as much as 18 inches of settling. At least two cellar entrances are also visible on King Street. The corner building of King and Front Streets, 101 King Street, has a concrete slab poured onto and into the cellar entrance depression. In 1975 this was the footing for a telephone booth.

The next area west on Front Street is Milners Alley. It is 13 feet 7 inches in width and extends back and behind the group of small buildings or stores along King Street. Little apparent sub-surface demolition took place. It is currently covered by sand and gravel and weeds underlain by asphalt and crushed stone. No sub-surface testing was done on this alley.

Another group of eight house lots, also part of Parcel No. 313, faces Front Street from King Street on the east and heading west up to the four story building or hotel at the corner of Front and Market Streets. The block of houses was demolished in the 1960's (1965).

The existing evidence of these structures is still visible even after demolition. The cellar holes were filled in with structural rubble which included metal, wood, plaster, and other perishable materials. The walls were not knocked down as one might expect and the entire area was covered with crushed stone and asphalt. Since the black topping, the cellar holes have settled and even the cellar entrances have collapsed. The evidence of collapsing cellar holes led to additional filling with concrete in some of these holes at a later date; this filling, too, has collapsed. The cellar entrances are clearly outlined and number seven. One expected cellar hole entrance was not located at 17 East Front Street. It may have been sealed in prior to demolition or where the entrance opens on to Milners Alley. The ridges between cellars, in a number of structures, indicated the parting walls. The backs of the cellars are also visible due to the collapsing landfills and asphalt.

One sub-surface test was placed in this group of structures. The unit was placed on a parting wall located 80 feet east of Market Street, between 3 and 5 East Market Street. The parting wall was older than and apparently went through the front wall of the structure that paralleled Front Street. It is suggested here that the parting wall that was excavated (Test Unit 1, Fig III-41) may

be of the 1736 period and subsequently was reused when subdivision of the five major lots took place prior to the 1850s. This wall would then line up with the properties east of King Street and the granite wall along Front Street west of Market Street, which will be described in the study of that city block.

The corner of Market and East Front Streets had been standing when MAAR teams first saw the area which was a four story hotel. The parcel number is 312. The property consisted of 1,291 square feet. The DOT has prints of the structure standing, and the MAAR team photographed the structure during the scheduled demolition of the granite cellar walls. The standing structure and its construction did not match the age of the granite walls and the early mortar in them. It was surmised that the structure was rebuilt using the existing walls. The original wall on Market Street should be three to four feet west and just under the cement pavement. After demolition, some of the areas of the wall were damaged and we probed with a posthole digger. Brick rubble was found where a clay sub-surface should have been. Time limitation prevents further investigation.

Parcels No. 311, 310, 309, and 307 were all demolished at the same time as the No. 312 parcel. The structures on the parcels lined the front of Market Street on the east side. The corner building had a solid granite rear wall, the sides and front walls were granite part way up and finished in brick. There was brick mixed into the granite walls and the mortar fill contained some fragments of clam shell. There were newer separations placed in this building, as it has two parting walls not of the same age as that associated with the early construction. The cellar had a dirt floor and showed signs of a privy that was located in the rear. Note that a furnace sat on the feature to prevent looting. The front wall had brick mixed in with the granite, as well as evidence of land fill under the sidewalk and to the west of the present wall, suggesting that the original front exists three to four feet to the west. This may correspond to when the streets were widened by eight feet in 1740.

The house of 104 Market Street had a sealed basement. Due to a lack of time, access was never gained.

Structures 108, 110 Market Street, Parcel No. 310, consisted of a large four story Victorian style building and was demolished during our project involvement. (See 1975 DOT photograph for structural details). An alleyway, shown on the Baist Map of 1887, was still extant on the first floor of the structure.

The basement shows a cellar extending back 90 feet in various widths, and a cement cellar floor. Any archaeological features in the rear of the house would have been destroyed by this later building phase, which extended back to within ten feet of the back property line.

Structures 112 and 114, known on the DOT map as Parcel No. 309, were demolished along with the previous mentioned structures. The cellar was examined and a complex cellar configuration was noted. The cement flooring may have prevented any destruction to sub-surface features.

The 116 and 118 Market Street structures were investigated and mapped out by the staff of MAAR (Fig III-40). The floor was dirt and may have features in the basement.

The staff exposed granite walls of various stages of construction as well as a brick patio leading to various backyard functions. The brick patio was in excellent shape. Within the backyard at least one privy was located. It had been collected by the bottle collectors. The collectors, however, turned over the contents of this feature and gave us a very good picture of the early date of this feature. The date range of this privy (Feature No. 2) was probably between 1740 and 1790, our oldest excavated unit. The backfill was cleaned out of the feature and was water screened.

The construction of the privy was made of hogshead barrels, one on top of the other (Fig III-44). Some materials were still in situ along the bottom and sides of the feature.

The materials recovered from this privy exceeded 1,800 in number. The highest proportion of these are kitchen related materials, particularly ceramics and bottle glass (Fig III-46). An unusual amount of musket balls and gunflints were also recovered. The patterning of functional groups may support the 1740 - 1790 date assigned to this feature. Similar patterning was discerned in mid eighteenth century privy contexts in Philadelphia (Basalik and McCarthy 1979). This study suggests that the high percentage of kitchen related material decreases through time, approaching 70 percent by the turn of the nineteenth century.

Another feature in this area was a large cistern. The cistern, Feature 3, was partially looted by collectors. The physical description on this large feature is as follows: a granite base was constructed at a depth of 12.5 feet and a slightly oval shape of nine feet in diameter was observed. Upon this was a brick lined wall which incorporated the granite wall to the north and continued into a brick arch, vaulting the unit completely over. The brick vaulting apparently took place later after sewerage systems, which were incorporated into the region, thus sealing the original and secondary function of the unit (Figure III-45). The original function was for water and the second use was a large privy with the opening to the north side, as indicated by location of the materials in the base. The larger heavy materials, incapable of floating, settled in one spot where the remaining materials, such as wood, bone, and other materials such as seeds and nuts were distributed throughout. Apparently some historical cleaning of this unit (Feature 3) had taken place because of the concentration of large and heavy fragments and the lack of body fragments, especially in the wine bottles and case gin bottles.

To summarize the contents: porcelain was represented by 126 fragment specimens, mostly English in a Chinese imitation, 5 bowls, 3 cups, 1745 - 1795 range (Plate III-17). Pearlware of English imitation of Chinese scenes, i.e. house on the hill of various types, was represented by approximately 234 fragments of hand-painted variety, 9 cups, and 15 saucers, and two bowls of Staffordshire. The creamware was heavily represented as one of the dominant kitchen items, indicated by 551 fragments of which bowls, cups, deep plates, shallow plates, comode and pitchers are represented by lighter yellow creamware and some darker yellow in both Royal pattern and Feather Edge. A total of 12 dishes, 4 platters, 5 cups and even some children's dishes are included. Of the tin-enamelled wares, often called delft, there were only 26 fragments, most of which were of a decorated style called Type 49, with a median date of 1750. The stonewares totaled about 95 fragments, with the dominant being one reconstructed white salt glazed chamber pot.

The next dominant being the barley patterned plate having a range from 1740 to 1775, with a mean date of 1758. Large quantities of redware, including storage vessels, chamber pots, pie plates, were recovered. The pie plates were mostly trail glazed slipware (47 fragments) and tortoise shellware was also represented by 69 fragments. Two engine turned red vessels were represented, one which was reconstructed and another one by only two small fragments.

The glassware included many gin case bottles and several hundred fragments of squat rum bottles, beautiful hand engraved glasses or tumblers, a number of stemmed wine glasses, apothecary vessels (hand blown), snuff or blacking bottles, demijohn bottles, and window glass were also present as well as two glass marbles.

Metallic materials were represented by lead balls, one small cannon ball, many nails, brass drawer pulls, various decorative gold gilt ornaments, and thimbles. None of these perishable materials have been stabilized or preserved.

Two gun flints were found in the water screening process, which gives a complete inventory of gun-like materials except the actual side plate or gun barrels which we had hoped to find. The materials of the gun flints were one English and one French style. The gun flints were not analyzed to find whether they functioned in a rifle or a pistol.

The identified bones recovered included cow, sheep, goat, chicken, fish and turtle. These materials have not been processed or identified as to age or species. This is a valuable collection of data and should not be overlooked. A number of bone buttons and girdle stays were also recovered.

Wood fragments were recovered, which included fragments of finials of furniture, drawer fragments, and many wood chips. None of these wood pieces have been identified as to type of wood or intended function.

The privy and cistern are but a part of a larger cultural activity area. Other elements of this backyard complex include another possible privy, a brick walkway/patio, a possible early drain containing early redware and delft fragments, and two wall structures (Fig III-43). Many of these elements are from divergent time periods, but all have been sealed by either historic or recent landfills. Extensive excavation should provide a vast amount of data concerning the historic utilization of urban lots as well as providing insights into the changing behaviors and status of the block and its inhabitants.

After drawing and photographing, the entire unit was covered with plastic and sand to aid in the protection for the possible mitigation.

Structures on 120 - 122 Market Street were demolished, and nothing was undertaken.

Parts of the standing walls of 124, 126, and 128 Market Street are of the eighteenth century, with modifications to the profiles and roof outlines. We were unable to see any of these cellars in detail. House 126 Market Street still retains its original eighteenth century roof line which includes a dormer window on the pitched roof. The windows and sash probably have been replaced on the second and third floor, as they have single panes on top and bottom. The dormer windows are the original twelve pane units.

The buildings also owned by Diamond Chemical Co. include 2, 4, 6, and 8 East Second Street, the buildings located on Parcels No. 302, 301, and 300. All of these structures are four or even five stories high, originally they were three story high buildings with two and one story additions. One of the cellars at 6 Second Street still has the granite basement walls. The cellars in this area may still contain unlooted cisterns and privies.

The building at 10 East Second Street is still standing as a two and one-half story structure. It is listed on the DOT map as Parcel 299. This is shown as a saloon in 1884 and is currently similarly functioning as a bar.

The structure known as 12 East Second Street is also still standing (Parcel No. 298). This property is a two story structure and the interior and exterior have not been surveyed.

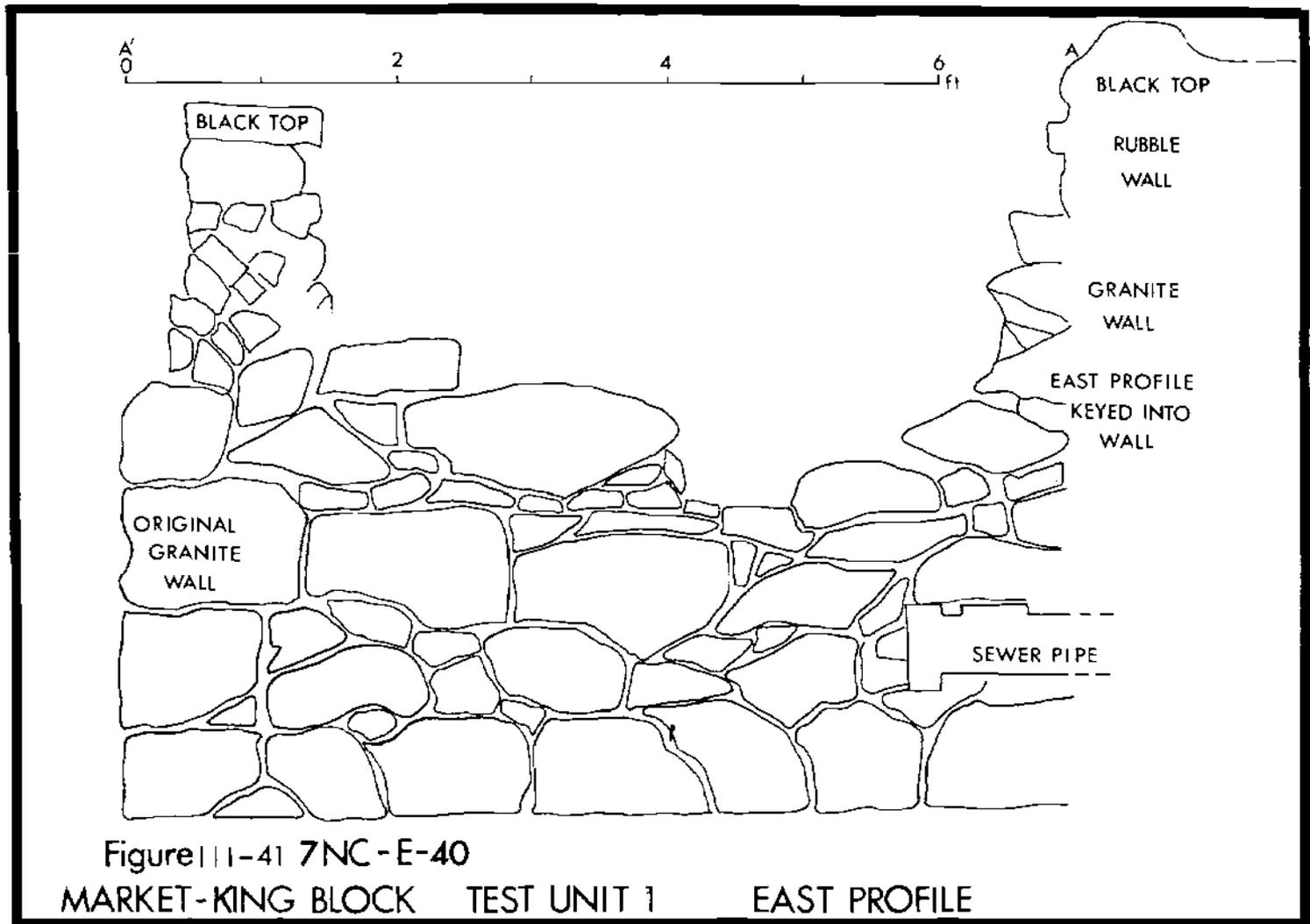
The next building which was originally two structures, one serving as a saloon and the other as a store, was located at 14 and 16 East Second Street (Parcels 297 and 296 were combined into an entertainment-type establishment, Jujo's Inc. since 1975). There are no existing photographs and the area has been demolished and filled in with sand and gravel. No tests were conducted on these areas.



FRONT STREET

Figure III-39
SWB FRONT & MARKET PROJECT AREA
BUILDING PLAN VIEW S/W CORNER

III-75





Parting Wall - Feature 1



Privy - Feature 2

Plate III-14

MARKET-KING BLOCK



PLATE III-16

MARKET-KING PARCELS 188 & 189

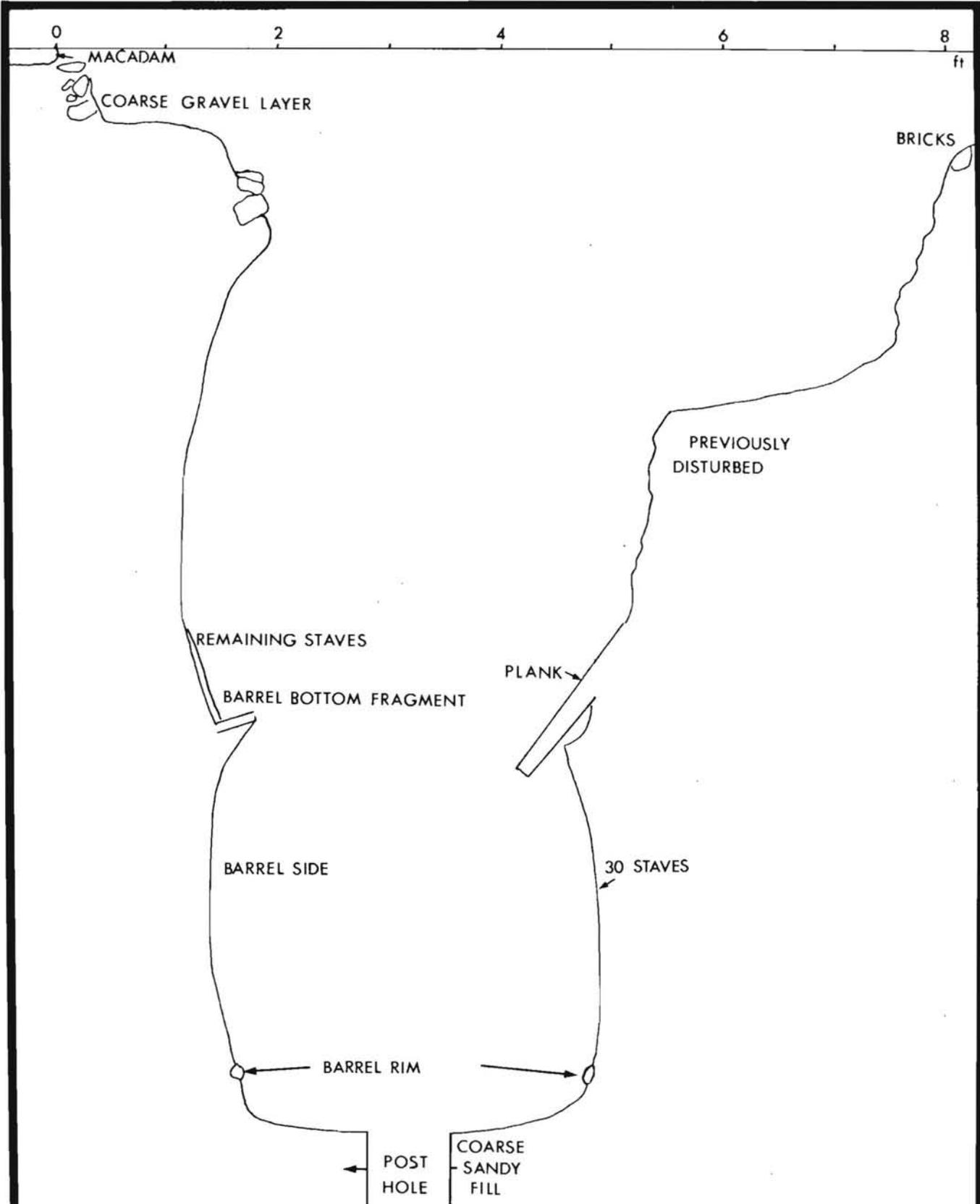
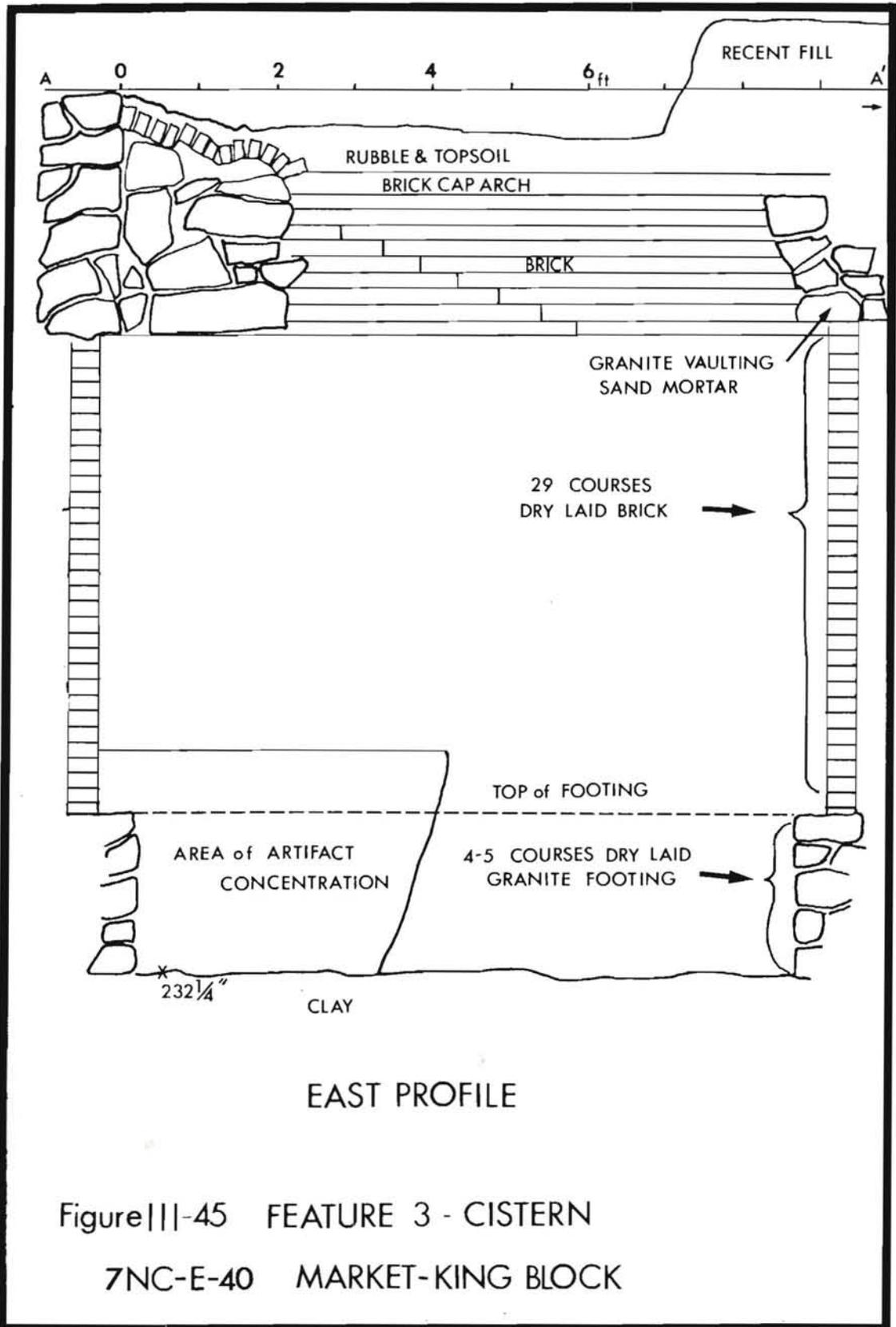


Figure III-44 7NC-E-40
 MARKET - KING BLOCK TEST UNIT 2 (PRIVY)



	Feature 2		Feature 3	
	# of sherds	% sherds	# of sherds	% sherds
Kitchen Group:	1526	81.3	2532	73.5
ceramics	810		1372	
bottles	596		931	
tumblers	119		227	
glassware				
tableware	1		2	
Bones/shell	274/24		293/32	
Architecture Group:	224	11.9	835	24.3
window glass	101		771	
nails	102		38	
spikes	2			
const. hardware	19		26	
Furniture Group:	1		12	0.3
Arms Group:	76	4.0	2	0.06
gunflints	18		2	
musket balls, shot	58			
Clothing Group:	13	0.7	40	1.2
buckles	1		9	
buttons	11		28	
thimbles			2	
bale seals	1		1	
Personal Group:	7	0.4	5	0.1
coins	2		1	
keys			2	
personal items	5		2	
Tobacco Pipes:	18	0.9	12	0.3
Activities Group:	11	0.6	5	0.1
const. tools			3	
toys	7		1	
other	4		1	
Misc.				
plastic	3			
leather			48	

Figure: III-46 ARTIFACT CLASSIFICATION (after South 1977) MARKET - KING BLOCK

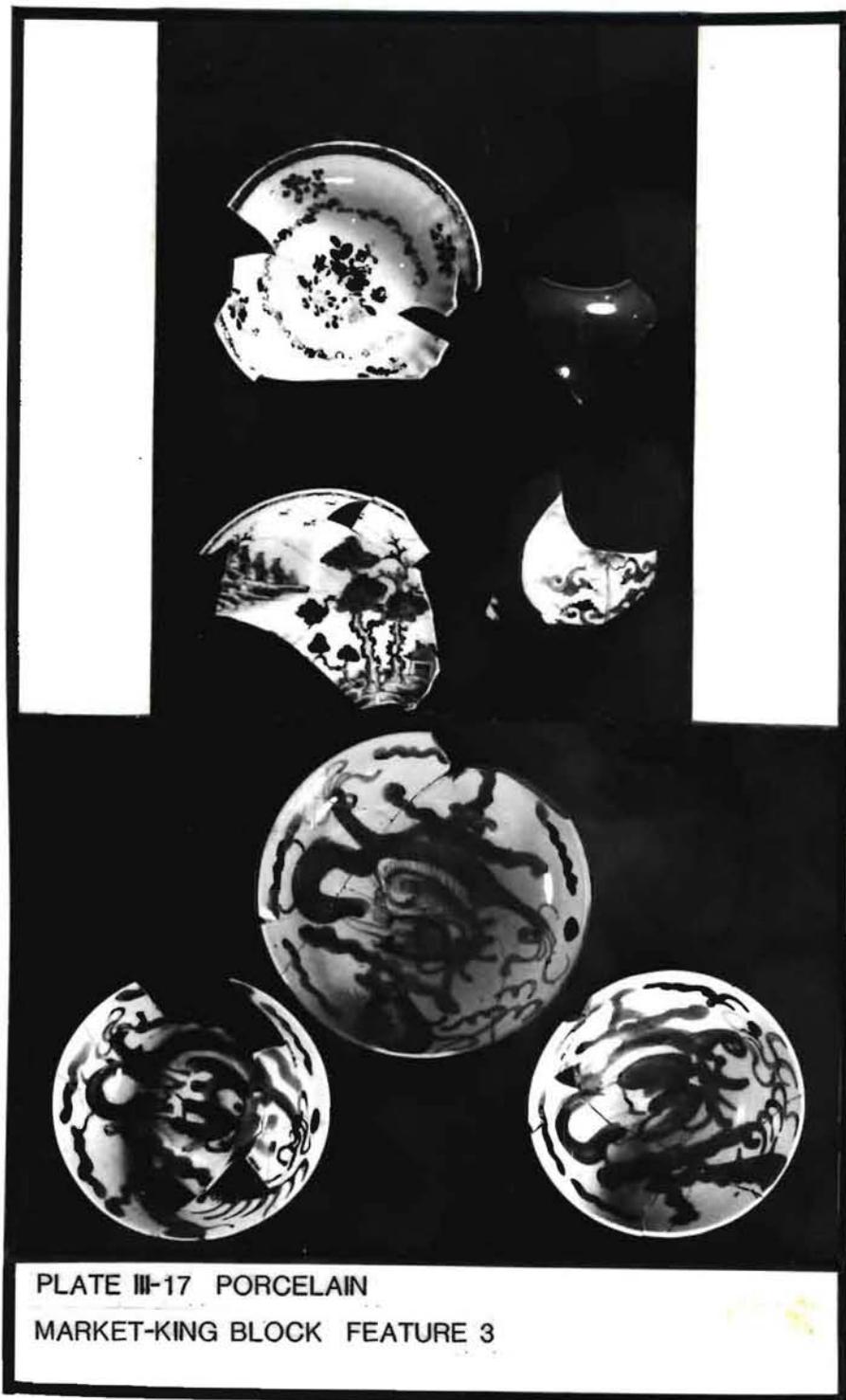
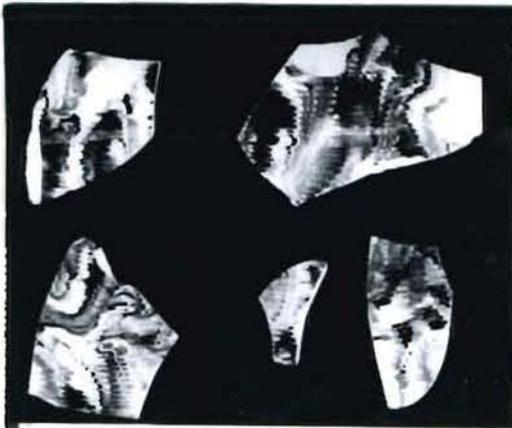


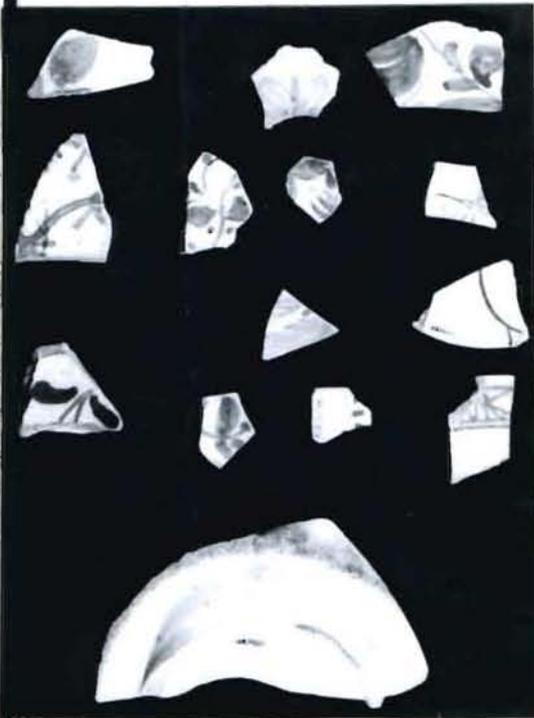
PLATE III-17 PORCELAIN
MARKET-KING BLOCK FEATURE 3



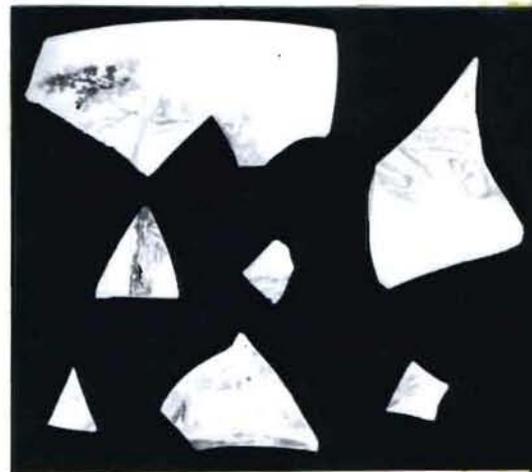
COMBED WARE



"ANNULAR" PEARLWARE



DELFT



TRANSFER PRINTED CREAMWARE

PLATE III-18 MARKET-KING BLOCK, FEATURE 3, CERAMICS

Concluding Remarks

The archaeological investigations of urban sites requires the researcher to be cognizant of numerous details concerning the dynamics of urban growth. The larger effects of this growth are found in changes to a city's fabric. This is viewed by the archaeologist primarily through the examination of complex structural foundations or alterations to extant buildings. The changes noted may be reflective of processes which have had an effect on urban social structures as well. Archaeological examinations must therefore address themselves to the investigation of both the physical and social environment.

A variety of specific questions should present themselves concerning the nature of the urban environment. Questions that can be addressed to the structures themselves include, for example, the historic nature of the area (what structures stood here and when?), its changing spatial dimensions (how are things arranged?), and its comparability to the larger urban context (how does it differ from the rest of the city?). The nature of group behaviors and urban social structures can be examined through questions concerning consumer behavior and its relationship to socio-economic status. These questions can be addressed to dietary practices (what food was eaten and what materials were used for its preparation, serving, and consumption?), other consumptive activities (what items were used, for what activities, and where?), and disposal practices (what and where items were discarded or lost?). A combination of these questions can be seen to form the basis from which explanation of cultural processes and understanding of the increasing diversification within the population of an urban context of ethnic group, religious affiliation, occupational type, and residential locality can be ascertained.

Faced with a magnitude of questions, such as those above, the archaeologist must decide what features in the archaeological context will provide sufficient data to answer these and future inquiries. The features that would fulfill, in some degree, these criteria include buildings and building foundations, undisturbed occupation floors and preserved activity areas, and privy or midden deposits. Ideally all such features would be available to examine. However, urban archaeology poses some special problems in this regard due to the frequency and degree of change related to urban development. An attempt has been made in the Wilmington Project to explore these features within the context of a historically and functionally defined sample (see Introduction, page I-8).

The exploration of each block has yielded interesting architectural data while revealing the extent of sub-surface disturbances. Certain sites have shown the complexity of the changing urban environment. Grubb Lumber Co., for instance, has revealed a stratified architectural complex, which ranges over a two hundred year period. The preliminary work here has suggested the richness of Wilmington's architectural record and hinted at the possibility of documenting the changing sense of space and function of the inhabitants of the city.

Excavations on the Market to King Street block, particularly Parcel 188 and 189, have revealed extant occupational floors/activity areas. Such areas would allow for the in situ examination of "primary refuse". Analysis of such material may provide some clues to the use or function of structural components while delineating specific behavioral patterns.

Finally, although just briefly examined, the artifactual materials recovered in the excavation of privy structures, even looted holes, can be seen to provide valuable information concerning the inhabitants of the blocks along Front Street. Intensive analysis may provide many insights into the nature and quality of Wilmington life through the eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth centuries. In turn, these insights can be compared and contrasted both within the city of Wilmington and to other urban contexts on the east coast, possibly providing valuable knowledge concerning modern man's adaptation to his urban environment.

The recognition of the variability and dynamics of urban growth requires the archaeologist to produce a research strategy which will provide the widest possible data base for present and future inquiries. All possible depositional activities must be tested. Primary refuse disposal provides the clearest picture of individual behaviors and offers clues as to functional activities. Secondary refuse, such as the privy fill, often allows a broader examination of behaviors and realities within a clearly defined temporal context, irrespective of a particular activity area. Finally, the examination of the structures themselves provides the needed sense of environment within which individuals have acted and interacted. Complex and changing cultural processes and behavior are in evidence in all urban contexts. It is hoped that future excavations will provide sufficient data for understanding such processes in Wilmington.