Butchering for the animals found in these units is interpreted as being commercially done. Cut marks appear in standard locations generally conforming to the pattern illustrated in Ten Lessons on Meat (National Livestock and Meat Board 1926). Saw marks are found only on cow bones, sheep and pig having been chopped into portions rather than sawn. The general pattern of marks is the same as for Feature 5 which contains bone from all three animals with saw marks indicating a shift in technology through time. It is because of this similarity that commercial butchering rather than home butchering is surmised for the pig and sheep in these Lots.

Summary of Lot 8B Features

The features excavated and analyzed for Lot 8B, Features 37 and 41, both barrel privies, and the trash pit between them, Feature 40, represent the occupations of late eighteenth century to early nineteenth century tenants of the frame dwelling house located on this lot. The material in one of these features may be associated with John Pogue, a wealthly Irishman, who immigrated to Wilmington in 1810, rented Lot 8B and later, in 1824, purchased the property.

All three of these features contain domestic refuse and are very similar in nature to the barrel privies on Lot 10A. The types of glass vessels found, specifically the pitkin flasks and case bottles in Feature 37 (Plate 30), plus the Mean Ceramic Dates and termini post quem show that the Lot 8B features are slightly earlier in date than those on Lot 10A. The artifacts in the Lot 8B contexts show very little variety when compared to those of Lot 10A. Indeed, there is little evidence of the types discussed previously. For example, no artifacts related to subsistence activities are present, although the faunal remains do reveal some aspects of subsistence. The only information concerning household composition in these three contexts is the presence of clay marbles in Feature 41 and a clay marble and a baby shoe in Feature 37. In general, the assemblages recovered from Lot 8B, even though from similar depostional contexts as those from Lot 10A, are much smaller in terms of artifact quantity. The small size of the samples probably accounts for the lack of certain types of artifacts and the skewing of distributions of, for instance, ceramics in functional categories.

Lot 341 - The Fish Market Lot (see Table 12 for summaries of the property transactions)

Lot History

Lot 341 is located at the southeast corner of King and Second Streets (Figure 9). Its dimensions throughout most of its history were 50' east along Second and 84'6" south along King

PLATE 30

Lot 8B, Feature 37
Pitkin Flasks and Case Bottle

(Figure 76). Samuel Scott and his wife Ann owned this lot by 1739, at which time they deeded it to their son-in-law, Charles Bush. From whom or how the Scotts recieved the property is not known. Scott was a prominent Wilmington citizen who seems to have held considerable interest in the early town. Bush at this time was a cabinetmaker. Probably about 1740, Bush constructed a frame dwelling on the lot (Dorman 1960:126). Charles Bush sold the house and lot in 1752 to a Philadephia merchant, Robert Lewis. Lewis appears as the owner on Benjamin Ferris's map of Wilmington streets dated circa 1780. The merchant retained the property for 30 years, then sold it to Samuel Bush (1782), whose occupation was, according to the deed, that of a Wilmington waterman. Samuel Bush was the son of Charles Bush, and so the property passed back to the hands of one of the early families of the Borough.

Bush was an important merchant and sea captain in Wilmington. He was prominent in the town and in the region, being the first to start a line of packet boats that ran between Wilmington and Philadelphia, and carrying on an overseas trade with the West Indies. He had extensive real estate holdings in the town, which by 1816 included eight houses and nine lots, one lot and stable (located on French Street), and 5 acres of meadow. He was assessed in that year for over $9700.

By 1829, when Bush prepared his will, the frame house of his father had been either replaced or joined by an additional structure, for two dwellings stood on the property. The "Mansion House" fronted 24' on King Street, and a smaller dwelling stood at the corner of King and Second (Figure 77). Bush left his home to his son George, and placed the corner dwelling in his trust for Samuel's daughter, Elizabeth. Below the mansion house were two vacant lots, and behind it was a 7'wide alley. The alley and one lot went to Elizabeth and the other lot to George.

Samuel Bush died in 1831 and his inventory of goods revealed his estate to be worth $3855.52. A year earlier Elizabeth Bush had married John McLear, and the house at the southeast corner of the intersection (northwest corner of the block) was theirs. McLear changed his occupation at least twice while residing on Lot 341. In 1845, he operated a dry goods store at 99 Market Street, but in 1857 he was listed in the city directory as a real estate and exchange broker. By 1845 the corner house was a 3-story brick dwelling with an assessed value of $2300--in addition, the McLear's owned four other houses and five lots.

George Bush had by mid-century moved his residence up town, to a 3-story brick house on French, between Sixth and Seventh Streets. His father's old house was described in 1845 as a 3-story brick dwelling worth $1800. Bush was a prosperous and wealthy Wilmingtonian, and was assessed in that year for over $10,000. George died intestate prior to 1866, when his heirs sold their portion of the original Samuel Bush estate to Annie B.

and Elizabeth B. McLear, Elizabeth (Bush) McLear's daughters. This included the old "Mansion House" by this time known as 124 King Street, and the lots below it, which were divided into 120 and 122 King.

John McLear and his son, John P. McLear, operating a private banking firm entitled John McLear and Son, filed for bankruptcy in 1867. The corner house, which by 1868 had become a four-story brick store that fronted onto Second. Street, and consisted of three seperate houses (nos. 100, 102, and 104), was mortgaged to William Canby for $7000. John McLear died in 1873, but his heirs were able to recover the property from Canby a year later. None of the McLear's resided on the lot after 1870. However, the McLear's continued to own 100, 102, and 104 E Second Street, and 124 King Street until 1881, at which time they sold the properties to Napoleon B. and Laura Morrison, a local physician and druggist. Beginning about 1860, 124 King had been occupied as a boarding house, an operation run variously by Elizabeth Smith and later by Emiline Strimple until 1872. The Second Street houses had numerous occupants and functions ranging from the Washington A.P.A. Hall at 100 E. Second (1870-1874) to a grocery operated by George E. Wheeler at 104 E. Second (Figure 78). In addition, many boarders resided at these dwellings (Table 113).

In the same year that Morrison purchased Lot 341 (1881), no. 120 King was being used by Daniel Reed as a fish market. Reed kept the market until 1883, at which time both 120 and 122 King were occupied by William Pennell as fish markets (Figure 79). Pennell passed the markets on to Frank M. McLure by 1888, and by turn of the century the markets were operated by Thomas Cole, who apparently ran a butcher shop from the same location. Cole and his family did not reside at this address, but lived at 108 King.

Morrison also did not dwell at the southeast corner of King and Second, but at 600 French Street. For several years he shared his medical office with Benjamin R. Veasey, but from about 1883 until his death in 1914, Morrison practiced alone (Veasey moved up town). 124 King Street, by 1882, had become a saloon that was operated by Anton Henze, and his wife ran a costume shop from the same address. Until the turn of the century, the function of 124 King did not change, although the saloon keepers' names varied every few years (Figure 80).

With Morrison's death in 1914, the property, still including 120-124 King and 100-104 East Second Streets, was willed to his wife Laura, and his children. In 1928, Laura Morrison, Ella R. M. Chamber, and Charles P. Ireland transferred the lot to Samuel and Lizzie Leviton. By this time the structure at the corner of King and Second had been reoriented from 100 east Second to 126 King Street (Figure 81). The property boundaries had also changed somewhat, by the addition and subtraction of several inches. It is probable that, upon acquisition of the lot in