

Table 113

Lot 341 Occupants Compiled from Wilmington City Directories

Date	Address
1814	30 King, corner Second: Samuel Bush, captain
1845	King corner Second: John P. McLearn, dry goods (residence)
1857	King corner Second: John and John P. McLearn, real estate and exchange broker (residence)
1859	100 E Second: John P. McLearn, of J. P. Mclear and Son Samuel B. McLearn, clerk, bank of Wilmington and Brandywine (residents)
	124 King: Elizabeth Smith, boarding house
1862	100 E Second: vacant/ no city directory listing 124 King: vacant/ no city directory listing
1866	100 E Second: John P. McLearn, of J.P. Mclear and son Samuel B. McLearn
1870	100 E Second: Washington A.P.A. Lodge 124 King: David Campbell, carpenter > D.P. Saunders >All are residents John W. Weir > William G. Weir >
1871	100 E Second: George W. Ogle Reese Pyle, boots and shoes 124 King: Emiline Strimple, boarding house (7 occupants)
1872	100 E Second: George W. Ogle Reese Pyle 102 E Second: vacant/no city directory listing 104 E Second: William B. Prettyman, laborer George E. Wheeler, grocer
	124 King: Emiline Strimple, boarding House (3 occupants)
1873	100 E Second: Reese Pyle, boots and shoes Henry C. Simmons, machinist
	102 E Second: vacant/ no city directory listing

104 E Second: George E. Wheeler, grocer  
(resident and shop)

124 King: B. Ernest, moulder  
Joseph Eunk, morocco dresser  
Alezander Hurst, pattern maker

1874

100 E Second: Reece Pyle, boots and shoes  
George H. Hall, clerk  
Washington Lodge, A.P.A.

104 E Second: George E. Wheeler, grocer  
(residence and shop)

124 King: Berges W. Godfrey, resturant  
George W. Hayes, cooper  
Madison Heck, machinist  
Philip Lofink, Coach maker

1879

104 E Second: George E. Wheeler, grocer  
124 King: Anton and Mrs. Henze, tin roofing and  
spouting, and costuming

1880

104 E Second: George E. Wheeler, grocer  
124 King: Anton Henze, tine and sheetiron ware  
Mrs. Henze, costumer

1881

104 E Second: Napoleon B. Morrison >physicans  
Benjamin R. Veasey >(offices)

120, 122 King: Daniel Reed, fish dealer  
124 King: vacant/ no city directory listing

1882

100 E Second: Morrison and Veasey, druggists and  
physician (office)

102 E Second: Harry C. Sipple, grocer  
104 E Second: Morrison and Veasey, physicians (office)

120 King: William Pennell and Son, fish  
122 King: Daniel E. Reed, fish  
124 King: Anton Henze, saloon  
Nrs. A. Henze, costumer

1883

100 E Second: Napoleon B. Morrison, physician (office)  
102 E Second: vacant/ no directory listing  
104 E Second: Napoleon B. Morrison, physician (office)  
James H. Richardson, clerk  
Joseph H. Trexler, grocer

120, 122 King: William Pennell, fish dealer  
124 King: Anton Henze, saloon  
Mrs. Henze, costumer

1888

100 E Second: vacant/ no directory listing  
102 E Second: Charles Nickerson  
Clarence Wood, laborer  
104 E Second: Charles Nickerson

- Clarence Wood, laborer
- Second corner King:(100 E Second): Napoleon B. Morrison, physician (office)
- 120, 122 King: Frank McClure, fish to oysters
- 124 King: Philip Dougherty, saloon
- 1889
- Second corner King: (100 E Second): Napoleon B. Morrison, physician (office)
- 102 E Second and 104 E Second:
- George T. Butter, resturant
- John W. Butter, clerk
- Draper Vashell, cook
- 120 King: Frank M. McClure, fish
- 122 King: Frank M. McClure, fish
- 124 King: Philip Dougherty, saloon
- 1890
- Second corner King(100 E Second): Napoleon B. Morrison, physician (office)
- 102 E Second-104 E Second: Mary E. Hickey, grocer
- Louis N. McCann, salesman
- John H. Pinkem, collarmaker
- Frank Speakman, cabinetmaker
- 120,122 King: Frank M. McClure, fish
- 124 King: Philip Dougherty
- 1891
- Second corner King: Napoleon B. Morrison, physician
- 102 E Second: no listing
- 104 E Second: Benjamin A. Groff, boarding (3 occupants)
- 120, 122 King: Frank M. McClure, fish
- 124 King: Young and Hay, saloon
- Robert Hay, proprietor
- Ellen Hay, dressmaker
- 1892
- Second corner King:(100 E Second): Napoleon B. Morrison, physician
- 102 E Second: no listing
- 104 E Second: Samuel M. Keen, harness
- William McCauley, fish
- Robert J. Sallaway, brickmaker
- William P. Young, employee P.P.C. Co.
- 120, 122 King: Frank M. McClure, fish
- 124 King: Hugh Johnston, saloon
- William J. Johnston, fireman,P.W.B.R.R.
- 1901
- 120, 122 King: Thomas Cole (wf. Catherine?), fish store (home at 108 King)
- 120, 122 King: Thomas Cole (wf. Lillian?), butcher shop, (home at 108 King)
- 124 King: John C. Holmes, resturant
- Benjamin T. Holmes, employee of resturant
- Edmund J. Henderson
- Clifton Harkless
- George Gordon
- Alfred Woods

100 Second (SE corner of Second and King): Napoleon  
(wf. Laura), physician and druggist  
office  
(home at 609 Delaware Avenue)

104 1/2 E Second: Samuel L. A. Morgan (wf. Caroline),  
harnessmaker

104 E Second: Harry C. Parker (May J.,wf.), harness  
manufacture  
Frank J. Jahn, employee of P.T.J. Co.

1880 104 E Second: George E. Wheeler, grocer  
124 King: Anton Henze, tin and sheetiron ware  
Mrs. Henze, costumer

1881 104 E Second: Napoleon B. Morrison>physicians  
Benjamin R. Veasey >(offices)  
120,122 King: Daniel Reed, fish dealer  
124 King: vacant/ no city directory listing

1882 100 E Second: Morrison and Veasey, druggists and  
physicians (office)  
102 E Second: Harry C. Sipple, grocer  
104 E Second: Morrison and Veasey, physicians (office)  
120 King: William Pennell and Son, fish  
122 King: Daniel E. Reed, fish  
124 King: Anton Henze, saloon  
Mrs. A. Henze, costumer

1883 100 E Second: Napoleon B. Morrison, physician (office)  
102 E Second: vacant/ no directory listing  
104 E Second: Napoleon B. Morrison, physician (office)  
James H. Richardson, clerk  
Joseph H. Trexler, grocer  
120 King: William Pennell, fish dealer  
122 King: William Pennell, fish dealer  
124 King: Anton Henze, saloon  
Mrs. Henze, costumer

1901 100,102 E Second: Napoleon B. Morrison (Laura),  
physician nad druggist (residence at 609  
Delaware Avenue)  
104 E Second: Harry C. Parker (May J.), harness maker  
(residence at 708 Market)  
104 1/2 E Second: Samuel L. A. Morgan (Carolina),  
harness maker  
120, 122 King: Thomas Cole (Catherine), fish  
Thomas Cole (Lillian), butcher  
124 King: John C. Holmes, resturant  
Benjamin T. Holmes, emp. J.C. Holmes  
George Gordon  
Clifton Harkless, messenger  
Edmund J. Henderson, emp. H & H Co.  
Alfred Wood, morocco worker



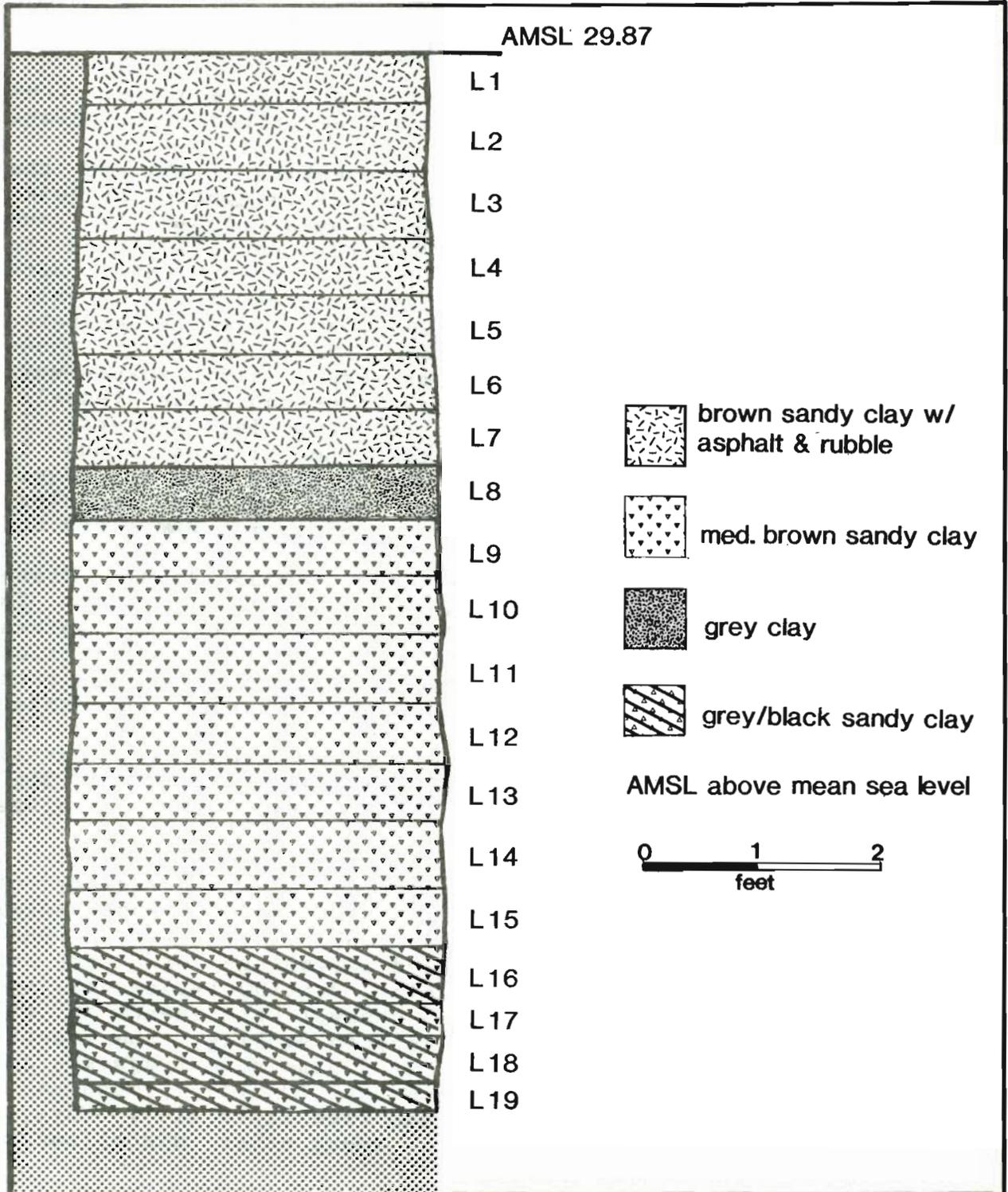
PLATE 31  
Lot 341, Feature 6



filled with asphalt and rubble in mottled brown sandy clay fill, which became increasingly water-saturated (Figure 82). Below this, and separated from it by a 0.5 foot zone of grey clay, was a zone of wet, medium brown sandy clay, rich in artifacts, which extended for about 3.75 feet. At the base of the privy was a layer of very dark grey to black sandy clay containing fecal matter, which bottomed on yellowish grey sterile sandy clay. The depth of the privy as a whole was 9.27 feet.

Since most of the ceramics found in Feature 6 were beyond the range of South's Mean Ceramic Date Formula, no MCD was calculated. Feature 6 did contain a number of other dateable artifacts, however, which provide a terminus post quem of 1906, based on an ironstone china saucer marked, "MADDOCK &

FIGURE 82  
Schematic Profile of Feature 6



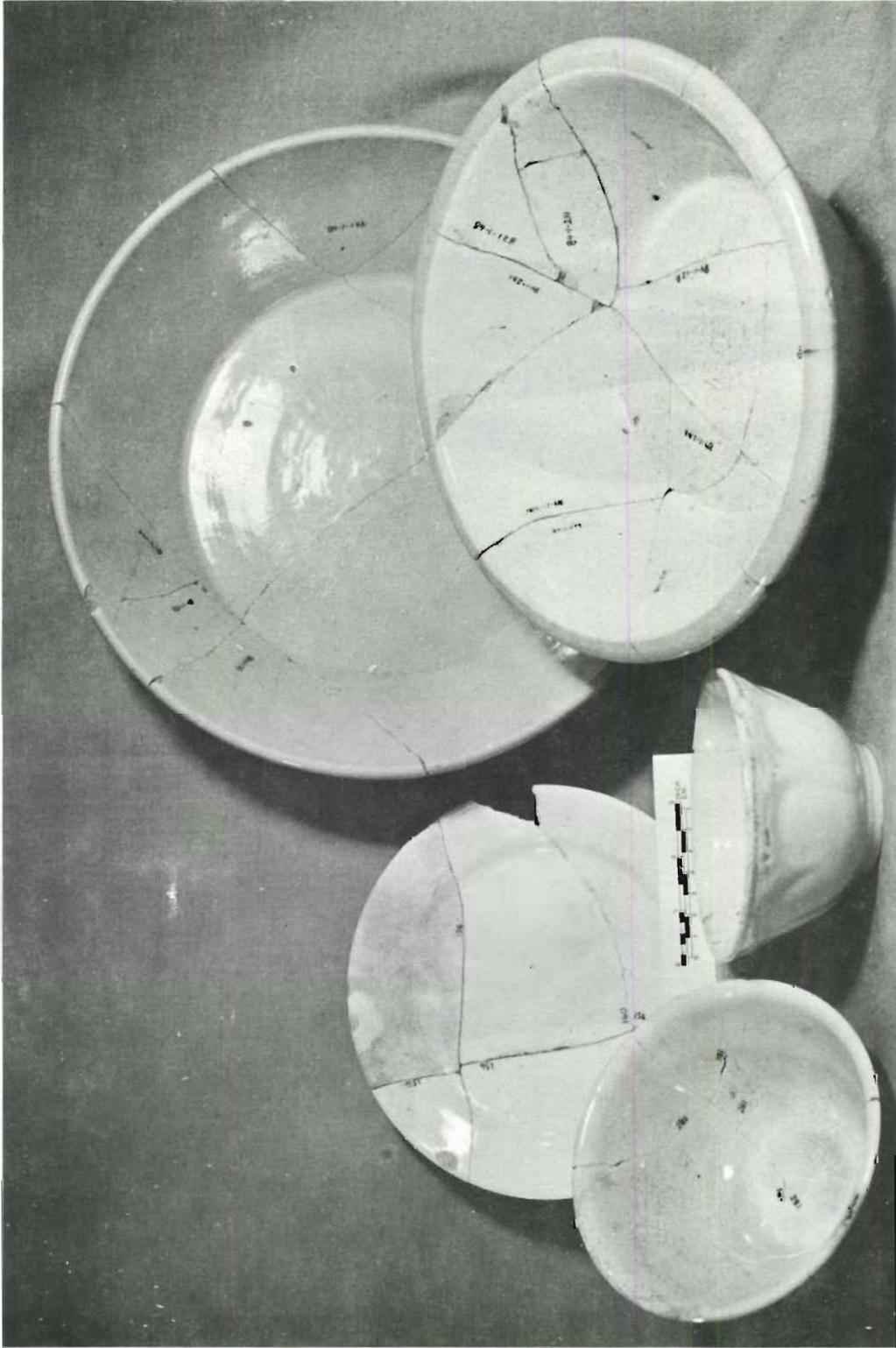
Co./BURSLEM, ENGLAND/TRADE MARK," which dates to 1906+ (Godden 1964:406). On the basis of the dated artifacts, the date range of the material in the Feature 6 fill is probably between 1880 and 1920. The dates are consistent with the association of the privy's closure coinciding with the attachment of Lot 341 buildings to the public sewer system during this time.

The artifacts, faunal and floral materials recovered from Feature 6 are summarized in Table 114 and described below (Plate 32 and 33):

The Kitchen Artifact Group, representing 7.88% of the artifacts recovered, contains all functional categories of food-related ceramics except food storage vessels (Table 115 and Figure 83). The majority of the 382 sherds identifiable as ware and decorative type (Table 116 and Figure 84) were undecorated ironstone (37.2%) and undecorated refined white earthenware (15.7%), followed in frequency by minimally decorated ironstone (10.5%) and coarse earthenware (10.7%). Table 117 shows that, of identifiable vessel forms--type, plus shape--most (27.5%) are undecorated ironstone tea-coffee-chocolate vessels, in this case heavy, mug-like cups, and matching saucers. In addition to the food-related ceramics, the Kitchen Group in Feature 6 also includes a wide variety of glass food or liquid storage bottles, such as wine and spirits bottles, pharmaceutical-type bottles, condiment containers, and glass and metal canning vessels. Glass food and liquid serving and consumption items were also recovered (see Table 114). Three knives and three utensil handles are present as well. In addition to window glass (5242 sherds), nails (869), and spikes (3), the Architectural Group (56.45%) contains construction hardware--hinges and staples, utilities hardware--a lead gas cock and insulated electrical wire, door lock parts, and three fragments of ceramic sewer pipe. Artifacts falling in the Furniture Group (33.93%) include metal and wooden chair parts, drawer pulls, a chandelier prism, brass lamp fittings and 3665 fragments of lamp chimney glass. Three brass shell casings represent the Arms Group (0.03%).

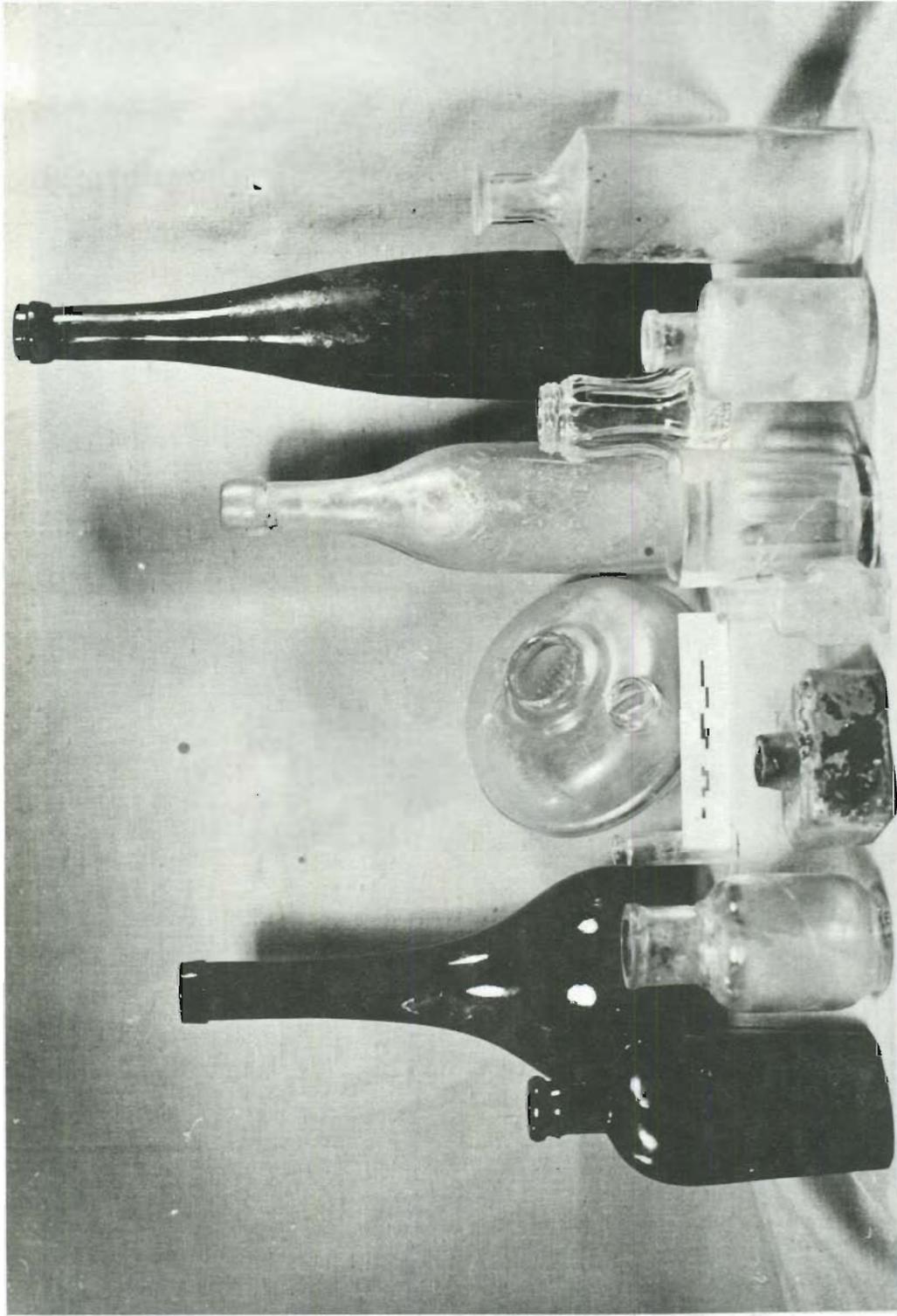
The Clothing Group (0.69%) contains a wide variety of closure artifacts, such as buttons and shirt studs, shoe parts, beads and buckles, among others (see Table 114). The Personal Group (0.27%) also contains a varied assemblage of items of personal adornment and grooming, jewelry, writing implements, and a hypodermic syringe. There were no chamber ware sherds in the Feature 6 chamber ware assemblage. Tobacco smoking, the Tobacco Pipe Group (0.09%), is represented by 7 pipe stem fragments and 3 bowl fragments. The Activities Group (0.67%), contains a variety of miscellaneous hardware items (see Table 114), toys, a horseshoe, and construction tools, among other miscellaneous artifacts.

PLATE 32  
Lot 341, Feature 6, Selected Ceramics



TOP ROW: ironstone saucer and yellowware milk pan. BOTTOM ROW (left to right): whiteware bowl with molded, fluted design; whiteware bowl with yellow design; yellowware bowl with white slip interior.

PLATE 33  
Lot 341, Feature 6, Selected Glassware



TOP ROW (left to right): green creme de menthe bottle; clear homeopathic vial; clear oil lamp base; embossed aqua soda or beer bottle; amber wine bottle. BOTTOM ROW (left to right): amber strap-sided whiskey flask; clear pot mustard jar; square, aqua ink bottle aqua "Turlington" pharmaceutical bottle; clear fluted tumbler; clear screw-top spice bottle; aqua baking powder bottle; clear pharmaceutical bottle.

Table 114  
Summary of Artifacts Recovered from Feature 6

	Count	
KITCHEN ARTIFACT GROUP		856(7.88%)
Ceramics, food-related	164	
Wine bottles	41	
Spirits bottles, whisky	12	
Flasks	155	
Tumblers	142	
Pharmaceutical type bottles	32	
Condiments bottles or jars	17	
Canning jars	26	
Metal cans	6	
Soda water bottles	213	
Extract and spice bottles	11	
Baking powder jar	2	
Jelly glass	3	
Milk bottle	6	
Bottle closures, - cork	3	
- porcelain	3	
- glass stoppers	2	
- metal caps	8	
Glassware, - salt or pepper shaker	1	
- creamer	1	
- stemware	2	
Tableware, - knife	3	
- utensil handle	3	
 FAUNAL AND FLORAL		
Bone fragments		
Shells, - oyster		
- clam		
Flora (1)	528	
 ARCHITECTURAL GROUP		6135(56.45%)
Window glass	5242	
Nails	869	
Spikes	3	
Construction hardware,		
- hinges	2	
- staples	3	
Utilities hardware,		
- gas cock, lead	1	
- electrical wire,		
insulated	4	
Drain pipe, ceramic	3	
Door lock parts,		
- box locks	3	
- door knobs	5	

FURNITURE GROUP		3687(33.93%)
Furniture hardware		
- drawer pulls	3	
- casters	1	
- ornamental brass	1	
Chair rung fragments	11	
Mirror glass	1	
Chandelier prism	1	
Lamp parts, metal	4	
Lamp chimney	3665	
ARMS GROUP		3(0.03%)
Shell casing, brass	3	
CLOTHING GROUP		75(0.69%)
Buckles, metal	4	
Buttons, - metal	13	
- glass	16	
- leather	2	
- shell	2	
Shirt studs, bone	1	
Collar stays, bone	1	
Straight pins	1	
Beads, glass	2	
Collar, celluloid	21	
Hat brim, felt	1	
Shoe leather	10	
Hair net	1	
PERSONAL GROUP		29(0.27%)
Pencils, - slate	1	
- graphite	9	
Ink bottles	6	
Glue bottles	1	
Pen knife	1	
Spectacle lenses	2	
Comb, bone	1	
Brooch	1	
Coins	6	
Hypodermic syringe	1	
TOBACCO PIPE GROUP		10(0.09%)
White pipe clay, - stems	7	
- bowls	3	
ACTIVITIES GROUP		73(0.67%)
Construction tools,		
- hammer head	1	
- hatchet head	1	
Toys,		
- marbles	4	
- rubber ball	1	
- doll parts	4	

Stable and barn, horseshoe	1
Miscellaneous hardware,	
- gears	5
- screw hooks	1
- chaining pins	1
- carriage bolts	1
- tacks	1
- screws	2
Matchsticks	19
Natural sponge	1
Flower pot	29
Flower vase	1
UNKNOWN	
Ceramics	221
Glass	1280
Metal	451
Celluloid	5
Mica	1
Textile, - felt	15
- other	27
Leather scraps	19
Rubber	25
Wood	7

---

Table 115  
Feature 6 Ceramics in Functional Categories

	Count	%
Tea, Coffee, Chocolate	69	41.3
Food Consumption	39	23.4
Bowls	29	17.4
Food Serving	3	1.8
Food Preparation	27	16.2
Food Storage	0	0.0
Chamber Wares	0	0.0
Other	0	0.0
	167	100.1

167 is 43.7% of total 382

FIGURE 83  
 Percent Distribution of Feature 6  
 Ceramics in Functional Categories

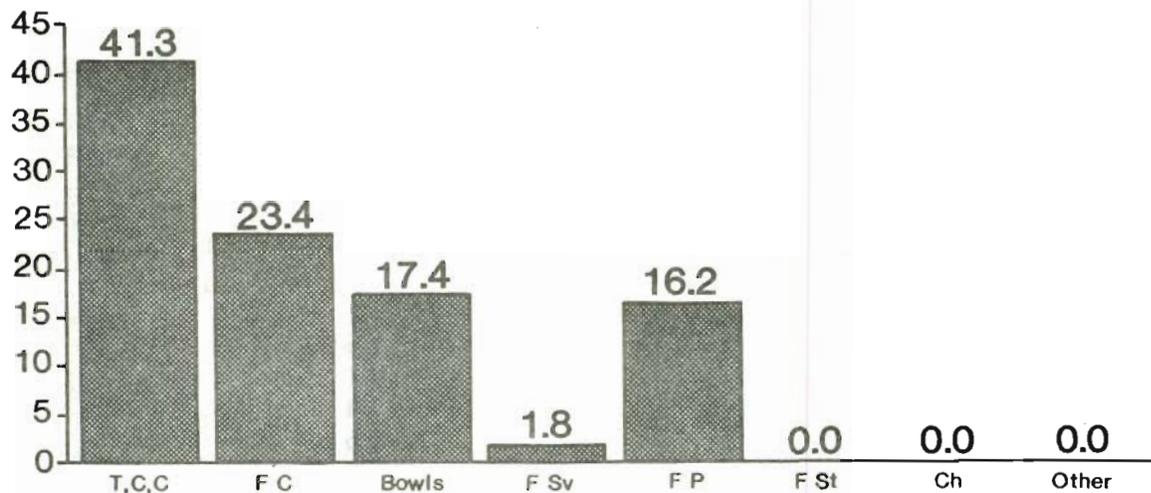


FIGURE 84  
 Percent Distribution of Feature 6  
 Ceramics in Decorative Categories

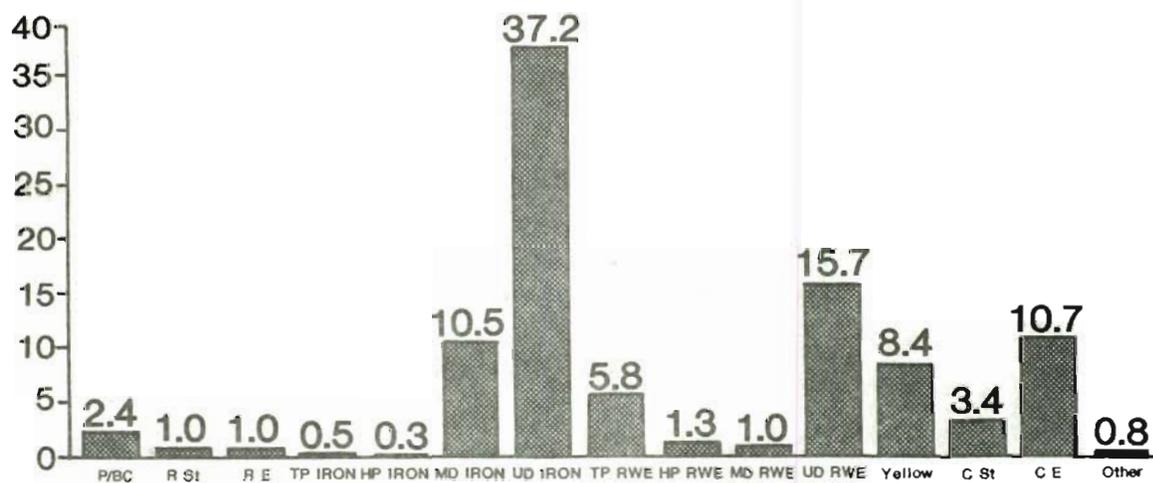


Table 116

## Feature 6 Ceramics in Decorative Categories

	Count	%
Porcelain/Bone China	9	2.4
Refined Stoneware	4	1.0
Refined Earthenware	4	1.0
Transfer-printed Ironstone	2	0.5
Hand-painted Ironstone	1	0.3
Minimally-decorated Ironstone	40	10.5
Undecorated Ironstone	142	37.2
Transfer-printed RWE	22	5.8
Hand-painted RWE	5	1.3
Minimally-decorated RWE	4	1.0
Undecorated RWE	60	15.7
Yellow Ware	32	8.4
Coarse Stoneware	13	3.4
Coarse Earthenware	41	10.7
Other	3	0.8
	382	100.0

382 is 100% of the ceramic assemblage

---

Feature 6 contained a total of 27,307 bone fragments which were analyzed (Table 118). Of this total, 25,561 pieces were from fish. Fish remains therefore constituted 93.6% of the bone material in this feature (Plate 34). It is not surprising that this feature is associated with a fish market. Mammal remains comprised 3.4% of the total amount of bone with 925 fragments. Bird bones numbered 268 for 1% of the total. Less than one percent of the material was indeterminate to class of animal. Turtle remains made up 1% of the total also.

Twenty-two genres of fish were identified within this feature. Fresh water fish and salt water fish were both present. Sea trout was the most commonly found species with 18.1% of all identified bone. Table 119 ranks the fish according to the relative percents of the number of bones identified from each species. The representation of these various species is seen as being due to preference and to availability. All of the fresh water species could have been taken in the Wilmington vicinity. This is true also for the anadromous and catadromous species. The pure salt water fish would have had to have been procured some distance from Wilmington. All species would have been available within 75 miles of Wilmington.

**TABLE 117**  
**Cross-tabulation of Decorative Types and Functional Categories for Feature 6 Ceramics**

	T,C,C	F C	Bowls	F Sv	F P	F St	Ch	Other
P/BC								
R St								
R E								
TP Iron		1(0.6) 2.6						
HP Iron								
MD Iron	4(2.4) 5.8	7(4.2) 17.9			27(16.2) 100.0			
UD Iron	46(27.5) 66.7	23(13.8) 59.0		3(1.8) 100.0				
TP Rwe		3(1.8) 7.7						
HP Rwe								
MD Rwe	1(0.6) 1.4	2(1.2) 5.1						
UD Rwe	18(10.8) 26.1	3(1.8) 7.7						
Yellow			26(15.6) 89.7					
C St			3(1.8) 10.3					
CE								
Other								

KEY: count (% of total)  
% of column

PLATE 34  
Lot 341, Feature 6, Sample of Fish Remains

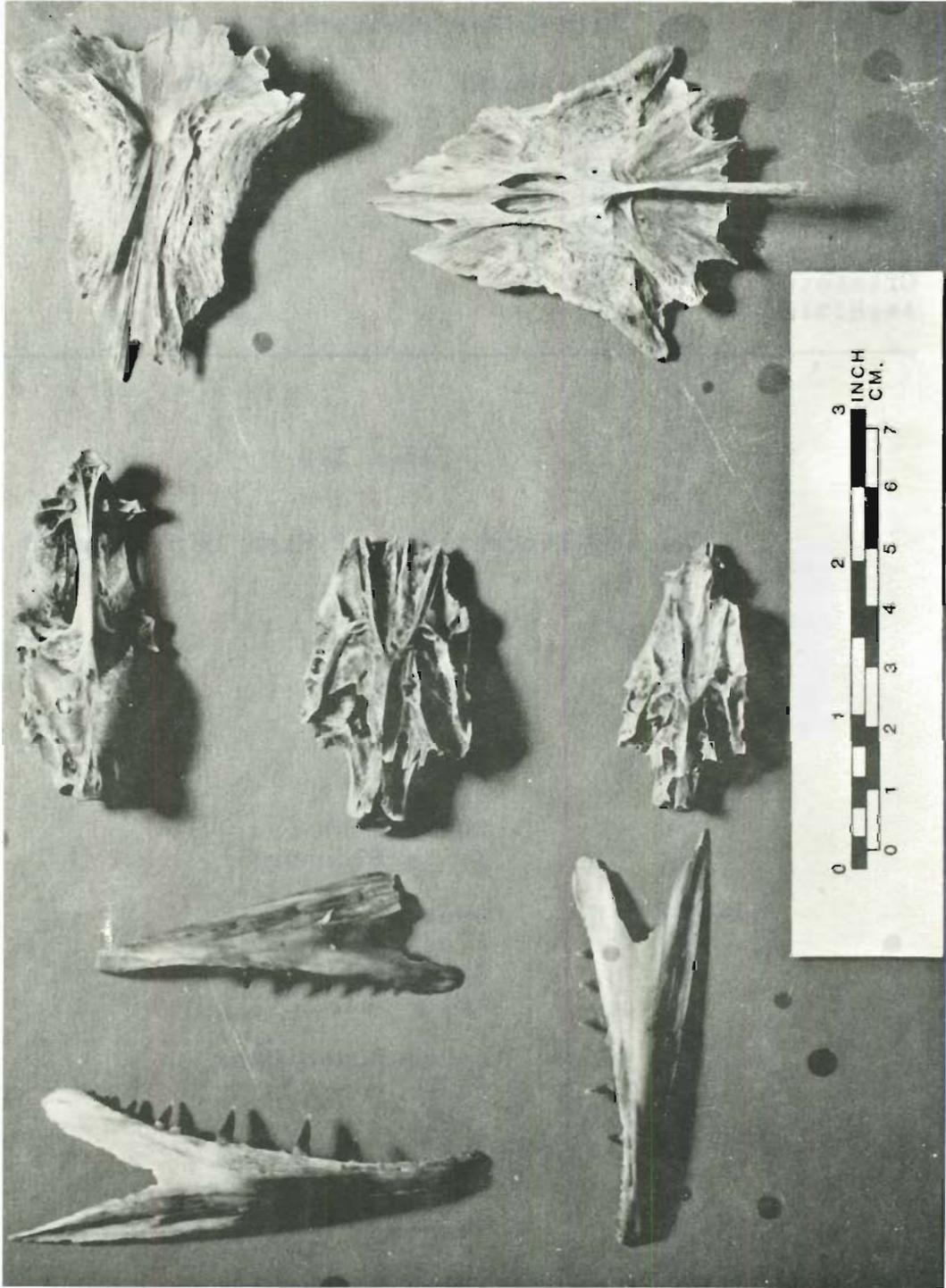


Table 118

## Animal Representation by Class

	Count	Percent
Mammal	925	3.4
Bird	268	1.0
Fish	25,561	93.6
Reptile	259	1.0
Indeterminable	208	.7
Crustacean	85	.3
Amphibian	1	.04

---

Table 119

## Ranked Percentages of Fish in Feature 6

Percentage	Types
>1%	Sheepshead Pike Cod Mackerel Sucker Butterfish White Flounder
1%-3%	Spot Flounder Sturgeon Eel
3%-5%	Large Mouth Bass Scup Blue Rock Shad
5%-7%	Herring
7%-9%	White perch Catfish
9%-11%	Yellow Perch
13.9%	Sea Bass
18.1%	Sea Trout

Mammal bones comprised 3.4% of the total amount of bone. Eight genres of mammals were identified. Five forms are considered to be food items: cow, sheep, pig, rabbit, and muskrat. Three other mammalian species are considered scavengers (cat, rat, and mouse) (Table 120). Cow was the best represented

Table 120

Numbers and Relative Percentage of Identified Faunal Remains and Calculated MNI's

	NISP	%	MNI	%
Cow	62	.5	2	.1
Sheep	34	.3	1	.1
Pig	26	.2	2	.1
Chicken	90	.7	5	.3
Turkey	2	.02	1	.1
Rabbit	40	.3	3	.2
Muskrat	8	.1	1	.1
Cat	7	.05	1	.1
Rat	148	1.2	13	.9
Mouse	1	.01	1	.1
Snapper	211	1.7	2	.1
Sheepshead	12	.1	1	.1
Pikes	61	.5	11	.8
Cod	118	.9	17	1.2
Mackerel	25	.2	5	.3
Large Mouth Bass	391	3.1	39	2.7
Yellow Perch	1341	10.6	149	10.5
Spot	160	1.3	22	1.5
Scup	540	4.3	51	3.6
Sea Bass	1764	13.9	146	10.3
Blue	4821	3.8	38	2.7
Blue Flounder	354	2.8	35	1.6
Rock	472	3.7	49	3.4
White Perch	994	7.8	172	12.1
Catfish	1024	8.1	149	10.5
Sucker	31	.2	6	.4
Sea Trout	2297	18.1	173	12.2
Herrings	879	6.9	123	8.7
Sturgeon	151	1.2	2	.1
Eel	313	2.5	50	3.5
Shad	529	4.2	51	3.6
Butter fish	4	.03	1	.1
White Flounder	1	.01	1	.1
Crab	85	.7	8	.6

of the food-providing mammals with 0.5% of the total number of identified bones. A total of 62 cow bones were present. Sheep bones numbered 34. Pig bones added up to 26. Rabbit bone totaled 40 and in terms of the minimum number of animals represented there were more rabbits than any of the other four food animals. Muskrat was represented by 8 bones. Of the scavengers present rat was the most common. A single mouse bone was recovered. Cat bones totaled 7. A total of 148 rat bones

were present with at least 13 individuals being represented. Rodent gnawing was evident on some of the bone material from this feature. Two forms of birds were identified. Chicken bones totaled 90. At least 5 individuals are indicated. All parts of the body were represented from head to wing top to foot. From turkey two bones were identified. One wing was indicated. Snapping turtle bones numbered 211. At least two individual turtles are indicated. This species is interpreted as a food item. The marsh areas around the city of Wilmington would have supported this species.

The cuts of meat from beef indicate an equal number of soup bones and roasts: six each (Table 121). Two steaks were also indicated. From sheep five roasts were indicated. Two pigs feet were present. The remaining 11 cuts from pig were ham cuts. From turkey, one wing was present. From chicken, 11 wings were indicated. Also present were 2 breasts, 3 backs, and 4 legs.

Table 121

Grouped Cuts of Meat in Feature 6 Faunal Assemblage

	Number	Percentage
Beef-		
soup	6	42.8
steak	2	14.3
roast	6	42.8
Sheep-		
roast	5	100.0
Pig-		
feet	2	15.4
hams	11	84.6
Chicken -		
wing	11	
breast	2	
back	3	
leg	4	
Turkey -		
wing	1	

It is not possible to distinguish between fish consumed by the residents of this property and those disposed of by the market. It would be expected that some fish was part of the diet of these people. In light of the wild species found in this feature (rabbit, muskrat, snapping turtle), it is possible that some of the fish were procured locally by the occupants of the site and were not part of the market system. There is no way to distinguish which ones or how many may be included through this means.

The 25,561 fish bones recovered from Feature 6 are assumed to be the discarded material from a fish market. The variety of species indicate a wholesale/retail system in which fish from diverse localities are funneled into a system from which they find their way to commercial outlets. Some of the varieties such as sea trout, sea bass, blues, mackerel, porgy, and spot can be expected to have been captured in commercial salt water fishing nets either in the Atlantic ocean or in the Delaware Bay. Rock, white perch, yellow perch, shad, and herrings, are usually taken during their spring spawning runs with the use of gill nets in rivers and estuaries. These fish may have been taken in the Delaware River at Wilmington. Eels, suckers, catfish, and pike are most profitably taken with traps or nets in streams.

Evidence in terms of cut marks indicates that fish heads were removed at the market at least in some cases with the tail section containing most of the meat being removed by the customer. Vertebrae made up just 6.8% of the total number of fishbones substantiating this interpretation. No evidence of filleting was found.

Shellfish contained in Feature 6 include 113 clams and 286 oysters (see Table 36). Of the oysters 195 or 68% were of the muddy sand bottom type and 83 or 29% were of the channel type with the rest being unidentifiable fragments. There were 150 or 57% of the oysters from salinity regime I, 69 or 26% from regime II, 29 or 11% from regime III, and 15 or 6% from regime IV.

The majority of the oysters (57%) from this feature show evidence of being harvested around winter (32 or 18% late fall/early winter and 70 or 39% winter). Late winter/early spring accounts for 6 or 3%, spring for 51 or 29%, summer for 10 or 6%, and fall for 9 or 5%. More of the oysters were broken than shucked. Seventy or 24% of the oysters have evidence of breaking, 34 or 11% have evidence of shucking, and 10 or 3% have evidence of both.

Level 11 through 18 have the heaviest concentration of oysters. Most of these oysters are in very good condition while the oysters above level 11 are very chalky and eroded. There is some distribution of seasons by level. Level 18 and 17 are predominately winter while levels 16 and 15, though mixed in season, have a greater number of spring oysters. And level 13 is

TABLE 122  
Feature 6 Flotation Samples

FLORAL REMAINS	LEVEL #																			total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
1 acorn																				
2 amaranth																				
3 apple															2	1				3
4 bedstraw	1	1								2										4
5 burr									1											1
6 butternut/walnut																				
7 chenopodium															1		3			4
8 cherry																2	4			6
9 clover																				
10 curcubit																				
11 dock																				
12 elderberry																				
13 flax																				
14 grape												1	32	21	21	20	21			126
15 grass																				
16 ground cherry													2	2	9	3				16
17 mallow																				
18 pea																				
19 peach													1							1
20 pear																3?				3
21 plum																				
22 pokeweed																				
23 polygonum buckwheat																1				1
24 polygonum smartweed																				
25 polygonum													3							3
26 radish												1?			23?	53?				77
27 raspberry											3	11	92	37	16	105	9		1	274
28 rumex																				
29 squash																1	1			2
30 sumac																				
31 unidentifiable seeds				1																1
32 unknown seeds: small round																	5			5
33 unknown seeds: flat furry													1							1
34 unknown seeds: domestic (coffee bean?)																				
35 wild millet																				

ARTIFACTS	LEVEL #																			total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
1 brick																				
2 button																				
3 ceramics									1											1
4 cloth																				
5 glass - bottle						1						2								3
6 glass - window										6										6
7 glass - unspecified	1	2				4	1	1	6		3	16	1		7	3	3			48
8 glass bead																				
9 metal - ball						1	17	2	1	2	1			3						27
10 metal - ball, white																				
11 metal - other																				
12 nail												3								3
13 slag																				
14 unknown artifact fragment																				

OTHER	LEVEL #																			total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
1 bone	1	1							1	1		1	2	1						8
2 claw																				
3 coal																				
4 egg shell																				
5 fish bone					1									1	1	1	1	1	1	7
6 insect parts		1													1	1	1			4
7 land snail shell																				
8 quartz chip																				
9 shell (sea mollusk)						1								1			1	1		4
10 unknown																				
11 altogether other			1																	1

evenly divided between spring and winter. Above level 13 most of the oysters are too deteriorated to determine the season of death.

Domesticated plant remains from Feature 6 include (Table 122) apple, cherry, grape, peach, pear, raspberry, squash, and possibly radish.

### Analysis of Feature 6 Faunal Remains

Features 5 and 6 are compared due to their contemporaneity. Feature 5 is assumed to be a domestic related feature while Feature 6 contained refuse from a fish market as well as material from a residence. Figure 85 shows the distribution of the various classes of animals present in these two features. Fish is over 50% of the faunal material in both features and is 93.6% of Feature 6. In both features domestic animals are not as well represented as wild species (Figure 86). Scavenger animals, cats, rats, and mice, are the largest category of animals in Feature 5. In Feature 6 this is the smallest category. A MNI of 13 has been calculated for rats from Feature 6. The large number of bone from this feature masks the fact that this feature contained a greater total number of rats than any other feature.

The breakdown of just the domestic animals from these features shows that chickens were well represented. In Feature 6 chicken was the best represented domestic animals in terms of the number of bones present. In all other cases cow has been the best represented. Turkey was represented in small amounts in both features. Sheep and pig were close in their representation with cow greater than both of these. In both features cuts of beef were mostly soup and roast cuts (Figure 87). Steaks were present in both features. Rib cuts were found in Feature 5 but not in Feature 6. Only roasts from sheep were found in Feature 6. Feature 5 sheep cuts showed roasts to be the most common but chops and soup cuts were also present. Pig cuts in Feature 6 were of two types: hams and feet. Hams were by far the larger of these two categories. In Feature 5 hams were the most common pig cut. Chops were plentiful. Head elements were present. Neck and feet cuts were present in equal amounts with rib cuts better represented than these. The greatest difference between these two features in terms of meat cuts is the variety seen in Feature 5 and lacking in Feature 6.

The wild species from both features was mostly fish. Snapping turtle, blue crab, rabbit, and muskrat were present in both features. In Feature 6 the most common forms of fish were sea trout and sea bass. Yellow perch, catfish, and white perch represented between 7 and 11 percent of the identified bone. In Feature 5 the most common form of fish were herrings (Table 123). Sea trout were well represented also. White perch, and yellow perch were less than 1% of the total bone. In fact no yellow

FIGURE 85  
**Classes of Animals Present in Features 5 and 6**

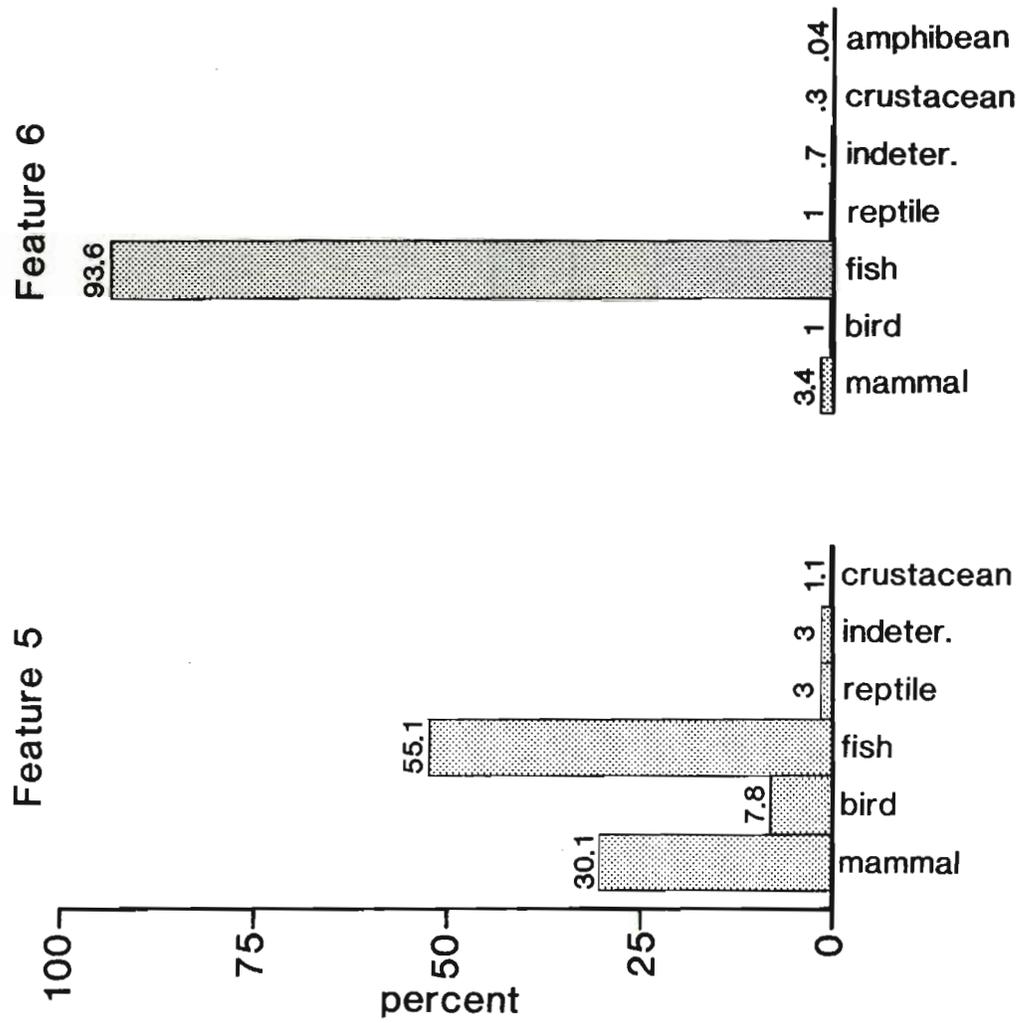
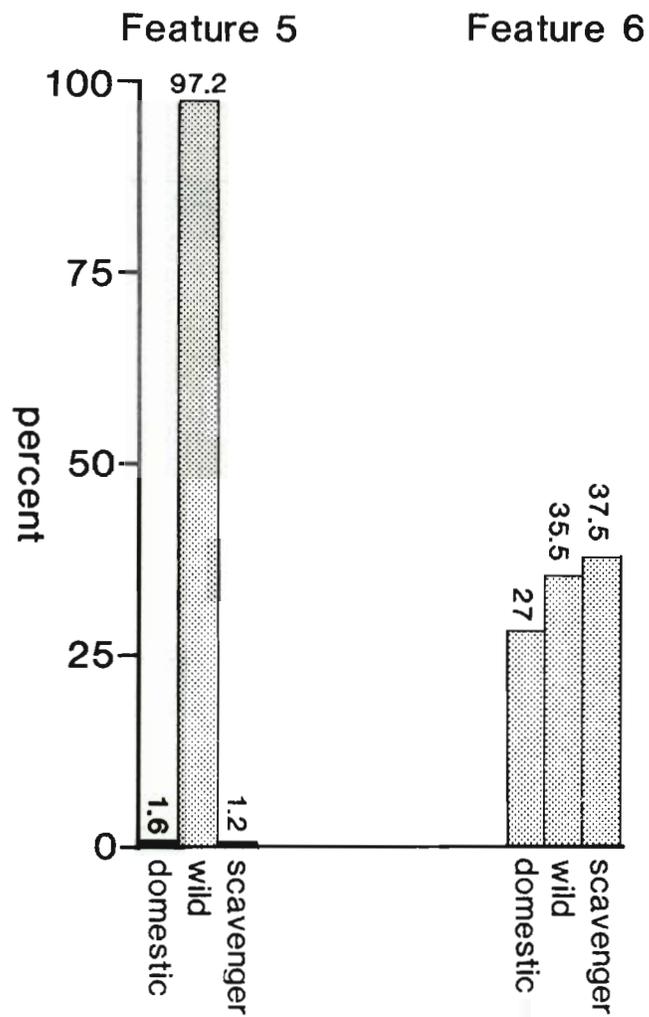
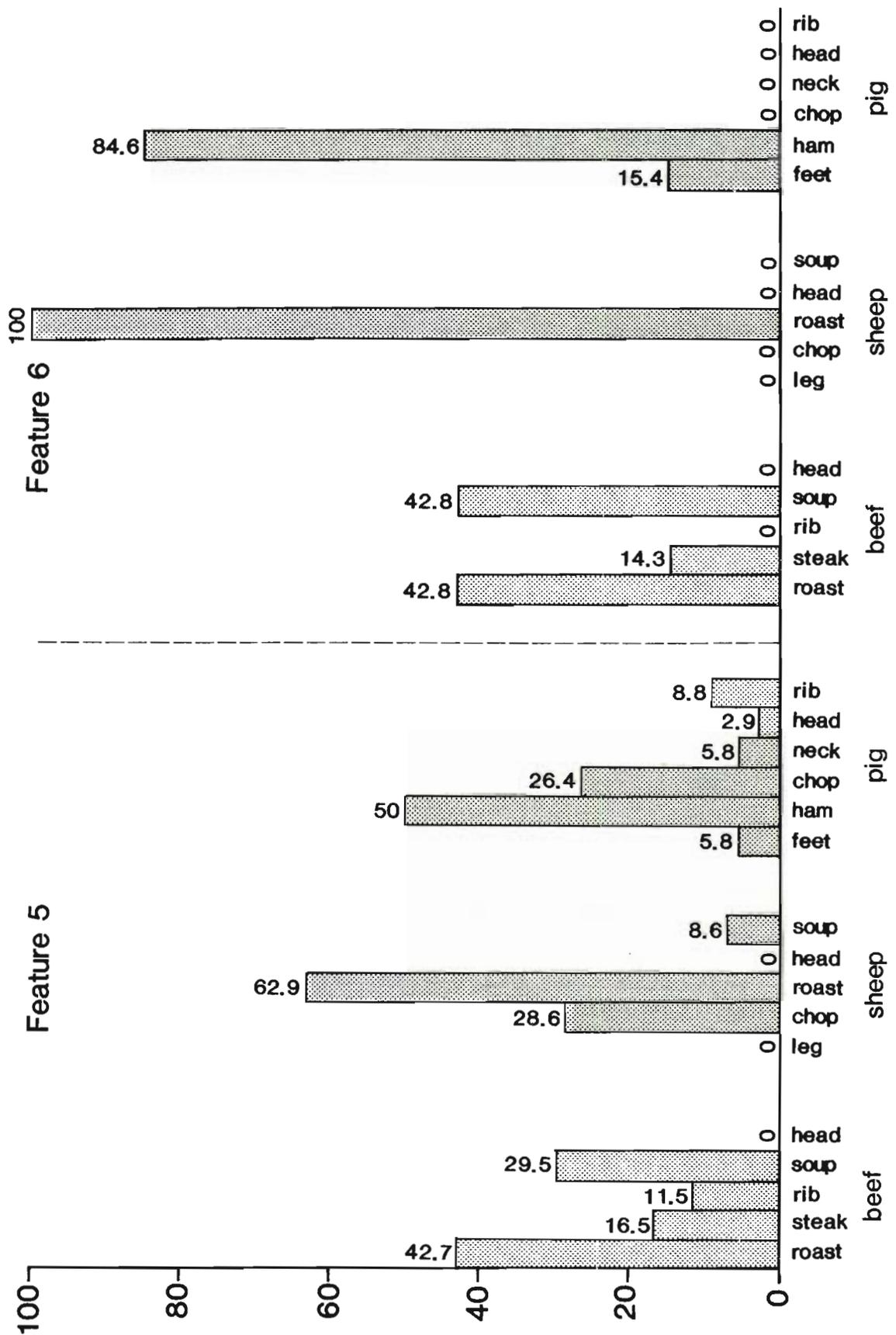


FIGURE 86  
Relative Percentage of Domestic,  
Wild and Scavengers (cat, rat, mouse)



**FIGURE 87**  
**Comparison of Meat Cuts Between Feature 5 and 6**



perch remains were identified in this feature. Catfish was between 5 and 7% of the identified bone in Feature 5. Croaker remains were found in Feature 5. This is a variety of fish that was not found in the market material indicating that this fish was acquired through some other means than purchasing them at the market. It is possible that occupants of the household which filled this feature fished themselves.

---

Table 123  
Ranked Percentages of Fish for Feature 5

Percentage	Types
<1%	White Perch Eel Mackerel Sturgeon
1%-3%	Sucker Croaker
3%-5%	-----
5%-7%	Catfish
7%-9%	-----
9%-11%	Seatrout
30%	Herring
18.1%	Sea Trout

---

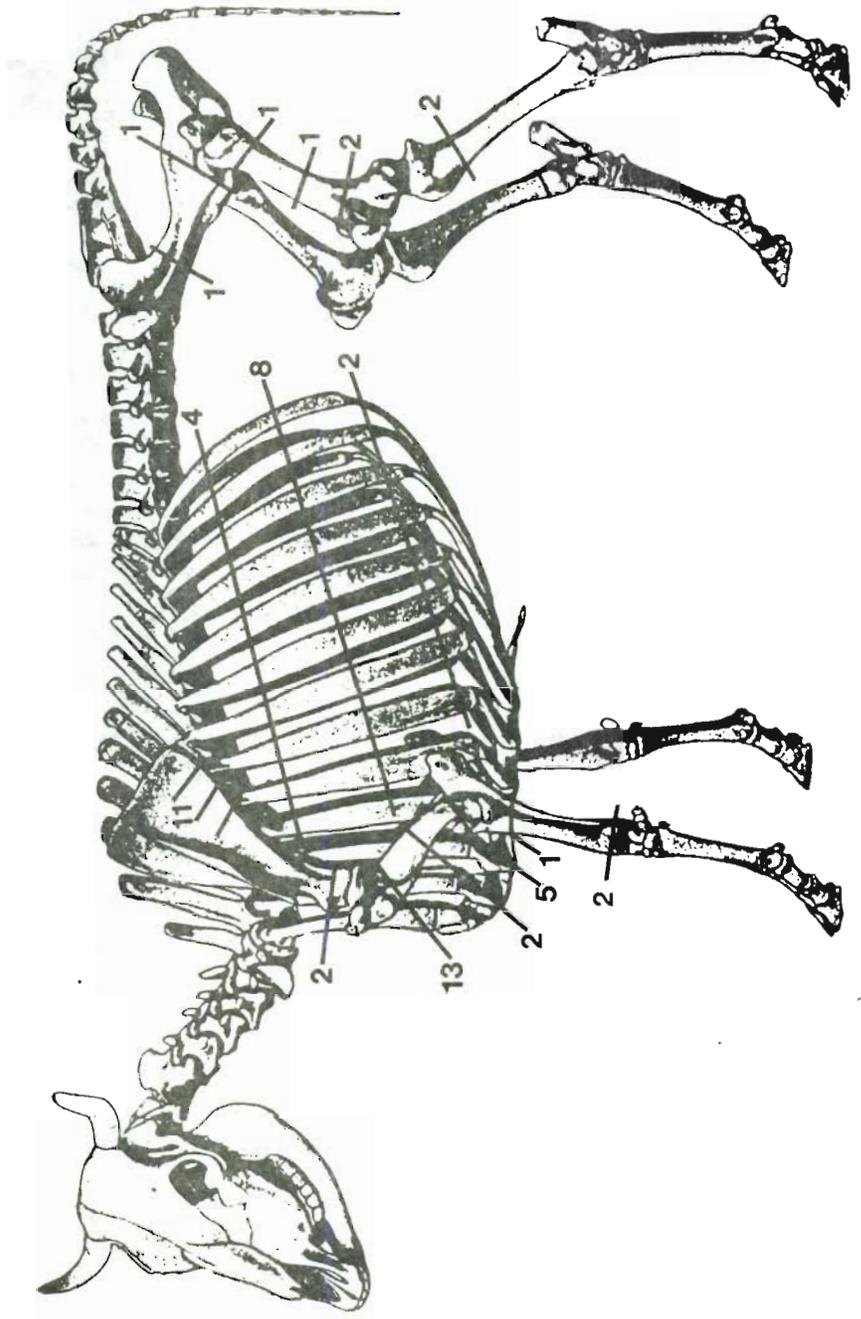
The percentage of fish vertebrae to the total number of fish bones in Feature 5 is 25.3%. In Feature 6 this percentage is 2.9%. As stated in the feature description of Feature 6 cut marks indicated that heads were removed from fish at the market and that the meat with vertebrae were removed by the customer. The low percentage of vertebrae in Feature 6 supports this interpretation. If those responsible for Feature 5 were buying fish in the market without the heads a higher percentage of fish vertebrae to other bones would be expected. The presence of head elements in the feature would testify to the fact that not all fish were acquired "cleaned."

Butchering marks on cow indicate what is probably commercial butchering. Cuts are standardized as to location (Figure 88). Saw marks outnumber hack marks by at least 6 to 1. Cutting of pig appears to have been standardized to some degree also (Figure 89). Saw marks are three times as common as hack marks. Cut

**FIGURE 88**  
**Feature 5 and 6 Combined Butcher Cut Locations—Cow**

FROM: Anatomy of Domestic Animals, Sisson and Grossman, 1938

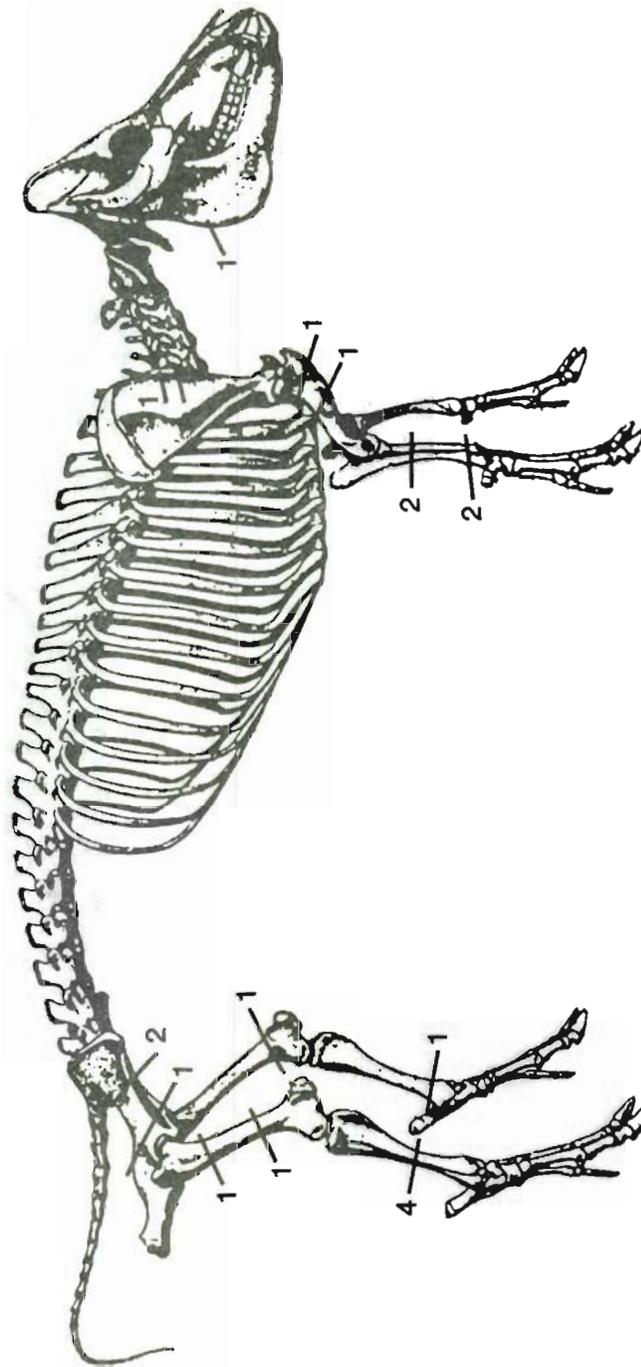
NOTE: numbers represent quantity of bones recovered with indicated butcher cuts



# FIGURE 89 Feature 5 and 6 Combined Butcher Cut Locations—Pig

FROM: Anatomy of Domestic Animals, Sisson and Grossman, 1938

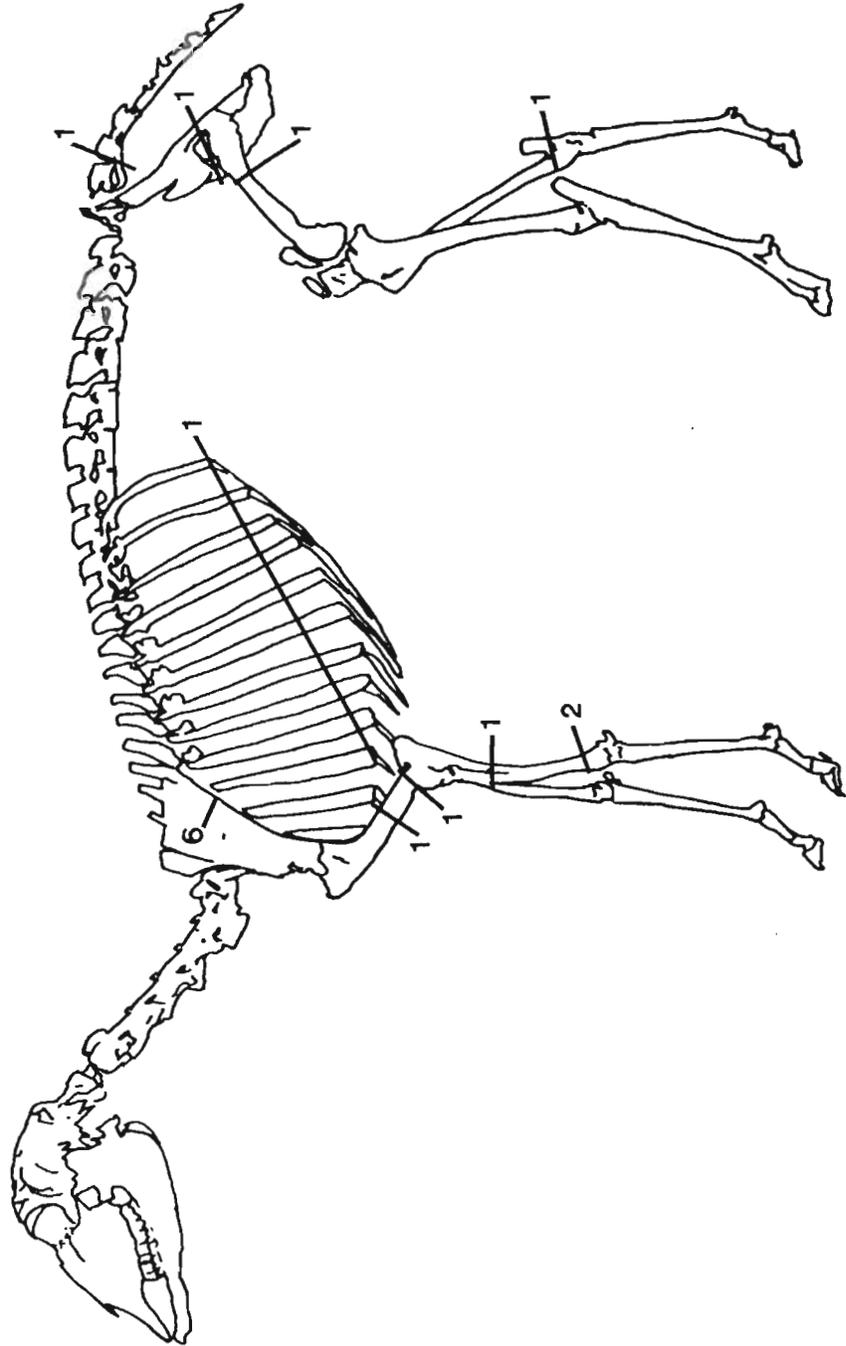
NOTE: numbers represent quantity of bones recovered with indicated butcher cuts



**FIGURE 90**  
**Feature 5 and 6 Combined Butcher Cut Locations—Sheep**

FROM: Anatomy of Domestic Animals, Sisson and Grossman, 1938

NOTE: numbers represent quantity of bones recovered with indicated butcher cuts



marks were noted also but these are restricted to the head and may have been inflicted during the cooking process. On sheep saw marks are twice as frequent as hack marks. Vertebrae were split. Butcher marks appear in standardized locations (Figure 90).

In Feature 5 cow remains did not include skull items or feet. Coupled with the standardization of the butcher marks this indicates commercial butchering. This is essentially the same situation for Feature 6 except that some head elements were present.

All parts of the bodies of sheep and pig were present in both features. With the standardization of the cuts on pig, and since all parts of the pig from head to foot are used as food, it is interpreted that these items are being acquired through commercial markets.

The fact that all parts of the sheep are present may indicate local sheep raising. The low number of identified cuts does not allow for the full identification of a pattern. It is interpreted on the basis of the saw marks and what can be seen of a pattern that sheep, like the other animals, are being subjected to commercial butchering. Elements from the extremities indicate more use of the lower parts of the limbs than one would think from the meat cuts shown in The Joy of Cooking (Rombauer and Becker 1931) and Ten Lessons on Meat (National Livestock and Meat Board 1926).

#### Summary of Lot 341 Investigations

The variety and distribution of materials in Feature 6 contrast markedly with those of Feature 5 and reflect the probability that the different businesses--fish market, saloon, and doctor's office--as well as boarders and residential tenants were probably contributing to the Feature 6 fill. The large ovenproof baking dishes and set of heavy, plain ironstone china plates, cups and saucers are consistent with boarding house or saloon usage. The huge quantity of fish bones, plus the distribution of elements present, indicates that the fish markets were using the privy as a convenient receptacle for their refuse, too. Table 124 shows the chi-square analysis comparing Features 5 and 6. In all function group categories except one, the Arms Group, Feature 5 and 6 differ significantly. For instance Feature 6, in contrast to Feature 5, a domestic assemblage, contains a much smaller percentage of Kitchen Group artifacts (24% in Feature 5; 8% in Feature 6), clothing and personal artifacts (see Tables 78 and 114).

Table 124

Feature 5 and 6: Chi-Square Test Comparing Artifacts  
in Functional Categories

Count(%)		Feature 5	Feature 6
Kitchen	#	1481(23.93)	856(7.88)
	E	848.05	1488.95
	x2	472.41	269.07
Architecture	#	2143(34.62)	6135(56.45)
	E	3003.92	5274.08
	x2	246.74	140.53
Furniture	#	1325(21.41)	3687(33.93)
	E	1818.75	3193.25
	x2	134.04	76.35
Clothing	#	420(6.79)	75(0.69)
	E	179.63	315.37
	x2	321.67	183.21
Personal	#	113(1.83)	29(0.27)
	E	51.53	90.47
	x2	73.33	41.77
Tabacco	#	36(0.58)	10(0.09)
	E	16.69	29.31
	x2	22.33	12.72
Activities	#	669(10.81)	73(0.67)
	E	269.26	472.74
	x2	593.47	338.02
Arms	#	3(0.05)	3(0.03)
	E	2.18	3.82
	x2	0.31	0.18

Both Features 5 and 6 have high percentages of Architectural Group and Furniture Group artifacts primarily composed of window glass and lamp chimney glass, respectively. The window glass, in combination with door lock parts, construction and utilities hardware probably indicates reconstruction or interior renovation of buildings at this time. The lamp chimney glass undoubtedly correlates with the hook-up of Wilmington buildings to an electrical system around the turn of the century.