

resources remain and no further excavations are necessary within the proposed roadway. However, within the survey limits, the area contained within Lot 32 and detailed in Map 14 & Figures 19 & 20 should be preserved due to the intact cultural resources which remain. The three remaining privy/wells behind Lots 16, 17 & 23 which have been noted and mapped (Cunningham et al 1980) are not only outside of the proposed roadway, but are buried a minimum of 5'-6' below ground surface. As these three privy/wells have been looted, the remaining backfilled material (late 19th-20th century as reported from looters) will be encountered 10'-15' below ground level. These features are preserved in place.

All other areas within the survey limits have been completely destroyed and cut down below original ground level by demolition and/or rebuilding.

BLOCK 1184, SECOND STREET TO SPRING ALLEY: (Maps 2 & 15-17; Plates 11-13; Figures 21-30; Appendices 1-5)

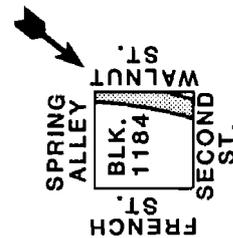
Excavations

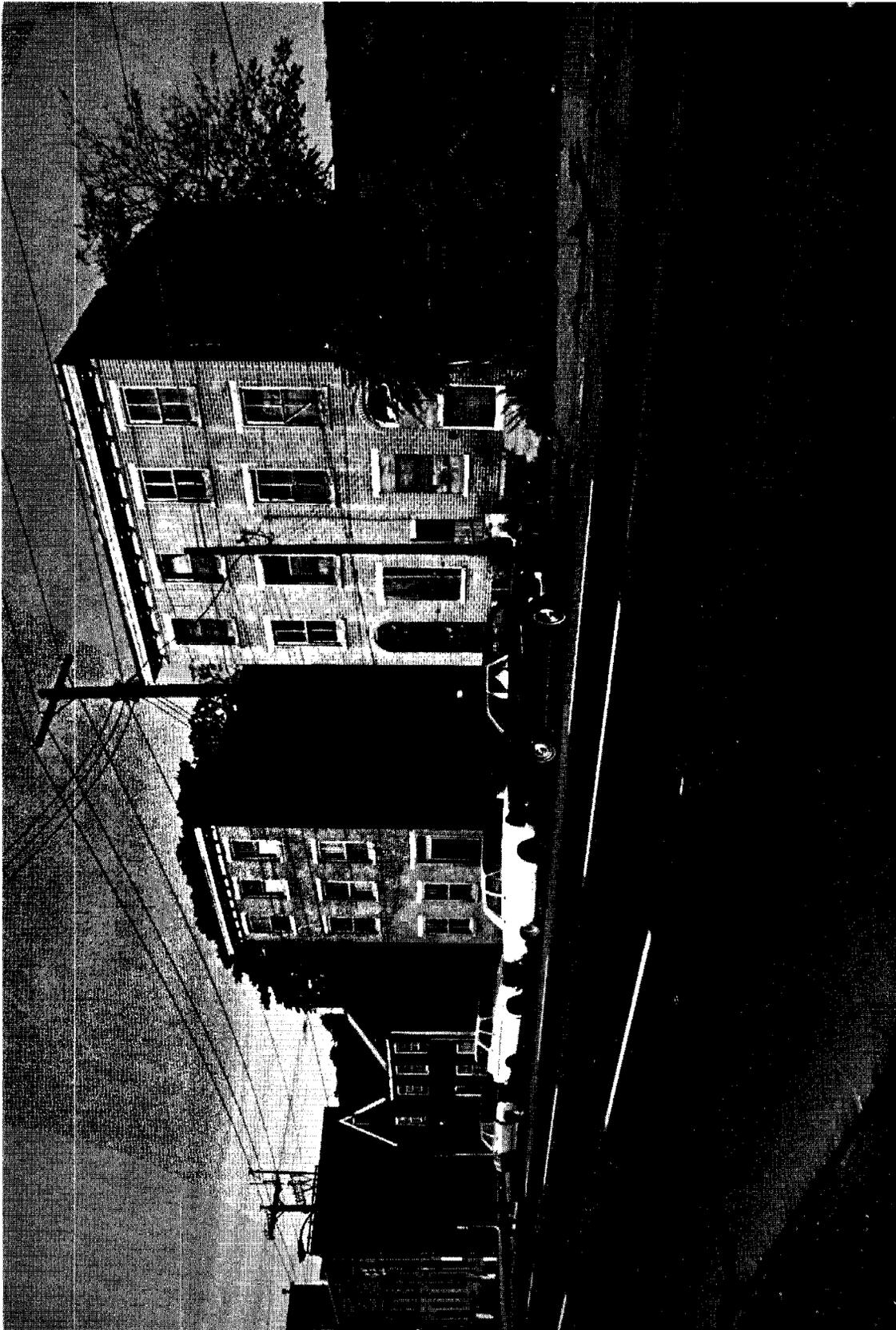
Several looted privy/wells were identifiable on the surface in Lots 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 23, 14 and 62 (Map 17). The structures within the survey area had been demolished, resulting in considerable surface disturbance of the front two-thirds of the lots. Lot 58 was as much as 5 feet higher than the southern portion of the block, giving the appearance of original grade.

On the eastern quadrant of Block 1184 (Lots 7-14, 62, and 58; Map 17) a backhoe was employed in opening four deep trenches and in stripping the asphalt from a large portion of the eastern segment of lot 58. The purpose of these trenches was to

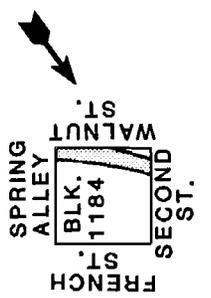


**WILMINGTON BLVD.
PLATE 11
#178-2-25**



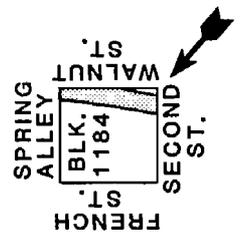


WILMINGTON BLVD.
PLATE 12
#163B-30





**WILMINGTON BLVD.
PLATE 13
178-2-20**



determine the extent and integrity of structural remains and/or backyard areas associated with previously demolished structures. In addition, two looted and backfilled privy wells were re-excavated on Lots 7 and 13. These features were excavated entirely by shovel except where trowelling was necessary to remove fragile objects or when small pockets of undisturbed material were suspected. Arbitrary or natural levels were not used because the features had been disturbed; the entire feature was excavated as a single level and given a provenience number. Finally, six excavation units and five shovel test were placed in the eastern section of Lot 58, which was partitioned into three areas (Lot 58A, 58B, and 58C) based on historic maps showing three properties on this location (Maps 7, 8 and 15).

Lots 9-13, Trench #1:

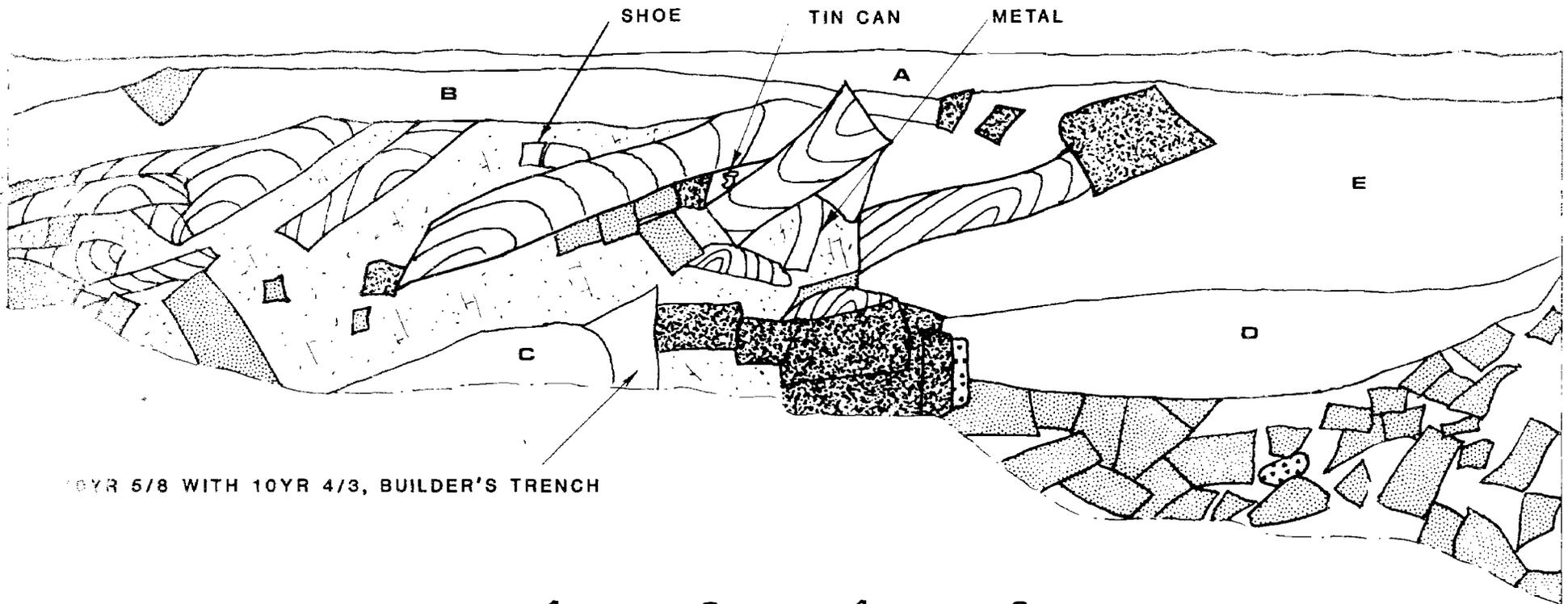
An approximately 60' long and 4' deep backhoe Trench #1 provided stratigraphic information on Lots 9-13. The first 18.0' of the trench (as measured from its southern end) contained large quantities of brick rubble (Figure 21), interpreted as debris from the demolition of structures on Lots 9 and 10. At the 15'-18' mark and the 29'-30' mark, intact brick foundations were encountered, which correspond with the southern and northern walls of the house that stood on Lot 11. Map 15, however, shows one structure at this location which may have been subdivided after 1884 when the map was published. Some modern materials were associated with the brick rubble, indicating recent demolition (within the past decade). The stratigraphic profile from the 30-foot mark to the north end of the trench exhibited a thin surface fill layer above a brick rubble layer (Figure 21),

FIGURE 21
WILMINGTON BLVD. BLK. 1184

SHEET NO. 1 OF 7

TRENCH NO. 1

PROFILE OF THE WEST WALL



10YR 5/8 WITH 10YR 4/3, BUILDER'S TRENCH

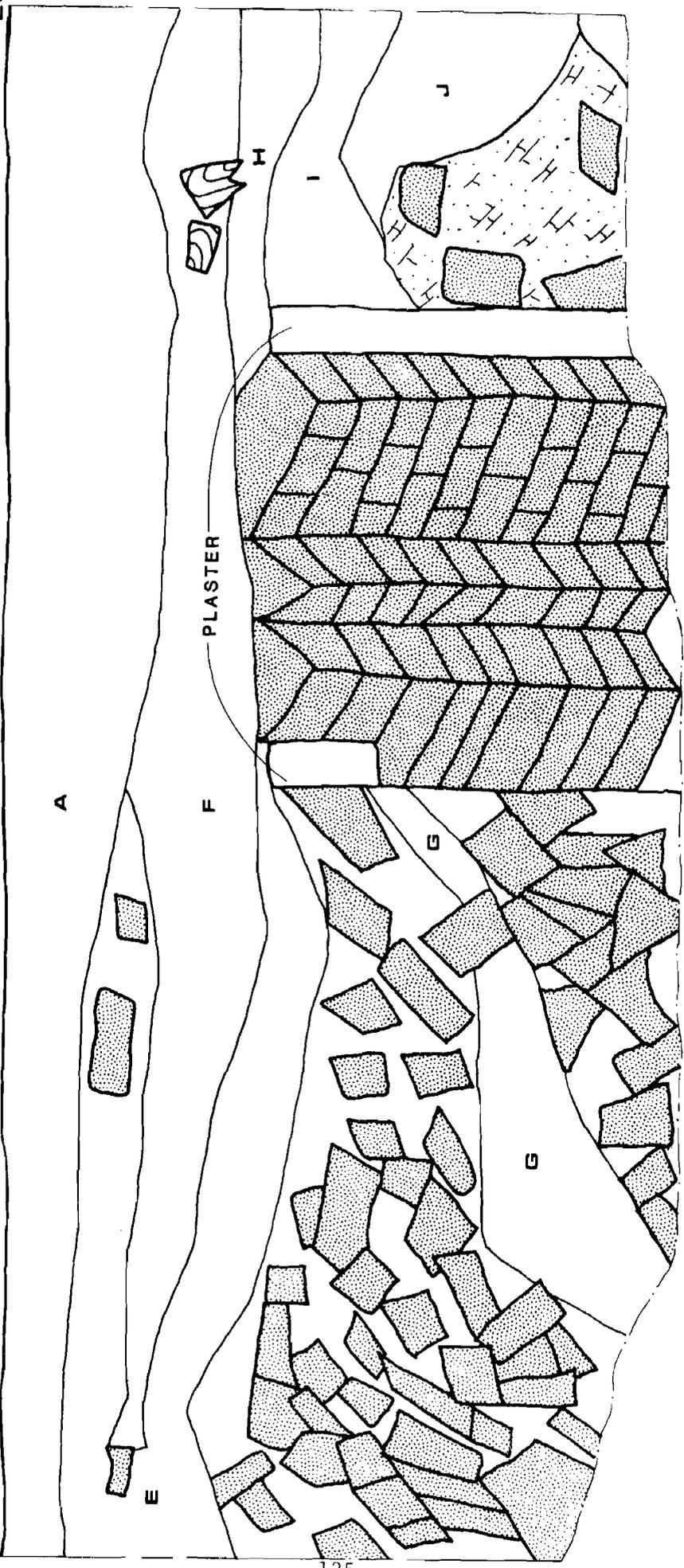


SEE SHEET NO. 7

SHEET NO. 2

20

10

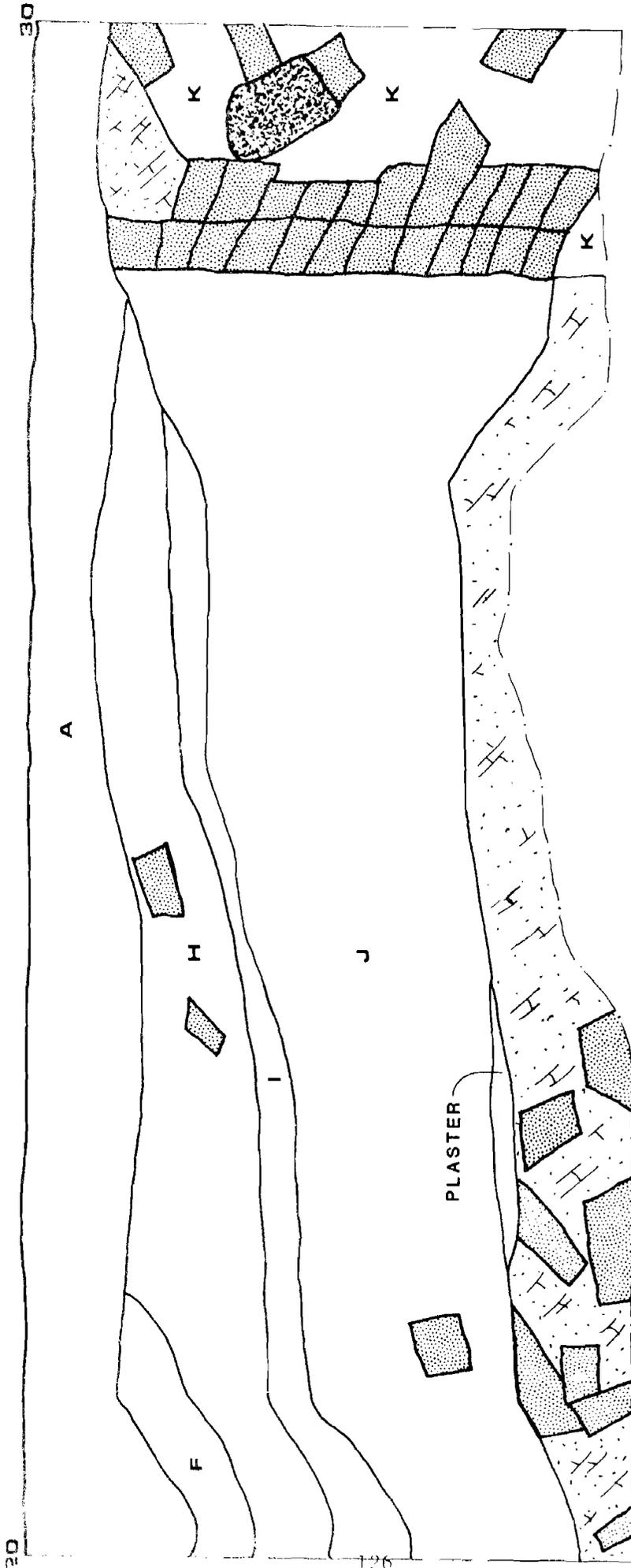


125



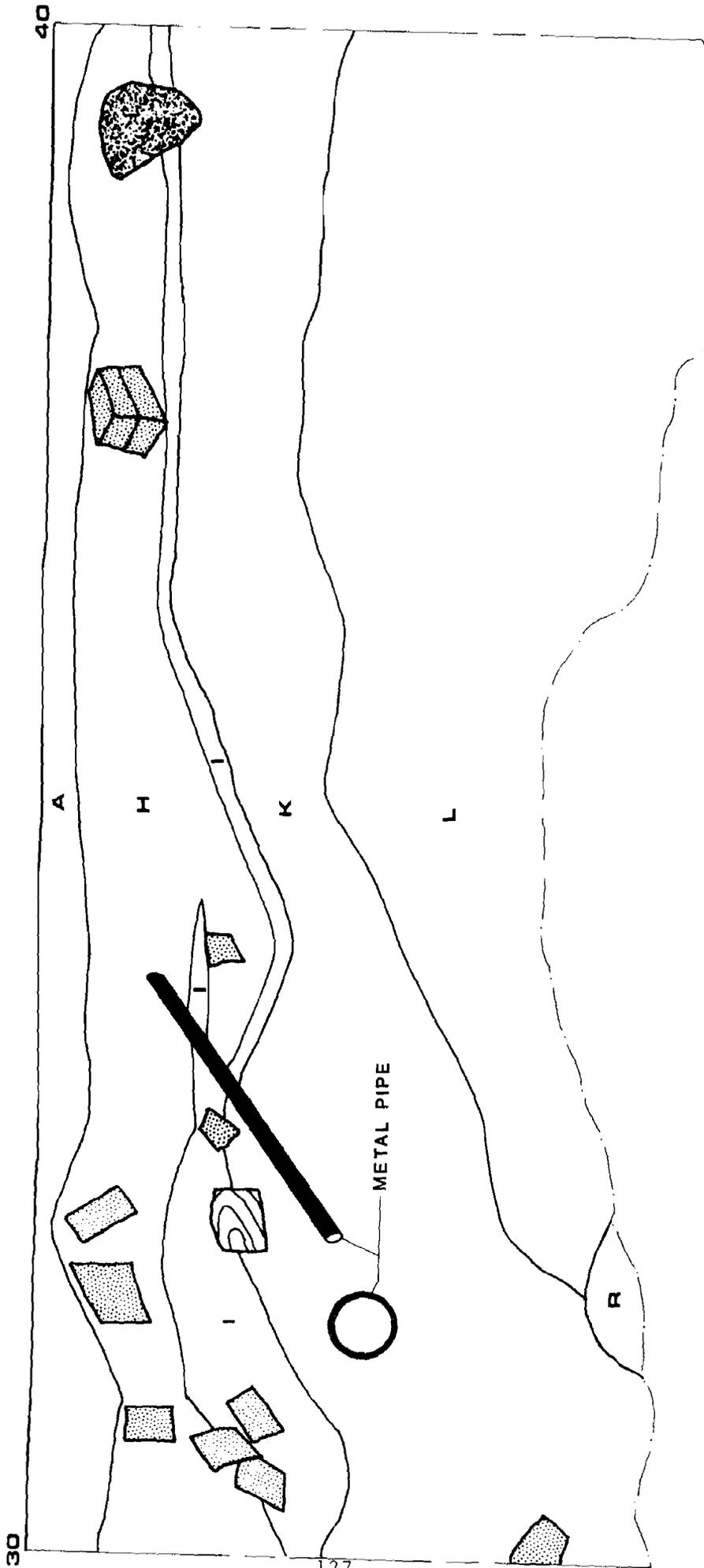
SEE SHEET NO. 7

SHEET NO. 3

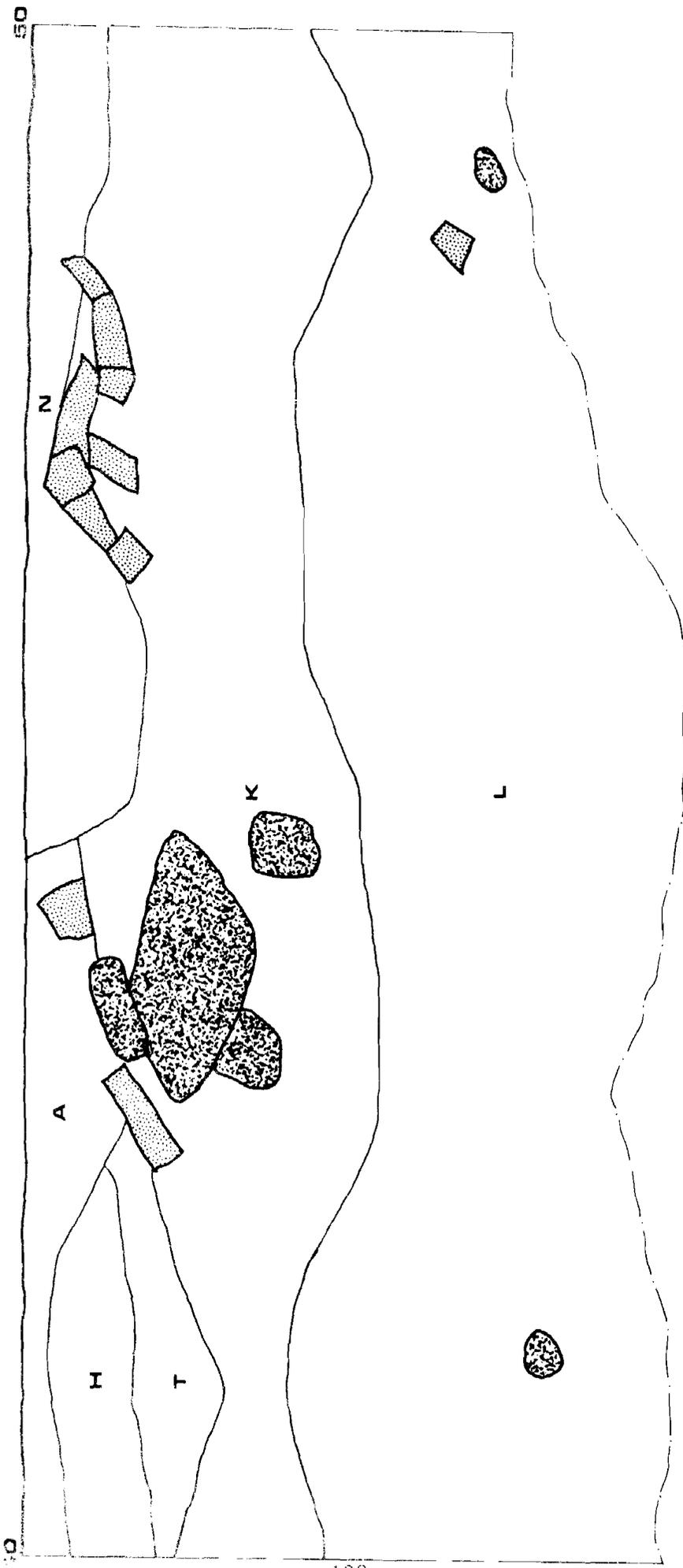


SEE SHEET NO. 7

SHEET NO. 4

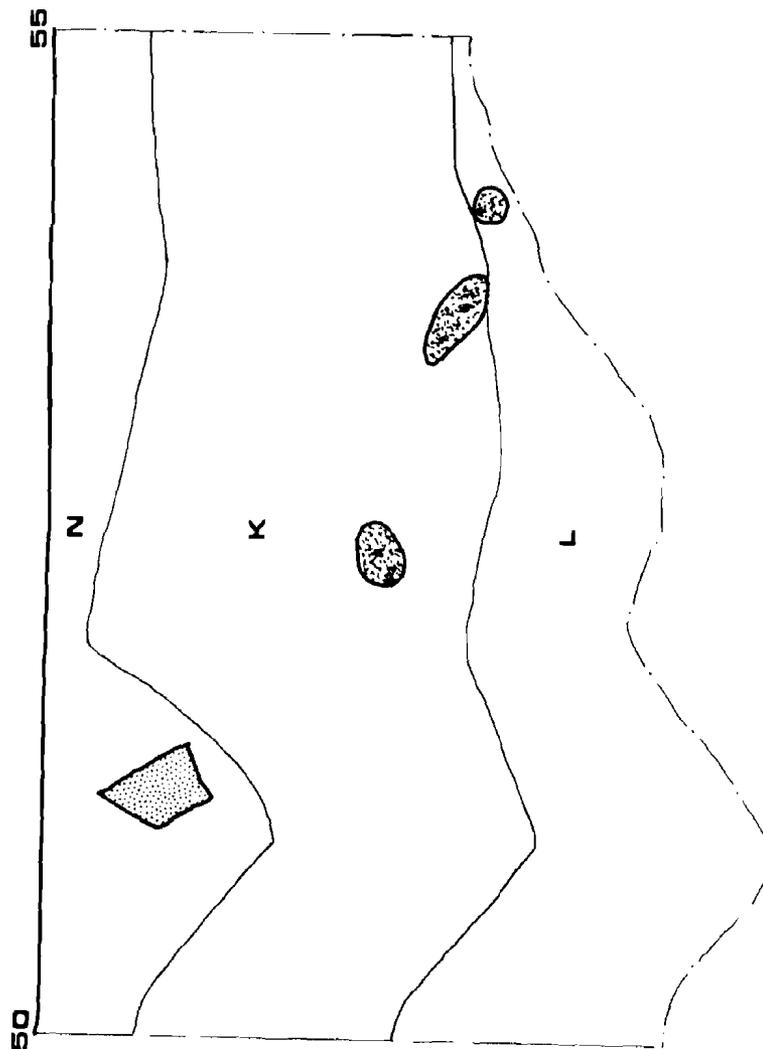


SHEET NO. 5



SEE SHEET NO. 7

SHEET NO. 6



SEE SHEET NO. 7

SHEET NO. 7

KEY:

A-10YR 4/6 DRY FILL

B-DEMOLITION FILL

C-2.5YR 4/8 SUBSOIL

D-10YR 4/4 CLAY

E-BRICK RUBBLE

F-10YR 3/1 W/CHARCOAL, METAL, RUBBLE, ARTIFACTS

G-PLASTER W/TAR PAPER, PAINTED

H-2.5YR 4/8 BRICK DUST, RUBBLE

I-10YR 6/3 CONCRETE RUBBLE, GRAY

J-7.5YR 5/8 W/2.5YR 4/8(MOTTLED)

K-10YR 5/8 YELLOWISH BROWN WITH ARTIFACTS

L-5YR 5/8 WITH 7.5 5/8 MOTTLING

N-10YR 3/4 FILL



-ROCK



-BRICK



-MORTAR



-WOOD



-BROKEN BRICK, WOOD, FILL

which represented structural demolition activities in Lots 12 and 13. Beneath this rubble were natural soil horizons with a few artifacts in the upper portions. The original topsoil was not apparent in the trench profile, and was apparently removed during structural demolition. No features were encountered, and no artifacts were collected.

Lots 13, 14 & 62, Trench #2:

Trench #2, approximately 36' long and 3.5' deep, provided stratigraphic information on the rear yards of Lots #13, 14, and 62 (Figure 22). No features were encountered but an artifact bearing topsoil layer was intact (in the northwest trench corner) underlain by clay and sand subsoil levels. No artifacts were present in subsurface levels.

Lot 7, Privy/Well Looters Pit #1 Feature #1:

The fill of this looted privy/well consisted of a mixture of organic and clay soils (Maps 16 & 17). At a depth of approximately 4.0', the fill became submerged in water, excavation ceased at approximately 5.0'. Information from those who looted this feature indicates that it was at least 10' deep. Artifacts recovered (Appendix 2, Provenience #044) consist of materials typical of the late 19th century. Of the nine ceramics exhibiting maker's marks, six were manufactured in England and Austria between 1844 and 1906 (Appendix 4). Also included in the assemblage is a white clay tobacco pipe manufactured by T. Davidson, Glasgow, 1863-1910.

Lot 13, Privy/Well Looters Pit 1, Feature #1:

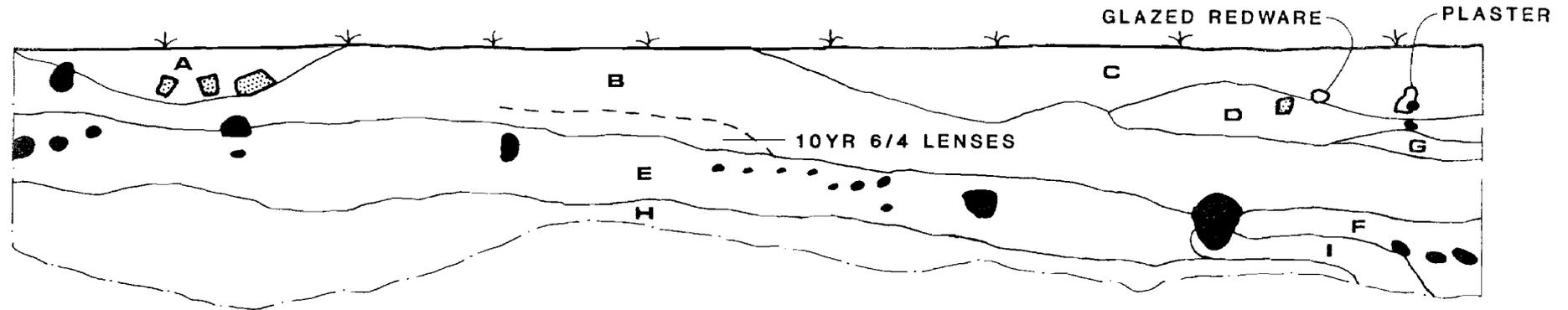
Approximately 0.5' below the surface a square brick

WILMINGTON BLVD. BLK. 1184

FIGURE 22

TRENCH NO. 2

PROFILE OF THE WEST WALL



KEY:

A - 10YR 3/3

B - 10YR 5/8 CLAY

C - 10YR 3/2 FILL

D - 10YR 4/3

E - 7.5YR 5/6, 10YR 5/8, 2.5YR 5/6, 10YR 4/6 HARD SAND

F - 10YR 6/4 CLAY

G - TOPSOIL

H - 10YR 6/4 CLAY, 2.5YR 4/6 SAND



-BRICK



-COBBLES

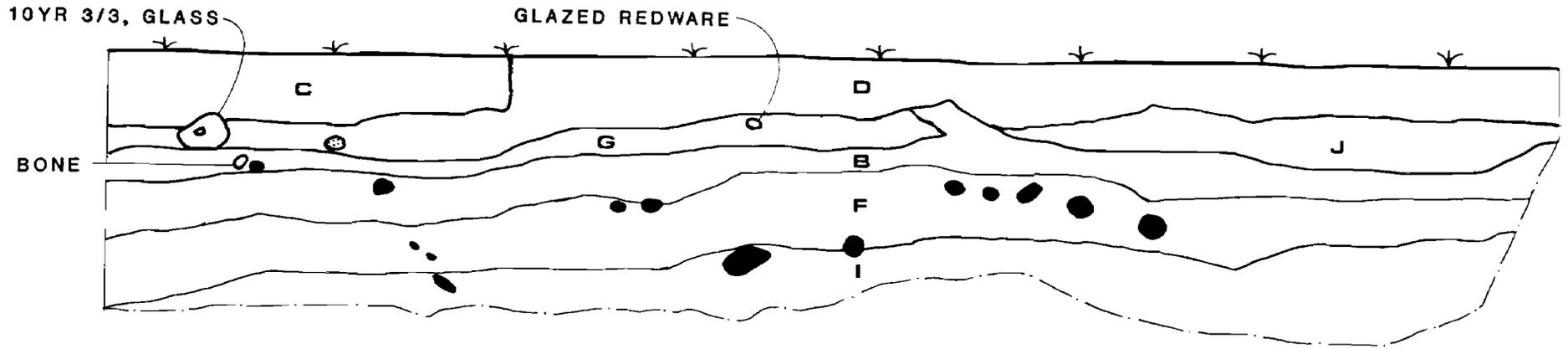


SCALE IN FEET

I - 10YR 5/4, 2.5YR 4/6 SANDY CLAY

SHEET NO. 1 OF 2

SHEET NO. 2



133

KEY:

B -10YR 5/8 CLAY

C -10YR 3/2 FILL

D -10YR 4/3

F -10YR 6/4 CLAY

G -TOPSOIL

I -10YR 5/4, 2.5YR 4/6 SANDY CLAY

J -10YR 5/6 ROOT MOTTLED



-BRICK



-COBBLE

foundation was encountered. About 1.5' below the top of this foundation, the circular brick lining of the privy/well was uncovered. The square brick foundation is interpreted as the foundation for the privy housing. The fill of this looted feature was a mixture of orange clay and topsoil with some sandy and ashy deposits, and lime-bearing deposits just above the sterile gray clay floor of the feature. The artifact assemblage recovered from this feature represents a relatively long time span, primarily due to intrusive 20th-century materials included with the looters' backfilling (Appendix 2, Provenience #045). Almost 20% of the ceramic assemblage (445 sherds out of 2404) consists of creamware and pearlware, which were made after ca. 1760. Twenty-one ceramic maker's marks were identified (Appendix 4). These represent potters working in Staffordshire, England, in France, in Ohio and New Jersey between 1828 and 1936. Three white clay tobacco pipe fragments with makers marks were also recovered. One of these was made by T. Davidson, Glasgow, between 1863-1910. Another pipe fragment is marked "GERMANY", and the third pipe is marked "KEYSTON, PHILADA." Other items recovered from this feature include fragments of two marble privy seats, a "Turlington's Balsam of Life" bottle (probably an American imitation, post-1812 McKearin and Wilson 1978:284), fragments of a porcelain doll's head, and numerous dietary items which included bone, walnut and coconut shells, peach and cherry pits, and conch, oyster, clam and crab shells.

Lot 58A, B, & C, Looters Pits, Shovel Tests, Trenches and Excavation Squares:

Based on information provided on historic maps (Map 7, 8,

and 15), the eastern section of Lot 58 was partitioned to reflect the presence in the 19th century of three property lots, A, B, & C. Lot 58 was also the noted area where a 1736 structure was located (Map 3). The entire area as previously stated is as much as 5.0' above the adjacent section of the block to the south, and covered in asphalt. Mrs. Parks of the Asbury Church across the street noted that the buildings previously extant had been torn down and the asphalt placed in 1943. Initial reconnaissance of the project area noted three pits had been dug through the asphalt by looters searching for privy/wells. These three looters' pits and respective back dirt piles were re-excavated to gain information on stratigraphy, features, and cultural deposits.

Lot 58B Looters' Pit #1:

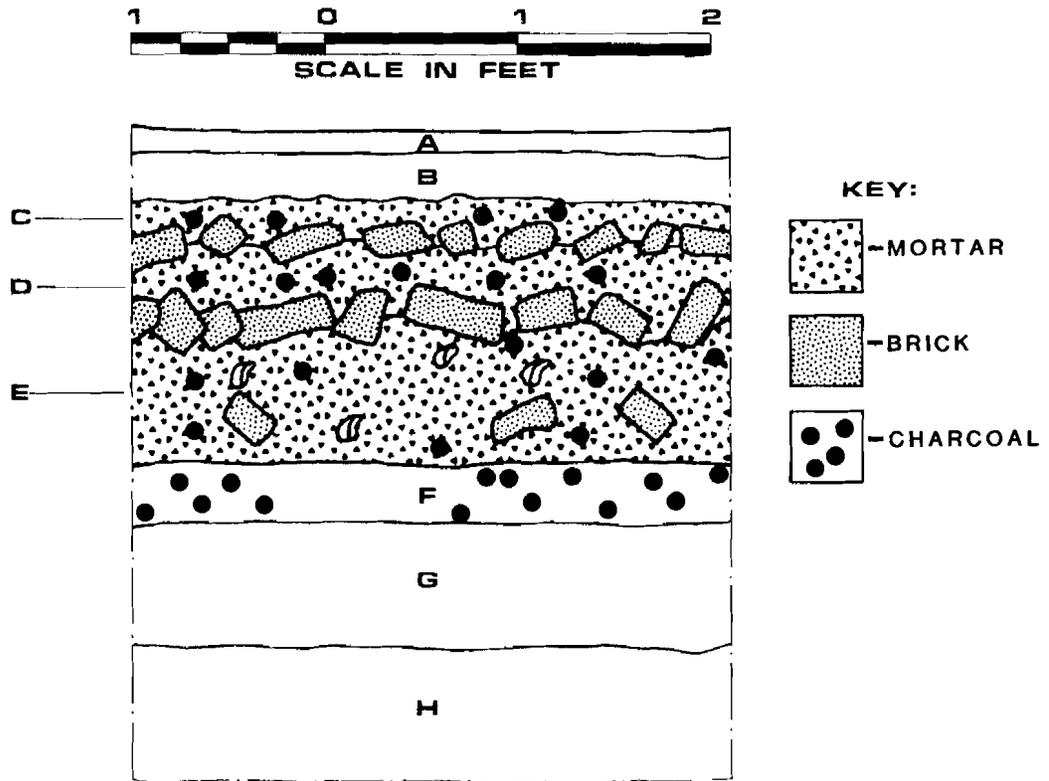
The majority of the ceramics from the looters' backdirt and from the re-excavated fill, date to the third quarter of the 18th century (tin-glazed earthenware and white salt-glazed stoneware), while only four sherds can reliably be attributed to the 19th century (Appendix 2, Provenience #046). Figure 23 shows the stratigraphic profile of Looters' Pit #1. Asphalt had sealed perhaps two structural demolition layers (Zones C and D). Zone E represents a 19th-century occupational deposit, while Zone F is the 18th-century occupational horizon. Below this 200-year-old topsoil were natural soil horizons.

Lot 58A Looters' Pit #2:

Looter's Pit #2 encountered brick foundation walls associated with the lot 58A structure and the party wall between Lots 58A and 62 (Figure 24). Several cultural deposits were

(NO CONTENTS THIS PAGE)

FIGURE 23
WILMINGTON BLVD. BLK. 1184
LOOTER'S PIT NO. 1
PROFILE OF THE NORTH WALL



KEY:

LOT 58 B

A - ASPHALT

B - GRAVEL BED

C - YELLOW CLAY WITH BRICK, MORTAR

D - DARK ORGANIC/ HUMIC WITH BRICK, MORTAR

E - YELLOW BROWN CLAY WITH MORTAR, BRICKS, REDWARE, BOTTLES, OYSTER & CLAM SHELLS (19TH CENTURY)

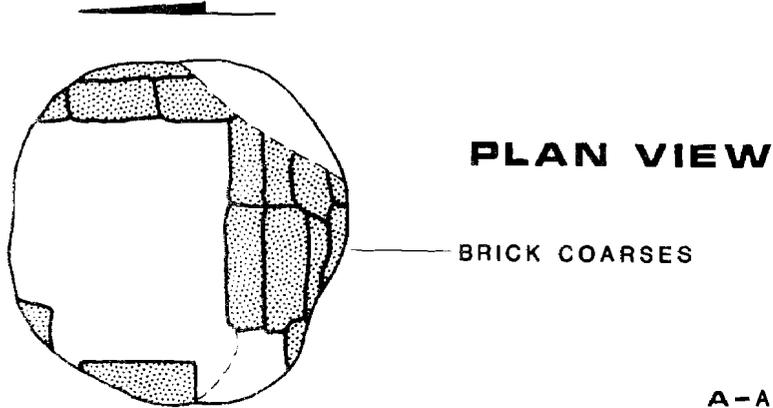
F - DARK BROWN ORGANIC (BURIED TOPSOIL) WITH CHARCOAL, GLASS, DELFT, SLIPWARE (18TH CENTURY)

G - YELLOW BROWN & GRAY SANDY CLAY

H - YELLOW & RED SANDY CLAY

WILMINGTON BLVD. BLK. 1184

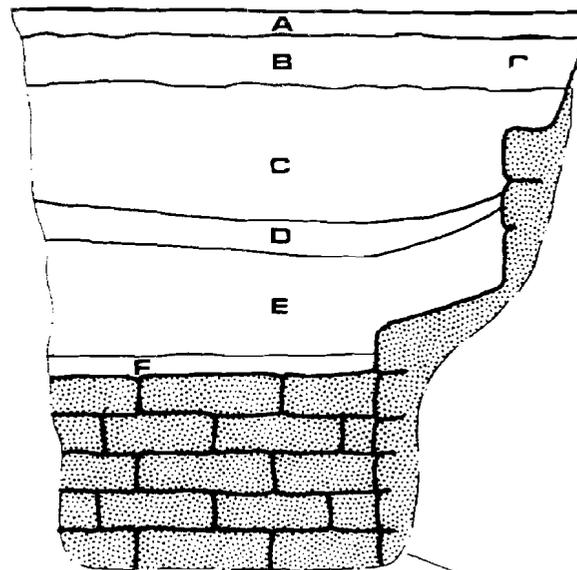
FIGURE 24



LOOTER'S PIT NO. 2

LOT 58 A

PROFILE OF THE WEST WALL



A-ASPHALT

B-GRAVEL BED

C-YELLOW BROWN CLAY WITH BRICK FRAGMENTS, MORTAR, CHARCOAL

D-DARK GRAY, ASHY WITH MORTAR, CHARCOAL, BRICK CHIPS

E-GRAY, ASHY WITH MORTAR, CHARCOAL, BRICK CHIPS

F-YELLOW BROWN CLAY

5 COURSES BRICK WITH LIME MORTAR

evident, but most artifacts recovered were undiagnostic; the redware and yellow ware however, date to the 19th century (Appendix 2, Provenience #047).

Lot 58A Looters' Pit #3:

This Looters' pit encountered brick and stone foundations, also associated with the Lot 58A structure and the retaining wall between Lots 58A and 62 (Figure 25). Intact cultural deposits were present, but artifacts recovered from the looters' backdirt are undiagnostic (Appendix 2, Provenience #048).

Lot 58A:

After the asphalt was stripped by the backhoe, an extensive brick flooring (Feature #1) was revealed (Map 17). This laid brick flooring was contained by a brick foundation on the south and a curving stone foundation on the west and north. South of the brick foundation, several brick foundations extended to the south. Ground surface in this area was clay, mixed with ash and charcoal in the western portion. These brick foundations were only one brick in width, and thus may represent foundations for interior partitions. Bernard Herman, Research Associate at the University of Delaware, College of Urban Affairs, viewed the architectural features and suggested that as many as three construction periods may be represented. The existing configuration was common as an out building floor in the mid to late 19th century. A 2' x 2' test square (Square #1) was excavated through the brick floor to ascertain stratigraphy beneath the flooring (Figure 26). Laying immediately on the brick floor was a thin, discontinuous deposit of soil (Level A)

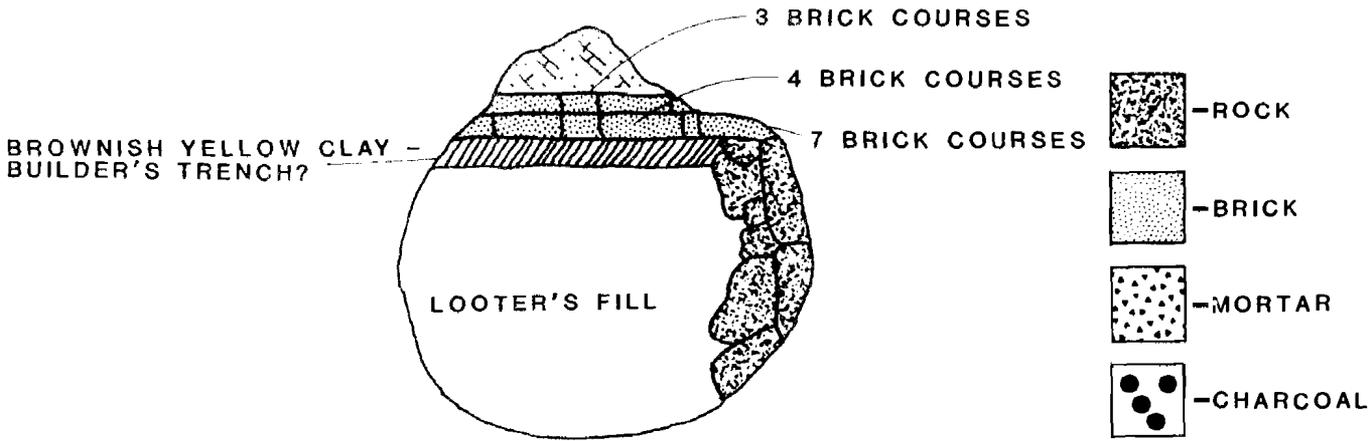
FIGURE 25

WILMINGTON BLVD. BLK. 1184

LOOTER'S PIT NO. 3

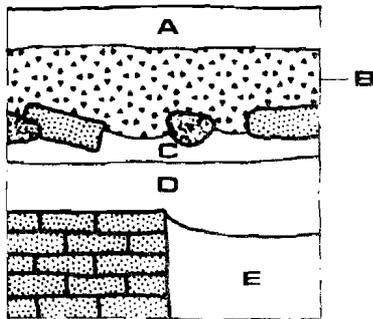
PLAN VIEW

LOT 58 A



PROFILE NORTH WALL

KEY:



A - ASPHALT OVER GRAVEL

B - YELLOW & ORANGE CLAY WITH BRICK FRAGMENTS, MORTAR, & CHARCOAL

C - YELLOW BROWN CLAY WITH BRICK FRAGMENTS, MORTAR, & CHARCOAL

D - DARK BROWN LOAM WITH BRICK FRAGMENTS & MORTAR

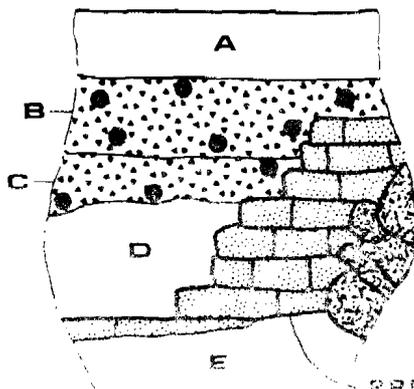
E - YELLOW BROWN CLAY (STERILE)

5 BRICK COURSES



PROFILE EAST WALL

KEY:



A - ASPHALT OVER CINDERS

B - YELLOW & ORANGE CLAY WITH BRICK FRAGMENTS, MORTAR, & CHARCOAL

C - YELLOW BROWN CLAY WITH BRICK FRAGMENTS, MORTAR, & CHARCOAL

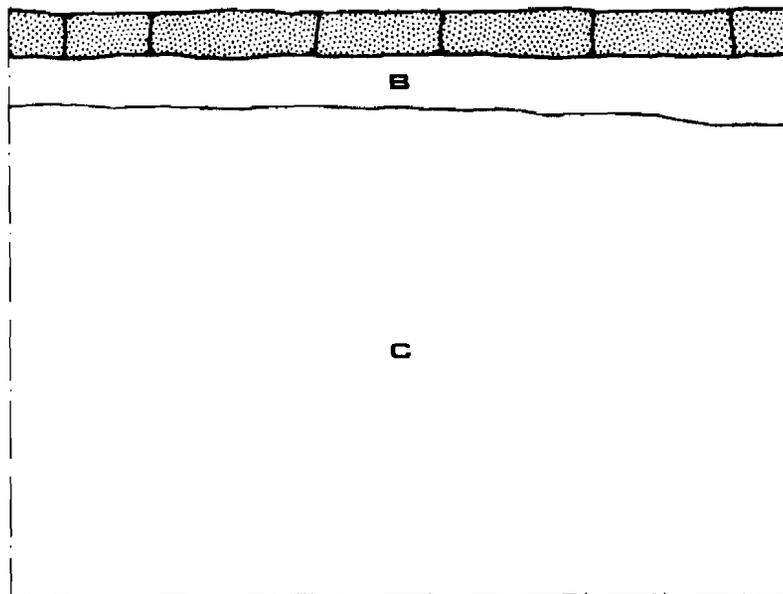
D - DARK LOAM WITH MORTAR & BRICK FRAGMENTS

E - LOOTER'S FILL

140

BRICK COURSES

FIGURE 26
WILMINGTON BLVD. BLK. 1184
SQUARE NO. 1
PROFILE OF THE SOUTH WALL
LOT 58 A



KEY:

B - 7.5YR 3/2 LOAMY MATRIX MIXED WITH ASH, SHELL, & CHARCOAL

C - 10YR 5/8 SANDY CLAY, QUARTZ PEBBLES

NOTE: LEVELS A & C NOTED IN LEVEL FORMS ARE NOT EVIDENT ON PROFILE



- BRICK FLOOR

containing late 19th-century artifacts. Immediately below the brick was a level of ash (Level B) which ran above a sandy level (Level C) containing a waterworn ceramic sherd and marine shells (Appendix 2, Provenience #s 049-052). This sandy level is interpreted as intentional fill. Squares #2 and #3, Lot 58A, were placed adjacent to the southwest section of the brick flooring to test a small depression (Map 17). Excavations revealed that the depression (Feature #2) was a small hole dug to accommodate a metal utility pipe. A porcelain saucer sherd exhibited maker's mark which is dated ca. 1906 (Appendix 4). Level A in both squares was similar to the ashy level underlying the brick flooring to the north, which suggests that this occupational deposit extended over a large portion of the lot and the brick flooring was subsequently laid on top.

Lot 58B:

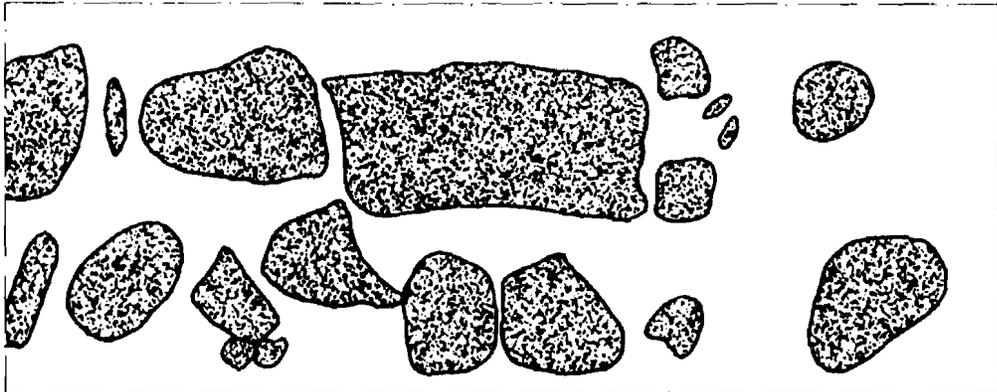
Square #1 was placed west of Looters' Pit #1 (Map 17) in order to ascertain extent of deposits uncovered by the looters. Excavations revealed a stone foundation oriented east-west (Figure 27). No artifacts were recovered, nor was a builder's trench identified. Soil levels appear to represent natural stratigraphy. This foundation represents a portion of the northwestern wall of the structure at lot 58B shown on Map 15.

Lot 58C:

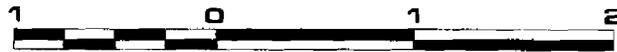
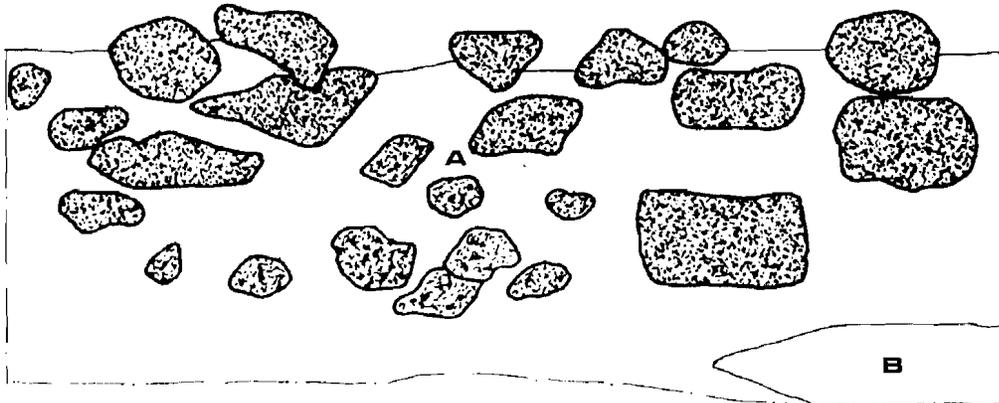
Square #1 was placed to identify stone appearing on the surface after the backhoe stripped the asphalt, and Square #2 was placed near Looters' Pit #1 to ascertain the extent of cultural deposits identified in its profile. Excavations in Square #1 encountered one-quarter of a circular feature (Feature #1) in the

FIGURE 27
WILMINGTON BLVD. BLK. 1184
SQUARE NO. 1
LOT 58 B

PLAN VIEW



PROFILE OF THE NORTH WALL



KEY:

A - 10YR 5/8 YELLOWISH BROWN SILT

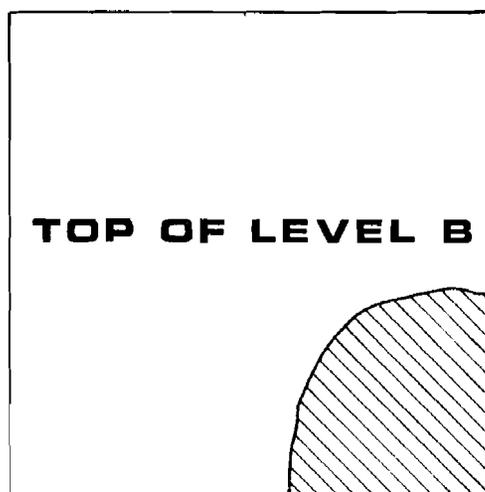
B - 10YR 5/3 BROWN SILTY LOAM LENS



- ROCK FOUNDATION

southeast corner (Figure 28). The fill of the feature was mixed, and artifacts were recovered only from the top 0.5' (Appendix 2, Provenience #059). At a depth of approximately 2.75' the feature tapered toward the walls of the excavation square and excavation ceased. This feature may represent a small trash pit dating to the mid 19th century. Square #2 contained portions of a stone foundation, the north-south trending portion situated perpendicular to the east-west trending segment. In the area west of the foundation excavations encountered a level of brick rubble (Figure 29), in and below which were recovered mid-18th-century ceramics (Staffordshire slipware, tin-glazed earthenware, and white salt-glazed stoneware see Appendix 2, Provenience #060-064). Below this rubble layer was a fairly homogeneous level of brown topsoil. At the top of the next level (Level D), several sherds of an 18th-century Staffordshire slipware cup were recovered. Materials recovered from the east side of the foundation were attributable to the 20th century. The location of this foundation segment was at the southwest corner of the rear of Lot 58 (Map 15). The excavated foundation, however, did not correspond with the position of the structure in this map, as the stone foundation uncovered extends west and south. This lack of conformity with known structural positions, in addition to the presence of mid-18th-century materials to the north of the foundation and in Looters' Pit #1 to the southeast, suggests that 18th-century occupational deposits and perhaps remains of the 18th-century parsonage are located behind and between the rear wings of the structures at Lot 58. It cannot be stated at this

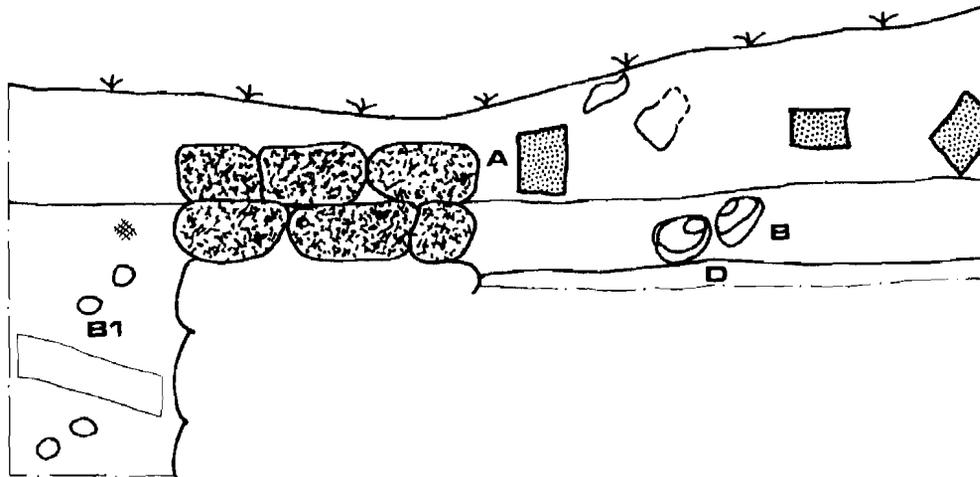
FIGURE 28
WILMINGTON BLVD. BLK. 1184
SQUARE NO. 1
PLAN VIEW
LOT 58 C



FEATURE NO. 1



FIGURE 29
WILMINGTON BLVD. BLK. 1184
SQUARE NO. 2
PROFILE OF THE SOUTH WALL
LOT 58 C



- A** - 10YR 4/4 DARK YELLOWISH BROWN CLAY LOAM, BRICK RUBBLE, DEMOLITION MATERIAL, GRANITE PIECES
- B1** - 10YR 4/3 DARK BROWN LOAM, MIXED WITH PULVERIZED DEMOLITION MATERIAL ie: CONCRETE, BRICK, TARPAPER, WOOD, STONE, SMALL GRANITE PIECES & BRICK
- B** - 10YR 4/4 DARK YELLOWISH BROWN CLAYEY LOAM WITH BRICK RUBBLE, CHARCOAL, OYSTER
- C** - 10YR 3/3 LOAM MOTTLED WITH 10YR 5/6 CLAY, CHARCOAL, BRICK SPECKS

(NO LEVEL C)

 - FOUNDATION

 - BRICK

time that the foundations located in Square #2 are those of the 18th century parsonage.

Lots 58B & C:

Along the rear line of these two Lots, five shovel tests were excavated to check the stratigraphy and locate possible features (Map 17). Soil profiles appear to represent natural stratigraphy of topsoil and clay subsoil, no features were located and no artifacts were present.

Lot 58B Trench #1:

The stratigraphic profile of Trench #1 (Figure 30) exhibited an artifact-bearing topsoil level immediately under the asphalt. The remainder of the vertical profile (to a depth of approx. 4.5') consisted of sterile (non-artifact-bearing), natural soil horizons. No evidence of the structure shown on the 1736 map (Map 3) in this area was located. No artifacts were present.

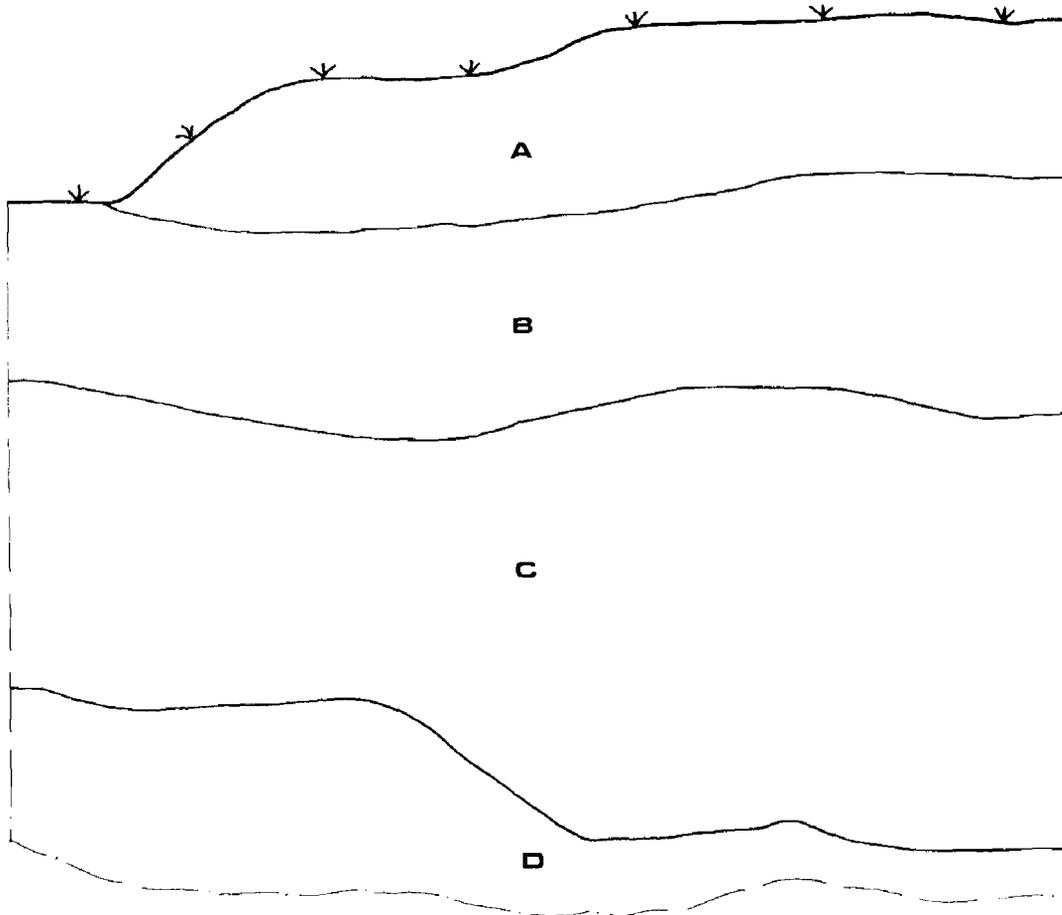
Lot 58A Trench #2:

The stratigraphic profile of Trench #2 was similar to that of Trench #1 except that the topsoil level was lacking and the brick foundation encountered after asphalt stripping was evident. No artifacts were present.

Block Synopsis

The 1736 map of Wilmington (Map 3) shows one structure located on the block, on the south side of Spring Alley. Scharf (1888: 649) notes that "Rev. Peter Tranberg, rector of Old Swedes' from 1742 to 1748, built at the corner of French Street and Spring Alley a residence for himself, which was the most elegantly furnished in town." Montgomery (1872:195) also makes reference to a structure in this general vicinity in the late

FIGURE 30
WILMINGTON BLVD. BLK. 1184
TRENCH NO. 1
PROFILE OF THE NORTH WALL



KEY:

- A - LOAM MIXED WITH DEMOLITION MATERIALS i.e: GLASS, BRICK, CEMENT, CHARCOAL, ASPHALT RUBBLE**
- B - 10YR 5/8 YELLOWISH BROWN STERILE CLAY LOAM**
- C - 10YR 4/6 DARK YELLOWISH BROWN STERILE CLAY LOAM MOTTLED WITH SOME 5YR 5/6 YELLOWISH RED**
- D - 7.5YR 4/6 STRONG BROWN STERILE SAND**

18th century: "Opposite (Asbury Church) is the parsonage of the Swedish church, and the residence of all the Rectors to 1828. In the rear was a fine garden kept in the best order, and a draw-well of excellent water." The Wilmington City Directory for 1814 lists a Rev. William Weeks residing at the corner of Spring Alley and Walnut Street. In 1842, the Vestrymen of Trinity Church sold to Lewis Ashton "That certain lot of land on which are erected a two storied brick dwelling called and known by the name of the 'Parsonage' of Trininty Church" (New Castle County Deed Record I Vol. 5 Page 74). The metes and bounds listed in the deed correspond to the eastern portion of Lot 58. Later in 1842, Lewis Ashton sold a section of the property, which corresponds to the area designated as Lot 58A (New Castle County Deed Record I Vol. 5 Page 325). This, then apparently marks the initial subdivision of Lot 58A-B-C, but one of the three structures depicted in Map 7, 9, and 15 for this location may represent the earlier "Parsonage", or it may have been torn down to make room for one of the other structures.

The area was primarily residential, although several structures served the dual function of dwelling and small-scale commercial establishments. The Wilmington City Directory for 1814 lists sea captains, carpenters, and laborers as residing in the area. In 1845 several grocers are listed for the corner of Second and Walnut vicinity (Wilm. City Dir. 1845). In the latter half of the 19th century (Map 137, Lot 7 was occupied by skilled craftsmen e.g. ship carpenter, machinist, blacksmith (Wilm. City Dir. 1862, 1877, 1881, 1980). Lot 13 was occupied by skilled

craftsmen and, after ca. 1870, by the Dettling family. Mrs. Dettling ran a varieties and grocery at this location. Precise assignment of house numbers to structures on Lots 58A, B, and C is not possible since the documents provided contradictory information. Individuals listed as residing and/or conducting business at Lots 58A, B & C are the likely occupants. These individuals include skilled craftsmen, and unskilled laborers working for the railroad and the factories. Isaac Eaton, milk dealer, conducted his business at Lot 58 in the last decade of the 19th century (Wilm. City Directory 1890). Several of the households in this area took in boarders.

No further excavations are necessary within the proposed right-of-way as this area is clear of all significant cultural resources. However within the survey limits, several intact cultural deposits and structural features located through archaeological testing indicated that the cultural resources in the eastern portion of Lot 58A, B & C retain much of their integrity. This area should be preserved for future consideration (Map 2). All other areas within the survey limits do not warrant any further excavations.

Block 1183, Spring Alley to Third Street: (Maps 2 & 18-20; Plates 14-18; Figures 31-33; Appendices 1-5)

Excavations

Ninety five percent of the entire area within the right of way had been cut and levelled during demolition. As much as 4.5' of soil had been removed against the building at the edge of the right of way and in the rear of Lots 56 and 57 a 3 to 4 foot embankment documented original surface level. To the south and