

15 the Strand
New Castle, DE

Built by Jeremiah
Bowman in 1825
Likely a rental



Jeremiah Bowman was a carpenter, builder, lumber merchant, landlord, and town commissioner. In 1821 he bought a frame house on this site (previously owned by William S. Davis), for \$225 at a sheriff's sale. In 1823 Mr. Bowman bought 2 adjoining frame houses; all 3 burnt in the great fire of 1824. Mr. Bowman also lost his business, a lumberyard located where the wharf is now. "His stockpiles of lumber fed the flames". He rebuilt these rental properties soon after the fire. Front rooms were commonly used as shops; canopy hooks are still on the front of the house. Jeremiah and his wife Susanna (Lefevre) Bowman are buried at Immanuel Church, they baptized 5 children.



The dig:
Brick lined
6' to water



The China:

Random mix of pieces taken from hundreds of 3-D jigsaw puzzles... and most pieces are plain white!

Picture of the final results after weeks putting pieces together.



This is part of the glass. (There are buckets of pieces if you'd like to take a shot at it.)



Clay pipe fragments.

Seal traced to John Arthur of Bristol England, 1735



Early hand-drilled bone toothbrushes.
Small bundles of hog bristles were glued into the individual holes.

19th century bottles
Smallest are ink bottles





9" bottle c.1750. Wear marks indicate the bottle was picked up and put down tens of thousands of times (typically on soft wood tables) over decades.



Redware plates c.1750-1825
Coggle wheel lip edge, slip trailed
decoration.

Inexpensive locally made pottery

Porous, & sealed with a clear lead glaze

Lead poisoning

Effect on young brains?

Prejudice that poor people
were not intelligent may
have some factual basis.

*Pewter did not cause lead poisoning.





Edge decorated pearlware c. 1800-1830



Transfer decorated
pearlware chamber
pots c. 1800-1820



Mochaware

First made in England in the late 1700s, it was utilitarian pottery, used in taverns and modest homes, it was the cheapest decorated pottery one could find. By the early 19th century, it was imported into America and was later produced here.



The name derives from *mukha* (“mocha”) stone, a type of moss agate from the Yemeni city of the same name. The stone features natural striations similar to the wares’ seaweed and tree-like decorations.

The secret of mochaware’s beauty: that little time was spent applying its decoration. Many of the designs *look* natural, because they *are* natural. Pieces were first coated in a runny mixture of clay and water known as “slip”; then a tea made of tobacco juice, turpentine, hops, and purportedly urine was applied. The resulting chemical reaction formed delicate dendritic patterns in the glaze. Such techniques lent a haphazard ease and fluidity to these straightforward objects.



Oil lamps (rare peg lamp)

If light normally came from candles, it seemed natural (at first) for for oil lamps to be shaped to fit into candlesticks.

These were easily upset when carried around. Few survived.

Manufacturers quickly shifted to stand-alone designs.



Victorian Brown
Mineral Knob

Early Brass Knob

Brown mineral or “Bennington knobs” are prized for their swirly, almost marble-like surface, which was created by mixing two colors of clay.

The popularity of brown mineral knobs was relatively short-lived (roughly from the mid-1800s to the turn of the century), and they were most favored by owners of Greek Revival homes. C. 1870



7 clay marbles,

3 rare stone marbles,

Doll leg and doll arm
(would have been sewn
to a cloth body.)

Rockingham Jug c. 1870



Shaving mug
c. 1890





First formulated in the mid 1830s
by Dr John B McMunn

DR. McMUNN'S ELIXIR OF OPIUM.

This is the pure and essential extract from the native drug.

It contains all the valuable medicinal properties of **Opium** in natural combination, to the exclusion of all its noxious, deleterious, and useless principles, upon which its bad effects depend. It possesses all the sedative, anodyne and antispasmodic powers of **Opium**,—

To produce sleep and composure.

To relieve pain and irritation, nervous excitement, and morbid irritability of body and mind.

To allay convulsive and spasmodic actions.

And being purified from all the noxious and deleterious elements, its operations attended by

No sickness of the stomach, no vomiting, no costiveness, no headache.

Nor any derangement of the constitution or general health.

Hence its high superiority over Laudanum, Paregoric, Black Drop. Denarcotized Laudanum, and every other opiate preparation.

The Elixir of **Opium is also greatly superior to Morphine,**

First introduced in 1825 by George W. Westbrook of St. Louis, Missouri



"For the Outward Ailments of Man or Beast," Mexican Mustang Liniment claimed to cure over 30 ailments, including rheumatic pains, sprains, strains, burns, bites, scalds, colds, sore throats and lameness. "Children, Adults, Horses, and Domestic Animals are always liable to accident" noted one 1871 advertisement, while emphasizing that "No family can pass a season without some kind of emollient being necessary."

PROPRIETARY ARTICLES

BURNETT'S
STANDARD PERFECTLY PURE FLAVORING
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
EXTRACTS

JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

THE
BEST HAIR DRESSING
COCOAINÉ

It kills Dandruff, promotes the
Growth of the Hair, cures Scald Head
and all Irritation of the Scalp.

JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., BOSTON, MASS.



Burnett's Cocoaine (c. 1880) contained coconut oil not cocaine as its primary ingredient. Hoping to capitalize on the popularity of products containing cocaine and their association with "modern medicine," some manufacturers developed similarly sounding proprietary names. Burnett's Cocoaine bottles are bought and sold by many modern collectors who mistakenly believe the product contained cocaine. They must be similarly confused about the nature of "cocoa" and "coca" products. ("Cocoanut" is also a variant spelling of "coconut," and hence the aptly named product.)



The family business was the A. S. Hinds Co. in Portland which was famous for various creams for the face, hands, and Skin. The A.S. Hinds company was started in 1875. They were bought out in 1907 by Lehn & Fink, maker of Lysol. The honey almond cream product was still available in 1948.

P. Ebner Bottler Wil. DE c.1890

P. EBNER, BOTTLER ; DEPOT, 309 FRENCH STREET ;
WORKS, FOURTH AND UNION STREETS.

The bottling business in this city has a very strong exponent in the establishment of Mr. P. Ebner. This gentleman opened business in this city two years ago, and since the inception has been given every

assurance of success, due to consistent business methods and attention to details.

The premises occupied at the works are about 95 x 80 feet in dimensions, with a large building erected upon them. All the newest and best machinery is used, and the product turned out is all kinds of mineral water, soda, sarsaparilla, ginger root beer, tonic, raspberry and all soft drinks. Lager beer, porter and weiss beer are also put up, the average capacity being about 2,000 dozen bottles per week. From twelve to fifteen skilled operatives and four teams are kept to deliver orders all over the city and surrounding territory.

Mr. Ebner has been a well-known resident of the city for some time. The business carried on by him is one of the largest in this line in the city.



BASED ON THE CENSUS OF 1890.

Delaware's
Industries

AN HISTORICAL AND INDUSTRIAL REVIEW.

1891

KEIGHTON PRINTING HOUSE,
PHILADELPHIA.

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