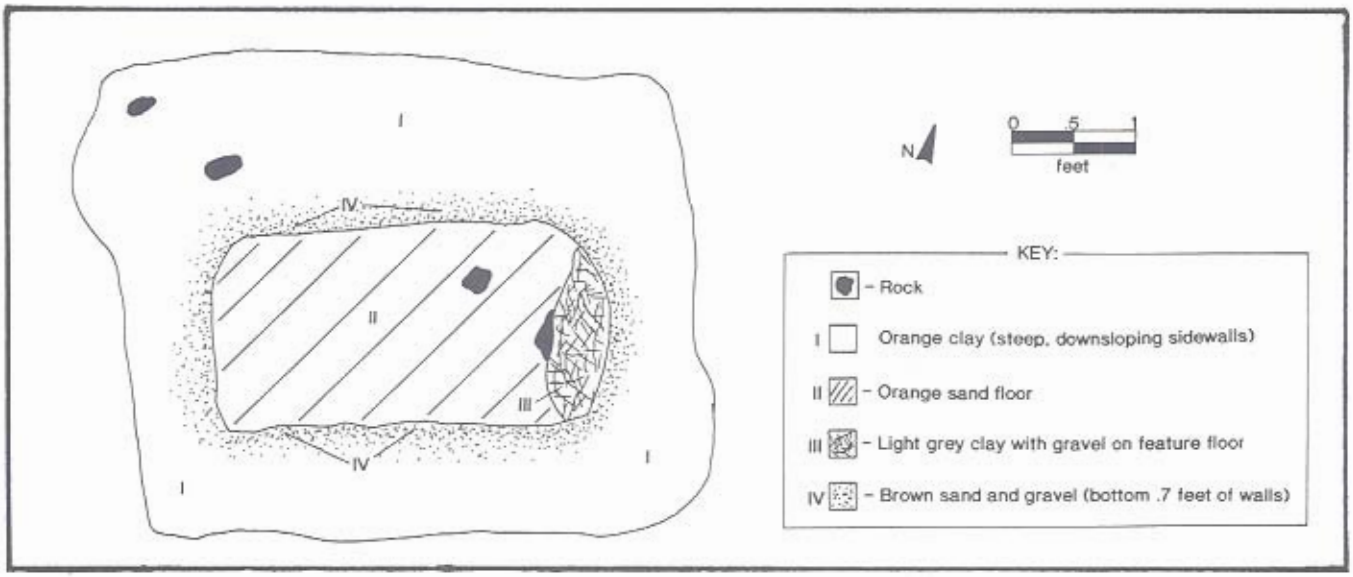
FIGURE 38

Plan View of Feature 132 Privy



mending vessels came, however, are not the same - the medium brown sandy loam of Well 99 and the yellowish-brown sand of Well 2/51. Thus at least the final filling of the upper few feet of Well 2/51 appears to correlate with the filling of Well 99 in the 1860s. There remains, however, the question of why the upper 5' of brick would have been robbed from Well 2/51 in the 1860s when all that brick was tossed into Well 99 and the demolished store's cellar. The Well 2/51 bricks were presumably robbed earlier, perhaps at the time the well was abandoned in the second quarter of the nineteenth century and its lower end filled with the clean yellowish-red sand. What remained of the disturbed construction pit fill slumped down into the well, and the well was finally completely filled in the 1860s. The yellowish-red/strong brown sand relates these two wells to Well 82. In Well 2/51, this clean fill underlay the artifact-bearing yellowish-brown sand with crossmends to Well 99 (and interpreted as having been deposited there at the time of the store's demolition in the 1860s). In Well 82 it overlay a thicker deposit of yellowish-brown sands bearing only a few artifacts, including a cut nail and sherd of annular whiteware. Once again, there is not good evidence for the date Well 82 was dug and put into use, but based on the yellowish-red/strong brown sand, it too appears to have been abandoned and filled in the second quarter of the nineteenth century, leaving only Well 99 in use for the remaining years of the store's occupation.

Privies and Trash Pits

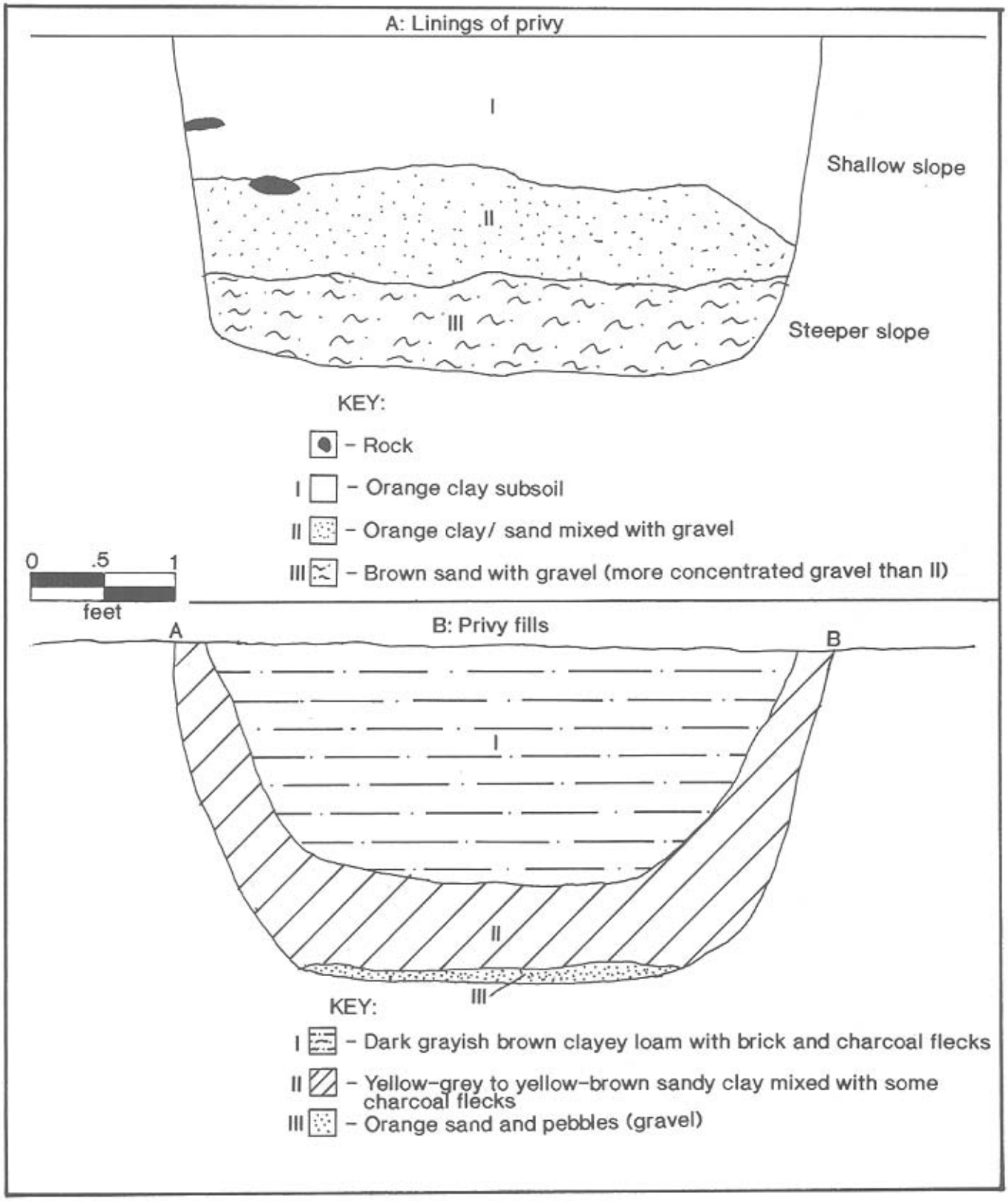
The store's occupants used two privies sited just behind the main fenceline separating the inner and outer yards, about 75' southeast of the store, north of the large midden, and located less than 10' from each other. A truncated trash pit lay along a diagonal line between the privies and the store, in the inner yard, 40' southeast of the store and 20'-35' west of the privies. While the store's tenants had used other features as trash receptacles, such as the wells, they apparently excavated only this one pit for the specific purpose of discarding trash.

Privy: Feature 132

Feature 132, the western and smaller of the two privies, was built into the main northeast/southwest fenceline near its eastern end. Located 65' (at its center point) from the southeast corner of the store, Privy 132

FIGURE 39

Feature 132 Privy, North Wall Profile



stood less than 15' north of the midden. The plow zone stripping revealed a roughly rectangular stain of dark clayey loam, measuring 5.3' east-west by 4' north-south.

Excavation showed all four walls sloped inward, thus the floor of the privy measured only 3.2' x 1.6' (Figures 38 and 39; Plate 7). The floor, reached at 2.4' below subsoil, was lined with orange sand. Linings of brown sands and gravels along the lower 0.7' of the privy's walls and of the orange clay subsoil mixed with sands and gravels for 0.7' above that would have further facilitated drainage. A small deposit of light gray gravelly clay overlay the sands at the eastern end of the privy.

Privy 132 contained two deposits in addition to the gravelly linings (Figure 39B). A yellowish-brown sandy clay flecked with charcoal, lined a 0.3'-0.6' thick area. Deposits of this same soil occurred in Wells 2/51 and 82. In Privy 132, at least a portion of this deposit was excavated separately, and found to contain few artifacts (see below). The bulk of the pit's fill consisted of a dark grayish-brown clayey loam containing fecal matter, brick, charcoal and artifacts.

Soil chemical readings further confirmed the presence of fecal matter. Phosphate levels ranged from 131 (in the yellowish-brown soil) to 1305 in the dark grayish-brown loam, the highest readings at the site. All the analyzed soil chemicals yielded at least somewhat elevated readings. Calcium readings were also especially high, ranging between 1800 and 6500; quantities of bone and shell had been dumped in the privy as it was filled. The pH levels varied between 6.7 and 7.5, and magnesium levels between 110 and 148 (compared to subsoil averages of 75); potassium levels were least elevated above those of the subsoil at 66-67 (compared to subsoil averages of 50). Thus quantities of fireplace ashes were probably not dumped into the privy.

The seed assemblage recovered through flotation further distinguished the privy pit from features serving other purposes. Amaranth, the spores, and as in Well 99, snail shells were present, but these were accompanied by fish scales and at least two types of unfortunately unidentifiable seeds. These latter may also represent the remains of foods consumed by the store's occupants in the late eighteenth - early nineteenth centuries, as do the fish scales.

Only nine artifacts - six oyster shells, two sherds of redware and one of green shell-edged pearlware - were recovered from the yellowish-brown soil lining the privy pit, compared to 352 from the pit's fill (Table 37). Ceramics (22.4%), architectural remains (11.6%), bone (43.75%), and shell (17%) comprise 94.75% of the assemblage. Thus the privy served principally as a repository for food remains and waste (bone and shell - 60.75%) in addition to its intended purpose, with smaller quantities of household trash also tossed down the hole. As in the nearby midden and in most features across the site, oyster shells greatly outnumbered clam. Seven species were represented among the 52 identifiable faunal elements (33.8%) (Table 38). Edible and commensal species are present, with the rat not a surprising occurrence in a feature of this type. This assemblage also provides evidence of a dual reliance on domestic and wild meat by the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century residents of the store. They clearly butchered the muskrat, opposum and unspecifiable birds on site, as elements from throughout the skeleton are present. The sheep ankle bones are probably also attributable to an animal butchered on site. Finally, knife marks from defleshing after cooking appeared on both the cow and pig humeri.

The extremely small number of glass artifacts also typifies the site as a whole, pointing to careful curation and/or limited ownership and usage of bottles and glass tablewares. The architectural remains from the privy similarly reflect the distribution of brick, nails and window glass across the site's features. With the exception of Well 99 and the store's cellar, architectural artifacts were found in small quantities. Cut nails predominate, thus the privy could not have been filled before c. 1790. The large wrought iron thumb-latch door handle (Plate 8) came from a substantial exterior door. Perhaps a handle fitted with a more secure lock replaced it at some point, as it showed no evidence of breakage or damage. Finally, the few buttons, the straight pin and bead could have been accidentally lost during use of the privy and not purposely discarded there.

PLATE 7

Privy, Feature 132

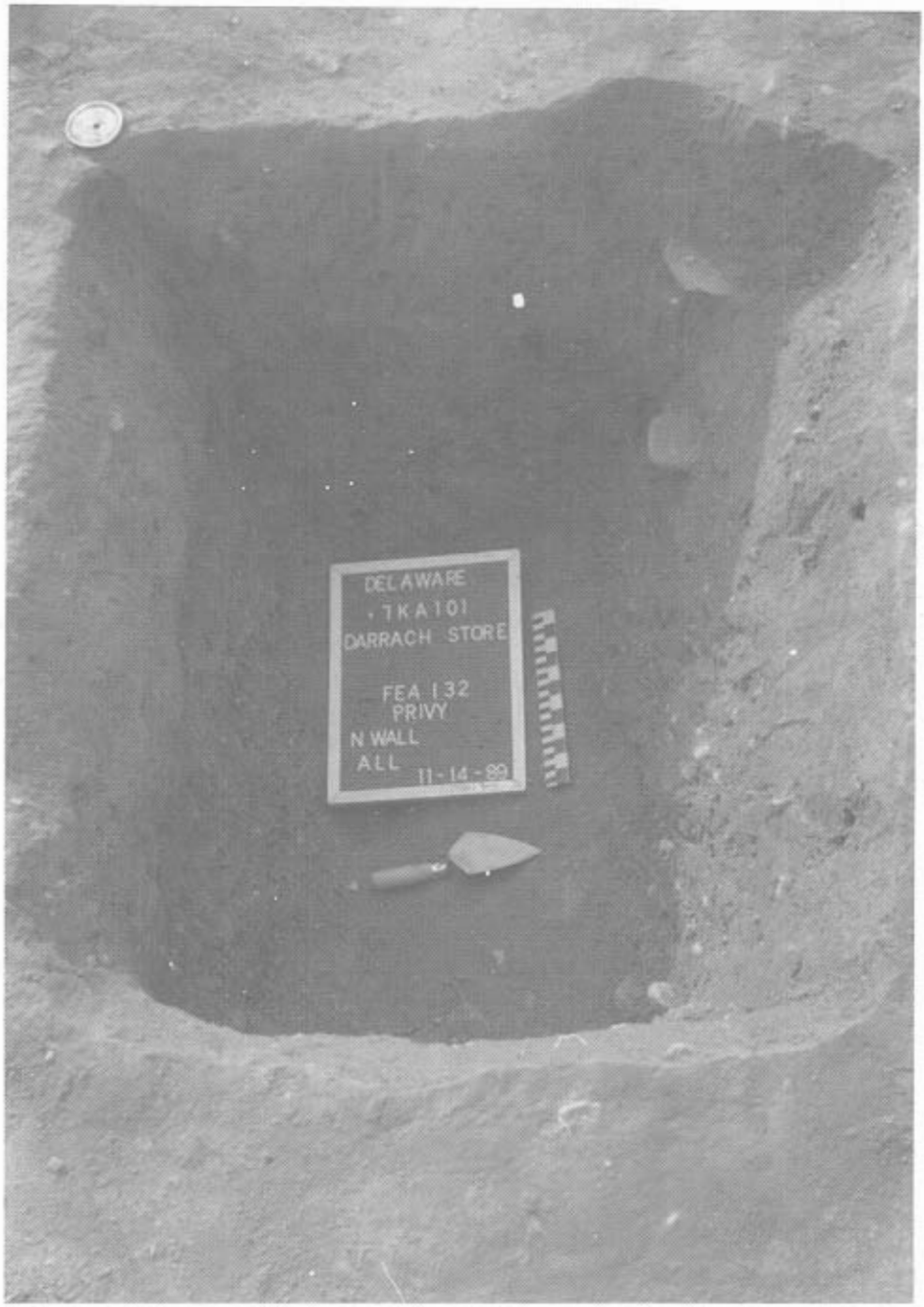


TABLE 37

ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM FEATURE 132, PRIVY

Type	Artifact Counts	Subtotal	Total
CERAMICS			
Redware	36		
Creamware			
Undecorated	26		
Pearlware			
Undecorated	3		
Painted	3		
Transfer-Printed	1		
Figurine	1		
Porcelain	9		
Subtotal		79	
GLASS			
Bottle			
Molded Olive	3		
Blown Olive	2		
Lamp	2		
Subtotal		7	
ARCHITECTURAL			
Window Glass	12		
Nails			
Wrought	5		
Cut	17		
Unidentified	7		
Brick	9 lbs.		
Subtotal		41	
METAL			
Privy Handle	1		
Horseshoe	1		
Unidentifiable	5		
Subtotal		7	

TABLE 37 (cont.)

Type	Artifact Counts	Subtotal	Total
MISCELLANEOUS			
Buttons			
Bone	1		
Copper	1		
Bead	1		
Straight Pin	1		
Subtotal		4	
BONE			
Cow	4		
Muskrat	20		
Sheep	3		
Rat	3		
Pig	3		
Bird	17		
BONE (cont.)			
Opposum	2		
Unidentifiable	102		
Subtotal		154	
SHELL			
Oyster	52		
Clam	8		
Subtotal		60	
TOTAL			352

The 79 ceramic sherds assist in dating and identifying relationships between features through crossmending, although the collection is too small to be of much interpretive value. Most interpretations of the site's ceramics are presented through analysis of groups of collections from several temporally related features later in the report. This grouping of collections assured a more quantitatively valid approach.

The mean ceramic date of 1807.37 (1813.67 excluding redwares) (Table 39) corresponds well with the TPQ based on the cut nails, supporting a deposition date at the end of the eighteenth or in the first decades of the nineteenth century. Thus the privy appears to have been a feature of the store's landscape at the time of John Darrach's death in 1805.

Sherds from 20 vessels recovered from the privy crossmend with those from 11 other features (Table 40). Seven vessels crossmend between the privy and the nearby midden and associated features; the contemporaneity of

TABLE 38

FAUNAL ASSEMBLAGE, FEATURE 132

Animal	# of Spec.	% of F. 132	% of Tot. Ass.	MNI Fea. 132	MNI Tot. Ass.	Elements Represented Fea. 132
Cow	4	8	1	1	4	R. Femur (KFMX) R. Radius L. Innomirate, Rib
Muskrat	20	38	6	2	4	All elements are represented
Sheep	3	6	1	1	1	L. Calcaneus * L. Astragalus * Navicular *
Pig	3	6	1	1	2	L. Humerus (KFMX) Scapula L. I_2
Bird	17	33	5	2	?	All elements are represented
Rat	3	6	1	1	4	R. Tibia R. Mandible
Opossum	2	4	1	1	1	L. Mandible (gnawed) Skull Fragment
Totals	52	101	16	9	16	

* All are Tarsal (ankle) bones.

Key:
Spec. = Specimens
F. = Feature
Tot. Ass. = Total Assemblage
MNI = Minimum Number of Individuals
(KFMX) = Knife Marks

these two features is discussed below (see Middens). Two vessels crossmend between the privy and Well 99, filled at the time of the store's demolition. The likelihood that Well 99 contained redeposited earlier materials has already been discussed. Two other vessels crossmend with the disturbed robber's trench of the Well 2 well ring (Feature 51). Five vessels crossmend between this privy and the other (Feature 148; see below). The balance of the mends are with sherds from fence post holes in the main northeast/southwest fenceline.

PLATE 8

Iron Thumb Latch/Door Handle Recovered from Privy, Feature 132

TABLE 39

MEAN CERAMIC DATE, PRIVY 132

South Number	Number of Sherds	Mean Date	Total
81	36	1800	64800
22	26	1791	46566
85	6	1900	11400
31	1	1770	1770
20	3	1805	5415
17	3	1805	5415
11	1	1808.5	1808.5
84	2	1900	3800
TOTAL	78		140974.5

MEAN DATE = 1807.37

TOTAL EXCLUDING REDWARE	42	76174.5

MEAN DATE
EXCLUDING REDWARE = 1813.67

TABLE 40

LIST OF FEATURES WITH CERAMIC CROSSMENDS TO PRIVY 132

Feature Number	No. of Vessels with Mends	Identification
108A	3	Shell Midden
108B	1	Shell Midden
108	2	Midden
202	1	Postmold Associated with Midden
99	2	Well
51	2	Well Robber's Trench
148	5	Privy
118	1	Fence Posthole
131	1	Fence Posthole/Planting Hole
54	1	Fence Posthole
120	1	Fence Posthole
TOTAL	20	

Four principal ceramic groups are represented: utilitarian redware, the most common type at the site (45.6% of the privy sherds), undecorated creamware (32.9%), plain and decorated pearlwares (10.1%) and porcelains (11.4%). Food preparation, food storage, food service, and teaware vessels are all present in the minimum number of identifiable vessels (13) (Table 41). The redware food preparation, storage, and serving vessels are most numerous and probably most subject to breakage from continuous use. Enough was recovered of nine vessels to determine if they had been used, or alternatively represented broken and discarded store inventory. All nine exhibited wear marks, confirming that this deposit consisted of household trash and not store discard.

TABLE 41

CERAMIC VESSELS, FEATURE 132

Vessel No.	Description
4	Slip decorated redware bowl with copper oxide decoration
13	Refined redware hollowware vessel in Philadelphia style
15	Slip decorated shallow drape-molded plate with coggled rim
25	Slip decorated redware bowl with copper oxide and manganese decoration
65	Redware storage vessel
66	Redware storage vessel
77	Unidentifiable redware vessel
127	Creamware plate, Royal edge
218	Creamware plate
170	Green shell-edged pearlware plate
180	Hand-painted monochrome blue pearlware tea cup
208	Hand-painted monochrome porcelain tea cup
207	Hand-painted overglaze porcelain tea cup

Privy: Feature 148

The larger of the two privies, Feature 148 was more irregular in shape, exhibited evidence of rodent disturbance. On the surface of subsoil, it appeared as an irregular rectangular stain of dark brown loam measuring a maximum of 6.7' north-south and 6' east-west. Excavation revealed that its walls sloped gently to a depth of approximately 1.5', then steeply to the floor of the privy, 3.2' below subsoil Figures 40 and 41). The irregular floor of the privy measured 3.2'x3.5' and was lined with yellow sand and a gray clay. Unlike Privy 132, unlined subsoil formed the privy's walls. No post hole features in the vicinity of the privy pit suggested a privy house.

Privy 148 contained a dark grayish brown fill similar to that in Privy 132, and including fecal matter and artifacts. Phosphate levels were lower than those recorded for Privy 132, ranging between 95 and 377, yet still the second highest readings from the site. The pH (6.6), magnesium (113), and calcium (1370-2000) levels were also elevated, in part due to the concentration of shell in the pit.

The store's tenants dumped a total of 543 artifacts into the privy pit during its use (Table 42). Almost one-half represent food remains, overwhelmingly oyster shells. Three species - turtle, cow and pig - accounted for 38.2% of the identifiable bones (Table 43). They comprise only 4% of the identifiable specimens from the features, compared to the 15% of the total identifiable assemblage from the other privy, Feature 132. The two assemblages

FIGURE 40

Plan View of Feature 148

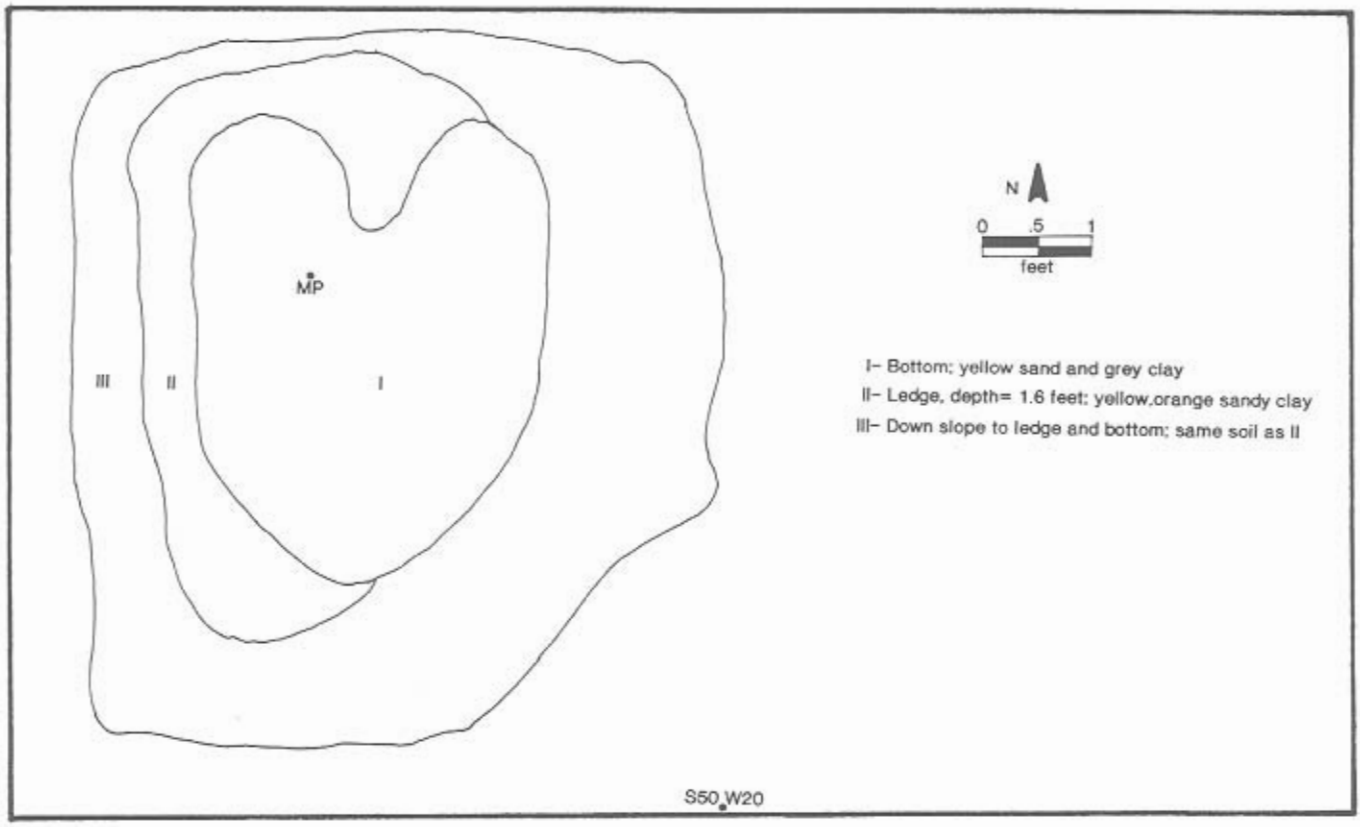


FIGURE 41

Feature 148, East Wall Profile

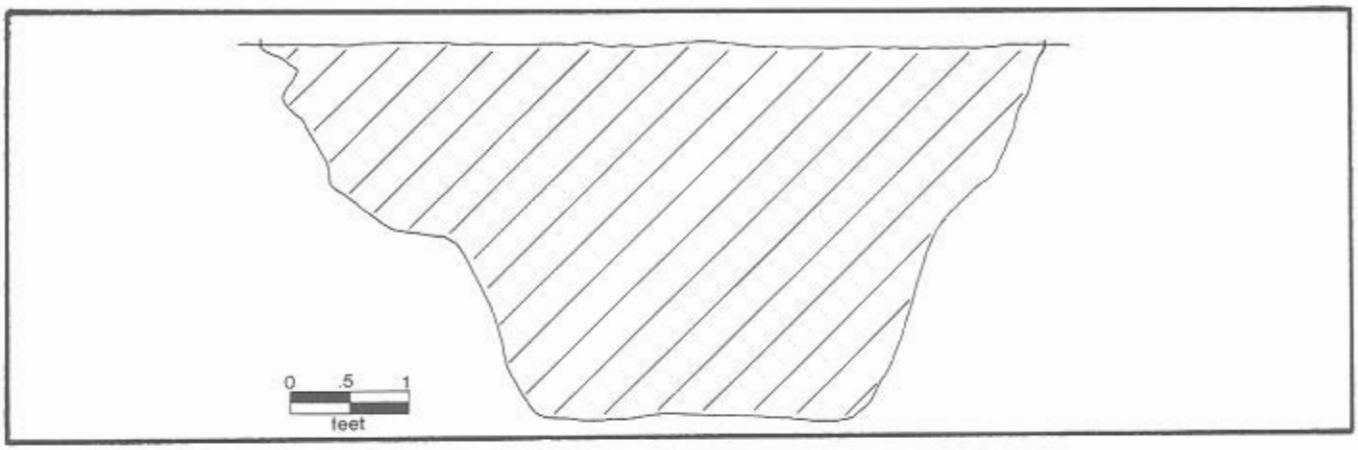


TABLE 42

ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM FEATURE 148 PRIVY

Type	Artifact Counts	Subtotal	Total
CERAMICS			
Redware	109		
Creamware			
Undecorated	42		
Shell-Edged	1		
Pearlware			
Undecorated	2		
Shell-Edged	2		
Painted	2		
Stoneware	2		
Whiteware			
Painted	1		
Porcelain	4		
Subtotal		165	
GLASS			
Bottle			
Blown Olive	5		
Molded Green	3		
Molded Clear	1		
Molded Olive	7		
Molded Aqua	1		
Tableware			
Tumbler	64		
Stemware	1		
Subtotal		82	
ARCHITECTURAL			
Window Glass	15		
Nails			
Wrought	5		
Cut	7		
Staple	1		
Unidentifiable	10		
Brick	5/8 lb.		
Subtotal		38	

TABLE 42 (cont.)

Type	Artifact Counts	Subtotal	Total
METAL			
Knife	1		
Drawer handle	1		
Wire	1		
Unidentifiable	1		
Subtotal		4	
MISCELLANEOUS			
Wooden button	1		
BONE			
Turtle	1		
Cow	8		
BONE (cont.)			
Pig	4		
Unidentifiable	21		
Subtotal		34	
SHELL			
Oyster	194		
Clam	25		
Subtotal		219	
TOTAL			543

differ in other ways as well, beyond in size. Although the Feature 132 assemblage was larger, Feature 148 contained more identifiable pig and cow bones. Feature 132 in comparison received bones from muskrat, sheep, birds, an opossum and rat in addition to those from a cow and a pig. Thus a greater diversity of animals and a greater number of non-domesticated animals are represented in the Feature 132 privy.

The cut nails and the ceramics indicate a post-1790 deposition date. Once again, glass bottles and tableware are under represented, as the 64 glass tumbler sherds represent only three matching vessels. These small plain tumblers (Plate 9) feature unaltered glass-tipped pontil marks, and considerable evidence of wear along their footrests. The single fragment of a wine glass (Plate 10) from this same assemblage suggests a higher quality item, as its foot features the remains of a ground and fire-polished, though not completely obliterated, pontil mark.

The ceramics account for almost one-third of the collection (30.4%). The nine ceramic types recovered yielded a Mean Ceramic Date of 1800.42 (1801.21 excluding redwares) (Table 44). The proportion of sherds of each type supports a late eighteenth to early nineteenth century deposition date. Redwares comprised 66% of the collection, creamwares 26%, and pearlwares only 3.7%.

TABLE 43

FAUNAL REMAINS, FEATURE 148, PRIVY

Animal	No. of Spec.	% of F. 148	% of Tot. As.	MNI F. 148	MNI Tot. As.	Elements Represented	Cut	Gnawed
Cow	8	62	2	1	4	2 L. Innom. L. Tibia C. Vertebrae L. Scapula L. Mandible Radius, Ulna L. Humerus	Yes	No
Pig	4	31	<1	1	3	R. Skull R. Humerus 1 Phalanx R. Calcaneous	No	No
Turtle	1	1	<1	1	1	Plastron	No	No
Total	13	100	2+	3	8			

Key:

No. = Number
F. = Feature
L. = Left
R. = Right
As. = Assemblage
Innom. = Innominate
Spec. = Specimens
MNI = Minimum number of individuals

PLATE 9

Glass Tumbler Bases Recovered from the North Half of Privy, Feature 148

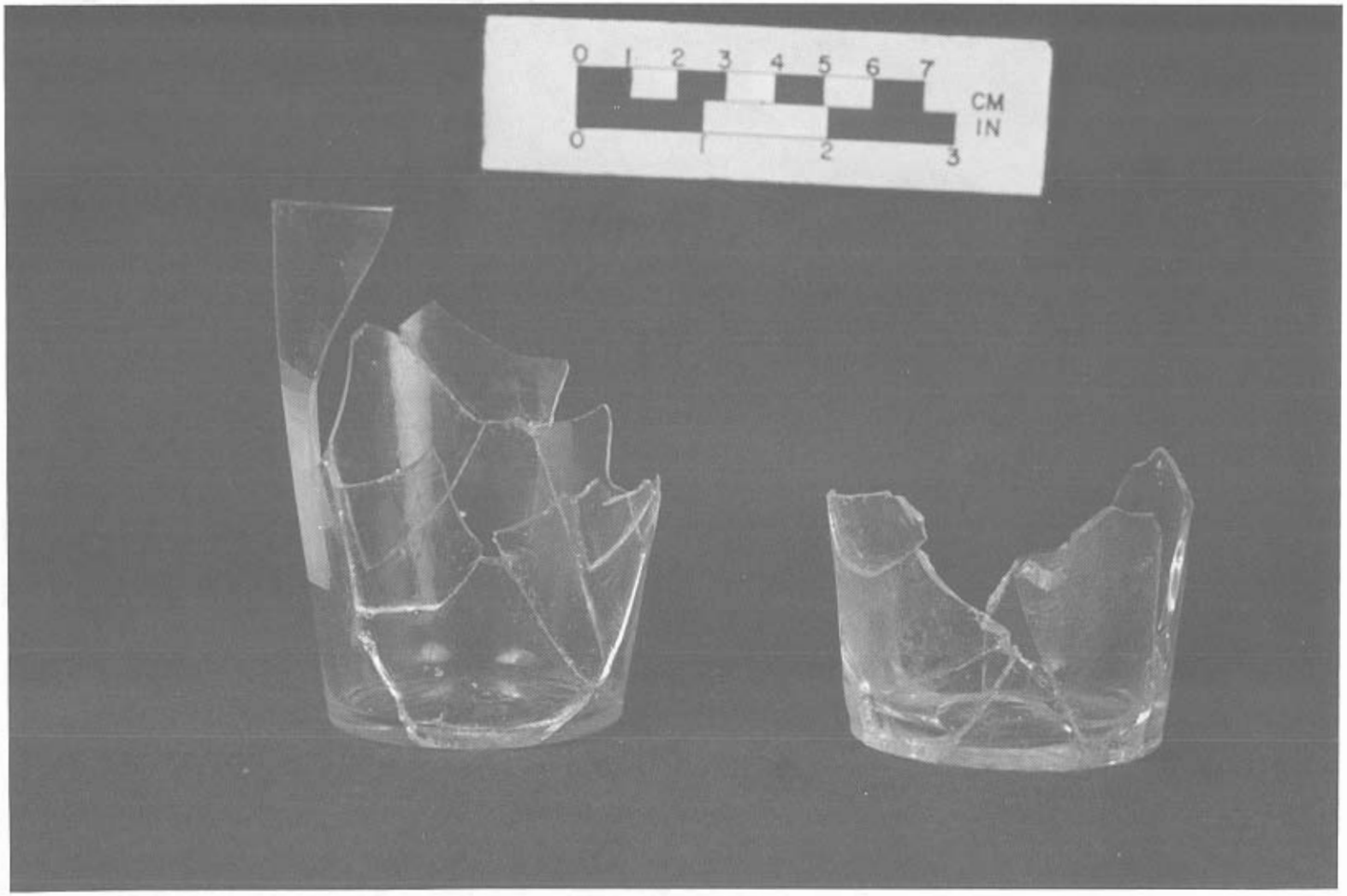
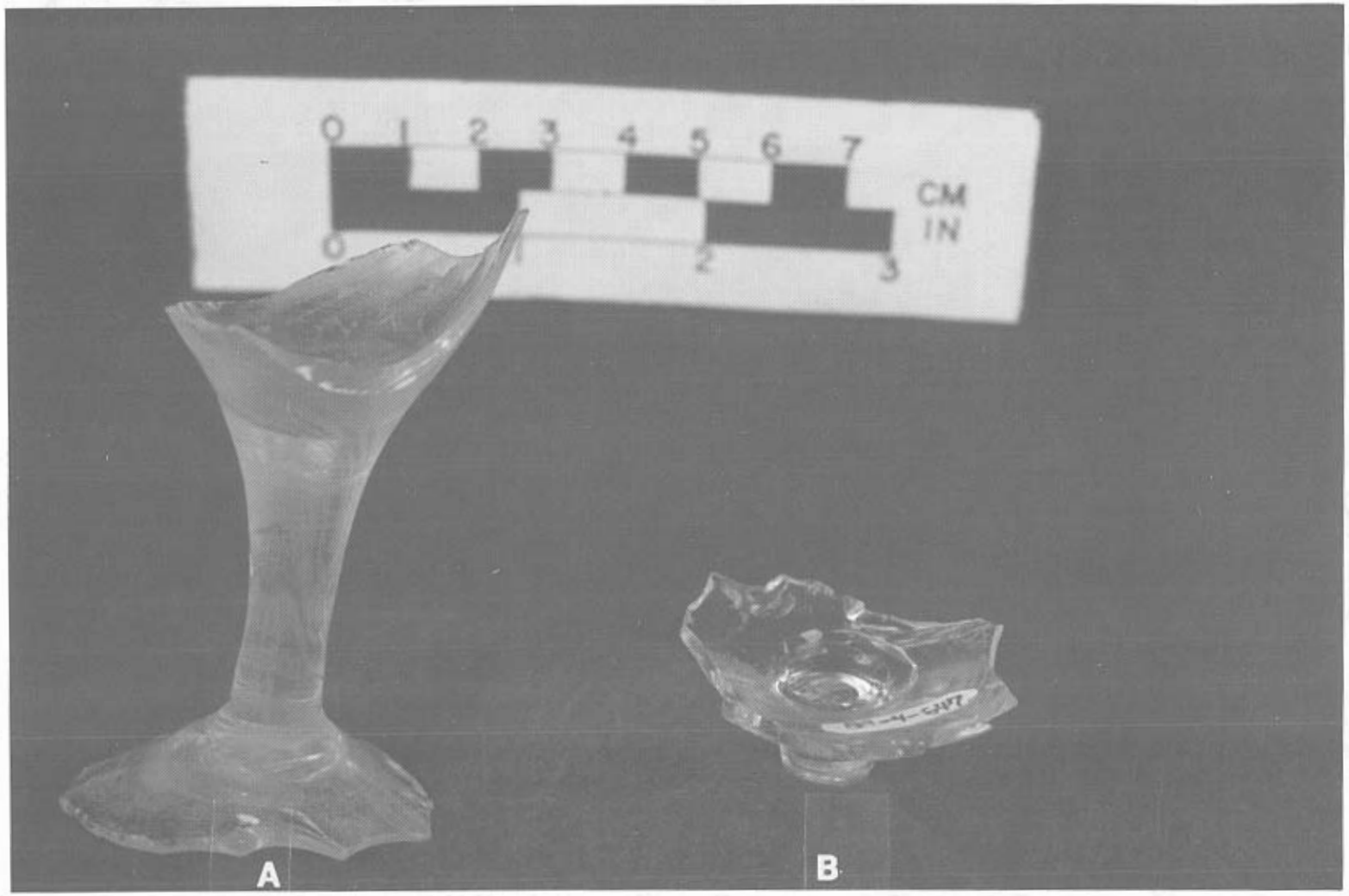


PLATE 10

Stemmed Drinking Glasses Recovered from Midden, Feature 108C, and Privy, Feature 148



A - Recovered from Midden Feature 108C
B - Recovered from Privy Feature 148

TABLE 44

MEAN CERAMIC DATE, FEATURE 148

South Number	No. of Sherds	Mean Date	Total
81	109	1800	196200
22	44	1791	78804
84	2	1900	3800
85	2	1900	3800
19.1	2	1805	3610
27	2	1785	3570
12	2	1815	3630
20	2	1805	3610
2.6	1	1845	1845
TOTAL	166		298869

MEAN DATE = 1800.42

TOTAL EXCLUDING REDWARE	57	2669

MEAN DATE = 1801.21
EXCLUDING REDWARE

TABLE 45

LIST OF FEATURES WITH
CERAMIC CROSSMENDS TO FEATURE 148

Feature Number	No. of Vessels	Identification
51	4	Well Robber's Trench
132	5	Privy
108	1	Midden
108A	1	Shell Midden
108C	1	Shell Midden
230	2	Gully
39	1	Early Fence Posthole
20	1	Post/Pier Hole
171	1	Midden Posthole
TOTAL	17	

TABLE 46

FEATURE 148 CERAMIC VESSELS

Vessel No.	Description
11	Slip decorated drape molded redware plate with coggled rim
14	Drape molded redware plate with coggled rim, iron oxide and copper oxide decoration
26	Slip decorated drape molded redware plate with coggled rim and copper oxide decoration
32	Slip decorated drape molded redware plate with coggled rim
34	Slip decorated redware bowl
44	Redware storage pot
48	Redware bottle
50	Redware storage pot
55	Unidentified redware vessel
63	Unidentified redware vessel
65	Redware storage pot
66	Redware storage pot
67	Unidentified redware vessel
70	Redware plate
71	Unidentified redware hollowware vessel
76	Redware milk pan
98	Redware food preparation vessel, probably mixing bowl
130	Creamware plate, Queensware edge
127	Creamware plate, Royal edge
129	Creamware plate, Royal edge
131	Creamware plate, Royal edge
132	Creamware plate, Royal edge
159	Blue shell-edged pearlware plate
165	Blue shell-edged pearlware plate
153	Green shell-edged pearlware plate
152	Annular whiteware bowl
114	Stoneware storage vessel
202	Hand painted overglaze porcelain tea cup

Seventeen ceramic vessels represented in Feature 148 crossmend with other features (Table 45). In addition to Privy 132 and the shell middens near the privies, the robbed well ring of Well 2 (Feature 51), the gully, and a few fence post holes are linked to the privy through these mends. Unlike Privy 132, however, Privy 148 did not generate many mends with post holes of the nearby northeast/southwest trending fenceline.

A minimum of 28 vessels are represented by the ceramic collection from Privy 148 (Table 46). The 17 redware storage, food preparation and food service vessels account for 60% of this assemblage. Four are the ubiquitous redware storage pots; four or five others are draped-molded slip decorated plates with coggled rims. Not enough of them remains to determine their size, and thus whether they were individual place settings or serving pieces. The remainder of the redware collection consists of utilitarian kitchen vessels. In addition, pieces from four matching Royal edge creamware plates, a Queensware edge creamware plate, and three edged pearlware plates

had also been discarded in the privy, along with fragments of an annular bowl, stoneware storage vessel and porcelain tea cup. A domestic assemblage is indicated, supported by the presence of the food remains. One goal of the artifact analysis, however, is to distinguish any deposits of broken store goods which may be present. Thus, the ceramics were inspected for evidence of use. Fifteen of the sixteen vessels from which enough was recovered to determine use exhibited wear marks. In addition to use surface scratching and footrest abrasion, two slip-trailed redware "pie" plates exhibited charring indicative of use in cooking.

In summary, then, Privies 132 and 148 were related in placement, form, dates of use, and in the kinds of materials discarded in them. Privy 148 was a little larger and appeared less carefully constructed. Privy 132 was more perfectly rectangular in shape and carefully lined with sands and gravels. Both still contained fecal matter, thus although one or both may have been cleaned out and reused, at one point they were finally closed out when full. Both also contained primarily food waste, broken ceramics, and architectural materials, along with small quantities of bottle and tableware glass, clothing, and other miscellaneous items.

Privy 132 contained only two-thirds the number of artifacts in Privy 148, although it yielded more than four times the number of bones. Privy 148, however, contained more than eight times the number of shell fragments. These differences asides, both privies were clearly used for discarding unpleasant-smelling and rodent-attracting food waste in sealed contexts far from the house.

The privies contained more similar ceramics, although Privy 148's fill produced more than twice the number of ceramic sherds. Slip-trail decorated redware plates and bowls are numerous in both deposits, as are redware storage and food preparation vessels. The store's tenants also broke a few creamware and pearlware plates and threw them into the two privies, or at least pieces of them, as in general the identifiable vessels are represented by only one or a few sherds. Finally, the use wear analysis of the ceramics revealed that both privies received vessels broken during household use and did not serve as repositories of accidentally broken wares from the store's inventory.

In conclusion, Privies 132 and 148 were both in use, or at least filled for the last time, in the last decade of the eighteenth or first decades of the nineteenth century. Privy 148 may have been dug or at least filled for the last time beginning a few years earlier than Privy 132. The Phase III excavations did not locate the privies used by later residents of the store.

Trash Pit: Feature 139

The truncated remains of a comparatively large shallow trash pit were discovered 40' southeast of the store's southeast corner in the inner yard. The oblong feature appeared as a 3' x 3.6' stain in the subsoil (Figure 42). Filled with a medium brown clayey loam, the pit bottomed out on a slightly irregular floor 0.4' below subsoil (Figure 42). The feature yielded somewhat elevated chemical levels - pH (6.7), phosphate (48), magnesium (161), and calcium (930). The food waste deposited in the pit probably accounts for these elevated readings.

The intact basal portion of the pit yielded 21 artifacts and 4.5 ounces of brick. The 11 shells and five bones formed 76% of the collection. Thus, as with the privies, the trash pit was dug principally to handle smelly, unsanitary food waste. The other artifacts, especially the ceramics, are also similar to those from the privies, and indicate a similar deposition period. Two redware sherds, one undecorated creamware sherd, four undecorated pearlware sherds, and one porcelain sherd form the ceramic assemblage. One blown olive glass wine bottle sherd and a fragment of a lamp chimney complete the collection.

Midden (Features 108, 108A, 108B, and 108C)

Seventy feet southeast of the store, separated from it and the wells and outbuildings by fences, and behind the privies, lay the only large midden preserved below the plow zone at the Darrach site (Features 108, 108A, 108B, and 108C) (Figure 26). Its main area consisted of a rough oval approximately 35' long and 15'-20' wide,