EXCAVATION RESULTS

The goal of the excavation was to locate and excavate as many features as possible in a week's time, which was all of the time that could be allotted by the developer. Indeed, while the first features were being excavated, additional features were found by the bulldozers in the vicinity of the house site, which further complicated the tasks of the excavators. A total of 37 features were eventually identified during the excavation. Several of these were later found to be non-cultural. The features were sectioned and excavated by hand and the feature fill was sifted through 1/4" screen. Artifacts were bagged by stratigraphic cultural level where possible. The artifact inventory for these features is included in Appendix II.

Since the plowzone at the Glatz house site had already been stripped by the developer before it could be subjected to test excavations, and because the developer would allow only a few days to conduct excavations, the goals were to excavate as many of the features as time permitted and record feature dimensions, feature fill, and the distribution of the features at the site. With this plan, it was felt that the maximum amount of critical data could be gathered in the short amount of excavation time allotted for the site.

Thirty-seven features were initially defined after the top of the subsoil had been shovel-troweled flat and these are summarized in Table 2. They included the house foundation, a well, several refuse pits, some postmolds, a dripline, and 13 features which were concluded to be non-cultural (rodent disturbances, tree roots, or plow scars). These are plotted on

TABLE 2

GLATZ SITE FEATURES

No.	Dimensions in Feet	Cultural Designation
1.	-	Postmold
2.	6.0 x 6.0	Bottle dump
3.	-	Builder's Trench
4.	3.0 x 5.5 x 1.2	Refuse pit
5.	-	Plow scar
6.	-	Plow scar
7.	5.0 x 8.0	Refuse pit
8.	0.8 diameter	Tree root
9.	1.6 deep	Refuse pit
10.	0.2 deep	Plow scar
11.	1.1 x 1.2 x.0.7	Postmold
12.	1.2 x 1.3 x 0.7	Postmold
13.	1.2 x 1.1 x 0.4	Refuse pit
14.	3.0 long, 0.6 deep	Refuse pit
15.	1.0 x 1.2	Postmold
16.	1.3 long	Plow scar
17.	1.3 long	Rodent burrow
18.	1.6 long, 0.6 deep	Postmold
19.	1.5 x 0.7	Postmold
20.	1.4 x 1.2 x 1.0	Postmold
21.	3.2 diameter	Well
22.	4.0 diameter	Refuse Pit
23.	3.0 diameter	Refuse pit
24.	-	Rodent Burrow
25.	-	Plow scar
26.	6.0 x 6.0 x 0.5	Refuse pit
27.	5.0 x 5.0 x 0.6	Refuse pit
28.	3.0 x 4.0 x 0.6	Refuse pit
29.	3.1 x 2.5 x 1.6	Refuse pit
30.	-	Rodent burrow
31.	1.6 x 1.4 x 1.0	Postmold
32.	1.0 x 2.0 x 0.9	Refuse pit
33.	1.1 x 1.3 x 0.9	Refuse pit
34.	-	Plowscar
35.	-	Plowscar
36.	23.0 long	Dripline
37.	31.0 x at least 43.0	House Foundation

Figure 6, the map of the excavated Glatz property. What follows is a summary description of the more significant of the remaining 24 features.

The stone house foundation (Feature 37) was disturbed by plowing and grading operations; however, it was sufficiently intact so that its partial dimensions could be obtained (Plate 2). The long axis ran perpendicular to Limestone Road, measured at least 43 feet in length, and was represented by truncated, partially excavated north and south foundation walls which had been obliterated on their western ends. The other axis measured 31 feet and only the east wall (presumed gable end) remained intact. The foundation consisted of local dressed schist rock mortared in place in a shallow V-like trench and undisturbed sections averaged 32 inches in width (Figure 7). Also found along the east foundation wall were two butted chimney supports constructed in the same manner as the foundation, suggesting it was built at the same time. These measured 8 feet apart, center-to-center and extended out 4.5 feet from the east foundation wall. They were not centered in the gable end, but were offset approximately 3 feet to the south. A similar arrangement was also found at the Grant tenancy house on Lancaster Pike (Taylor et al. 1987) about 5 miles east of the Glatz site.

Several 1x1 meter test units placed in the vicinity of the east foundation wall revealed two other features and a concentration of refuse inside the foundation. The interior artifacts may have been part of a cellar but time constraints did not allow for complete definition of the refuse concentration. Nearly 1000 artifacts were recovered from Test Unit 2C, most of

FIGURE 6

Glatz Site Map

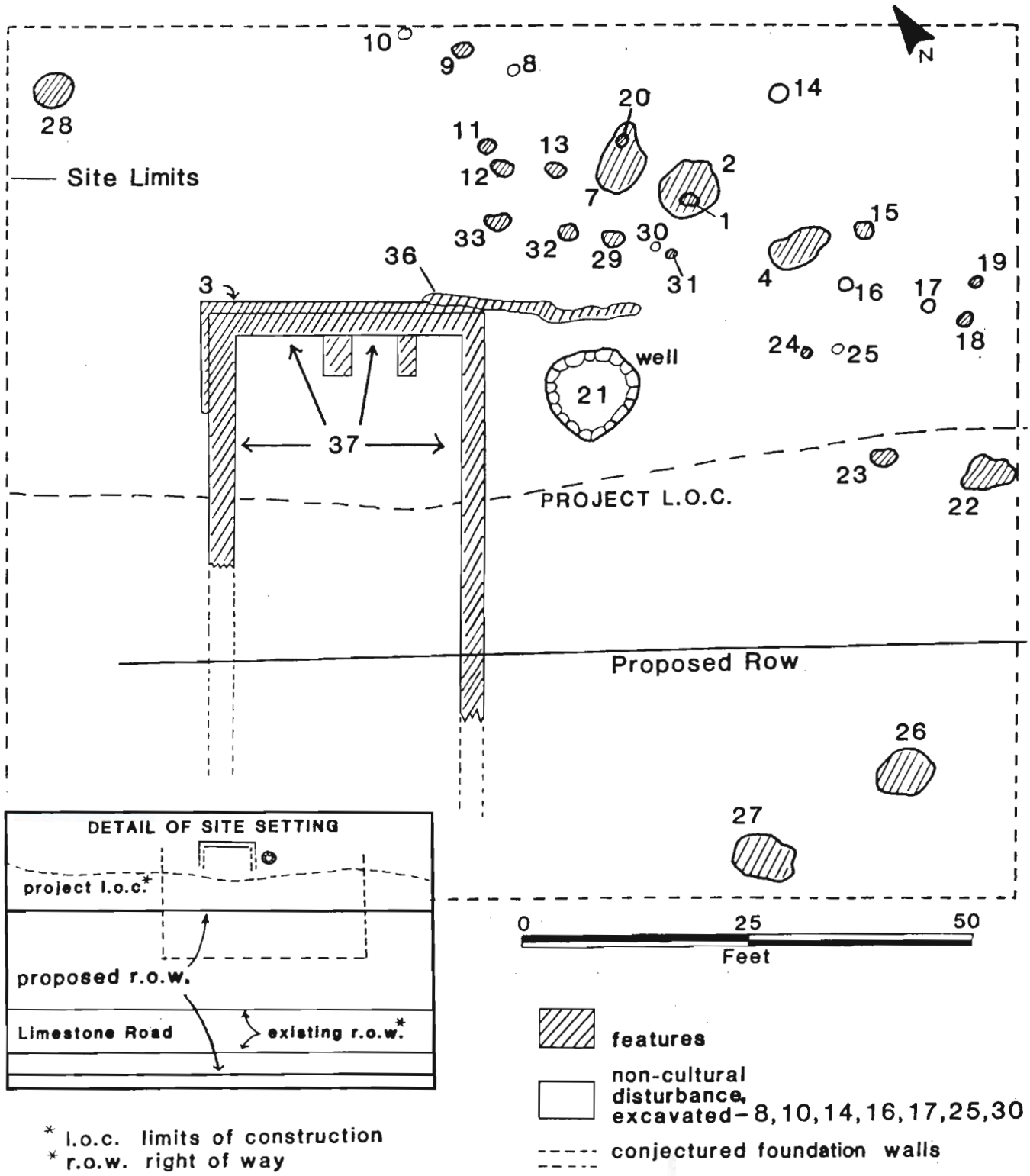
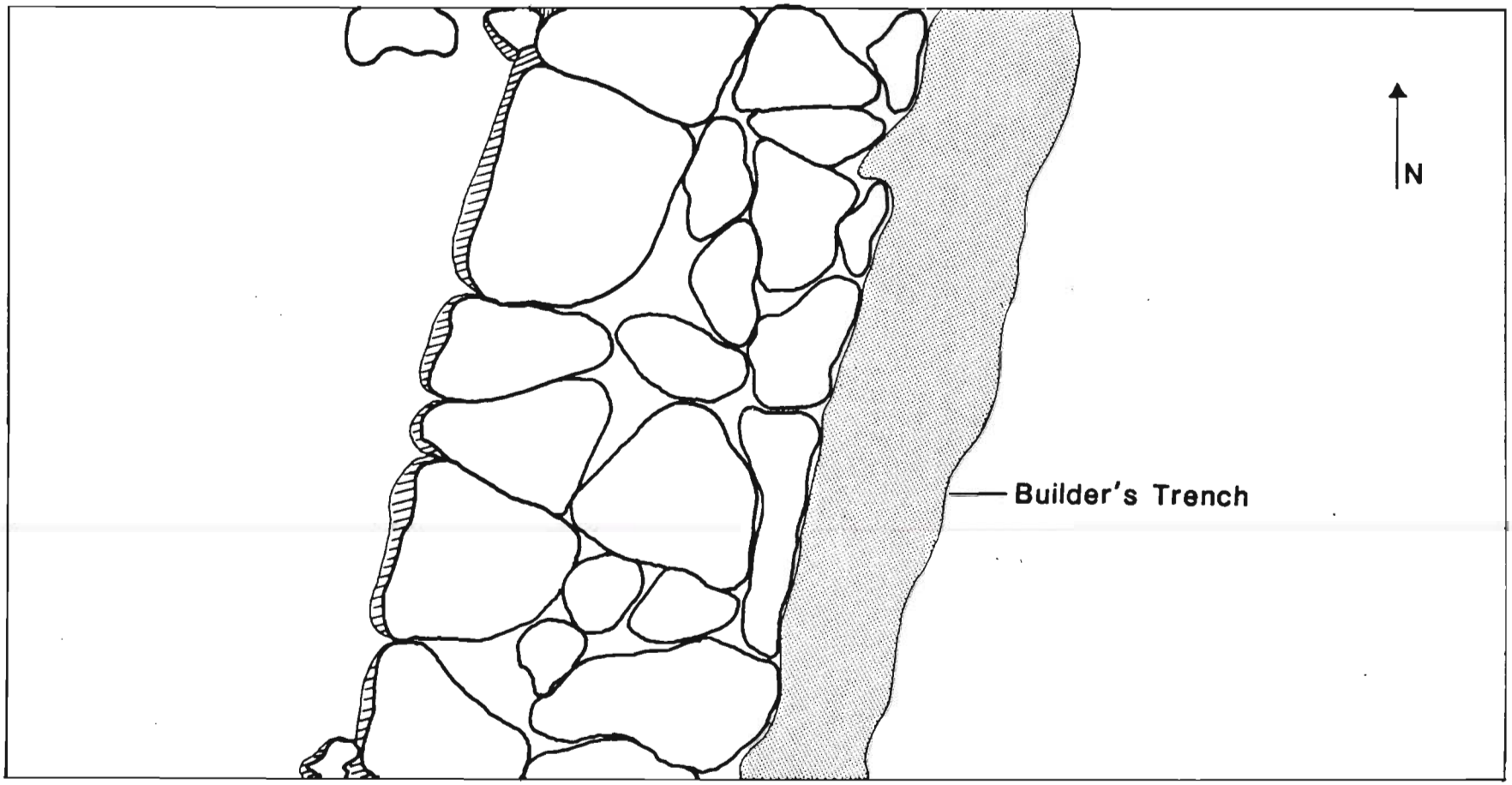


PLATE 2

Remains of the Stone House Foundation

FIGURE 7

Glatz House Foundation (Feature 37)
and Builder's Trench (Feature 3)



-Rock
-Mortar

0 20 40
CM

which were 19th century redware sherds. However, the presence of 2 sherds of white-salt glazed stoneware (1725-1775) and one sherd of tin-glazed earthenware (1600-1800) represents the earlier occupation of the late 18th and early 19th centuries.

The other two features associated with the foundation were a dripline (Feature 36) and a builder's trench (Feature 3), both located on the east side. The dripline measured 23 feet long and 15 feet of it extended away from the southeast corner of the house. It is possible that a shed-roofed portico extended out to cover the well. Portions of the builder's trench were excavated along the east and north side of the foundation and produced a total of just one redware sherd and two fragments of clear bottle glass. None of these artifacts are helpful in providing a more accurate construction date for the house.

Features 1, 11, 12, 15, 18, 19, 20, and 31 were designated as postholes or postmolds. No clear postmolds were noted in definite postholes, so the designations are speculative in some cases. None of these features depict any clear line and can only be considered fragments of fencelines or pole racks of undetermined function. Most of these features contained low numbers of redware, whiteware, nails, and bottle glass, although Feature 12 contained 218 artifacts, 162 of which were lamp chimney glass. These probably represent one or two individual chimneys. Feature 20 contained a large number of artifacts, but it was intrusive into Feature 7, a large trash pit. This probably accounts for the quantity of artifacts in Feature 20.

The remaining 12 features uncovered during the salvage operations (2, 4, 7, 13, 22, 23, 26-29, 32, and 33) are all

classified as refuse pits. This interpretation was based upon the broad, irregular dimensions of the feature boundaries, the large numbers of artifacts contained within them, and their depth below the surface. The feature dimensions are given in Table 2. Feature 2 appears to be a bottle dump, as the majority of the artifacts found were beverage and pharmaceutical bottle fragments dating from about 1860 to 1880. Feature 4 contained mostly ceramics which included gray stoneware (mean date of manufacture of 1860), undecorated whiteware (mean date of manufacture - 1860), yellow and blue-decorated annular whiteware (mean date of manufacture - 1845), and green and red hand-painted whiteware (mean date of manufacture - 1865).

Feature 7, which measured 5' X 8' and contained 450 artifacts, most of which were 19th century ceramics and bottle glass. One of the bottle bases contained a snap pontil scar indicating a manufacture date of 1810-1870. The wide range of materials recovered included window glass, brick, mammal rib bones (with saw marks evident), 13 oyster shell fragments, brass clothing hooks, plaster and mortar chunks, cut nails, copper and iron metal fragments, and kaolin pipe stem and bowl fragments. It appears to be a general refuse pit, possibly of a secondary nature.

Features 22 and 23 were refuse pits found about 60' south of the house. Each was characterized by an organic stain containing 150 and 79 artifacts, respectively. Feature 22 contained whiteware, ironstone, and redware representing 19 individual vessels, and various clear and colored bottle glass fragments

representing 23 individual bottles. Feature 23 contained mostly similar materials representing 19 ceramic vessels and five bottles. Two sherds of blue shell-edge pearlware (mean date 1815) and one sherd of undecorated creamware (1791) were also found in Feature 23.

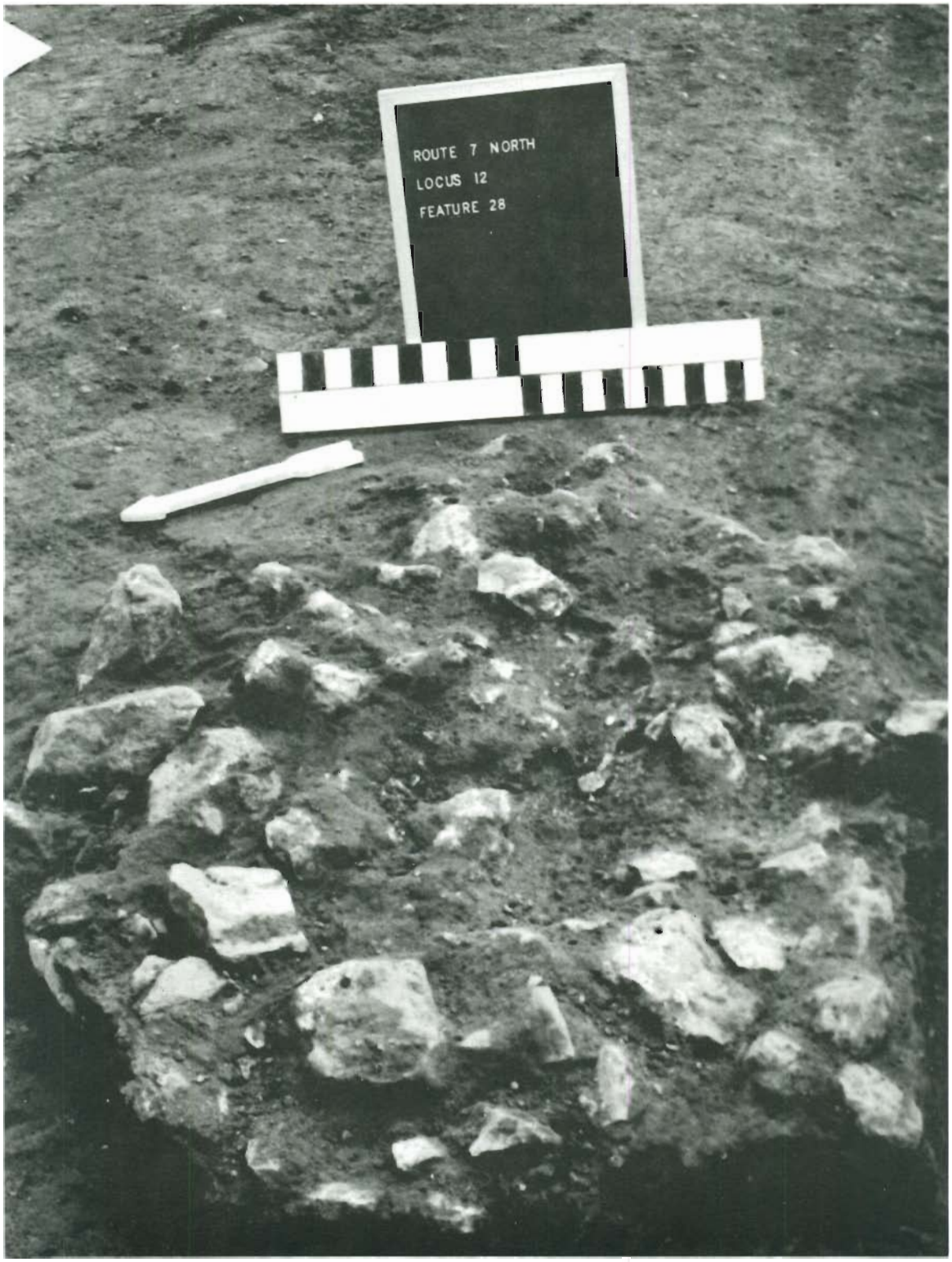
Features 26 through 29 were refuse pits located at diverse locations around the site. Features 26 and 27 were located to the southwest of the foundation and several feet lower in elevation. Both contained large amounts of 19th century ceramics (49 individual fragments in both features) and bottle glass (11 individual fragments in both features). Kaolin pipe stem and bowl fragments, pressed glass tableware (4 sherds), window glass, shoe or belt buckle fragments, a glass button, and nail fragments were also recovered.

Feature 28 was located northeast of the house foundation and contained artifacts very similar to Features 26 and 27. It also contained a cluster of broken cobbles in a rough circle about 3 1/2 feet in diameter, with some of the artifacts above the rocks, some between them, and some just beneath them (Plate 3). Sterile subsoil lay directly beneath the rocks. It does not appear to be a hearth or animal butchering area, as no charcoal or charred animal remains were found.

Feature 29 contained over 300 artifacts, about one-fourth of which were window glass fragments. Nineteeth century ceramics and bottle glass were also common and two of the latter were diagnostic: a one quart Taylor figural flask dating to about 1846 and a small apothecary bottle labeled "Ed. McInall/Druggist/Wilmin., De". McInall operated a drugstore at

PLATE 3

Feature 28, Prior to Excavation



three locations on lower Market Street from 1845-1870 (Green n.d.).

Features 32 and 33 are not large, containing only about 1 to 2 cubic feet of soil. However, both contained too many artifacts to be postmolds, so they are classified as truncated refuse pits. For both features, most artifacts were 19th century redware and whiteware.

Feature 21, the stone-lined well on the south side of the house, first appeared as a 6' diameter stain (Plate 4). After 1.5' of excavation, the stain was narrowed to 3.2' and the intact well-lining of dressed stones became evident. The well was excavated to a depth of 4.2' below surface before time constraints prevented further excavation (Figure 8). The excavated portion of the well produced over 1000 artifacts, including 19th century redware, many different forms of whiteware, including 1830s and 1840s styles, nails, screws, a black glass 2-hole button, leather scraps, brick fragments, and oyster shells. Three of the artifacts provided more specific identification. A soda or beer bottle contained the embossed letters "Jos. H. Merkel/Wilmington, Del.", a clear partial pharmaceutical bottle contained the lettering "...NTH ST. PHARMACY/...R 7TH & JACKSON STS./...INGTON, DEL.", and a copper button contained the engraved lettering "Patented FEB. 7, 1902". Joseph Merkel is listed in the Wilmington City Directories as a bottler at 103 Harrison St. from 1895 to 1898 and the Seventh Street Pharmacy, on the corner of 7th and Jackson, is listed for the year 1897 only. The long temporal span of the artifacts recovered from this small amount of well fill suggests that the

PLATE 4

Feature 21, Top of the Stone Lined Well Showing Fill Lens above the Shaft

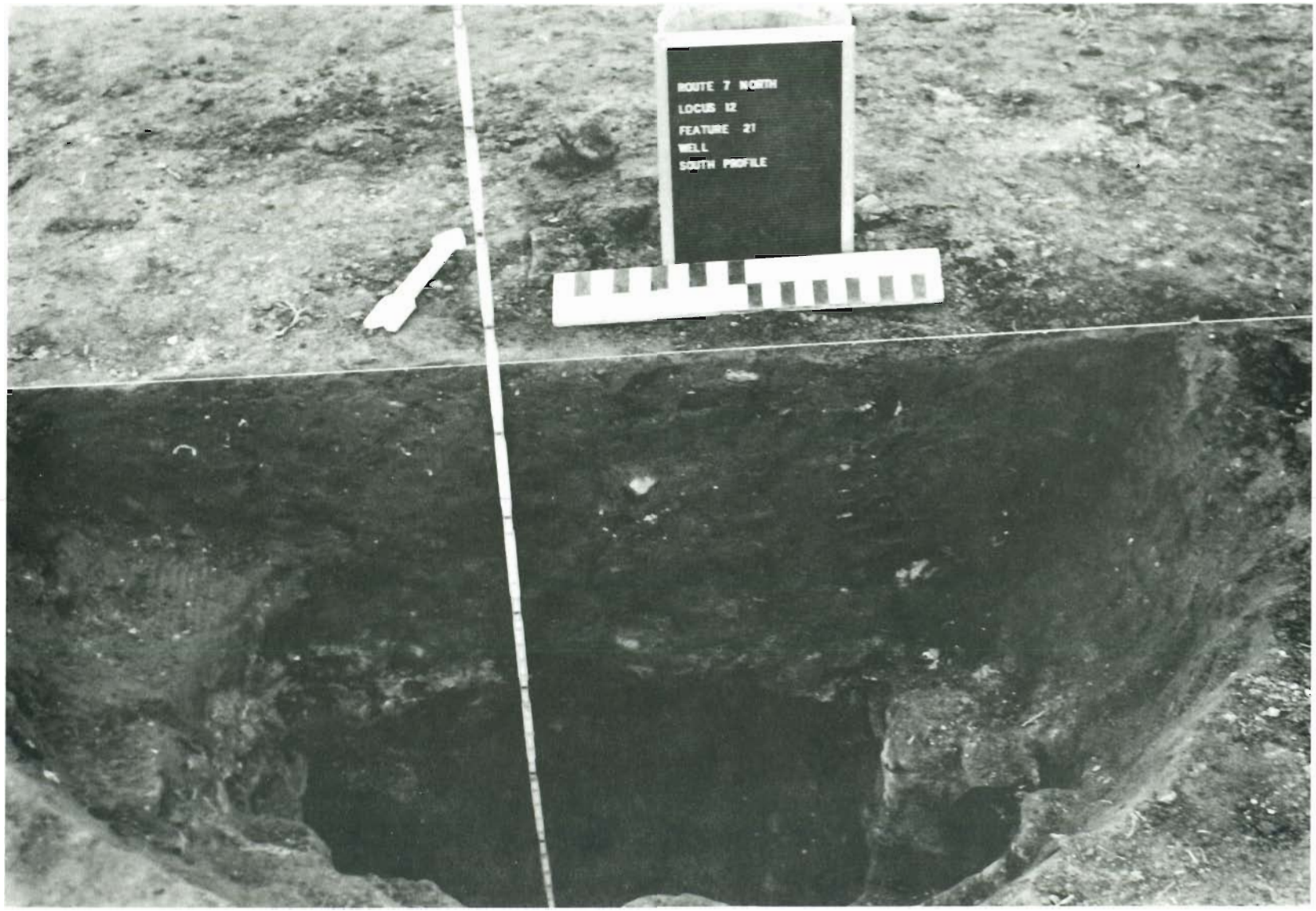
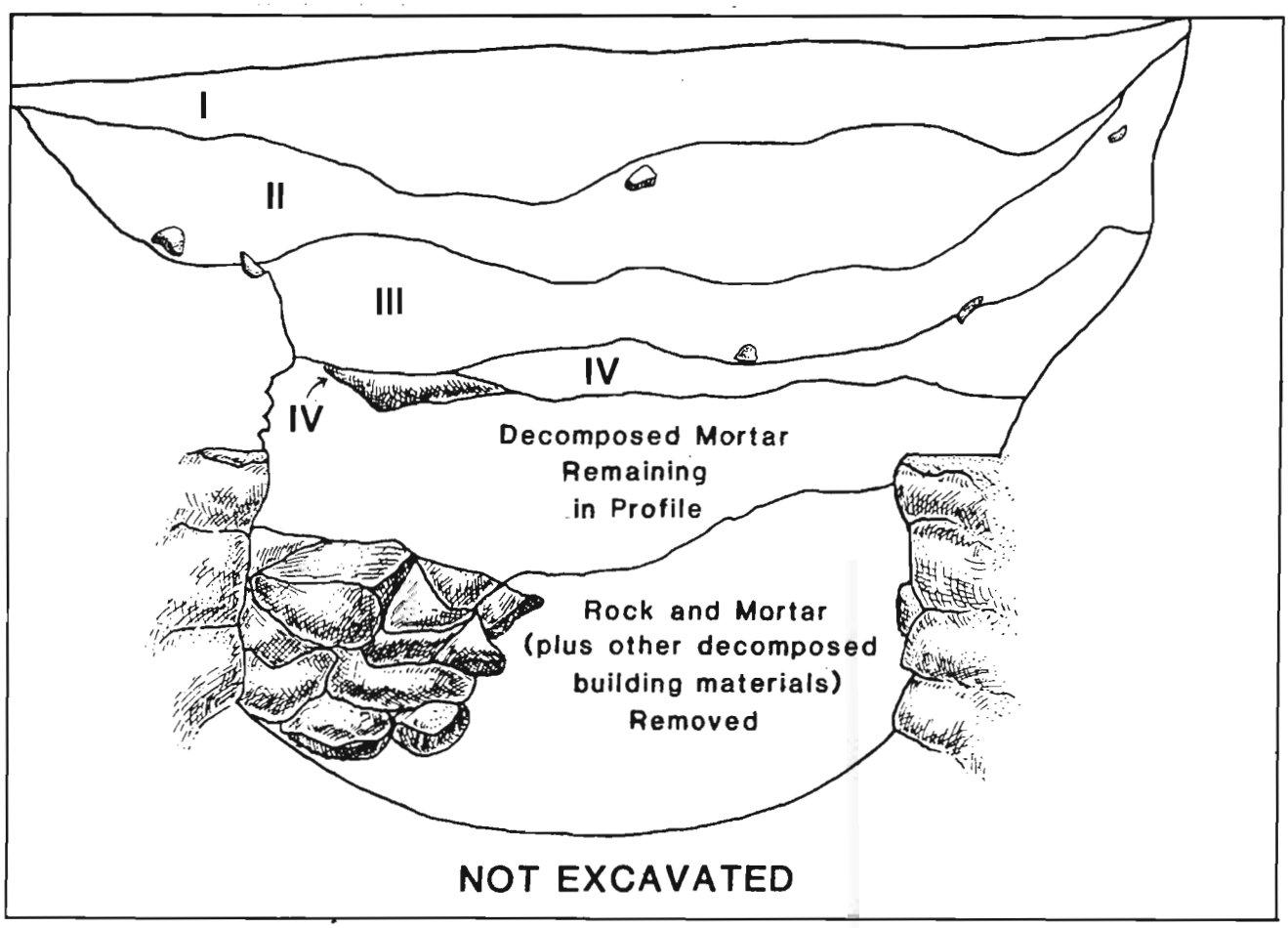
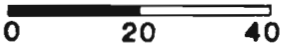


FIGURE 8

Profile of Glatz House Well Excavation





Level I – light brown silty loam, very low clay content

Level II – light brown/orange brown silty loam; slightly higher clay content than in level I

Level III– slightly darker brown silty loam with some orange clay mottling

Level IV– Light brown/orange brown silty loam; higher clay content than level II

fill is a secondary deposit which probably dates to the demolition of the structure early in this century.

Several test units were placed just inside the foundation walls and collectively they produced a wide variety of 19th century artifacts. It is likely that the 800-plus artifacts recovered came from a cellar, although time constraints did not permit the full delineation of a feature or features within the foundation walls. The grading of the site had truncated and blurred the features and made it difficult for the salvage excavators to determine the feature limits.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The interpretation of the features at the Glatz site involved an assessment of the size and shape of the feature, the artifact content, and the spatial position of each feature in relation to the house and to each other. As noted above, functions were ascribed to several features (bottle dump, posthole, general refuse, etc.) and are summarized in Table 2. In most cases, this function was based on the size and shape of the feature and on the quantity of artifacts recovered rather than on the types of artifacts found. The artifacts varied in number from one feature to another but not in type. The overwhelming majority of all artifacts recovered from the features were undifferentiated mid-19th century to early 20th century domestic ceramic and bottle glass fragments, and functional attributes could not be assigned for each feature based upon the recovered artifacts. In fact, it should be pointed out that the majority of artifacts from the site probably