Mean Ceramic Date Formula. The numbered types found in the John Ruth Inn assemblages are contained in Appendix V.

USE/SHAPE/FUNCTION - these codes classify sherds according to the shape of the vessels they belong to and the use to which the vessels are put. Examples are chamber pot and milk pan.

COUNT - sherd counts according to their positions on the vessel--rim, base, body, other (including handles and spouts, for instance), and total.

VESSEL NUMBER - in addition to provenience labeling, reconstructed vessels were assigned unique numbers to identify groups of mended sherds.

DATE RANGE - range of time during which a particular type or variety was manufactured.

MEDIAN DATE - median date of manufacture, from South (1977), used to calculate Mean Ceramic Dates for the early nineteenth century contexts.

Attributes recorded for each ceramic vessel were:

A) Minimum number of vessels estimated
B) Mean Ceramic Date on (A)
C) Vessel form i.e., flatware vs. hollowware
    (1) Drinking form - cups vs. mugs and jugs
D) Vessel Function
    (1) dining (tablewares)
    (2) drinking (tea and coffeewares)
    (3) food preparation (dairy/kitchen)
    (4) food storage (includes ceramic bottles)
    (5) medicinal (chamber pots, hygiene)
    (6) other

The data set derived from the vessel analysis was basic to inter-site assemblage comparisons or as outlined later in the discussion.

HISTORIC COMPONENT RESULTS

In this discussion, a summary of the historic documentation related to the site will be presented followed by a description and interpretation of the historic features recorded at the site. These features include an infilled cellar hole with associated structural features and additional artifact-bearing features located adjacent to the cellar hole. Following the description and interpretation, and chronological analysis of features, the accompanying artifact assemblage will be discussed. Finally, the artifact assemblage will be compared to other similarly dated or functionally similar assemblages within the Mid-Atlantic region.

ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

Limited archival research conducted as part of the Phase I and II report focused on the late eighteenth through mid-twentieth century occupation of the site. In order to satisfy and fulfill the proposed research design, extensive additional archival research was carried out to reconstruct the historic occupation of the site in the early and mid-eighteenth century.

The first deed reference to the parcel on which the John Ruth Inn Site is located is dated 1739. On that date, Thomas Ogle was granted a 739 acre tract in east-central White Clay Creek Hundred. Shortly after this purchase, Ogle moved from an older dwelling on the Ogletown-Newark Road to a newly constructed home at the intersection of present day Routes 4 and 273 (Coleman et al. 1987).

From this time until his death in 1771, Thomas Ogle established himself as an entrepreneur and developed Ogle's Town into an eighteenth century village complete with a grist and saw mill, storehouses, artisan's shops, and a tavern/inn. A newspaper advertisement placed by Thomas Ogle on October 10, 1751 reflects both the mid-eighteenth century environment of Ogletown and the financial success enjoyed by Thomas Ogle.

PA GAZETTE OCTOBER 10, 1751

> To be sold or lett, by Thomas Ogle, at Ogle-town, in Newcastle County, sundry plantations, viz One plantation in White-clay Creek Hundred, containing about 300 acres of land, with a good dwelling house, barn, stables, and sundry convenient outhouses; about 400 fine bearing apple trees, a fine meadow, about 25 acres, and about 130 acres of corn land, formerly the plantation he lived on.
>
> Also one plantation in Mill Creek Hundred containing 180 acres of land, a good house and orchard, barn and out-houses, this is to be sold.
>
> Likewise two plantations more near Ogle-town, containing 500 acres each; also a grist-mill and saw-mill, within two miles of Christine-Bridge, where there is timber very plentiful, convenient for the mill. And 20 acres of land in Cecil County, Maryland, within 6 miles of navigable water, that comes to Philadelphia, with a set of grist-mills thereon, and in exceeding good wheat country.
>
> And also 11 Negroes, men, women, and children, to be sold; and also to be let by said Ogle 2 good houses in Ogletown, fit for stores or taverns; also horses, cattle, swine, sheep, and sundry husbandry utensils, to be sold. Any person inclining to buy or rent, by

applying to said Ogle, at his house in Ogle-town, may see the premises, and know the terms and conditions, he inclining to live easy the rest of his days.
Thomas Ogle

Wheras Martha, the wife of said Thomas Ogle, hath eloped from her said husband; this is to desire all persons not to trust her on his account; for he will pay no debts of her contracting from the date herof.
October 10, 1751 Thomas Ogle

Particularly interesting is the reference to the letting of two good houses, "fit for stores or taverns." With the exception of newspaper advertisements, deed records, and road petitions, contemporary travelers' accounts also provide information on eighteenth century Ogletown.

In fact, the most direct information for the existence of a tavern/inn functioning in Ogletown during 1730-1780 at the site location was obtained from contemporary eighteenth century travelers accounts. William Black in 1744 said of Ogletown "... at 12 o'clock arrived at Ogle Town 19 miles from North East, where we stopped and refreshed our selves with Bread and Cheese, Punch and Cyder, our horses with good Planter's Oats, after which we proceeded on to Wilmington ...." (Black 1877:239). Joshua Hempstead in his 1749 journal stated "..... and so journeyed alone to Ogletown and got there about 4 in the afternoon and dined there with Mrs. Lucus and her daughter, the widow of Ivory Lucus, Decd. They entertained me very bountifully. I oated my horse at ye tavern close by. I stayed here till after 6 and recd. a letter & c for Mr. Sol Coit. Here are mostly wooden houses Cribb fashion and old, those that are newly built the logs are hewed and as thick as hog neck or thereabouts....." (Hempstead 1954:350). Benjamin Mifflin in his 1762 journal noted; "set off and got to Ogle Town, if it deserves the name of a town. There being but one Brick House and a few wooden ones all the property of Thomas Ogle, no tavern in the place Ogle having kept one and behaving ill had his licence taken away. I thought to have pushed in to the head of Elk, but the sun being down, myself and horse fatigued and being a stranger to the road, and Ogle telling me he still entertained travelers, concluded to lodge there, but could get neither punch nor Wine, but good oats and hay for my horse....." (Paltsits 1935:7).

Based on the previous travelers' accounts further research showed that Thomas Ogle had on several occasions failed to uphold the regulations involving tavern-keeping (Appendix II). In 1761, Thomas Ogle appeared before the August term Court of General Sessions, having been indicted for running a tipling house. In conjunction with a plea of not guilty, a bond of £50 was posted by Ogle and of £20 each by Ogle's accusers, Thomas Wilson and William Whitehead. By the August Term of 1762, Ogle had retracted his not guilty plea and pleaded guilty. He was fined £5 and ordered to stand committed until the fine was paid. Based on the Laws of the State of Delaware (Appendix II),

this was the result of a violation of Section 5, the operation of a public house without a license. In such instances, the public house was referred to as a "tippling-house". While in Delaware such terminology implied an illegal operation, in other states small urban taverns were also called grog shops, slop shops, and tippling houses (Rice 1983).

It was not unusual during the early eighteenth century for a man of Thomas Ogle's standing to become a tavern owner as the laws for licensing taverns were constructed so that licenses were frequently granted to influential members of the community. These persons then hired a proprietor to run the tavern. This leasing arrangement appears to have occurred during most of Ogle's ownership based on extant records. This situation is consistent with that encountered in both urban taverns (Rice 1983) and rural Delaware taverns (Wilkins and Quick 1976, 1977).

The only other reference to an inn operating in the mid-eighteenth century was obtained from the probate file of Ivory Lucus, mentioned by Hempstead in his 1749 travel description. Among his probate papers there exist two bonds dated 1748 between Ivory Lucus of Ogletown in the County of New Castle upon Delaware, Pewterer and Brass-founder, and James Broom of the same place, Blacksmith and Inn holder.

Historical information on James Broom determined that he was born in 1713 and died in 1794 in Wilmington at the age of 81. During his tenure as innkeeper and blacksmith in Ogles-Town, James Broom also was a pewterer (Jacobs 1957). There are no known examples of his work. Broom's situation is similar to a pattern noted elsewhere, that of an eighteenth century tavern keeper combining the running of a public house with another occupation. This situation was also noted for many of the Delaware innkeepers sampled in the tavern records analysis. For example, in Annapolis, five of the eighteenth century tavern keepers were also silver smiths (Rice 1983).

An advertisement in the Pennsylvania Gazette on Oct. 23, 1760 places James Broom in Wilmington; "Came to the meadow of James Broom in Wilmington, a horse, said Broom has moved to a 3 storey house below the lower Market House at the Sign of the Sloop where he continues to keep entertainment for man and horse." Thus, at this time period, both James and his brother Thomas were innkeepers in the City of Wilmington. It seems that certain families were noted for an innkeeping tradition. In Newark, Delaware, the Knaresborough and Pritchard families both established three generation traditions.

In the Life and Character of Jacob Broom, it is stated that "Jacob Broom's father, (James) originally a blacksmith, was regarded as one of 'the gentry' of his day, and was a man of considerable substance, in real estate, silver and gold although not one of the very wealthiest of his days" (Campbell 1909). An obituary for James Broom in the Delaware and Eastern Shore Advertiser (9/6/1794) agreed with this assessment, stating that

he was "An inoffensive, honest man, possessed of an ample competence." From the above accounts, it is apparent that not much is known about James Broom.

In conclusion, documentary evidence, though circumstantial, indicates that the Ogletown Tavern component of the John Ruth Inn Site was occupied by circa 1740, and that during a majority of the 1740-1780 occupation, the tavern was under the ownership and possibly the tenure of Thomas Ogle.

Structure-Related Features

Phase II excavations at 7NC-D-126 identified the cellar hole of one early-to-late eighteenth century structure. The location and orientation of this structure is shown in Plate 11 and Figures 21 and 23. The architectural information provided by the archaeological excavation of the structure was significant because few structures are extant for this time period in Delaware. Indeed, much of the architectural comparative material was derived from the southern Mid-Atlantic (Dr. Bernard Herman, personal communication 1987).

The archaeological features include an approximately 18' X 15' X 4' deep cellar hole with a 10' X 7' addition, infilled with mid-eighteenth century artifact-bearing soils. Within this main feature (Feature 1) were located the final stone foundation course forming one of the gable end walls, the stair system excavated into subsoil related to a bulkhead entrance to the cellar, an intermixed deposit which encircled the cellar hole, and a series of trench features at the wall base of the cellar which appear to be related to the structural system; i.e., foundation wall of the infilled cellar. Numerous post-molds and holes related to the nineteenth and twentieth century occupation (Figures 21 and 23) were also located. The following description and interpretation of the in-filled cellar feature (Feature 1) will divide the feature into six spatially discrete areas; 1) Southern wall area, 2) Central area, 3) Northern wall area, 4) Western wall area and bulkhead, 5) East wall area plus addition, and 6) areas heavily disturbed (Figure 24). The accompanying artifact assemblage will also be discussed where relevant. This discussion will provide information on the date-range of the occupation and data on the material culture assemblage of the historic occupation.

Structure 1

The primary archaeological evidence of this structure was the in-filled cellar of an 18' X 15' structure with a 7' X 10' addition on the southeast and a 3' X 3' bulkhead on the southwest. The building core area and the addition were both underlain by a cellar dug into subsoil to a depth approximately 4' below the then existing ground surface.

PLATE 11

Overall Site Plan after Excavation

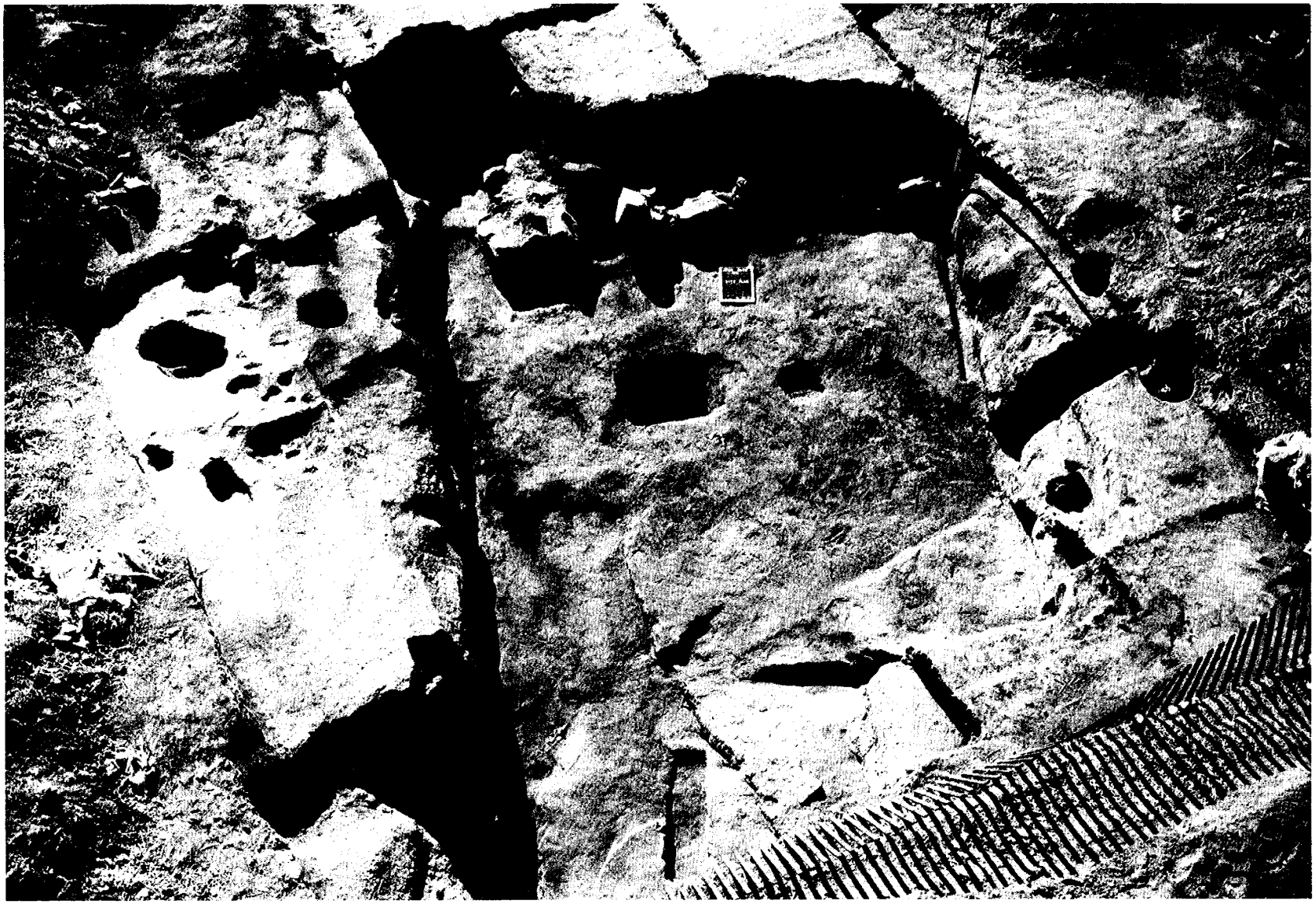


FIGURE 23

Plan View - Bottom of Feature 1

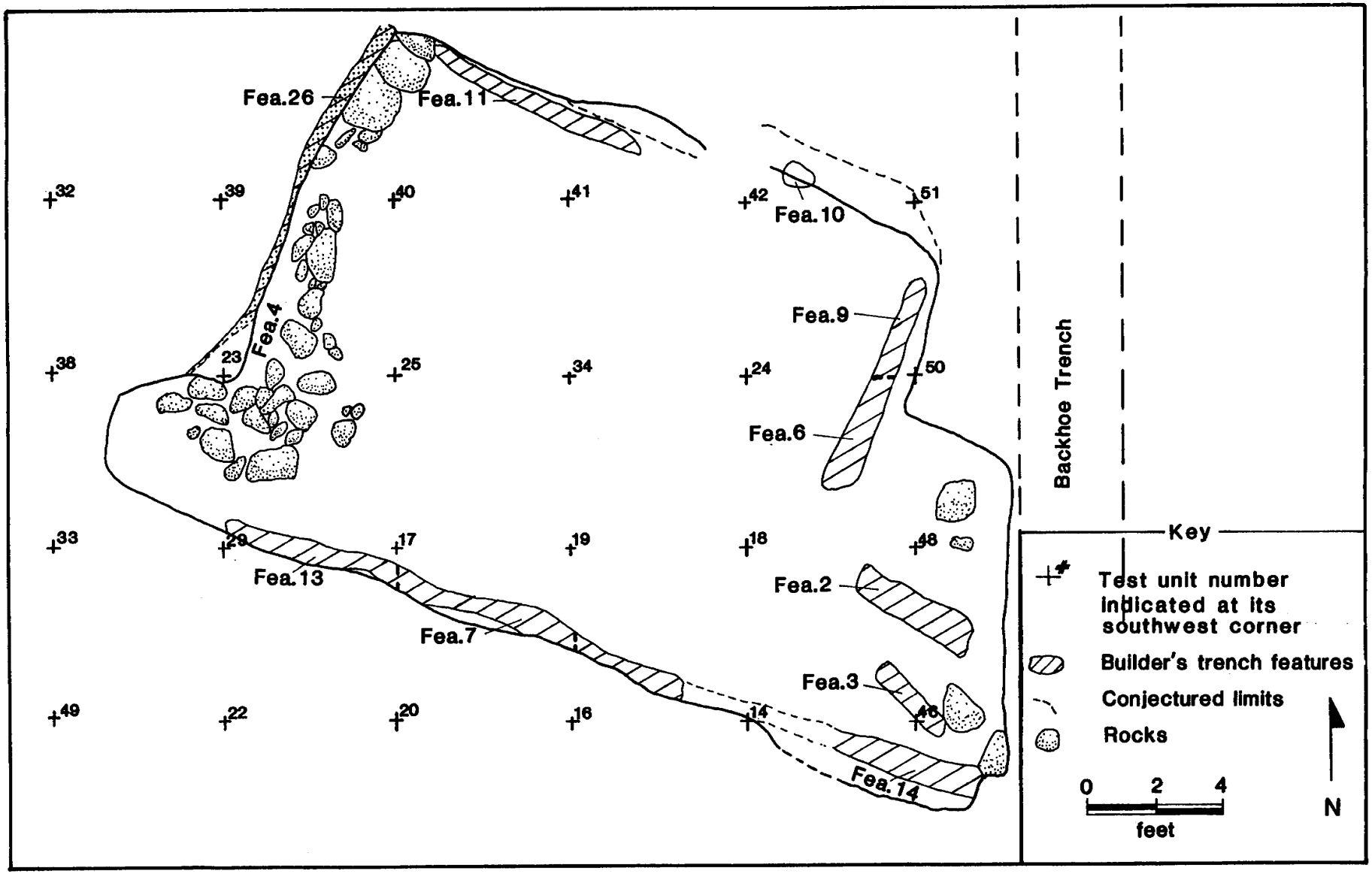


FIGURE 24

Feature 1 Excavation Areas

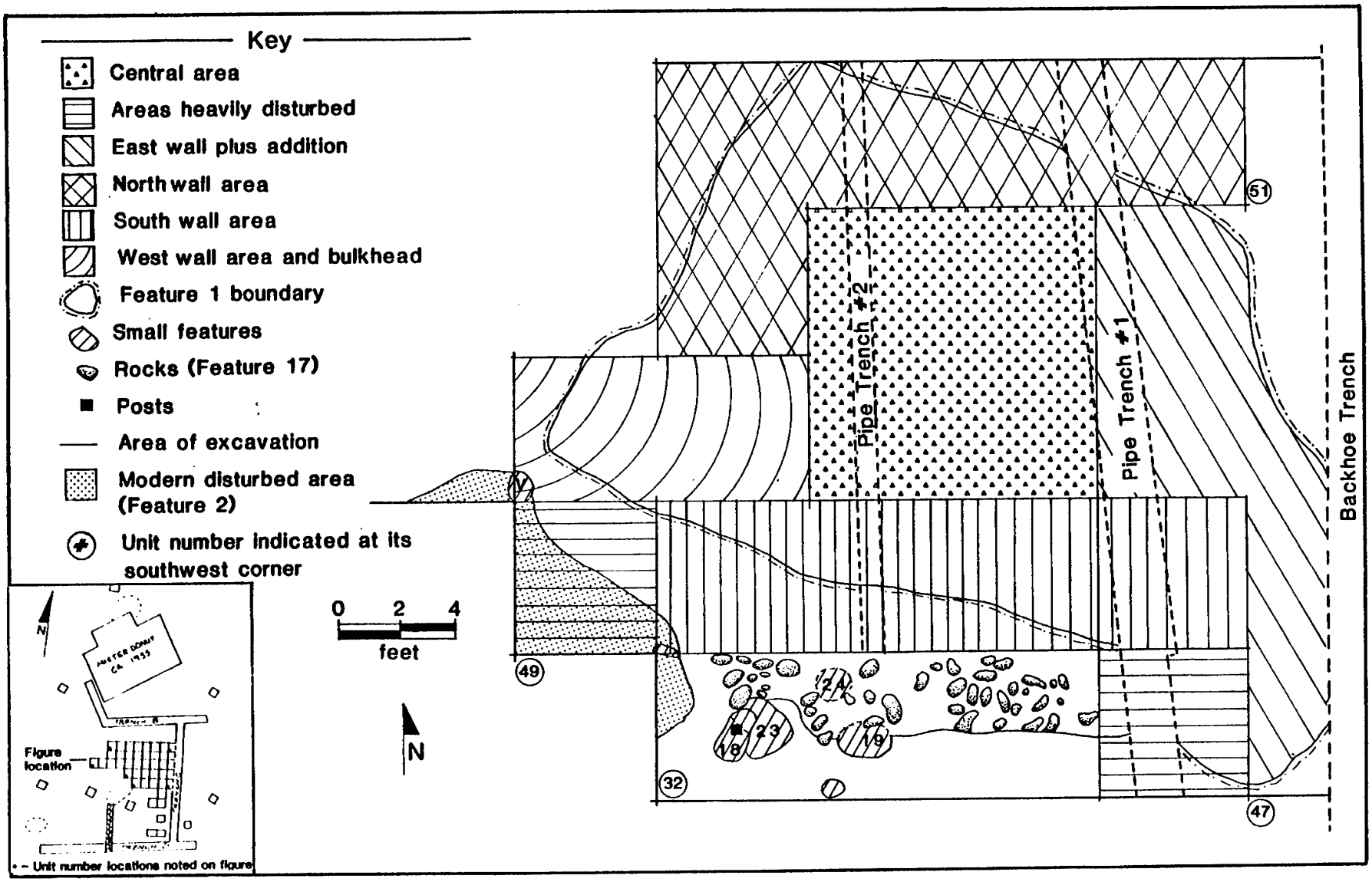
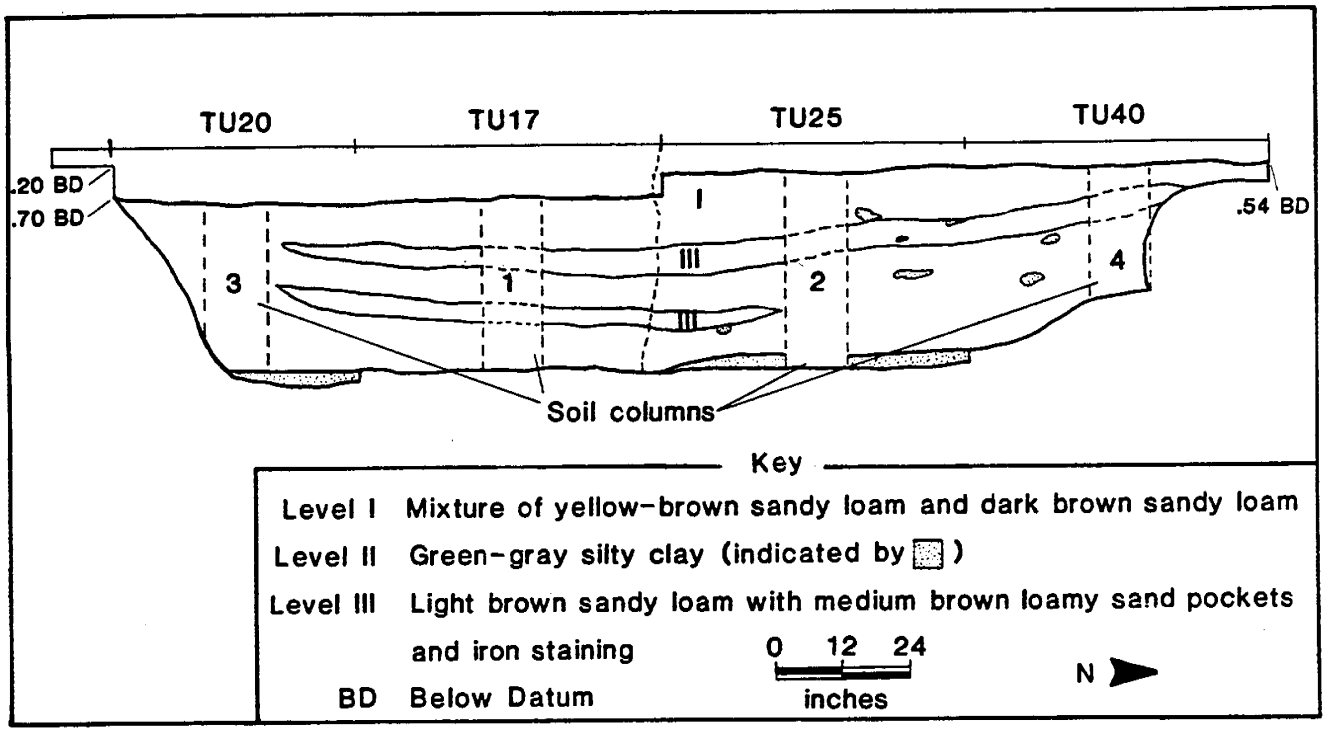


FIGURE 25

Feature 1 Profile - West Wall of Pipe Trench

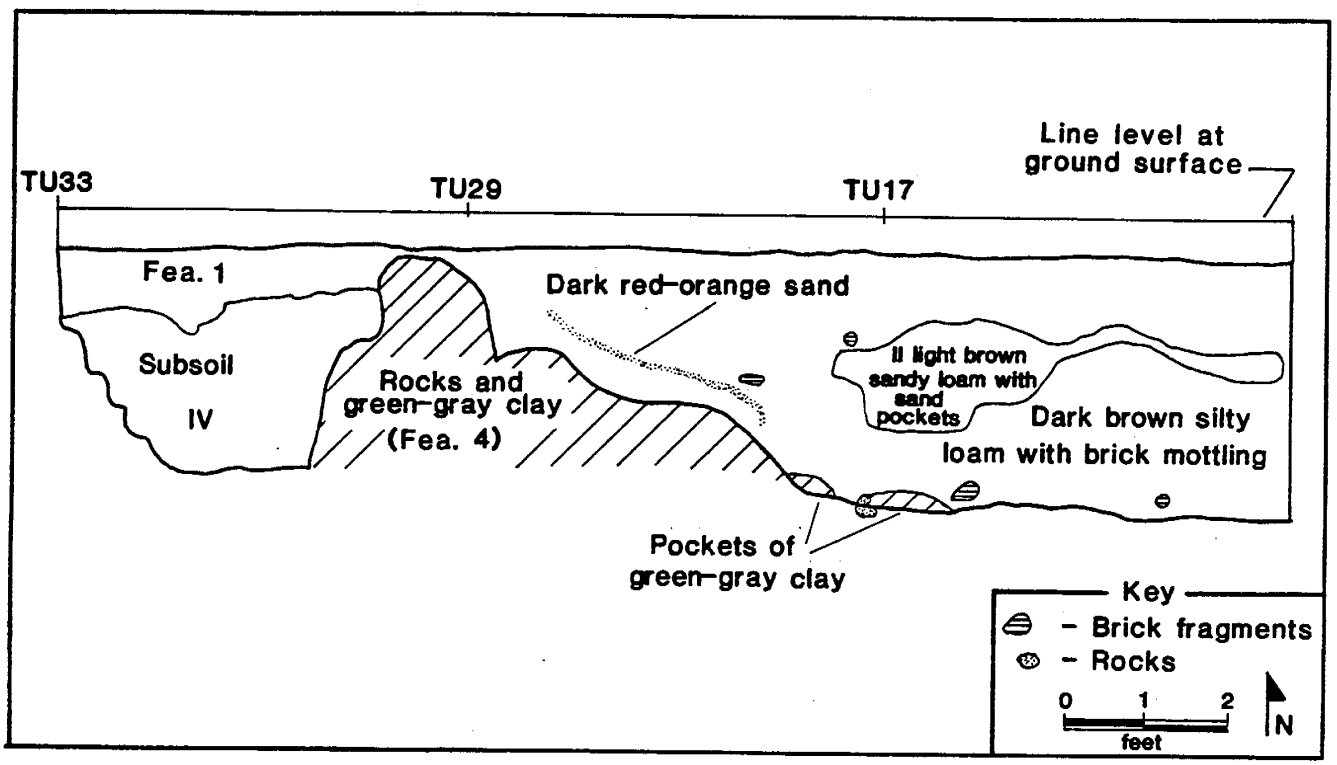


Feature 1 was roughly divided into quarter sections and excavated so that feature spanning profiles could be obtained. This division created the excavation sub-areas by which this discussion is organized. Generally, the excavation of units proceeded from south to north after a north-south profile had been created through the re-excavation of Pipe Trench 1.

Three disturbances were found to have compromised the integrity of Feature 1. The most significant disturbance was the Pipe Trench 1 already noted running north-south through the eastern feature area (Feature 21). The 2' wide trench had been excavated to a depth of 5' below ground surface to approximately 1' below the feature/subsoil interface. As part of the initial excavation this deposit was re-excavated in a single level in order to create a north-south profile of Feature 1 (Figure 25). The re-excavation of the pipe trench in Units 34/24, 41/42 revealed that the emplacement occurred circa 1960. The assemblage recovered contained artifacts dating from the early-mid-eighteenth century to the mid-twentieth century. The second disturbance consisted of a much smaller and shallower Pipe Trench (#2) present in the west-central feature area (Figure 21). This trench was 1' wide and had been excavated approximately 8" into Feature 1. The third disturbance was minor tree/root disturbance into the upper levels of Feature 1 was noted in Units 34 and 19.

FIGURE 26

East/West Cross-Section of Feature 1



Based on two factors, a single event deposition and time and weather constraints, the feature fill was then excavated in 0.4' levels. Five foot by five foot units in the southern area were removed first in order to obtain a relatively complete east-west profile of the feature (Figure 26). Subsequently, units were excavated in order to provide profiles at the Feature 1 fill/subsoil interface. The procedure employed in the removal of Feature 1 consisted of the excavation of arbitrary .4' levels down to an orange-brown sand with manganese stains. This sterile horizon signified the bottom of the Feature 1 fill. The results of the excavation of the initial units (T.U. 14 and T.U. 16) to obtain an east-west profile resulted in the location of three soil horizons or soil features that were encountered throughout the remainder of the excavation. The first, Features 12 and 16, located exclusively as a horizontal deposit in units along the south wall (Units 20, 22, and 33), was a lens of dark brown silty loam (Table 9). After the removal of the medium brown sandy loam Feature 1 fill, an approximate one foot thick horizon in profile consisting of an intermixture of yellow-brown silty loam and medium brown sandy loam was located. This deposit was consistently found along all walls of the cellar between the Feature 1 fill and subsoil, but was especially thick and complex along the east and south walls (Figure 20). The disturbance along the south wall was furthered by animal activity (turtles), which at several locations had burrowed into this deposit.

TABLE 9

FEATURE DESCRIPTION
(FEATURES ENCOUNTERED DURING EXCAVATION)

NO.	LOCATION	DIMENSIONS	DESCRIPTION	TERMINUS POST QUEM	MEAN CERAMIC DATE	INTERPRETATION
1	Units 14, 16-19, 20, 22-25 29, 33, 34, 40-42, 46-48	at ground surface at bottom of excavation (---' BGS)	stratified med-brown sandy loam, yellow brown sandy loam with charcoal and brick fragments. Pockets of gray-green clay and Manganese-stained sands at subsoil interface.	1780	1750 (105)	infilled cellar hole
2	Units 46, 14	length - width - depth - .55'	dark brown/black silty loam stain at bottom of Feature 1. stratified.	1700(RDW)	1805.2 (33)	builder's trench
3	Units 47, 14	length - width - depth -	dark brown/black silty loam rectangular stain at bottom of Feature 1	1780	1809.3 (7)	builder's trench
4	Units 33, 29 23, 39, 40 (25?)	length - width - depth -	partially dressed foundation wall (1st course) along west wall of cellar. Northern end intact. Southern terminus in rubble pile. Mortared with green-gray clay, leveling stones at base. Narrow builder's trench present behind foundation wall (Feature 26).	1700(RDW)	1799.1 (8)	remains of west foundation wall, chimney pile, and hearth of structure I
5	Unit 46	length - width - depth -	--" thick charcoal horizon and charred log' associated with clay deposit parallel to linear trend of charcoal	1725	1750 (2)	collapsed floor/roof deposited on sloping surface of partially filled cellar hole
6	Unit 18	length - width - depth -	linear trench running NE-SW through unit filled with Feature 1 fill. NCM	----	----	builder's trench
7	Unit 20, 16	length - 5' width - 6" depth - 6"	linear trench running NW-SE filled with med. brown sandy loam with charcoal and brick frags. Overlain by orange sand mixed with Feature 1 fill (INTERMIX) NCM	----	----	builder's trench

TABLE 9 (cont.)

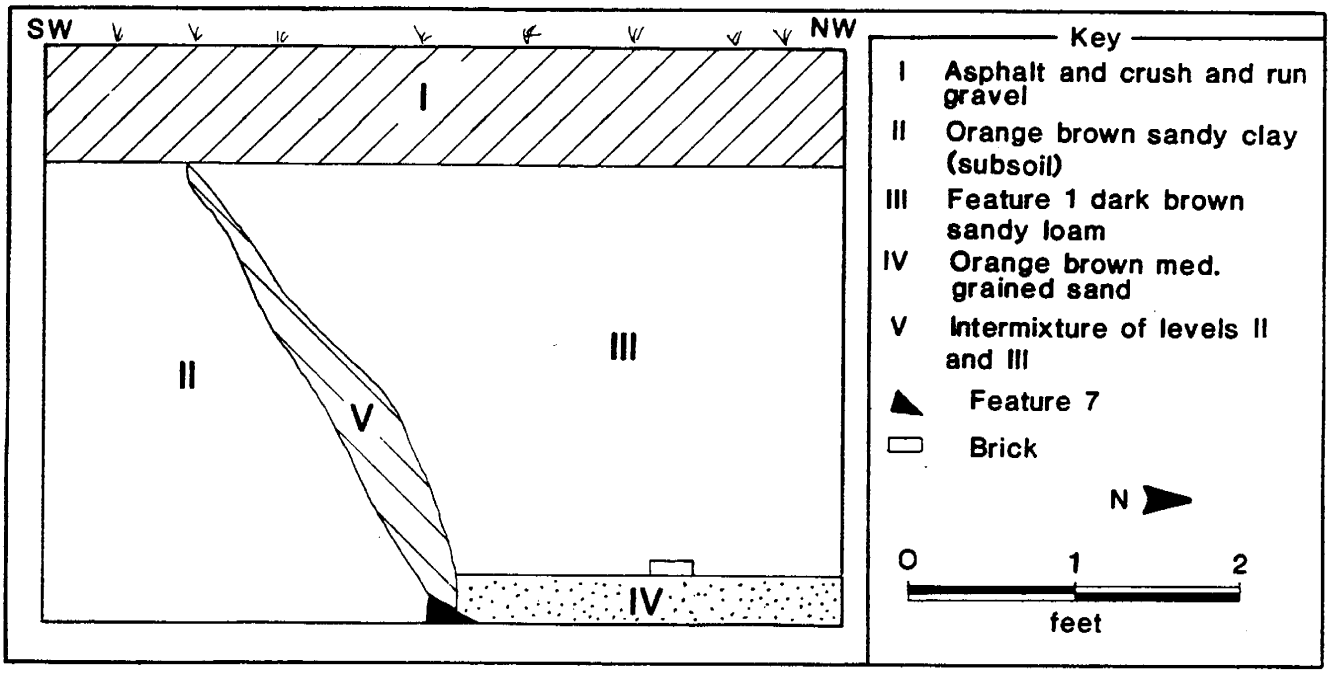
NO.	LOCATION	DIMENSIONS	DESCRIPTION	TERMINUS POST QUEM	MEAN CERAMIC DATE	INTERPRETATION
8	Unit 36	length - width - depth -	shallow, basin-shaped linear depression, oriented N-S, filled with oyster shell NCM	----	----	18th century walkway
9	Unit 24	length - 5.7' width - .7'-1.0' depth - .5'	linear trench running NE-SW through unit -- a continuation of Feature 6 (T.U. 24)	1700(RDW)	1800 (1)	builder's trench
10	Unit 42	length - 1.5' width - .8' depth - .6'	rectangular-shaped posthole with post-mold 4"x6" flat cobble in posthole (wedge)	1700(RDW)	1800 (1)	part of 19th century fenceline system
11	Unit 41, 40	length - width - depth -	linear trench running NW-SE, filled with Feature 1 fill. NCM	----	----	builder's trench
12	Unit 22, 20	length - width - depth -	wedge-shaped lens of medium brown sandy loam located between intermix (Fea. 12) and Feature 14. NCM	----	----	remnant of packed earthen floor of cellar
13	Unit 22, 33	length - width - depth -	linear trench running NW-SE, filled with Feature 1 fill	1765	1761 (8)	builder's trench
14	Unit 47, 21	length - width - depth -	linear trench running NW-SE, filled with Feature 1 fill and decomposed wood fragments.	1570	1686 (1)	builder's trench
15	Unit 38, 23	length - .9' diameter width - .9' diameter depth - 18"	circular, dark brown sandy loam stain, branches into two forks. NCM	----	----	tree/root mold
16	Unit 33, 22	length - width - depth - .1'-.3'	lens of dark brown silty loam located between intermix and linear trench	1765	1798 (5)	remnant of packed earthen floor of cellar

TABLE 9 (cont.)

NO.	LOCATION	DIMENSIONS	DESCRIPTION	TERMINUS POST QUEM	MEAN CERAMIC DATE	INTERPRETATION
17	Units 35, 36, 37	length - 14' width - 3' depth - 6"-12"	small to medium-sized cobbles laid on subsoil and interspaces filled with ash	1780	1802.5 (53)	cobble walkway - late 18th century
18	Unit 37	length - .9' diameter width - .9' diameter depth - 1.0' postmold with 1.5'x1.2' posthole	circular intact post within med. brown sandy loam posthole, intrudes into Fea. 23	1830	1795.4 (8)	gate post for cobble walkway (Feature 17)
19	Unit 36	22"x8" posthole 8"diameter postmold depth -	dark brown sandy loam postmold and med. brown sandy loam posthole	1780	1801.6 (16)	part of fenceline extending along southern edge of cobble walkway (Fea. 17) - associated with Fea. 18 and H
20	Unit 38	length - 4' width - 3' depth - 1"	shallow deposit of brick and charcoal NCM	----	----	root stain with central trunk = Fea. 22
21	Unit 35	1' diameter posthole 10" square postmold	circular dark brown posthole and square postmold 8"x8" under Feature 17	1700(RDW)	1800 (2)	possible structure 1 porch support post
22	Unit 43	12"depth 12" diameter	dark brown sandy loam circular stain	1840	1836.3 (2)	central trunk of Fea. 20 root stain
23	Unit 37	2' diameter 9"depth	intruded by Feature 18	1820	1806.4 (23)	mid-19th century trash pit
24	Unit 36	10" diameter 4" depth	irregularly shaped and 6 separate pockets	1700(RDW)	1743 (2)	bulb bed
25	Unit 36	8" diameter 7" depth	dark brown sandy loam posthole	1700(RDW)	1800 (1)	part of 19th century fenceline system
26	Unit 39, 23	length - width - depth -	builder's trench. NCM	----	----	builder's trench for Feature 4 found, wall

FIGURE 27

Test Unit 16 - West Wall Profile

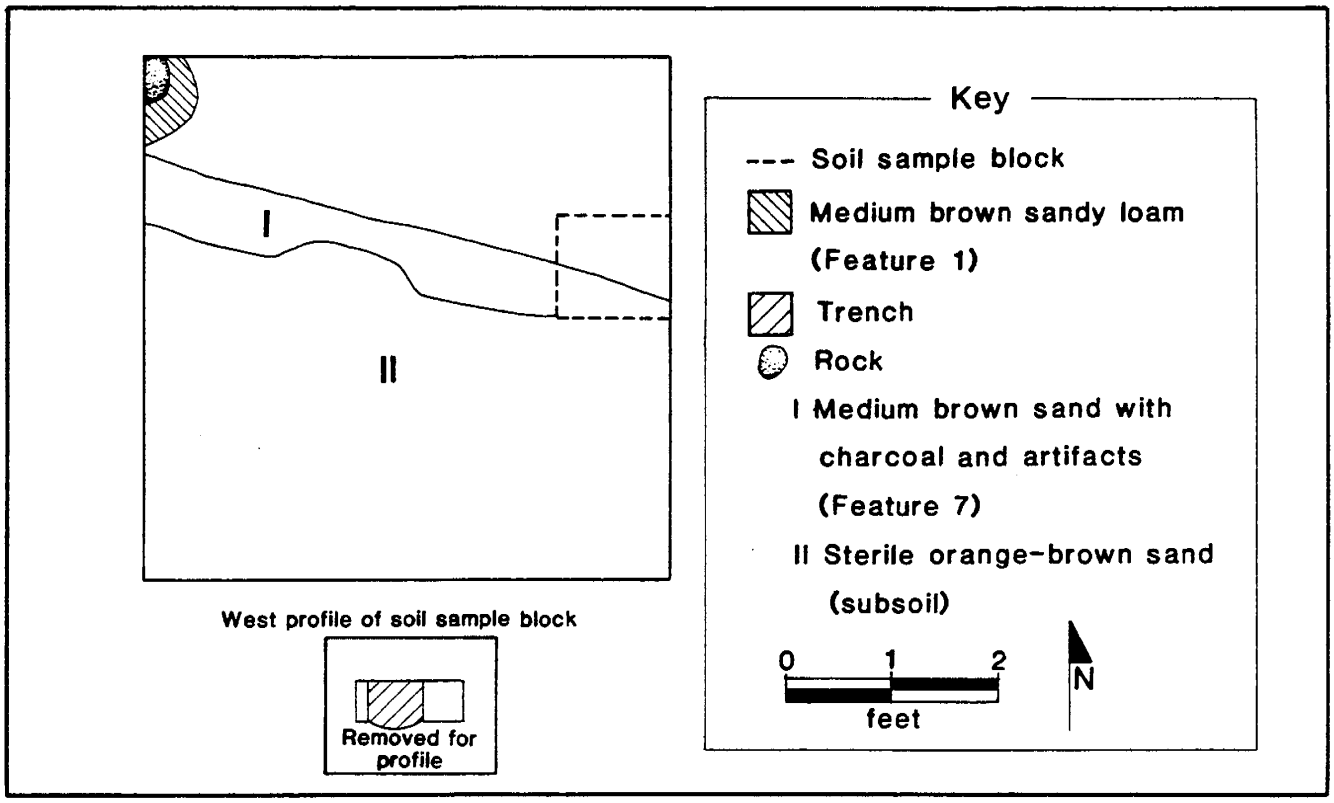


Beneath this deposit was consistently located the third major feature, a linear trench feature, (Features 6, 7, 9, 11, 13, and 14) approximately 6"-1' in width, and 6"-8" in depth, which extended along the entire south wall of the cellar wall except where disturbed by the pipe trench and also along portions of the north and east walls. This trench-like feature was filled with a different soil type and artifact assemblage than that noted in the Feature 1 fill.

In all units, the excavation of Feature 1 revealed that internal stratification of the feature was significant, present throughout the feature area, and composed of discrete lenses of varying degrees of thickness, ranging from 0.1' to 0.5'. Internal stratification was also apparent by the presence of discrete concentrations of charcoal and brick flecking, and of gneiss and schist angular rock fragments. Within most units, as the bottom of the Feature 1 was approached, pockets of gray-green clay were more frequently noted. In the northwestern area of Feature 1, the subsoil under Feature 1 was a more hard-packed and gravelly yellow-brown subsoil. In several of the units, the bottom of the feature fill was defined by this green-gray clay deposited above the sand subsoil. The bottom-most level of the feature fill consistently contained higher densities of larger charcoal, brick, and angular rock fragments. However, even along the cellar walls, no patterning was noted. The existence of the intermixed deposit vertically along the subsoil was interpreted to represent a looter's pit deposit after the stone foundation wall was removed. Throughout the fill, pockets of richly organic

FIGURE 28

Test Unit 20 - Plan View Level 10



soil were also noted. These are interpreted to have been incorporated during infilling of the cellar hole horizon.

South Wall Area

The excavation of Units 14, 16, 20, 22, and 33 obtained either plan views or profiles of the three previously noted features. The east wall profile of Unit 14, the initial unit excavated (Figure 20), shows the stratigraphic relationship of the continuation of a trench feature (Feature 2) to the adjacent soils. The trenches are shown to have been excavated to an intact sterile orange-brown sand. The location of Feature 3 (Table 9, Figure 23), a trench feature of different structural origin, revealed that the deposits thinly overlying the trenches (builder's) were probably filled during initial backfilling or erosion into the cellar by a manganese-stained, intermixed orange-brown sand.

Two features, one structural (Features 7 and 13) overlain by a characteristic soil lens (Features 12 and 16), were uncovered at the intersection of the bottom of Feature 1 and the cellar wall from the western wall of Test Unit 29 southwesterly approximately 14' east to where the features were truncated by the pipe trench (Figures 21 and 23). The linear features were

PLATE 12

Test Unit 14,

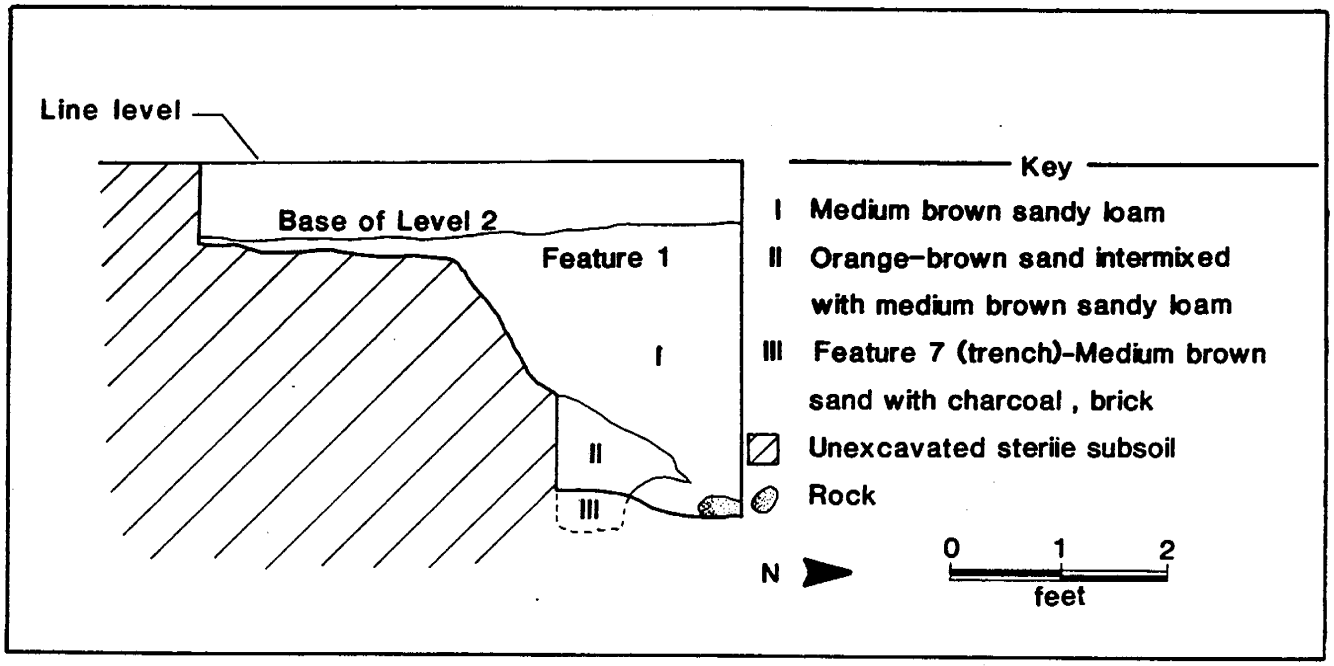
Plan View

PLATE 13

Test Unit 20, West Wall Profile

FIGURE 29

Test Unit 20/22 - West Wall Profile

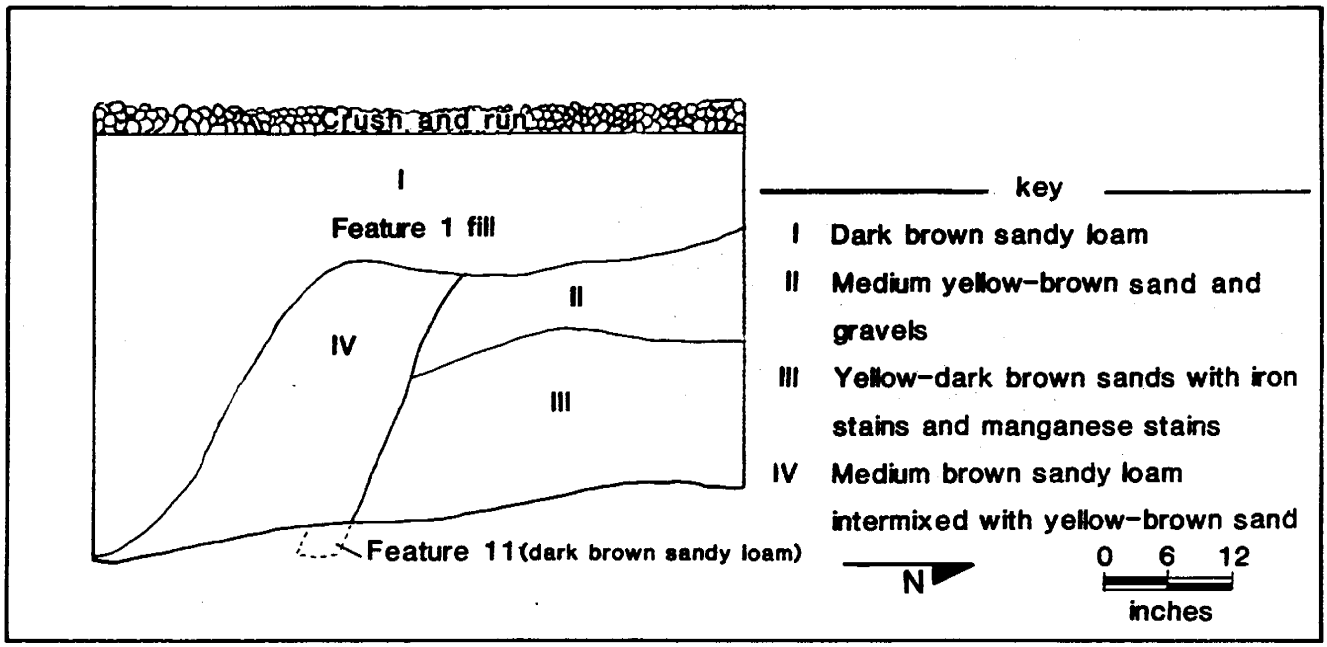


noted to continue within Units 21 and 47 (Feature 14) east of the pipe trench (Figures 22 and 23, Table 9). Units 29, 22, 20, and 16 located a trench varying in width from 8" to 12" and in depth from 6" to 12". In all of these units, after the excavation of Feature 1, the intermixed deposit (usually containing brick and charcoal flecking in addition to Feature 1 and subsoil) was removed as a separate horizon. In all units, the removal of this deposit revealed a smear of medium brown sandy loam (Feature 1). Further excavation of this feature revealed a linear trench feature filled with a dark brown silty loam. Figures 20, 27-29 and Plates 12 and 13 depict the horizontal and vertical stratigraphic relationships of the features. Based on this stratigraphy, it was interpreted that sometime after the deposition of Feature 1, a trench was dug through the existing deposit in order to salvage the below ground portions of the foundation wall. The subsequent backfilling of this trench created an intermixed deposit consisting of Feature 1 fill and the adjacent subsoil deposit.

For ease of excavation, the features were subdivided into unit blocks. Thus, the trench-like stain was identified as Feature 13 in Test Units 22 and 33 and as Feature 7 in Test Units 20 and 16 (Table 9). The overlying dark-brown silty loam was designated as Feature 12 in Test Units 22 and 20 and as Feature 16 in Test Unit 22. The artifact content of the trench deposit consisted of redware and a mid-eighteenth century wine bottle glass. The termination of the western end of the trench feature was found to be in perfect alignment with the eastern edge of

FIGURE 30

Test Unit 41 - West Wall Profile



Feature 4 (Figure 23). The profile of Feature 13/7 obtained by cross section at the Unit 20/22 boundary (Figure 29, Plate 13) shows the sill to be approximately 0.4'-0.6' wide and 0.6' in depth. The top 1/3 of the trench was filled with a mixture of orange-brown sands and Feature 1 fill while the bottom 2/3 contained a dark brown silty loam. Artifacts recovered from Feature 7 within Test Unit 20 included delftware, redware, a 1777 coin, and mid-eighteenth century wine bottle glass with a combined mean ceramic date of 1765. The Trench Feature 13 in Test Unit 22 yielded a pewter spoon handle fragment, redware, and delftware and a mean ceramic date of 1761.

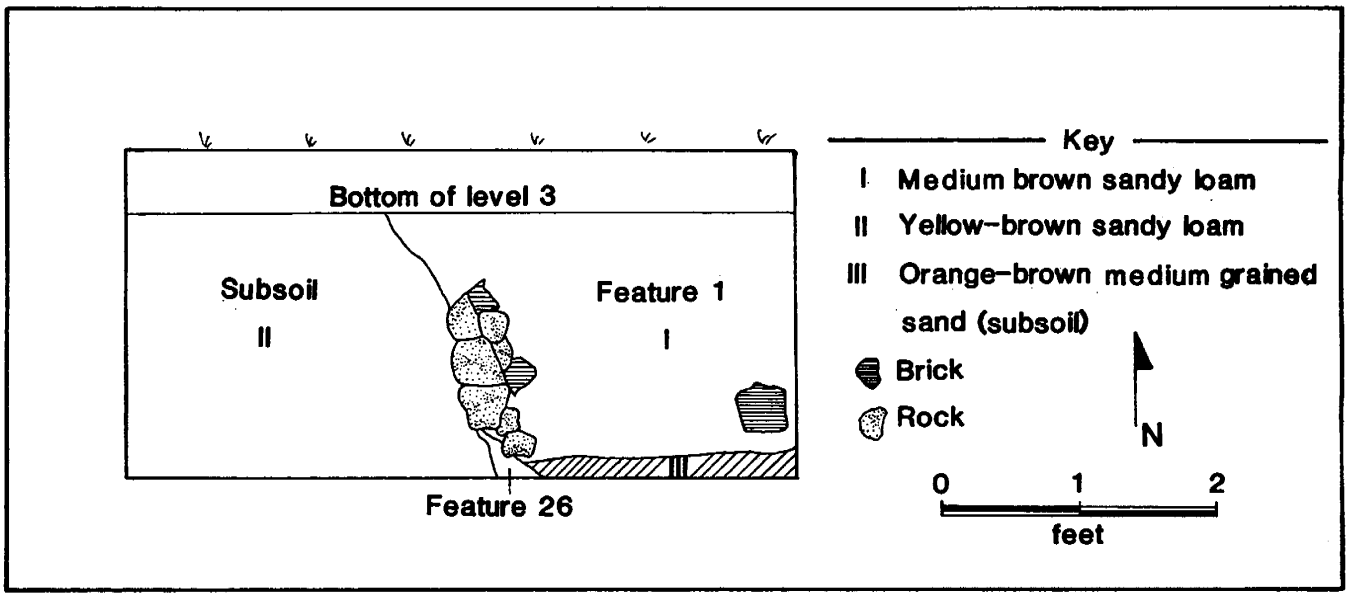
Along the south wall of Feature 1 was contained within Unit 16 a thick lens of 4"-6" limestone blocks and brick fragments associated with a high density of charcoal. This was interpreted as the unsalvaged remains of the foundation walls formerly lining the cellar. The west wall profile of this unit defined well the intermix horizon in profile (Figure 27).

Central Area

Test Unit 25 also contained a Feature 1 soil of different composition than the 'typical' Feature 1 medium-brown sandy loam. These soils, possibly associated and influenced by Feature 4, (Table 9) contained a very high density of charcoal fragments, mortar, and brick flecking in a reddish-brown sandy loam matrix. The Feature 1/subsoil interface on both the bottom and west wall of Unit 25 contained both an extensive intermixed deposit and

FIGURE 31

Test Unit 23 - North Wall Profile



green-gray clay horizon, both containing mid-eighteenth century artifacts. It is possible that the presence of this intermixed deposit at this distance from the cellar wall indicates the original extent of Feature 4, and the deposits were associated with the disturbance and deposition during stone salvage following deposition of a majority of Feature 1. Test Unit 17, located adjacent and to the south encountered similar stratigraphy. The deposit of reddish-brown soil was present in the northern area of the unit and below this was located a significant deposit of bricks, stone fragments and green-gray clay within a sandier medium brown loam matrix. No structural features were located in either Units 25 or 17. Units 19 and 34 partially disturbed by Pipe Trench 1, encountered a Feature 1 deposit similar to the south wall area. The lower levels contained significant amounts of brick and angular gneiss fragments and a very discontinuous deposit of green-gray clay was noted at the bottom of Feature 1. No features were observed below this soil interface.

Northern Wall Area

The north wall of Feature 1 was investigated by Units 41, 42, and 40 (Figure 23). The west wall profile (Figure 30) of Unit 41 depicts the medium yellow-brown gravelly sand horizon overlying the yellow dark-brown manganese-stained sands which were present in the northern area. Removal of an extensive intermixed deposit slumped over these horizons revealed the presence of Feature 11, an infilled trench oriented parallel to the northern cellar wall as defined by subsoil (Table 9).

PLATE 14

Test Unit 29,

West Wall Profile

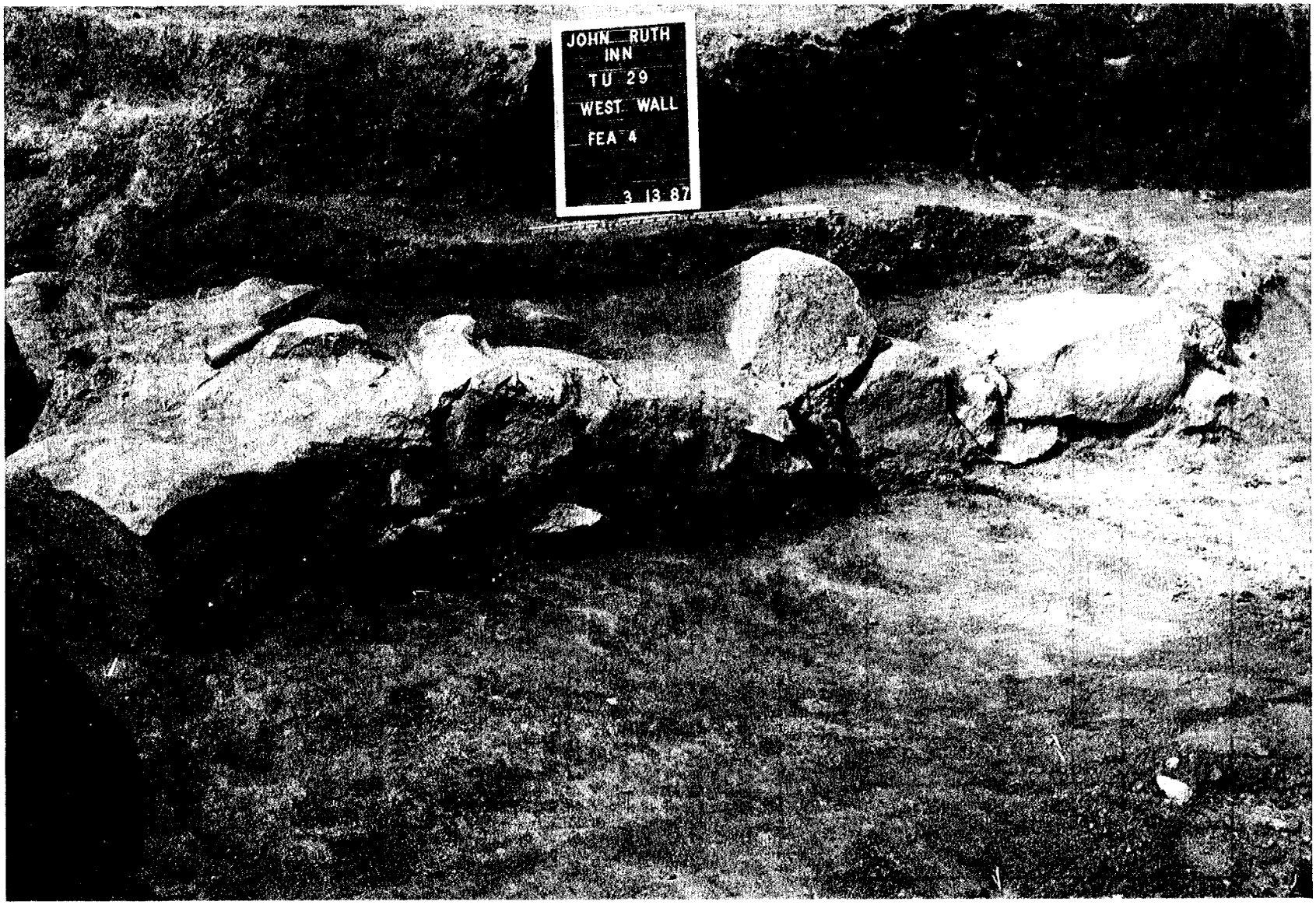
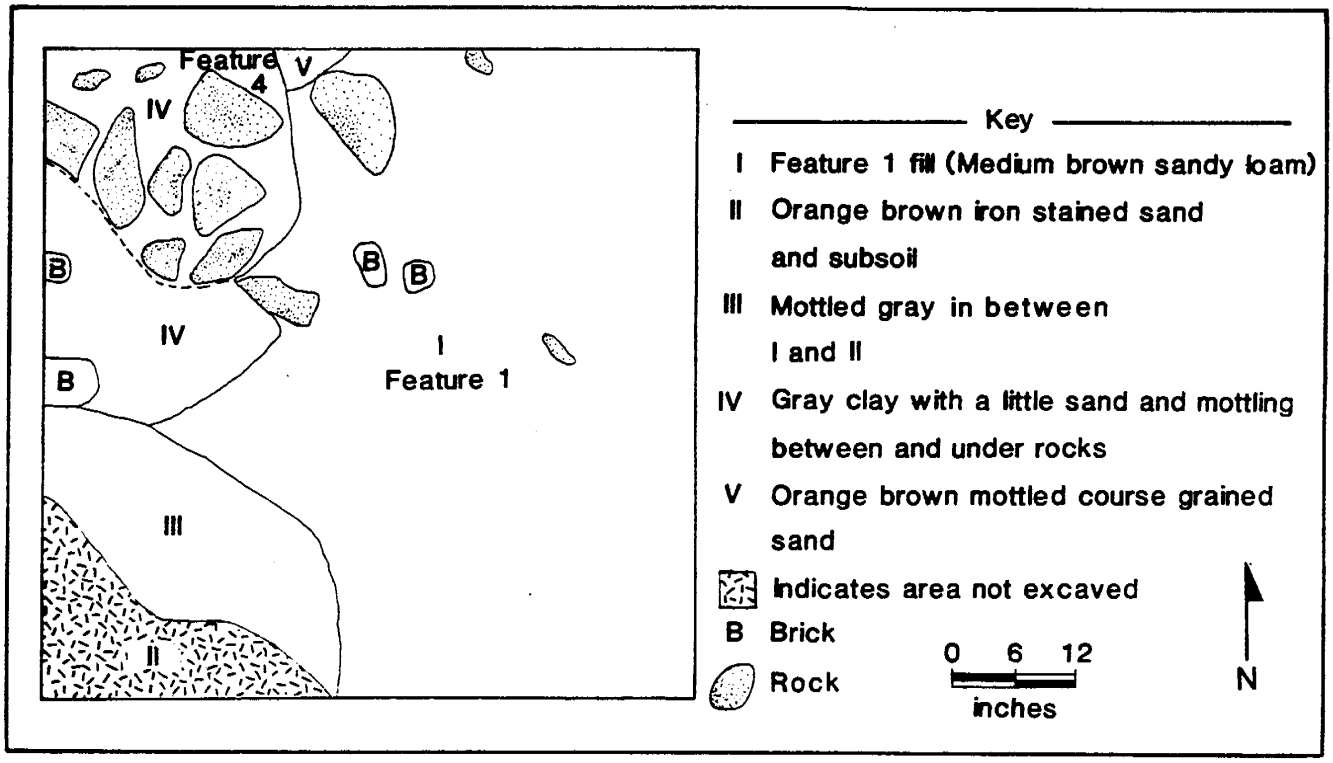


FIGURE 32

Test Unit 29 - Plan View, Level 6

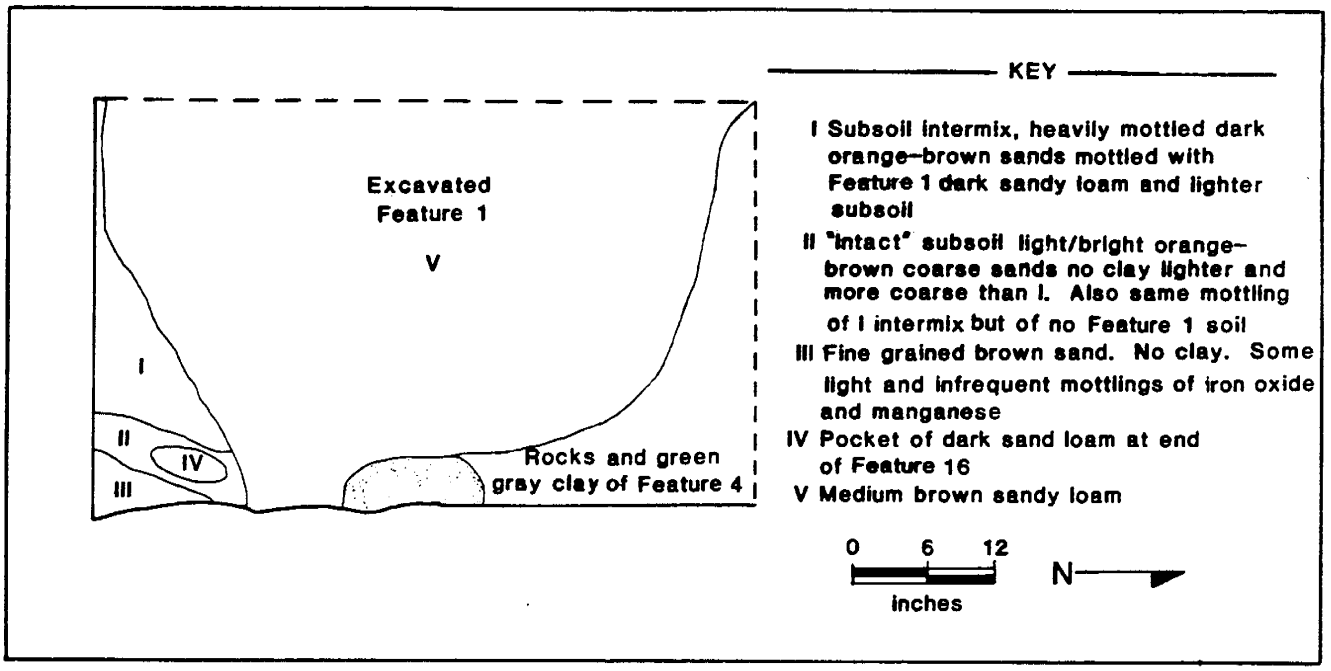


Unit 42 encountered the same stratigraphic association as Test Unit 41. Due to disturbance created by the excavation of Pipe Trench 1 through the southwestern area of the unit, Feature 11 was not present within this unit. One of the only postholes (Feature 10) uncovered during the excavation of Feature 1 was located within Level 6 (Figure 23). This rectangular feature (Table 9), which was not intruded into Feature 1, was filled with Feature 1 soil and assemblage which produced a mean ceramic date of 1800 based on the presence of a single redware sherd. The subsequent excavation of a narrow wedge-shaped deposit of Feature 1 in Test Unit 51 provided no additional stratigraphic information.

In the northwestern area of Feature 1, Units 39 and 40 were excavated. These units uncovered exposures of Feature 4 and Feature 11 (Table 9). Feature 4 was identified by an extensive deposit of large intact rock and brick fragments (Table 9). Intermixed with this brick and rock were extensive pockets of green-gray clay. Soil textures in this area were much sandier than normal for Feature 1. This was thought to have been deposited through the decomposition of the foundation wall mortar following the looting episode. The intersection of the northeastern edge of Feature 4 at the subsoil/Feature 1 interface revealed what was first assumed to be a posthole but on further excavation was determined to be a linear trench feature (Feature

FIGURE 33

Test Unit 29 - West Wall Profile



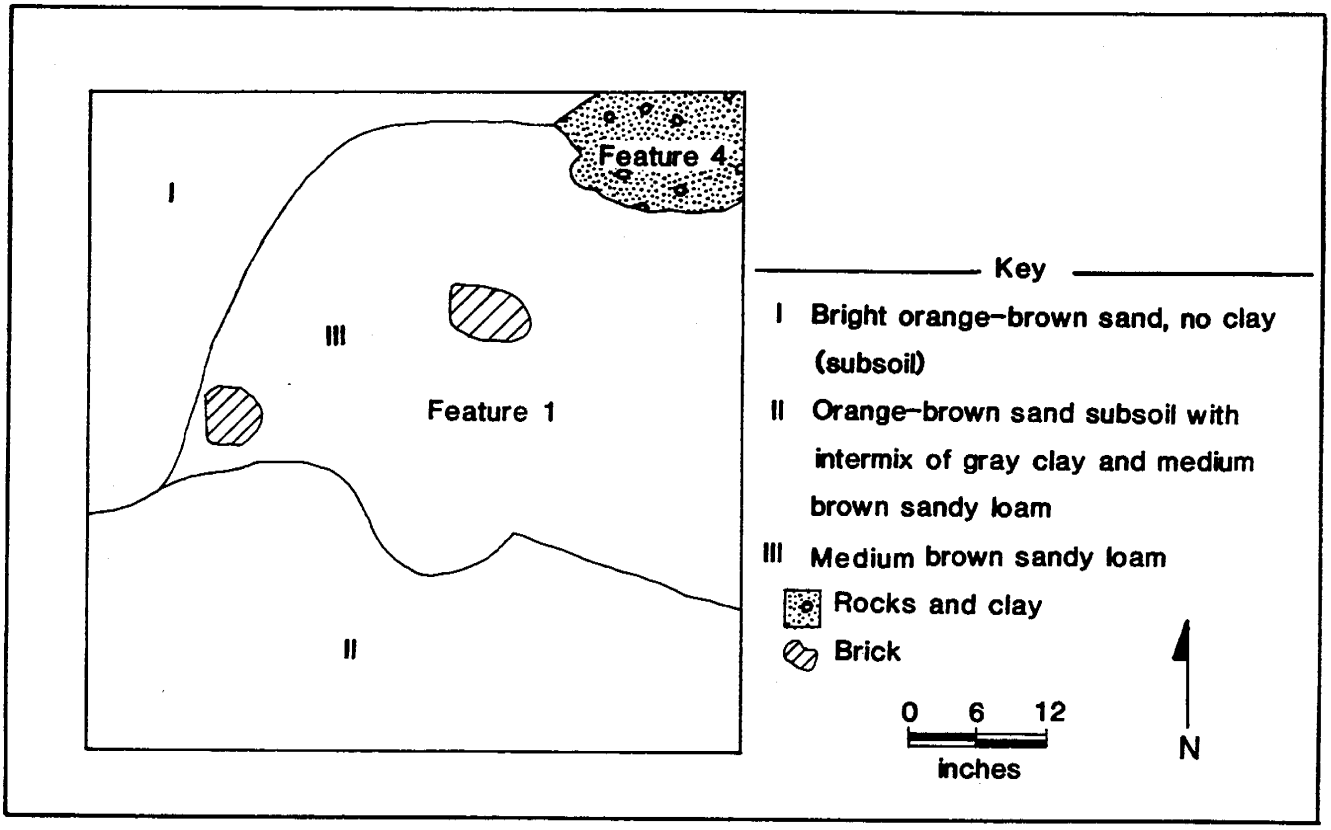
11) approximately 8" wide and 6" deep. The intermixed deposit was removed from along the entire northern wall prior to the excavation of the trench feature. As along the south wall, this feature was excavated into a sterile deposit of orange-brown manganese-stained sands. Re-excavation of Feature 11 with Test Unit 41 revealed the trend to extend approximately 7' along the north subsoil interface.

Feature 4 was further investigated by Unit 23, located within what would have been the center of the western hearth wall. The feature deposit again was found to consist of a rubble deposit consisting of large 2'-3' square rocks, brick halves and fragments with interstices filled with gray-green clay and a very sandy, light brown loam. The green-gray clay deposits, brick, and rock also were found vertically distributed along the edge of Feature 1. Feature 1 soils in this area also contained more extensive intermixing of gray clay with the intermix deposit approximately 2'-3' in horizontal extent. Based on the north wall profile of Unit 23 (Figure 31), Feature 1 fill was deposited directly into a then extant foundation wall and hearth which probably had been partially salvaged.

Excavation then proceeded to remove all rubble and disturbed soils above the intact Feature 4 stone wall (Plate 14). At the top of the intact rocks, a trench like feature (Feature 26, Table 9) was detected behind the rocks. This feature was interpreted as a builder's trench or intact backfilled area for the initial emplacement of Feature 4. Excavation of this feature was

FIGURE 34

Test Unit 33 - Plan View, Level 5



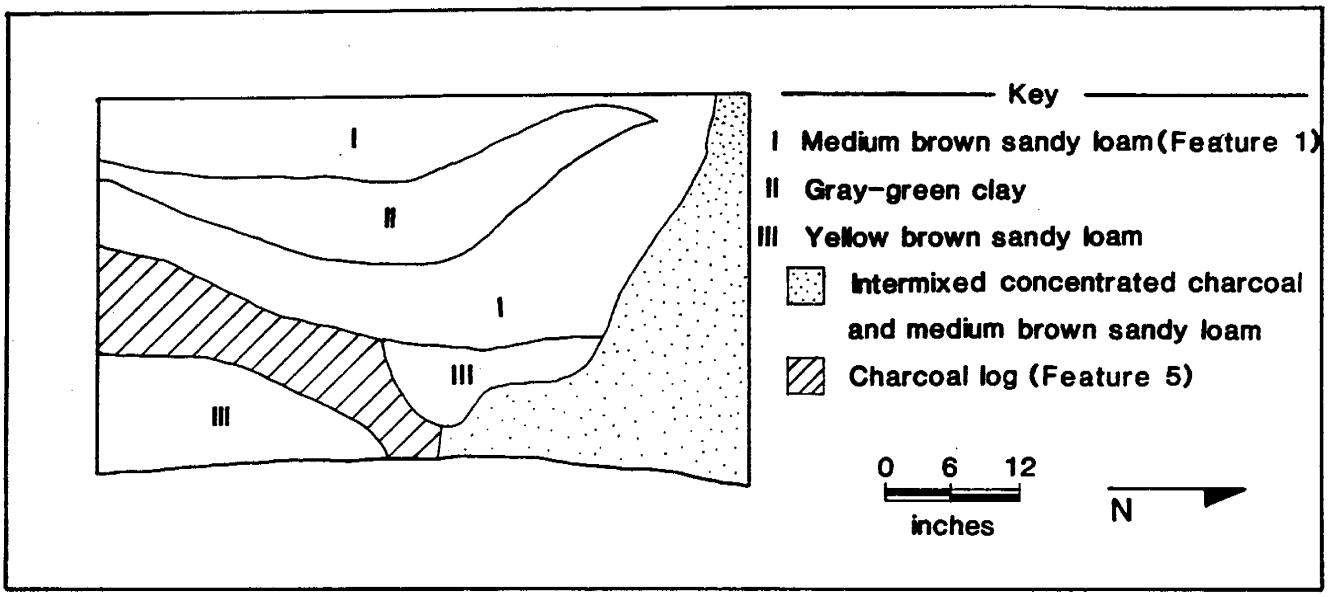
accomplished by an east-west cross-section made through Feature 4. This showed Feature 26 to be slightly stratified, but contained no artifacts. Beneath the intact foundation stones was a deposit of green-gray clay upon which the wall had been initially constructed. This clay was probably emplaced prior to the wall construction to serve as a packed earth floor for the cellar.

Western Wall Area and Bulkhead

Information on the relationship of the remaining former foundation wall (Feature 4) to the Feature 1 fill and on the salvaging process in general were obtained by excavation Test Units 29 and 33. At approximately 0.29' below the eighteenth century land surface, an unpatterned deposit of angular rock fragments with mortar attached and with gray-green clay infilling the spaces was located in the northwest corner of Unit 29 (Figure 32). The west wall profile of this unit (Figure 33, Plate 14) shows the relationship of the intermixed deposit (wall slump and backfill) cut through Feature 1 and overlying both the dark brown soil lens over the trench feature and the disturbed and mixed orange-brown sand surrounding the lens. As in situations along the other wall edges, the intermixed deposit

FIGURE 35

Test Unit 46 - Plan View, Level 6



consisted of pockets of Feature 1 fill extensively intermixed with subsoil and charcoal fragments in a horizon approximately 1' in thickness. Additionally, the profile (Figure 33) shows that while the dark brown silty loam lens (Feature 16) was present, the linear, trench-like feature (builder's trench) extended only to several inches from the west wall of Test Unit 29. The adjacent unit to the west (Test Unit 33) revealed evidence of the bulkhead entrance excavated into subsoil, and postholes for supports of a bulkhead roof (Features R, V, and P) (Figures 21, 34, and Plate 15). These posts were filled with Feature 1 soil material during the general infilling of the cellar hole. At approximately 23" below ground surface, the subsoil configuration of the unit was obtained (Plate 16). The feature fill of this unit was heavily intermixed with gray-green clay at the feature/subsoil interface. No intermixed deposit was located along the walls within this area. The bottom of the feature did contain such a deposit. The entrance steps appeared to have been covered with some type of frame stepway system, as the steps excavated in subsoil showed no differential wear patterns. The large number of brick fragments within the unit suggests the possibility the bulkhead also might have contained brick walling along the southern wall.

East Wall Area Plus Addition

The eastern wall and addition area were found to contain complex stratigraphy along the northern wall boundary and an extensive charcoal horizon along the eastern edge. Additionally, the only intact artifacts recovered from the Feature 1 fill were recovered in this area. The excavation of Unit 46 uncovered the

PLATE 15

Test Unit 33,

Plan View - South Area

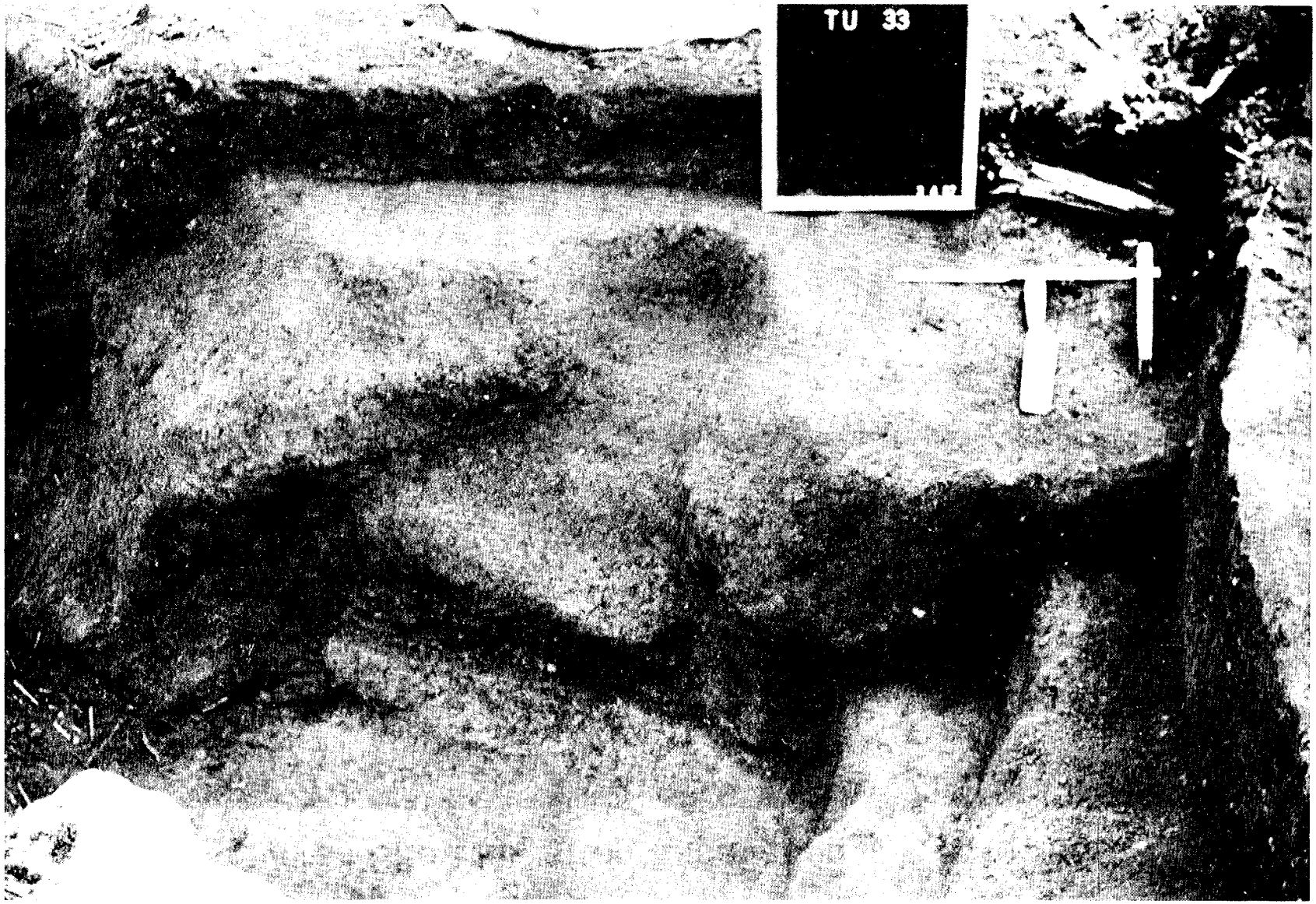
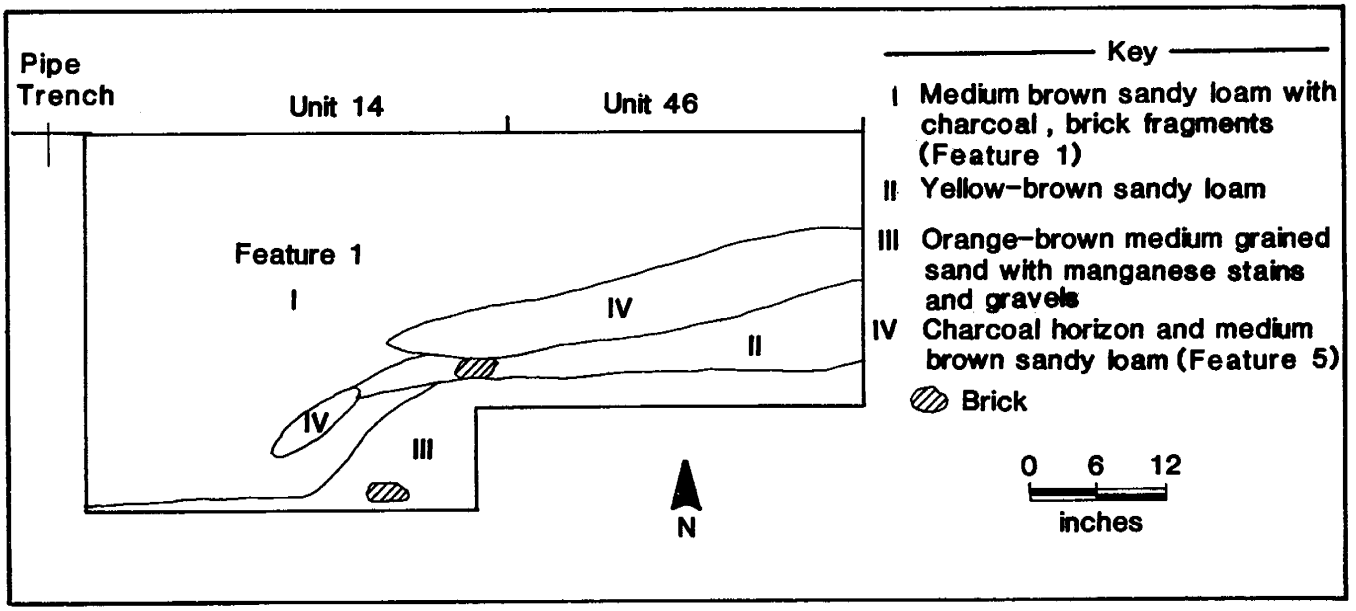


PLATE 16

Overall Site Plan after Excavation - West Area

FIGURE 36

Test Unit 46 - North Wall Profile, Levels 8 and 9



charcoal horizon (Feature 5) previously identified in the west wall of Trench C during the initial Phase I/II excavation (Figures 16 and 35). The results of the excavation confirmed that this horizon had been deposited on a surface onto which Feature 1 filling had already begun. As such, Feature 5 likely represents a structural segment burned and collapsed in place. The north wall profile (Figure 36) depicts a stratigraphic relationship of Feature 5 overlying a disturbed intermixed yellow-brown sandy loam and orange-brown sands. The charcoal was horizontally interstratified with green-gray clay and yellow-brown sandy loam. The soils revealed in this profile(Figure 35) were noted in the west wall of the partially excavated unit to be deposited sequentially on a sloping plane with the gray-green clay horizon overlying the charcoal horizon which overlaid the yellow-brown sandy loam. Further excavation beneath the charcoal horizon along the eastern wall revealed an intact wine bottle (ca. 1734) and the in-place, partially decomposed remains of a medium shallow flat-bottomed iron vessel resting within a deposit of orange-brown medium grained sand (Plate 17). The same horizon also contained the eastern segments of two features previously identified in Test Unit 14 (Features 2 and 3) (Figures 23 and 37).

The third unit excavated in the east wall/addition area, Test Unit 48, also uncovered evidence of both the charcoal horizon on the south and complex stratigraphy on the north. A plan view at Level 4 (Figure 38) again reveals the stratigraphic association of a sterile subsoil upon which an intermixed Feature 1, then charcoal, then green-gray clay fill was deposited. Beneath the charcoal horizon, the presence of a significant

PLATE 17

Test Unit 46,

Plan View at Level 10/11

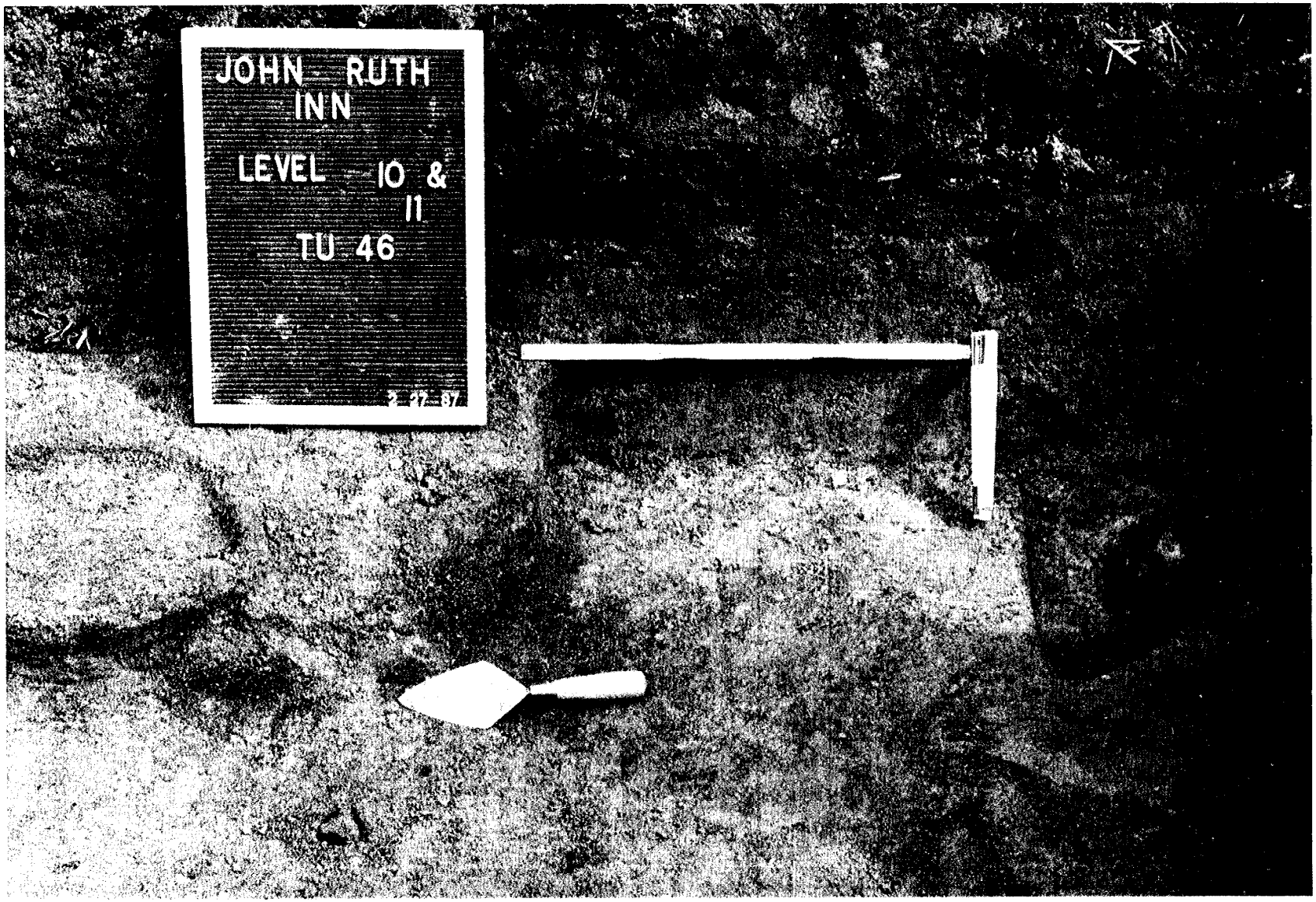
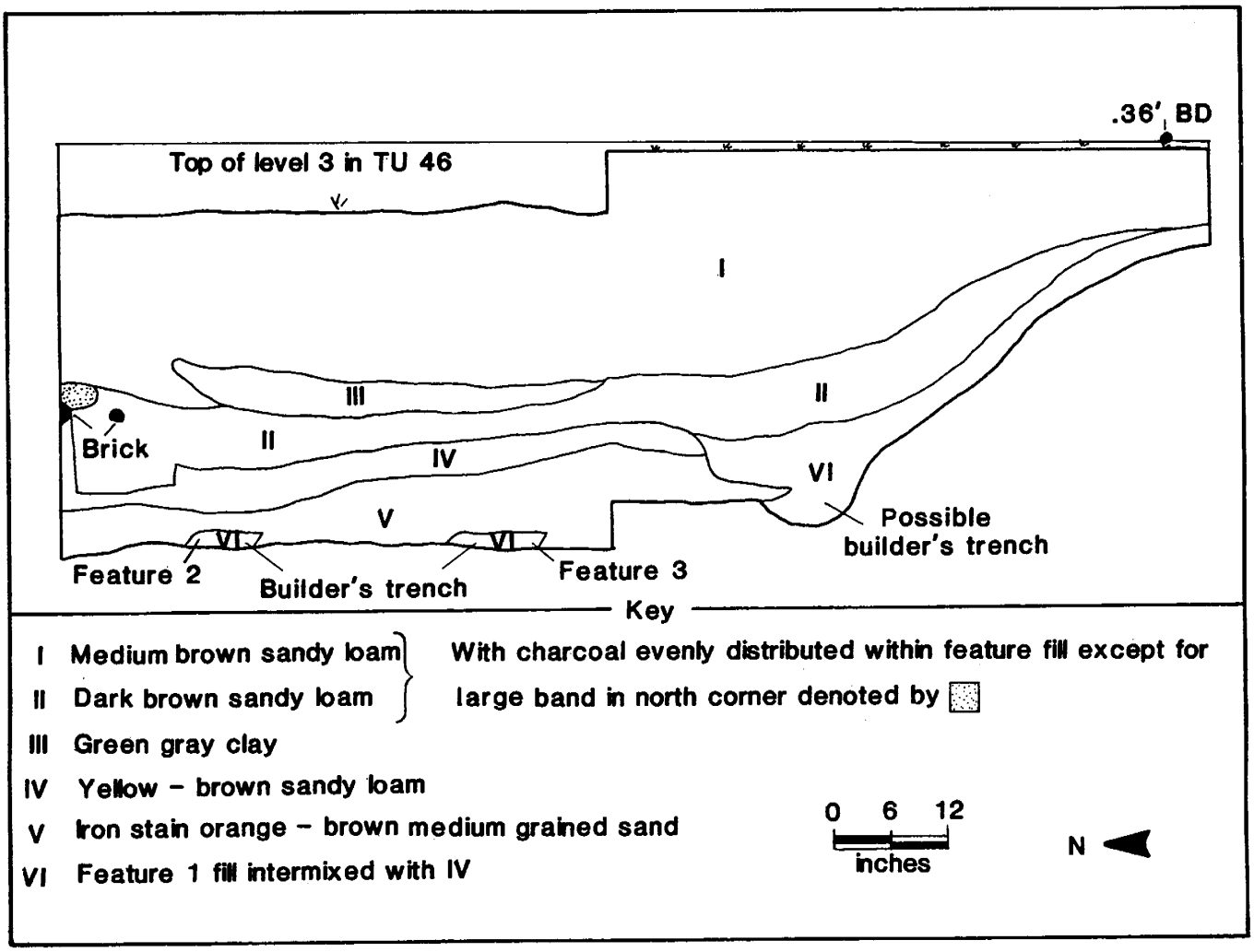


FIGURE 37

Test Units 46 and 47 - East Wall Profile



deposit of window glass was interpreted as primarily deposited along with the charcoal horizon, wine bottle, and kettle after abandonment of and probably during dismantling and burning of at least the eastern end of the structure, but prior to extensive Feature 1 filling. Based on the lack of significant structural foundations or postholes, this eastern addition was probably of less substantial frame construction and was probably not salvaged extensively. Figure 39 clearly shows the presence of the intermixed deposit in a location previously occupied by the foundation wall of the cellar with Feature 1 fill above. This profile also supports the previous evidence that the salvaging of this area was completed prior to the completion of the infilling.

The excavation of Unit 47 provided the best profile view of the complex infilling apparent in the core area's eastern addition. Plate 18 shows the interface of the subsoil/intermixed

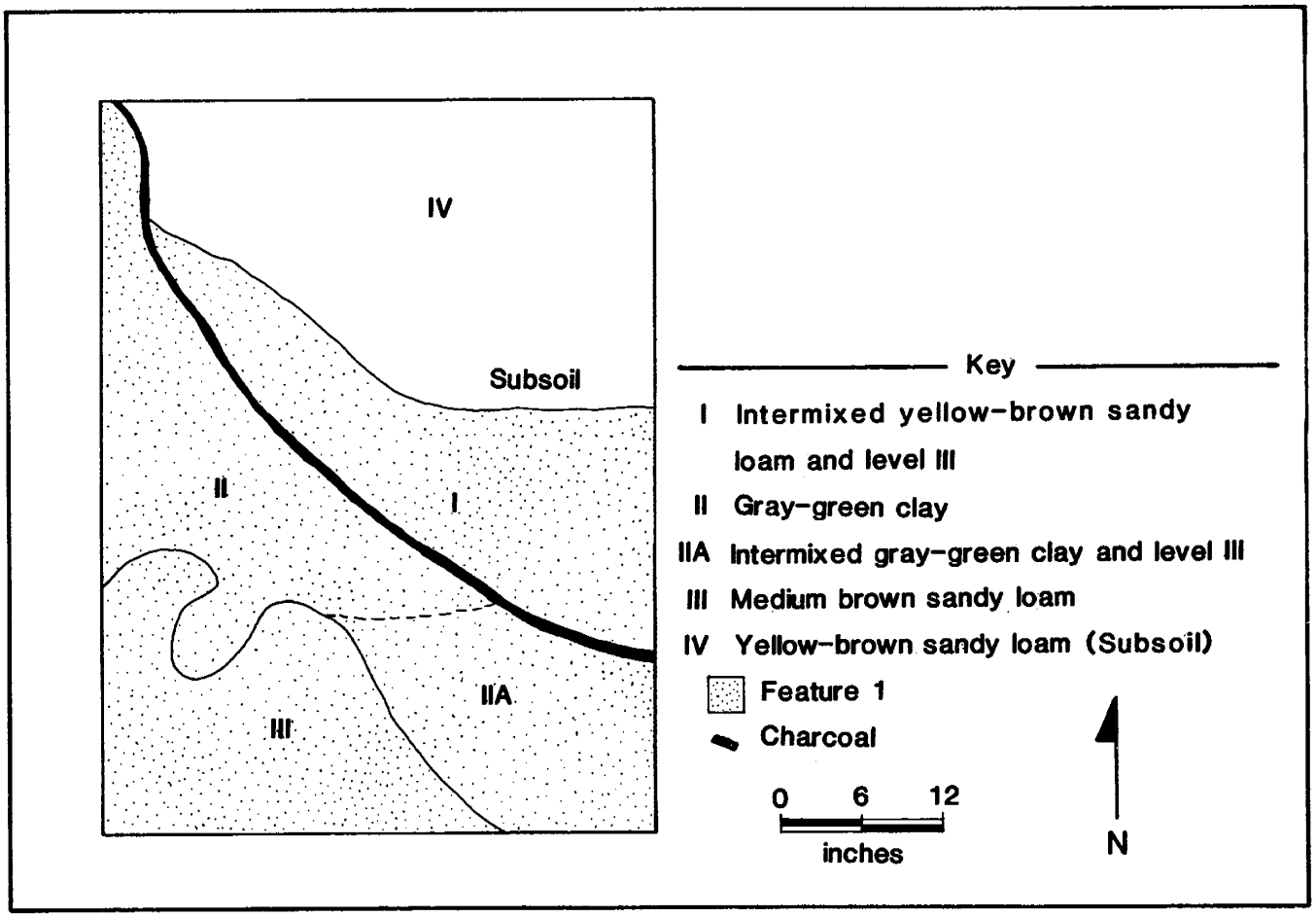
PLATE 18

PLATE 18

Test Unit 47, Profile

FIGURE 38

Test Unit 48 - Plan View, Level 4



deposit with the intermixed deposit slumped over the subsoil along the south wall. Beneath this intermixed deposit two features were located; one was a soil lens comprised of a dark brown sandy loam which was spread over and infilled a structural Feature 14, the easternmost continuation of the builder's trench along the structure's southern wall. This feature was the only structural-related feature in which decomposed wood fragments were located. These are interpreted to be the remnants of a system of undetermined construction for the support of the shed addition walls and/or floor.

Units 18 and 24 investigated the Feature 1/subsoil interface and Feature 1 fill along the former eastern end of the cellar. Both units uncovered Features 6 and 9, a linear 1' wide and 8"-1' deep trench beneath Feature 1 in the orange-brown medium grained and (Figure 23, Table 9). The stratigraphy of Test Unit 24, shown in Figures 40 and 41 consisted of extensive intermixed deposits horizontally stratified with Feature 1 fill (Plate 19). The thickness of these intermixed deposits is interpreted as resulting from the construction and excavation for an eastern

PLATE 19

Test Unit 24,
East and North Wall Profiles

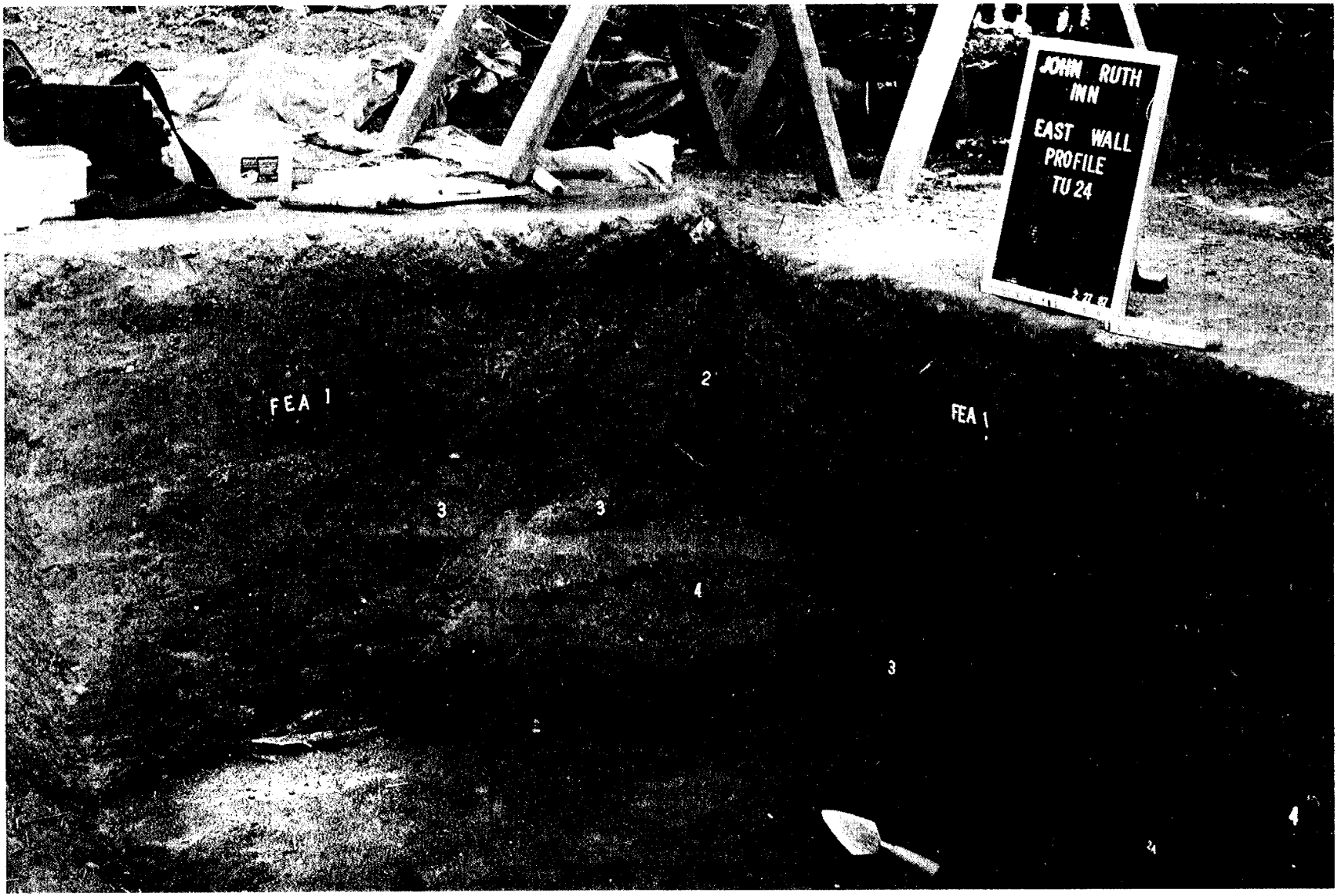
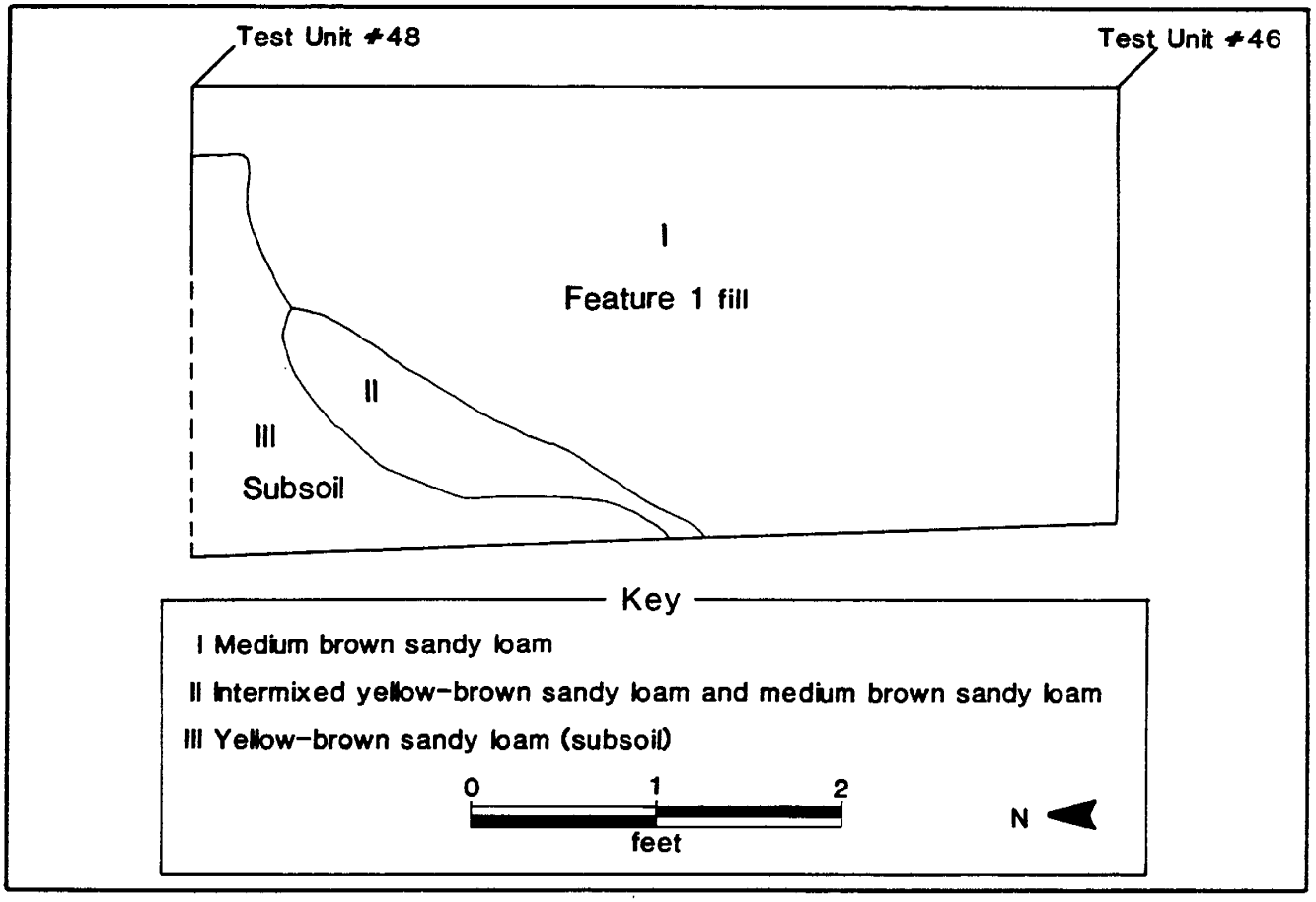


FIGURE 39

Test Unit 48 - East Wall Profile



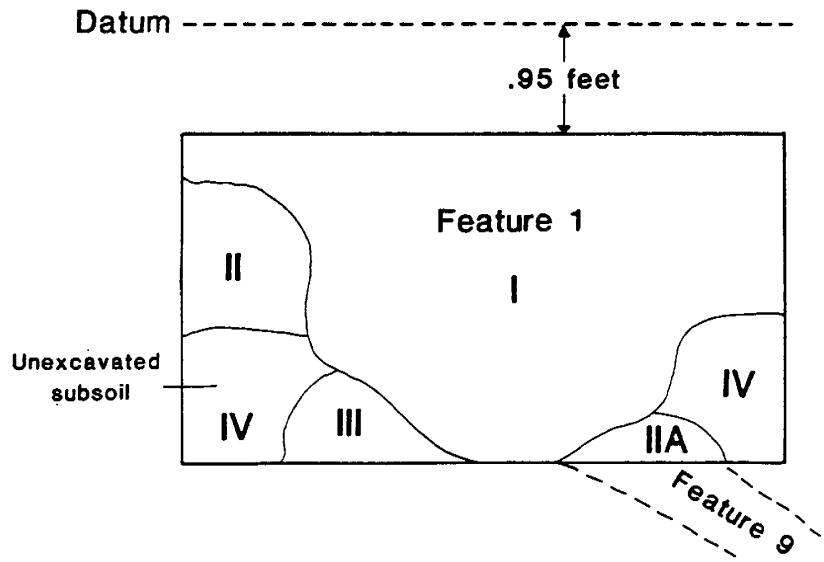
addition to the existing structure and subsequent demolition. The excavation for a cellar below this addition would have caused extensive disturbance to the pre-existing deposits. The possibility of a window well or other small exterior opening emplaced along the eastern wall might have also contributed to the unusual stratigraphy seen in the east wall (Figure 40). The disturbed stratigraphy was also found in Test Unit 18, which contained soils common to others in the central area. Throughout the middle levels, the reddish-brown sand was located, and in this area, was found to overlay a charcoal horizon previously identified as Feature 5 in Test Unit 46. Beneath the charcoal was located a continuation of the extensive intermixed deposits (looter's trench) encountered in Unit 24 and elsewhere with Feature 1. Beneath this intermixed horizon was located the southern extension of a trench feature (Feature 6) (Figure 42).

Disturbed Areas

Unit 21 was heavily disturbed and was excavated without levels. This was concentrated in the southeastern most area of

FIGURE 40

Test Unit 24 - East Wall Profile



Key

I Dark brown silt/sand loam. Feature 1 fill with numerous charcoal flecks/chunks

II Homogeneous orange-brown sand firmly packed with numerous gravels. Appears to be undisturbed subsoil, similar to that seen along the western edges of Feature 1

IIA Same as II with slight mottling of Feature 1. Corresponds to part of the sill (Feature 9) defined in the floor. This soil is probably subsoil excavated during the excavation of the sill

III Fine-grain gray clay with slight mottling of orange-brown sand and charcoal/Feature 1 fill

IV Bright orange-yellow-brown sand firmly packed with numerous gravels plus well developed iron oxide and manganese stained striations/lamallae. Appears to be a slightly different type of intact subsoil

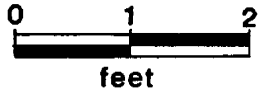
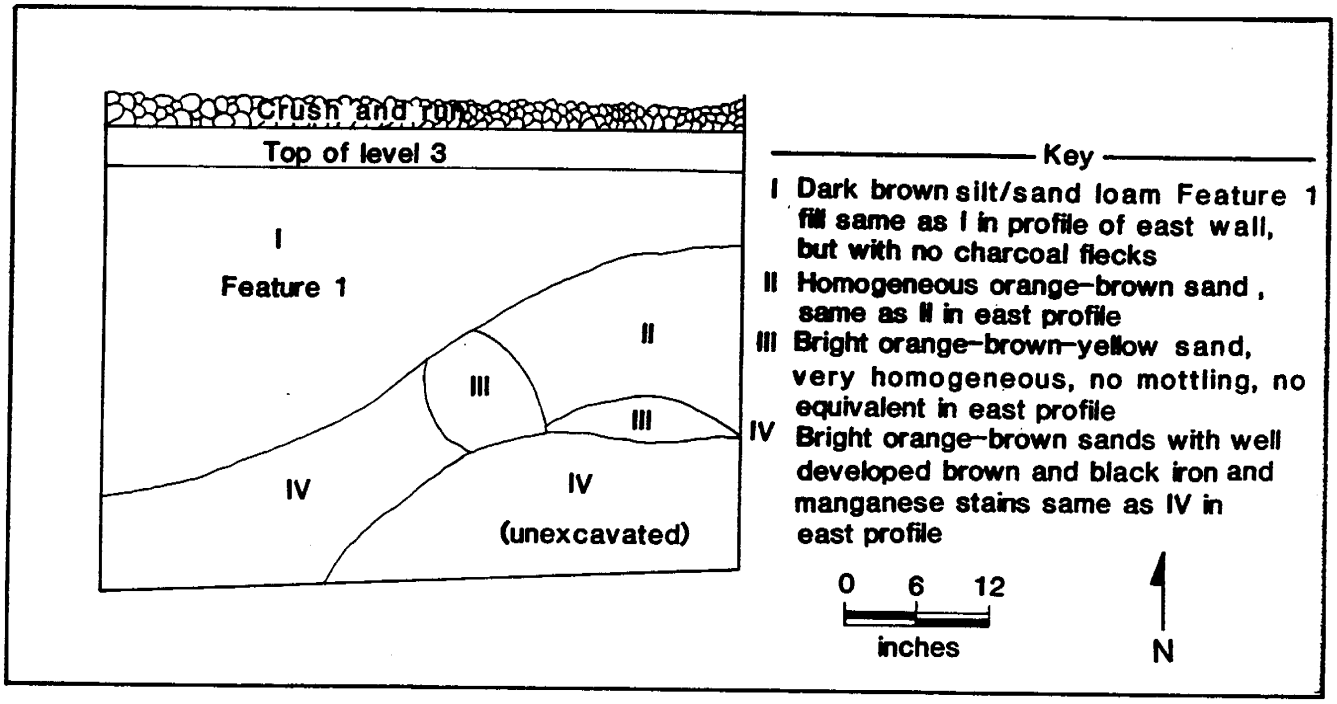


FIGURE 41

Test Unit 24 - North Wall Profile



the site. In this area, the disturbance (weather created wall slump) did not extend to the bottom of the feature fill. The southernmost area of this unit contained the backfilled linear trench, here approximately 8" wide (Feature 14) (Figure 23). The emplacement of the pipe trench did however remove evidence of the wall trench west of this area (Figure 23), and the continuity of the southern builder's trench was thus lost. In the southwestern area of Feature 1, Unit 49 encountered the large demolition deposit, circa 1955, which partially disturbed Feature 1. The feature fill in this unit was also excavated in a single level.

Areas Outside of Feature 1

All units outside of the Feature 1 area were shovel skimmed to sterile subsoil, removing the mixed topsoil present beneath the asphalt and crush and run deposit. All features were designated and excavated by standard procedures. All features were cross-sectioned to determine depth and integrity, screened, and then completely excavated if cultural and/or significant. Table 8 lists the features encountered prior to the excavation of Feature 1 (Figure 21), and Table 9 lists features located through subsequent excavation surrounding the Feature 1 area (Figure 23).

A major feature area was located to the south of Feature 1. Features located included a cobblestone walkway (Feature 17) and two postholes with intact posts representing gate posts for a walkway gate (Features 18 and H). Feature 19, based on location