the location of the William Strickland farmstead, which by this time was probably 30 years old and perhaps had been vacant for eight years. Strangely, the farmstead was not included in the description of the metes and bounds of the Corbett-to-Cahoon transaction (KCD Q1:121). Possibly this omission was an oversight on the part of the recording clerk. However, it is just as likely that the reason for the existence of the notch was no longer apparent in that the buildings that made up the Strickland farmstead were either in disrepair or had already been razed. In any case, by the middle of February in 1764, the Strickland grandchildren relinquished their claims to the property.

Thomas Cahoon owned a 49 1/2-acre strip containing the farmstead site from 1764 until 1770. By 1769, he had constructed a house on the west side of the King's Highway for himself as shown on a 1769 map of the area (Figure 10). A tenant on his property, Peter Mannee (also recorded in the levy lists as McKnee) resided in a house to the north of Whitehall Landing Road. Peter Mannee first appears in the Duck Creek Levy Lists in 1765, when he is appraised for eight pounds, the basic head or poll tax. Mannee's tax rate fluctuated throughout the 1760s and 1770s, but he was not a property owner at that time, and was consistently appraised at a head tax rate. When Thomas Cahoon prepared his will in 1770, it was witnessed by Peter Mannee, indicating that, although not a landholder, Mannee was literate.

It is possible that Manee's house site located on the north side of the Whitehall Landing Road (Figure 10), is also the archaeological site discussed in this report. However, the archaeological evidence from the site discussed later in this report strongly indicates that the occupation of the site was over by the time Peter Mannee became the tenant on Cahoon's property. It is hypothesized here that the Strickland farmstead, already several decades old and perhaps vacant by 1764, was abandoned shortly after Thomas Cahoon purchased the land. A newer dwelling may have been built, or perhaps the old structure was relocated, nearer to the road and closer to Cahoon's house.

Following Cahoon's death, the land passed to his nephew, Mark Cahoon, who died during the American Revolution and left the land in turn to his sisters. By this time, no dwellings or structures appear to have been located on the site. Additional deed transactions for the Strickland estate following its history into the nineteenth and twentieth centuries have been presented elsewhere (Grettler et al. 1991: 59-87) and are not repeated here.

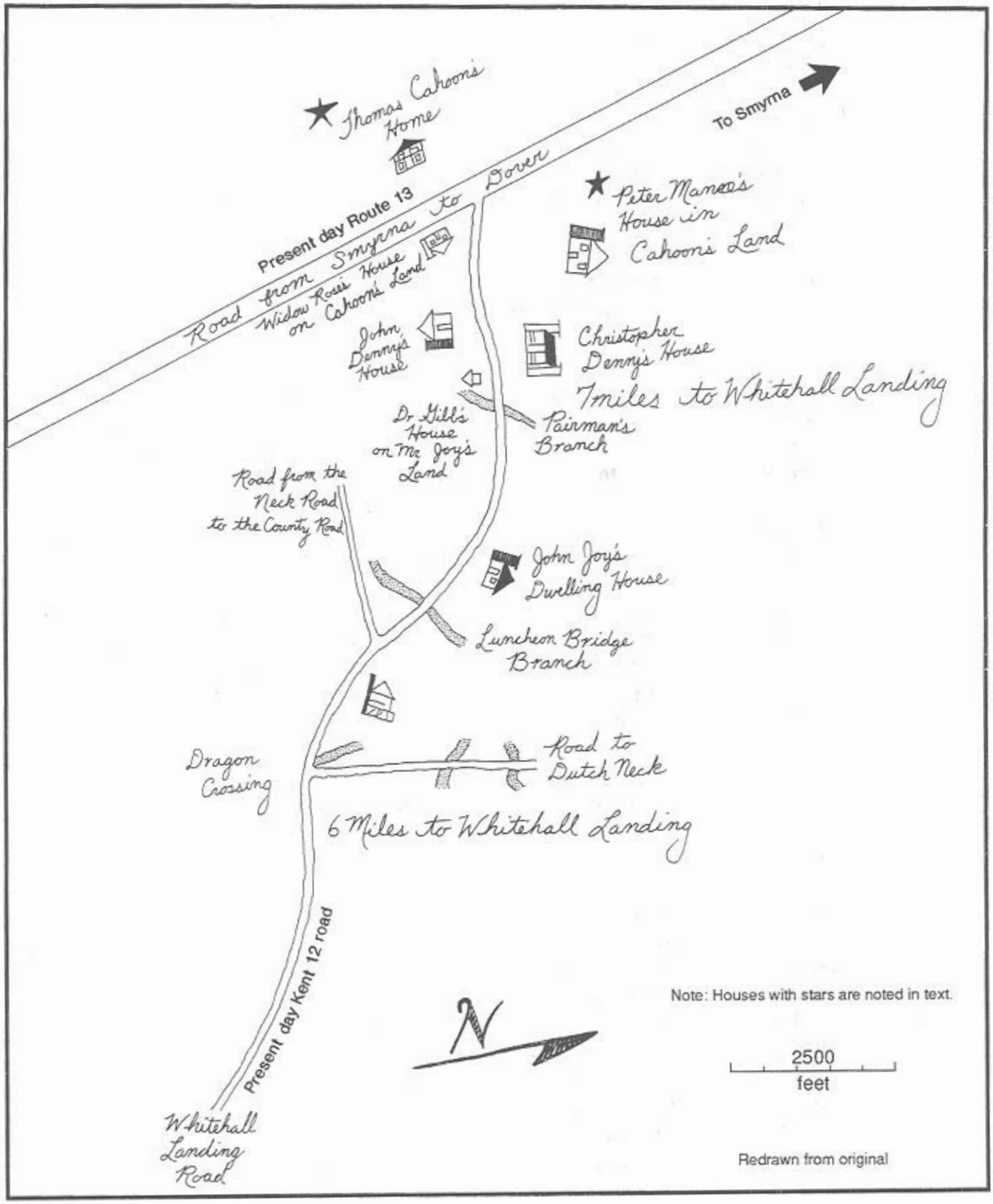
RESULTS OF THE FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

Introduction

The data recovery excavations at the William Strickland Plantation Site were conducted in three separate steps: 1) excavation of a sample of plow zone soils in the site's core using the sampling design described earlier in this report, 2) mechanical stripping of the remainder of the plow zone from the site area, and 3) identification and excavation of subsurface features. Each of these steps built on the outcome of the preceding one, and the data recovery test plan and excavation procedures were continually updated and modified accordingly. All totaled, 189 cultural and non-cultural features were identified at the Strickland site. Included in this number were the remains of three dwellings (Structures I, II, and III), two wells (Features 108 and 93), two outbuildings (Outbuildings I and II), trash pits (Features 103, 101, 77, 71, 109, and 73), and several major fencelines (Attachment I). The results of each part of the data recovery program are presented in the following pages.

FIGURE 10

Detail of a 1769 Return of "Road to Whitehall Landing in Duck Creek Hundred"



Plow Zone Sampling

A total of 27 3 x 3-foot test units and 24 5 x 5-foot test units (843 square feet of area) were excavated in the core area of the site (Figure 7). For the majority of the site, the plow zone consisted of a yellowish brown to brown sandy loam with abundant gravels. The subsoil varied from a dark yellowish brown silty to sandy clay. The exposure of gravels in the plow zone soils indicates that the Pleistocene Columbia Formation (Jordan 1964) was exposed at, or near, the current ground surface. The Columbia Formation is more than 15,000 years old, and its exposure on the surface indicates severe erosion of the site. Thus, there is no potential for the presence of artifacts beneath the plow zone unless they were in pit features excavated by the site's historic inhabitants.

Following the excavation of the plow zone test units, a backhoe was employed to carefully remove the remaining plow zone from the site area. The backhoe procedure was monitored by UDCAR archaeologists, and any features were identified and marked.

Feature Excavation

One hundred eighty-nine cultural and non-cultural features were identified and excavated at the William Strickland Plantation Site. Attachment I is a large-scale map of the site and shows all features, their numbers, and the locations of structures and activity areas inferred from the features. Attachment I can be used as a reference for the following discussions. Appendix II lists all features and their attributes. Examination of these features and the results of the testing suggested that there were at least five separate and distinct buildings present at the site and their locations are noted on Attachment I. The archaeological remains of these buildings were comprised of several distinct features, and these will be discussed separately for each individual structure. Other features included two wells (Feature 108 and 93), two outbuildings, trash pits (Features 103, 101, 77, 71/72, and 109), a daub pit or unfinished cellar (Feature 175 - Plate 6), and several major fencelines (Attachment I).

Upon initial examination, the majority of the features identified appeared to be fence posts or post holes of some type. Some features were irregular, circular, oblong, or oval stains of dark brown feature fill that upon excavation were found to be highly irregular in shape, depth, and size. The majority of these irregular features are interpreted as non-cultural root stains, deep plowscars, or rodent burrows. In general, meandering pockets of feature fill and profiles of deep, narrow, and ill-defined subsoil intrusions are thought to be indicative of non-cultural disturbances at the site. Examples include Features 8, 21, 26, 68, 87, 89, 95, 98, 99, 100, 166, 182, and 184.

Structures I - III (Plate 6) are examples of "earthfast" buildings. The term "earthfast" refers to the fact that the upright support posts of the building were placed directly into excavated holes in the ground, with no stone, brick, or mortar foundation elements (Figure 11). Soil tamped around the post in the hole secured it, hence the term "earthfast." Clapboards were then secured to the upright posts to form the outer walls of the house. Archaeological evidence of this kind of construction consists of the stains from the holes dug to set the post (post hole feature) and the organic stain from the rotted wooden post (post mold feature). Usually the post hole was dug with a straight side, against which the post could be braced, and a sloped side, down which the heavy post could be slid for placement. Figure 11 also shows a typical post hole/post mold feature. Post holes from earthfast structures are also placed at regular intervals of 8, 10, or 12 feet, and can be readily identified archaeologically. However, placement of the wooden posts in direct contact with the ground caused the posts to rot easily and posts

PLATE 6

Structure I, II, and III During Excavations

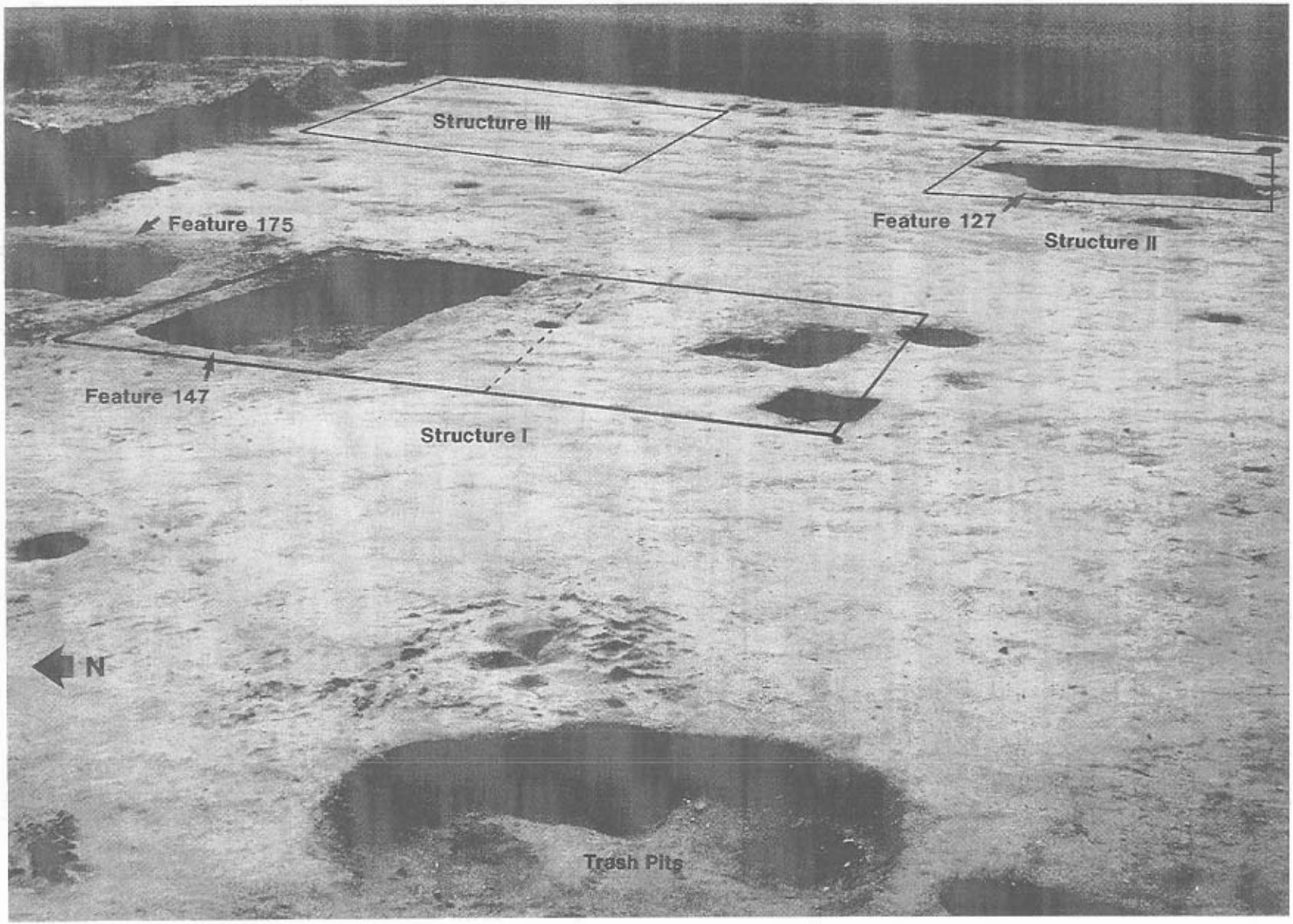
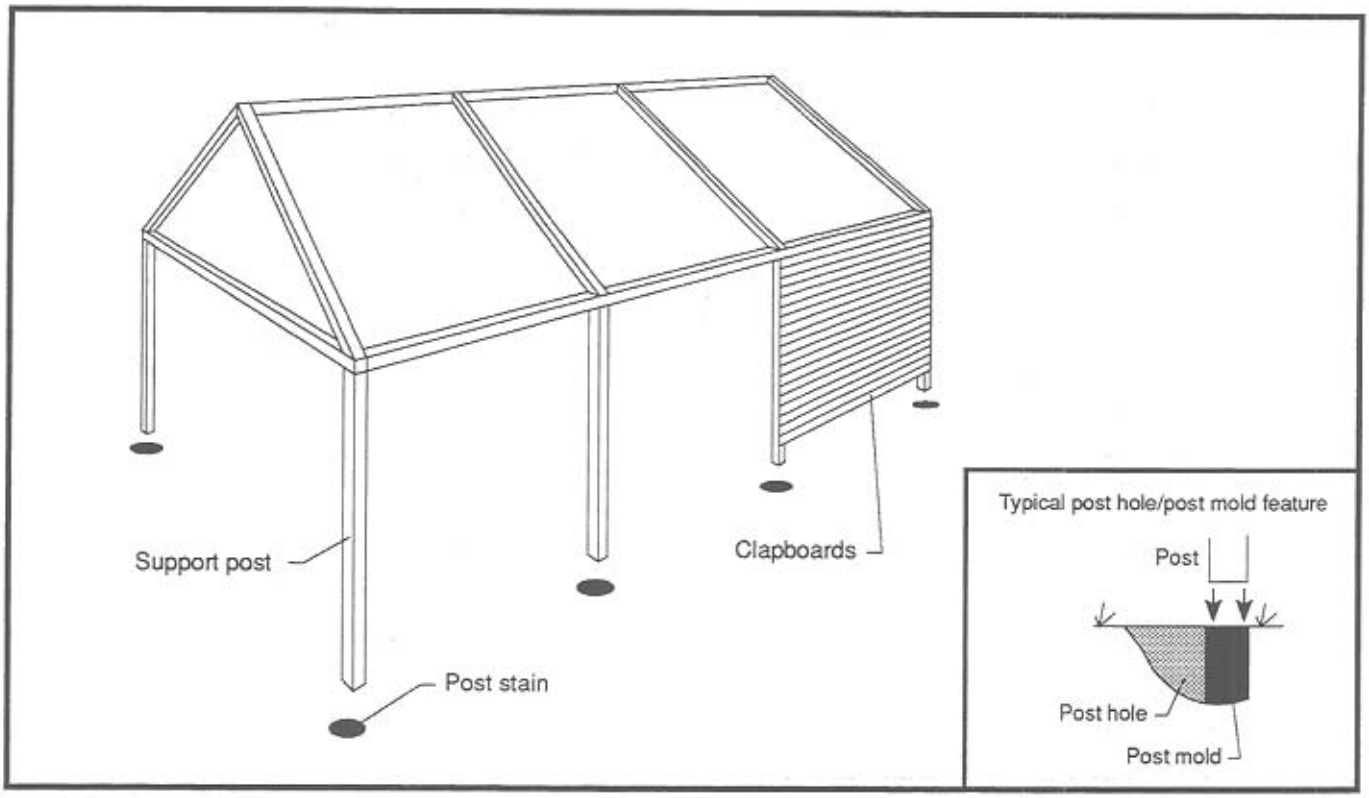


FIGURE 11

Earthfast House Construction and Post Features



often needed to be replaced. When replacement or rebuilding occurred, the post mold patterns can take on a bewildering complexity. Luckily, the structures at the William Strickland Plantation Site did not show the confusing signs of such rebuilding.

The recognition of earthfast construction at the William Strickland Plantation Site is significant because few examples of such construction have been found in Delaware. Prior to the excavation of this site, the only other known examples were the Whitten Road Site (Schaffer et al. 1988) in the northern part of the state and the Thompson's Loss and Gain (Guerrant 1988a; 1988b) and Marsh Grass (Thomas 1983) sites in southern Sussex County. No earthfast structures were known from Kent County.

Structure I. Structure I is defined by a series of post hole features and two large related features, including a cellar hole (Feature 147), and a daub pit or unfinished cellar hole (Feature 175) (Plate 6, Figure 12, Attachment I). Post Hole Features 128 and 154 defined the northeast and southwest corners of Structure I, and Feature 147 represents a cellar hole that encompasses the northern third of the structure. The dimensions of Structure I are 24 x 16 feet. Figure 13 shows the distribution of brick from the plow zone soils, and there is a pronounced concentration at this end of Structure I suggesting that there was a brick chimney at this end of the structure. The fact that only two post holes remained of the structure's foundation, suggests that the building may have rested on wooden blocks or brick piers in addition to being supported by earthfast posts. Repeated plowing of the site after its abandonment, or demolition, may have obliterated evidence of the piers or any shallow foundations.

FIGURE 12

Structure I and Associated Features

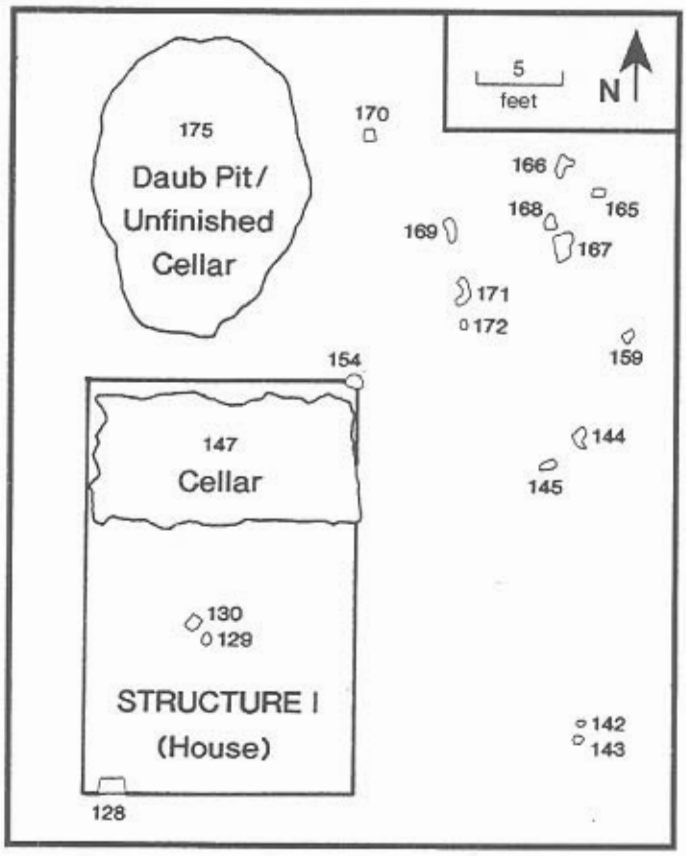


FIGURE 13

Distribution of Brick Artifacts in Plow Zone Soils Adjacent to Structures I-III

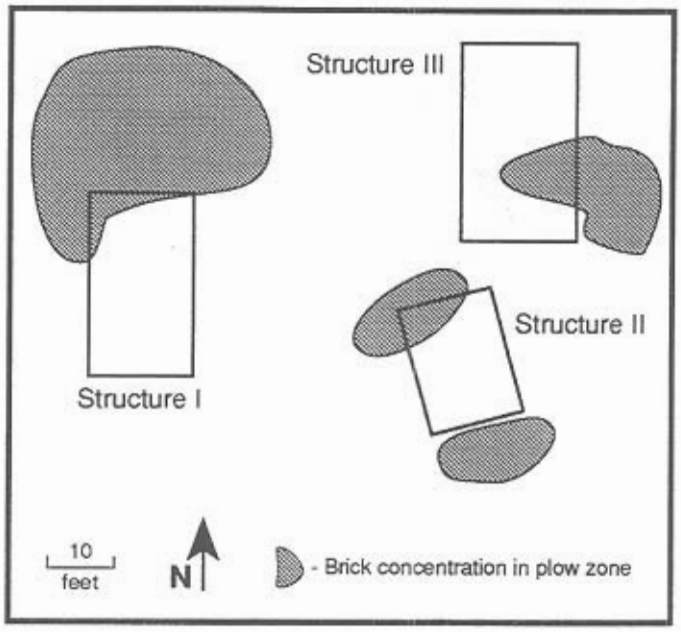


FIGURE 14

Plan View and Profile of Feature 128, Post Hole from the Southwest Corner of Structure I

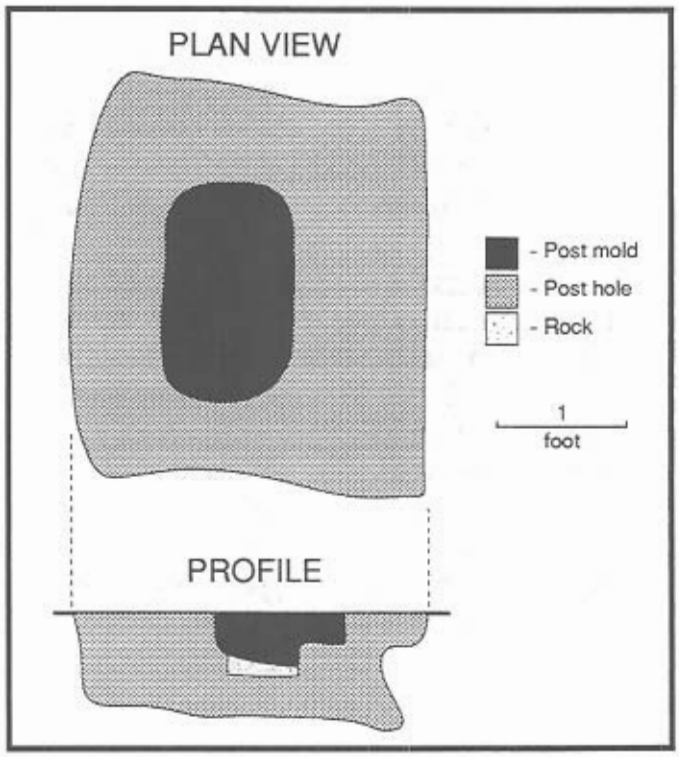
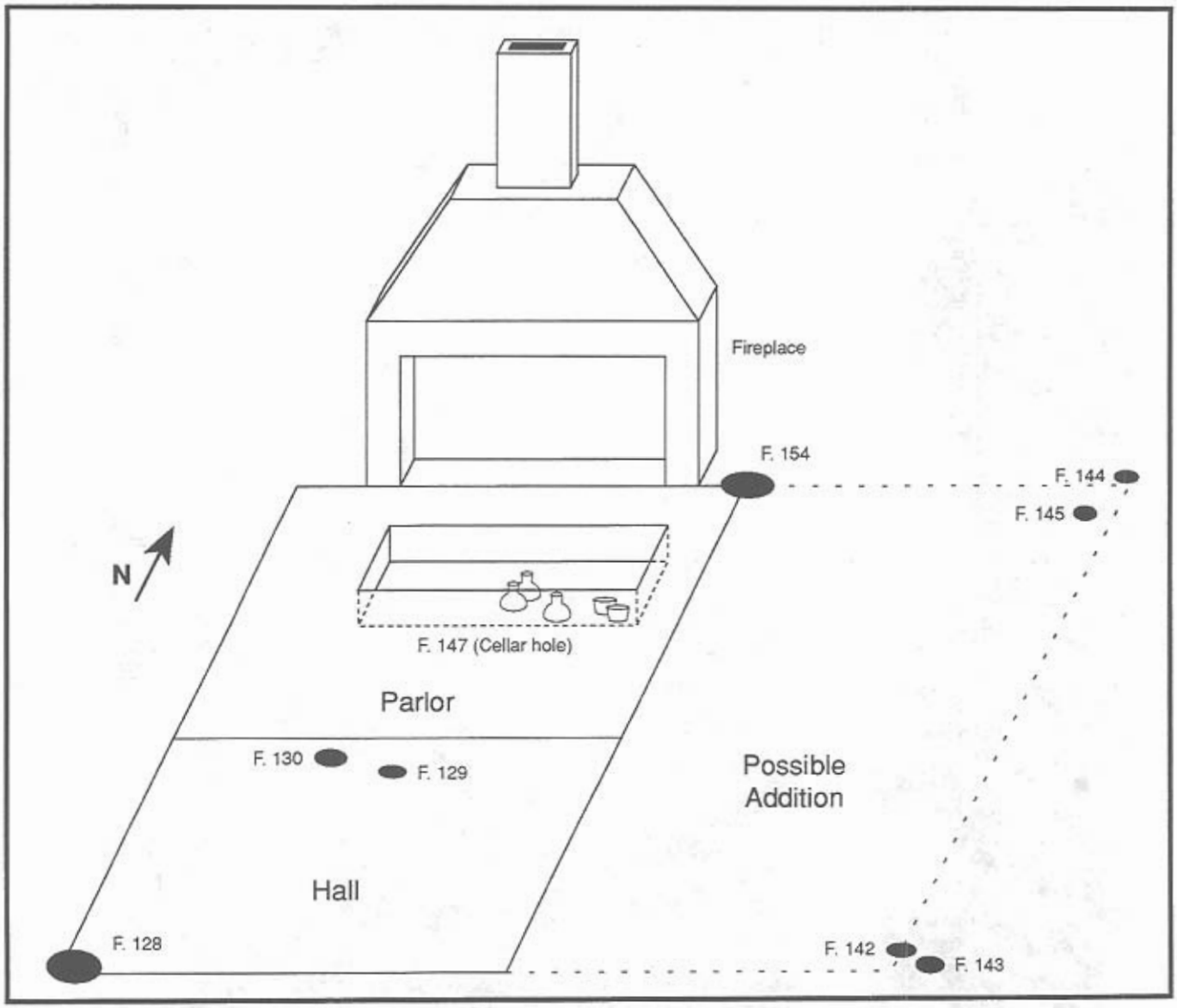


Figure 14 shows the plan view and profile of Feature 128, the post hole and post mold that define the southwest corner of this structure. The feature is very shallow, less than one foot deep, and even when the one foot deep plow zone is added, it is clear that substantial erosion has occurred at the site and this erosion could also have removed signs of brick piers or other foundations. It is interesting to note the rock under the post mold which acted to shore up the post. The fact that the post is centered on the post hole, not placed against one side, also suggests that this post may have been repaired or replaced.

FIGURE 15

Reconstructed Floor Plan of Structure I

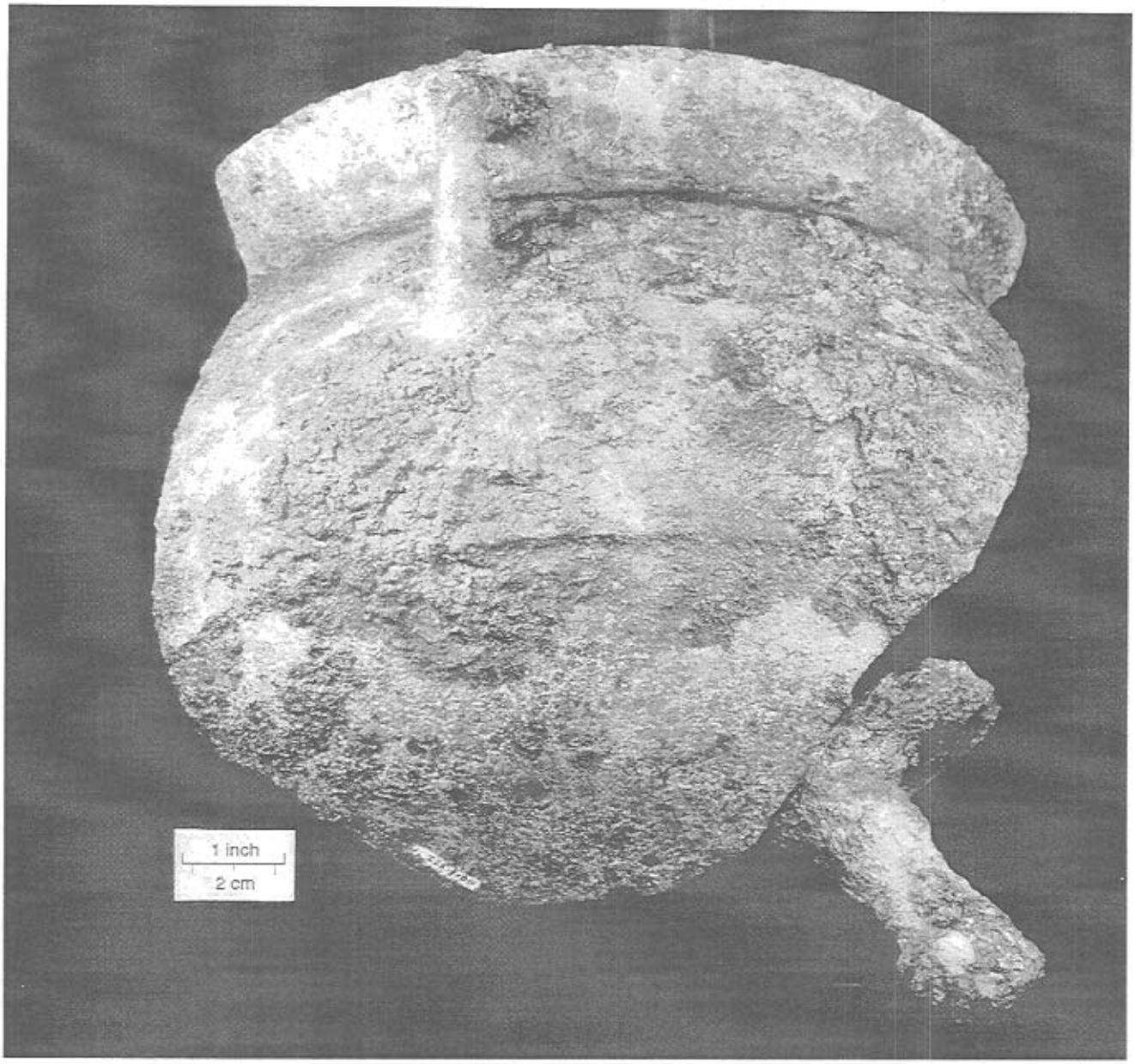


Four posts (Features 142, 143, 144, and 145) were located to the east of Structure I (Figure 12) and they may be support posts for a shed addition. This addition would have increased the living area of Structure I by an area of 13 x 18 feet. Figure 15 shows the potential layout of Structure I and the possible addition to the structure.

Feature 147 (Plate 6) is located underneath the house and probably represents a cellar hole. The cellar would have been located on the same end of the house as the fireplace and may have been a root cellar or storage cellar located in front of the hearth (Figure 15). When the cellar hole was no

PLATE 7

Cast Iron Pot from Feature 147 (Cellar Hole of Structure I)



longer used for storage, it was filled with debris. Artifacts recovered from the feature included wrought and cut nails, iron sheeting/strapping, a cast iron pot with handle (Plate 7), straight pins, copper buttons, iron and pewter buckles, a brass ring, a key, a horseshoe, knives and forks with handles, aqua window glass, brown olive bottle glass, lamp glass, oyster, clam, and mussel shells, bone, egg shell, antler, fish bone, and numerous types of ceramics. A more detailed analysis of the artifacts is presented later in this report. A total of 120 minimum ceramic vessels were identified in the fill of Feature 147 (Table 3) and a mean ceramic date of 1732 was obtained.

TABLE 3

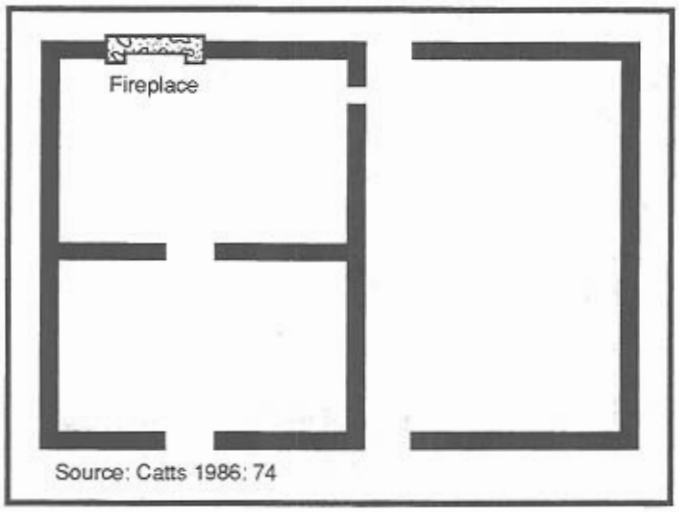
Ceramic Vessel Assemblage from Feature 147, Structure I

	TEAWARE			TABLEWARE				FOOD PREPARATION AND STORAGE					HYGIENE			
	Cups	Saucers	Teapots	Plates	Porringers	Bowls	Mugs/jugs	Bowls	Pitchers/tankards	Serving plates	Milk pans	Butter pots	Chamber pots	Toy	Unidentified	TOTAL
REDWARE																
Dark brown/black	2	--	--	--	1	--	1	1	6	--	10	7	6	1	1	36
Clear lead	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	2
Scraffito	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	1
Slip-trailed	--	--	--	5	--	1	--	6	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	15
Joggled slip	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	2
"Philadelphia"	--	--	--	--	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
Green glaze	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1
Other	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	2
BUCKLEY WARE	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	2
REFINED STONEWARE																
White salt-glazed	4	2	--	1	--	1	2	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	12
"Littler's Blue"	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
"Scratch Blue"	3	2	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6
Debased "Scratch Blue"	2	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
TIN-GLAZED	1	2	--	4	--	1	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	14
PORCELAIN																
Chinese	2	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Imari pattern	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
MANGANESE MOTTLED	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
COARSE STONEWARE																
English brown	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
German	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Nottingham	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Black glaze	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1
STAFFORDSHIRE	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	3
WHIELDON WARE	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	3
TOTAL	14	8	1	12	1	12	8	16	7	6	10	8	6	1	10	120

Feature 175 (Plate 6), located north of Structure I, is interpreted as the remains of either an unfinished cellar hole or a daub pit where clay for the structure's chimney was gathered. If Feature 175 is an unfinished cellar hole, it may be associated with the never-completed addition that William Strickland may have been building in 1753, as indicated by the inclusion of brick and lime in Strickland's inventory. Artifacts recovered from this feature included bone, shell, and teeth, brown olive bottle glass, aqua window glass, belt buckles, a pocket knife, wrought nails, burned wood, and a variety of ceramics. Eight minimum ceramic vessels were identified including a Buckley ware jar, a tin-glazed cup, a Chinese porcelain cup, a manganese mottled mug or jug, a German stoneware mug or jug, two Staffordshire plates, and a "chalky white" mug or jug. The vessels produced a mean ceramic date of 1736.

FIGURE 16

Three-Roomed Durchganghaus Plan

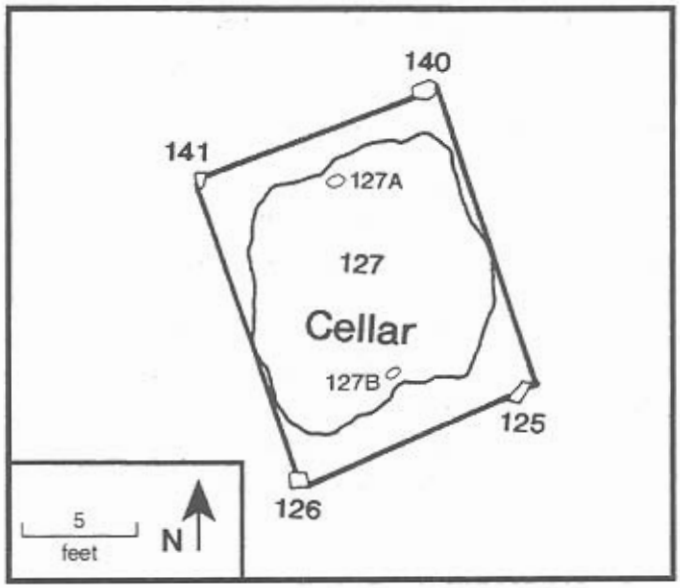


Source: Catts 1986: 74

The distribution of features that defines Structure I match with the inventory data on William Strickland's house and the mean ceramic dates match with the time period of his occupation. His inventory lists contents for an "inward room," suggesting that the house had a hall parlor plan of two rooms which was commonly seen in Delaware during this time period (Herman 1987). Features 129 and 130 in the center of the structure (Figure 12) may be related to the partition separating the hall and parlor. Usually, only one of the rooms, the parlor, was heated. Given the possible presence of a fireplace on the northern end of Structure I, the northern room was probably the hall and the southern room was the parlor (Figure 15). The placement of the possible addition on the east side of the structure (Figure 15) is difficult to interpret in terms of the overall plan of Structure I. However it may have been part of a three-roomed "Durchganghaus" plan (Figure 16). If Feature 175 is indeed a cellar for a planned, but unfinished addition, a T-shaped house plan may have resulted. In sum, Structure I probably represents the early to middle eighteenth century home of William Strickland. He had probably expanded the house once as his wealth grew, and may have been in the process of expanding it yet again as his wealth grew.

FIGURE 17

Structure II and Associated Features

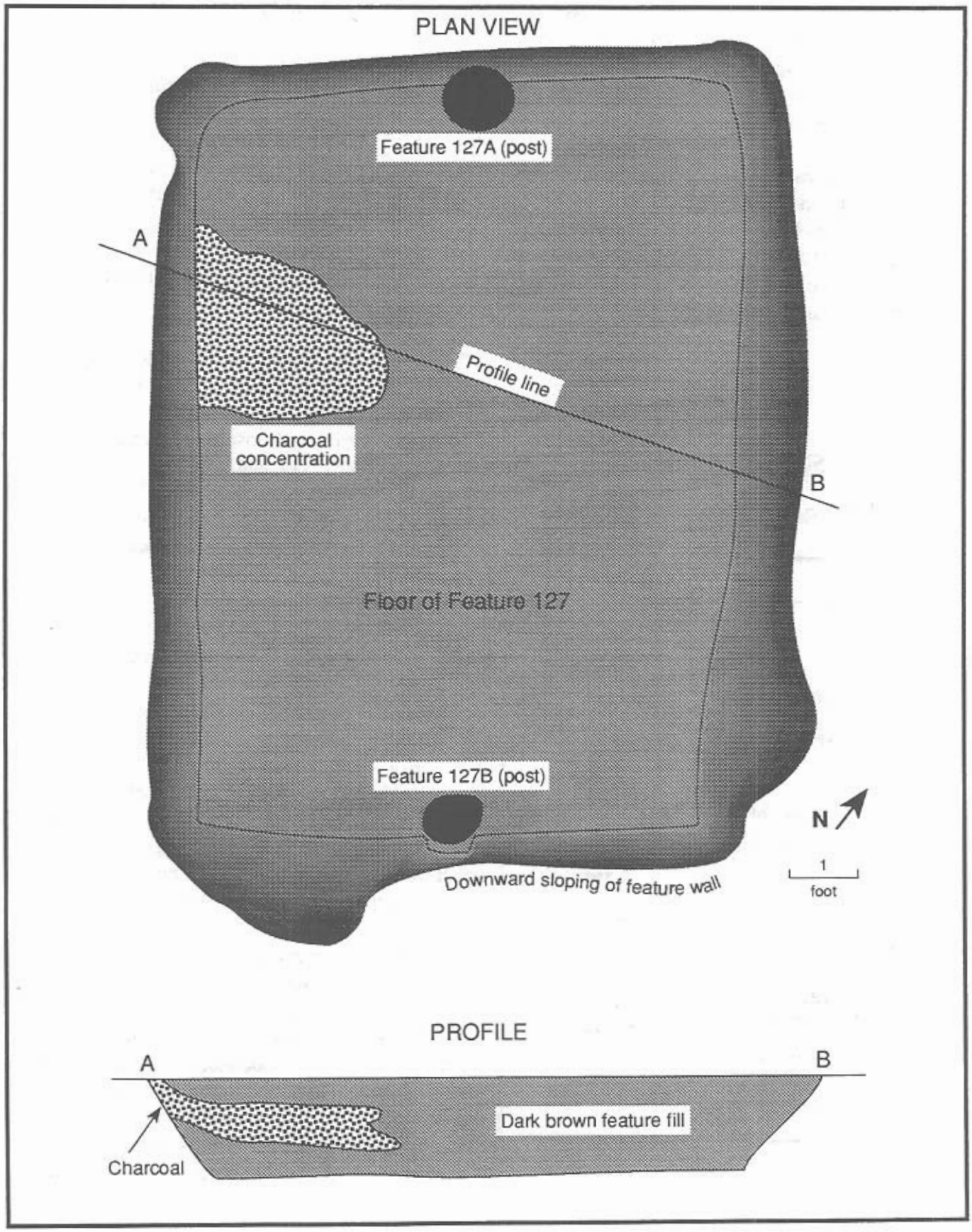


Structure II. Structure II was located approximately 30 feet west of Structure I (Attachment I, Plate 6), and was defined by a cellar hole (Feature 127) and four corner post holes (Features 125, 126, 140, and 141). The four corner posts form a rectangle measuring 12 x 9.5 feet and Feature 127 fills most of the rectangle (Figure 17).

Figure 18 shows a plan view and cross-section of Feature 127. As can be seen in the profile, the feature had a flat floor with slightly sloping sides. In the center of the north and south walls, which are the shorter sides of the rectangle, there were two large circular post molds. An abundance of charcoal was present in the feature fill and Figure 18 shows the location of an especially dense accumulation of charcoal near the structure's northwest corner. Compared to other features at the site, the fill from Feature 127 contained more animal bones.

FIGURE 18

Plan View and Profile of Feature 127, Structure II



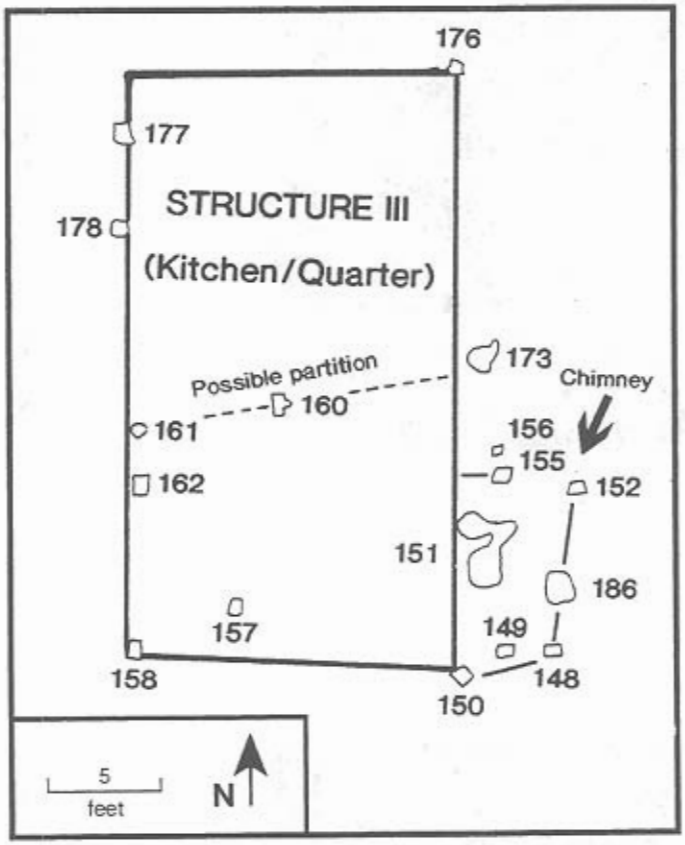
Other artifacts recovered from the feature fill included blown and molded bottle glass, wrought nails, pipe stem and bowl fragments, oyster and clam shells, a pronged table fork and knife blade, a musket barrel cleaner, a thimble, straight pins, a cut glass bead with a metal button, and a variety of ceramics. A total of 10 minimum ceramic vessels were contained in the cellar fill of Feature 127 including a dark brown glazed redware milk pan, a clear lead-glazed bowl, pitcher, and unidentified form, a scraffito serving plate, a slip-trailed serving plate, a tin-glazed plate and ointment pot, a Staffordshire posset cup, and a buff-paste vessel of unidentified form. The ceramics yielded a mean ceramic date of 1734 for the feature.

The presence of animal bones and large amounts of charcoal in Feature 127 may indicate that Structure II was a smokehouse. The two large posts in the bottom of Feature 127 (Features 127A and 127B - Figures 17 and 18) are not associated with the structure's walls and may be part of a rack within the building from which meat cuts could be hung for smoking. Two concentrations of bricks in plow zone soils on either end of Structure II (Figure 13) may be associated with fireplaces that were part of the smokehouse facility.

FIGURE 19

Structure III

and Associated Features



Structure III. Structure III is located in the northeast corner of the site (Plate 6, Attachment I) and was defined by a series of post hole features (Figure 19). One set of post hole features (Features 158, 161, 162, 167, 177, and 178 - Figure 19) defines the western wall of the structure, and a second set (Features 150, 173 and 176 - Figure 19) defines the eastern wall. The resulting structure measures 15 feet wide and 25 feet long. Features 161, 167, and 173 may define an interior partition that roughly divides the structure in half (Figure 19). Aside from these posts, no other subsoil features existed.

A series of post molds in the southeast corner of the structure (Features 148, 149, 151, 152, 155, and 186 - Figure 19) form a rectangle measuring approximately 6 x 8 feet. These features may be associated with a wood and daub chimney. There is also a concentration of brick in this area of the structure (Figure 13) that would be consistent with the placement of a chimney in this location.

Numerous artifacts were found in the plow zone soils in the vicinity of this structure and their distribution is discussed later in this report. However, the fact that the structure is defined solely by post features and has no associated cellar hole or trash features makes it difficult to ascertain this structure's age and function. Structure III is larger than the smokehouse (Structure II) and is nearly as large as the original hall and parlor section of the main house

PLATE 8

Hand Excavation of Upper Levels of a Well

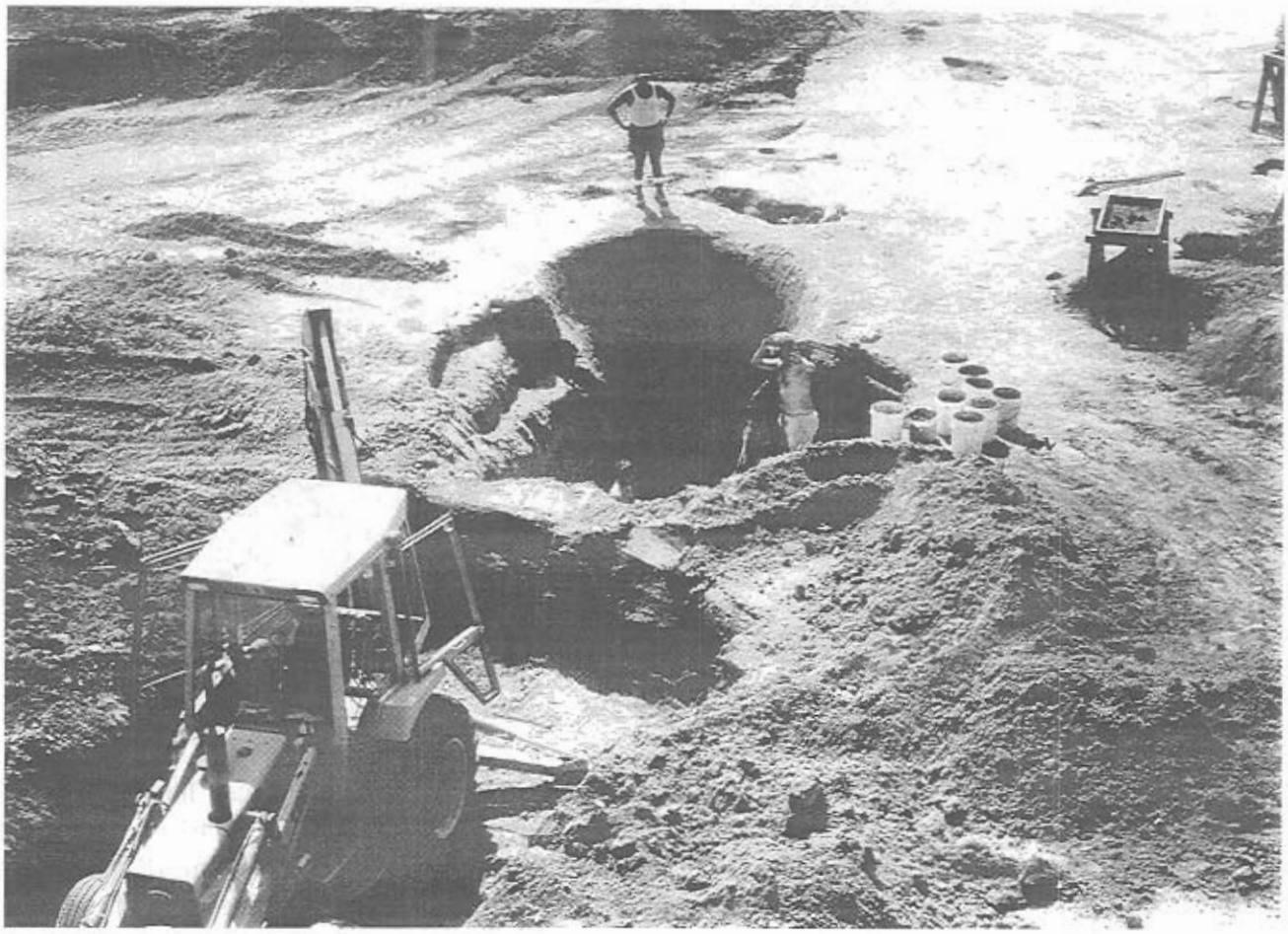
(Structure I). Structure III is also divided in half in a possible hall and parlor plan like Structure I. Given the similarities of Structures I and III, they both may represent houses. If Structure I was indeed the house being enlarged by William Strickland at the time of his death, then Structure III may be an earlier house that was occupied prior to the construction of Structure I. Because the posts of earthfast structures were susceptible to rot and decay, these kinds of houses were rather impermanent (Carsen et al. 1981) and Structure III may have been abandoned for that reason.

It is also possible that Structure III was a detached kitchen and slave quarter. Herman (1987) notes the prevalence of detached kitchens in Delaware, and Strickland's inventory notes that he did have slaves. Combining both interpretations, it is possible that Structure III did serve as William Strickland's first house. When he abandoned it for Structure I, Structure III may have been used as a kitchen and slave quarter.

Wells. The waters of the major streams in the vicinity of the William Strickland Plantation Site were probably brackish during the eighteenth century. Therefore, the fresh water needs of the family and slaves were met by two wells (Features 93 and 108). Both wells were located in the central section of the site (Attachment I) near Structure I, Strickland's dwelling, and each well is described below. Both wells extended to depths of more than 20 feet. Because it was dangerous to have archaeologists working in narrow well shafts, no matter what precautions are taken, the wells were excavated in two stages. The upper five to six feet of the wells were dug by hand (Plate 8). The remainder of the well fill was cross-sectioned using a backhoe (Plate 9). This method allowed the complete well profile to be safely sampled.

PLATE 9

Excavating Deep Wells with a Backhoe

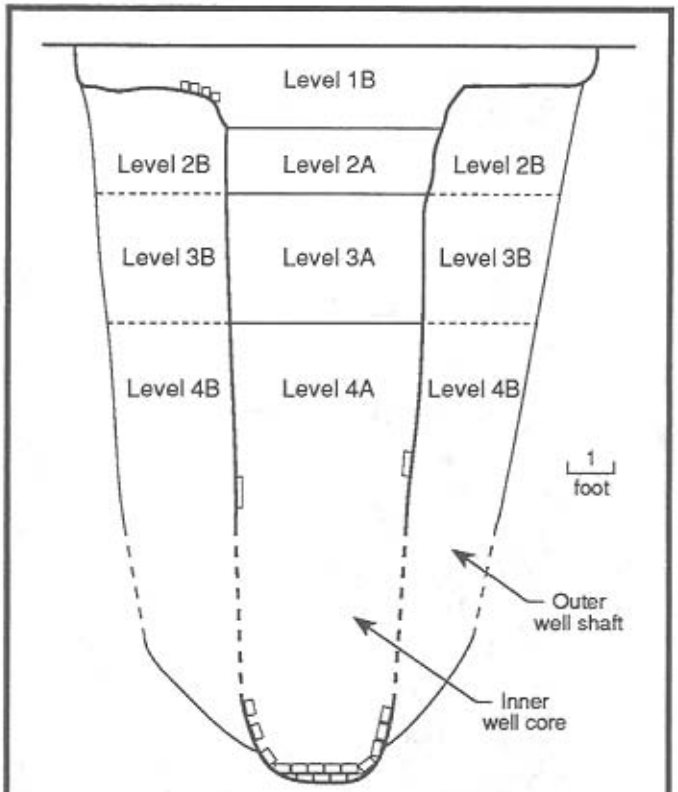


After the removal of the plow zone soils, Feature 93 was revealed as a roughly oval, dark red brown, loamy stain measuring 14 x 12 feet across. Figure 20 shows a profile of Feature 93 and the feature consists of two main deposits: an outer well shaft made up of yellowish sand that could be distinguished from surrounding red subsoil, and an inner well core made up of dark brown and gray organic-rich soils. The outer well shaft was the hole originally dug for the well and contained abundant brick fragments. The inner well core was lined with brick (Plate 10) and was the actual well from which water was drawn. The outer well shaft soils represent the fill placed around the brick lined well. The soils filling the inner well core consist of organic-rich refuse dumped into the well after it was no longer in use. More artifacts were recovered from the inner well core soils than from the outer shaft, as might be expected.

Feature 93 was excavated in both natural and arbitrary levels, and each level is noted in Figure 20. Level 1B consisted of the surface "smear" of the well fill and ended approximately one foot below the subsoil surface where the inner well core narrowed down and the soils of the outer well shaft were

FIGURE 20

Profile of Feature 93



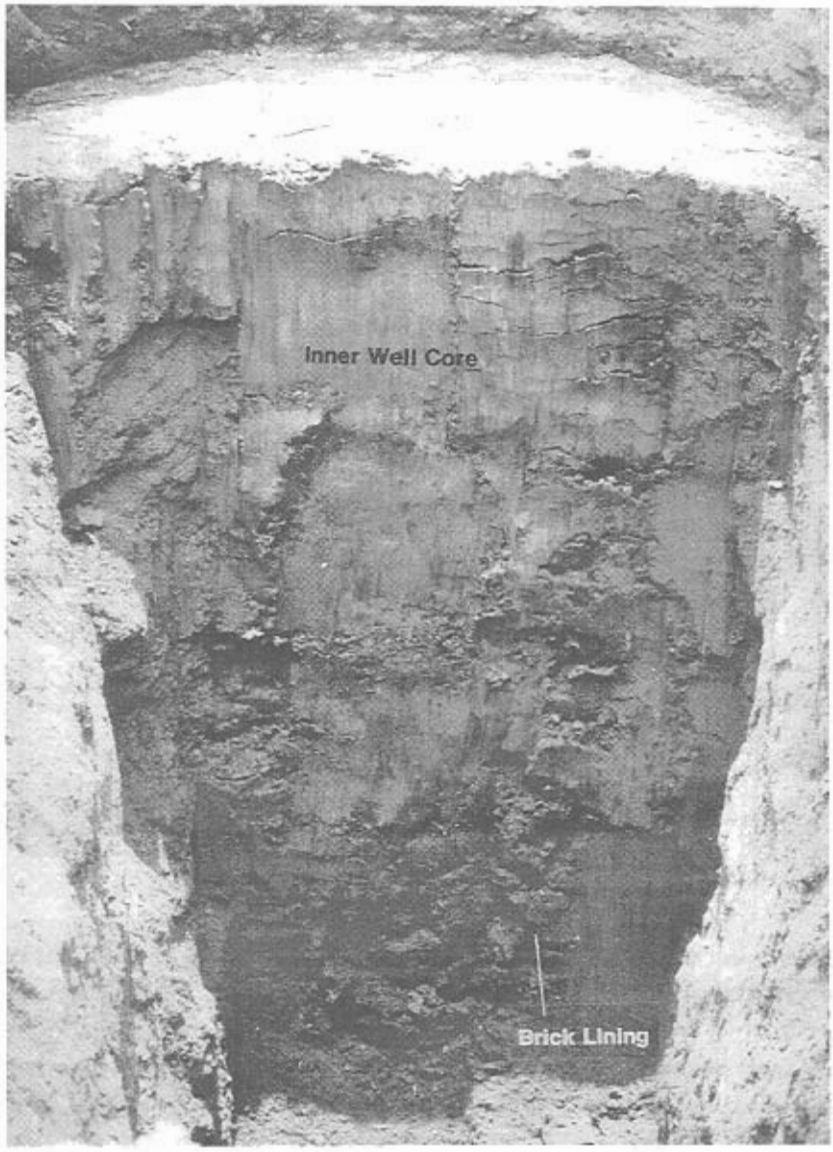
Note: The dashed lines shown for the outer well shaft and the inner well core indicate that the entire continuous profile is not shown in this illustration. Levels 4A and 4B were continuous from a depth of 6 feet to the bottom of the well at 21.5 feet below ground surface.

first visible. Artifacts recovered from Level 1B included blown and molded olive bottle glass, clam and oyster shell, pipe stem and bowl fragments, bone, spoons, wrought nails, and ceramics including slipped redware, Staffordshire, salt-glazed stoneware, tin-glazed earthenware, brown salt-glazed mugs, English porcelain, and debased scratch blue fragments. Level 2A was an arbitrary excavation level, approximately one foot deep, that extended into the actual inner core of the well. It consisted of a reddish brown organic-rich soil that contained more than 100 pounds of bricks and brick fragments. Artifacts recovered from this level included wrought and cut nails, clam and oyster shells, bone, pipe stem and bowl fragments, mortar, and ceramics ranging from "Philadelphia" redwares (Plate 11) to Staffordshire and plain white delft.

The outer well shaft soils in Levels 2B, 3B, and 4B were an undifferentiated yellow sand throughout. More than 290 pounds of brick were recovered from these soils. Other artifacts recovered from the outer shaft soils included wrought nails, mortar, charcoal, oyster shells, bone, pipe stem and bowl fragments and ceramics such as redware, Staffordshire, tin-glazed earthenware and a part of a deteriorated Bellarmine face bottle.

PLATE 10

Brick Lining of a Well (Figure 93)

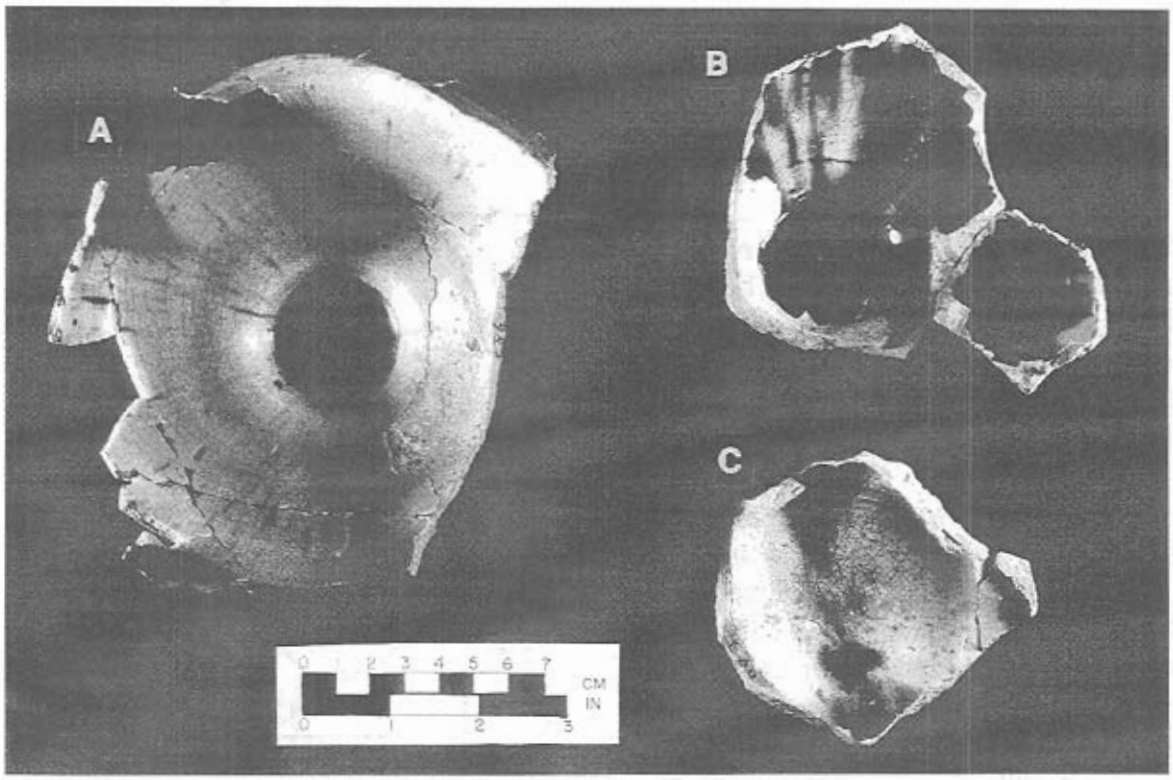


Soils of Level 3 were more sandy in texture and richer in organic material. Artifacts from Level 3A included wrought nails, clam and oyster shells, bone, pipe bowl and stem fragments and ceramics such as redware, Staffordshire, salt-glazed stoneware, and English porcelain. Hand excavation of Feature 93 was terminated at six feet, due to safety concerns.

The remainder of the well was mechanically excavated with a backhoe (Plate 9). The well shaft was bisected, and dug to a total depth of 21.5 feet. Brick coursing was seen to extend to a depth of 10 to 14 feet below ground surface and an extensive brickliner was present at the base of the well (Plate 10). The modern water table was never reached; however, the surrounding sandy soils became increasingly wetter with depth. No evidence of a pump stock was located.

PLATE 11

Examples of "Philadelphia Redwares"

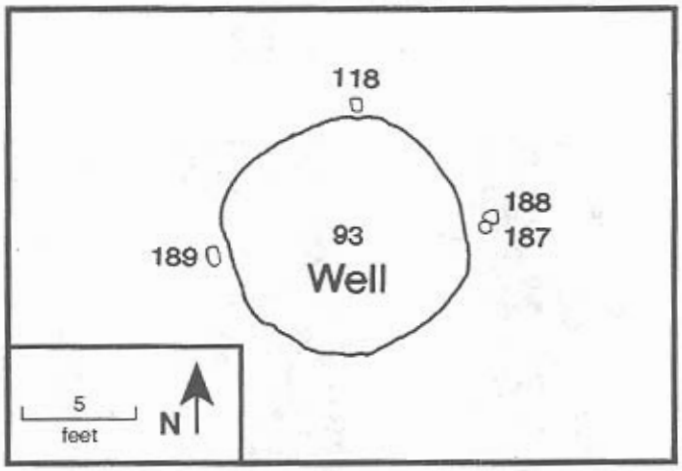


A: Vessel C56 (bowl)–Feature 147 B: Vessel C71 (bowl)–Feature 147 C: Vessel C60 (bowl)–Feature 147

The total ceramic assemblage recovered from Feature 93 accounted for 26 minimum ceramic vessels including dark brown/black glazed redware (a porringer, a mug/jug, two pitchers, a jar, two milk pans, and an unidentified vessel form), clear lead-glazed redware (a bowl and a milk pan), slip-trailed redware (a plate, a bowl, and two serving plates), joggled slip redware (a plate and a serving plate), an unidentified generalized redware vessel, a white salt-glazed stoneware cup, two scratch blue plates, tin-glaze cup and porringer, an Imari-pattern porcelain cup, a manganese mottled cup, an unidentified German stoneware vessel, and a Staffordshire plate. Redwares comprise 65% of the assemblage (Plate 11) and the remaining balance is made up of tableware and teawares. The mean ceramic date for Feature 93 is 1730.

FIGURE 21

Post Hole Features Associated with Feature 93



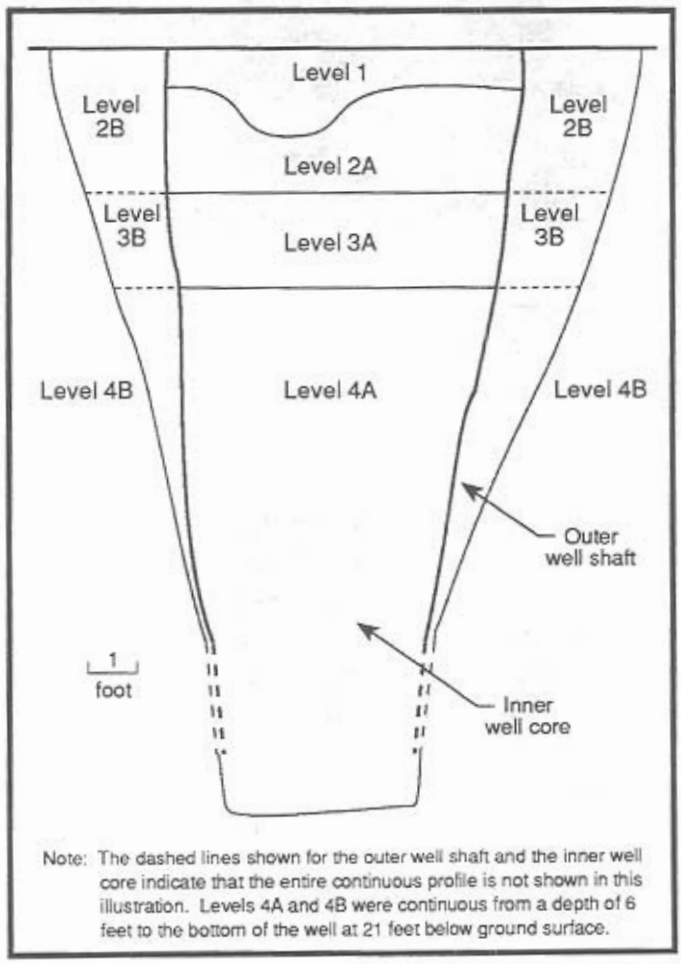
Four additional post hole features (Features 189, 118, 188, and 187) were located in close proximity to Feature 93 (Figure 21). These four post holes are located one foot west, one foot north and approximately one foot to the east of the brick well and may have supported some kind of structure over Feature 93. Feature 118 contained a brick resting flush on the bottom of the feature and this brick may have been a base for a post or the remnant of a brick pier. Rocks contained within the fill of Feature 189 may have served as post supports.

Feature 108 is located approximately 20 feet west of Feature 93 and was initially identified during the Phase II investigations. After removal of the plow zone soils this feature consisted of a dark brown sandy silt with very few rocks with an even darker soil stain in the center. Figure 22 shows the profile of Feature 108 and it is very similar to that of Feature 93 (Figure 20). There is a darker inner well core (Levels 1, 2A, 3A, and 4A) consisting of dark organic-rich soils and an outer well shaft of reddish-yellow sandy soils.

Artifacts recovered from Feature 108 included gunflints, wrought nails, straight pins, a hand-wrench, walnut shell fragments, a large quantity of animal bone, knives and forks, clam and oyster shell, scissors, and a boot spur and stirrup. Large amounts of ceramics were also found. Table 4 lists the 98 ceramic vessels identified from the feature. Redware vessels account for 60% of the total assemblage and the mean ceramic date for this feature is 1734.

FIGURE 22

Profile of Feature 108



Note: The dashed lines shown for the outer well shaft and the inner well core indicate that the entire continuous profile is not shown in this illustration. Levels 4A and 4B were continuous from a depth of 6 feet to the bottom of the well at 21 feet below ground surface.

TABLE 4

Ceramic Vessel Assemblage from Feature 108

	TEAWARE			TABLEWARE					FOOD PREPARATION AND STORAGE							HYGIENE		
	Cups	Saucers	Teapots	Plates	Porringers	Bowls	Mugs/jugs	Posset cups	Bowls	Dishes	Pitchers/tankards	Jars	Pots	Milk pans	Butter pots	Chamber pots	Unidentified	TOTAL
REDWARE																		
Dark brown/black	--	--	1	--	4	--	3	--	2	--	5	4	--	5	2	3	4	33
Clear lead	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	2	--	1	--	5
Scraffito	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Slip-trailed	--	--	--	2	--	2	--	--	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10
Joggled slip	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
Green glaze	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	1
Other	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	2
BUCKLEY WARE	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	1	--	--	1	4
REFINED STONEWARE																		
White salt-glazed	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
"Littler's Blue"	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
"Scratch Blue"	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
TIN-GLAZED	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	4
PORCELAIN																		
Chinese	2	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
MANGANESE MOTTLED	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
COARSE STONEWARE																		
English brown	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	2
German	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Nottingham	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
STAFFORDSHIRE	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9
NORTH DEVON	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1
"CHALKY WHITE"	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	2
TOTAL	3	2	3	8	4	3	11	7	10	3	10	5	4	9	3	4	9	98

An especially interesting ceramic artifact recovered from Feature 108 is a nearly complete Rhennish stoneware jug recovered near the base of the well (Plate 12). The "AR" on the seal refers the Anna Regina (Queen Anne) and dates the jug to the first half of the eighteenth century. Wood found in the well core may indicate that it was lined with wooden cribbing.

Several features were found in a cluster within 10 feet of Feature 108 (Attachment I). Some of these were natural disturbances, such as tree roots. However, three of the features (Features 96, 97, and 105) are posts and may have been associated with a well sweep, a device used to raise buckets and swing them over to the side of the well. No posts associated with a well covering were identified.

PLATE 12

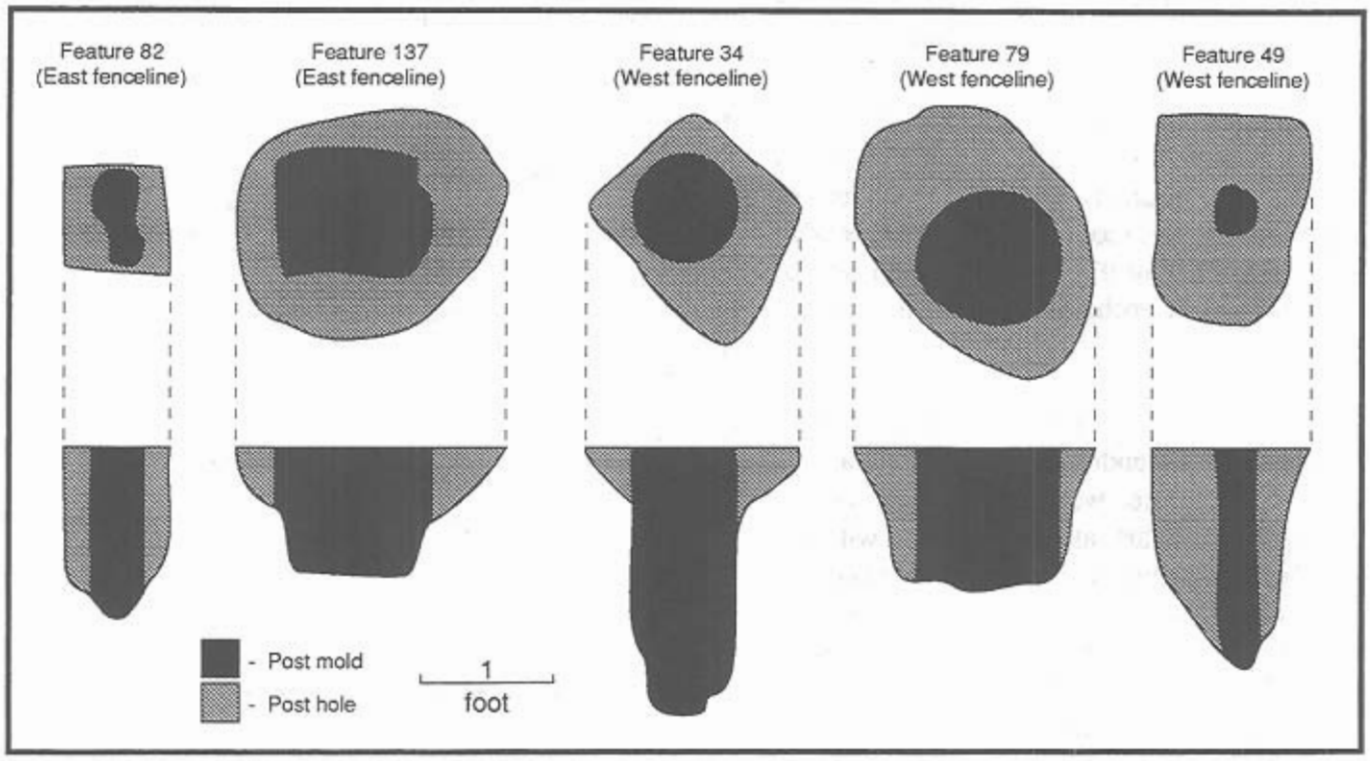
Queen Anne (Anna Regina) Rhennish Stoneware Jug from Feature 108

1 inch

2 cm

FIGURE 23

Selected Fence Post Feature Profiles and Plan Views



Outbuildings. Two additional structures, identified on the basis of post hole and post mold features, were identified 60 feet south of Structure I (Attachment I). These buildings were interpreted as outbuildings, or agricultural structures used for equipment storage, crop storage, or as animal pens or barns. In general, these buildings were not as well-defined as Structures I-III.

Outbuilding I was defined by five post-related features and its identification was hindered by the presence of a large non-cultural tree-related feature (Feature 68 - Attachment I). The building measured 15 feet from east to west and approximately 13 feet from north to south. The north/south axis of Outbuilding I was oriented similarly to those of Structures I and III suggesting that they may be contemporary.

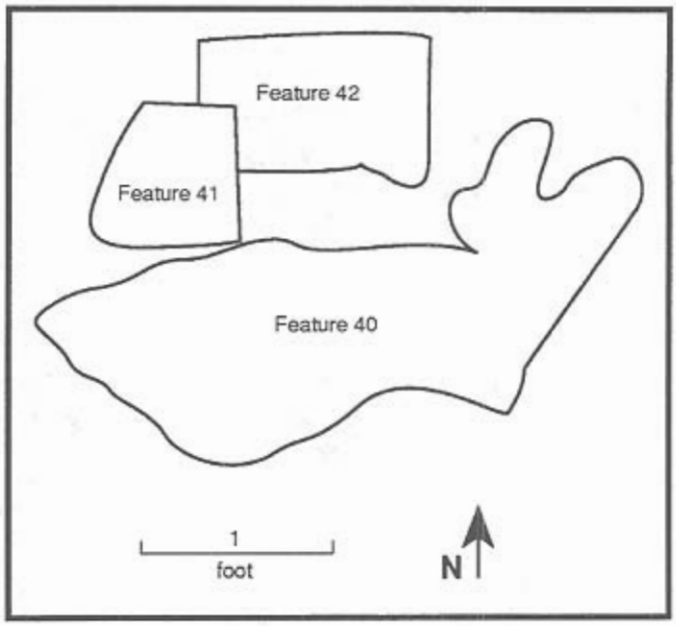
Outbuilding II (Attachment I) was defined on the basis of 11 features, and would have measured approximately 20 x 26 feet. The south wall of this outbuilding was oriented along a fenceline which is discussed later in this report. Features 14 - 20 were apparently shared with the southern fenceline.

Fencelines. Five distinct fencelines can be discerned from the post hole and post mold patterns at the William Strickland Plantation Site. These fencelines are marked on Attachment I and are identified as a western fenceline, a southern fenceline, an eastern fenceline, a northern fenceline, and a southeast workyard fenceline. Figure 23 shows plan views of selected post hole and post mold features, and Figure 24 shows a cluster of fence post features resulting from post replacement.

The western fenceline consisted of 20 features which extended over a distance of 80 feet. These post features were clustered primarily in pairs or groups, with an average distance of 11-foot panels between posts. The fence was apparently laid in a zigzag worm, or Virginia fashion (Meredith 1951, King 1990, Keeler 1978, and King and Westwood 1992). The southern fenceline consisted of 21 post hole and mold features and extended over a distance of 93 feet. The south wall of Outbuilding II probably connected with this fenceline.

FIGURE 24

Sample Cluster of Replacement Post Holes--Western Fenceline



The eastern fenceline consisted of 22 features and extended over a distance of 120 feet. Post features were placed at an average of eight feet apart, as was the case with the southern fenceline. This eastern fenceline also closely followed a modern property line that had its origins in the boundary line noted in the 1823 Orphans Court Plat of the lands of the estate of Thomas Collins that was described earlier in this report. The northern fenceline consisted of 10 features and extended a distance of 64 feet. Like the other fencelines, these post features were spaced at an average of eight feet. It appears that this fence provided a northern workyard edge to the area between Structure I and Structure III and was connected to each structure.

The southeast workyard fenceline encompasses one well (Feature 93), and connects with the eastern fenceline. Ten features spanning a distance of 28 feet comprise the southeast workyard fenceline. This fenceline, in conjunction with the northern and eastern fencelines, defines a partially enclosed workyard area (Attachment I), including Structures I-III and the two well features (Features 93 and 108).

Trash Pits. Table 5 provides a summary of the data from the six trash pit features at the William Strickland Plantation Site, including surface diameter, depth below subsoil surface, and the features' mean ceramic dates. These six features were located in a cluster approximately 30 feet southwest of Structure II (Attachment I, Plate 6). This kind of focused secondary refuse deposition has been noted at other eighteenth century Anglo-American sites, and South (1977) has suggested that offensive odors associated with food refuse led to its discard away from the living area of the site. All of these features contained a variety of domestic debris including food remains, such as animal bones and oyster shells, that would fit with South's hypothesis. Further analysis of these artifacts is presented later in this report.