

## FAUNAL ANALYSIS

Although over 800 pieces of bone were found during the course of data recovery excavations, only approximately 15% of these were large enough to be studied. In general, bone did not preserve well in the acidic soils of the site. Two hundred thirty-one fragments were found in the plowzone. All, however, were tiny and poorly-preserved. An additional 129 pieces of bone were found in several features in the core area of the site, including Features 19, 21, 22, 27, 30, 43, 47, 57, 63, 110, 121, and 126; however, these bones were also poorly-preserved. It was fortunate that an additional feature far-removed from the core area contained over 400 pieces of well-preserved bones which were also more complete than the others. The higher pH of the plowzone soil sample in this area of the site is graphically depicted in Figure 48. This helps explain why the preservation of bone in Feature 144 was so much better than that found in other areas of the site.

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TABLE 14

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SUMMARY OF FAUNAL ANALYSIS

Sus scrofa (domestic pig)  
Total fragments = 19 (all teeth)  
Minimum individuals = 3 (left mandible included)  
Majority adult to young adult

Bos (domestic cow)  
Total fragments = 8 (4 teeth)  
Minimum individuals = 1  
Majority adult to old adult

Ovis aries (domestic sheep)  
Total fragments = 1 (right proximal femur)  
Minimum individuals = 1  
Younger than 3 years

Canis familiaris (domestic dog)  
Total fragments = 3  
Minimum individuals = 1

Equus caballus (domestic horse)  
Total fragments = 2  
Minimum individuals = 1  
Adult with saw marks on jawbone

Urocyon cinereogrgenteus (grey fox)  
Total fragments = 1  
Minimum individuals = 1

Crassostrea virginica (American oyster)  
Total fragments = 6

Small Artiodactyl Range (pig - sheep)  
Total fragments = 20  
Majority long bones  
1 with butchering marks - slash mark at joint

Large Artiodactyl Range (cow - horse)  
Total Fragments = 18  
Majority long bones  
2 with butchering marks (see above)

1 unidentified small bird bone

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Due to the small size of the sample suitable for study, the minimum number of individuals was used as the unit of comparison. Table 14 provides a summary of the identifiable species. Pigs (Sus scrofa) are the most-represented identifiable species. At least 3 individuals are represented by teeth and mandible fragments, and all appear to have been young adult- to adult-age individuals. Three of these were located in Feature 144, and Features 43, 63, and 65 yielded parts of three other pigs.

Features 17, 27, 30 and 126 also contained bones from pigs although none were substantial enough to be indicative of additional individuals.

Single individuals of four other domestic species are represented. These include cow (Bos), sheep (Ovis aries), horse (Equus caballus) and dog (Canis familiaris). Cow teeth were found in Features 17, 63, 64, 65, 126, and 124 and suggest that an adult to old adult-age cow is represented. The right proximal femur from one sheep younger than three years old at the time of its death was found in Feature 17. Mandible fragments from at least one horse were found in Feature 65. Saw marks are evident on one of these fragments which suggests that the parts of this horse may have been utilized to the fullest extent upon its death. Finally, mandible fragments from an adult dog was found in Features 19 and 65.

In addition to these domesticates, several wild species are also represented in the faunal assemblage. These include one gray fox (Urocyon cinereogrgenteus) represented in Feature 19. One non-chicken bird bone was found in Feature 144, raising the possibility that some undefined species of wild fowl is represented. Finally, complete halves of oyster shells were found in Features 8, 19, 27, 63, 80, and 126 although not in significant quantity. A relative few smaller fragments were also found in the plowzone and were poorly preserved due to the acidity of the soil.

In summary, although bone was by no means scarce at 7NC-D-100, only a fraction of the total was large enough to be studied. The study sample was confined to large skull fragments, teeth, and articular ends of bones. Domestic species are by far more common in the sample than the less numerous wild species. However, it is significant that wild game is represented in the assemblage indicating that despite the fact that the occupants of the site were relying primarily upon domesticates in their meat diet, they also exploited wild game resources to a lesser extent (Table 14). Likewise, it is not surprising that pig is the most abundant domestic species represented as salt-pork is known to have been one of the most popular foods during the period of the occupation of the site (Adams 1962).