1891	119: George W. Bush and Sons stables 121: Joshua Calvert, George A. Taylor, Joseph Taylor 123: (French to corner): George White, carter (residence at 608 King)
1892	119: G. W. Bush and Sons stables 121: George Nutt, Malvern Slawter 123: George W. White, carter (residence at 608 King) 125: John R. Lee, shoes (residence at 808 French)
1901	117: stables 119,121,123: Arthur McKeown (Mary) and Co., rags, paper, and metals
1910	117: stables 121: Martha J. Williams (Wid. William) Thomas K. Williams, lab Joseph Bayne, riveter Edward Dugan, blacksmith 123: James W. Riley, barber

---

Robert S. Smith died in December of 1888. His wife Mary died in June of 1913, leaving one heir, Robert W. Smith. From 1888 until about 1900, the carting business was in the hands of George White, probably a tenant of Smith's. White did not live on the lot, but resided at 608 King Street. Earlier, 119 French had either been leased or sold to George W. Bush and Sons, who continued to operate a stable at that address (Figure 20).

In 1919, Robert W. Smith sold the lot to Hyman Feinberg. Feinberg constructed a garage on the lot, and all of the previous structures, stables and dwelling were removed by 1927. From that time on, there were no residents of the lot, and the garage remained on the lot until it was removed by construction of the bus station in the 1940's. The state purchased the property in 1978 (Figure 21).

In summary, Lot 10A's history began in the 1750's, but it was not until the late eighteenth century that any tenements appear on the lot. The majority of land owners at that time were absentee landlords -- whether from New York City, Philadephia, or Wilmington, none of them resided on the property. This trend continued through the first half of the nineteenth century, when Wilmington's economic and social growth changed the face of the city. For a brief 30 year period, the lot was the center of a carting and draying business whose owner, Robert Smith, resided on the property. The end of the century witnessed the death of Smith and a concurrent decline in the carting business. This was

FIGURE 20
Lot 10A Property Transactions 1881–1900

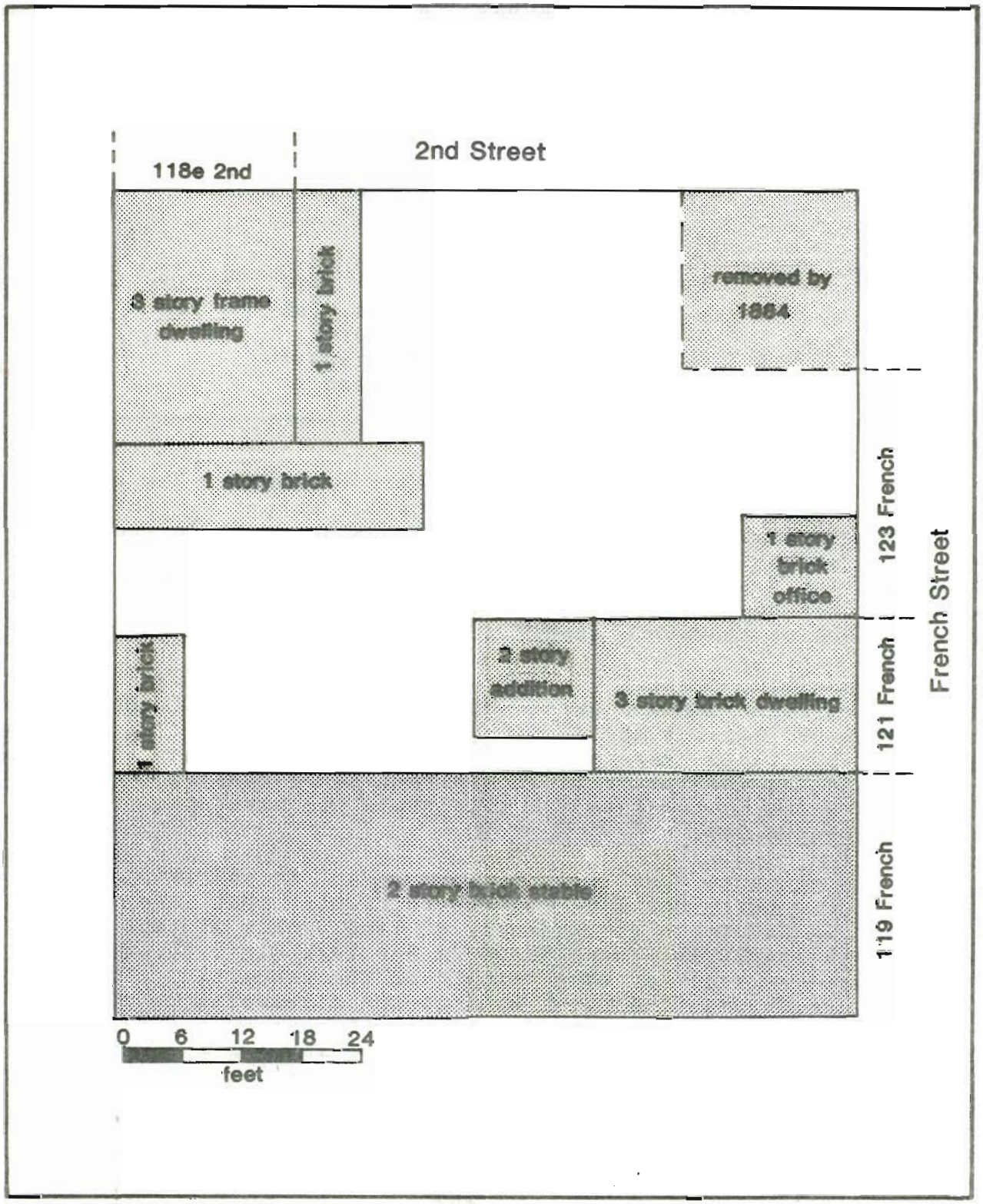
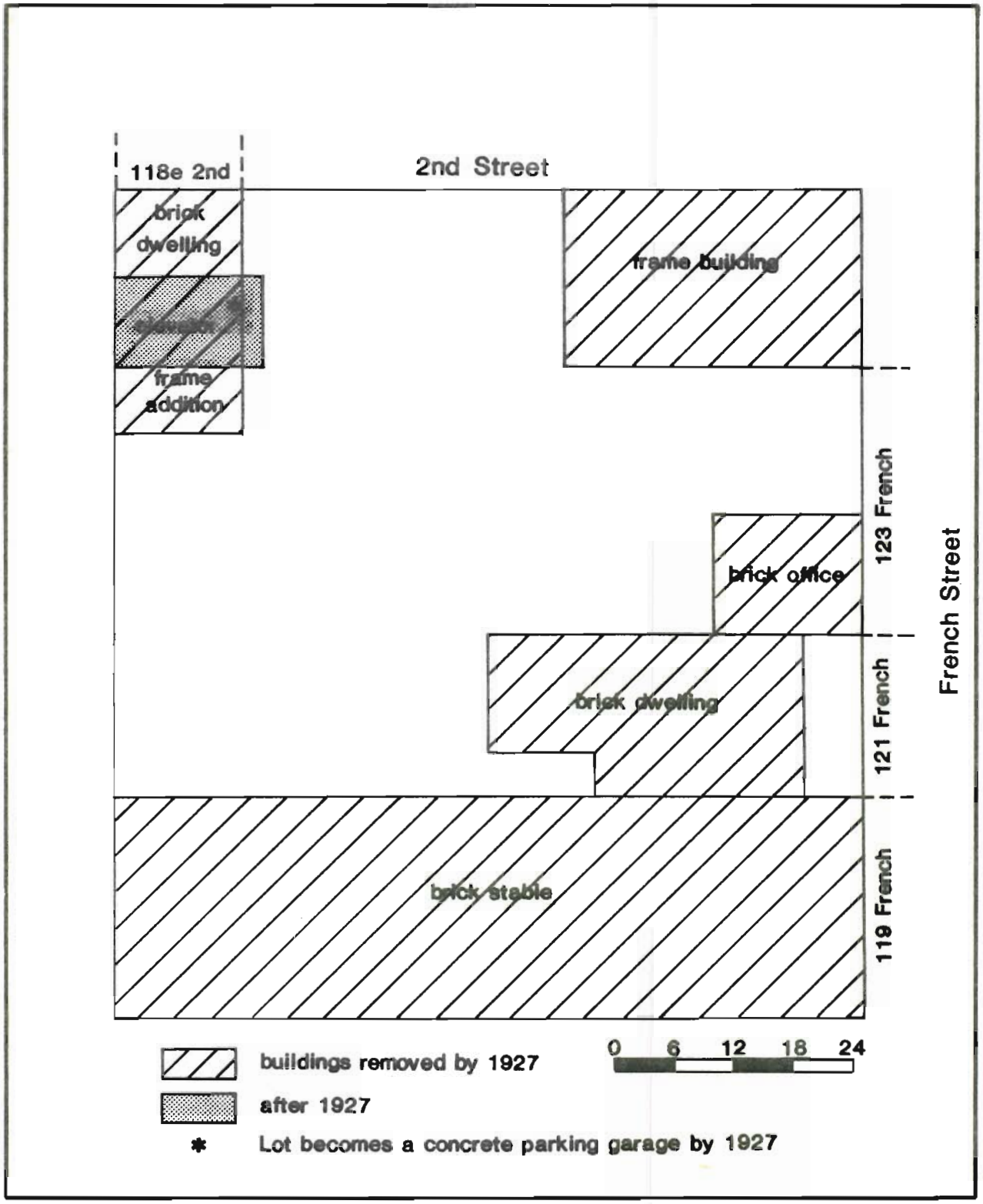


FIGURE 21
Lot 10a Property Transactions 1901–1984



followed in the twentieth century by the construction of an automobile garage, and a flurry of property owners.

Six whole or partial 10'x 10' squares were excavated in Lot 10A. Squares C, L, and I-south were fully excavated and screened while Squares I-north, and Squares O, P, and Q were stripped by flat shovel to reveal the tops of features and postholes. Please refer to Figure 9, a plan map showing the major features uncovered. Table 28 lists the features found here and provides brief descriptions of them.

Excavation of Lot 10A--the Lawrence Curry Site--began with a search by backhoe for DelDOT's Test Trench 11 (Figure 4). The backhoe began excavating approximately one foot of asphalt and fill from a wide area in the trench's general vicinity, trying to cross-cut it. The four intervening years between the testing program and the mitigation had allowed the surface indications of the trench's presence to be obscured. In the process of searching for the test trench, Feature 1 was discovered and and excavated. A 5'x5' square (Square A) was also excavated contiguous to the north wall of Feature 1, as a sondage. Square B, another 5'x 5', was excavated farther south on Lot 10. The complexity of stratigraphy exhibited in the two small squares led to a decision to excavate in minimum units of 10'x 5' in most cases. To obtain a clearer view of the stratigraphy on the block, a deep trench was excavated (Trench 1) cross-cutting two lots, parallel to Second Street (see Figure 22).

During the backhoe clearing of Lot 10A, the top of a brick-lined privy (Feature 5) was uncovered. Since it was located in an asphalted area, it had not been looted. The experience of other archaeologists in Wilmington indicated that brick-lined privies were usually twelve to fifteen feet deep, therefore, rather than excavate Feature 5 while keeping the shaft intact, a 10'x 10' square (Square C) was placed around it, to be excavated at the same time. Excavation of the square in two sections, bisecting the privy, would allow excavators to dismantle the privy as excavation proceeded. In addition the sheet refuse zones encountered in the square would provide data for the comparison of sheet refuse to privy contents, one of the project goals. Near the top of Feature 5, a barrel feature (Feature 7) was discovered that had been mostly destroyed by Feature 5. Because of its highly disturbed condition, the contents of Feature 7 were not used in any of the analyses.

After Feature 5 was excavated to approximately five feet, excavation began on Square C (west) to provide the first step-back for Feature 5. Square C (west) produced three stratigraphic zones: the first (levels 1-3), a dense clay and rubble fill zone containing pottery kiln furniture and wasters. This proved to be a late 19th century filling episode, as Feature 5 had been dug into it. The next three levels, 4, 5, and 6, were each strata in a backyard sheet refuse deposit. A series of dark, concentric

Table 28

Features Excavated in Lot 10A

Square	Feature	Description
A	1	brick, plaster-lined rectangular structure with boards on floor and iron drain pipe at one end; possibly a cooler.
C	*5	brick-lined privy
	7	barrel privy destroyed by Feature 5
	8	linear stain of black, sandy loam
	9	possible post hole
	*11	barrel privy
	12	pit for Feature 11
C&L	*13	trash pit
C	*14	barrel privy
	*15	barrel privy
	16	pit for Feature 14
	24	pit for Feature 15
I	*33	barrel privy
	36	black stain
	*38	barrel storage pit
I&O	39	pit for Feature 38
	43&51	pit for Feature 33
I	44	dark stain
	45	feature with post holes 1&2
	46	dark mottled soil stain
	47	grey area north of Feature 44
L	48	builder's trench, interior of foundation
	49	foundation fill or floor
	50	circular pit-barrel privy
I	53	small trash pit
	54	dark stain
P&Q	55	drip lines or runoff channels

* = Features included in the analysis

FIGURE 22
Long Trench Profile
(1 of 5)

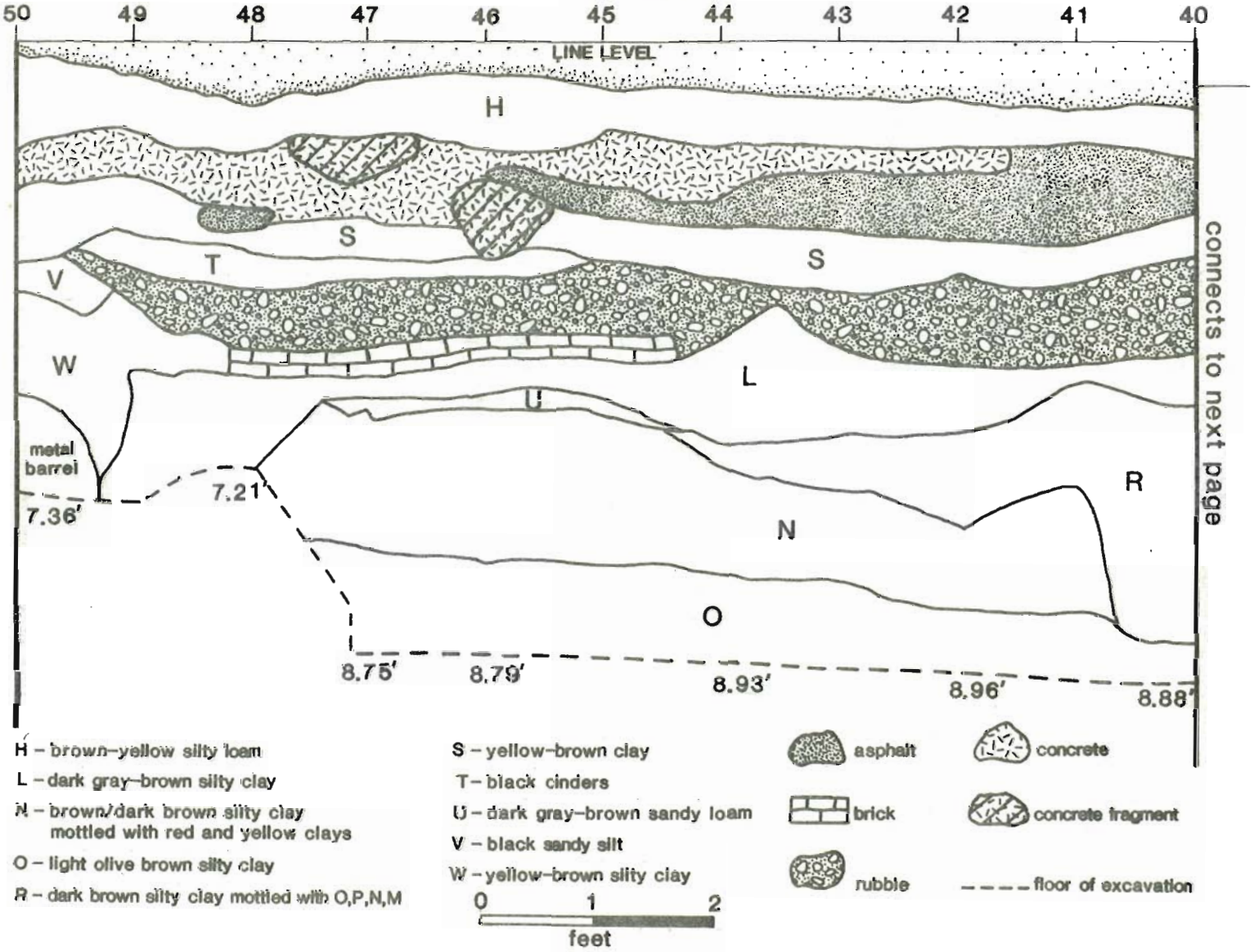
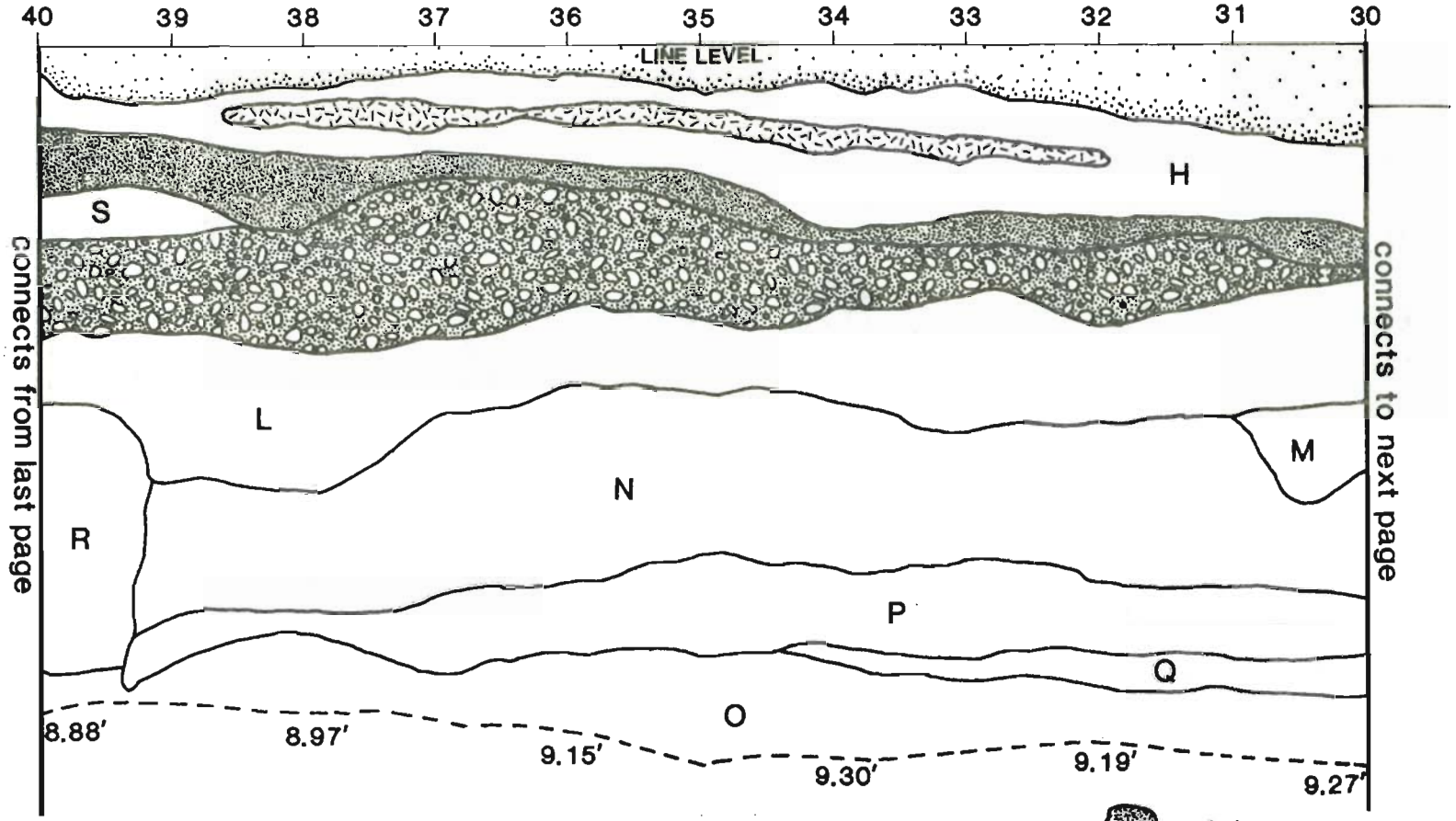


FIGURE 22 (continued)
Long Trench Profile
(2 of 5)



H – brown–yellow silty loam

L – dark gray–brown silty clay

M – yellow–brown silty clay mottled with brownish yellow silty clay

N – brown/dark brown silty clay mottled with red and yellow clays

O – light olive brown silty clay

P – yellow–brown silty clay

Q – yellow–brown silty clay

R – dark brown silty clay mottled with O,P,N,M

S – yellow–brown clay

0 1 2
feet

asphalt

rubble

concrete

floor of excavation

FIGURE 22 (continued)
Long Trench Profile
(3 of 5)

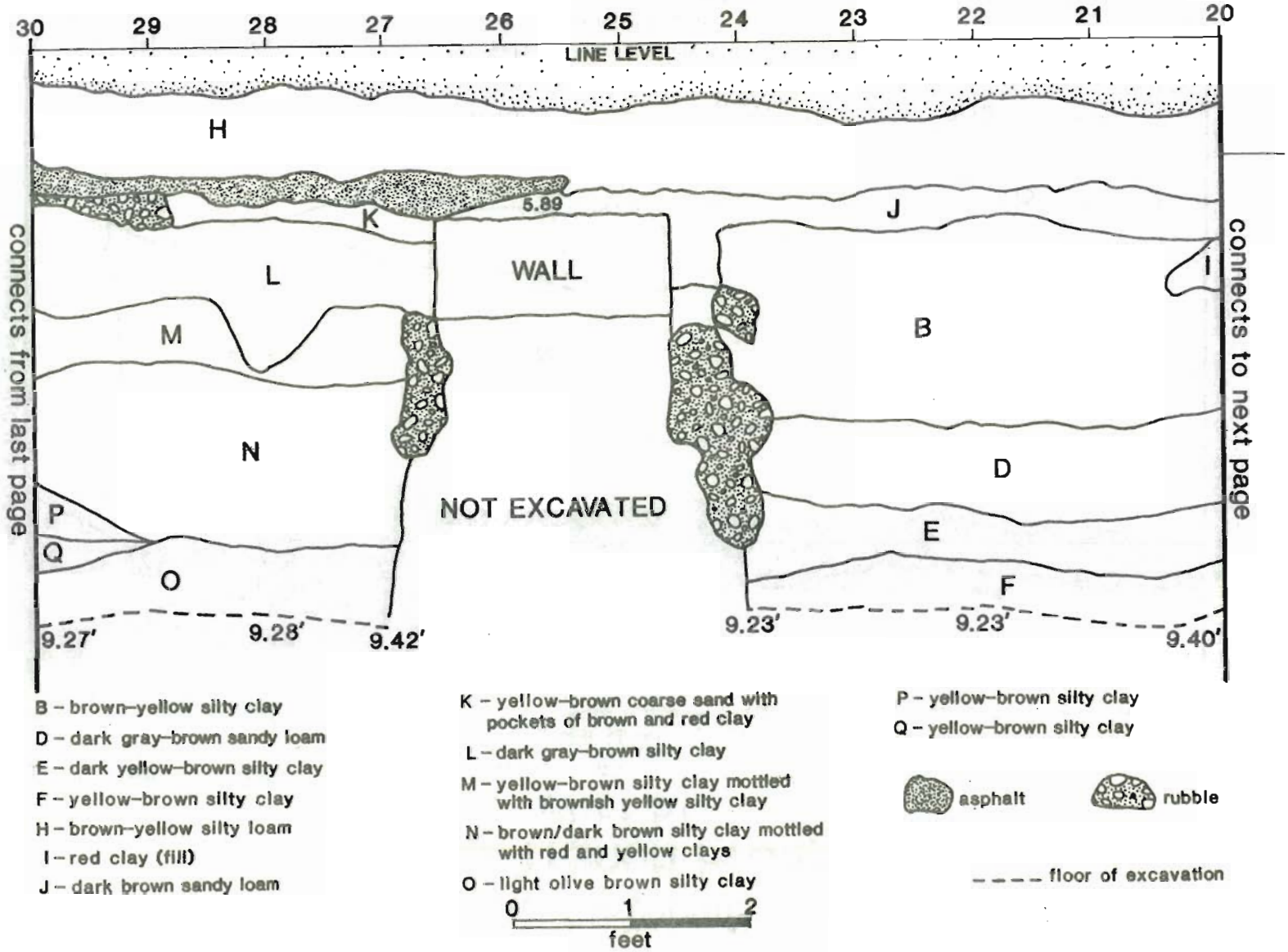


FIGURE 22 (continued)

Long Trench Profile

(4 of 5)

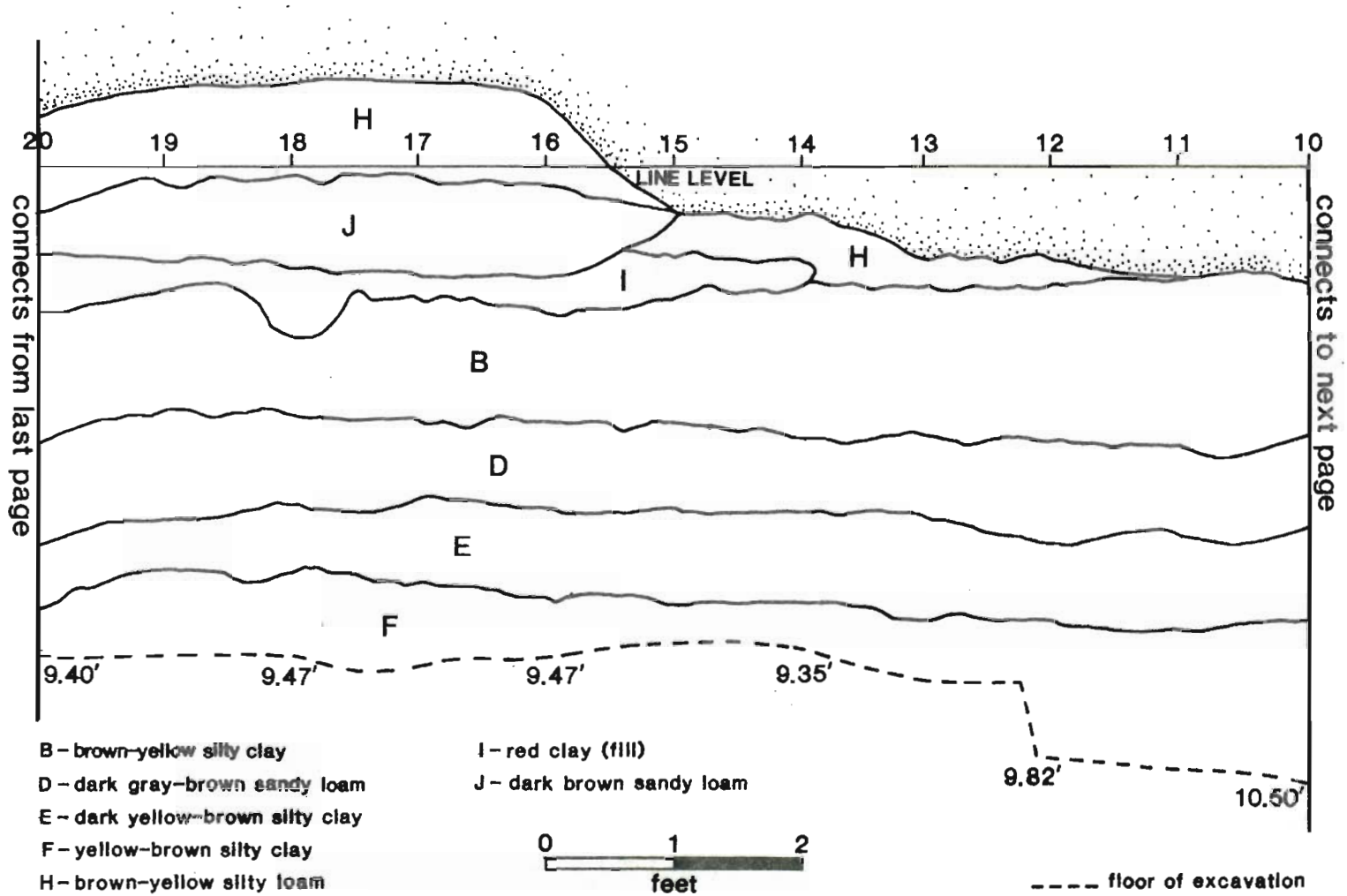
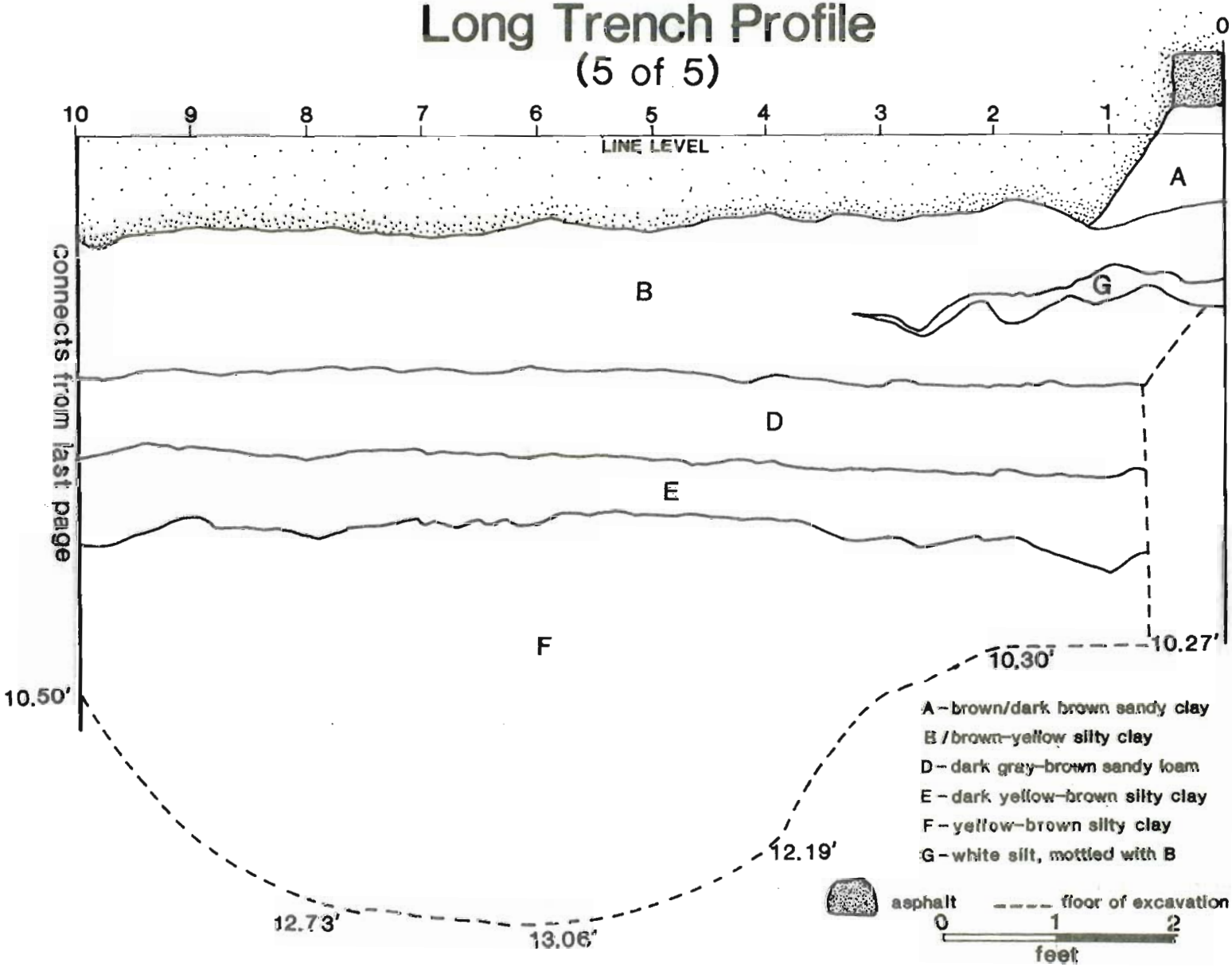


FIGURE 22 (continued)

Long Trench Profile

(5 of 5)



soil stains appeared at the top of level 7, centering on Feature 5. These proved to be natural, rather than cultural phenomena, and similar stains appeared in other parts of the block where the soil was very damp. The Feature 5 excavation continued by dismantling the western half of the brick lining and continuing to shovel sterile soil out of Square C(west) when necessary.

Square C (east) was also excavated in order to provide an intermediate step for the Feature 5 excavation. This part of the square proved to be extremely complicated, however, and could not provide data for the sheet refuse - privy deposit comparison. In Square C (east), the 19th century clay fill had been deposited on top of a wooden floor, probably the remains of a porch. The floor appears as a thin (ca. 5 cm.), very dark, very straight organic layer under the clay fill. The wooden floor overlay a midden deposit, which was in turn covering three barrel privies (Features 11, 14, and 15) and a trash pit (Feature 13). Feature 15 extended into the balk between Squares C and I, and Feature 13 extended into Square L. Features 11 and 14 had detectable construction pits around the barrels which were given separate feature numbers, 12 and 16, respectively (Plate 7 and Figure 23). Figure 24 shows the stratigraphic profiles of Squares I and C east walls.

Square I was placed to the north of Square C, separated by a one-foot balk. There were two barrel features revealed in this square--Ft. 33, a privy, and Ft. 38, a half-barrel storage pit. Of additional interest in Squares I, O, P and Q were a number of postholes and drip lines, some of which are related to the Feature 33 privy.

The southern half of Square I was excavated in natural strata and screened, after the clay fill was removed. A dump, or pile, of scrap tin was uncovered, in the fill, probably left over from Arthur McKeown's rag, paper, and metals business here in 1901 (see Appendix IV). The stratum corresponding to level 4 in Square C-west was apparently part of the stable yard. The dark, coal-flecked soil was heavily compacted and artifacts in it were in very tiny fragments.

Square I-north and Squares O, P, and Q were all flat-shoveled down to sterile in order to locate more features in this area. This was done in the interests of time and after the excavations in Square C and I-south had shown the sheet refuse to be disturbed and chronologically mixed. Excavation of Square K was begun at the same time as Square I. Square K proved to have been heavily disturbed by shrubbery planting. This square was abandoned in favor of the features found in Squares I, O, P, and Q.

Square L, east of Square C, revealed a stone foundation, built into the late 19th century clay fill. The deposit in the interior of the foundation appeared to be a continuation of the

PLATE 7

Lot 10A, Square C, Overview of Features

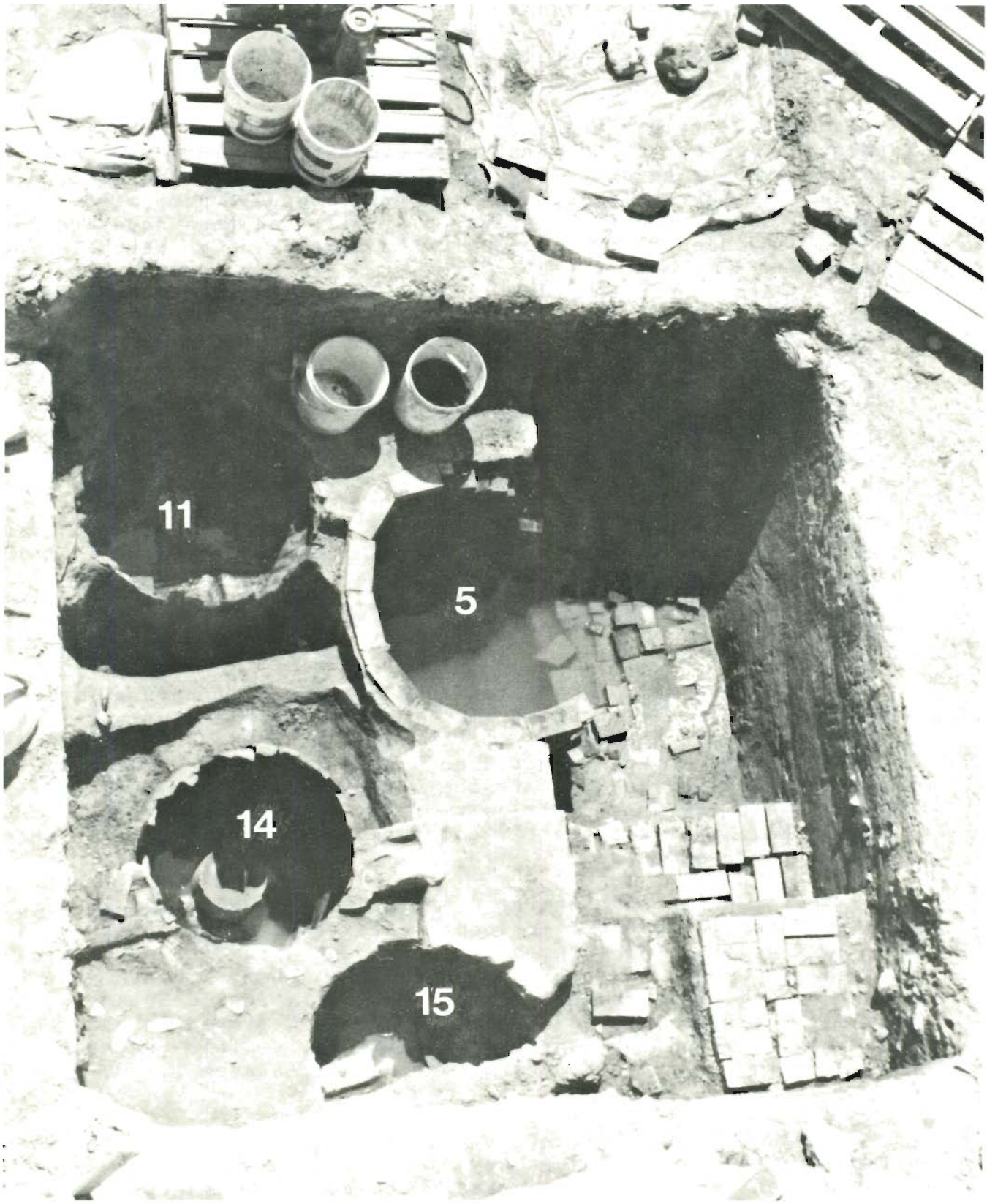
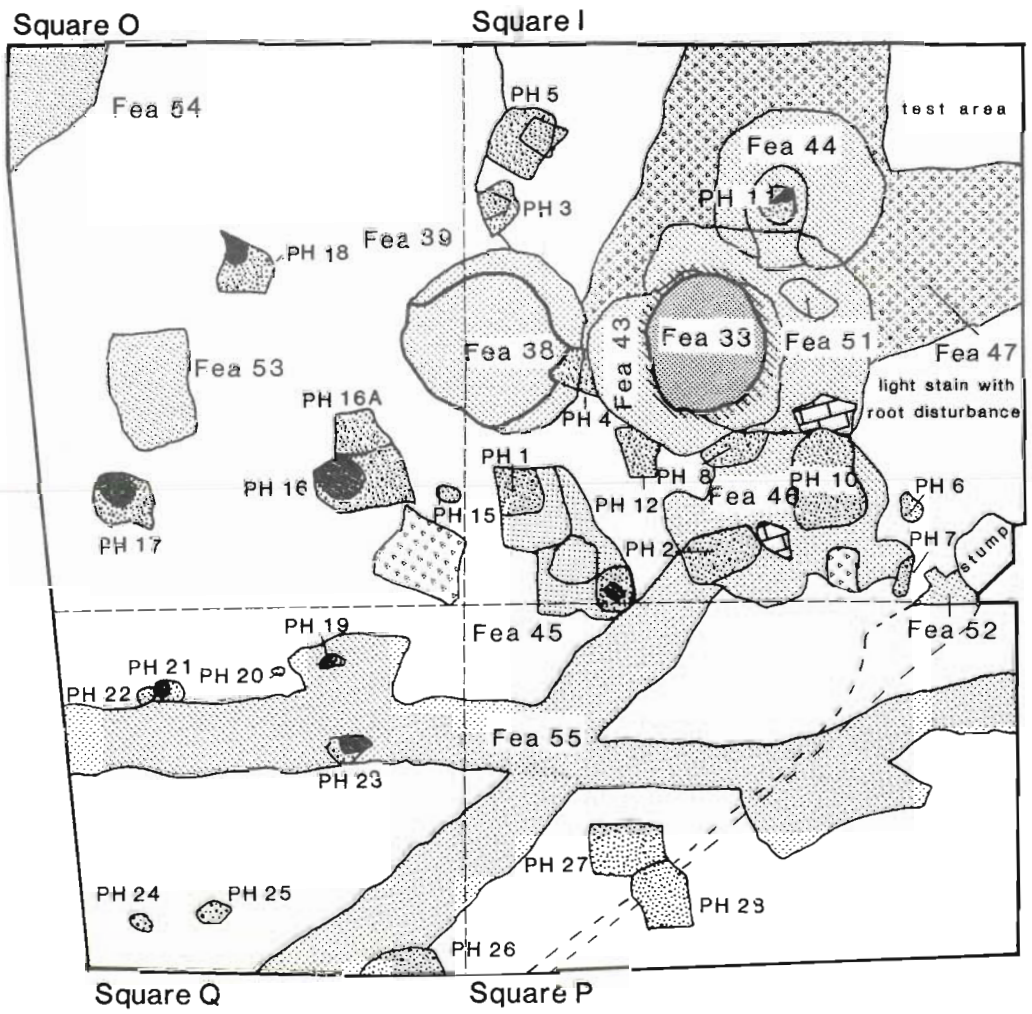
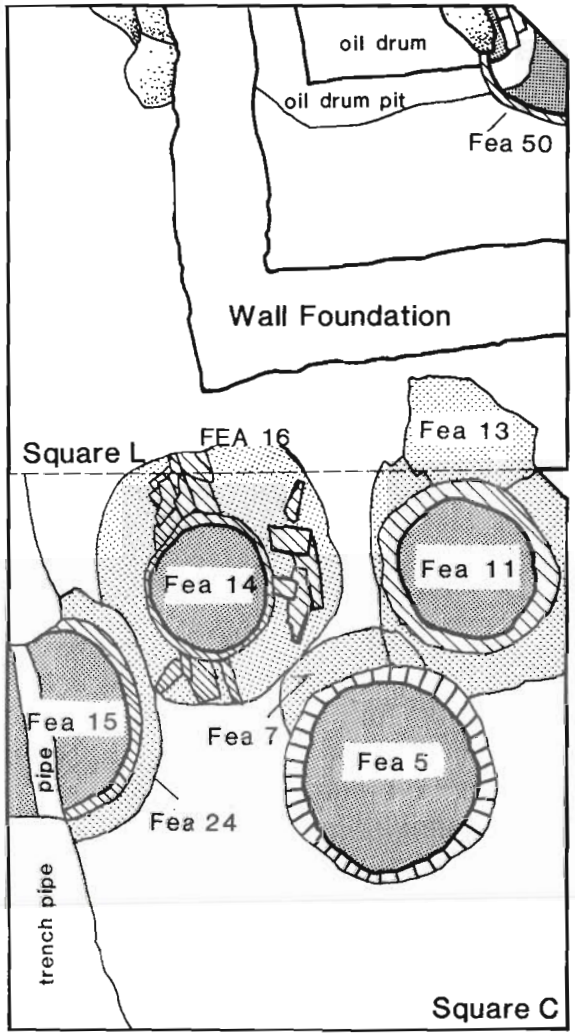


FIGURE 23

Plan Map of Lot 10A





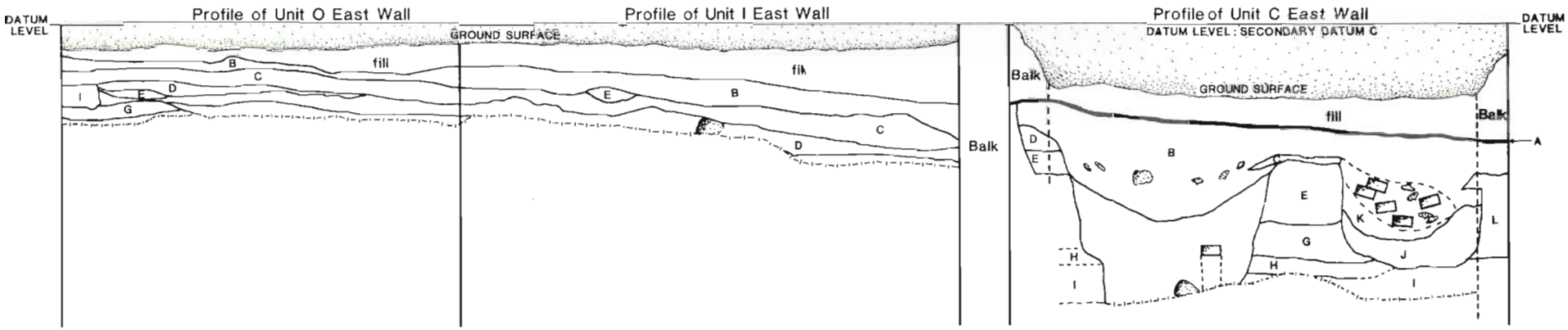
barrel privy
brick lined privy
post hole
excavated feature
post mold
root disturbance
wood
rock
brick

0 1 2 3 4 5
feet

N

FIGURE 24

East Wall Profile of Squares O, I and C



A – very dark brown silt, possible wooden floor

B – brown to dark gray–brown sandy silt

C – brown to dark yellow–brown clayey silt and sandy loam

D – yellow brown to gray–brown sandy clay

E – dark brown silt to yellow–brown clay and gray–brown silt, sterile subsoil

F – light olive brown silty clay to dark gray–brown silty clay, mottled with E—yellow brown clay

G – yellow–brown to gray silt—sterile subsoil

H – brownish yellow silty clay, sterile subsoil, mottled with gray silt and manganese

I – brown/dark brown sandy clay to gray silt, mottled with manganese

J – gray–brown silt with very dark brown to black fecal matter

K – gray–brown silty clay

L – dark gray–brown silt mottled with gray–brown fine silt and dark brown silt and manganese

-·-·-·-·- bottom of floor

brick

rock

shell

- - - - - - limits of concentration of artifacts

0 1 2 3 4 5

FEET

FIGURE 25

Lot 10A Early Nineteenth Century Lot Lines and Features

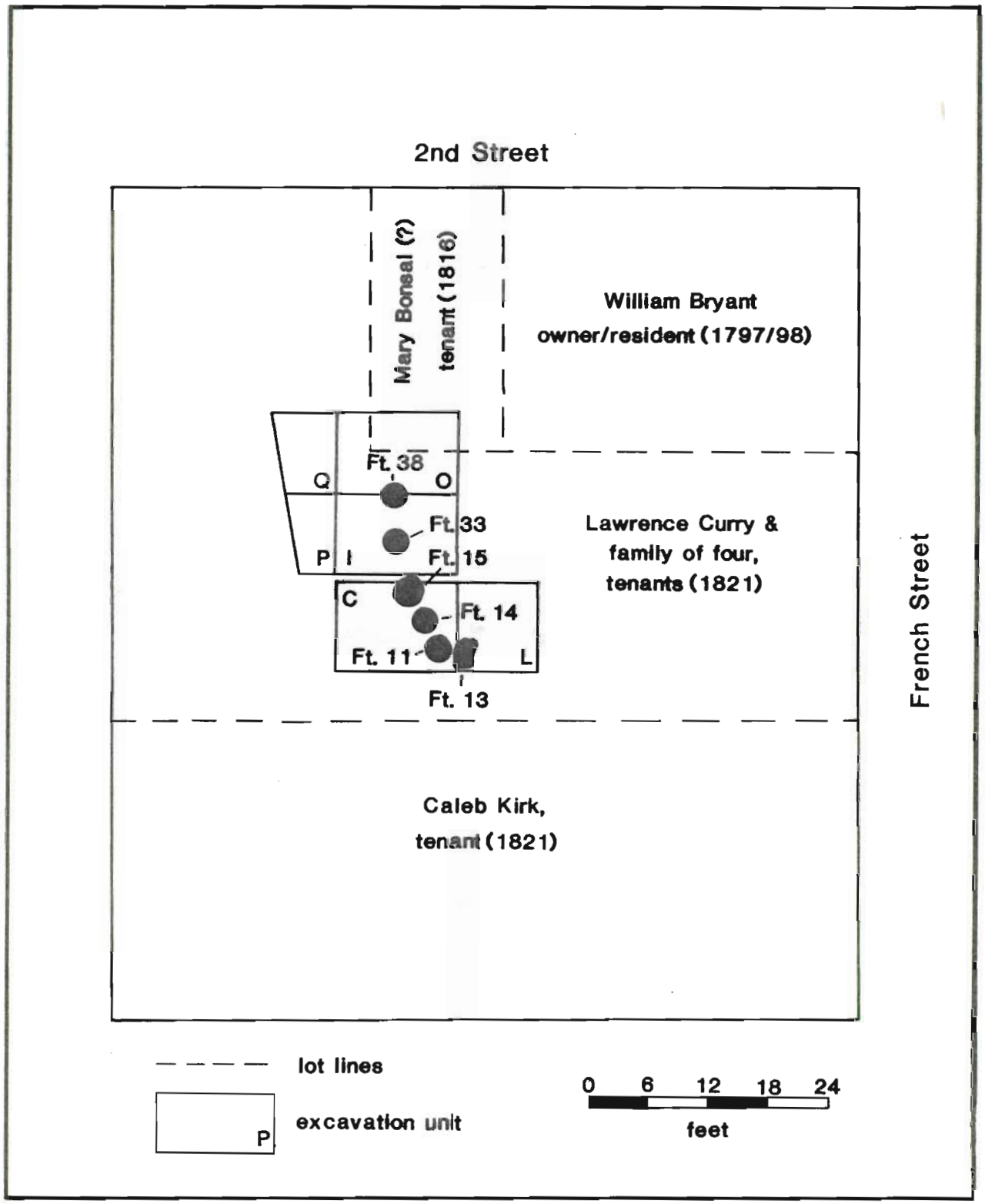
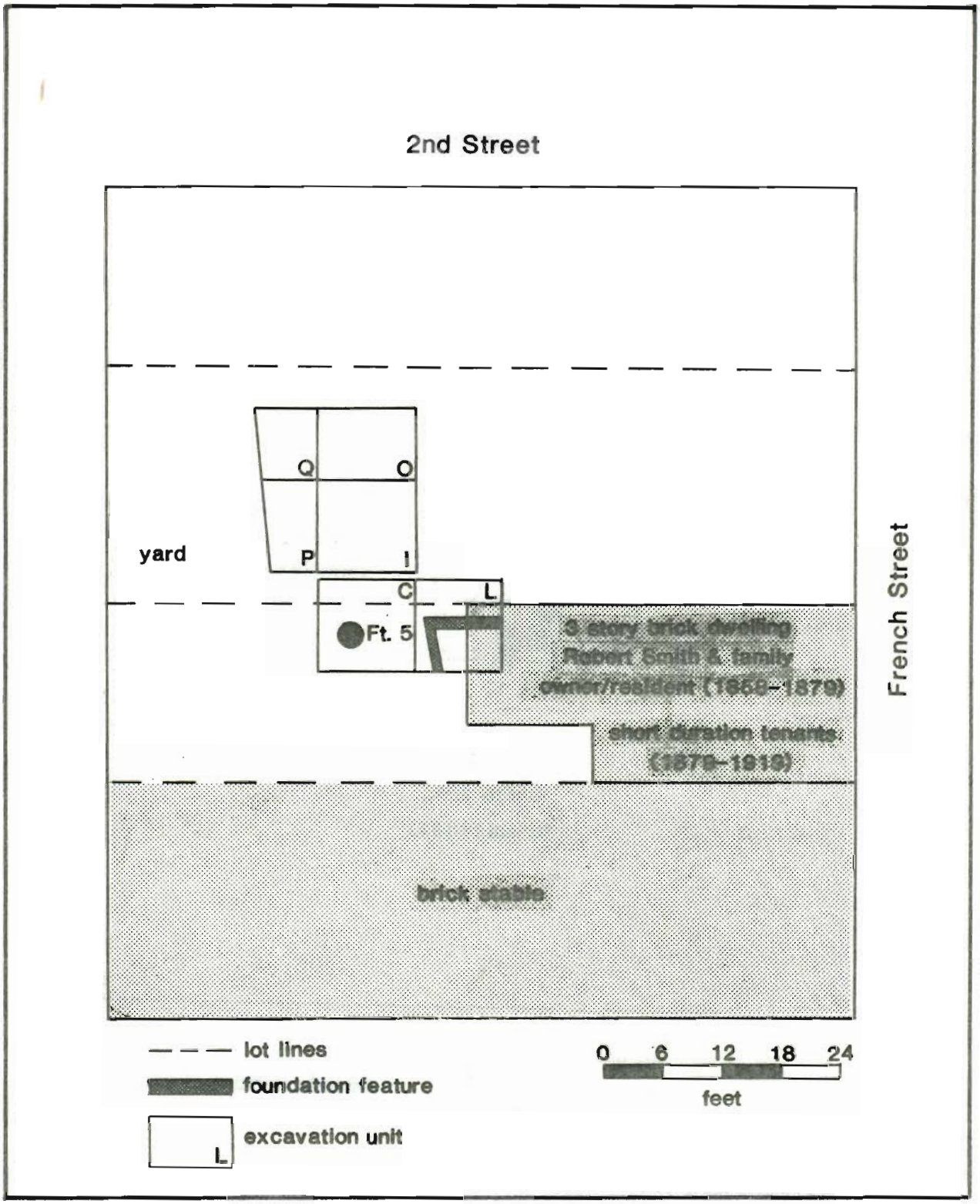


FIGURE 26

Lot 10A Late Nineteenth Century Lot Lines and Features



stratum present on the exterior, but the interior had been heavily disturbed by a large steel drum. In one corner of the unit a barrel feature was discovered and partially excavated, Feature 55. Figure 23 shows the plan map of the Lot 10A excavation and the features uncovered. Figures 25 and 26 show the features and lot lines in this area at the appropriate time periods. Figure 24 illustrates the east wall profiles of Squares C, I, and O.

In the following section, each privy or trash pit found in Lot 10A and included in the analysis is described. The dates of the features, the artifacts, floral and faunal materials are also discussed.

Features 11 and 12

Feature 11 was a pit dug barrel privy in the Square C privy cluster east of Feature 5 (Plate 7 and Figure 23). Feature 12 was the back-filled pit excavated for the Feature 11 barrel. The tops of Features 11 and 12 appeared in Level 2 of Square C(east), at an elevation of 20.70 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) (see Figure 15).

The soil in the Feature 11 barrel was primarily a dark brown loam, with grey clay inclusions in the top levels, and mixed with fecal matter in the lower levels (Figure 27). The construction pit (Feature 12) is filled primarily with greenish-grey clay packed around the outside of the Feature 11 barrel.

The wooden bottom, or head (Seymour 1984:86), of the Feature 11 barrel was in place. Its presence probably made the privy easier to clean, eliminated silting-in from the bottom, and slowed down the erosion of soil from underneath the barrel, thus prolonging its use-life. All of the privy construction pits in Square C were heavily disturbed by the construction of other privies, therefore it is difficult to use the contents of these pits, or possible midden deposits in and over them, for analysis (Figure 24). However, a terminus post quem for the construction pit can be determined, based on ceramics found in undisturbed portions of the feature. The terminus post quem is provided by transfer-printed pearlware, which dates between 1795 and 1815 (South 1977:212).

The artifacts in Feature 11 reflect household refuse in use between about 1790 and 1825. The Mean Ceramic Date of the assemblage is 1802.59, and a terminus post quem for the context is 1821, provided by two bottles marked "H. RICKETTS AND CO. BRISTOL" made between 1821, when Ricketts patented his bottle manufacturing process, and 1853, when the company became Powell and Ricketts (McKearin and Wilson 1978:216-219).

The artifacts, faunal and floral materials recovered from Feature 11 are summarized in Table 29 and described below (Plate 8):

FIGURE 27
Schematic Profile of Feature 11

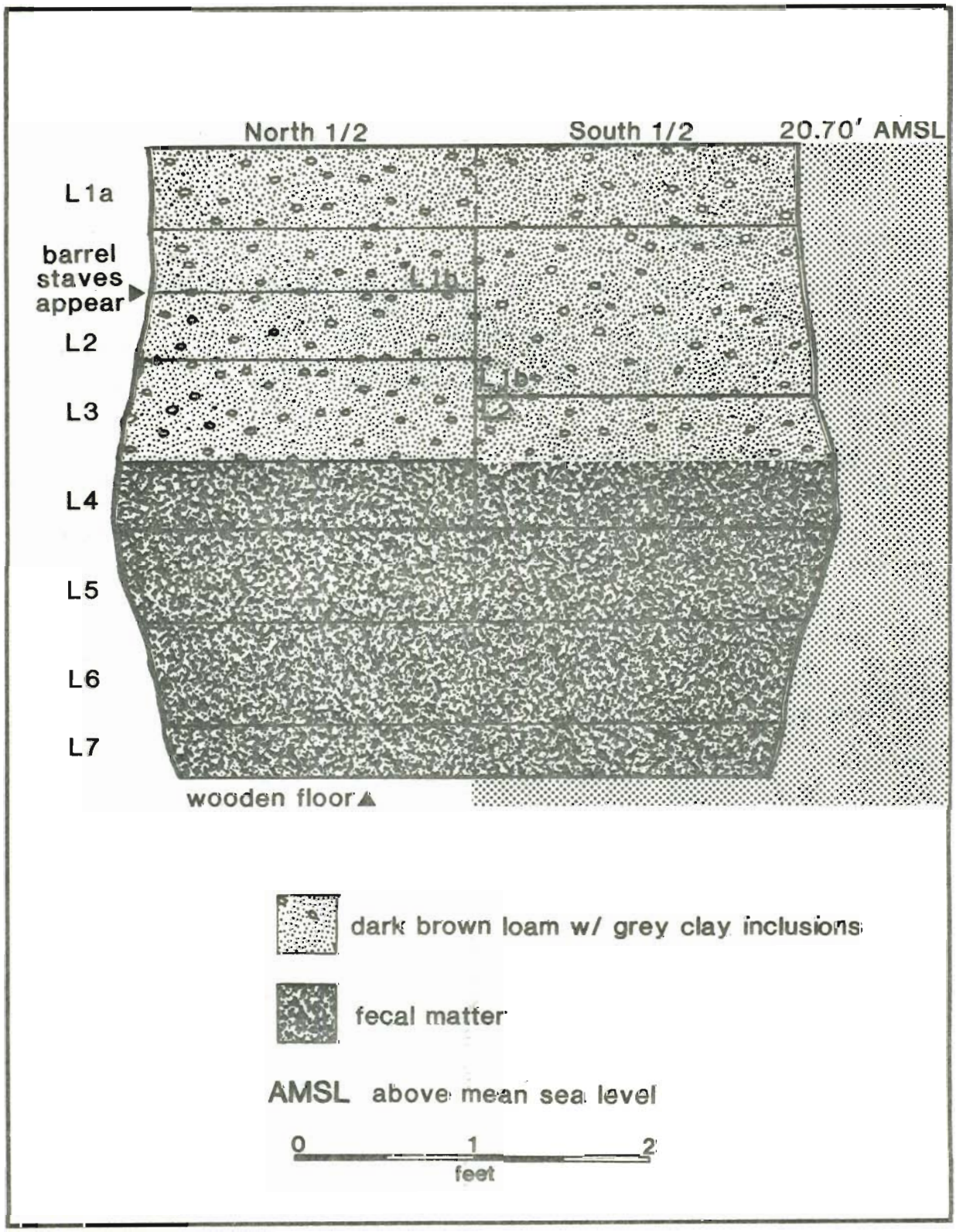


PLATE 8
Lot 10A, Feature 11, Selected Artifacts

TOP ROW (left to right): combed slip redware bowl, 1 piece of kiln furniture; lead glazed redware teapot lid; clear "flip" glass tumbler. BOTTOM ROW (left to right): olive-colored wine bottle fragment; hand painted polychrome pearlware bowl fragment; blue transfer pearlware dish fragment; annular pearlware bowl fragment; bone handled 2-tined fork.

Table 29

Summary of Artifacts Recovered from Feature 11

	Count	
KITCHEN ARTIFACT GROUP		617(67.88%)
Ceramics - food related	260	
Glassware - wine or ale bottle	95	
flip glass	43	
tumbler -		
copper-wheel eng.	2	
fluted	1	
plain	187	
decanter	21	
Tableware - tablespoon	1	
2-tined forks	2	
Kitchenware - tablespoon	1	
FAUNAL AND FLORAL GROUP		
Bone fragments	445	
Shell - oyster	139	
clam	30	
Flora (1)	120	
ARCHITECTURAL GROUP		195(21.45%)
Window glass	155	
Nails	37	
Spikes	3	
CLOTHING GROUP		44(4.84%)
Buttons -		
copper alloy with eye	1	
bone, 5-hole	1	
mother of pearl, 4-hole	3	
Straight pins, brass	2	
Hook and eye fasteners, eye	1	
Glass bead, blue hexagonal, faceted	1	
Shoe leather -		
shoe fragments	32	
child's shoe sole	1	
boots	2	
PERSONAL GROUP		3(0.33%)
Hygiene - chamber wares	3	
TOBACCO PIPE GROUP		20(2.2%)
White pipe clay, - stem fragments	10	
- bowl fragments	10	

ACTIVITIES GROUP		30(3.3%)
Other - flower pot	11	
- brazier	7	
- kiln wasters, furniture	12	
- prehistoric, flake (2)	1	
UNKNOWN		
Ceramic	284	
Glass	11	
Metal (3)	263	
Leather	6	

(1) From flotation samples
(2) See Prehistoric section
(3) Most of the unknown metal fragments come from the bucket

The Kitchen Artifact Group, representing 67.88% of the artifacts recovered, contains all functional categories of food-related ceramics except food serving vessels (Table 30 and Figure 28). The majority of the 536 sherds identifiable as to ware and decorative type was coarse earthenware (40.9%) (Table 31 and Figure 29), followed by undecorated refined white earthenware (28.9%) and hand-painted refined white earthenware (10.6%). Table 32 shows that, of identifiable vessel forms--type, plus shape--over half are undecorated refined white earthenware food consumption vessels (55.2%)--all plates--followed by coarse earthenware food preparation vessels-shallow dentate bowls and milk pans (19.4%)-and minimally decorated, in this case shell-edged, plates (7.1%). Included as well in the Kitchen Group are dark olive wine bottles, and plain, fluted, and copper-wheel engraved tumblers and flip glasses, as well as a decanter. Tablewares are represented by a tablespoon and two two-tined forks. Fragments of a metal bucket were also recovered.

Table 30

Feature 11 Ceramics in Functional Categories

	Count	%(1)
Tea, Coffee, Chocolate	22	8.4
Food Consumption	177	67.3
Bowls	11	4.2
Food Serving	0	0.0
Food Preparation	49	18.6
Food Storage	1	0.4
Chamber Wares	3	1.1
	263	100.0

(1) Percents of identifiable ceramic shapes. The total of 263 identifiable fragments is 48.3% of the ceramic assemblage.

Table 31

Feature 11 Ceramics in Decorative Categories (1)

	Count	%(2)
Porcelain/Bone China	14	2.6
Refined Stoneware	3	.6
Refined Earthenware	14	2.6
Transfer-printed RWE(3)	34	6.3
Hand-painted RWE	57	10.6
Minimally-decorated RWE	30	5.6
Undecorated RWE	155	28.9
Yellow Ware	2	.4
Coarse Stoneware	8	1.5
Coarse Earthenware	219	40.9
	536	100.0

(1) Based on Miller 1980
(2) Percents of identifiable ceramic decorative types. The total of 536 identifiable fragments is 98.3% of the total ceramic assemblage.
(3) RWE = Refined white Earthenware

The Architectural Group (21.45%) is dominated by a large quantity of window glass (155 sherds), with 37 cut nails and three spikes present as well. The Clothing Group (4.84%) is represented primarily by shoe and boot fragments, including one sole from a child's shoe. Other artifacts in this group are five buttons, two brass straight pins, an eye of a hook and eye fastener, and one blue hexagonal faceted glass bead. The Personal Group (0.33%) is composed entirely of three undecorated refined white earthenware chamberpot fragments. Tobacco smoking, the Tobacco Pipe Group (2.2%), is represented by ten white pipe clay stem fragments and ten bowl fragments. The Activities Group (3.3%), includes flower pot fragments (11), kiln wasters (12), and seven fragments of a brazier, a coarse ceramic charcoal cooker (see Myers 1980:25).

Analysis of the faunal remains in Feature 11 showed that the privy contained a total of 445 bone fragments of birds, mammals, fish, and reptiles (Table 33). Of this total 54% of the bones were identified to at least the genus level. Cow, pig, sheep, rock dove, turkey, and chicken were identified. All of these animals were determined to have a minimum number of individuals (MNI) of one, with the exception of cow for which an MNI of three was calculated.

FIGURE 28

Percent Distribution of Feature 11 Ceramics in Functional Categories

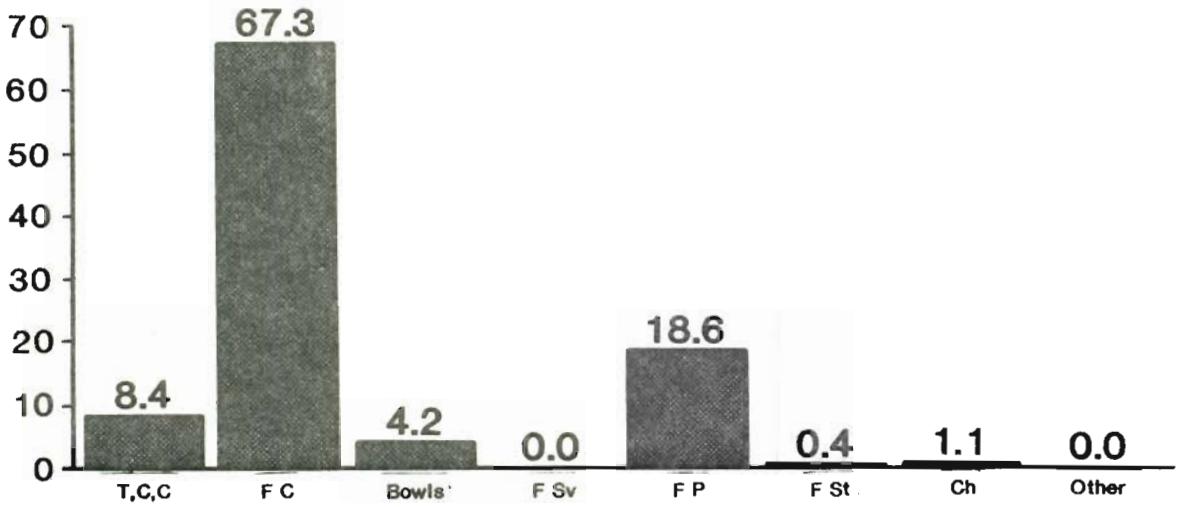
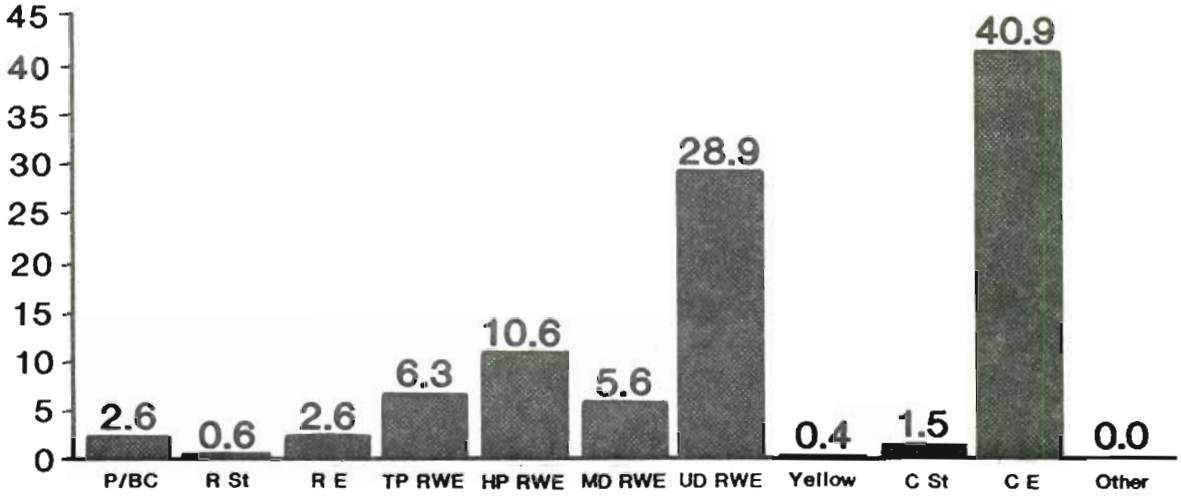


FIGURE 29

Percent Distribution of Feature 11 Ceramics in Decorative Categories



Key for Cross-Tabulation of Decorative Types and Functional Categories

P/BC	-	Porcelain/Bone China
R ST	-	Refined Stoneware
R E	-	Refined Earthenware
TP IRON	-	Transfer-printed Ironstone
HP IRON	-	Hand-painted Ironstone
MD IRON	-	Minimally Decorated Ironstone
UD IRON	-	Undecorated Ironstone
TP RWE	-	Transfer-printed Refined White Earthenware
HP RWE	-	Hand-painted Refined White Earthenware
MD RWE	-	Minimally Decorated Refined White Earthenware
UD RWE	-	Undecorated Refined White Earthenware
YELLOW	-	Yellow ware
C ST	-	Coarse Stoneware
CE	-	Coarse Earthenware
T, C, C	-	Tea, Coffee, Chocolate
F C	-	Food Conservation
F Sv	-	Food Serving
F P	-	Food Preparation
F St	-	Food Storage
Ch	-	Chamber Ware

TABLE 32
Cross-tabulation of Decorative Types and Functional Categories for Feature 11 Ceramics

	T,C,C	F C	Bowls	F Sv	F P	F St	Ch	Other
P/BC	2(0.8) 9.1	1(0.4) 0.6	1(0.4) 10.0					
R St								
R E	2(0.8) 9.1							
TP Iron								
HP Iron								
MD Iron								
UD Iron								
TP Rwe	10(4.0) 45.5	10(4.0) 5.6	1(0.4) 10.0					
HP Rwe		8(3.2) 4.5	3(1.2) 30.0					
MD Rwe	4(1.6) 18.2	18(7.1) 10.2	3(1.2) 30.0					
UD Rwe		139(55.2) 78.5					3(1.2) 100.0	
Yellow		1(0.4) 0.6						
C St						1(0.4) 100.0		
CE	4(1.6) 18.2		2(0.8) 20.0		49(19.4) 100.0			
Other								

KEY: count (% of total)
% of column

Table 33

Animal Representation by Class

	Count	Percent
Mammal	404	90.6
Bird	29	6.5
Fish	1	.2
Reptile	8	1.8
Indeterminable	3	.7

Table 34 depicts the number of bones of each genus or species and the relative percentages of these counts, along with the minimum number of individuals and percents for the same animals. This table shows that beef is more common than the other animals with 183 fragments. Sheep and pig are roughly equivalent in their representation. Twenty-two sheep bones and twenty pig bones were identified. Of the birds, chicken is the most abundant with 4.2% of the identified bone.

A total of 40 cuts of beef and at least one head of a cow (Table 35) were identified. Loin steaks and club steaks represented 31.7% of the meat. Rib cuts constituted 17.1% of the cuts. Soup bones from the foreshank, hindshank, and neck made up 26.8% of the cuts. The remaining 22.0% of the beef cuts were roasts. Head elements were also present. Five cuts from sheep were recorded from this feature. Two leg cuts, probably representing roasts, were present. One foreshank roast and one hotel rack were also present. Also found in this feature were

Table 34

Numbers and Relative Percentage of Identified Faunal Remains and Calculated MNI's

	NISP	%	MNI	%
Cow	183	76.3	3	37.5
Sheep	22	9.2	1	12.5
Pig	20	8.3	1	12.5
Chicken	10	4.2	1	12.5
Turkey	4	1.7	1	12.5
Dove	1	.4	1	12.5

Table 35

Grouped Cuts of Meat in Feature 11 Faunal Assemblage

	Number	Percentage
Beef-		
soup	11	26.8
steak	13	31.7
roast	9	22.0
ribs	7	17.1
head	1	2.4
Sheep-		
leg	2	40.0
hotel	1	20.0
foreshank	1	20.0
head	1	20.0
Pig-		
feet	1	9.1
hams	6	54.5
rib chops	2	18.2
neck	1	9.1
head	1	9.1
Chicken -		
wing	1	
breast	1	
feet	1	
back	1	
Turkey -		
wing	1	
breast	1	
Dove -		
breast	1	

head elements. Eleven pork cuts were recorded. Hams represented 54.5% of the pork cuts. A picnic ham, a New York style shoulder and general "hams" from the hind quarter were present. Two rib chops, one neck and some head elements were also present. One wing and one breast were present from both chicken and turkey. Also from chicken were elements of the back and feet. The rock dove was represented by a single breast element.

Feature 11 also contained 30 clams and 139 oysters (see Table 36). Most of the oysters (92 or 66%) were of the muddy sand bottom type with 41 (29%) being of the channel type, and 6 unidentifiable fragments. There is a bimodal distribution of salinity regimes. Sixty (43%) are from regime I, 5(4%) are from regime II, 22(16%) from regime III, and 53(38%) are from regime IV. The distribution of seasons among the oysters is also bimodal: 7(6%) fall, 22(18%) late fall/early winter, 32 (26%) winter, 12(10%) late winter/early spring, 34(28%) spring, and 16(13%) summer. There were nearly twice as many oysters shucked

TABLE 36
Oyster and Clam Shells from Block 1191 Features

FEATURE	# of oysters	# of clams	SALINITY REGIME I	II	III	IV	SEASON F	LF/EW	W	LW/ESp	Sp	Sm	?	opening	oyster type
5	52	7	49	1	2		2	1	25	2	11	3	8	19S 16B	
6	286	113	150	69	29	15	9	32	70	6	51	10	108	10 SB 34S 70B	195 MF,83 Ch
11	139	30	60	5	22	53	7	22	32	12	34	16	16	64S 37B	92 MF,41 Ch
13	85	5	44	5	6	29	1	19	14	13	24	3	10	5SB 3Saw 31S 23B	52 MF,29 Ch
15	17	3	9	2		6	2	2	2		5	1	5	9S	17 MF
14	92	18	46	4	16	22	3	14	20	7	24	4	15	1 SB 30S 20B	87 MF,4 Ch,1 Frg
33	40	5	19	5	6	3		7	21	1	2	1		1 SB 25B	26 MF,4 Ch,10 Frg
37	13L 17R	3	10	1	1	1	1	2	2	1			7		8 MF,5 Ch
38	16		9	4	1	2			11		2		3	1 SB 9B 4S	12 MF,4 Ch
40	16	3	4	4	1	7	3	3	3	1	3	2	1	3B 2S	11 MF,4 Ch,1 Frg
41	15L 28R	5	3	1	1	9		1	5	3	4	1		1SB 2Saw 6S 3B	9 MF,5 Ch,1 Frg

KEY:
- F = fall
- LF/EW = late fall/early winter
- W = winter
- LW/ESp = late winter/early spring
- Sp = spring
- Sm = summer
- ? = unknown

- S = shucked
- B = broken open
- SB = evidence of both breaking and shucking
- Saw = oysters with saw cuts through the shell
- MF = mudflat oyster
- Ch = channel oyster
- Frg = unidentifiable fragment

TABLE 37
Feature 11 Flotation Samples

FLORAL REMAINS	LEVEL # 2N	2S	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	total
1 acorn																				
2 amaranth																				
3 apple																				
4 bedstraw			3?																	3
5 burr																				
6 butternut/walnut																				
7 chenopodium																				
8 cherry					1	3	1													5
9 clover																				
10 curcubit																				
11 dock																				
12 elderberry																				
13 flax																				
14 grape					1	5	3													9
15 grass																				
16 ground cherry	5	10	6	5	2		1													29
17 mallow																				
18 pea																				
19 peach																				
20 pear																				
21 plum																				
22 pokeweed																				
23 polygonum buckwheat																				
24 polygonum smartweed					2	1														3
25 polygonum		1																		1
26 radish																				
27 raspberry		10	2	11	15	18	9													65
28 rumex																				
29 squash					1	2	2													5
30 sumac																				
31 unidentifiable seeds																				
32 unknown seeds: small round																				
33 unknown seeds: flat furry																				
34 unknown seeds: domestic (coffee bean?)																				
35 wild millet																				

TABLE 37

ARTIFACTS	LEVEL # 2N	2S	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	total
1 brick		1					1													2
2 button																				
3 ceramics				1	2		1													4
4 cloth																				
5 glass – bottle																				
6 glass – window																				
7 glass – unspecified		1		1	1	1	2													6
8 glass bead																				
9 metal – ball																				
10 metal – ball, white																				
11 metal – other	1					1														2
12 nail																				
13 slag																				
14 unknown artifact fragment							1													1

OTHER	2N	2S	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	total
1 bone		1					1													2
2 claw					1															1
3 coal																				
4 egg shell					1	1														2
5 fish bone						1														1
6 insect parts																				
7 land snail shell																				
8 quartz chip																				
9 shell (sea mollusk)				1			2													3
10 unknown																				
11 altogether other																				

as there were broken: 64 shucked and 37 broken. All levels contained winter and spring. There is no clear distribution of seasons by level. This may indicate that shells were accumulated in a midden and used to help fill the privy when it was abandoned. Since all seasons are represented, it is not possible to associate the privy closure with a particular season.

The seeds recovered from the Feature 11 flotation samples represent some weed seed, as well as fruits (cherry, grape, and raspberry) and squash (Table 37).

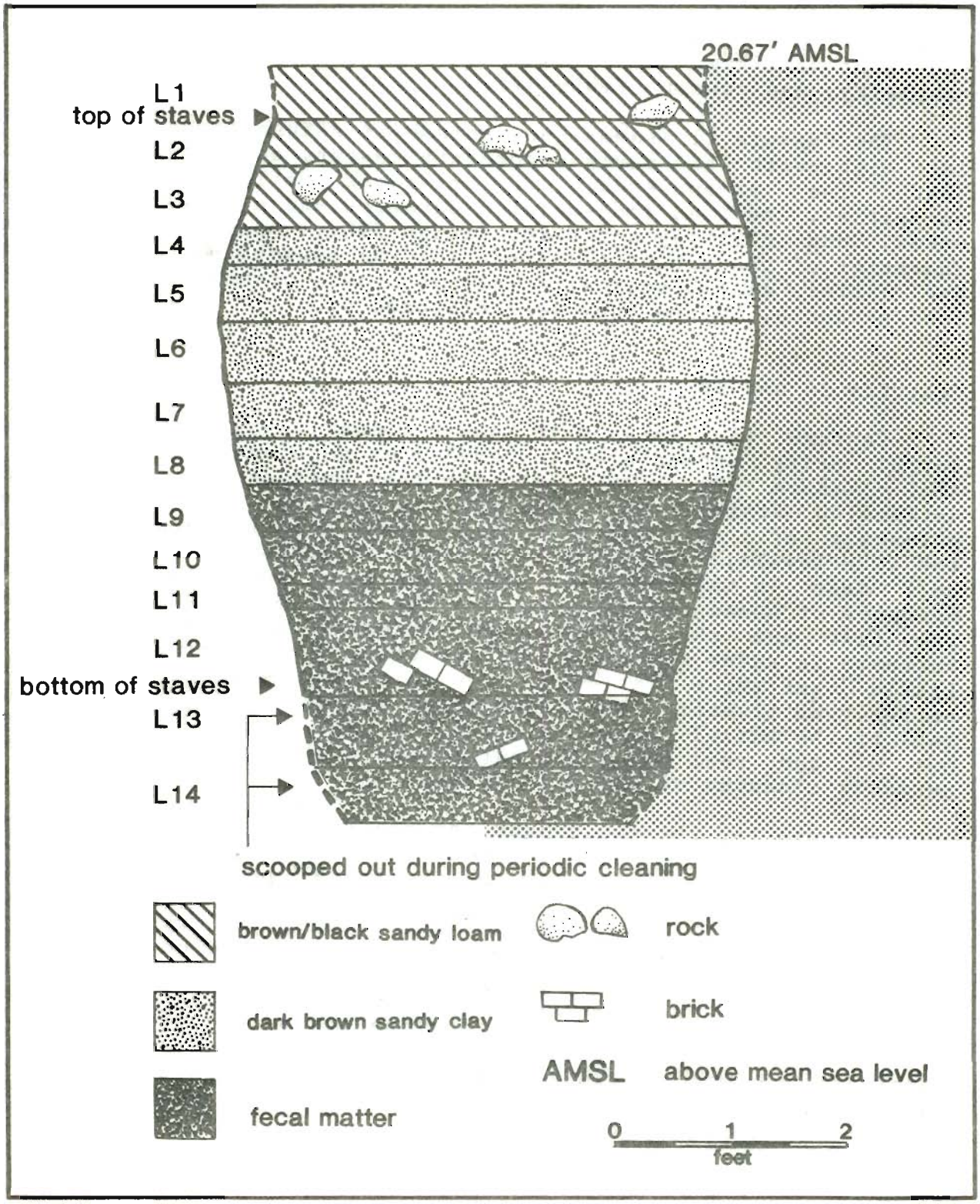
The Feature 11 assemblage represents refuse discarded from a late-eighteenth to early-nineteenth century occupation of Lot 10A. The preponderance of artifacts reflecting domestic activities, such as food-related ceramics and glassware, chamber wares, and clothing artifacts (about 73%), show the domestic character of the activities producing the assemblage. The faunal and floral assemblages also indicate their primary origins as food products, before they were disposed of.

Features 14 and 16

Feature 14, located in Square C-east, was a pit dug flour barrel privy encountered in Level 2 at an elevation of 20.67' AMSL (Figure 23). The pit for the Feature 14 barrel was designated Feature 16. The fill in Feature 14 was composed primarily of a dark brown to black sandy loam (Figure 30). The top five levels, extending to a depth of approximately one and a half feet in the feature, contained many very large stones. Evidence of human feces as part of the fill was detected at about two feet and the concentration increased with a concomitant increase in water saturation of the soil. The barrel itself was a little over three feet deep. In this case no head, or wooden bottom, was present. The black fecal matter continued beyond the ends of the barrel staves into sterile grey clay. This scooping out of the soil below the barrel was probably caused by the periodic cleaning of the privy (Plate 5).

Feature 16, the pit around the Feature 14 barrel, was filled with brown clayey loam and greenish-grey clay. Most of the area between the edge of the pit and the barrel was very narrow and packed with clay and loam, but toward the top, the pit widened. Near the top of the barrel were the remains of wooden boards (Figure 23). These boards, which had broken and collapsed into the top of the pit, may have been either part of an outhouse floor, or part of a covering for the privy after it was filled. The terminus post quem for the construction of the privy is 1795, based on the dates for transfer-printed and underglaze polychrome pearlware (South 1977:212). Feature 16, like the other privy construction pits, was disturbed and will not be used in the analysis of closed contexts.

FIGURE 30
Schematic Profile of Feature 14



Based on the ceramics found in Feature 14, the Mean Ceramic Date for the deposit is 1807.10, with a bracketed date range of 1790 to 1830. A terminus post quem of 1820 is based on the manufacturing dates of whiteware (c. 1820-1900+) and stenciled, underglaze polychrome pearlware (c. 1820-1840) (South 1977:211-12).

The artifacts, faunal and floral materials recovered from Feature 14 are summarized in Table 38 and described below (Plate 9 and 10):

The Kitchen Artifact Group, representing 65.64% of the artifacts recovered, contains all functional categories of food-related ceramics with over half of the identifiable fragments (51.9%) falling in the food consumption category (Table 39 and Figure 31). The majority of the 418 sherds identifiable as to ware and decorative type were coarse earthenware (38.5%) (Table 40 and Figure 32), followed by undecorated refined white earthenware (26.3%). Transfer-printed, hand-painted, and minimally decorated refined white earthenware (8.9%, 9.6%, and 8.6%, respectively) account for the other decorative types contributing more than 3.0% to the assemblage. Table 41 shows that, of identifiable vessel forms--type, plus shape--the largest proportion are undecorated refined white earthenware food consumption vessels (34.4%)--all plates. Minimally decorated plates (shell-edged), which represent 11.3% of the assemblage, is the only other ceramic form in the Kitchen Group to exceed 10% of the assemblage. Included as well in the Kitchen Group are dark olive wine bottles (including 26 sherds of a French wine bottle) and bottle corks , footed and straight-based tumblers, and pharmaceutical-type bottles. Tablewares are represented by a knife blade, a bone utensil handle, and two fragments of a pewter spoon. Fragments of a metal bucket were also recovered.

Table 38

Summary of Artifacts recovered from Feature 14

		Count	
KITCHEN ARTIFACT GROUP			489(65.64%)
Ceramics - food-related		143	
Glassware - wine bottles (1)		72	
	tumblers (2)	253	
Pharmaceutical type bottle		12	
Kitchenware - metal bucket		3	
	bottle corks	2	
Tableware - knife blade		1	
	bone handle	1	
	pewter spoon fragments	2	

FAUNAL AND FLORAL GROUP		
Bone fragments	545	
Shell - oyster	92	
clam	18	
Flora (3)	1049+many	
ARCHITECTURAL GROUP		170(22.82%)
Window glass	102	
Nails	58	
Spikes	9	
Tack	1	
FURNITURE GROUP		1(0.13%)
Furn. hardware - drawer pull	1	
CLOTHING GROUP		23(3.09%)
Buttons - brass	1	
bone, 5-hole	3	
Straight pins, brass	2	
Shoe leather -		
shoe fragments	12	
child's shoe frags.	5	
PERSONAL GROUP		26(3.49%)
Chamber wares	17	
Drip catcher	8	
Inkwell	1	
TOBACCO PIPE GROUP		31(4.16%)
White pipe clay - stems	21	
- bowl frags.	10	
ACTIVITIES GROUP		5(0.67%)
Toys - clay marble	1	
Misc. hardware - strap	1	
nut	1	
Other - kiln furniture	2	
- prehistoric lithics	3	
- prehistoric ceramic (4)	1	
UNKNOWN		
Ceramics	259	
Glass	5	
Metal	23	
Leather	8	

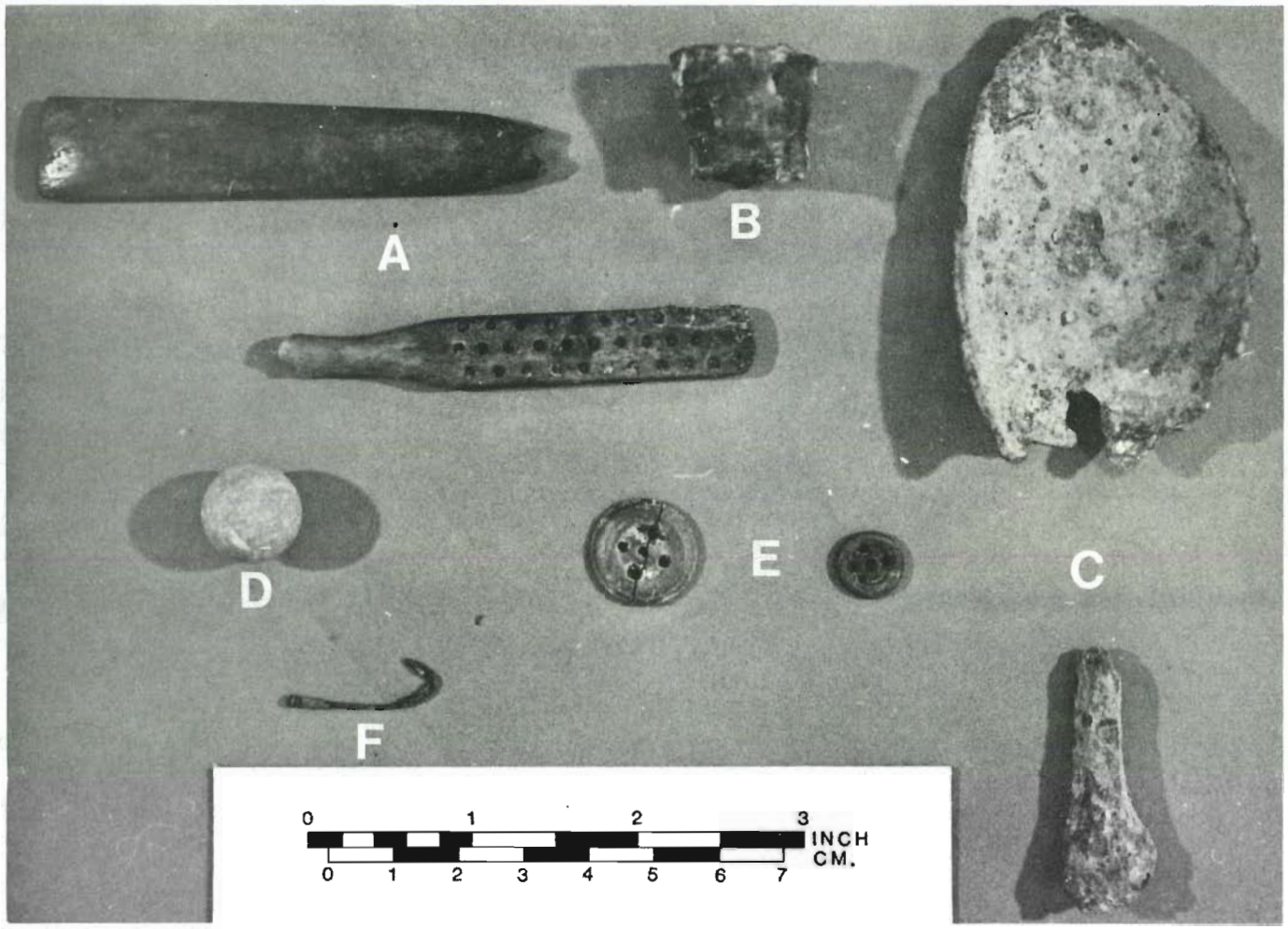
(1) - one French wine bottle
(2) - footed and straight-based
(3) - from flotation samples
(4) - Minguannan body possibly pipe fragment

PLATE 9
Lot 10A, Feature 14, Selected Artifacts

TOP ROW (left to right): dark olive-colored wine bottle; shell edge pearlware plate; creamware chamber pot. BOTTOM ROW (left to right): hand painted polychrome pearlware teabowl; miniature salt glaze stoneware pitcher; aqua cylindrical pharmaceutical bottle; glass drip catcher; clear "flip" glass tumbler.

PLATE 10

Lot 10A, Feature 14, Miscellaneous Artifacts



A - 2 bone toothbrush fragments
B - bottle cork
C - 2 steel spoon fragments
D - clay marble
E - 2 5-holed bone buttons
F - bent straight pin

Table 39

Feature 14 Ceramics in Functional Categories

	Count	%
Tea, Coffee, Chocolate	14	8.8
Food Consumption	83	51.9
Bowls	25	15.6
Food Serving	12	7.5
Food Preparation	4	2.5
Food Storage	5	3.1
Chamber Wares	17	10.6
	160	100.0

160 Known of 419 total
38.2% of total

Table 40

Feature 14 Ceramics in Decorative Categories

	Count	%
Porcelain/Bone China	12	2.9
Refined Stoneware	8	1.9
Refined Earthenware	9	2.2
Transfer-printed RWE	37	8.9
Hand-painted RWE	40	9.6
Minimally-decorated RWE	36	8.6
Undecorated RWE	110	26.3
Yellow Ware	3	0.7
Coarse Stoneware	2	0.5
Coarse Earthenware	161	38.5
	418	100.0

418 known is 99.8% of total sherds (419).

FIGURE 31

Percent Distribution of Feature 14 Ceramics in Functional Categories

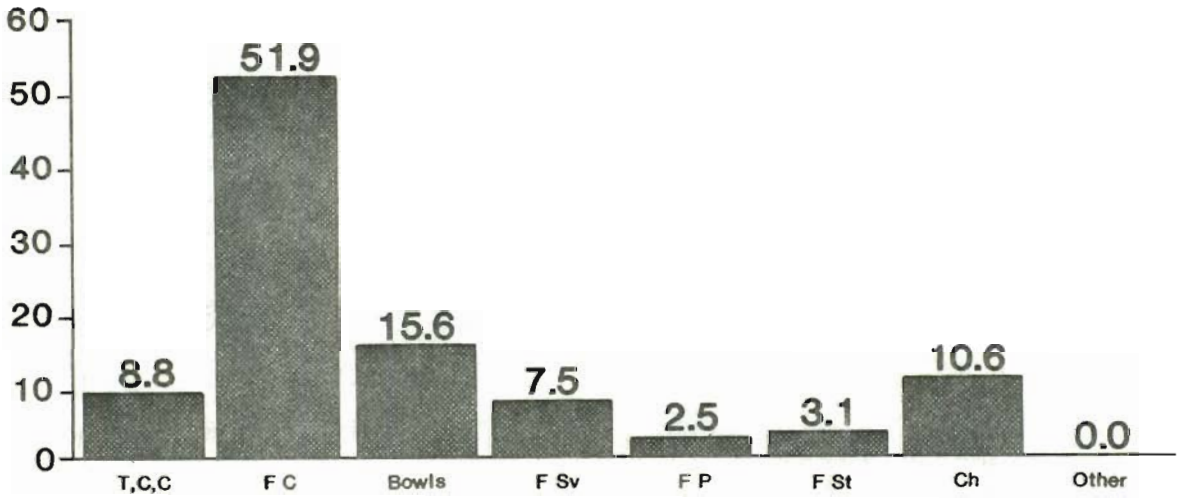


FIGURE 32

Percent Distribution of Feature 14 Ceramics in Decorative Categories

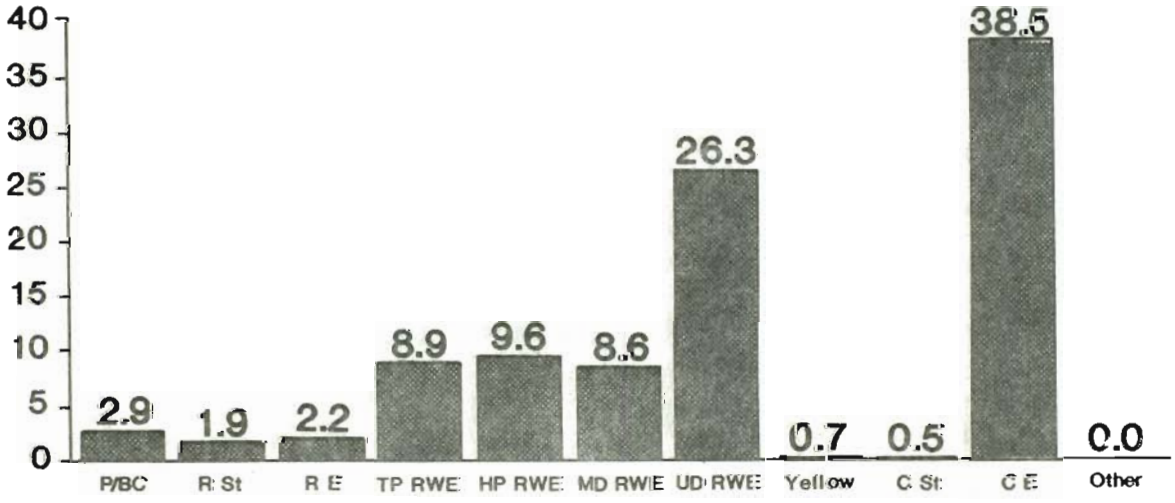


TABLE 41
Cross-tabulation of Decorative Types and Functional Categories for Feature 14 Ceramics

	T,C,C	F C	Bowls	F Sv	F P	F St	Ch	Other
P/BC	6(3.8) 42.9							
R St				8(5.0) 66.7				
R E								
TP Iron								
HP Iron								
MD Iron								
UD Iron								
TP Rwe		8(5.0) 9.6	2(1.3) 8.0	2(1.3) 16.7				
HP Rwe	8(5.0) 57.0	1(0.6) 1.2	7(4.4) 28.0					
MD Rwe		18(11.3) 21.7	3(1.9) 12.0	2(1.3) 16.7				
UD Rwe		55(34.4) 66.3	1(0.6) 4.0				4(2.5) 23.5	
Yellow		1(0.6) 1.2						
C St								
CE			12(7.5) 48.0		4(2.5) 100.0	5(3.1) 100.0	13(8.1) 76.5	
Other								

KEY: count (% of total)
% of column

The Architectural Group (22.82%) is composed primarily of window glass fragments (102 sherds), with 58 cut nails, 9 spikes, and one tack present as well. One artifact falling in the Furniture Group (0.13%), a metal drawer pull, was found. The Clothing Group (3.09%) is represented primarily by shoe leather fragments (17), including five from a child's shoe. Other artifacts in this group are 4 buttons, and 2 straight pins.

The Personal Group (3.49%) is composed of four undecorated refined white earthenware and thirteen coarse red earthenware chamberpot fragments. These represent 10.6% of the identifiable ceramic remains. One glass inkwell fragment was also found. The most interesting artifact recovered was a drip, or drop, catcher (8 sherds) made of blown glass. This artifact was used by a nursing mother to catch drops of milk from her unused breast while feeding her baby at the other. Tobacco smoking, the Tobacco Pipe Group (4.16%), is represented by 21 white pipe clay stem fragments and 10 bowl fragments. The Activities Group (0.67%), includes one clay marble, two kiln waster fragments, a nut (as in nuts and bolts), and a fragment of strap iron.

The faunal assemblage from Feature 14 includes a total of 545 bone fragments (Table 42). From this total three species of large mammals and one species of bird were identified. Unidentified mammal bones totaled 263. Unidentified bird bones totaled 20. A total of 63 fish bones were present also. Cow, pig, sheep, and chicken were the animals identified in this feature (Table 43). Cow was the most abundant representing 41.9% of the total number of identified bones. Pig bones totaled 40(20.9%), sheep, 36(18.8%), and chicken, 35(18.3%). Sheep and cow both are calculated as having MNI's of 2, while chicken and pig are both represented by only one individual.

Table 42

Animal Representation by Class

	Count	Percent
Mammal	419	76.9
Bird	55	10.1
Fish	63	11.6
Indeterminable	8	1.5

Table 43

Numbers and Relative Percentage of Identified Faunal Remains and Calculated MNI's

	NISP	%	MNI	%
Cow	80	41.9	2	33.3
Sheep	36	18.8	2	33.3
Pig	40	20.9	1	16.7
Chicken	35	18.3	1	16.7

Of the cuts of meat from cows (Table 44), soup bones were the most common in this feature, representing 36.8% of the total number of cuts present. Rump and shoulder roasts comprised 21.1% of the total and ribs and rib roasts another 21.0%. Steaks represented only 15.7% of the total number of cuts in this feature. Some cow head elements were also present. Roasts were the most common form of sheep cuts. These were leg roasts, loin roasts and chuck roasts; the total comprising 53.8% of the number of cuts. Three chops were present constituting 23.1% of the sheep cuts. Foreshank cuts represented 15.4%. Some head elements were also present. A total of six cuts from pig were present, 66.7% were hams. Two feet were also indicated comprising the remaining 33.3% of the sample. Two chicken wings were present in the feature. Also present were one back, one breast and one leg. Two feet were also indicated. It could not be demonstrated that more than one bird was present.

Table 44

Grouped Cuts of Meat in Feature 14 Faunal Assemblage

	Number	Percentage
Beef-		
soup	7	36.8
roast	4	21.1
rib roast	2	10.5
rib	2	10.5
steak	3	15.7
head	1	5.3
Sheep-		
roast	7	53.8
chops	3	23.1
foreshank	2	15.4
head	1	7.7
Pig-		
feet	2	33.3
hams	4	66.7
Chicken -		
wing	2	40.0
breast	1	20.0
feet	1	20.0
back	1	20.0

The Feature 14 faunal assemblage also contained 18 clams and 92 oysters (see Table 36). Of the oysters, 87 were of the muddy sand bottom type, 4 of the channel type, and 1 was unidentifiable. There is a bimodal distribution of salinity regimes: forty-six (52%) of the oysters come from salinity regime I, 4 (5%) come from regime II, 16 (18%) come from regime

TABLE 45
Feature 14 Flotation Samples

FLORAL REMAINS	LEVEL # 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	total
1 acorn																				
2 amaranth			1	3	3		1					3	1							12
3 apple																				
4 bedstraw								1												1
5 burr																				
6 butternut/walnut																				
7 chenopodium					1			1												2
8 cherry									1	1	43	106	16							167
9 clover										1										1
10 curcubit																				
11 dock																				
12 elderberry												3								3
13 flax																				
14 grape				1		1		1		1	8	19	3							34
15 grass					1															1
16 ground cherry																				
17 mallow	16			5	1	1	2		1	1	1			2						30
18 pea											4?									4
19 peach																				
20 pear																				
21 plum																				
22 pokeweed		1										1	1							3
23 polygonum buckwheat																				
24 polygonum smartweed																				
25 polygonum				1	2	3	8	22	57			3	1							97
26 radish																				
27 raspberry	2				2		2		8	35	c. 300	102	224	2						677
28 rumex				1	1			1	1											4
29 squash										2	3	6								11
30 sumac																				
31 unidentifiable seeds			many									2								many
32 unknown seeds: small round																				
33 unknown seeds: flat furry																				
34 unknown seeds: domestic (coffee bean?)																				
35 wild millet										1										

TABLE 45

ARTIFACTS	LEVEL # 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	total
1 brick	1	7	2			4	1	1	2	3										21
2 button																				
3 ceramics	8		6	1	1	2	1			1		1	1							22
4 cloth																				
5 glass – bottle																				
6 glass – window		1			2		1						2							6
7 glass – unspecified			1	2				1		4	1	4								13
8 glass bead																				
9 metal – ball																				
10 metal – ball, white																				
11 metal – other																				
12 nail																				
13 slag									2											2
14 unknown artifact fragment	1																			1

OTHER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	total
1 bone	1	1		1			1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1						12
2 claw																				
3 coal																				
4 egg shell								1												1
5 fish bone					1	1					1	1								4
6 insect parts																				
7 oyster						1														1
8 quartz chip		3							2											5
9 shell (sea mollusk)	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	2	1	1							13
10 tooth	1																			1
11 wood	1	1				1	1	1					1							6

III, and 22 (25%) come from regime IV. Shucking is the most common form of opening occurring on some 30 oysters while 20 oysters were broken open and 1 shows signs of both.

The flotation sample from Feature 14 yielded a variety of fruit, vegetable, and weed seeds (Table 45). Raspberry, cherry, elderberry, and grape are the fruits represented, while the vegetables are squash and peas.

The total assemblage from Feature 14 represents refuse discarded from a late-eighteenth to early-nineteenth century occupation of Lot 10A. The preponderance of artifacts reflecting domestic activities, such as food-related ceramics and glassware, chamber wares, and clothing artifacts (about 73%), show the domestic character of the activities producing the assemblage. The faunal and floral assemblages also indicate their primary origins as food products, before they were disposed of.

Features 15 and 24

Feature 15 was a pit dug, flour barrel privy located in the northern part of Square C-east and extending into the balk between squares C and I (Plate 7 and Figure 23). The top of Feature 15 was encountered on level 3 of Square C, at an elevation of 21.05'AMSL. The remnant of Feature 15's pit was designated Feature 24. Both features had been partially disturbed by a modern sewer pipe and pipe trench running along the northern edge of Square C. After the disturbed parts of the feature were removed, Feature 15 was excavated in three sections: 1) the portion south of the modern pipe trench; 2) the undisturbed portion remaining under the pipe and trench; and the northern portion extending into the northern balk. The fill in Feature 15 was composed of a grey-brown and greenish grey clay layer almost one foot thick, full of cobbles and bricks, capping a zone of dark grey to black organic (fecal) soil to the bottom of the privy. The barrel head was intact at the bottom. Large stones and whole bricks were also present toward the bottom of the fecal zone. The portion of the barrel still intact was approximately 2.5 feet deep. Feature 24, the barrel pit, was filled with packed grey or greenish-grey clay. The <u>terminus post quem</u> for the construction pit is 1795, based on the presence of transfer-printed pearlware and underglaze polychrome pearlware (South 1977:212) in the fill. The Mean Ceramic Date for Feature 15 is 1799.09, with a bracketted date range of 1780 to 1820. The <u>terminus post quem</u> of 1820 is based on the presence of whiteware and stenciled polychrome pearlware (South 1977:211-212) in the barrel's fill.

The artifacts, faunal and floral materials recovered from Feature 15 are summarized in Table 46 and described below (Plate 11):

PLATE 11
Lot 10A, Feature 15, Selected Artifacts

TOP ROW (left to right): clear lead glazed redware milk pan; hand painted "Canton" porcelain tea bowl; royal pattern creamware serving dish; yellowware pitcher.
BOTTOM ROW (left to right): creamware teapot; hand painted polychrome pearlware punch bowl.

Table 46

Summary of Artifacts Recovered from Feature 15

	Count	
KITCHEN ARTIFACT GROUP		282(66.04%)
Ceramics - food-related	234	
wine bottles	17	
case bottles	3	
Glassware - tumblers, plain	21	
, ribbed	1	
, cwe	2	
Pharmac. - type bottles	2	
Tableware - three-tined fork	1	
Glass, shallow dish	1	
FAUNAL AND FLORAL GROUP		
Bone fragments	163	
Shell - oyster	17	
clam	3	
Flora (1)	132+many	
ARCHITECTURAL GROUP		96(22.48%)
Window glass	61	
Nails	35	
CLOTHING GROUP		21(4.92%)
Buttons - metal	1	
copper alloy	1	
bone, single hole	2	
Shoe leather -		
shoe fragments	15	
baby shoe fragments	2	
PERSONAL GROUP		10(2.34%)
Chamber wares	9	
Coins	1	
TOBACCO PIPE GROUP		9(2.11%)
- stems	5	
bowl fragments	4	
ACTIVITIES		9(2.11%)
Stable and barn - horseshoe	1	
Misc. hardware - tack	1	
Other - kiln furniture	2	
flower pot	4	
sponge	1	
prehistoric lithics	3	
Colono ware	1	

UNKNOWN	
Ceramics	141
Glass	1
Milk glass	10
Metal	61
Leather	47
Textile - feet	28
other	1

(1) - from flotation sample

The Kitchen Artifact Group, representing 66.04% of the artifacts recovered, contains all functional categories of food-related ceramics except food storage vessels (Table 47 and Figure 33). The majority of the 385 sherds identifiable as to ware and decorative type were coarse earthenware (31.4%) (Table 48 and Figure 34), and undecorated refined white earthenware (31.2%), each represented almost equally. Hand-painted refined white earthenware (13.0%) is the other major contributor to the assemblage. Transfer-printed refined white earthenware (8.6%), yellow ware (5.7%), porcelain/bone china (4.7%), minimally decorated refined white earthenware (2.3%), refined stoneware and earthenware (each, 0.8 %), and coarse stoneware (0.5%) make up the rest. Table 49 shows that, of identifiable vessel forms (type, plus shape) twenty-five percent are undecorated refined white earthenware food consumption vessels. All of these vessels are plates, but also in the food comsumption category are 6 fragments of hand-painted refined white earthenware mugs (2.5%). The next most numerous ceramic forms are coarse earthenware food preparation vessels--shallow dentate-rim bowls and milk pans (13.5%)--and transfer-printed refined white earthenware plates (8.2%). Included as well in the Kitchen Group are dark olive green wine bottles (17 fragments), three case bottle sherds, and plain, ribbed, and copper-wheel engraved tumblers (24 sherds). Two fragments of pharmaceutical-type bottles were also found. Tablewares are represented by a single three-tined fork and a shallow glass dish. The Architectural Group (22.48%) is composed of window glass (61 sherds) and 35 cut nails. No artifacts belonging to the Furniture Group were recovered from Feature 15.

The Clothing Group (4.92%) is represented by 17 fragments of shoe leather, including fragments of a baby shoe, and four buttons. The Personal Group (2.34%) is composed of nine undecorated refined white earthenware chamberpot fragments and one unidentifiable coin. Tobacco smoking, the Tobacco Pipe Group (2.11%), is represented by 5 white pipe clay stem fragments and 4 bowl fragments. The Activities Group (2.11%), includes a horseshoe, an iron tack, two fragments of kiln furniture including a firing cone, 4 flower pot fragments, and a natural sponge.

Table 47

Feature 15 Ceramics in Functional Categories

	Count	%
Tea, Coffee, Chocolate	52	21.3
Food Consumption	100	41.0
Bowls	33	13.5
Food Serving	16	6.6
Food Preparation	33	13.5
Food Storage	0	0.0
Chamber Wares	9	3.7
Other	1	0.4
	244	100.0

244 is 63.4% of total ceramics (385)

Table 48

Feature 15 Ceramics in Decorative Categories

	Count	%
Porcelain/Bone China	18	4.7
Refined Stoneware	3	0.8
Refined Earthenware	3	0.8
Transfer-printed RWE	33	8.6
Hand-painted RWE	50	13.0
Minimally-decorated RWE	9	2.3
Undecorated RWE	120	31.2
Yellow Ware	22	5.7
Coarse Stoneware	2	0.5
Coarse Earthenware	121	31.4
Other	4	1.0
	385	100.0

385 is 100% of the assemblage

FIGURE 33

Percent Distribution of Feature 15 Ceramics in Functional Categories

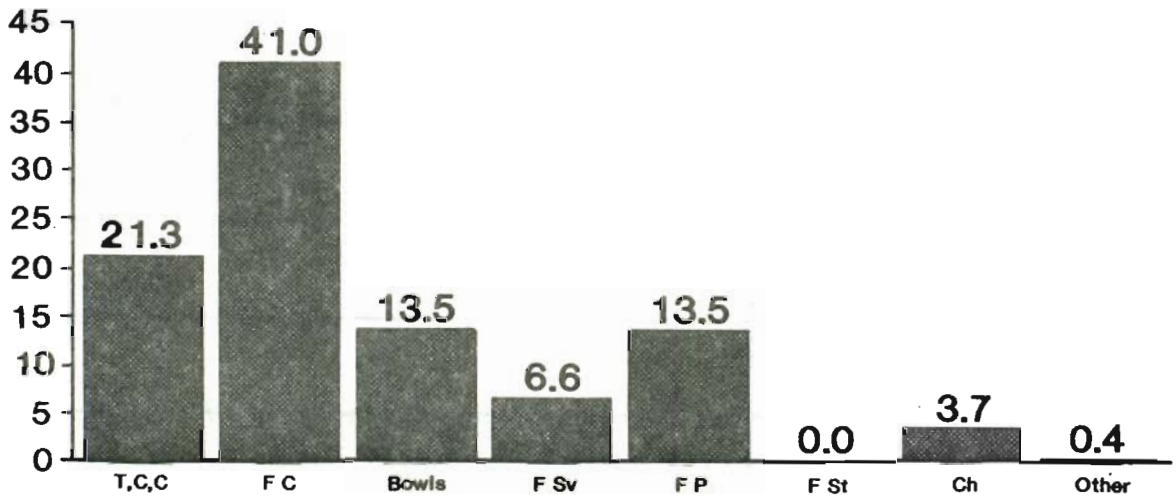


FIGURE 34

Percent Distribution of Feature 15 Ceramics in Decorative Categories

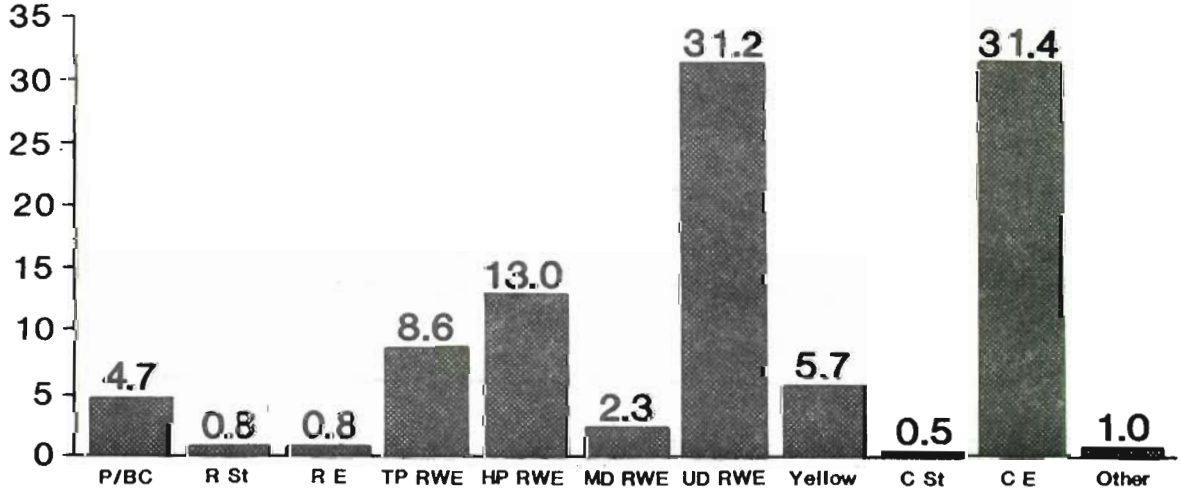


TABLE 49
Cross-tabulation of Decorative Types and Functional Categories for Feature 15 Ceramics

	T,C,C	F C	Bowls	F Sv	F P	F St	Ch	Other
P/BC	6(2.5) 11.5	1(0.4) 1.0	3(1.2) 9.1					
R St	1(0.4) 1.9							
R E								
TP Iron								
HP Iron								
MD Iron								
UD Iron								
TP Rwe	7(2.9) 13.5	20(8.2) 20.0	2(0.8) 6.1					
HP Rwe	22(9.0) 42.3	6(2.5) 6.0	8(3.3) 24.2					
MD Rwe		6(2.5) 6.0		1(0.4) 6.3				
UD Rwe	13(5.3) 25.0	61(25.0) 61.0	11(4.5) 33.3	9(3.7) 56.3			9(3.7) 100.0	
Yellow	3(1.2) 5.8	5(2.0) 5.0	5(2.0) 15.2	5(2.0) 31.3				
C St								
CE			4(1.6) 12.1	1(0.4) 6.3	33(13.5) 100.0			1(0.4) 100.0
Other		1(0.4) 1.0						

KEY: count (% of total)
% of column

The faunal assemblage in Feature 15 contained a total of 161 bone fragments (Table 50). A Total of 129 mammal bones were present in the feature. Twenty-eight bird bones and four fish bones were also present. Cow, sheep, pig, chicken, and turkey were identified. Each of these animals was represented by at least one individual animal. Of the total number of identified bones, cow was the most common representing 59.4% of that total number of identified bones. Sheep remains constituted 15.9% of the identified bones. Pig comprised 13%. Chicken was the most common form of bird. Chicken represented 10.1% of the total number of identified bones. Turkey represented 1.4% of this total (Table 51).

The most common cut of meat from cow was for soup. Half (50%) of all identified beef meat cuts were for soup. Rump roasts comprised 33.3% of the beef cuts. One short rib was indicated representing 16.7% of the beef cuts. Cuts of meat from sheep were predominantly roasts. Sixty percent of the cuts from sheep were roasts with the remaining 40% being shank portions. Only hams were present from pig. Two individual hams were recorded. From chickens one wing and two legs were indicated (see Table 52). Feet elements were also present.

In Feature 15 there were a total of 3 clams and 17 oysters (see Table 36). All of the oysters are of a type found on muddy sand bottoms. The oysters come from a range of salinity regimes: 9(52%) are from a salinity regime I, 2(12%), from regime II, and 6(36%), from regime IV. The season of death or harvest also varies. Of the 17 left valves that were present in the feature, 12 were in condition good enough to determine seasonality: four (33%) fall, 2(17%) winter, 5(41%) spring, and 1(8%) summer. As far as preparation is concerned, 9(53%) of the oysters bear signs of shucking. The distribution of the shell in this feature shows a higher number of shells in the upper levels (11 or 65% of the shells in the top and level 1), though there are shell fragments from all levels. The lack of seasonal concentration and the presence of most shells in the top of the feature indicate, once again, that shells were discarded elsewhere on the site and redeposited in the privy at its closing.

Representatives of edible fruits and vegetables in the Feature 15 assemblage include cherry, grape, raspberry, and squash seeds (Table 53).

The Feature 15 assemblage represents refuse from a late-eighteenth to early-nineteenth century occupation of Lot 10A. The preponderance of artifacts reflecting domestic activities, such as food-related ceramics and glassware, chamber wares, and clothing artifacts (about 73%), show the domestic character of the activities producing the assemblage. The faunal and floral assemblages also indicate their primary origin as food products and thus support the domestic nature of the collection.

Table 50

Animal Representation by Class

	Count	Percent
Mammal	129	80.1
Bird	28	17.4
Fish	4	2.5
Reptile	0	0.0
Indeterminable	0	0.0

Table 51

Numbers and Relative Percentage of Identified Faunal Remains and Calculated MNI's

	NISP	%	MNI	%
Cow	41	59.4	1	20
Sheep	11	15.9	1	20
Pig	9	13.0	1	20
Chicken	7	10.1	1	20
Turkey	1	1.4	1	20

Table 52

Grouped Cuts of Meat in Feature 15 Faunal Assemblage

	Number	Percentage
Beef-		
soup	3	50.0
roast(rump)	2	33.3
rib roast	1	16.7
Sheep-		
roast	3	60.0
foreshank	2	40.0
head	1	
Pig-		
hams	2	
head	1	
Chicken -		
wing	1	33.3
leg	2	66.7

TABLE 53
Feature 15 Flotation Samples

FLORAL REMAINS	LEVEL # 1N	1S	2N	2S	3N (FS573)	3S (FS228)	3N (FS256)	4N	4S	5	6	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	total
1 acorn																				
2 amaranth						1	2													3
3 apple																				
4 bedstraw																				
5 burr																				
6 butternut/walnut																				
7 chenopodium																				
8 cherry					3						2									5
9 clover							1													1
10 curcubit																				
11 dock																				
12 elderberry																				
13 flax																				
14 grape	1		2		10	4					3									20
15 grass																				
16 ground cherry																				
17 mallow	2	2		3			3		1		3									14
18 pea																				
19 peach																				
20 pear																				
21 plum																				
22 pokeweed																				
23 polygonum buckwheat																				
24 polygonum smartweed																				
25 polygonum							10													10
26 radish																				
27 raspberry	1		4	3	62	2	1				3									76
28 rumex																				
29 squash										2										2
30 sumac											1									1
31 unidentifiable seeds											many									many
32 unknown seeds: small round																				
33 unknown seeds: flat furry																				
34 unknown seeds: domestic (coffee bean?)																				
35 wild millet																				

TABLE 53

ARTIFACTS	LEVEL # 1N	1S	2N	2S	3N (FS573)	3S (FS228)	3N (FS256)	4N	4S	5	6	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	total
1 brick	6	11	3	30			2	4	4		2									62
2 button																				
3 ceramics	1									2	4									7
4 cloth																				
5 glass – bottle																				
6 glass – window		1		1				1												3
7 glass – unspecified		3			1	1	4	1			1									11
8 glass bead																				
9 metal – ball																				
10 metal – ball, white																				
11 metal – other																				
12 nail																				
13 slag																				
14 unknown artifact fragment																				

OTHER	1N	1S	2N	2S	3N	3S	3N	4N	4S	5	6	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	total
1 bone	1	1		2	1	1	1	1	1		1									10
2 claw																				
3 coal																				
4 egg shell																				
5 fish bone	1			1		1				1										4
6 insect parts																				
7 land snail shell																				
8 quartz chip	1	1	1		1															4
9 shell (sea mollusk)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1									10
10 unknown/wood	/1			/1		/1		/1												/4
11 altogether other				1							1									2

Features 33 and 43

Another flour-barrel privy, Feature 33, and its construction pit, Feature 43, were uncovered in Square I to the north of the Square C privy cluster (Plate 12 and Figure 23). The top of Feature 33 was at 21.59' AMSL. The privy extended without encompassing barrel staves to a depth of 2.20 feet below the surface, where a wooden barrel was encountered (see Figure 35). The barrel was complete, and extended downward approximately three feet. The upper levels above the barrel, may have been enclosed at one time by a barrel which subsequently rotted away. Alternatively, the surrounding subsoil was probably compact enough to have made a barrel unneccesary. The remnants of wooden boards appeared at the top of the barrel staves, indicating that, possibly as part of the abandonment process, boards had been used to cover the privy. The postholes illustrated in Figure 23 probably supported a frame outhouse structure over Feature 33.

The fill above the top of the barrel staves consisted of dark brown sandy loam. Near the top of the barrel staves, and inside the barrel to a depth of about three and a half feet, the soil was a reddish brown sandy loam with blue-grey and brown-grey clay mottling. This overlay a zone approximately 1.5 feet deep-to the bottom of the barrel staves-of dark brown/black organic soil. The Feature 43 construction pit consisted of grey clay mottled with brown sandy loam. A wooden head to the barrel was not present and the feature bottomed on compact grey clay.

The terminus post quem for Feature 43 is 1795, based on the presence of Mocha decorated refined white earthenware and underglaze polychrome pearlware (South 1977:211-212). The terminus post quem for the Feature 33 fill is 1820, based on the presence of stenciled underglaze polychrome pearlware (South 1977:212). The Mean Ceramic Date for Feature 33 is calculated as 1797.73, with a bracketed date range of 1775-1820.

The artifacts, faunal and floral materials recovered from Feature 33 are summarized in Table 54 and described below (Plate 13 and 14):

The Kitchen Artifact Group, representing 47.79% of the artifacts recovered, contains all functional categories of food-related ceramics except food storage vessels (Table 55 and Figure 36). The majority of the 1274 sherds identifiable as to ware and decorative type were coarse earthenware (36.4%) (Table 56 and Figure 37), followed by undecorated refined white earthenware (33.8%) and hand-painted refined white earthenware (11.2%). Table 57 shows that, of identifiable vessel forms--type, plus shape--almost half are undecorated refined white earthenware food consumption vessels (41.6%)--all plates. In addition to plates, there are thirteen fragments of coarse earthenware mugs (2.4% of the total ceramic assemblage) in the food consumption category. The next best-represented ceramic forms are coarse earthenware