Household structure is reflected primarily in clothing artifacts, personal items and toys. Shirt studs, collar stays and suspender parts indicate a male presence in the household, while hair nets, hat pins, an ornate hand mirror, and items of jewelry are associated with a woman. Diaper pins indicate the presence of a child probably less than three years old and toys which could belong to the same child or other children.

In both time periods represented by artifacts collected from Lot 10A, the early nineteenth century and the late nineteenth-early twentieth century, very little information concerning the occupants can be gleaned from the documentary record. By examining the artifacts recovered, however, certain statements can be made concerning the conduct of everyday life in the households represented by the artifacts. Specifically in these cases the combination of artifacts and faunal analyses leads to the conclusion that some households--one in the early period and the late period household--were participating directly in subsistence activities, mostly by fishing. Some parts of the family structure can be inferred by an analysis of gender and age-specific artifacts. These, and other types of analysis can help to address questions not answerable for all groups of people through documentary data alone.

Lot 8B - The John Pogue Lot(see Table 11 for summaries of the property transactions)

Lot History

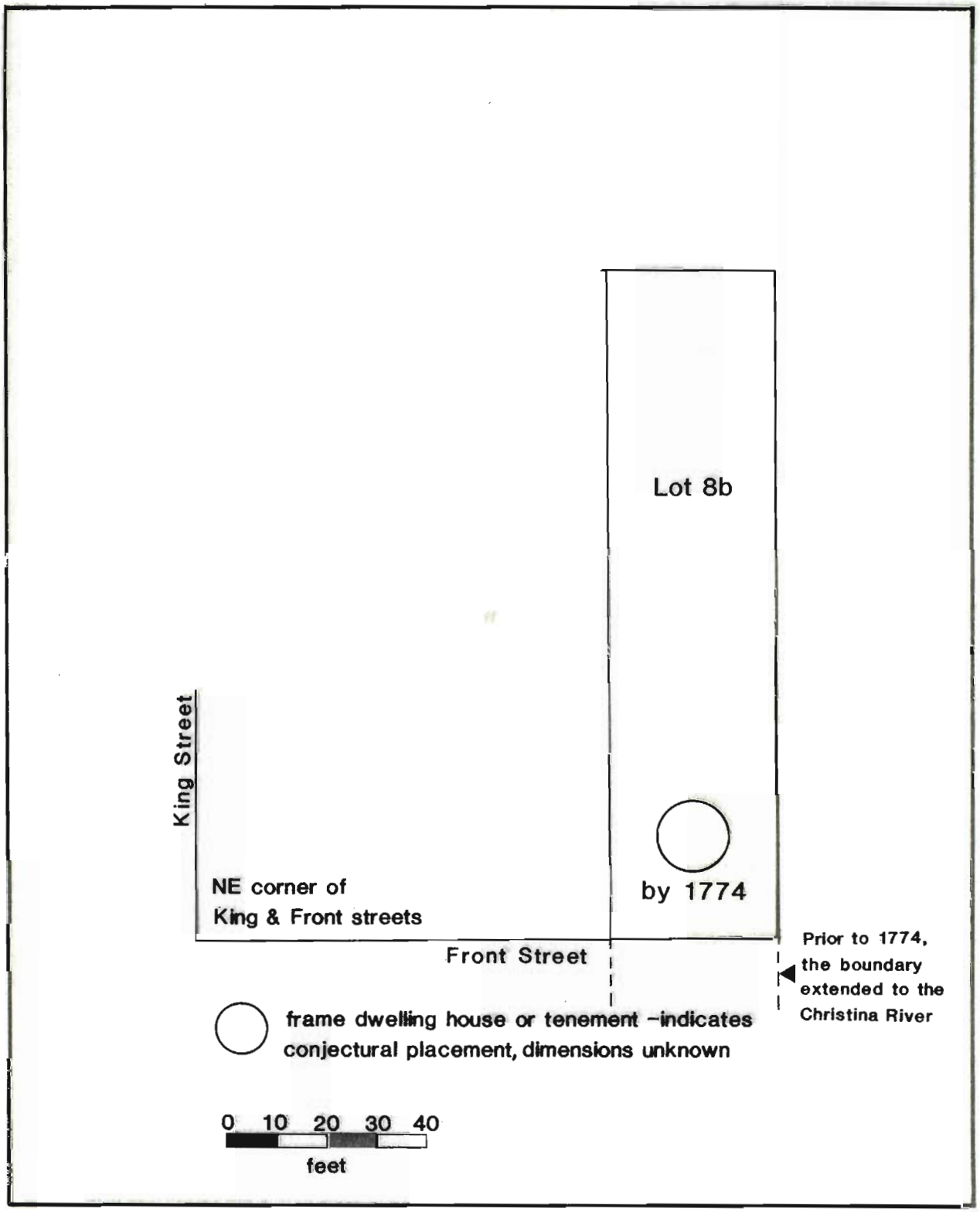
Lot 8B is located on the north side of Front Street, 83' from the northeast corner of King and Front Streets (Figure 9). The lot was originally 33' wide and 136'10" deep, extending back to the "middle line" of the block.

In 1736 Samuel Pennock, a Philadelphia carpenter, purchased the property, but from whom and for what amount is unknown. Fourteen years later, in 1750 Pennock transferred the property to Griffith Minshall, variously described as a local yeoman and bricklayer. At the time of both of these transactions, the lot extended south to the banks of the Christina River. Minshall sold the lot in 1772 to a Wilmington mariner, Thomas Cassey, who, despite only a two year ownership, erected the first known dwelling, a frame tenement, on the property. Cassey and Joseph Minshall--a relative of Griffith Minshall's and possibly a business partner of Cassey's--sold the house and lot in 1774 to William Woodcock, a Wilmington shipwright. By this time the property's southern boundary was Front Street (Figure 58).

Woodcock held the lot for only two months, and sold it in May 1774 to a New Jersey farmer, Thomas Carney, who lived in Upper Penn's Neck, Salem County. Thomas Carney held the property until 1789, when he willed the frame house and lot on Front

FIGURE 58

Lot 8B Property Transactions Eighteenth Century

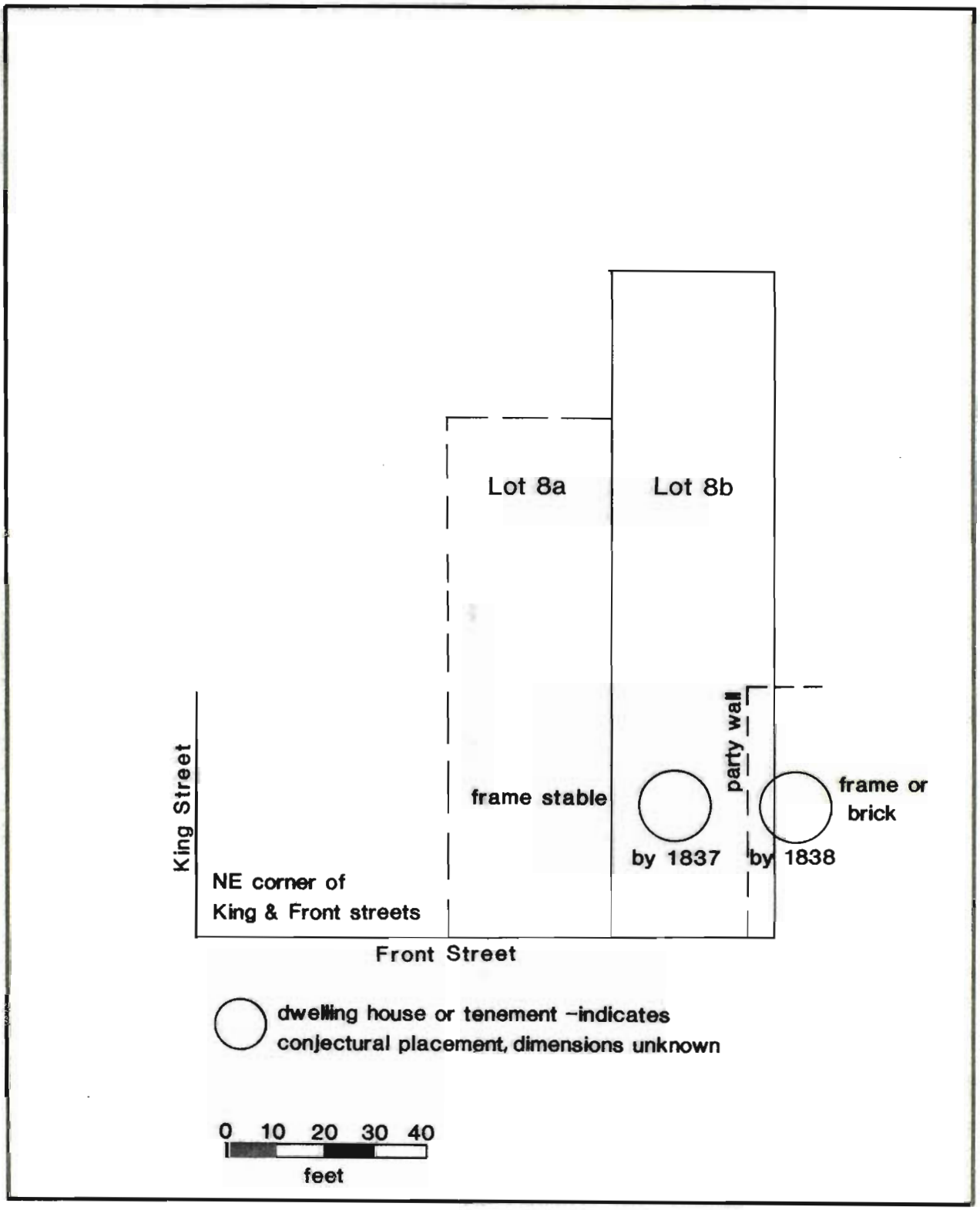


Street and two other parcels that he owned in Wilmington to his son, Peter Carney, and his grandson, Thomas Carney. Unfortunately, both of these individuals died prior to 1789, and the property passed to Peter's daughter, Margaret. Margaret married John Tuft of lower Penn's Neck, Salem County, New Jersey, and upon her death, the lot was left to her son, Sinnickson C. Tuft, who in 1824 sold the property to John Pogue (Figure 59). Prior to this purchase, Pogue evidently had rented the property. Pogue was born in County Caven, Ireland in 1775, and emigrated to America about 1810, settling in Wilmington in that year. He made his fortune in a rushing and fishing business. In 1814, he was listed in the street directory as residing at 29 East Front with an occupation of fisherman. Two years later he was assessed for one house and lot in Wilmington, one marsh lot, 5 acres of land, and livestock, for a total assessment of over $1700.

Upon his death in 1825, portions of Pogue's estate were sold at public sale by his administrators in order to clear his debts. The advertisement for the sale that appeared in the Delaware Gazette for April 19, 1825, gives an excellent insight into the extensive real and personal property of this man:

> To be sold, at public auction, on Wednesday, the 20th instant, at the late dwelling of John Pogue, deceased, in Wilmington, all of the personal property of said deceased in the town, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, viz., Clock, Desk, and Book Cases, Bureaus, Tables, Chairs, Looking Glasses, Beds, Steads, and Furniture, a variety of China, Glass, Wooden, Iron, and other ware - about ten barrels of pickled Pork, and a quantity of prime smoked Hams, Lard in kegs, Tallow, Salt Fish, Cyder for Vinegar, several good draught Horses, and Milch Cows, three Carts and Geers, some good Hay and Fodder, some Wheat, Corn, Rye, Oats, and Flour, Also, the half of the sloop Rachel and Elizabeth. A Gig and Harness, and about one hundred cords of oak, hickory, and pine woods, and a variety of other things. Sale is to commence at ten O'clock A.M. Terms of Sale.
>
> Joseph Pogue
> } Ex'rs.
> Thomas Beeson
>
> To let - the Dwelling House, Stables and Wood yards of the deceased, also several prime lots of Upland and Marsh. Possession given immediately.

FIGURE 59
Lot 8B Property Transactions
1824 – 1867



Pogue's estate inventory and the record of his estate sale were even more detailed, and described the house in terms of a side hall plan, 2 1/2 - story dwelling with a cellar. A stable and smokehouse were also mentioned as outbuildings on the property, and the inventory also included Pogue's "store on the wharf" and the wharf itself. The total value of his estate was over $2088.

Although much of Pogue's personal property was auctioned, he had set forth in his will that his wife Phoebe would retain possession of the house on Front Street while she lived. She died in 1836, and for the next two years a tenant, Terrence Young, rented the house from John Pogue's son and administrator, Joseph Pogue. Cost of the rent was $90 per annum.

After Phoebe`s death, Joseph Pogue sold all of his father`s extensive property holdings at a second public sale in 1837. As advertised in the Delaware State Journal of November 3, 1837, these included a 114 acre meadow and fishery in Salem County, New Jersey, over 69 acres on the Christiana River in New Castle Hundred, a 5 acre lot of meadow on the north side of the Christiana, and a smaller meadow lot on the south side on the Christiana, near the Bridge. Also sold were the "frame dwelling house with Frame Stabling back, situate in Front St. north side, being two perches front, running back 111 feet, nine inches. this property rents for $90 per year," and "A Frame House, adjoining [the above], occupied as a stable, with a lot 33 ft. front, running back 136 feet, 10 inches." The first mentioned frame house was located on Lot 8A, while the frame house occupied as a stable was on Lot 8B (Figure 59).

In 1830, Joseph Pogue, as a result of the public sale, sold Lot 8B to Robert Thompson, a relative of Pogue's, and a blacksmith from Charlestown, Cecil County, Maryland. Lot 8A was purchased by John Moore. Also at the same time, Pogue sold to his uncle, William Pogue, a small slice of the east side of Lot 8B. This transaction, according to the deed, was "so as to include his brick or frame house built partly on his said adjoining lot and this lot."

Thompson's blacksmithing business was located on 5th street, between King and French, so it appears that he did reside at Lot 8(A and B) until 1846. He was assessed in 1845 for $600 for a frame stable and lot on Front Street. A year later, he sold the property to George Sparks. Earlier Sparks had bought Lot 8A from John Moore, and so by this time owned both lots. Sparks was a 60 year old carter at the time of the purchase. Judging by the assessment values of his several properties, it seems that he resided at 25 E. Front St. (Lot 8A) until about 1857, when he bought a brick house on the 200 block of Poplar Street.

The property remained in the Sparks family until after the turn of the century. George died in 1865, and passed the lot on

to his son John (Figures 59 and 60). After 1860 tenants became the occupants of the lot, known as 109 E. Front. These people were predominantly manual laborers and lower income workers, such as boiler makers, ships carpenters, blacksmiths, bricklayers, laborers, segar makers, and shoemakers (Table 86). With the tremendous industrial growth of Wilmington in the area between the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad and the Christiana River, many of these people resided close to their places of work. In the twentieth century, the lot was transferred by numerous owners, until the State of Delaware purchased it in 1978.

In summary, Lot 8B began its history as a prosperous and coveted location, being close to Wilmington's eighteenth century maritime and merchantile center. Like Lot 10A, it was owned throughout much of its early years by absentee landlords, but by the first decades of the nineteenth century came into the hands of a wealthy Irish immigrant, John Pogue. His ownership was rather brief; however, until the middle of the century, Lot 8B's location insured its social and economic success. With the advent of large-scale industrialization along the water front, and the arrival of new transportation modes on Front Street, the lot began a slow socio-economic decline, represented by its abandonment by George Sparks to tenants and boarders after 1860.

Three 10' x 10' squares (F, G, and H; see Figure 9) were excavated completely or as 10' x 5's in the Lot 8 area of the block. After removing most of the asphalt and fill overburden, auger tests were made to detect the presence of original ground surfaces. Two tests brought up early nineteenth century artifacts, so Squares F and G were begun. The early artifacts proved to be in small pockets of loam within layers of fill which had been put on top of late nineteenth century ground surfaces. Squares F and G provided no closed contexts to contribute to the analysis.

Square H was excavated in hopes of finding privies associated with Lot 8B. No privies were located, so ,because field time was running out, the whole area south and east was shovel-scraped. In this way Features 37, 40, and 41 were located (Plate 26). Figure 61 illustrates the west profile of Lot 8B and Table 87 lists the Features found in this area.

Feature 37

The Feature 37 barrel privy (Figure 62) was discovered in Square M at a depth of 16.68' AMSL. The top zone of soil in the privy was greenish-grey clay, grey sand and sandy loam mixed with stones and brick fragments. This zone extended for about 1.5 feet and overlay a zone of black fecal matter mottled with grey clay and brown loam. The feces containing zone continued to the bottom of the privy, about three feet from the top. The feature bottomed on compact grey clay. No construction pit for Feature

FIGURE 60
Lot 8B Property Transactions 1868 – 1900

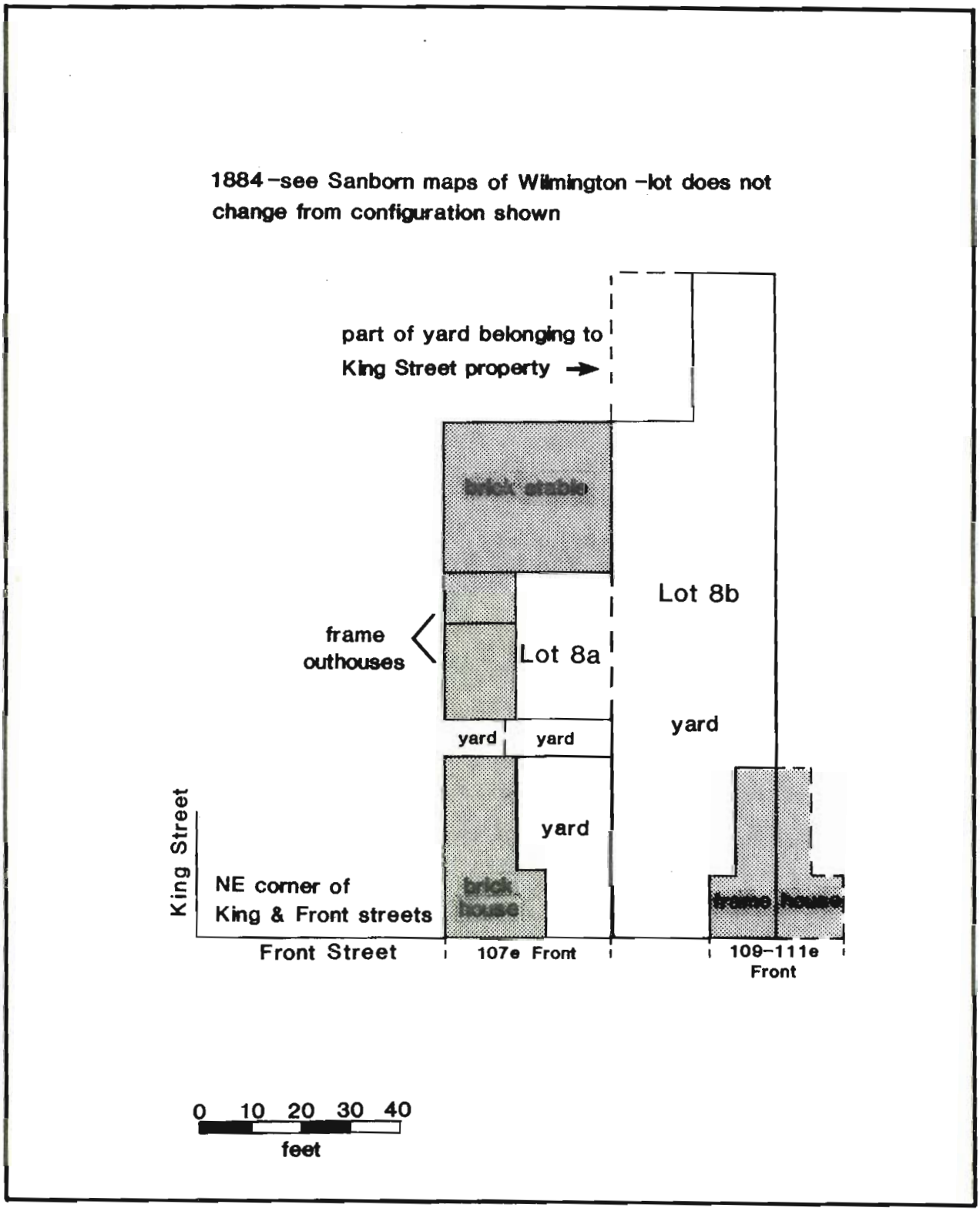


Table 86

Lot 8B Occupants, Compiled from Wilmington City Directories

Date	Address (Front)
1814	29 E: John Pogue, fisherman
1845	Front between King and French: George Sparks, carter
1857	25 E: James Kirkpatrick, carman >
	Thomas Bailey, cartman >
	William Jones, carpenter > all residents
	John Wiley, cartman >
	27 E: no listing
	29 E: Robinson Hall, greaser
1859	107 E: John Wiley, teamster
	109 E: James S. Cunningham, blacksmith
	111 E: William Welch, carpenter
1862	107 E: Seagrave Hewitt, carter
	William Jones, laborer
	109 E: Thomas Wilkinson, boilermaker
	111 E: Alexander Gerrell, brakesman
1866-67	107 E: Seagrave Hewitt, carter
	William Black, driver
	109 E: Samuel Wentz > ship
	John Wentz > carpenters
	Eve Wentz
	111 E: Robinson Hogg, laborer
1867-68	107 E: Fredrick Layton, driver
	109 E: Enos Stern, segar maker
	William G. Rowland, laborer
	111 E: Robinson Hogg, watchman
1870	107 E: Nathaniel Biddle, carter
	Maggie Ebright, dressmaker
	Fredrick Layton, horse trainer
	Margaret Mousely, vegetables
	109 E: Henry Hoopes, shoemaker
	Laura A. Hoopes, operator
	William H. Hoopes, machinist
	111 E: Robinson Hogg, laborer
1871-72	107 E: Nathaniel Biddle, carter
	Maggie Ebright, dressmaker
	Margaret Mousely, vegetalbes

	109 E:	Henry Hoopes, shoemaker
		Laura A. Hoopes, operator
		William H. Hoopes, machinist
	111 E:	Robinson Hogg, laborer
1872	107 E:	Nathaniel Biddle, carter
		Maggie Ebright, dressmaker
		C. H. Lowman, shoemaker
	109 E:	Henry Hoopes, shoemaker
		Laura A. Hoopes, operator
		William H. Hoopes, machinist
	111 E:	David Johnson, plasterer
1873	107 E:	Henry M. Pierson, laborer
	109 E:	George Hoopes
	111 E:	C. H. Lowman, shoemaker
		J. R. Lowman, laborer
1874	107 E:	Nathaniel Biddle, carter
	109 E:	Henry Hoopes, shoemaker
		George Hoopes, clerk
	111 E:	William B. Chambers
1879	107 E:	James McClanen, resturant owner
		Stephen J. Gilpin, clerk
	109 E:	William J. Murphy, barber
	111 E:	T. R. Davis, blacksmith
1880	107 E:	Stephen J. Gilbert, clerk
	109 E:	James W. Durhan, oysters
	111 E:	T. R. Davis, blacksmith
		Frank Koffman, blacksmith
1881	107 E:	Henry Bissell, laborer
	109 E:	William Rittenhouse, bricklayer
	111 E:	Edward J. Vierick, brickmaker
		Frank Koffman, blacksmith
1882	107 E:	Robert P. Valentine, barber
		Walter Burton, barber
	109 E:	John M. Richardson
	111 E:	George S. Higgins, fruits
		Joseph B. Higgins, waterman
1883	107 E:	no listing
	109 E:	John M. Richardson, cigars and confectionary
	111 E:	George Higgins, coach painter
		Joseph Higgins, mariner
		James H. Murray, cigars
1888	107 E:	James H. Murray, tobacco
		Mary J. Murray, dressmaker
	109 E:	Emidio Catabrese, fruit
	111 E:	G. Rodney Higgins, laborer

1889	107 E:	James H. Murray, cigars and tobacco
		Mary J. Smith, dressmaker
		Henry Smith, livery
		Henry M. Smith, hostler
	109 E:	Frank Carlo, fruit
	111 E:	G. Rodney Higgins
1890	107 E:	James H. Murray, milk
		Mary J. Murray, dressmaker
		Henry Smith, livery
	109 E:	Nathan Hurshman, shoes
		Jacob Hursman, shoemaker
	111 E:	Herman Goldstein, clothing
1891	107 E:	James H. Murray, milk
		Mary J. Murray, dressmaker
		Henry Smith, livery
	109 E:	Nathan Hurchman, shoemaker
		August Knoch, shoemaker
	111 E:	Lazarus Price, clothing
1892	107 E:	Noah C. Gray, boarding
		Harris C. Clark, laborer
		George Webb, laborer
	109 E:	Nathan Hurshman, shoes
		Lewis Fogel, shoemaker
	111 E:	Lazarus Price, clothing
1901	107 E:	Riley and Green, barbers
	109 E:	Joseph and Emma Reisman, 2nd-hand shoes
	111 E:	Philip Tomposki, clothing
1910	107 E:	Joseph Alfonso (Marie), cigars (residence at 118 Market St.)
	109 E:	Jacob Lesham (Annie), barber (residence at 1728 Lanc. Ave.)
		Samuel Norris (Eliz.), clerk
		Dominic Salvatore (Theresa), clerk
	111 E:	Michael Malatesta (Catharine), cigars (residence at 1125 E. 14th St.)

Table 87

Lot 8B Features

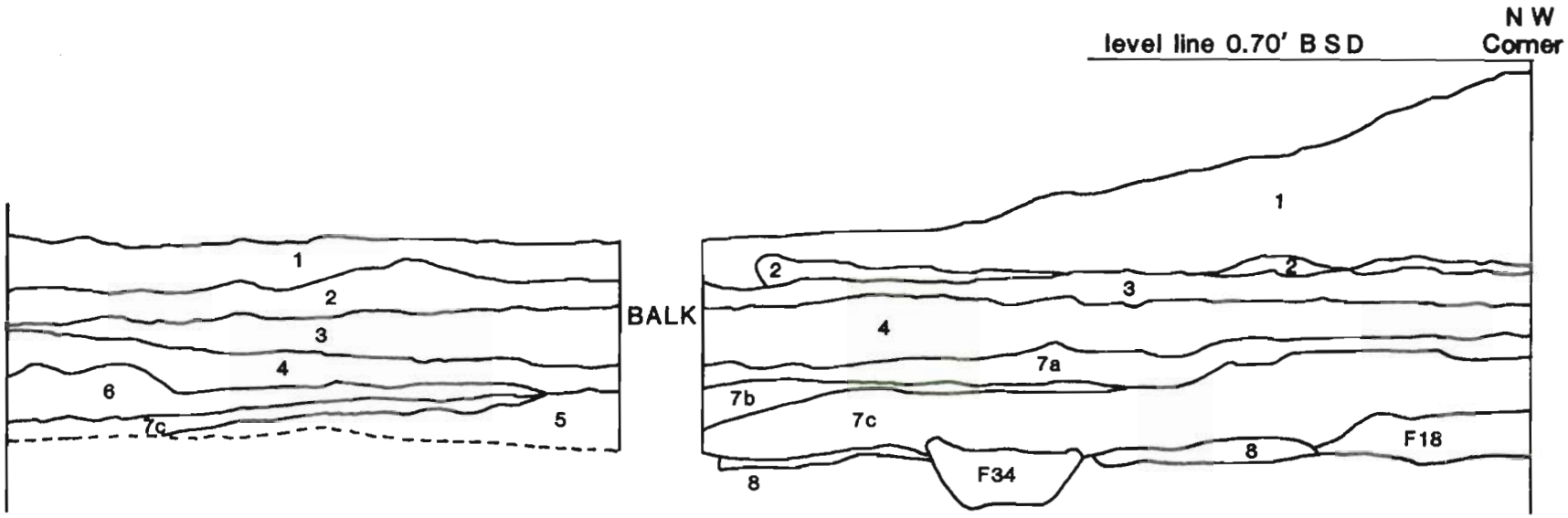
Square	Feature	Description
H	17	wood and brick rubble
	19	part of Feature 17
	34	brown/grey loam with lens of eroding brick
	35	possible post mold
M	37*	barrel privy
	40*	trash pit
M&N	41*	barrel privy
	42	pit for Feature 41
Lot 8	56	unused pit for barrel privy

* = Features used in analysis

PLATE 26

Lot 8B, Squares M and N, Overview of Features

FIGURE 61
Profile of Lot 8B West Wall

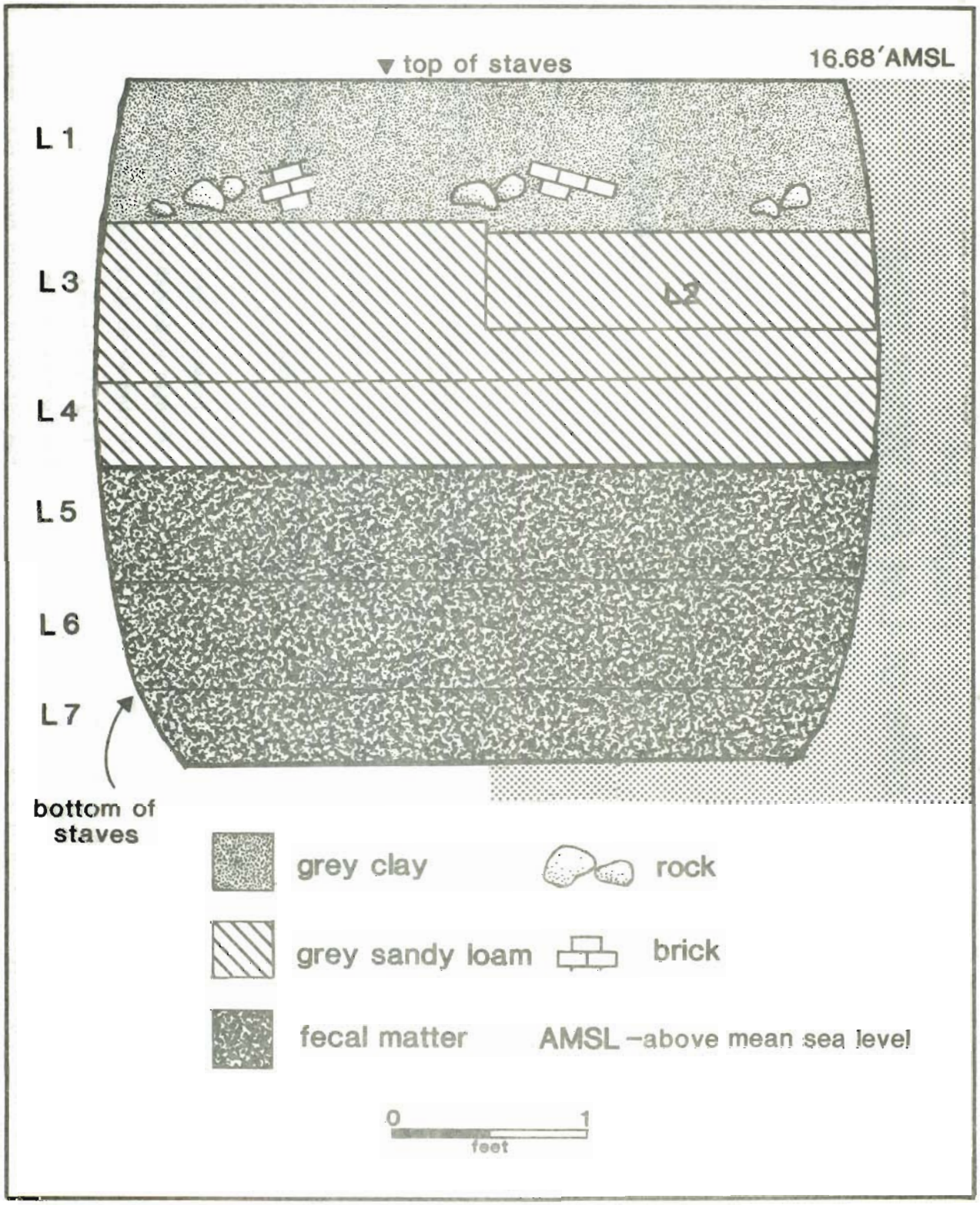


1 - red sandy clay
2 - dusky red to strong brown silty clay
3 - brown to strong brown silty loam
4 - brown to dark brown sandy loam
5 - light yellow brown silty clay
6 - light olive brown silty clay

7A - brown to dark brown silty loam
7B - light yellowish brown silty loam
7C - brown to dark brown silty loam
8 - yellowish brown
F18 - grayish brown
F34 - brown to orange brown clay loam

0 1 2 3 4 5 6
FEET

FIGURE 62
Schematic Profile of Feature 37



37 was detected. The Mean Ceramic date calculated for the Feature 37 ceramics is 1793.81 with a terminus post quem of 1780, based on the presence of undecorated and blue hand-painted underglaze pearlware. The date range is approximately 1770-1810.

The artifacts, faunal and floral materials recovered from Feature 37 are summarized in Table 88 and described below (Plate 27 and 28):

The Kitchen Artifact Group, representing 67.87% of the artifacts recovered, contains all functional categories of food-related ceramics except food storage vessels (Table 89 and Figure 63). The majority of the 134 sherds identifiable as to ware and decorative type were coarse earthenware (64.2%) (Table 90 and Figure 64), followed by undecorated refined white earthenware (22.4%) and hand-painted refined white earthenware (6.0%). Table 91 shows that, of identifiable vessel forms--type, plus shape--the majority of food-related forms are undecorated refined white earthenware food consumption vessels (24.6%)--all plates or soup plates. Coarse earthenware food preparation vessels--shallow dentate-rim bowls and milk pans (12.3%)--are next in frequency. Included as well in the Kitchen Group are dark olive wine bottles, case bottle fragments, plain tumblers, one stemmed wine glass fragment and a shot glass. Other glass containers include fragments of flasks, and an olive oil bottle. Tablewares are represented by a bone utensil handle. Fragments of a metal bucket and an iron funnel were also recovered.

The Architectural Group (23.62%) is represented by 82 window glass sherds, with 28 cut nails and 1 spike present as well. There were no artifacts found belonging to the Furniture Group. The Clothing Group (1.49%) is represented by shoe fragments, including two from a baby's shoe, and three buttons, two bone and one metal. The Personal Group (5.53%) is composed of twenty-four undecorated refined white earthenware chamberpot fragments and one unidentifiable coin. Tobacco smoking, the Tobacco Pipe Group (1.06%), is represented by one white pipe clay stem fragment and four bowl fragments. The Activities Group (0.43%) includes a tack, and one clay marble.

Contained within Feature 37 were a total of 523 bone fragments (Table 92). Mammals were the best represented class of animals comprising 46.8% of the total. Fish bones were common since they comprised 34.2% of the total number of bones. Birds made up 11.8% of the total. Reptiles were represented by one individual turtle for 3.4%. Three point six percent of the total were indeterminable.

Table 88

Summary of Artifacts Recovered from Feature 37

	Count	
KITCHEN ARTIFACT GROUP		319(67.87%)
Ceramics - food-related	57	
Wine bottle	100	
Case bottle	24	
Tumbler	24	
Glassware - stemmed	1	
- shot glass	8	
Flask	54	
Olive oil bottle	18	
Cup handle, metal	1	
Utensil handle, bone	1	
Funnel, iron	1	
Bucket, metal	30	
FAUNAL AND FLORAL GROUP		
Bone fragments	523	
Shell - oyster	17	
clam	3	
Flora -	45	
ARCHITECTURAL GROUP		111(23.62%)
Window glass	82	
Nails	28	
Spikes	1	
CLOTHING GROUP		7(1.49%)
Buttons, - metal	1	
- bone	2	
Shoe leather, adult	2	
- baby	2	
PERSONAL GROUP		26(5.53%)
Chamber wares	25	
Coins	1	
TOBACCO PIPE GROUP		5(1.06%)
White pipe clay, stems	1	
bowls	4	
ACTIVITIES		2(0.43%)
Toys, clay marble	1	
Misc. hardware, tack	1	
Prehistoric lithic	2	
Prehistoric ceramic (Ming.)	7	

UNKNOWN	
Ceramics	60
Glass	9
Metal	30
Leather scraps	5
Textile	1
Marble slab fragment	1

Table 89

Feature 37 Ceramics and Functional Categories

	Count	%
Tea, Coffee, Chocolate	8	9.8
Food Consumption	34	41.5
Bowls	1	1.2
Food Serving	5	6.1
Food Preparation	9	11.0
Food Storage	0	0.0
Chamber Wares	25	30.5
Other	0	0.0
	82	100.1

Table 90

Feature 37 Ceramics in Decorative Categories

	Count	%
Porcelain/Bone China	1	0.7
Refined Stoneware	0	0.0
Refined Earthenware	7	5.2
Transfer-printed RWE	0	0.0
Hand-painted RWE	6	6.0
Minimally-decorated RWE	1	0.7
Undecorated RWE	30	22.4
Yellow Ware	0	0.0
Coarse Stoneware	0	0.0
Coarse Earthenware	86	64.2
Other	1	0.7
	134	99.9

134 is 94.37% of total 142.

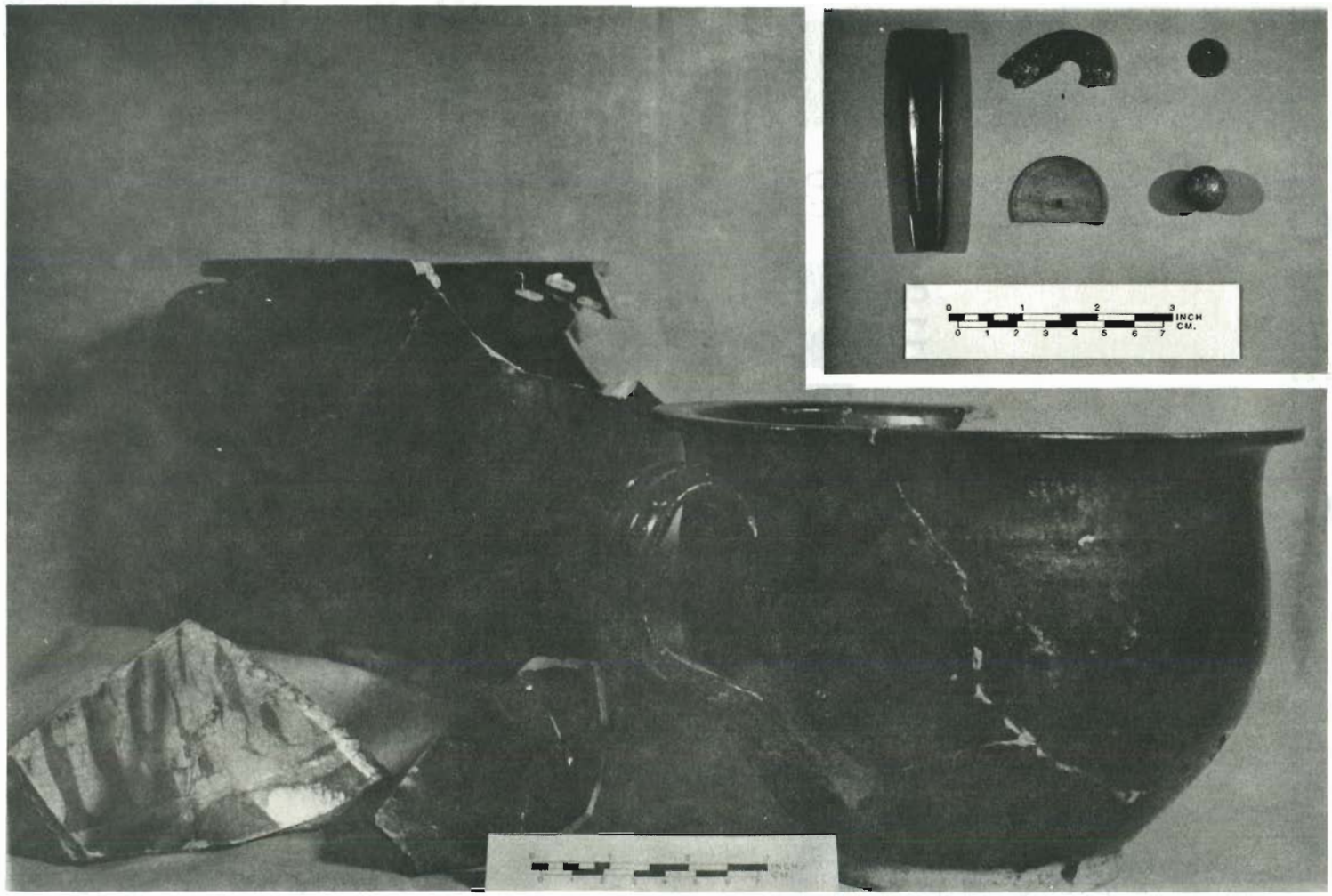
PLATE 27
Lot 8B, Feature 37, Selected Glassware

TOP ROW (left to right): olive colored wine bottle; clear pharmaceutical bottle; aqua case bottle; olive-colored wine bottle. BOTTOM ROW (left to right): olive-colored wine bottle; aqua "torpedo" bottle; green pitkin bottle with molded swirls; aqua pitkin bottle.

PLATE 28

Lot 8B, Feature 37

Selected Ceramics and Miscellaneous Artifacts



TOP ROW: lead glaze redware chamber pot. BOTTOM ROW (left to right): trailed slip redware fragment containing copper oxide with dentate rim; refined, engine-turned redware vessel; lead glaze redware chamber pot. INSET: TOP ROW (left to right): bone or antler handle; key hole plate; leather button. BOTTOM ROW: bone button and clay marble.

FIGURE 63

Percent Distribution of Feature 37 Ceramics in Functional Categories

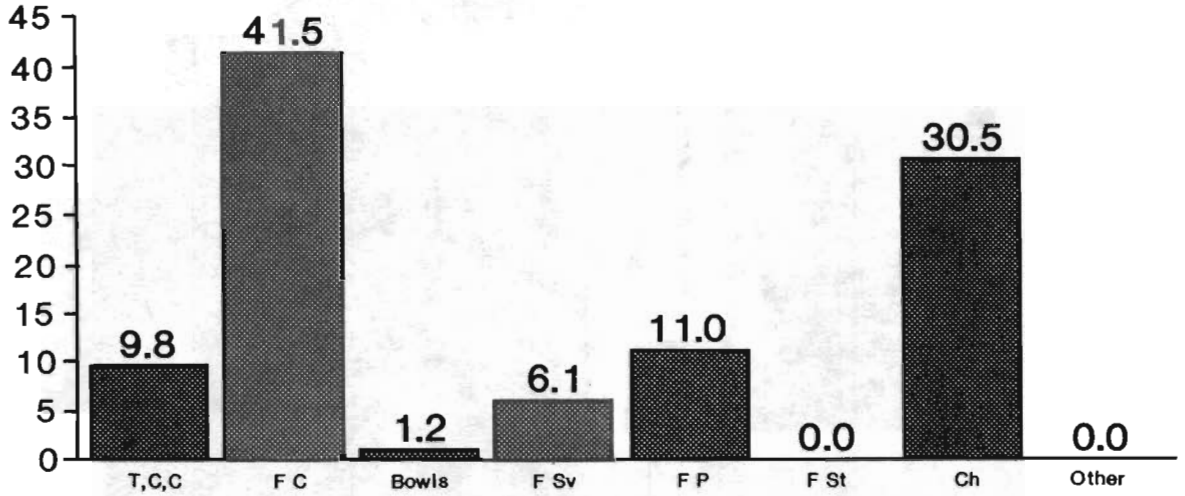


FIGURE 64

Percent Distribution of Feature 37 Ceramics in Decorative Categories

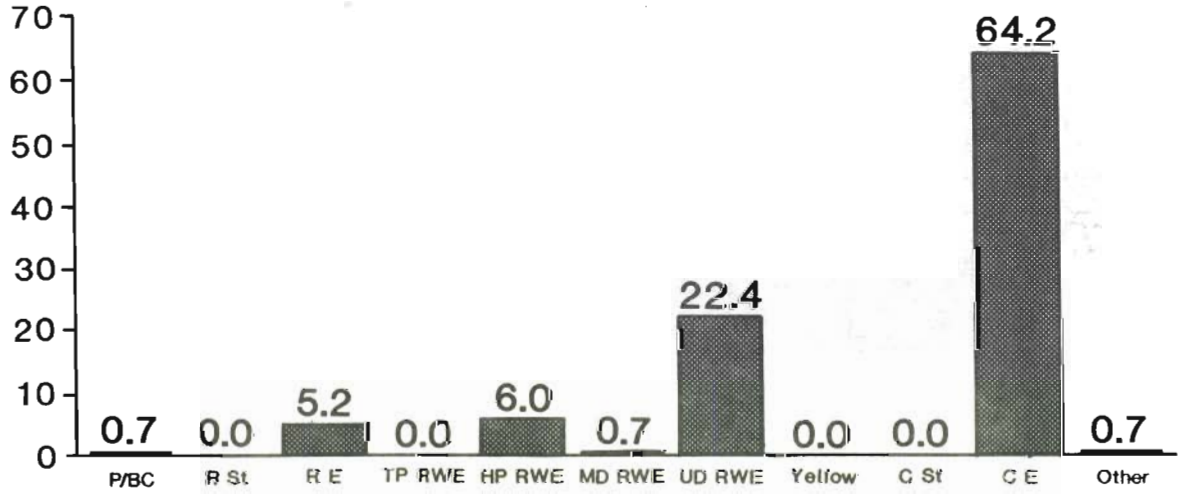


TABLE 91
Cross-tabulation of Decorative Types and Functional Categories for Feature 37 Ceramics

	T,C,C	F C	Bowls	F Sv	F P	F St	Ch	Other
P/BC	1(1.5) 25.0							
R St								
R E	2(3.1) 50.0	5(7.7) 21.7						
TP Iron								
HP Iron								
MD Iron								
UD Iron								
TP Rwe								
HP Rwe	1(1.5) 25.0							
MD Rwe		1(1.5) 4.3						
UD Rwe		16(24.6) 69.6						
Yellow								
C St								
CE			1(1.5) 100.0	5(7.7) 100.0	8(12.3) 100.0		24(36.9) 100.0	
Other		1(1.5) 4.3						

KEY: count (% of total)
% of column

Table 92

Animal Representation by Class

	Count	Percent
Mammal	245	46.8
Bird	62	11.8
Fish	179	34.2
Reptile	18	3.4
Indeterminable	19	3.6

Seven groups of animals were identified within this feature (Table 93). The most frequently occurring form of animal was catfish. At least 11 catfish are indicated, making up 53.8% of the identified bone. Cow was the second most frequent form of animal in this feature. A total of 43 bone fragments, 17.1% of the identified bone, were recorded. Sheep and pig were represented by at least one animal each comprising 3.6% and 4.8% of the identified bone respectively. Snapping turtle fragments totaled 18, 7.2% of the identified bone. Two forms of bird were identified. Chicken bones totaled 10, 4% of the identified bone. Duck fragments totaled 24, 9.6% of the identified bone.

Table 93

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

	NISP	%	MNI	%
Cow	43	17.1	3	15
Sheep	9	3.6	1	5
Pig	12	4.8	1	5
Chicken	10	4.0	1	5
Duck	24	9.6	2	10
Snapper	18	7.2	1	5
Catfish	135	53.8	11	55

Meat cuts (Table 94) from beef were dominated by roasts. A total of 8 roast cuts were identified. A total of 5 steaks were present. One rib roast or 2 rib steaks were indicated. Three soup bones were present. From sheep a total of 5 roasts and 1 chop were indicated. It is not possible to demonstrate that more than one leg was present in this feature. Pig was represented in this feature by 2 cuts of meat. Both cuts were feet. A total of four cuts from chicken were calculated. These consist of one

breast, one back, and two legs. For duck, 2 wings were present as were 2 breasts, one back and 1 leg.

The other food items of this feature include 11 catfish and at least one snapping turtle. These items would have been locally available in the surrounding marshes and streams and may have been available in the markets. Three clams and 13 oysters were also found in the Feature 37 faunal assemblage (Table 36). Of the oysters, 8 were of the muddy sand bottom type and 5 were of the channel type. Ten of the oysters were from salinity regime I, and 1 each were from the other three regimes. Breaking was the most common form of opening (4 broken and 1 shucked). The seeds recovered from the Feature 37 flotation samples represent some weed seeds, as well as fruits and vegetables. Fruit seeds recovered are apple, cherry, elderberry, grape, and raspberry. Squash seeds and peas were also found (Table 95).

The Feature 37 assemblage represents refuse from a late-eighteenth to early-nineteenth century occupation of Lot 8B. The preponderance of artifacts reflecting domestic activities, such as food-related ceramics and glassware, chamber wares, and clothing artifacts (about 75%), show the domestic character of the activities producing the assemblage. The faunal and floral assemblages also indicate their primary origins as food products and, thus, their association with household activities.

Table 94

Grouped Cuts of Meat in Feature 37 Faunal Assemblage

	Number	Percentage
Beef-		
soup	3	17.6
roast	8	47.1
steak	5	29.4
rib roast	1	5.8
Sheep-		
leg	1	14.3
roasts	5	71.4
chop	1	14.3
Pig-		
feet	2	100.0
Chicken -		
breast	1	25.0
back	1	25.0
leg	2	50.0
Duck -		
wing	2	33.3
breast	2	33.3
back	1	16.7
leg	1	16.7

TABLE 95
Feature 37 Flotation Samples

FLORAL REMAINS	LEVEL 1	2	3	4 (#563)	4 (578)	5	6	7	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	total
1 acorn																				
2 amaranth	4	2	2	5																13
3 apple					2?															2
4 bedstraw/bark				/1		2/	2/													4/1
5 burr							1													1
6 butternut/walnut																				
7 chenopodium																				
8 cherry			5	3	12	7	4	27												58
9 clover																				
10 curcubit																				
11 dock																				
12 elderberry			1	1	5															7
13 flax																				
14 grape			1	3		1		4												9
15 grass		1		3																4
16 ground cherry																				
17 *mallow*	11	6	2	15	3	3	3	3												46
18 pea							2?													2
19 peach																				
20 pear																				
21 plum																				
22 pokeweed						1														1
23 polygonum buckwheat																				
24 polygonum smartweed																				
25 polygonum	10	3	3	1	6			3												26
26 radish																				
27 raspberry	1		52	16	85	13	8	44												219
28 rumex				2	2		1													5
29 squash			4	4	8	3		3												22
30 sumac		1		1																2
31 unidentifiable seeds				1	21			3												25
32 unknown seeds: small round																				
33 unknown seeds: flat furry																				
34 unknown seeds: domestic (coffee bean?)																				
35 wild millet						3	2													5

TABLE 95

ARTIFACTS	LEVEL # 1	2	3	4 (563)	4 (578)	5	6	7	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	total
1 brick	2	12	1	1	2	1	2	1												22
2 button																				
3 ceramics	2	4		1	1	1		1												10
4 cloth																				
5 glass – bottle																				
6 glass – window																				
7 glass – unspecified			1	1																2
8 glass bead					1															1
9 metal – ball																				
10 metal – ball, white																				
11 metal – other																				
12 nail																				
13 slag																				
14 unknown artifact fragment																				

OTHER	1	2	3	4 (563)	4 (578)	5	6	7	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	total
1 bone			1	1	1	1	1	1												6
2 claw																				
3 coal																				
4 egg shell						1														1
5 fish bone																				
6 insect parts																				
7 land snail shell																				
8 quartz chip																				
9 shell (sea mollusk)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1												8
10 unknown /wood			/1																	
11 altogether other																				

Features 41 and 42

Features 41 and 42 (Figure 65), a barrel privy and its construction pit, were located to the south of Feature 37, separated from it by a trash pit (Feature 40). The top of Feature 41 was at an elevation of 17.22 feet AMSL. The soil inside the barrel was composed primarily of brown/black clayey loam and greyish green sandy clay for the first two feet, overlying brown clayey loam and fecal matter. The total depth of the privy was approximately three feet. There was no wooden head at the bottom of the privy and no evidence of scooped out soil from cleaning. The Feature 42 pit was filled with black-mottled grey clay. The terminus post quem for Feature 42 was 1762, based on the presence of creamware in the fill. Feature 41 had a terminus post quem of 1795, based on the presence of underglaze polychrome pearlware and transfer-printed, "Willow" pattern pearlware. The Mean Ceramic Date for Feature 41 was calculated as 1792.11 with an approximate date range of 1780-1815.

The artifacts, faunal and floral materials recovered from Feature 41 are summarized in Table 96 and described below:

The Kitchen Artifact Group, representing 69.63% of the artifacts recovered, contains only the functional categories of tea-coffee-chocolate, food consumption, and food preparation (Table 97 and Figure 66). The majority of the 82 sherds identifiable as to ware and decorative type were coarse earthenware (52.4%) (Table 98 and Figure 67), followed by undecorated refined white earthenware (20.7%) and hand-painted refined white earthenware (11.0%). Table 99 shows that, of identifiable vessel forms--type, plus shape--the majority (39.3%) are undecorated refined white earthenware food consumption vessels--all plates--followed by coarse earthenware food preparation vessels--shallow dentate-rim bowls (28.6%). Included as well in the Kitchen Group are dark olive wine bottles and four bottle corks, plain tumblers, and twenty-one fragments of a pharmaceutical-type bottle. Tablewares are represented by a bone utensil handle. The Architectural Group (21.96%) is represented by 39 cut nails, one spike, and only 7 fragments of window glass. The Furniture Group (0.47%) is represented by a brass ornament. Seven fragments of shoe leather and two buttons, one bone and one metal, represent the Clothing Group (4.21%). The Personal Group (0.47%) contains a gold earring fragment, and in the Tobacco Pipe Group (1.87%) are one white pipe clay stem fragment and three bowl fragments. Two clay marbles and 1 pair of scissors belonging to the Activities Group (1.4%) were recovered from Feature 41.

FIGURE 65

Schematic Profile of Feature 41

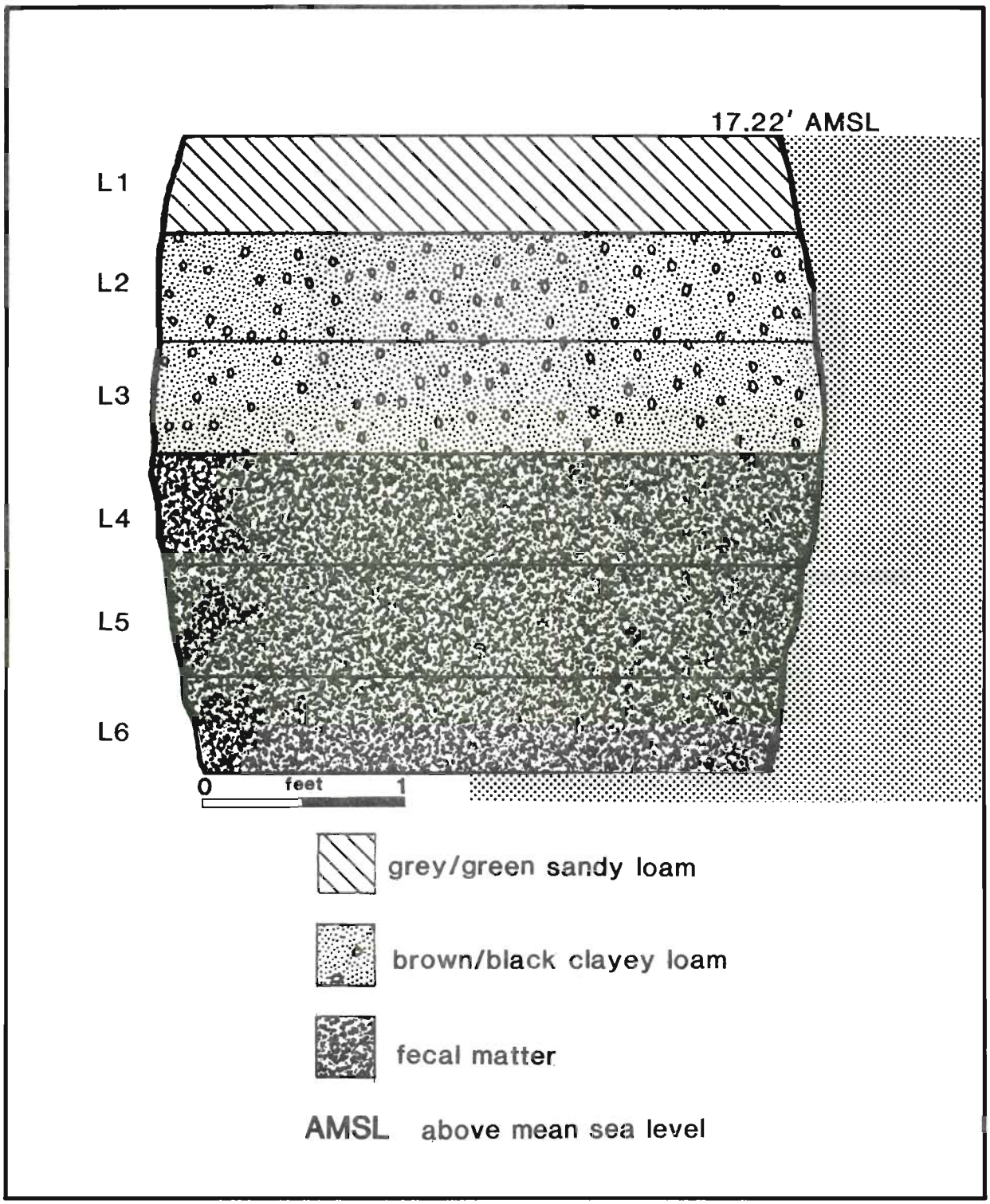


Table 96

Summary of Artifacts Recovered from Feature 41

	Count	
KITCHEN GROUP		149(69.63%)
Ceramics - food-related	28	
Wine bottle	35	
Tumbler	60	
Pharmaceutical	21	
Bottle closure - cork	4	
Tableware - bone utensil handle	1	
FAUNAL AND FLORAL GROUP		
Bone fragments	931	
Shell - oyster	28	
clam	5	
Flora -	513+many	
ARCHITECTURAL GROUP		47(21.96%)
Window glass	7	
Nails	39	
Spikes	1	
FURNITURE GROUP		1(0.47%)
Furniture hardware,- metal ornament	1	
CLOTHING GROUP		9(4.21%)
Shoe leather	7	
Buttons, - metal	1	
- bone	1	
PERSONAL GROUP		1(0.47%)
Earring	1	
TOBACCO PIPE		4(1.87%)
White pipe clay - stems	1	
bowls	3	
ACTIVITIES		3(1.40%)
Toys, clay marbles	2	
Scissors	1	
Prehistoric, lithic	3	
UNKNOWN		
Ceramics	54	
Glass	15	
Metal	4	
Leather	8	
Wood	4	

Table 97

Feature 41 Ceramics and Functional Categories

	Count	%
Tea, Coffee, Chocolate	7	25.0
Food Consumption	13	46.4
Bowls	0	0.0
Food Serving	0	0.0
Food Preparation	8	28.6
Food Storage	0	0.0
Chamber Wares	0	0.0
Other	0	0.0
	28	100.0

28 is 34.1% of total 82

Table 98

Feature 41 Ceramics in Decorative Categories

	Count	%
Porcelain/Bone China	4	4.9
Refined Stoneware	7	8.5
Refined Earthenware	0	0.0
Transfer-printed RWE	1	1.2
Hand-painted RWE	9	11.0
Minimally-decorated RWE	0	0.0
Undecorated RWE	17	20.7
Yellow Ware	0	0.0
Coarse Stoneware	0	0.0
Coarse Earthenware	43	52.4
Other	1	1.2
	82	99.9

82 is 100% of ceramic assemblage

FIGURE 66

Percent Distribution of Feature 41 Ceramics in Functional Categories

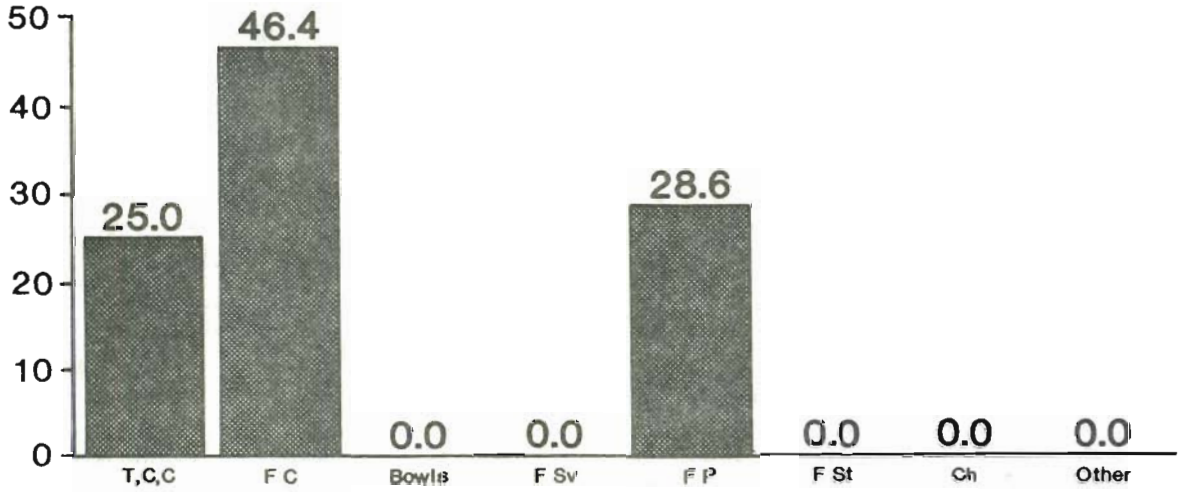


FIGURE 67

Percent Distribution of Feature 41 Ceramics in Decorative Categories

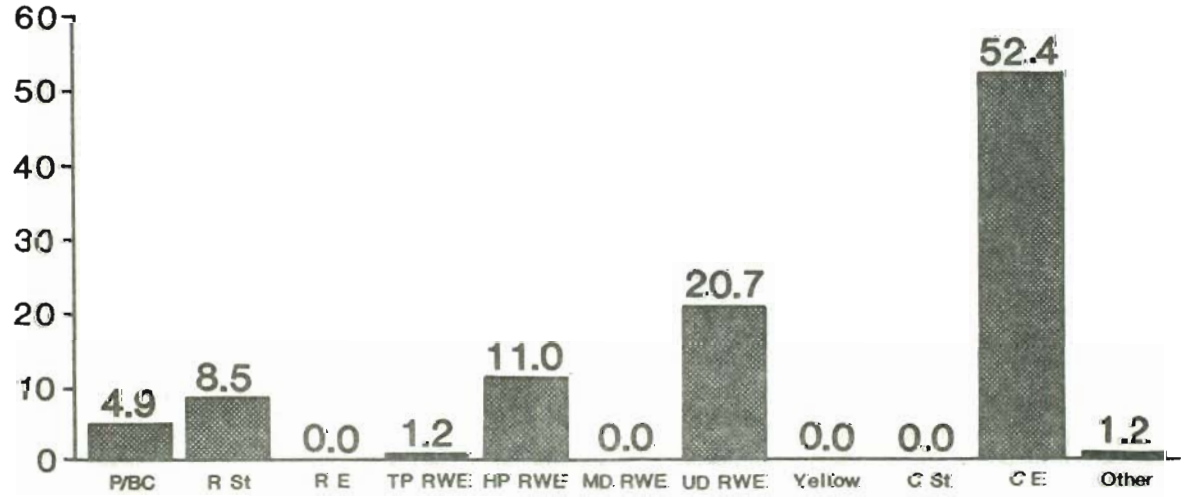


TABLE 99

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

	T,C,C	F C	Bowls	F Sv	F P	F St	Ch	Other
P/BC	2(7.1) 28.6	1(3.6) 7.7						
R St								
R E								
TP Iron								
HP Iron								
MD Iron								
UD Iron								
TP Rwe		1(3.6) 7.7						
HP Rwe	5(17.9) 71.4							
MD Rwe								
UD Rwe		11(39.3) 84.6						
Yellow								
C St								
CE					8(28.6) 100.0			
Other								

KEY: count (% of total)
% of column

Feature 41 contained a total of 931 bone fragments in its faunal assemblage (Table 100). The largest group of fragments were indeterminable comprising 38.3% of the total. Mammals were the best represented class of animals with 353 bone fragments for 37.9% of the total. Bird bones numbered 104 making up 11.2% of the total. Reptiles comprised 9.4% of the bones. Twenty eight fish bones were present, also, representing 3% of the total. The most commonly occuring animal in Feature 41 were domestic cats (Table 101). At least four individual cats were indicated by 179 bones. This constitutes 52.5% of the identified bones. Rats and mice were indicated in this feature as well. Together these animals represent 58.3% of the identified bone.

Table 100

Animal Representation by Class

	Count	Percent
Mammal	353	37.9
Bird	104	11.2
Fish	28	3.0
Reptile	88	9.4
Indeterminable	357	38.3
Amphibian	1	.1

Table 101

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

	NISP	%	MNI	%
Cow	8	2.3	2	11.1
Sheep	6	1.8	1	5.5
Chicken	4	1.2	1	5.5
Dove	19	5.6	1	5.5
Goose	10	2.9	1	5.5
Cat	179	52.5	4	22.2
Rat	11	3.2	1	5.5
Mouse	9	2.6	2	11.1
Snapper	88	25.8	2	11.1
Catfish	2	.6	1	5.5
Eel	4	1.2	1	5.5
Shad	1	.3	1	5.5

Of food items the best represented species was snapping turtle. This is the only form of reptile identified in this feature. A total of 88 bone fragments constituting 25.8% of the identified bone were recorded. Of large mammals only sheep and cow were present. Eight cow bones comprising 2.3% of the identified bone material, and 6 sheep bones were identified. Three forms of birds were identified in this feature. Chicken, Canada goose, and rock dove are represented by at least one individual each. Rock dove was the best represented of these three species with 19 fragments for 5.6% of the identified bone. Canada goose bones totaled 10 for 2.9%. Four chicken bones were present representing 1.2% of the total number of identified bones. Three species of fish were present in this feature also. Four eel bones, 2 catfish bones, and 1 shad bone were identified. Each of these fish had calculated MNI's of 1.

Cuts of meat from cow included 2 roasts, 1 steak, and 2 soup bones (Table 102). Three roasts from sheep were present. Sheep head elements were also in the feature. These are the only large mammal meat cuts present. From chicken, 2 wings were indicated. Two wings from Canada goose as well as a breast portion were identified. One rock dove (two wings, one breast, one back, and two legs), was present in this feature. It is believed that all of the bones of rock dove are from a single individual. Besides having an MNI of 1 the bones are in such condition and size to lead to this interpretation.

Other food items from this feature include snapping turtle (at least two individuals), one eel, one catfish, and one shad.

Table 102

Grouped Cuts of Meat in Feature 41 Faunal Assemblage

	Number	Percentage
Beef-		
soup	2	40.0
steak	1	20.0
roast	2	40.0
Sheep-		
roast	3	75.0
head	1	25.0
Chicken -		
wing	2	100.0
Goose -		
wing	2	66.7
breast	1	33.3
Dove -		
wing	2	33.3
breast	1	16.7
back	1	16.7
leg	2	33.3

TABLE 103
Feature 41 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		2		2		1														5
3 apple	6			3																9
4 bedstraw																				
5 burr																				
6 butternut/walnut																				
7 chenopodium	1																			1
8 cherry	21			14		28														63
9 clover																				
10 curcubit				1																1
11 dock																				
12 elderberry				2																2
13 flax																				
14 grape	6	1		7		50														64
15 grass				2																2
16 ground cherry																				
17 mallow		5	16	7		1														29
18 pea																				
19 peach																				
20 pear						1														1
21 plum																				
22 pokeweed																				
23 polygonum buckwheat																				
24 polygonum smartweed																				
25 polygonum	3	6	5			1														15
26 radish																				
27 raspberry	125	1	55		104															285
28 rumex		1	2																	3
29 squash	11			6		6														23
30 sumac			1																	1
31 unidentifiable seeds	many																			many
32 unknown seeds: small round	3																			3
33 unknown seeds: flat furry																				
34 unknown seeds: domestic (coffee bean?)																				
35 wild millet		3	1	1		1														6

TABLE 103

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

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

The presence of the Canada goose and the two snapping turtles implies a late winter/early spring period of deposition of this feature. Some Canada geese are still present in the area in March when snapping turtles can be speared from pools in the marshes. The presence of shad remains also substantiates this interpretation.

Feature 41 also contained 5 clams and 28 oyster right valves and 15 left valves of the oysters (see Table 36). Of the 15 left valves 9 are of the muddy sand bottom type, 5 are of the channel type, and 1 is an unidentifiable fragment. There were 3 oysters from salinity regime I, 1 each from regimes II and III, and 9 from regime IV. Shucking is the most common form of opening techniques. Six of the oysters were shucked, 3 were broken open, and 2 were sawn. There appear to be two distinct episodes of deposits. The first in level 5 and 6, 6 having the highest number of oysters (15) and the second in levels 2 and 3.

The floral remains recovered from the Feature 41 flotation samples (Table 103) contained seeds from a variety of domesticated plants. These include apple, cherry, elderberry, grape, pear, and raspberry, in addition to squash.

The Feature 41 assemblage represents refuse from a late-eighteenth to early-nineteenth century occupation of Lot 8B. The preponderance of artifacts reflecting domestic activities, such as food-related ceramics and glassware, chamber wares, and clothing artifacts (about 75%), show the domestic character of the activities producing the assemblage. The faunal and floral assemblages also indicate their primary origins as food products and, thus, their association with household activities.

Feature 40

A circular trash pit lay between Features 37 and 41 (Plate 29). Feature 40 was filled with grey to black clayey loam, mottled with yellowish grey clay. The top of the feature was at 17.01 feet AMSL, and was about two feet deep at the center. The terminus post quem for Feature 40 is 1780, based on the presence of undecorated and underglaze blue hand-painted pearlware. The Mean Ceramic Date is calculated as 1795.43 and the bracketed date range is 1780-1810.

The artifacts, faunal and floral materials recovered from Feature 40 are summarized in Table 104 and described below:

The Kitchen Artifact Group, representing 58.90% of the artifacts recovered, contains the food-related functional categories of tea-coffee-chocolate, food consumption, bowls, and food preparation (Table 105 and Figure 68). The majority of the 54 sherds identifiable as to ware and decorative type were undecorated refined white earthenware (42.6%), followed by coarse earthenware (40.7%) (Table 106 and Figure 69). Table 107 shows

PLATE 29

Lot 8B, Feature 40, Trash Pit

Table 104

Summary of Artifacts Recovered from Feature 40

	Count	
KITCHEN GROUP		43(58.90%)
Ceramics - food-related	27	
Wine bottle	10	
Tumbler	2	
Bucket, metal	4	
FAUNAL AND FLORAL GROUP		
Bone fragments	516	
Shell - oyster	16	
clam	3	
Flora	129	
ARCHITECTURAL GROUP		22(30.14%)
Window glass	9	
Nails	13	
CLOTHING GROUP		6(8.22%)
Straight pins	1	
Shoe leather	5	
ACTIVITIES		2(2.74%)
Toys, clay marble	1	
Misc. hardware, - tack	1	
Prehistoric, lithic	3	
UNKNOWN		
Ceramics	27	
Glass	6	
Metal	31	
Leather	2	
Wood	2	

Table 105

Feature 40 Ceramics and Functional Categories

	Count	%
Tea, Coffee, Chocolate	10	37.0
Food Consumption	14	51.9
Bowls	2	7.4
Food Serving	0	0.0
Food Preparation	1	3.7
Food Storage	0	0.0
Chamber Wares	0	0.0
Other	0	0.0
	27	100.0

27 is 50.0% of known 54

Table 106

Feature 40 Ceramics in Decorative Categories

	Count	%
Porcelain/Bone China	1	1.9
Refined Stoneware	2	3.7
Refined Earthenware	0	0.0
Transfer-printed RWE	0	0.0
Hand-painted RWE	5	9.3
Minimally-decorated RWE	0	0.0
Undecorated RWE	23	42.6
Yellow Ware	0	0.0
Coarse Stoneware	1	1.9
Coarse Earthenware	22	40.7
Other	0	0.0
	54	100.1

54 is 100% of known

FIGURE 68

Percent Distribution of Feature 40 Ceramics in Functional Categories

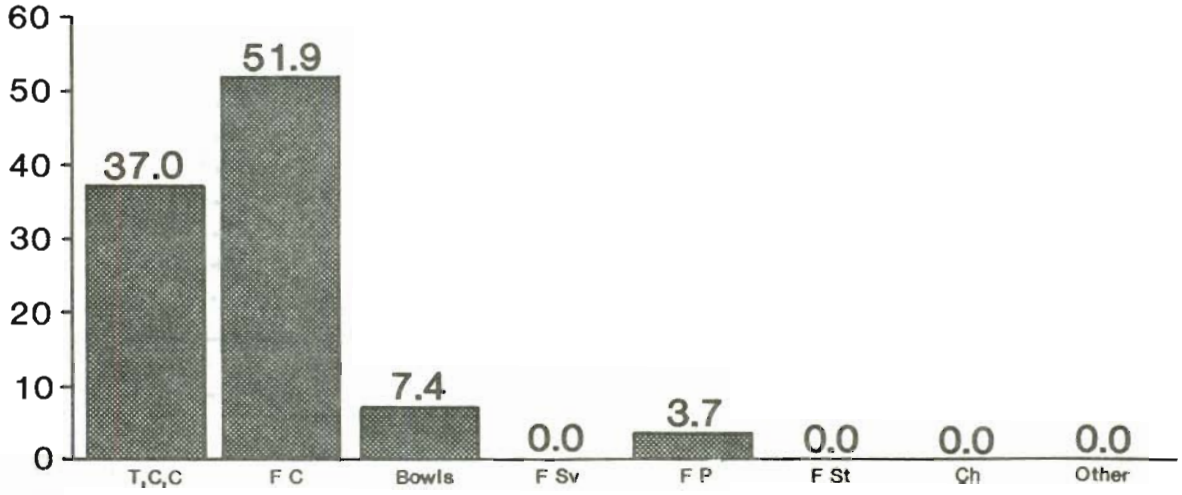


FIGURE 69

Percent Distribution of Feature 40 Ceramics in Decorative Categories

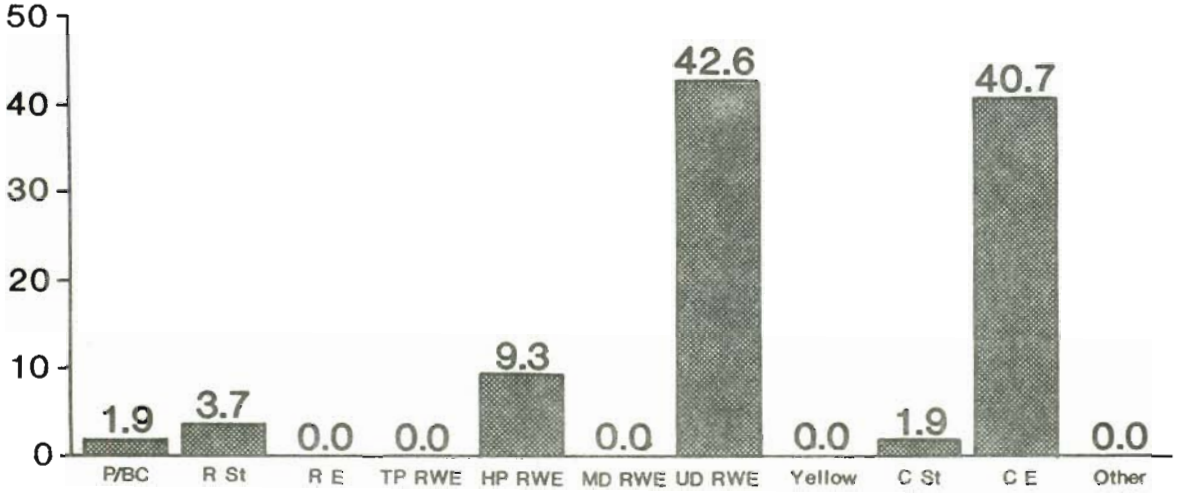


TABLE 107

Cross-tabulation of Decorative Types and Functional Categories for Feature 40 Ceramics

	T,C,C	F C	Bowls	F Sv	F P	F St	Ch	Other
P/BC								
R St								
R E								
TP Iron								
HP Iron								
MD Iron								
UD Iron								
TP Rwe								
HP Rwe	1(3.7) 100.0							
MD Rwe								
UD Rwe		23(85.2) 100.0						
Yellow								
C St								
CE			2(7.4) 100.0		1(3.7) 100.0			
Other								

KEY: count (% of total)
% of column

that, of identifiable vessel forms--type, plus shape--the large majority (85.2%) are undecorated refined white earthenware food consumption vessels--all plates. Included as well in the Kitchen Group are dark olive wine bottles, and plain tumbler fragments. Four fragments of a metal bucket were also recovered.

The Architectural Group (30.14%) contains nine window glass fragments and 13 cut nails. No Furniture Group artifacts were found. The Clothing Group (8.22%) is represented by five shoe fragments and one straight pin. No Personal Group or Tobacco Pipe Group artifacts were recovered. The Activities Group (2.74%) contains one iron tack and a clay marble.

A total of 516 bone fragments were recovered from Feature 40 (Table 108). Mammal bones made up 52.5% of this total. Thirty seven percent of the material was indeterminable. Reptile remains were the smallest constituent of the bone material with 1.5% of the total. Birds comprised 6.4% of the total and fish was 2.5% of the bone. Ten groups of animals were identified within this feature (Table 109). The best represented animal was the domestic cat with 117 bone fragments, 52.9% of the total amount of identified bone. Cats are not seen as food items (along with rats). The presence of cat remains, coupled with the lack of evidence for dogs, indicates cats were the prefered pet. Cow was the most common of the food items, with twenty-nine bone fragments representing 13.1% of the identified bone. Sheep constituted 6.8% of the identified bone with 15 fragments. Pig fragments totaled 5 for 2.3% of the identified bone. Two forms of bird were present in this feature. Chicken was the most common of these with 23 fragments for 10.4% of the total amount of identified bone. Goose was represented by one bone fragment. Eight fragments were identified as snapping turtle, the only reptile found in this feature. Two types of fish were present. Catfish was represented by four bone fragments and herrings were indicated by three bones.

Table 108

Animal Representation by Class

	Count	Percent
Mammal	271	52.5
Bird	33	6.4
Fish	13	2.5
Reptile	8	1.5
Indeterminable	191	37.0

Cuts of beef (Table 110) from this feature are of three types, steaks, roasts, and soup. The greatest number of cuts was steaks with 4 cuts (50%). Soup bones totaled 3 while one roast was indicated. From sheep only roasts were indicated. A total of four cuts, all from wholesale leg portion, were present. Hams were the most common form of pig cut. Three hams and one foot were indicated for pig. The single goose bone was from a wing. For chickens, four wings were indicated as was one leg and one back.

Table 109

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

	NISP	%	MNI	%
Cow	29	13.1	1	8.3
Sheep	15	6.8	1	8.3
Pig	5	2.3	1	8.3
Chicken	23	10.4	2	16.7
Goose	1	.4	1	8.3
Cat	117	52.9	2	16.7
Rat	6	2.7	1	8.3
Snapper	8	3.6	1	8.3
Catfish	4	1.8	1	8.3
Herring	3	1.1	1	8.3

Table 110

Grouped Cuts of Meat in Feature 40 Faunal Assemblage

	Number	Percentage
Beef-		
soup	3	37.5
roast	1	12.5
steak	4	50.0
Sheep-		
roast	4	100.0
Pig-		
feet	1	25.0
hams	3	75.0
Chicken -		
wing	4	66.7
back	1	16.7
leg	1	16.7
Goose -		
wing	1	100.0

TABLE 111
Feature 40 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																				
3 apple																				
4 bedstraw		3																		3
5 burr																				
6 butternut/walnut																				
7 chenopodium	1		1																	2
8 cherry		4		6																10
9 clover																				
10 curcubit																				
11 dock	2																			2
12 elderberry																				
13 flax																				
14 grape		3	4	3																10
15 grass	2																			2
16 ground cherry	9	2		2																13
17 mallow		1																		1
18 pea																				
19 peach																				
20 pear																				
21 plum																				
22 pokeweed																				
23 polygonum buckwheat																				
24 polygonum smartweed	6	1		1																8
25 polygonum			3																	3
26 radish																				
27 raspberry	2	11	1	2																16
28 rumex																				
29 squash		58	1																	59
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 111

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	1																2
2 button																				
3 ceramics																				
4 cloth																				
5 glass – bottle																				
6 glass – window																				
7 glass – unspecified																				
8 glass bead																				
9 metal – ball																				
10 metal – ball, white																				
11 metal – other																				
12 nail																				
13 slag																				
14 unknown artifact fragment																				

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																4
2 claw																				
3 coal																				
4 egg shell	1																			1
5 fish bone																				
6 insect parts		1																		1
7 land snail shell																				
8 quartz chip			1																	1
9 shell (sea mollusk)			1	1																2
10 unknown																				
11 altogether other																				

Feature 40 contained 3 clams and 16 oysters (see Table 36). Of the oysters 11 were of the muddy sand bottom type, 4 of the channel type, and 1 unidentifiable fragment. There were 4 oysters from both salinity regime I and II, one from regime III, and 7 from regime IV. Three of the oysters were broken open and 2 were shucked. Oysters were found only in levels 2, 3, and 4. There is a rather even distribution of seasons throughout the feature.

Cherries, grapes, raspberries, and squash were the domesticated plants represented in the Feature 40 flotation samples (Table 111).

The Feature 40 assemblage represents refuse from a late-eighteenth to early-nineteenth century occupation of Lot 8B. The preponderance of artifacts reflecting domestic activities, such as food-related ceramics and glassware, chamber wares, and clothing artifacts (about 67%), show the domestic character of the activities producing the assemblage. The faunal and floral assemblages also indicate their primary origins as food products and, thus, their association with household activities.

Analysis of Lot 8B Faunal Remains

Two barrel privies were excavated from Lot 8B, Features 37 and 41. Table 112 shows the relative percents of the various classes of animals recovered from these features. Figure 70 shows this same information in graphic form. The high percentage of indeterminable fragments in Feature 41 affects the percentages of the other categories. Table 112 also presents the relative percentages of the classes of animals without the indeterminable category. Feature 37 contains a greater amount of fish and lesser amounts of mammals and reptiles.

Table 112

Relative Percents of Animal Classes in Features 37 and 41

	Feature 37			Feature 41		
	#	%	%*	#	%	%*
Mammals	245	46.8	48.6	353	37.9	61.5
Birds	62	11.8	12.3	104	11.2	18.1
Fish	179	34.2	35.5	28	3.0	4.9
Reptiles	18	3.4	3.6	88	9.4	15.3
Indeterminate	19	3.6	----	357	38.3	----
Crustaceans	0	----	----	1	.1	.2

* without indeterminates

Figures 70 and 71 shows the relative amounts of domestic animals, wild animals and scavengers present in the two features. Domestic animals include cows, sheep, pigs, chickens, and turkey. Scavengers include cats, rats, and mice. All other animals are in the wild category. It is evident that the high percentage of mammal bones seen in Feature 41 is due to the high number of scavenger bones in that feature. Domestic animal bones are a small percentage of that feature. Scaveneger remains contitute over half of the bone from this feature. Feature 37, on the other hand, contains no scavenger material. Nearly two thirds of the bone in this feature is from domestic animals.

Identified domestic animals from these two features include cow, sheep, and chicken (Figure 72). Pig was also identified in Feature 37. Cow is the most abundantly represented of the domestic animals in both features. In Feature 37, pig is more common than sheep, but in Feature 40 pig is completely absent.

Butchering of beef appears to have been done according to the patterns presented in Zeigler (1962), Rombauer and Becker (1931), and the National Livestock and Meat Board (1926) (Figure 73). Vertebrae were split indicating siding of the carcass. Major joints were cut above and below. The rib cage was cut in at least two places. Hack marks occurred nearly twice as frequently as saw marks. The lack of feet elements, coupled with the patterned butchering, indicates non-residential butchering of cows.

Information as to the butchering of sheep is slight (Fig. 74). No saw marks were noted for sheep bones. Hind leg sections were smaller and more distal than indicated in the source materials. The interpretation here is that sheep are commerically butchered, based on cut locations. No information on pig butchering is available.

The types of cuts of meat are indicated in Figure 75. Beef cuts are similar with Feature 41 containing more soup cuts than Feature 37, at the expense of some steak cuts. Roast cuts were the most common. Roasts were also the most common form of sheep cut. Leg portions and chops were indicated for Feature 37 and not for Feature 41. No pig portions were present in Feature 41, but were present in Feature 37. All of the pig portions from Feature 37 were feet.

Wild species are present in both features and most are considered to be food items. Snapping turtle occurs in both features, as does catfish. In Feature 37, catfish was the only form of fish identified. In Feature 41, catfish, eel, and shad were present. Duck was the only form of wild bird identified in Feature 37. Feature 41 did not contain duck but did contain rock dove and Canada goose. This is the extent of the wild food items from this lot.

No bones from scavengers were identified in Feature 37. Scavenger bones were the major constitutent of Feature 41,

FIGURE 70

Class Constituents

----- : percent excluding indeterminable

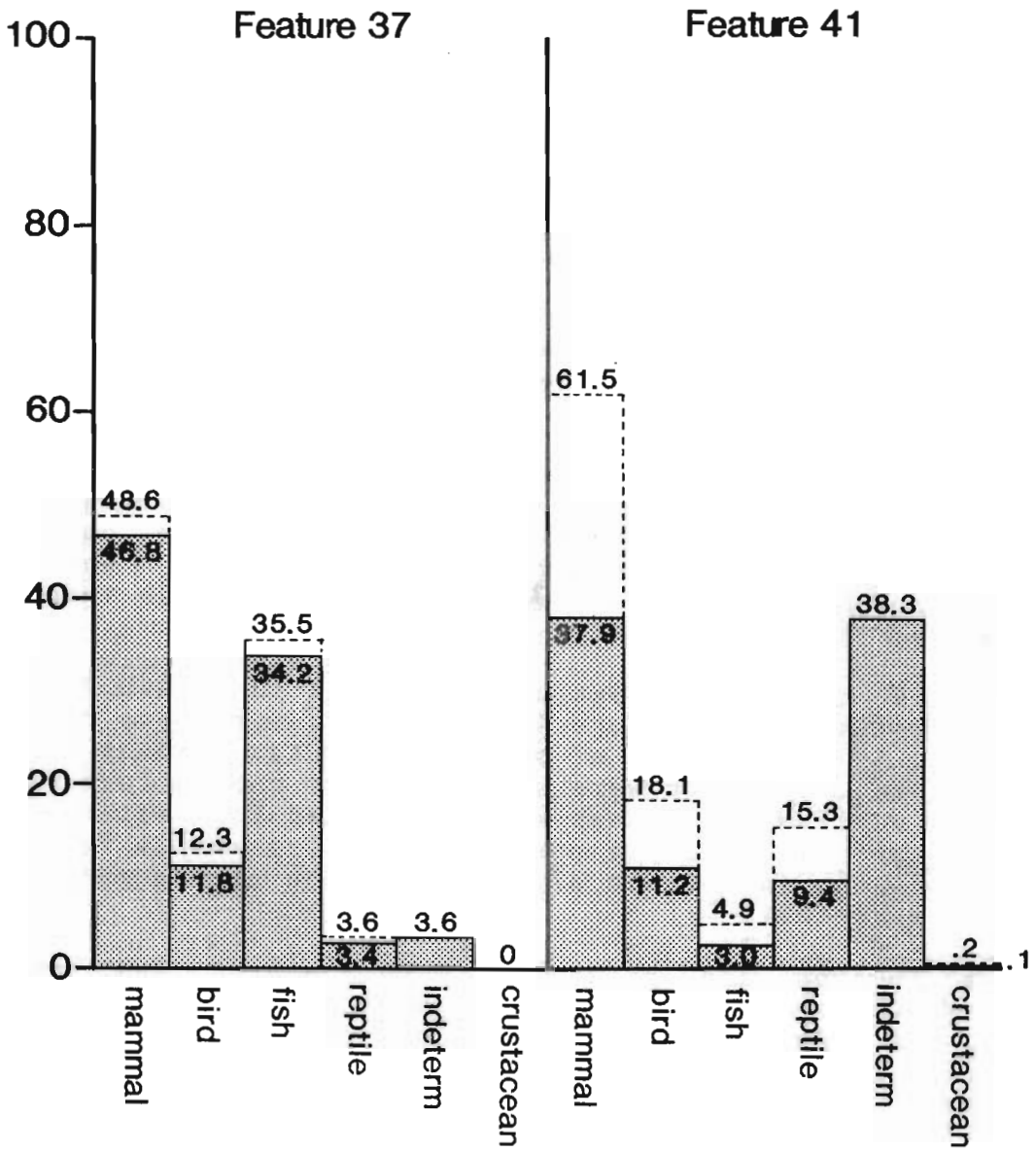


FIGURE 71

Relative Percentage of Domestic, Wild, and Scavengers (cat, rat, mouse)

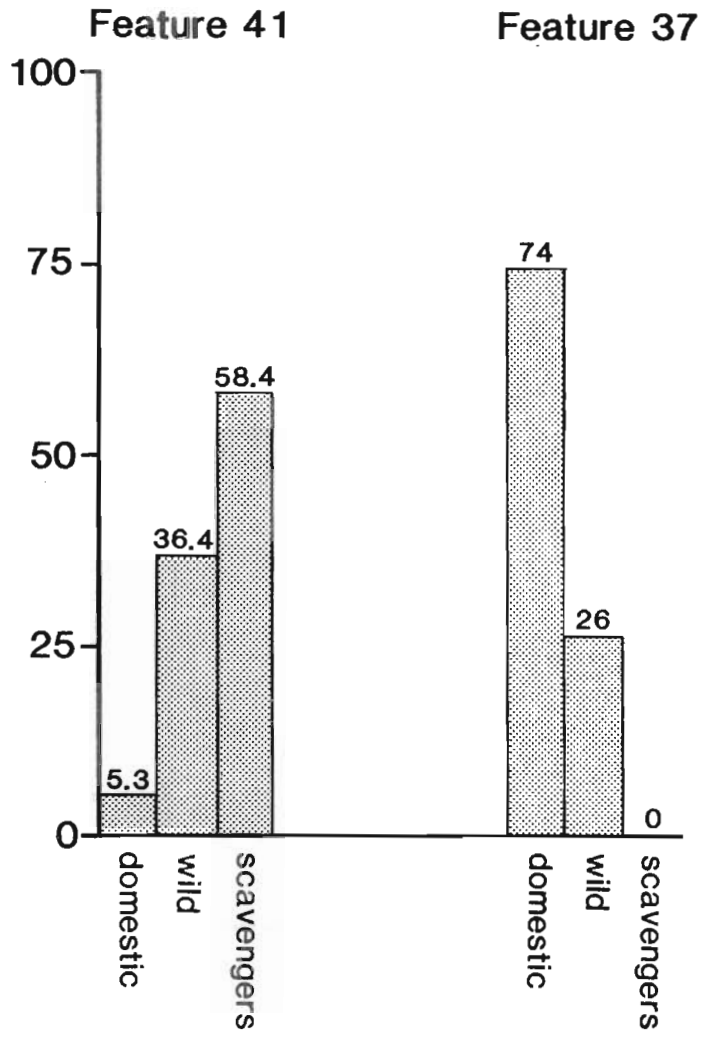


FIGURE 72

Representative of Domesticates

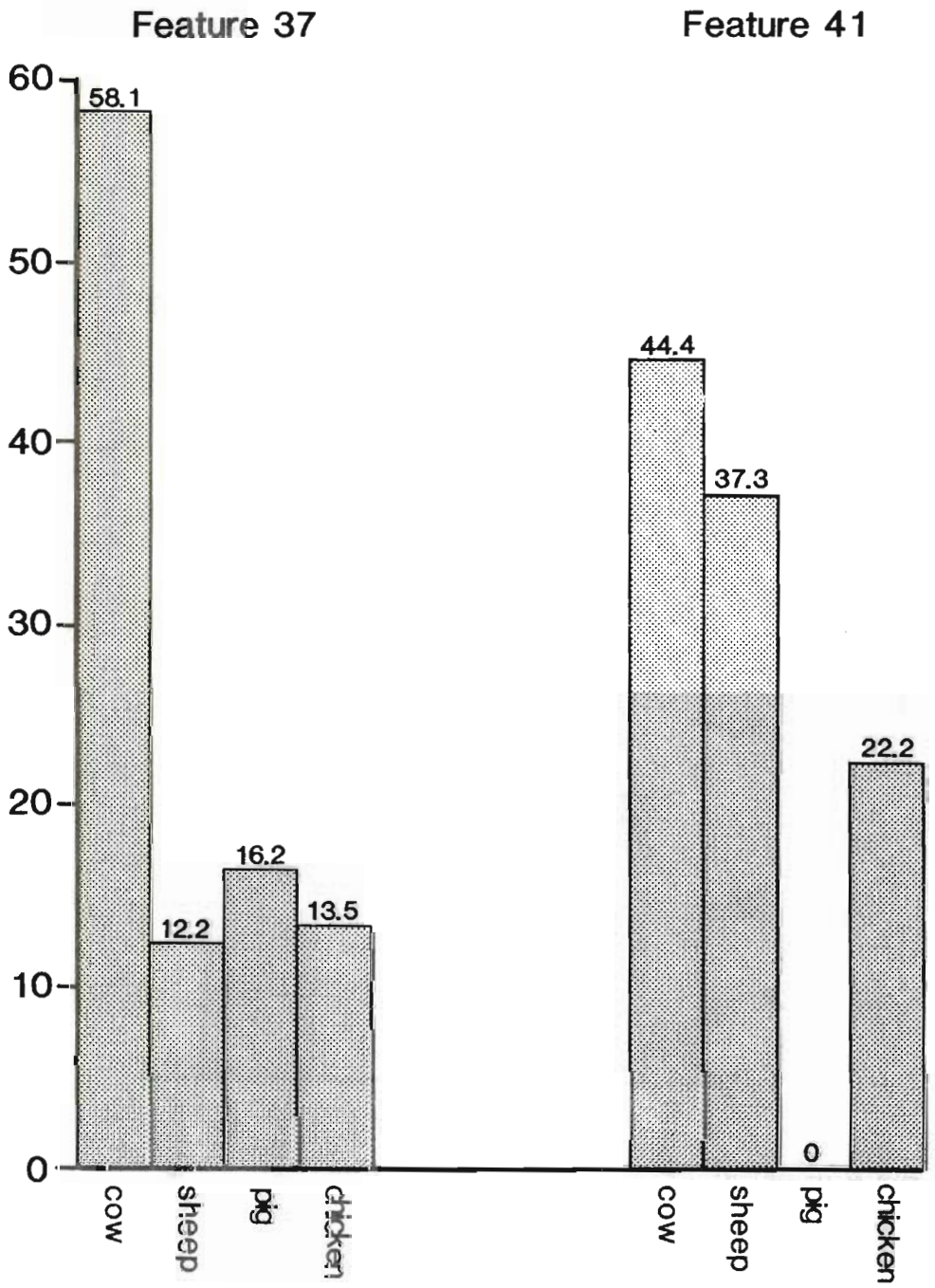


FIGURE 73

Lot 8B Butcher Cut Locations—Cow

FROM: Anatomy of Domestic Animals, Sisson and Grossman, 1938

NOTE: numbers represent quantity of bones recovered with indicated butcher cuts

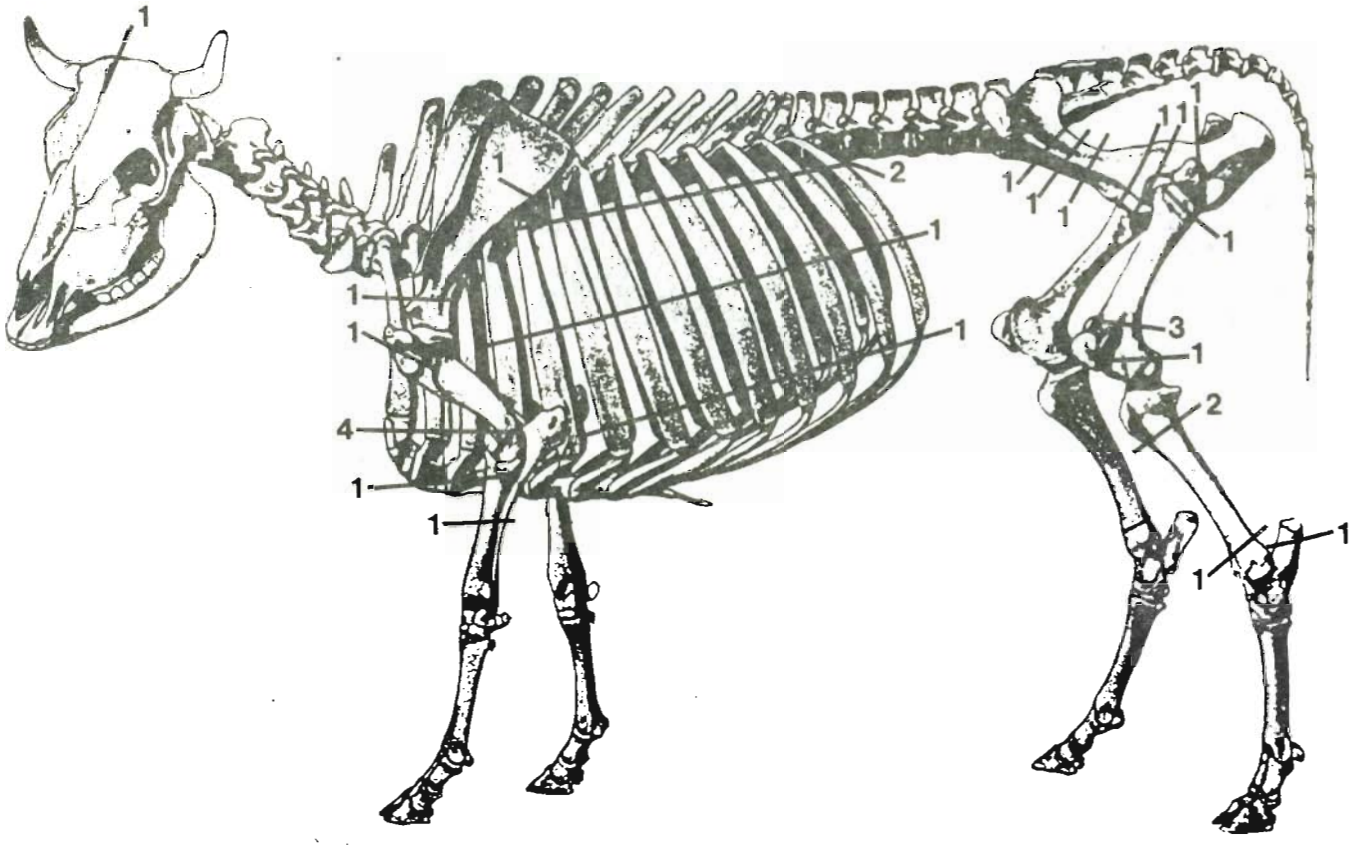


FIGURE 74

Lot 8B Butcher Cut Locations—Sheep

FROM: Anatomy of Domestic Animals, Sisson and Grossman, 1938

NOTE: numbers represent quantity of bones recovered with indicated butcher cuts

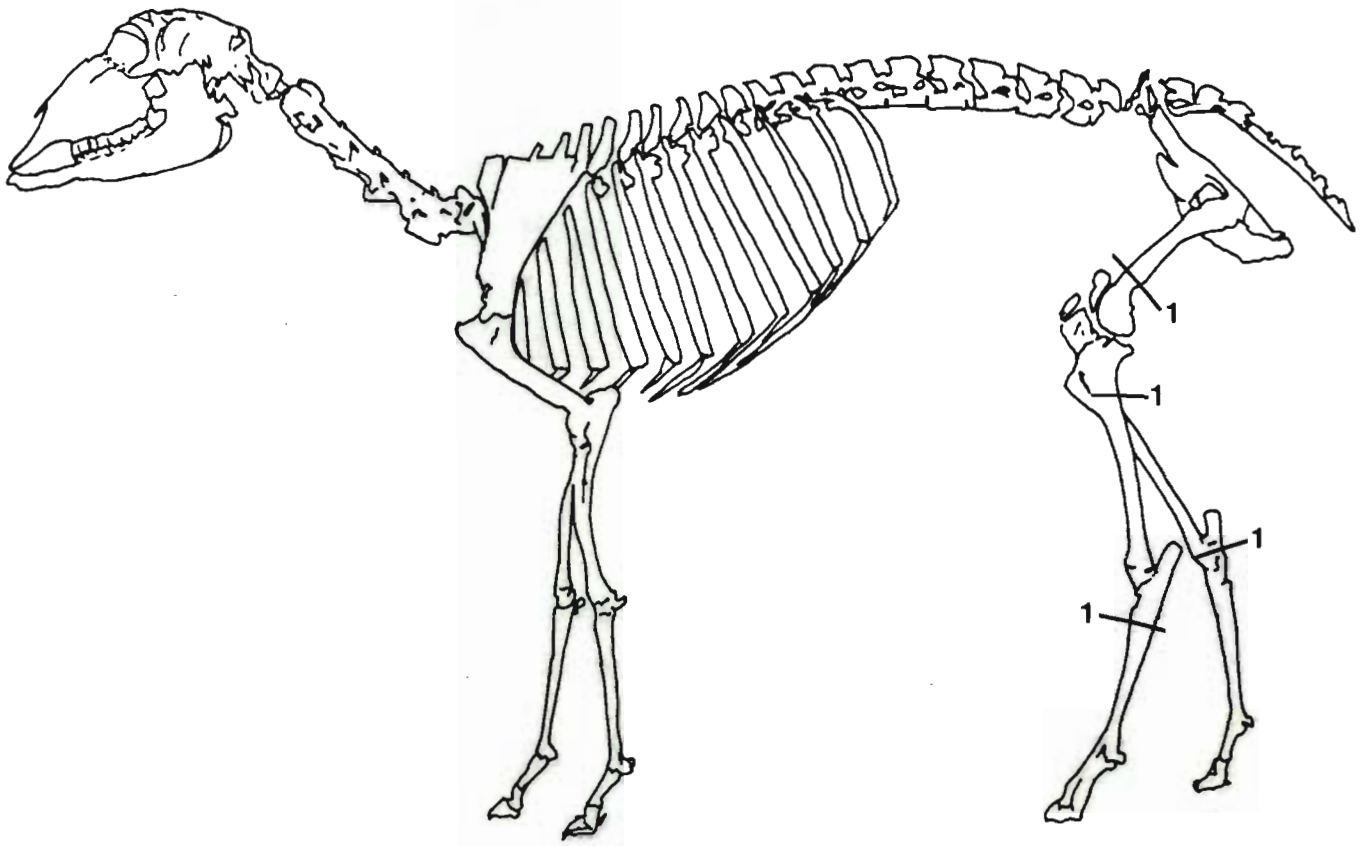
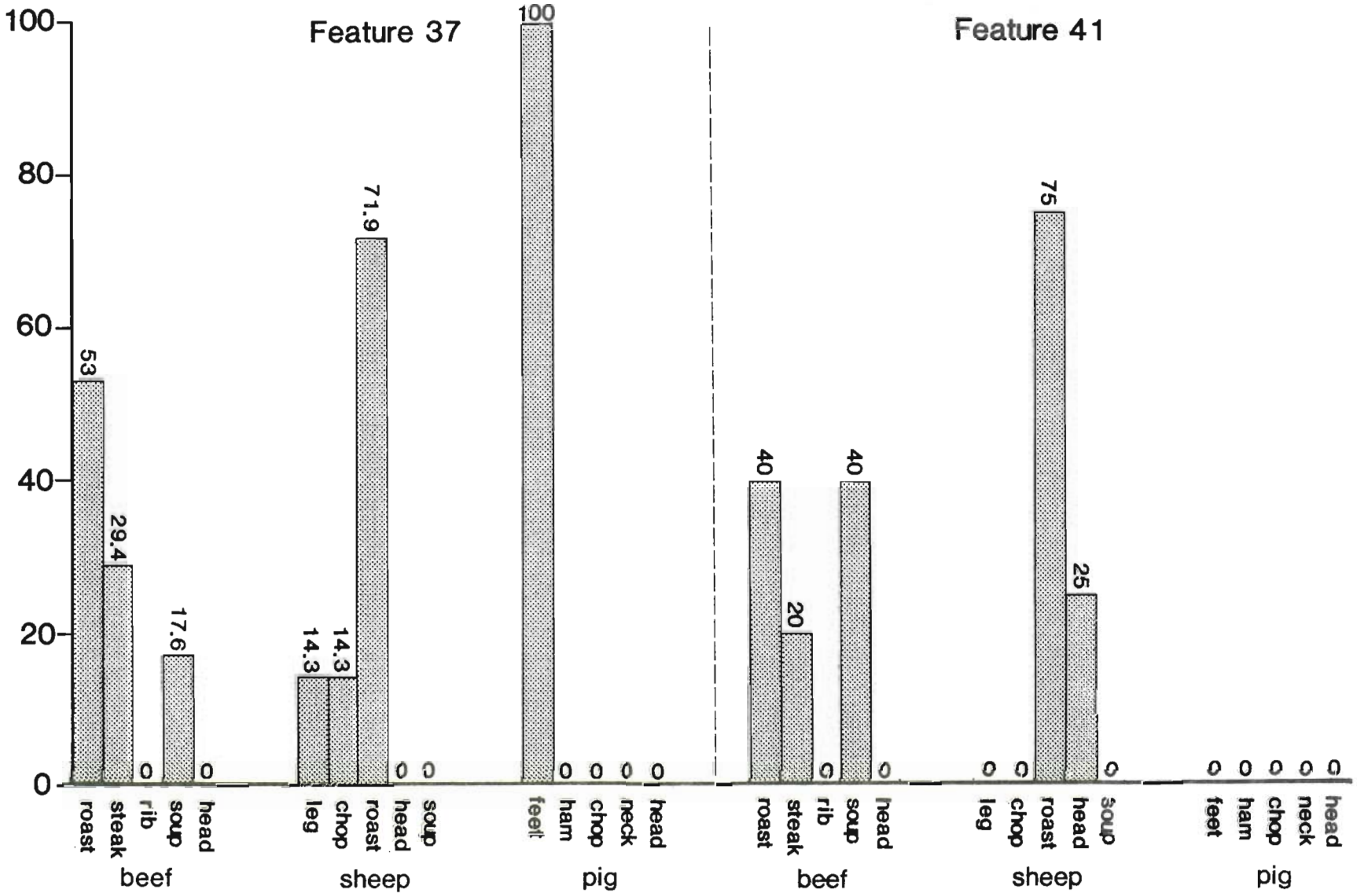


FIGURE 75

Cuts of Meat in Features 37 and 41



however. Cat remains were the most common form representing at least 4 individual animals. Rat bones were present, as were mouse remains. One rat and two mice are indicated.

The variation between the domestic meat cuts, and the representation of the domestic animals as well as the differences in the wild species forms indicates that these two features are probably associated with different household units. The scavenger bones in Feature 41 indicates that this feature was open during the time of deposition. The wild forms of animals would tend to indicate a spring deposition for these features, but the numbers are too low for any definite statement on seasonality. All of the wild species represented in these two features would have been locally available.

Comparing Lots 10A and 8B shows that mammals were the most commonly occuring form of animal. Mostly these mammal bones were from domestic varieties. Scavenger species were also present. Only one wild mammal form was identified in one of the features from these units. Birds and fish alternate in their relative abundance between features. Most of the bird material was from domestic forms but dove, goose and duck were also present. These wild forms were found in four of the six features which make up these two lots.

Fish remains were found in both features of Lot 8B and in all but one from Lot 10A. Particular species could be identified in Lot 10A only in Feature 33. In both features of Lot 8B species were identified. Catfish and shad were identified in Features 37 and 41 of Lot 8B and in Feature 33 of Lot 10A. Catfish was the most commonly identified form of fish. Eels, yellow perch, white perch, and herring were present also. All of the varieties of fish identified would have been locally available.

Of the domestic animals, cow was consistently the most common. Sheep and pig tended to be nearly equal in their representation but this is not a hard and fast rule. In one feature no pig was identified. In terms of the numbers of bones chickens were nearly as well represented as were sheep and pig. Chicken was present in all features signaling this animal as a staple in the diet but not as important as the three large mammal forms. Turkey was present in some features in 10A but not in 8B. When turkey bones were present they were in small amounts.

The types and percentages of the various cuts of meat from cow, sheep and pig vary from feature to feature. Roasts from cow and sheep, and hams from pig are consistently the best represented cuts. Soup cuts are also common. Steaks and ribs are the most variable cuts in terms of their presence or absence. For sheep and pig, chops are the most variable cuts. Those cuts that are the most variable are probably the most sensative to economic conditions. These are also cuts that are considered to be select cuts (National Livestock and Meat Board 1926).

Butchering for the animals found in these units is interpreted as being commercially done. Cut marks appear in standard locations generally conforming to the pattern illustrated in Ten Lessons on Meat (National Livestock and Meat Board 1926). Saw marks are found only on cow bones, sheep and pig having been chopped into portions rather than sawn. The general pattern of marks is the same as for Feature 5 which contains bone from all three animals with saw marks indicating a shift in technology through time. It is because of this similarity that commercial butchering rather than home butchering is surmised for the pig and sheep in these Lots.

Summary of Lot 8B Features

The features excavated and analyzed for Lot 8B, Features 37 and 41, both barrel privies, and the trash pit between them, Feature 40, represent the occupations of late eighteenth century to early nineteenth century tenants of the frame dwelling house located on this lot. The material in one of these features may be associated with John Pogue, a wealthly Irishman, who immigrated to Wilmington in 1810, rented Lot 8B and later, in 1824, purchased the property.

All three of these features contain domestic refuse and are very similar in nature to the barrel privies on Lot 10A. The types of glass vessels found, specifically the pitkin flasks and case bottles in Feature 37 (Plate 30), plus the Mean Ceramic Dates and termini post quem show that the Lot 8B features are slightly earlier in date than those on Lot 10A. The artifacts in the Lot 8B contexts show very little variety when compared to those of Lot 10A. Indeed, there is little evidence of the types discussed previously. For example, no artifacts related to subsistence activities are present, although the faunal remains do reveal some aspects of subsistence. The only information concerning household composition in these three contexts is the presence of clay marbles in Feature 41 and a clay marble and a baby shoe in Feature 37. In general, the assemblages recovered from Lot 8B, even though from similar depostional contexts as those from Lot 10A, are much smaller in terms of artifact quantity. The small size of the samples probably accounts for the lack of certain types of artifacts and the skewing of distributions of, for instance, ceramics in functional categories.

Lot 341 - The Fish Market Lot (see Table 12 for summaries of the property transactions)

Lot History

Lot 341 is located at the southeast corner of King and Second Streets (Figure 9). Its dimensions throughout most of its history were 50' east along Second and 84'6" south along King