natural hybrids, species known only from hundreds of miles distant, and "recent" domesticates. That is not the case with historic sites. In the absence of a forest of a comparative collection, a positive identification to the species level is not always possible. Family or Genus may be easy, but species or subspecies would be extremely difficult and consequently only important within the framework of certain research designs.

Integration of Archaeological and Documentary Data

Archaeologists collect archival information regarding their sites and sites' inhabitants for several reasons. Any information that can be gathered concerning structures on the site, and how those structures were used helps to guide the archaeologist in deciding where to dig and in interpreting structural remains uncovered. In addition, also in order to interpret what is found, an archaeologist collects as much information as possible about the people who discarded the materials he is excavating. In this way an archaeologist can make statements about the everyday lives of particular, known individuals, and begin to make statements about the differences and similarities between groups of people possessing certain characteristics.

In some cases, however, what the archaeologist, or consulting historian, is able to find in the documents and what is actually excavated do not mesh. In the case of Wilmington's Block 1191, the majority of the documentary evidence available for the Block's inhabitants is for the years after 1830. As the nineteenth century progresses, the amount and variety of information available increases rapidly. The Block 1191 project did produce two privies dating to the late nineteenth-century, but the majority of closed contexts date to the late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries, roughly 1780-1820. For the inhabitants of the block during this time period, very little documentary evidence exists. Therefore, with the early features, analysis must depend largely on the archaeological evidence alone.

The following section of the report presents the results of both the documentary and archaeological research. Emphasis is placed on the sites and time periods for which archaeological evidence was collected and analyzed.

RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

Prehistoric Archaeological Remains

A variety of prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the excavations at Block 1191. For the most part, these artifacts were discovered in historic features and are almost certainly

part of accidental fill. Figures 10 and 11 show the distribution of features and excavation units containing prehistoric artifacts. Consequently, their context is poor and it is pointless to analyze their distributions within features or even within the block itself. Nonetheless, their presence is significant in that they are probably derived from the local vicinity of Block 1191 due to the fact that prehistoric artifacts are found in many levels of many different features (Figures 10 and 11, Appendix VIII). There is no stratigraphic evidence of widespread use of non-local fill on the block; therefore, it seems reasonable to assume that the disturbed prehistoric artifacts came from the immediate local area of the block.

The majority of the prehistoric artifacts are waste flakes, or debitage, derived from the manufacture of stone tools. The lithic materials are all locally available and are probably derived from local cobble materials based on the presence of cortex on many of the flakes. Some of the flakes show evidence of having been modified for use as tools and a few cobble cores are present in the assemblage. A variety of bifaces were also found and are in both late and early stages of reduction. Some of the bifaces still retain their original cobble cortex. In general, the lithic assemblage indicates that all stages of biface manufacture and reduction of cobble cores took place at the site. This wide range of lithic reduction activities is indicative of something more than ephemerally utilized procurement sites.

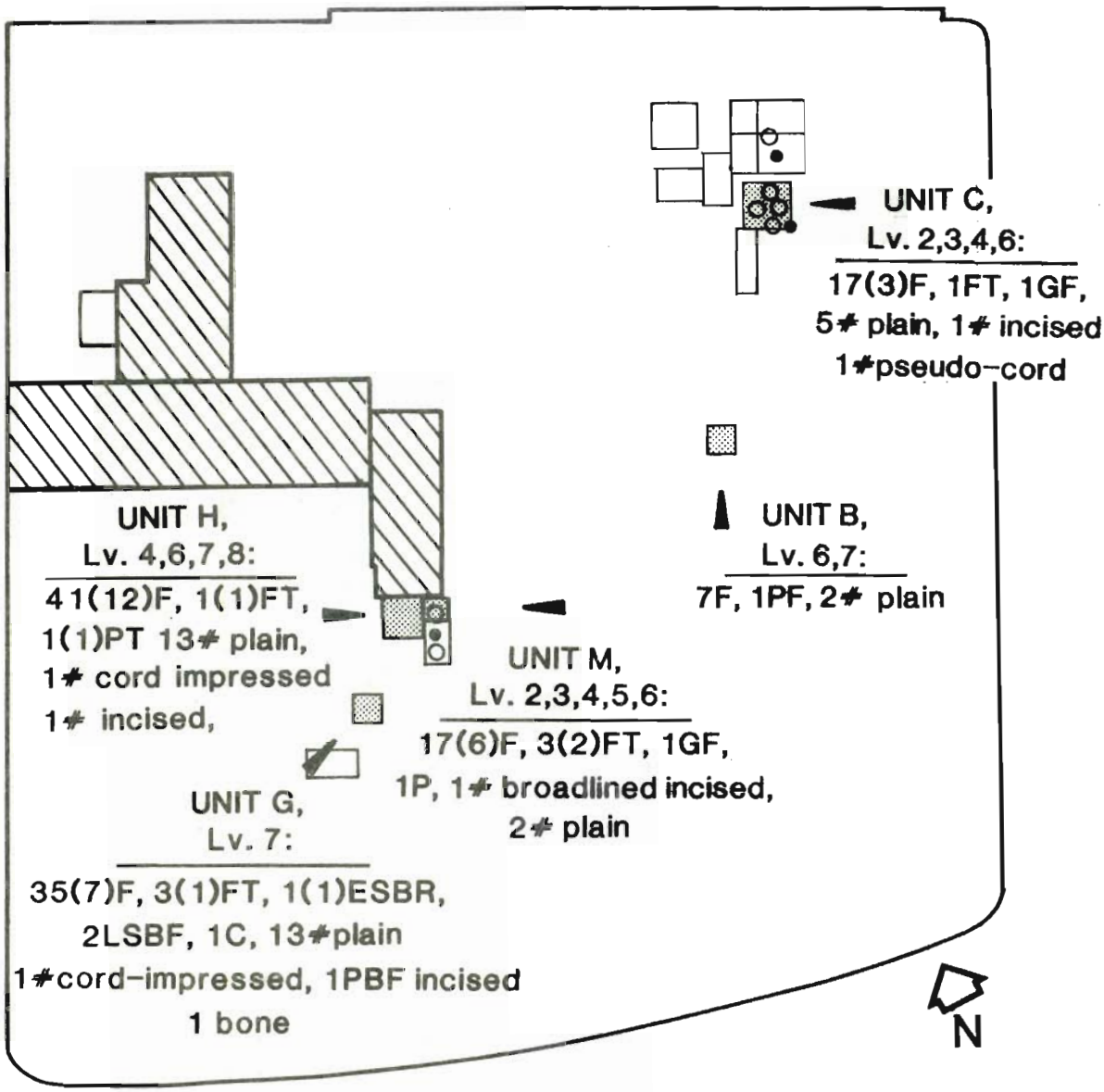
Projectile points from Block 1191 include stemmed and triangular varieties which date to the Woodland Period (Figure 12). The triangular points date to the Woodland II Period and the stemmed point varieties date to the Woodland I Period. Ceramics from the site (Figure 13) fall within the Minguannan type description (Custer 1984:152-153) which dates to the Woodland II Period. There are insufficient sherds with designs to refine the dating within the Minguannan ceramic chronology.

One sherd of a non-local Woodland II ceramic type was recovered from the Block 1191 excavations (Figure 13). The sherd is an example of Shepard cord-marked (Stewart 1982) which is more commonly found in the Piedmont and Ridge and Valley areas of south central Pennsylvania and western Maryland. The occurrence of a similar pottery type in Delaware is reported by Stocum (1972) at the Robbins Farm Site in Kent County and other similar limited occurrences of non-local pottery types are noted throughout the Middle Atlantic (eg., Custer et al., n.d.; Kent 1974; 1984; George 1983). These non-local ceramics probably represent trade vessels and show the varied interactions among late prehistoric societies.

There are some hints of a Contact period occupation of the Block 1191 area. A fragment of a roulette-decorated pipe bowl

FIGURE 10

Distribution of Prehistoric Artifacts



5/#/plain -read as- number /minguannan/ surface treatment
17/(6)/F -read as- total number/(number with cortex)/name

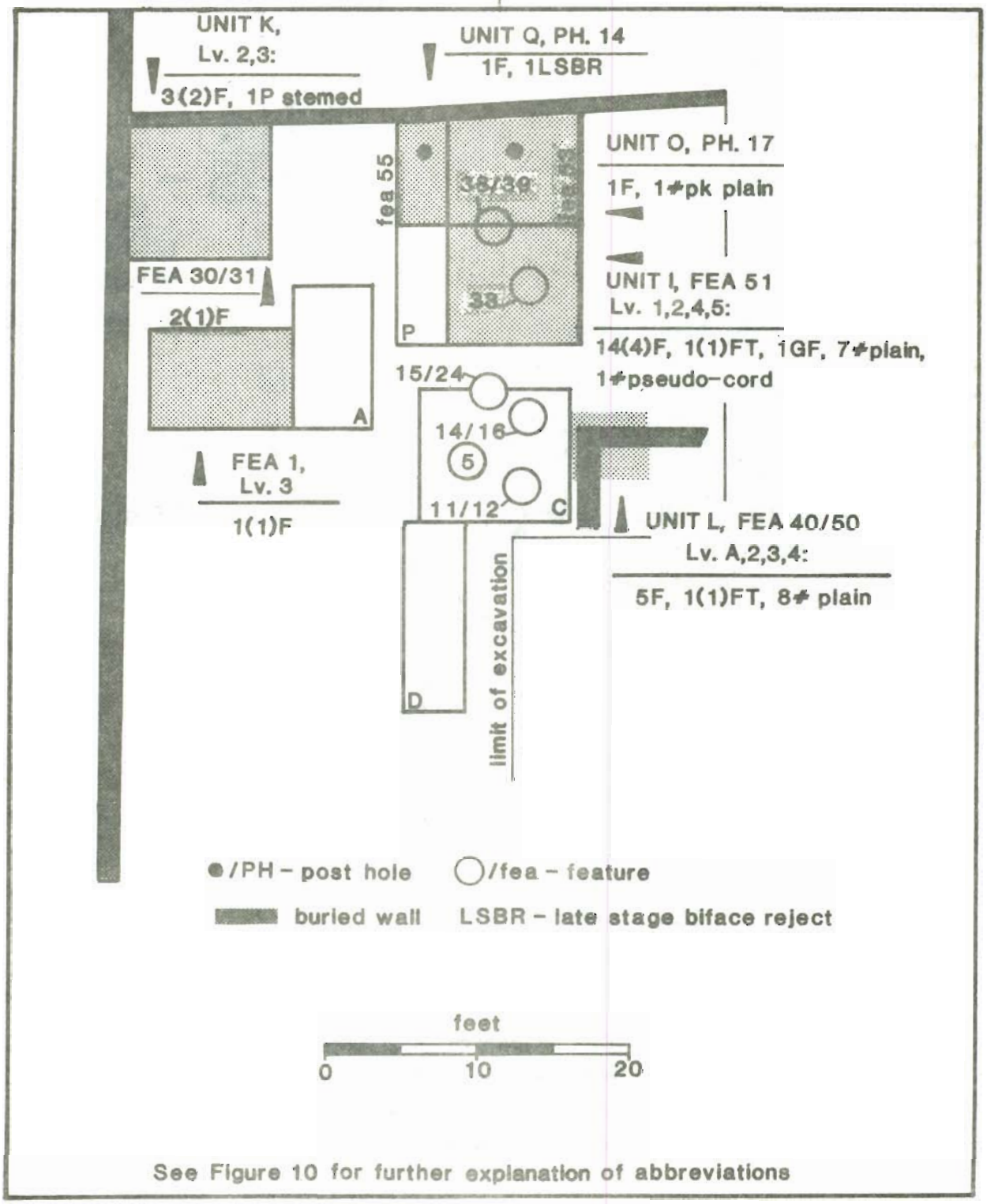
excavation unit ○ privy ● trash pit standing structure F - flakes

FT - flake tool # - minguannan P- point PF - point fragment GF - gun flint

PT - pebble tool ESBR - early stage biface reject LSBR - late stage biface fragment

PBF - pipe bowl fragment C - core

FIGURE 11
Distribution of Prehistoric Artifacts (Lot 10A)



See Figure 10 for further explanation of abbreviations

FIGURE 12
Projectile Points

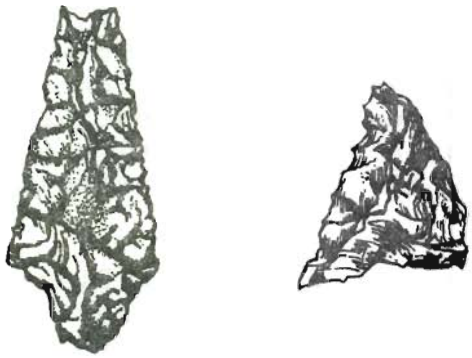


FIGURE 13
Prehistoric Ceramics

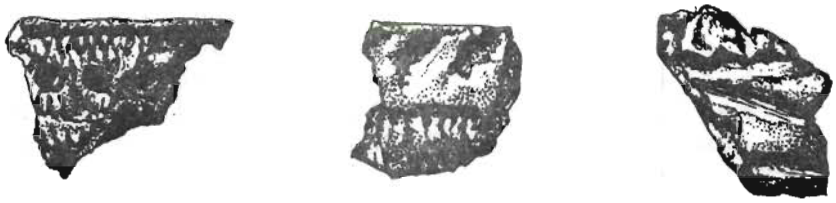
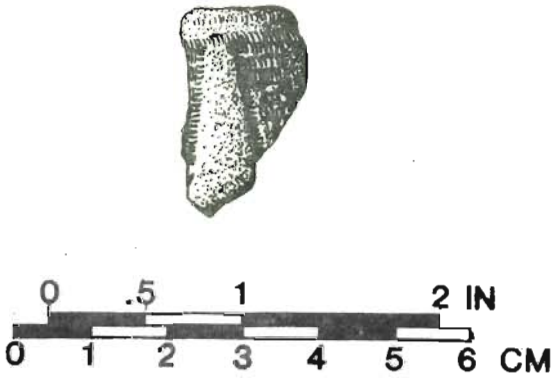


FIGURE 14
Rouletted Pipe Bowl Fragment



(Figure 14) of aboriginal manufacture was recovered from the excavations and these pipes are diagnostic of the A.D. 1500 - A.D. 1720 time period in the Middle Atlantic (Custer 1984:177). A single glass seed bead was also recovered and is diagnostic of the period between A.D. 1630--A.D. 1730. Finally, a gunflint manufactured from a local chert cobble was also found. These three artifacts suggest a possible Contact Period occupation. The gunflint is particularly interesting because locally-made gunflints are almost always indicative of aboriginal societies living during the time period post-dating initial European Contact.

The prehistoric artifacts from Block 1191 indicate some prehistoric occupations of the general area throughout the Woodland Period and the occupation may have lasted into the Contact Period. As was noted in the discussion of the block's environmental setting, the local area was probably a floodplain deciduous gallery forest overlooking a poorly drained and swampy floodplain. This type of environmental setting has been identified as having a high potential for containing prehistoric sites (Custer 1983) of the Woodland I and Woodland II periods and the presence of the prehistoric materials from our excavations confirms this assertion. It is especially interesting to note that these prehistoric artifacts are preserved in the urban setting even in a disturbed context. Also, the presence of Contact Period artifacts suggests that the aboriginal populations of Delaware were living quite close to the early European settlements and some additional Contact sites may still be found in the Wilmington area.

Historic Archaeological Remains

The three lots chosen for excavation--Lot 10A (the Lawrence Curry lot), Lot 8B (the John Pogue lot), and Lot 341 (the Fish Market lot)--were chosen on the basis of several considerations (Figure 9). The Fish Market lot was asphalt paved and showed, by the presence of a broken, circular, concrete slab, signs of concealing a privy. The other two lots were in areas chosen for investigation on the basis of the MAAR survey (Thomas et al. 1980) and the DelDOT testing program (Cunningham et al. 1984), which suggested that no privies on these lots had been located by looters, and that intact nineteenth century horizons were present under the fill and demolition rubble. The presence of asphalt paving on both these lots increased the likelihood that unlooted features might be present. This was indeed the case. In all, seven barrel privies and two trash pits dating to the late eighteenth through early nineteenth centuries were excavated. In addition, two late nineteenth-early twentieth century brick-lined privies were excavated. These eleven closed contexts are those which were chosen for analysis in this report. Other features, and backyard midden scatters were excluded from the analysis because of their disturbed nature, or because they contained no

diagnostic, or dateable, artifacts. Table 9 lists the lots, the analyzed features in those lots, and the features' *termini post quem*, Mean Ceramic Dates, and probable date ranges.

Table 9

Analyzed Features

Lot	Feature	TPQ(1)	MCD(2)	Date Range
10A	5*	1903		1875-1910
	14	1820	1807.10	1790-1830
	11	1821(3)	1802.59	1790-1825
	13(4)	1820	1800.50	1780-1820
	38	1820	1799.47	1780-1820
	15	1820	1799.09	1780-1820
	33	1820	1797.73	1775-1820
8B	40(4)	1780	1795.43	1780-1810
	41	1795	1792.11	1780-1815
	37	1780	1793.81	1770-1810
341	6*	1906		1880-1920

* brick-lined privies

(1) TPQ = terminus post quem

(2) MCD = Mean Ceramic Date

(3) Ricketts bottle, 1821-1853 (McKearin and Wilson,1978:188-189, 216-219)

(4) trash pits

The following discussion deals with the historic data that was compiled during the course of the project concerning the three specific lot sites that were archaeologically investigated.

In all cases, the documentary sources utilized for the research were identical, and included Wilmington city directories, tax assessments, newspapers, censuses, genealogical records, deeds, city registry books, orphans court, and probate records. Historic maps were also consulted, and lot maps tracing the physical development of the properties through time were prepared using these sources. When not specifically noted, these historic map sources included, for all of the lots, Benjamin Ferris's manuscript map of Wilmington streets, circa 1780, Clark's map of Wilmington (1850),Hopkins's Atlas of Wilmington (1876), Baist's Wilmington Atlas (1883), and two atlases of the Sanborn Insurance Company, 1884 and 1927. Other contemporary and historic maps of the city were also used, but these six were of sufficient detail and quality to be the most valuable for the project.

In preparing these lot histories, the emphasis in the narrative has been towards the period of site occupation as defined by the archaeological remains. In other words, the focus of these histories is to present an historic context for the archaeological research, not an intricate, detailed history of each house lot and the families that resided there.

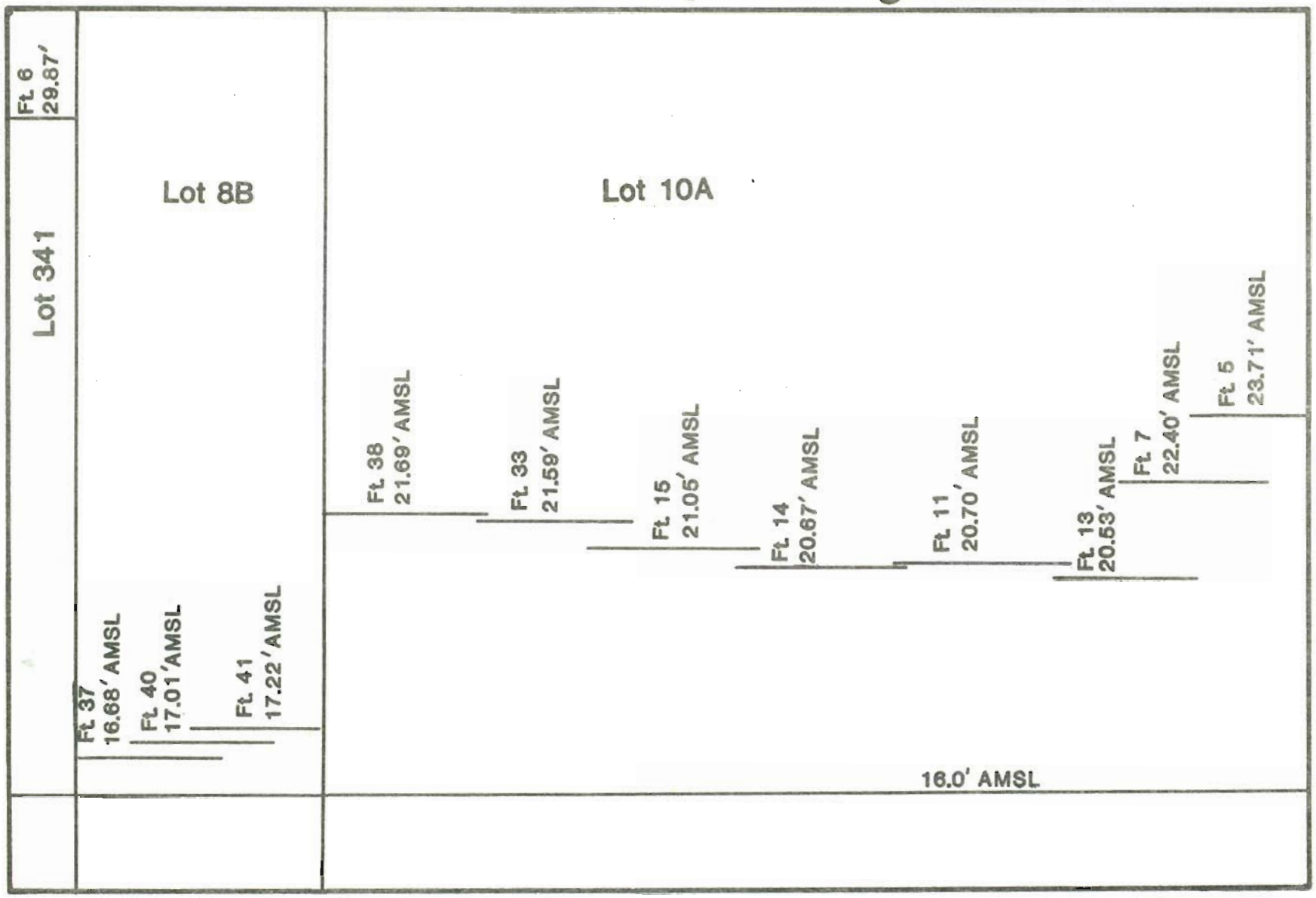
In all of these lot histories, the earliest deed information is difficult to reconstruct with accuracy. Wilmington's early years were filled with much land speculation, with rapid acquisition and equally rapid divestiture on the part of the buyers. Add to this the non-existence of one crucial deed book, and the idiosyncracies and errors of eighteenth century survey techniques, and this lack of information is compounded. For these lots specifically, and generally for the block as a whole, verifiable and traceable property transactions do not appear until about the last two decades of the eighteenth century.

For all of the lots presented below, the historic narrative will be presented, along with the lot maps that were constructed. The narrative will be followed by a summary of the history which will tie the lot into a broader historic socio-economic context. Summaries of the property transactions have been tabulated, and are presented in Table 10 for Lot 10A, Table 11 for Lot 8B, and Table 12 for Lot 341. Summaries of the tax assessments for the properties have also been tabulated and are presented for Lot 10A in Table 13, Lot 8B in 14, and Lot 341 in Table 15. The ideal relationship between the archaeological assemblages and the documentary data would be one in which a single privy deposit could be associated with the residence of a particular, documented household. The two sets of data to be correlated are the chronology of site occupancy collected from the documents and the date ranges of the assemblages in the privies. The documentary data and the results of the correlation attempts are discussed below. Here, the archaeological evidence and procedures used to date the privies are discussed.

Figure 15 illustrates the relationships between the privies in terms of vertical provenience. In Lot 10A the only privies

FIGURE 15

Vertical Relationships among Features



AMSL = Above Mean Sea Level

0 20 40 60 80
Feet

TABLE 10

Summary of Property Transactions for Lot 10A

Seller	Buyer	Reference	Date	Cost
* Administrators of Joseph Peters (Peterson)	William Ronsted	(D)G-3-160	17__	t___
* Elizabeth (Ronsted) Jones, and Suzanna Ronsted, daughters of William Ronsted	Allen McLane, Esq.	(D)G-3-415	9-18-1808	$50
@ John Stoner	James Caskey	(D)F-2-403	6-30-1780	__?__
@ James Caskey	Robert Caskey	(D)F-2-403	11-13-1781	__?__
@ Robert Caskey	John Stapler[mortgage]	(D)F-2-403	8-13-1785	t180 12s 8d
@ Robert and Mary Caskey	William Bryant	(D)Q-2-256	4-5-1797	$540
! William and Rachel Bryant	Philip Bonsall	(D)Q-2-184	2-12-1798	t143
# Robert Caskey	John Armstrong	(D)F-3-497	8-10-1785	?
# heirs of Andrew Stalcop	John Armstrong	(D)F-3-497	8-13-1785	?
# John Armstrong	James Armstrong	(D)F-3-497	[by will]	------
# James Armstrong	Mary Eaves	(D)F-3-497	12-9-1804	?
# Mary Eaves	Allen McLane	(D)F-3-497	9-15-1808	$425
William Bryant	Allen McLane	?	prior to 1821	?
Philip Bonsall's heirs	Allen McLane	?	prior to 1821	?
Allen McLane	Louis McLane	(W)(5-1-280)	11-24-1821	[by will]
Louis McLane	William Peoples	(D)R-6-128	1-13-1849	$2200

Table 10 (cont.)

Seller	Buyer	Reference	Date	Cost
* William Peoples	Patrick Higgins	(D)P-6-400	4-4-1854	$630
* Patrick Higgins	Daniel Ward	(D)C-7-124	3-23-1857	$880
* Daniel Ward	Robert S. Smith	(D)P-8-401	10-3-1867	$2700
@ William Peoples	Robert S. Smith	(D)A-7-324	3-19-1858	$3300
Robert W. Smith and Helen M. W. Smith	Hyman Feinberg	(D)W-28-129	7-25-1919	$30000
Hyman Feinberg and Rachel, his wife	Blumberg Realty Corp.	(D)M-38-520	2-10-1933	$10.00
Blumberg Realty Corp.	Hyman and Rachel Feinberg	(D)K-39-359	2-19-1935	$10.00
Hyman and Rachel Feinberg	Helen W. Chase and Equitable Trust Corp.	(D)O-39-156	6-13-1935	$10.00
Helen W. Chase and Equitable Trust Corp.	Short Line, Inc. of Pa.	(D)W-45-79	1-18-1946	5.00
Short Line Inc. of Pa.	Brandywine Securities Inc.	(D)D-90-273	2-6-1975	?
Brandywine Securities Inc.	State of Delaware	(D)N-101-76	6-8-1978	?

* Parcel 1

@ Parcel 2

! Parcel 3

\# Parcel 4

(D) Deed Record

(W) Will Record

Table 11

Summary of Property Transactions for Lot 88

Seller	Buyer	Reference	Date	Cost
*	Samuel Pennock	(D)K-1-524	6-14-1736	?
* Samuel Pennock and wife Elizabeth	Griffith Minshall	(D)T-1-541	4-21-1750	?
**Griffith Minshall	Thomas Cassey	(no deed?)	2-5-1772	?
**Joseph Minshall (related to Griffith Minshall) and Thomas Cassey	William Woodcock	(D)B-2-305	3-17-1774	?
William Woodcock and wife Elizabeth	Thomas Carney (of New Jersey)	(D)B-2-340	5-10-1774	?
Thomas Carney	Peter Carney (son)	(W)A-9-337	____17____	[by will]
Peter Carney	Margaret Carney (daughter) and John Tufts(husband)	(W)A-9-337		[by will]
John Tufts and Sennickson C. Tufts	John Pogue	(D)A-4-337	2-23-1824	?
John Pogue	Phoebe Pogue (wife)	(W)S-1-61	2-27-1824	[by will]
Phoebe Pogue	Joseph Pogue(brother of John & Executor of John's Estate)	(W)S-1-61	6-4-1837	[by will]
Joseph Pogue	Robert Thompson of Charles Town, Cecil County, Md. (blacksmith)	(D)A-5-428	3-24-1838	$301.95
Joseph Pogue	William Pogue [the small 5'2"x49'6" sliver of property shown by dotted line-indicates part of a brick or frame house]	(D)B-5-55	3-24-1838	$56.05
Robert Thompson and wife Mary	George Sparks	(D)D-7-259	4-11-1846	$700.00
John Sparks(executor of George Sparks),after public sale	John H. Mulhausen	(D)M-8-182	2-25-1867	

Table 11 (cont.)

John H. Mulhausen	John Sparks	(D)M-8-185	2-25-1867
Emma Sparks and John L. Sparks, of Minneapolis	Dorcas E. Rowe, of Minneapolis	(D)A-16-269	2-10-1893
Peter T. E. Smith, administrator of J. Sparks	Nathan Leiberman	(D)M-18-336	1-18-1901
Nathan and Rosa Lieberman	Albert Rothschild and Estella (wife)	(D)U-19-357	3-17-1904
Albert Rothschild and wife	Rosa Leiberman	(D)U-19-395	3-17-1904
Rosa Leiberman	Albert Rothschild	(D)F-21-266	2-21-1907
Abraham Leiberman, exec. of will of Rosa Lieberman and Albert and Estella Rothschild	Fred Flanzer	(D)B-26-404	5-20-1916
Abraham Lieberman, exec. of will of Rosa Lieberman	Fredrick Flanzer	(D)T-31-1	12-23-1922
Fredrick and Annie Flanzer	Wilmington Trust Co.	(D)E-39-515	?
Wilmington Trust Co.	Fredrick and Margret Kurtz	(D)T-39-519	11-25-1935
Fredrick and Margaret Kurtz	Wilmington Trust Co.	(D)C-41-93	1-7-1936
Wilmington Trust Co.	Edward P. Crumbach	(D)Z-42-549	2-11-1942
Edware P. Crumbach	Thomas E. Flynn	(D)P-55-487	1-20-1954
Thomas E. Flynn	Raymond Cohen	(D)P-55-526	6-5-1954
Raymond Cohen	John J. Cassidy	(D)V-83-600	6-29-1970
John J. Cassidy	Trustees of General Teamsters Local Union 326	(D)H-85-508	5-24-1971
Trustees of General Teamsters Local Union 326	State of Delaware	(D)N-100-156	4-13-1978

* The property at this time extended down to the Christina River (Dotted lines on Figure 58)

** Thomas Cassey erected a messuage or tenament on the property, between 1772-1774.

TABLE 12

Summary of Lot 341 Property Transactions

Seller	Buyer	Reference	Date	Cost
Samuel Scott and Ann, his wife	Charles Bush	Dorman, 1960:126	1-13-1739	5s
Charles Bush	Robert Lewis	(D)N-4-52	1-10-1752	£30
Robert Lewis	Samuel Bush	(D)N-4-52	2-7-1782	£80
Samuel Bush	heirs of Samuel Bush	(W)S-1-420	11-4-1829	[by will]
Margaret B. Bush, wife of George Bush, et al.	Annie b. McLear and Elizabeth McLear	(D)F-8-243	3-24-1866	$2425
John P. McLear	William Canby	(D)E-10-7	2-25-1874	$7000
William Canby	Henry C. McLear Samuel B. McLear Elizabeth B. McLear	(D)E-10-89	3-10-1874	$11079.60
Henry C. McLear Samuel B. McLear	Napolean B. Morrison	(D)X-11-96	4-4-1881	$12000
Napoleon B. Morrison	Laura Morrison and William P. Morrison, Mary E. Ireland, and Ella R. Chambers	(W)2-3-168	6-26-1914	[by will]
Laura Morrison	Samuel and Lizzie Leviton	(D)M-35-428	3-2-1928	$9500
Samuel and Lizzie Leviton	Elmore Securities	(D)B-37-428	9-16-1930	$19000
Elmore Securities	Diamond Ice and Coal Co.	(D)C-54-194	11-12-1953	$1.00
Diamond Ice and Coal Co.	Gulf Oil Corporation	(D)L-60-132	7-1-1957	$10.00
Gulf Oil Corporation	Jacob A. and Ester L. Jacobs	(D)L-74-321	1-11-1965	$10.00
Ester L. Jacobs, widow	The City of Wilmington	(D)E-123-147	7-29-1983	$28000
City of Wilmington	Christina Gateway Corp.	(D)N-123-129	9-18-1983	------

Table 13

Summary of the Tax Assessments for Lot 10A

Date	Name	Estate Owns:
1804	John Armstrong	2 lots not on rent
1816	Colonel Allen McLane	1 house and lot in Wilmington unoccupied 1 house and lot occupied by himself 1 house and lot North Second Street 1 house and lot South Second and French 1 building lot 1 house and lot corner of Second and French 1 lot on Second Street 1 house and lot east side King Street 1 house north French Street 1 wooden dwelling corner West and Second St. 1 building lot 1 house and lot west side West Street 3 acres pasture
1845	Louis McLane	1 2-story brick house and lot, corner of French and Second 1 1-story frame house and lot, corner of French and Second 1 1-story frame house and 2-story frame stables and lot, corner of French and Second
1857-1861	William Peoples transferred to Daniel Ward in February 1858	a frame shop and lot, corner of French and Second
1866	Daniel Ward	frame stable on southwest corner of French and Second
1857-61	William Peoples transferred to Robert S. Smith	1 3-story brick dwelling > 1 2-story brick stable > both on French between Front and Second
1868-72	Robert S. Smith	1 3-story brick dwelling (no. 114 E. Second) old frame stable, sw corner of French and Second 1 3-story brick house, no. 121 French brick stable, no. 119 French 24' lot, no. 123 French
1877-81	Robert S. Smith	1 2-story brick stable 1 3-story brick dwelling, no. 121 1 1-story brick office 1 1-story frame office 1 story brick dwelling, no. 114 E. Second
1881-85	Robert S. Smith	1 2-story brick stable 1 3-story brick dwelling, no.121 French 1 1-story brick office 1 1-story frame building, sw corner of French and Second 1 3-story brick dwelling, no. 114 E. Second

Table 14

Summary of Tax Assessments for Lot 88

Date	Name	Estate owns:
1804	Thomas Carney	2 lots and houses on rent
1816	John Tufts John Pogue	1 lot on ground rent to J. Pogue 1 house and lot in Wilmington 1 lot of marsh 5 acres of land
1845	Robert Thompson	frame stables and lot on Front, between King and French (besides other property)
1857-61	George Sparks	1 2-story brick building at 25 E Front, stable back 1 2-story frame building, 27 and 29 E Front (besides other property)
1866	George Sparks	1 2-story brick and frame, no. 107 E Front 1 2-story frame building, nos. 109,111 E Front (besides other property)
1868-72	John Sparks	1 2-story frame building, nos. 109, 111 E Front 1 2-story brick building, no. 107 E Front brick stable back on alley
1877-81	John Sparks	1 2-story brick and frame building, 107 E Front 1 2-story frame building, 109 E Front 1 2-story frame building, 111 E Front 1 2-story brick stable, rear of 111 E Front 1 1-story frame stable, between King and French
1881-85	John Sparks	same as previous assessment

Table 15

Summary of Tax Assessments for Lot 341

Date	Name	Estate Owns:
1804	Samuel Bush	30 acres 2 houses and lots on rent 1 house and lot not rented
1816	Samuel Bush	8 houses and lots 1 lot and stable 1 lot 5 acres of meadow
1845	Elizabeth McLear	1 3-story brick house and lot, corner of King and Second
1866	Elizabeth McLear John P. McLear	1 2-story brick dwelling, se corner of King and Second, 30 King? 1 3-story brick house, 124 King
1868-72	A. B. and E. B. McLear	1 3-story brick dwelling, no. 124 King 1 4-story brick store, nos. 100-104 Second
1877-81	Henry G. McLear	1 4-story brick dwelling, 100-104 E Second 1 3-story brick dwelling, 124 King (see Hopkins, 1876)
1881-85	H. C. McLear, and others	1 4-story brick, se corner Second and King (100-104 E Second) 1 3-story brick, 124 King

significantly separated from the others by elevation are Features 5 and 7. Feature 7 has been eliminated from analysis because of its almost complete destruction by Feature 5. Feature 5, the brick-lined privy , is separated from the barrel privies not only by distance, but also by the thick zone of heavy clay fill which covers the lower privies and into which Feature 5 was dug. The barrel privies and trash pit in Lot 10A are not separated vertically by any great distance. In addition, the differences in top elevations follow the contour of the block, which rises from south-southeast to north-northwest. This change in elevation on the block can also account for the differences between the lots in elevation of privy and trash features. Thus, Lot 341 is highest in elevation on the block, and the top of Feature 6 is the highest of all the features. Conversely, the privies and trash pit on Lot 8B are the lowest, just as the lot itself is lower in elevation than the other two. Therefore on the basis of top elevation alone only Feature 5 can be judged significantly later than the other features on that lot. The termini post quem for all the features in Lot 10A, except Feature 5, was 1820, indicating that they were all closed after that date. Thus, terminus post quem does not serve, in this case, to separate the deposits chronologically from each other.

South's Mean Ceramic Date formula was calculated for each feature (Table 9) and visual bracket dates were plotted, estimating the date range covered by the artifacts in the features (South 1977). Table 9 lists the features used in the analysis with their associated Mean Ceramic Dates and date ranges in order of chronological precedence from latest to earliest within each lot. A further illustration of these relationships appears in Figure 16. The data used to calculate the MCDs and prepare the seriation chart are shown in Tables 16 through 26. Except for Features 5 and 6, which date to the late nineteenth century, all of the other features date to the end of the eighteenth -first quarter of the nineteenth centuries.

Because the dates are so close together, it would be impossible to associate a single privy or trash feature with a single, documented, occupation of a lot for the earlier period. However, it is possible to proceed on the assumption that the privies and trash pits are related to single households and that by examining the contents of these features it may be possible to observe variability, or lack thereof, among households at approximately the same time period. In the same vein, Features 5 and 6, which are much better documented, can be compared to each other for points of similarity and difference.

Table 16

Frequency of Dated Types Found in Feature 11

TYPE*	DATE RANGE	COUNT		%	ROUNDED %
56	1670-1795	1		.36	.4
44	1700-1775	1		.36	.4
46	1700-1810	1		.36	.4
51	1725-1750	1		.36	.4
22	1762-1820	73		25.98	26.0
18	1765-1810	1		.36	.4
17	1780-1820	23		8.19	8.0
19	1780-1830	18	} 97	34.52	35.0
20	1780-1830	79			
8	1790-1820	2	} 4	1.42	1.0
13	1790-1820	2			
78	1790-1840	2		.71	.7
12	1795-1815	33		11.74	12.0
11	1795-1840	35		12.46	12.0
6	1795-1890	1		.36	.4
9	1800-1820	2		.71	.7
4	1820-1840	4		1.42	.4
2	1820-1900	2		.71	.7
		281		100.02	99.5

* - types on Tables 16 through 26 are derived from South's 1977:210-212.

Table 17

Frequency of Dated Types Found in Feature 13

TYPE	DATE RANGE	COUNT		%	ROUNDED %
65	1640-1800	1		.74	.7
46	1700-1810	1		.74	.7
22	1762-1820	53		39.26	39.0
14	1780-1815	3		2.22	2.0
17	1780-1820	8		5.93	6.0
19	1780-1830	9	} 41	30.37	30.0
20	1780-1830	32			
13	1790-1820	1	} 4	2.96	3.0
8	1790-1820	3			
12	1795-1815	9		6.67	7.0
10	1795-1840	1	} 11	8.15	8.0
11	1795-1840	10			
4	1820-1840	1		.74	.7
2	1820-1900	3		2.22	2.0
		135		100.00	99.1

Table 18

Frequency of Dated Types Found in Feature 14

TYPE	DATE RANGE	COUNT		%	ROUNDED %
51	1725-1750	2		.93	.9
22	1762-1820	49		22.79	23.0
14	1780-1815	3		1.40	1.0
17	1780-1820	15		6.98	7.0
20	1780-1830	52	} 68	31.63	32.0
19	1780-1830	16			
13	1790-1820	7	} 8	3.72	4.0
8	1790-1820	1			
12	1795-1815	21		9.77	10.0
11	1795-1840	23	} 27	12.56	13.0
10	1795-1840	4			
3	1813-1900	6		2.79	3.0
4	1820-1840	6		2.79	3.0
2	1820-1900	10		4.65	5.0
		215		100.01	101.9

Table 19

Frequency of Dated Types Found in Feature 15

TYPE	DATE RANGE	COUNT		%	ROUNDED %
65	1640-1800	1		.46	.5
49	1700-1802	1		.46	.5
40	1720-1805	2		.92	1.0
51	1725-1750	1		.46	.5
27	1750-1820	1		.46	.5
22	1762-1820	101		47.76	48.0
18	1765-1810	1		.46	.5
17	1780-1820	11		5.09	5.0
19	1780-1830	5	} 23	10.65	11.0
18					
13	1790-1820	1	} 2	.93	1.0
8	1790-1820	1			
12	1795-1815	38		17.59	18.0
11	1795-1840	13	} 31	14.35	14.0
10	1795-1840	18			
6	1795-1890	1		.46	.5
4	1820-1840	1		.46	.5
2	1820-1900	1		.46	.5
		216		100.97	102.0

Table 20

Frequency of Dated Types Found in Feature 33

TYPE	DATE RANGE	COUNT		%	ROUNDED %
56	1670-1795	15		2.07	2.0
46	1700-1810	2		.28	.3
48	1715-1775	1		.14	.1
47	1720-1775	3		.41	.4
40	1720-1805	4		.55	.6
51	1725-1750	4		.55	.6
25	1762-1780	21		2.91	3.0
22	1762-1820	249		34.44	34.0
18	1765-1810	4		.55	.6
15	1775-1820	19		2.63	3.0
14	1780-1815	10		1.38	1.0
17	1780-1820	112		15.49	16.0
19	1780-1830	30	} 143	19.78	20.0
20	1780-1830	113			
8	1790-1820	1	} 16	2.21	2.0
13	1790-1820	15			
78	1790-1840	2		.28	.3
29	1795-1815	5	} 39	5.39	5.0
12	1795-1815	34			
11	1795-1840	36		4.98	5.0
6	1795-1890	4		.55	.6
9	1800-1820	2		.28	.3
4	1820-1840	37		5.12	5.0
		723		99.99	99.8

Table 21

Frequency of Dated Types Found in Feature 38

TYPE	DATE RANGE	COUNT		%	ROUNDED %
65	1640-1800	3		.85	.9
46	1700-1810	1		.28	.3
51	1725-1750	3		.85	.9
29	1740-1780	2		.57	.6
22	1762-1820	143		40.51	41.0
18	1765-1810	1		.28	.3
14	1780-1815	1		.28	.3
17	1780-1820	24		6.80	7.0
19	1780-1830	18	} 91	25.78	26.0
20	1780-1830	73			
13	1790-1820	4		1.13	1.0
12	1795-1815	50		14.16	14.0
11	1795-1840	16		4.53	5.0
6	1795-1890	11		3.12	3.0
2	1820-1900	3		.85	.9
		353		99.99	101.2

Table 22

Frequency of Dated Types Found in Feature 37

TYPE	DATE RANGE	COUNT	%	ROUNDED %
51	1725-1750	3	6.98	7
36	1740-1770	1	2.33	2
22	1762-1820	25	58.14	58
17	1780-1820	6	13.95	14
19	1780-1830	1 } 8	18.60	19
20	1780-1830	7		
		43	100	101

Table 23

Frequency of Dated Types Found in Feature 40

TYPE	DATE RANGE	COUNT	%	ROUNDED %
22	1762-1820	17	60.71	61
17	1780-1820	6	21.43	21
20	1780-1830	5	17.86	18
		28	100.00	100

Table 24

Frequency of Dated Types Found in Feature 41

TYPE	DATE RANGE	COUNT	%	ROUNDED %
40	1720-1805	7	20.00	20
22	1762-1820	10	28.57	29
17	1780-1820	6	17.14	17
20	1780-1830	8	22.86	23
12	1795-1815	3	8.57	9
10	1795-1840	1	2.86	3
		35	100.00	101

Table 25

Frequency of Dated Types Found in Feature 5

TYPE	DATE RANGE	COUNT	%	ROUNDED %
40	1720-1805	1	.31	.3
36	1740-1770	1	.31	.3
35	1750-1810	1	.31	.3
22	1762-1820	4	1.24	1.0
17	1780-1820	3	.93	.9
19	1780-1830	11 } 57	17.65	18.0
20	1780-1830	46		
13	1790-1820	4	1.24	1.0
12	1795-1815	5	1.55	2.0
11	1795-1840	12	3.72	4.0
3	1813-1900	76	23.53	24.0
2	1820-1900	159	49.23	49.0
		323	100.02	100.8

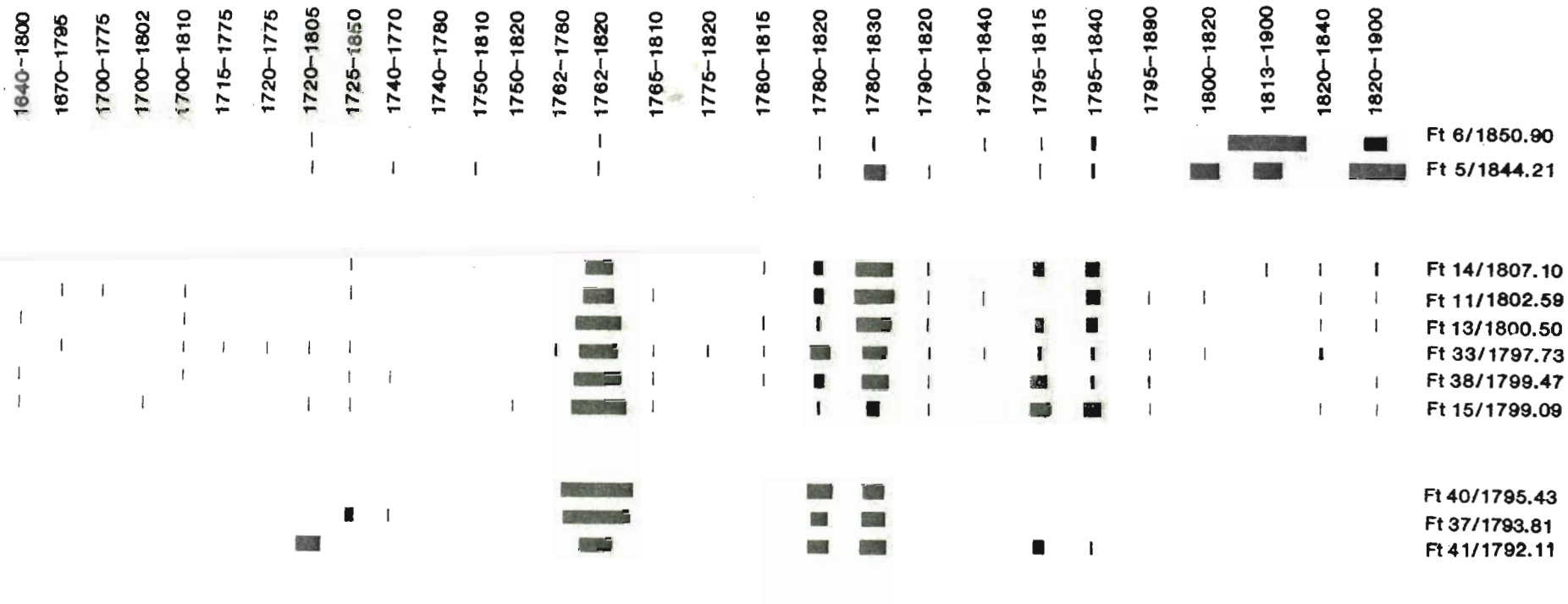
Table 26

Frequency of Dated Types Found in Feature 6

TYPE	DATE RANGE	COUNT		%	ROUNDED %
40	1720-1805	2		.72	.7
22	1762-1820	6		2.16	2.0
17	1780-1820	1		.36	.4
20	1780-1830	1	} 5	1.80	2.0
19	1780-1830	4			
78	1790-1840	1		.36	.4
12	1795-1815	3		1.08	1.0
10	1795-1840	18		6.47	6.0
3	1813-1900	190		68.35	68.0
2	1820-1900	52		18.71	19.0
		278		100.01	99.5

FIGURE 16

Seriation of Dated Ceramics



KEY: Ft 6/1850.90 – feature #/mean ceramic date

Construction, Use of, and Deposition in Barrel Privies

Barrel privies provided an inexpensive, temporary repository for human body wastes. The barrel privies excavated on Block 1191 were typically single barrels set in hand-dug pits and packed on the outside with dense grey clay. This is the same cretaceous clay found as subsoil and was probably acquired in the process of digging the pit. This exterior clay liner would prevent contaminants within the privy from leaching into the surrounding soil and into the ground water.

The privies were cleaned out periodically and reused. Some of the Block 1191 barrels had wooden bottoms, probably to facilitate cleaning. Some of those that had open bottoms showed evidence of cleaning in that dirt had been scooped out in an irregular fashion below the bottoms of the barrel staves (Plate 5).

The barrels were ordinary oak flour barrels (Seymour 1984) with split sapling bands attached with nails (Plate 6). Typically the tops of the barrel staves had deteriorated and the terminal interior and exterior hoops, present at the water-logged bottoms of the barrels, were absent at the dry tops.

At some point, a barrel privy was abandoned. The reason for abandonment is not known, but may have had to do with a change in occupancy of the lot. At the time of abandonment, whatever human waste was present in the privy was left there and the barrel was used as a trash can. During this time broken ceramics, glass artifacts, toys, old boots, as well as floral and faunal remains were disposed of. These discarded artifacts represent those items no longer of use to the household, and items that were perhaps easier to replace than to transport to a new setting, as well as immediate by-products, such as food remains. In order to fill the barrel faster, bricks, large stones and rubble were thrown in as well, and soil from the yard around the privies was shoveled in. The privy was last capped by a layer of grey clay, wooden planks, or both. The use-life of the barrel privies, represented by the terminus post quem of the barrel pits, compared to that of the barrel contents, appears to have been very short. This most likely reflects the short occupation spans of the lot tenants.

Each of the barrel privies excavated on Block 1191 followed the described pattern, but varied slightly in its construction or depositional characteristics. These variations will be mentioned in the descriptions of the individual privies and their contents.

In the following discussion, each of the house lots excavated is treated as a separate site. Each lot has its own history and related archaeological components, so all the evidence pertaining to an individual site will be presented together.