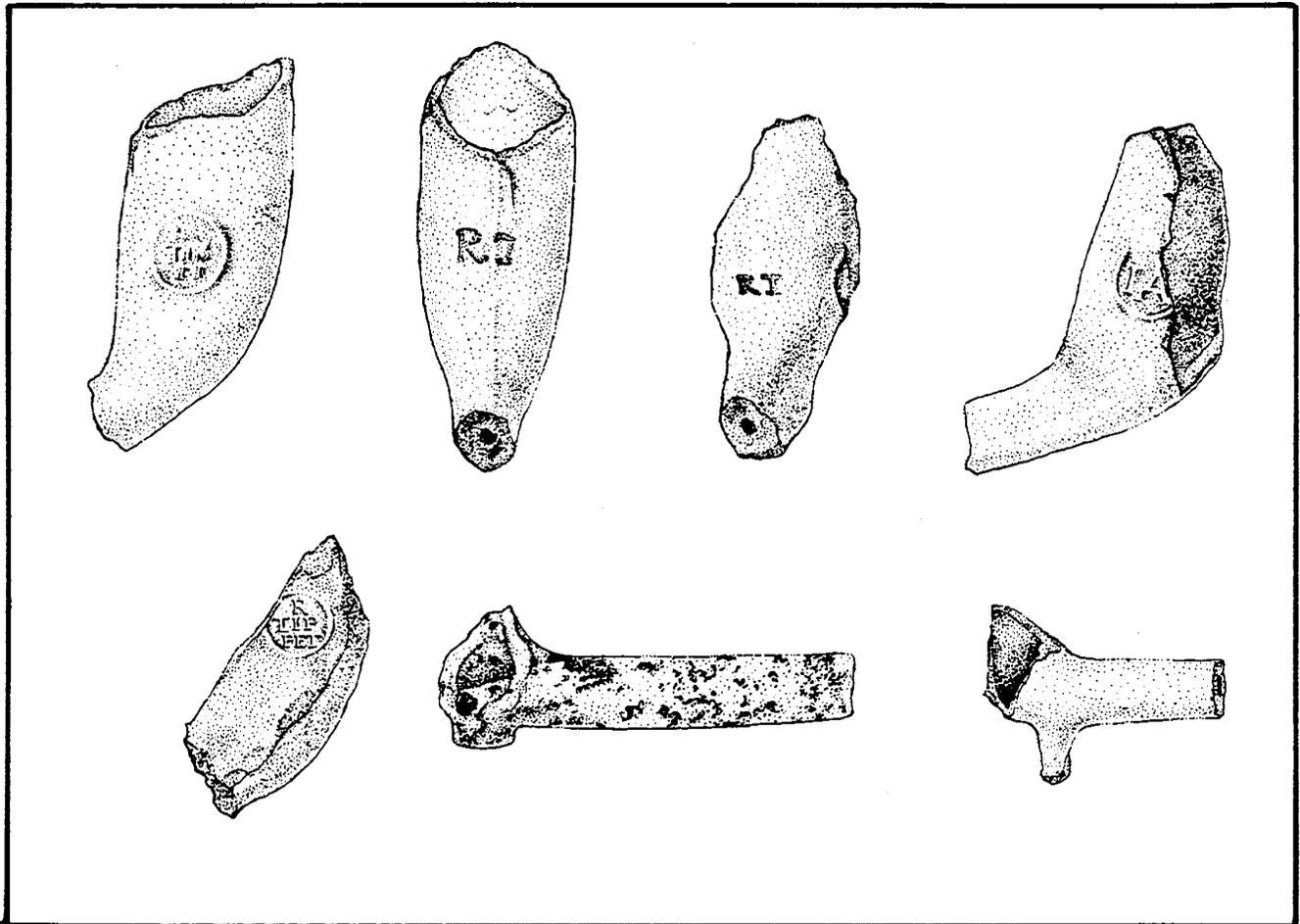


FIGURE 44

Selected Pipe Bowls and Stems from Feature 1



Tobacco Group

Tobacco Pipes - Numerous fragments of bowls were also found in Feature 1. Makers' marks are clearly legible on one of these fragments (Figure 44). The initials "RT" are stamped on the back of the bowl, and a circular, relief-molded cartouche on the side of the bowl contains the letters "R.TIP.PET." Three individuals using the name of Robert Tippet are known to have manufactured tobacco pipes in Bristol in the last quarter of the seventeenth century and the first quarter of the eighteenth century (Oswald 1951). A pipe bowl with identical markings is also illustrated in a study of Bristol pipe-makers and their marks (Jackson and Price 1974). Pipes with this mark have also been found in the fill of a well at a historic site on Arnold Creek in lower Delaware, which is thought to have been occupied during approximately the second quarter of the eighteenth century and also at the historic site at Webb's Landing on the Murderkill (Wise 1979). An 'R. Tippet' pipe was also found in a Contact

Period Indian grave, which is thought to date to the first quarter of the eighteenth century, at the Lancaster County Park Site (Kinsey and Custer 1982). Tippet pipes were also found during excavations at the Caleb Pusey House in Delaware County, Pennsylvania (Schiek 1976) and at the Whitten Road Site in New Castle County, Delaware (Shaffer et al. 1988). Similar pipes have also been found at British campsites of the Revolutionary War (Grimm 1970) and at Fort Michilimackinac (Miller and Stone 1970). Application of the Binford formula to the latter sample yielded a date of 1754 (Stone 1974). The other intact pipe bowl from Feature 1 also has a partial cartouche on its side but lacked stamped letters on its back. However, the mark was highly worn and illegible. Nonetheless, the cartouche characteristic, coupled with the overall shape of the bowl, suggests that it dates to the last quarter of the seventeenth century or first quarter of the eighteenth century (Noel-Hume 1985).

Thus, the analysis of kaolin pipe fragments indicates that the majority of these artifacts date to approximately the early- to mid-eighteenth century. This correlates well with the temporally-diagnostic ceramic types found at the site, and relatively well with the mean ceramic date for Feature 1.

Architecture Group

Artifacts from within the Architecture Group comprised approximately 23.4% of the total artifact assemblage. Specific types discussed from this group include window glass, nails, construction hardware, and brick.

Window Glass - A total of 1,655 window glass fragments or 47.6% of the identifiable glass fragments were analyzed. Glass colors ranged from yellow-green to bluish-green to clear. Thicknesses were also widely variable within the assemblage. No evidence of "quarries", glass cut into geometric shapes, or lead canes were noted in the Ogletown assemblage. This may indicate that windows, if present in the Ogletown Tavern, were double-hung sash windows, widely used by the middle of the century. The fragmentary nature of the window glass renders an estimation of the dimension of individual panes virtually impossible. Approximately 15% of the fragments possess eighteenth century dimension characteristics. This is well within the amount expected on a site with this architectural type and function. A large percentage (50%) was located with the disturbed Levels 1 and 2 of Feature 1. It is also likely that this glass is locally made rather than imported, as the early American glass houses were producing panes by the late eighteenth century (McKearin and McKearin 1950).

Nails - Nails make up the majority of iron artifacts recovered from the site. In general, iron was not well preserved within Feature 1, and most of the nails were heavily corroded, fragmentary, or both. A total of 708 identifiable iron nails or nail fragments were identified in eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth century contexts. Only 10 (1.4%) of these could be