

TABLE 5
Summary of Trash Pit Feature Data

FEATURE NUMBER	AVERAGE DIAMETER	DEPTH BELOW SUBSOIL	MEAN CERAMIC DATE WITHOUT REDWARE	MEAN CERAMIC DATE WITH REDWARE
71/72	5.5'	1.90'	1732.5	1753.3
73	6.0'	2.30'	1734.2	1771.8
77	8.8'	0.70'	1738.0	1762.1
101	8.5'	0.70'	--	--
103	8.2'	1.00'	1735.4	1788.4
109	3.0'	0.85'	1732.5	1743.8

Additional Features. Numerous additional features were found during the data recovery excavations. A series of post holes is located west of the western fenceline and runs parallel to that fenceline (Attachment I). These features (Features 23, 30, 31, 32, 39, 44, and 50) may represent a replacement fenceline.

Another series of post features (Features 104, 115, 116, 131, and 132) may define an animal pen or enclosed garden in the northwestern center of the site (Attachment I). As will be noted later in more detail, this area produced high phosphorous readings in the plow zone and subsoil chemical tests and high phosphorous readings have been associated with the urine and feces deposited in animal pens (Custer et al. 1986). The remaining features which have not been mentioned in the discussions of structures, outbuildings, and fencelines are impossible to interpret. They may be related to outdoor work activities, but their lack of clear association with other features and artifacts denies them a cultural context that can reveal their meaning.

ARTIFACT ANALYSIS

The Phase III investigations at the William Strickland Plantation Site recovered more than 19,900 historic artifacts from both plow zone and feature contexts. The material remains of the site included a wide range of local and imported ceramics, bottle glass, table glass, window glass, tobacco pipes, gunflints, buttons, thimbles, tools and tool fragments, bone, shell, seeds, nuts, nails, brick, mortar and daub. The majority of these artifacts were recovered from the feature excavations. For example, the five largest and deepest features (wells - Features 93 and 108, cellar holes - Features 127, 147, and 175) produced over 92% of all the ceramics sherds in the assemblage. Plow zone excavations recovered 3,218 artifacts, mostly ceramics (2,364 - 73% of the total). Excavations of feature deposits at the site yielded over 16,700 artifacts and the largest portion of this assemblage was comprised of bone fragments, teeth, and fish scales (7,919 specimens - 47% of the total). Ceramic fragments were the next most numerous category (4,840 - 28.9%). Following these two large collections, which together accounted for over 75% of the total feature-derived artifacts, were the categories of wrought nails (1442 - 8.6%), clay tobacco pipes (925 - 5.5%), bottle, window and table glass (697 - 4.2%), and considerably smaller amounts of gunflints (19), metal tablewares such as knives, spoons and forks (22), thimbles and straight pins (54), buttons (17), slate, and miscellaneous metals — including such objects as hoes and a large iron cooking pot — and unidentified metal fragments (481), burnt wood fragments (209), and nuts, particularly burnt peach pits and walnut shells, and fragmented egg shells (109).

TABLE 6
Summary Catalog of Minimum Ceramic Vessels

	TEAWARE			TABLEWARE					FOOD PREPARATION AND STORAGE							HYGIENE			Subtotal	Flatware	Hollowware	TOTAL				
	Cups	Saucers	Teapots	Posset cups	Plates	Porrings	Bowls	Mugs/jugs	Mush cups	Bowls	Dishes	Pitchers/jarjards	Serving plates	Jars	Pots	Milk pans	Butter pots	Ointment pots					Chamber pots	Toy	Unidentified	
REDWARE																						127				
Dark brown/black	--	--	1*	--	--	4	2	8	1	--	--	10	--	3	--	18	10	--	8	1	6	--	--	72	72	
Clear lead	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	1	--	--	--	3	--	--	1	--	3	--	--	10	10		
Scraffito	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	3	3	
Slip-trailed	--	--	--	--	5	--	4	--	--	11	4	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11	15	26		
Joggled slip	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	--	4	4	
*Philadelphia	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	5		
Green glaze	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	2	--	1	3	3	
Other	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	3	4	4	
BUCKLEY WARE	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	2	1	--	--	--	--	--	4	--	4	4	4	
AGATE WARE	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	2	--	2	2	
REFINED STONWARE																						30				
White salt-glazed	4	2	1	--	1	--	2	2	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	4	10	14		
"Limer's Blue"	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	1	1	
"Scratch Blue"	4	3	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	5	9	9		
Debased "Scratch Blue"	2	--	--	--	2	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	4	6	6		
TIN-GLAZED	3	2	--	--	7	--	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	22	9	13	22		
PORCELAIN																						10				
Chinese	5	2	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	5	8		
Iran pattern	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	2	2	
MANGANESE MOTTLED	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	2	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	--	6	6	6	
COARSE STONWARE																						10				
English brown	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	2	2	
German	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	5	5		
Nottingham	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	2	2	2	
Black glaze	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	1	1	1	
STAFFORDSHIRE	--	--	--	8	4	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	15	4	11	15	
NORTH DEVON	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	1	1	1	
*CHALKY WHITE	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	3	--	3	3	
WHELDON WARE	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	4	1	2	4	
BUFF PASTE	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	1	1	
OTHER UNIDENTIFIED	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	2	--	1	2	
TOTAL	19	10	3	8	26	4	24	25	2	15	8	16	3	4	2	23	11	4	9	1	20	237	48	185	237	

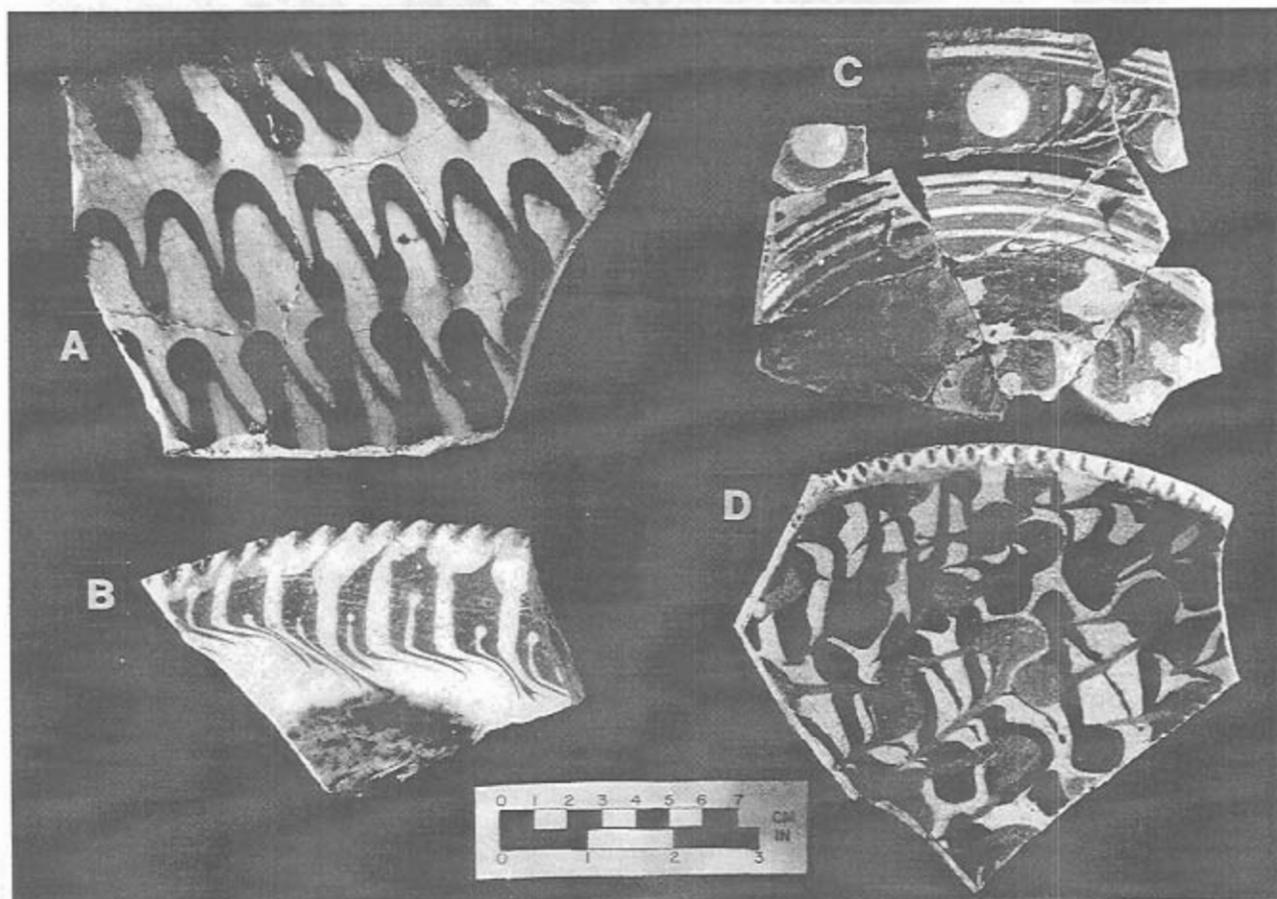
* - Refined

Artifacts recovered from the features will be discussed in the following pages, using several broad categories to group the objects for ease of discussion. Ceramics will be discussed first, followed by glass and tobacco pipes. Miscellaneous kitchen artifacts and agricultural or farming artifacts will then be described, followed by personal artifacts and other small finds.

Ceramics

Table 6 summarizes the minimum number of ceramic vessels that were reconstructable from the sherds recovered from features. Appendix III provides a more detailed listing of these vessels. A total of 237 minimum ceramic vessels were reconstructed and the majority of the vessels from the site

PLATE 13
Decorated Redware Plates and Dishes



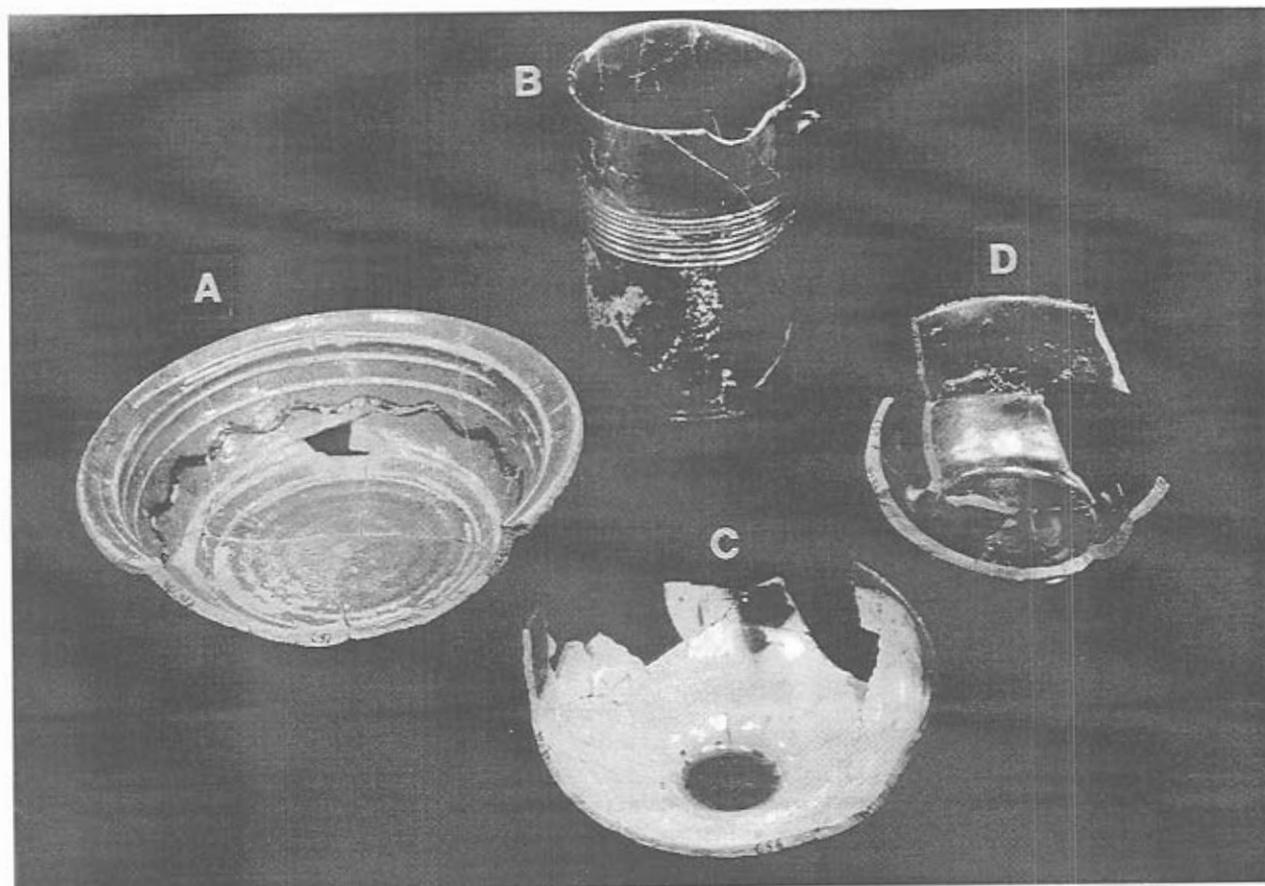
A: Vessel C99 (joggled slip serving dish)—Features 93, 103, and 108
B: Vessel C95 (serving dish)—Feature 147

C: Vessel C100 (slipped dish)—Features 108, 127, and 147
D: Vessel C98 (joggled slip serving dish)—Features 108 and 147

were redwares (127 vessels - 54% of the total). Redware types included dark brown and black glazed vessels, clear lead glazed vessels, scraffito, slip, and joggle slip-decorated (Plate 13), “Philadelphia style” decoration (Plate 11), and several green and/or brown glazed chalky-pasted vessels (probably locally-produced and termed here “chalky white paste”). Vessel forms included a fairly wide range of shapes and sizes, mostly from the food preparation, service and storage category, including bowls, jars dishes, tankards, serving plates, milk pans, butter pots, and a mush cup.

The 40 stoneware vessels accounted for the next largest percentage of the assemblage (17% of the total). Ceramic types represented included white salt-glazed stoneware, English brown stoneware, Rhenish stoneware (including an excellently preserved “Anna Regina” jug, vessel no. C194; Plate 12). Nottingham stoneware, scratch blue and debased scratch blue stoneware, and Littler’s Blue. Vessel forms included cups, saucers, teapots, plates, bowls, dishes, mugs, and jugs.

PLATE 14
Hollowware Vessels



A: Vessel C57 (slipped redware bowl)—Features 147

B: Vessel C42 (redware tankard)—Features 147 and 108

C: Vessel C56 (Philadelphia redware bowl)—Feature 147

D: Vessel C59 (redware porringer)—Feature 108

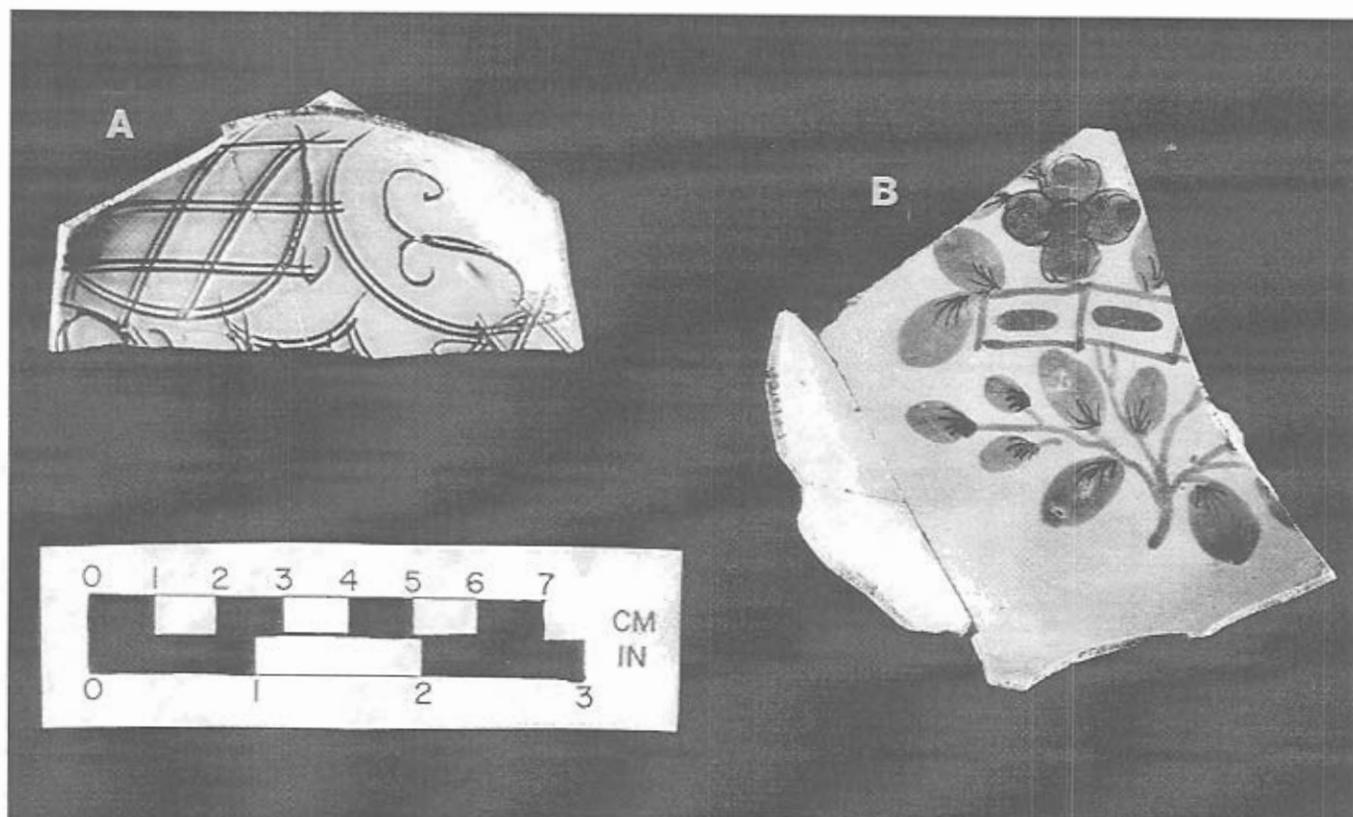


Twenty-two tin-glazed vessels accounted for 9% of the total ceramic assemblage. Included in this group were teaware and tableware forms, such as cups, saucers, plates and bowls, and also several ointment or galley pots from the hygiene vessel category. Fifteen Staffordshire vessels accounted for 6% of the total. The majority of these vessels were posset cups, with fewer plates and bowls present.

Ten porcelain vessels were recovered from the features at the site, and these comprised 4% of the total vessel assemblage. The porcelain vessel forms were exclusively from the tea and tableware categories, and included cups, saucers, plates and tea bowls. The collection was dominated by Chinese export porcelain, with some Imari decorated vessels. There was no English porcelain present. The remaining portion of the vessel assemblage (10%) was comprised of 23 vessels of a variety of types, including four Buckley storage vessels, two agateware vessels, a North Devon milk pan, four Whieldon ware vessels, six manganese mottled vessels, three “chalky white paste” vessels, and three buff paste and/or otherwise unidentifiable vessels.

Ceramic vessels were characterized as hollowwares (bowls, cups, jugs, and mugs - Plate 14) versus flatwares (plates, saucers, and platters - Plate 13) because these vessel forms can be correlated with vessel functions and dietary habits. Ceramic assemblages with high percentages of hollowwares

PLATE 15
Scratch Blue and Tin-Glazed Plates



A: Vessel C135 (debased scratch blue plate)—Feature 147

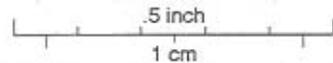
B: Vessel C164 (tin-glazed plate)—Feature 147

may indicate consumption of lower cost soups, stews, and gruels. Flatwares, on the other hand, may indicate consumption of more costly steaks and roasts. However, during the time period of the occupation of the William Strickland Plantation Site, dietary inferences from vessel forms is complicated by the presence of pewter plates, which are rarely found in the archaeological record. The proportion of flatwares to hollowwares from the Strickland Site assemblage was 48 flatware to 185 hollowware, or 20.6% and 79.4%, respectively. Within the category of redware vessels the proportion was 19 flatware to 106 hollowware vessels (15.2% and 84.8%). The ratio of stoneware vessels was 25% flat and 75% hollow (10 vessels and 30 vessels), and for porcelains 40% and 60% (four flat and six hollow). Tin-glazed vessels were also heavily represented in hollowware forms, with nine flatware vessels (41%) and 13 hollowware vessels (59%). Although hollowwares outnumber flatwares the presence of the flatwares in all ceramic categories including redwares, (Plate 13) and debased scratch blue and tin-glazed wares (Plate 15), and the presence of pewter plates in Strickland's inventories, do indicate a diet that included higher priced meat cuts.

PLATE 16
Cut Marks on a Redware Platter



Vessel C98 (joggled slip redware serving dish)—Features 108 and 147

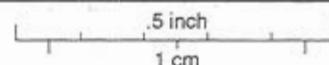


Twenty-six minimum vessels from the assemblage exhibited evidence of burning, or of burnt surfaces, associated with use in cooking. All but one of these vessels were redware forms, including porringers, bowls, slip-trailed plates, serving dishes, joggled slip-trailed dishes, several jugs, a mug, and a chamber pot. The only non-redware vessel with burning evidence was a delft ointment pot (vessel C175), recovered from Feature 108, one of the wells. Feature 108 and Feature 147 contained the majority of these vessels, holding 16 and 15 vessels respectively.

PLATE 17
Nicks and Scratches in a Redware Bowl



Vessel C128 (Buckley ware storage jar)—Features 108 and 175



Vessels with evidence of use marks, such as cut marks and nicks, were also present in the assemblage. Plate 16 shows knife cut marks on a redware platter, and Plate 17 shows spoon nicks and scratches from the stirring motions at the base of a redware bowl. As was the case with the burnt vessels noted above, utilitarian redware forms comprised the balance of this group as well (10 vessels), and one Buckley jar, one Whieldon bowl, and a tin-glazed saucer complete the group. Similar to the burnt vessels above, Features 147 and 108 contained most of these forms, with single vessels located in Features 127, 175, and 10.

TABLE 7
Summary of Teawares

	CUPS	SAUCERS	TEAPOTS	TOTAL
Salt-glazed stoneware	10	5	1	16
Tin-glazed	3	2	--	5
Porcelain	6	3	--	9
Refined redware	--	--	1	1
"Littler's Blue" stoneware	--	--	1	1
TOTAL	19	10	3	32

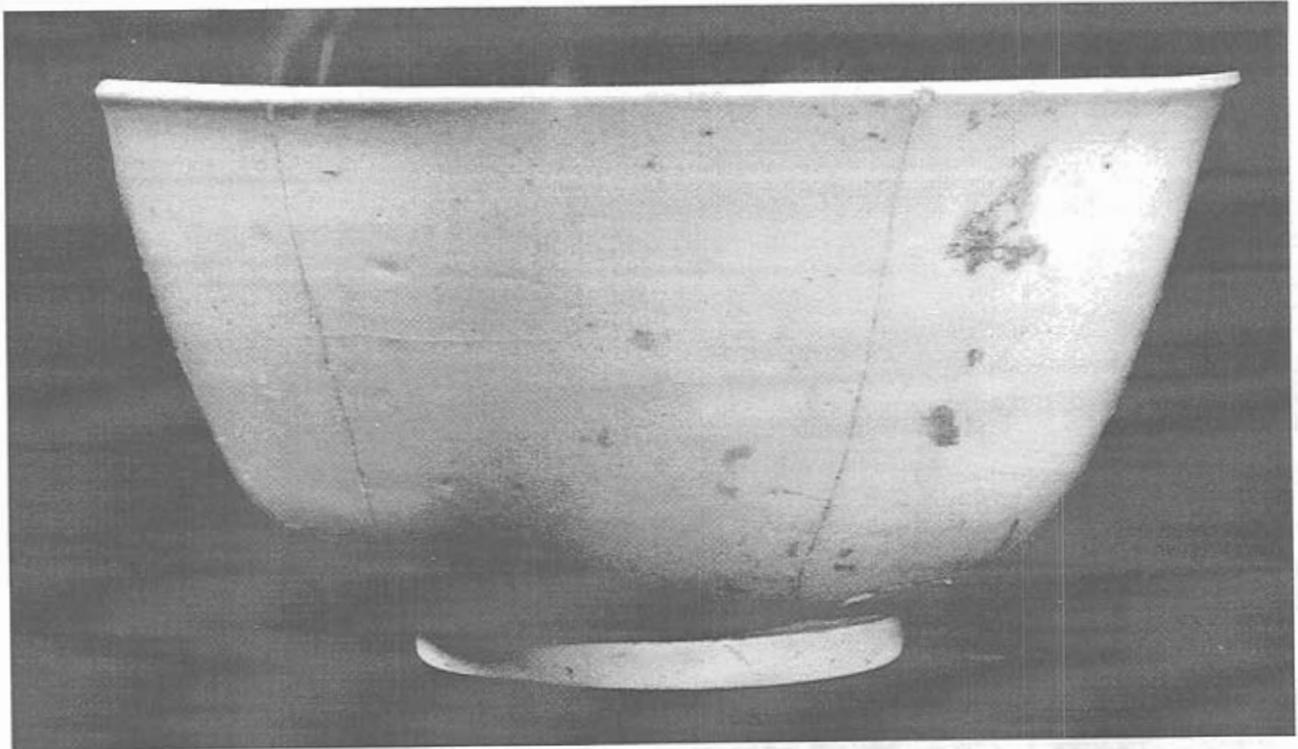
Teawares. Table 7 summarizes the teaware category of vessels from the site. There were a total of 19 tea cups (Plate 18), 10 saucers and three teapots present as minimum vessels in the assemblage. Salt-glazed stoneware comprised the majority of the teacups and saucers, followed by porcelain, and tin-glazed vessels. Three teapots were identified, including one engine-turned refined redware vessel, one white salt-glazed vessel, and one Littler's Blue teapot (vessels C109, C132, and C133). Teaware vessels were recovered equally commonly from the house cellar (Feature 147), one of the wells (Feature 108), and in smaller numbers from one of the trash pits west of the house (Feature 103).

Tablewares. Table 8 summarizes the distribution of types and forms in the tableware ceramic category. There were a total of 89 minimum vessels that could be identified within this category. There was considerably more ceramic variability with respect to type and form, within this category compared to the teaware category. Redware vessels comprised the bulk of the tablewares, 35 vessels or 39% of the total. Staffordshire vessels (14 vessels - 16%) and tin-glazed vessels (13 vessels - 15%) comprised the next largest proportions followed by white salt-glazed stonewares and other stonewares, such as English brown and Rhenish vessels. Manganese mottled, Whieldon ware, the locally produced "chalky white paste," and porcelain made up the remainder of the tablewares (11 vessels - 12%).

Vessel forms present in the assemblage included 26 plates, mostly redware and tin-glazed plates (Plates 13 and 15), followed by lesser numbers of white salt-glazed stoneware, Staffordshire, one porcelain and one Whieldon ware plate. Mugs and jugs (Plate 19) were the next most prevalent category, with 25 vessels, eleven of which were redware vessels. Several of these redware vessels were quite small for mugs or tankards, and may represent children's drinking forms (Plate 20). Rhenish, Nottingham, and English brown stonewares accounted for the next largest group of these, followed by manganese mottled vessels. The local "chalky white paste" ceramic was represented by one mug, and white salt-glazed stoneware, Whieldon ware, and unidentified ware made up the remainder of this vessel form.

PLATE 18

White Salt-Glazed Stoneware Tea Cup



Vessel C156 (white salt-glazed stoneware tea cup) --Feature 147

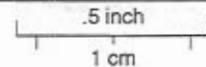
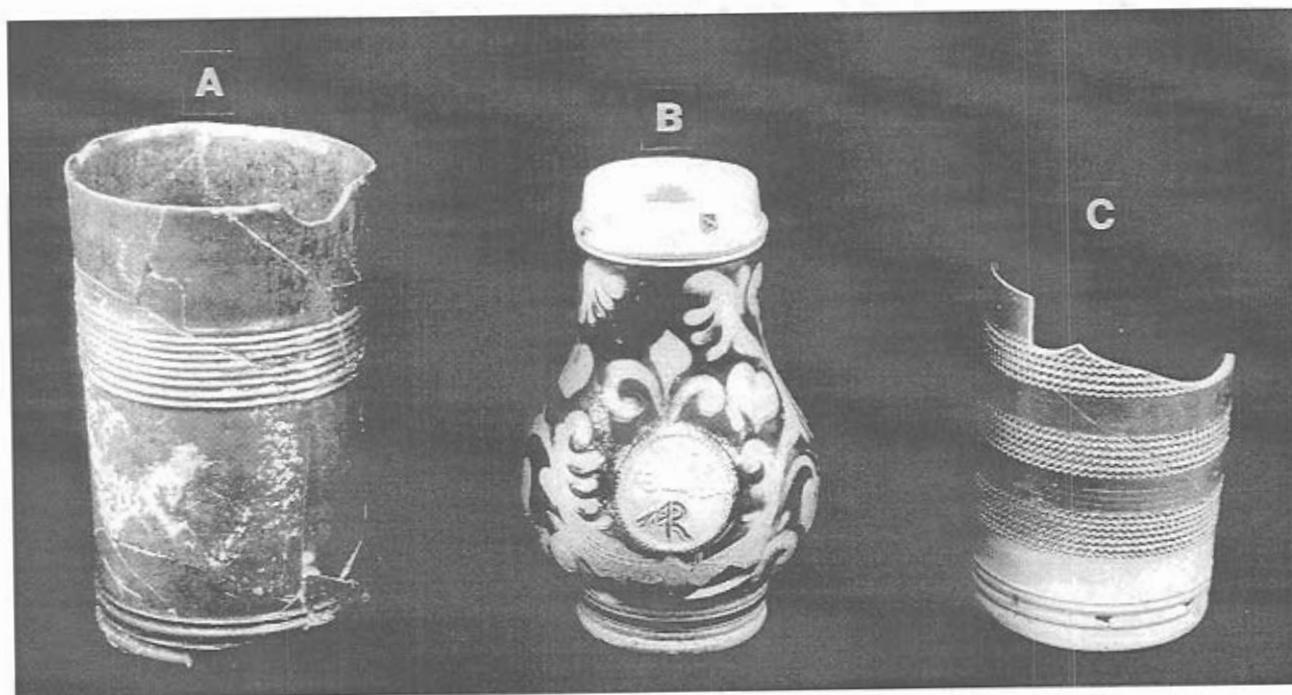


TABLE 8
Summary of Tablewares

	PLATES	PORRINGERS	BOWLS	MUGS/ JUGS	MUSH CUPS	POSSET CUPS	TOTAL
Redware	8	4	11	11	1	--	35
Refined stoneware	4	--	4	2	--	--	10
Tin-glazed	7	--	6	--	--	--	13
Other stoneware	--	--	--	6	--	--	6
Porcelain	1	--	--	--	--	--	1
Staffordshire	4	--	2	--	--	8	14
Whieldon ware	1	--	1	1	--	--	3
"Chalky White"	--	--	--	1	1	--	2
Manganese mottled	--	--	--	3	--	--	3
Other	1	--	--	1	--	--	2
TOTAL	26	4	24	25	2	8	89

PLATE 19
Mugs and Jugs



- A: Vessel C42 (redware handled tankard)—Features 147 and 108
B: Vessel C194 (Rhennish stoneware mug)—Feature 108
C: Vessel C43 (Nottingham stoneware handled tankard)—Feature 108

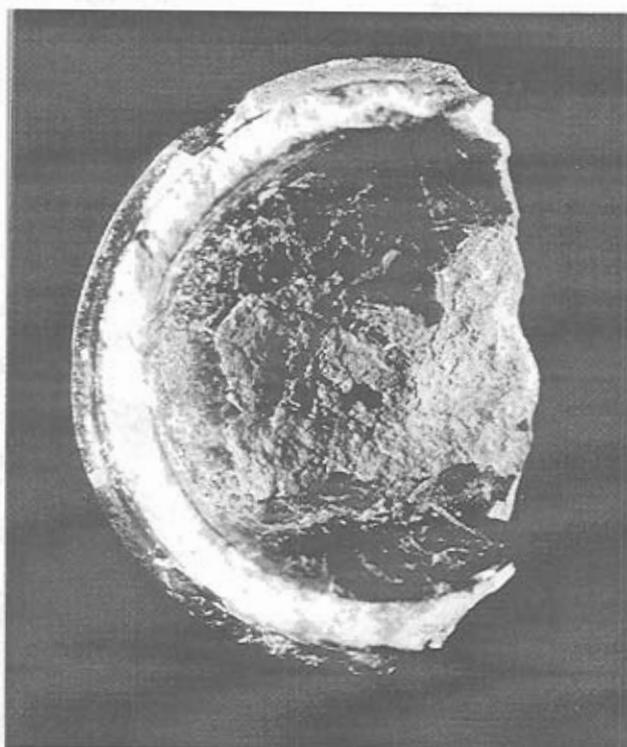


Bowls (Plate 21) were the next most prevalent form, totaling 24 minimum vessels. Characteristically, redware types were the most common, accounting for nearly half of the assemblage. “Philadelphia” style bowls (Plate 11) and slip-trailed decoration accounted for the majority of these vessels. Smaller numbers of bowl forms were also present in tin-glaze, white salt-glazed stoneware, Staffordshire, and Whieldon ware. Eight posset cups were recovered, all in the Staffordshire category. Four redware porringers were also recovered.

The two mush cups that were recovered are an interesting group within the tablewares. The mush cups recovered are either redware or of the locally produced “chalky white paste,” and were probably used for infant feeding or as children’s cups. Their presence in the minimum number of vessels, and the presence of the children’s tankards or mugs, strongly suggests that there were infants and/or children in the Strickland household at the time of the farmstead’s abandonment.

PLATE 20

Base of a Child's Mug or Tankard

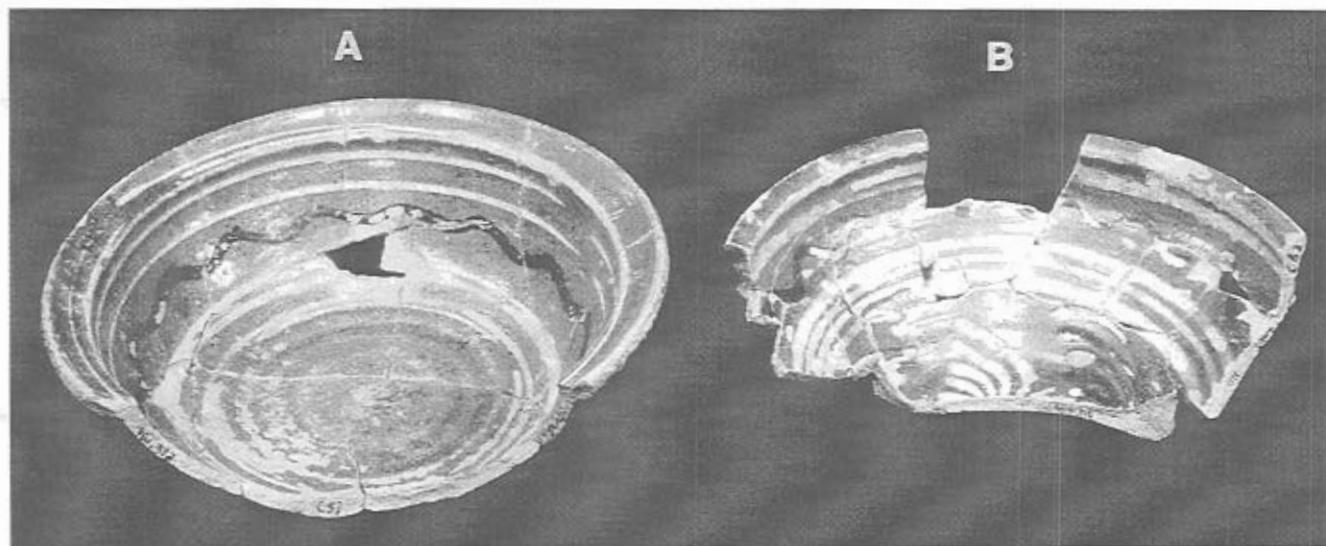


Vessel C50 (redware tankard)—
Feature 147

1 inch
2 cm

PLATE 21

Decorated Redware Bowls



A: Vessel C57 (slipped redware bowl)—Features 147

B: Vessel C62 (slipped redware bowl)—Features 101 and 108

1 inch
2 cm

PLATE 22
Redware Milk Pan



Vessel C2 (redware milk pan)—Feature 108

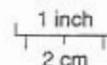


TABLE 9
Summary of Food Preparation, Serving, and Storage
Ceramic Vessels

	BOWLS	DISHES	PITCHERS/ TANKARDS	SERVING PLATTERS	JARS	POTS	MILK PANS	BUTTER POTS	TOTAL
Redware	13	8	11	3	3	—	21	11	70
Buckley ware	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	4
Manganese mottled	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
White salt-glazed stoneware	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Other stoneware	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
North Devon	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
TOTAL	15	8	16	3	4	2	23	11	82

Food Preparation, Service, and Storage Wares. A total of 82 minimum vessels were identified in this category, and Table 9 summarizes their types and forms. As with the Tablewares noted above, redwares once again dominate the assemblage, comprising 85.4% of the total, or 70 of the vessels.

PLATE 23
Redware Butter Pot



Vessel C26 (redware butter pot)—Feature 147



Redware vessel forms included large mixing bowls, dishes, pitchers and tankards, serving platters of greater than nine inches in diameter, jars, milk pans (Plate 22) and butter pots (Plate 23). Other ceramic types present included, in considerably smaller numbers, Buckley jars, pots and milk pans, agateware vessels, manganese mottled bowls, white salt-glazed stoneware, Nottingham, and English brown stoneware tankards or pitchers, and one North Devon milk pan.

Hygiene Wares. Thirteen vessels comprised this category of minimum vessels. There were nine redware chamber pots, the vast majority with a dark lead glaze, and four tin-glazed ointment pots of several different sizes.

Glass

A minimum number of 36 glass vessels were recovered from the William Strickland Plantation Site. Included in this total were beverage bottles (mostly wine and beer), medicinal bottles, tablewares (such as tumblers and stemmed glasses), other dining wares, and a glass candlestick. Identification of these vessels was aided by the works of Noel Hume (1969), Smith (1981), Bickerton (1984), Jones and Smith (1985), Jones and Sullivan (1985) and Jones (1986). Appendix IV lists the glass minimum vessels.

Table Glass. A minimum of seven vessels in the table glass category were identified in the assemblage. One tumbler, three stemmed glasses, and a dining or serving vessel were identified. Three of these vessels were recovered from Feature 108, and two from Feature 147. Two of the stemmed glasses, (G3 and G5) were similar in style, and contained a tear in the cylindrical stem and knop. The presence of two similar stemmed glasses suggests that they were part of a set. In addition to these five vessels, two fragments of decorated glass, possible Venetian glass, were identified (vessels G35 and G36). These may have been table glass vessels.

Lighting. One incomplete glass candlestick was identified in the assemblage (vessel G7). Consisting of a fragment of the rim of the candleholder, it was recovered from Feature 108. No lighting devices were recorded in the Strickland inventory of 1753 nor were any brass or metal candlesticks recovered archaeologically. If this vessel is a candlestick, it suggests that the Strickland household had very high style, and not very durable, lighting devices.

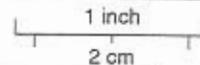
Container Glass. Twenty-eight minimum container glass vessels were identified from the assemblage. Included in this category are beverage bottles, generally considered to be alcoholic beverages, and medicinal bottles. Most of these containers, portions of at least 15 vessels, were recovered from Feature 108 (one of the wells), with considerably smaller numbers recovered from Features 93, 147, 103, 128, 175, and the trash features (Features 71 and 72). There were several complete bottles recovered, but the majority of the glass containers were only fragments. The following descriptions are limited to the recovered base or rim fragments that were found.

The majority of the container vessels were classified as wine and/or beer bottles (see Jones and Smith 1985; Jones 1986). Several of these vessels were of the classic "onion shape" style (Plate 24), dating from the first half of the eighteenth century. At least one square case bottle was recovered (vessel G28), partly from both Features 147 and 108. An octagonal shaped base wine bottle (vessel G11) was identified and Jones and Smith (1985:68) illustrate a similar form that was introduced in England in the early 1730s.

PLATE 24
"Onion-Shaped" Wine Bottle

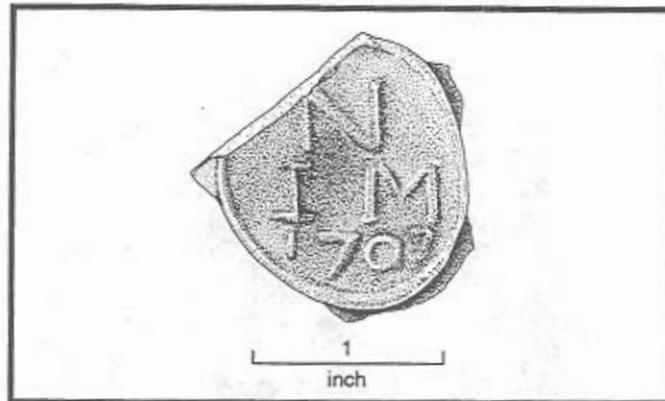


Vessel G30 --Feature 108



The base diameter for the alcoholic beverage containers identified in the assemblage ranged from three small olive bottle glass vessels with 1.5- to 2.25-inch diameters, to the much larger wine and beer bottles with 3.5- to 5.5-inch diameters. Based on Jones (1986), the bottles in the Strickland assemblage represented beer, wine, and undersized beer styles dating generally from the middle of the eighteenth century.

FIGURE 25
Embossed Bottle Seal
"I/N/M/1707"



A rather unique find was a dated bottle seal (Figure 25). The embossed seal (with no attached bottle) was inscribed "I/N/M/1707." The precise owner indicated by this seal is not known, although Isaac Norris was a large landholder in the Duck Creek Hundred area in the early eighteenth century.

At least seven medicinal bottles were identified in the glass assemblage from the site. One of these, vessel G2, was blown of clear lead glass. The remainder were either aqua or olive green. Vessel G10 was a square-shaped bottle recovered from both Features 108 and 147. Vessel G12 was made of olive bottle glass with a flared, hand tooled rim, and an iron tipped pontil scar recovered from Feature 147. Vessel G29 was an aqua-colored vessel with frosted stripes, recovered from one of the post features (Feature 128) associated with Structure I.

Tobacco Pipes

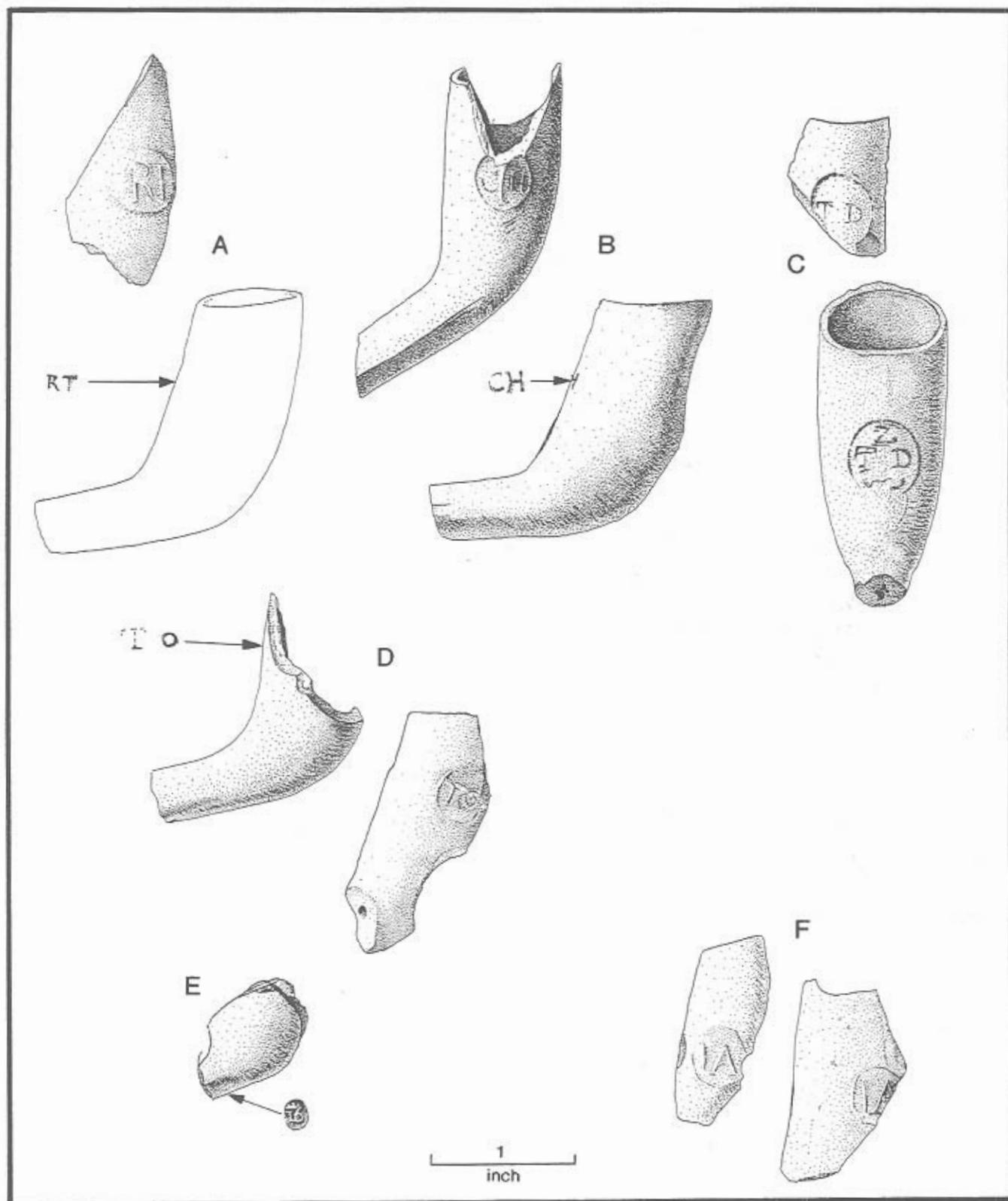
A total of 925 clay tobacco pipe fragments were recovered from both plow zone and feature contexts at the site. Of this total, 268 fragments were from pipe bowls (whole or partial), and 741 were stem fragments. These latter fragments were measured for bore diameter, with the following results. The overwhelming majority of pipes are 5/64th inch (n=493, 66.5%), followed by 4/64ths (n=148, 20%), 6/64ths (n=95, 12.8%), and considerably fewer numbers of 3/64th inch (n=3, 0.4%), and 7/64th inch (n=2, 0.3%). Comparing the Harrington (1954) histogram for time range with these results, an occupation of circa 1710-1750 is suggested. A mean pipe stem date for the site using the Binford (1962) formula is 1743.4 (mean of 4.925) and this date fits well with the documentary date range of circa 1726 to circa 1764 as the occupation range for the Strickland family.

At least 19 pipe bowl fragments contained makers' marks or other identification. Included in this group were several Bristol and London manufacturers (Atkinson and Oswald 1969), and at least one Dutch pipe. Figure 26 illustrates some of the makers' marks recovered from the excavations at the site.

Four "TD" pipes (Figure 26C) were found at the site, the most common mark found on tobacco pipes throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The mark was probably plagiarized by several pipe manufacturers during this time (Walker 1966, Alexander 1978). From the feature contexts at the William Strickland Plantation Site, the marks seem to be associated with either Thomas Dennis (c1734-1781) of Bristol, or Thomas Dormer (1748-1770) of London (Oswald 1967:34; Walker 1977 (C):1117). In each example from the site, the mark is impressed on the back of the bowl.

Four "RT" marks (Figure 26A) were recovered from the site. These are undoubtedly pipes associated with one of three Robert Tippetts, who manufactured pipes in Bristol between 1660 and 1720 (Humphries 1991:102; Walker 1977(C):1316-1318). Walker (1977(C):1318) notes that although the Tippetts were apparently not producing pipes after the 1720s, marked Tippet pipes occur with considerable frequency on North American sites with mid-eighteenth century contexts, such as this site.

FIGURE 26
Pipe Makers' Marks



There are two varieties of "RT" pipes in the Strickland assemblage, and both are illustrated in Walker (1977(C)). Two pipes show a stamped "RT" on the back of the bowl, similar to the pipe shown in Walker (1977(C):1499) and reported by Pogue (1991:14). The excavations at the Abell's Wharf Site in St. Mary's County, Maryland, also recovered a similar example (Humphries 1991:101). The other two examples contain the upper case letters "RT" inside of a raised circle separated by a dot located on the side of the bowl. These marks seem similar to figures in Walker (1977(C):1499). All four examples have no heels, and seem to be pipes created for American export.

Three examples of marked bowls bearing the initials "CH" (Figure 26B) are part of the William Strickland Plantation Site assemblage. One of these consists of an impressed "CH" on the back of the bowl. The mark is identical to the one illustrated by Walker (1977(C):1443) for Charles Hickes of Bristol, who was in production between 1721/2 and 1746 (see also Oswald 1967:39 for the dates that Hickes was in business). Oswald (1983) has also reported Hickes' pipes from Port Royal, Jamaica, and dates Hickes' production between 1722 and 1757. The bowl found at the William Strickland Plantation Site does not contain a heel, however, in variance with Walker's illustration. Two other "CH" examples were recovered from Feature 108. These bowls bear a raised cartouche with the upper case letters "C" and "H" separated by what appears to be a vertical tobacco pipe. The cartouche is located on the side of the bowl, and once again the bowl appears to be of the American Export variety. These marks may also be attributable to Charles Hickes, although that is presently unknown.

Three "IA" marked bowls (Figure 26F) were recovered from the site, and the maker of these pipes is very problematical. Oswald (1967:22) identifies at least nine pipe makers with the initials "JA" operating in England (in Bristol, Liverpool, Hull, Slowmarket and Ludlow) who produced pipes during the late seventeenth century to the middle of the eighteenth century. The mark consists of a raised circular cartouche located on the side of the bowl with the initials "IA."

Two pipes with the mark "TO" (Figure 26D) are attributable to Thomas Owen of Bristol. As with the Tippet pipes, precisely which Thomas Owen produced these pipes is open to question. Based on the work of Walker (1977(C):1232-1233), these were probably made by Thomas Owen II or III, and date to circa 1725-1739. The marks consist of 1) the upper case letters "TO" incised into the back of the bowl; and 2) a cartouche with the same initials. Similar examples have been reported from Port Royal (Oswald 1983:257), and at Nominy Hall (Mitchell 1983).

One marked pipe seems to be of Dutch origin, probably from Gouda. The mark consists of a "crowned 16" (Figure 26E) on the base of the bowl. There is no heel or spur at all. On the side of the bowl, close to the base, is an apparent shield, similar to the shields used on Dutch pipes of the period. Duco (1976) provides a date range between 1719 and 1865 for this mark, but notes that "famous" marks such as this one were plagiarized by other pipe manufacturers.

Farming and Livestock Utensils

At least 11 artifacts related to the farming and livestock production of the Strickland household are represented in the material culture assemblage from the William Strickland Plantation Site. Horse furnishings (Figure 27) recovered from the site include two horse shoes, two snaffle bits, a stirrup, and one iron boot spur (Noel Hume 1978:237-243). Most of these metal objects were recovered from level 2A of Feature 108, a well. Only the two horse shoes came from Feature 147.

Other metal objects recovered at the site and related to daily farming or workyard activities include a hand wrench and an 8 1/2-inch file from Feature 108. A large chain-link was also recovered from Feature 108, and the cast iron box frame for a wagon wheel was found in Feature 93, a well. The possible remains of the well-bucket for Feature 108 may be represented by the metal bucket handle

FIGURE 27
Horseshoe and Snaffle Bit from Feature 108

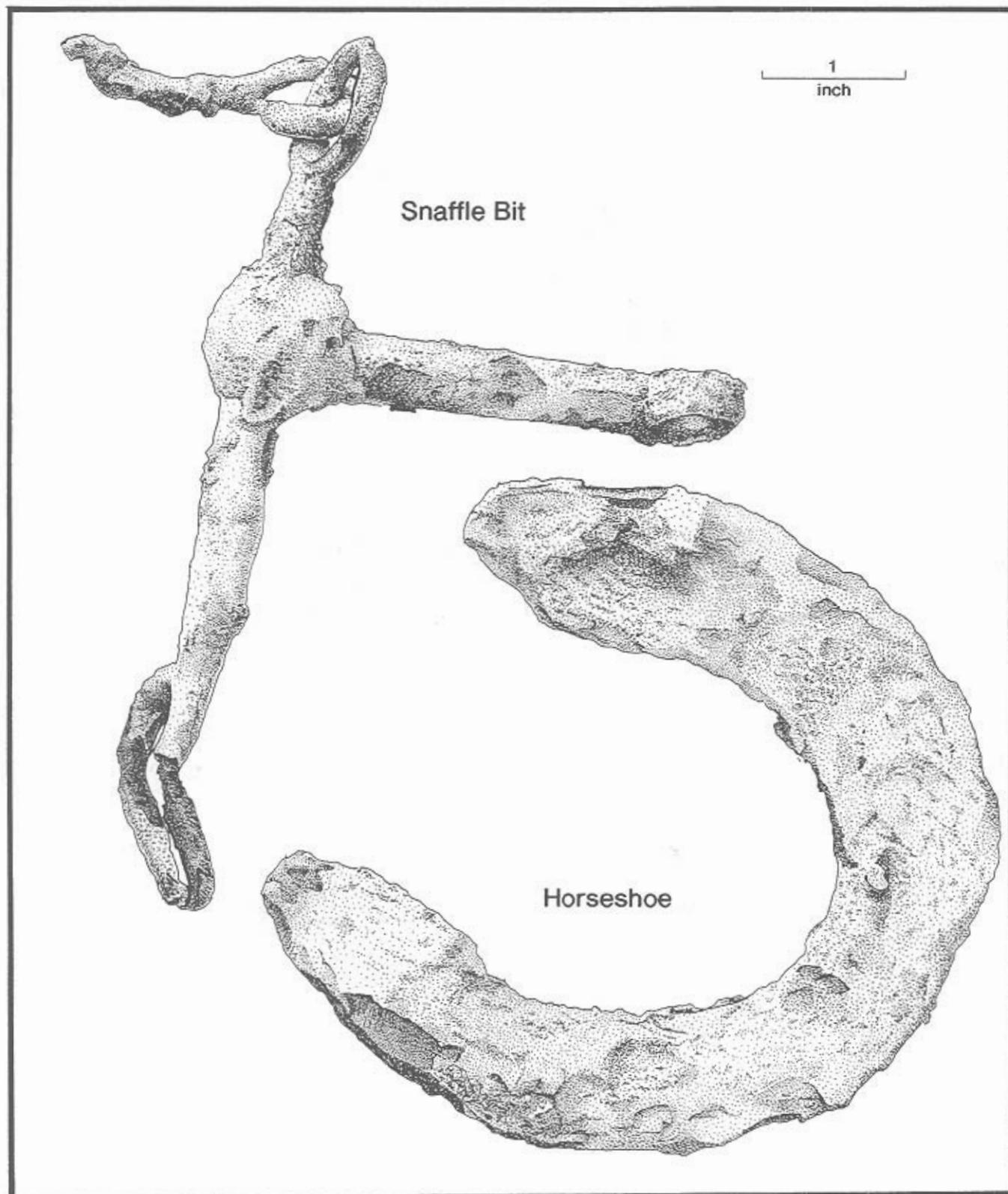


FIGURE 28
Hilling Hoe from Feature 93

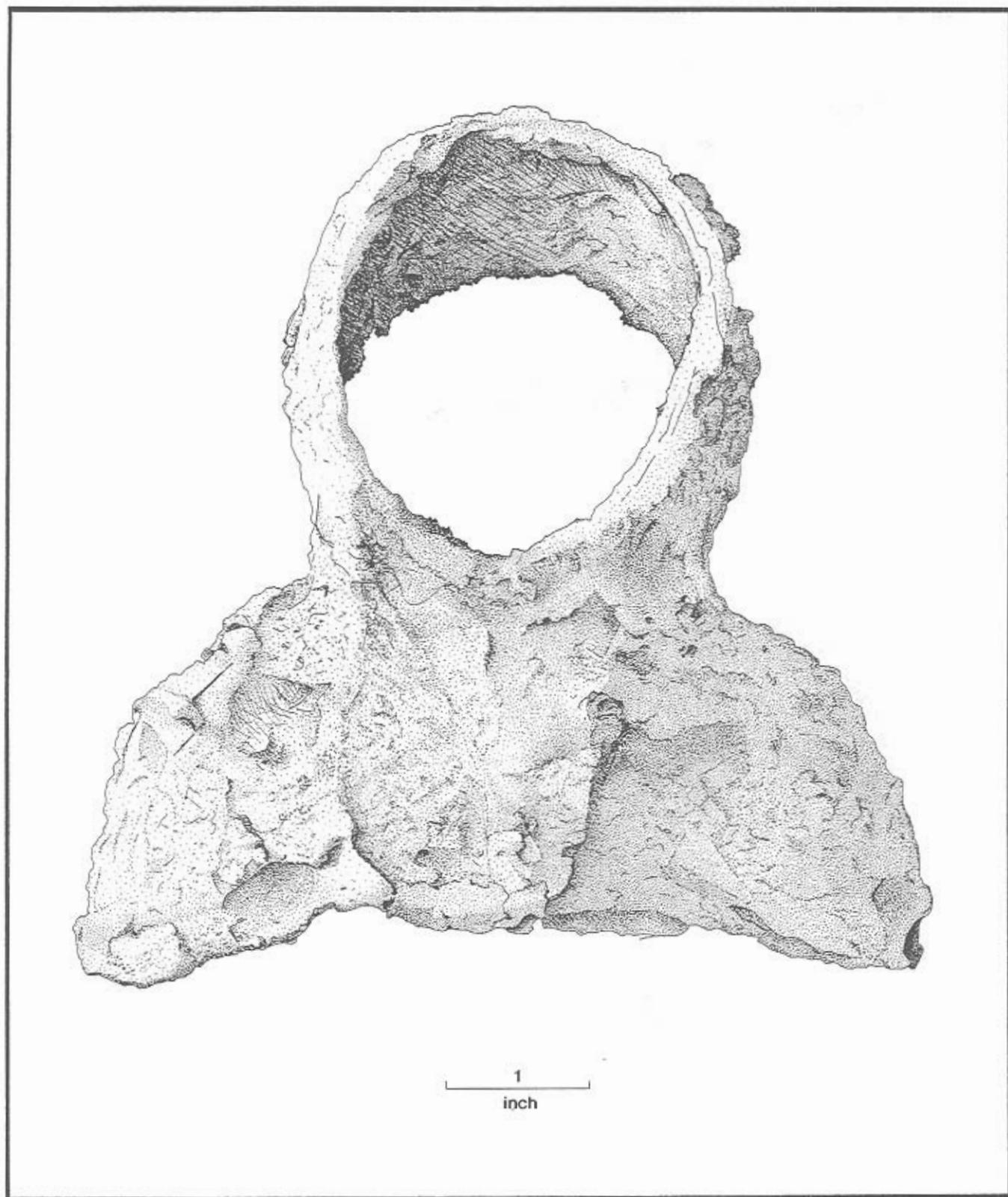
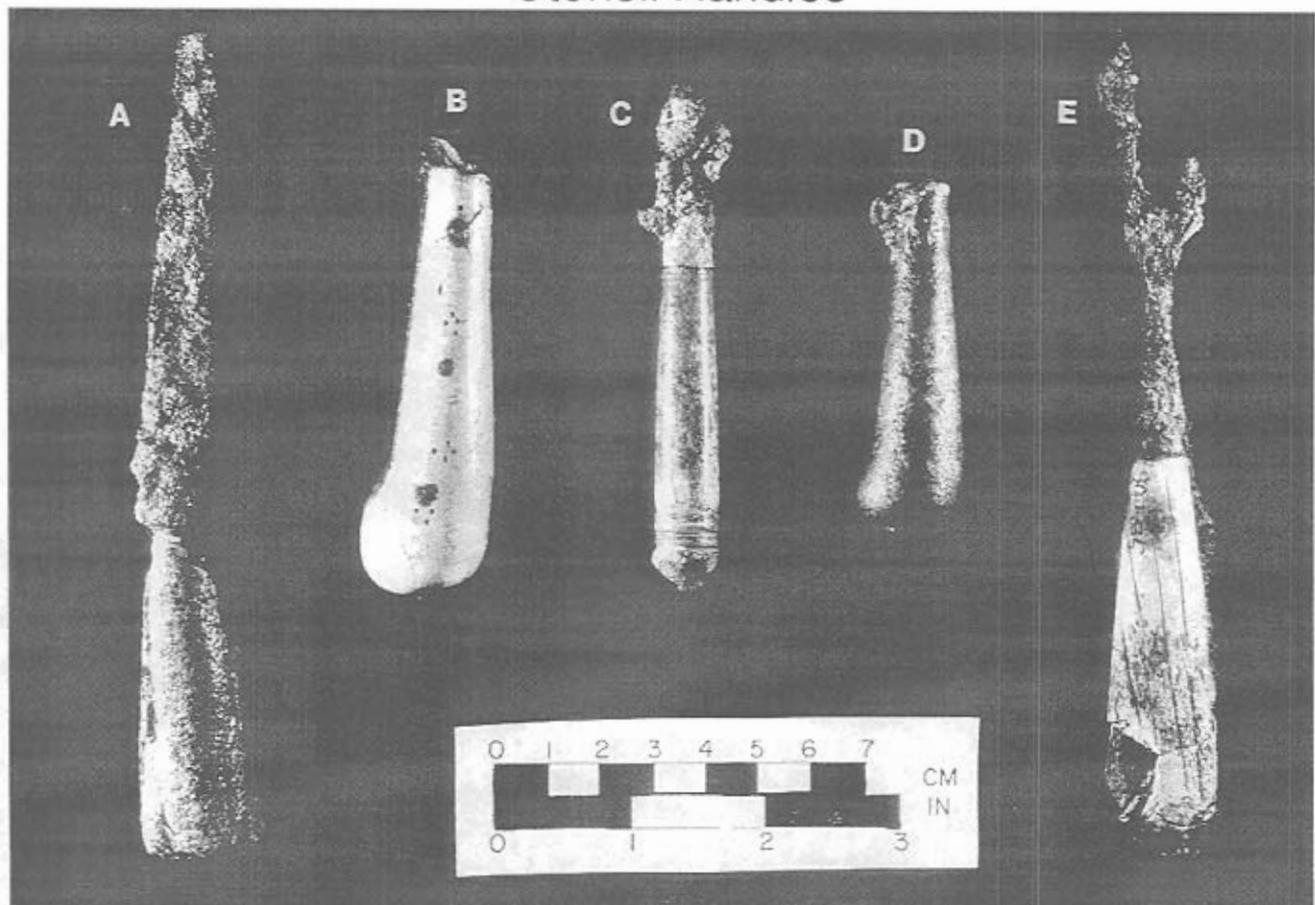


PLATE 25
Utensil Handles



A: Knife with wooden handle (catalog #320)
B: Bone handle (catalog #332)
C: Possible wedding knife handle (catalog #310)

D: Metal handle (catalog #302)
E: Fork with wooden handle (catalog #335)

recovered from that feature in Level 3A. Agricultural tools are represented by the remains of a hilling hoe found in Feature 93, Level 2A (Figure 28). Using the classification system devised by Keith Egloff from examples collected archaeologically in Tidewater Virginia, the Strickland hoe is most likely a Type III narrow blade hoe, dating circa 1750 (Egloff 1980:34).

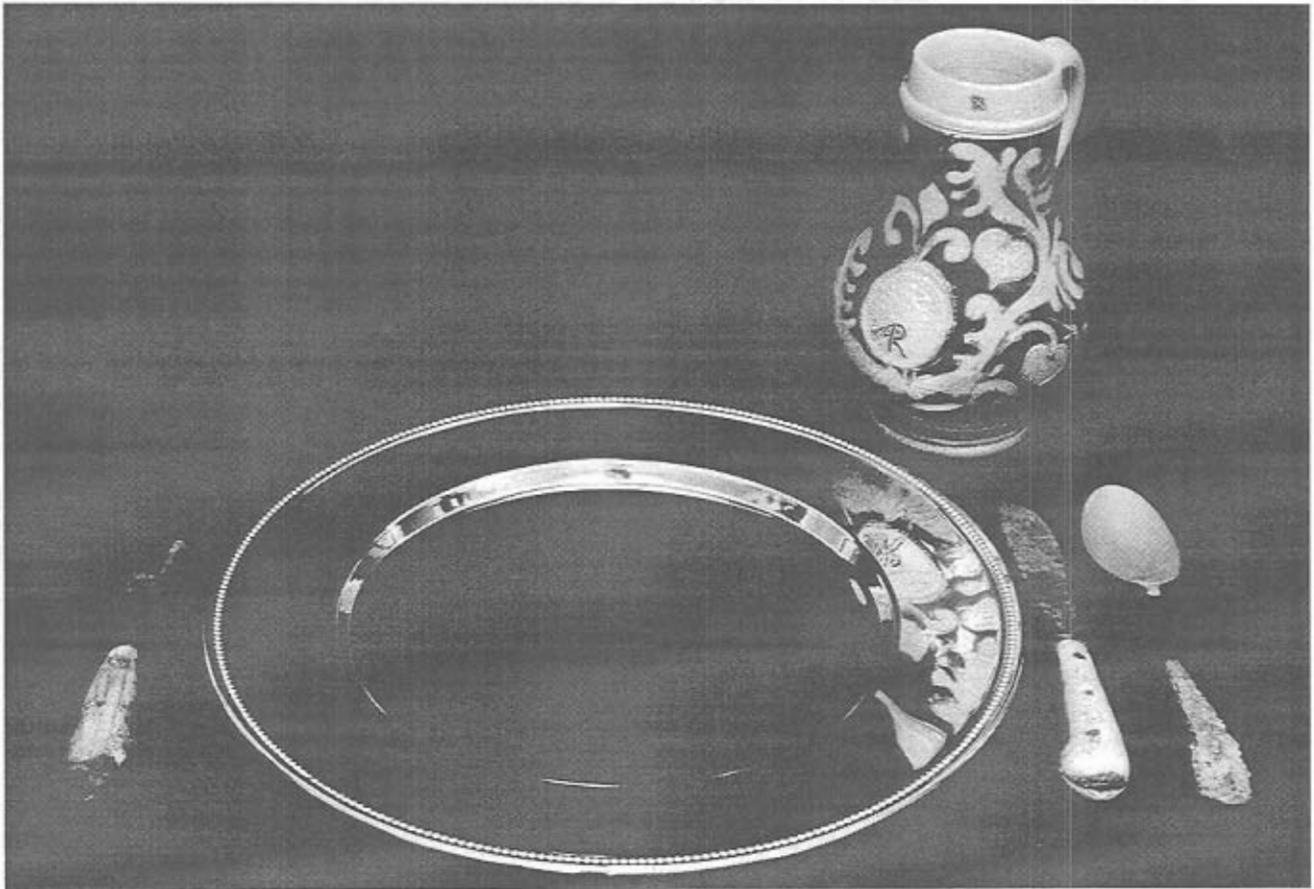
Metal Kitchen and Tableware Artifacts

An interesting range of objects related to the everyday material culture of the Strickland household kitchen and table setting, exclusive of the ceramic and glass vessels described above, were also recovered. The remains of a large cast iron cooking pot (Plate 7), with one of the tripod legs still extant, were recovered from Level 1 of Feature 147, the cellar in Structure I. In association with the iron pot was found the armature or metal support for suspending a cooking pot over a fire. Portions of two smaller cast iron vessels, possibly used for cooking, were also found in this feature. A very large metal spoon was found in Feature 93 (well), and was probably a kitchen spoon. Feature 108 (well) yielded the decorative portions of an apparent iron trivet, similar to the one illustrated in Lasansky (1980:65).

Tablewares, specifically knives, forks, and spoons, are well-represented in the assemblage from the site. The remains of at least 21 utensils were recovered. Six metal, wood, ivory, or bone handles were recovered (Plate 25). One of these (Plate 25c), found in Feature 108, was a 2 3/4-inch bone handle with copper cap and band, with a series of turned ribs and ridges extending 1/4 inch below the

PLATE 26

Conjectural Place Setting for William Strickland's Table



cap, and a stamped floral design covering the remainder of the handle. The handle was inscribed with the following "As I am Thine So be thou Mine" (Figure 29). This handle is probably from a special occasion utensil, perhaps a wedding knife.

A total of four whole or partial forks were found at the site (Plate 25d). Two fork handles were discovered in Feature 147 (cellar), and two two-tined forks were recovered, one from Feature 127 (cellar) and one from Feature 147. Three whole or partial spoons were found (one complete, two spoon bowls). At least eight knives were found, consisting of two complete knives, three blades, and three handles.

By combining the utensils and ceramics recovered from the excavations, along with the notation of pewter plates in Strickland's inventory, it is possible to depict a possible place setting at William Strickland's table (Plate 26).

FIGURE 29
Engraved Knife Handle from Feature 108

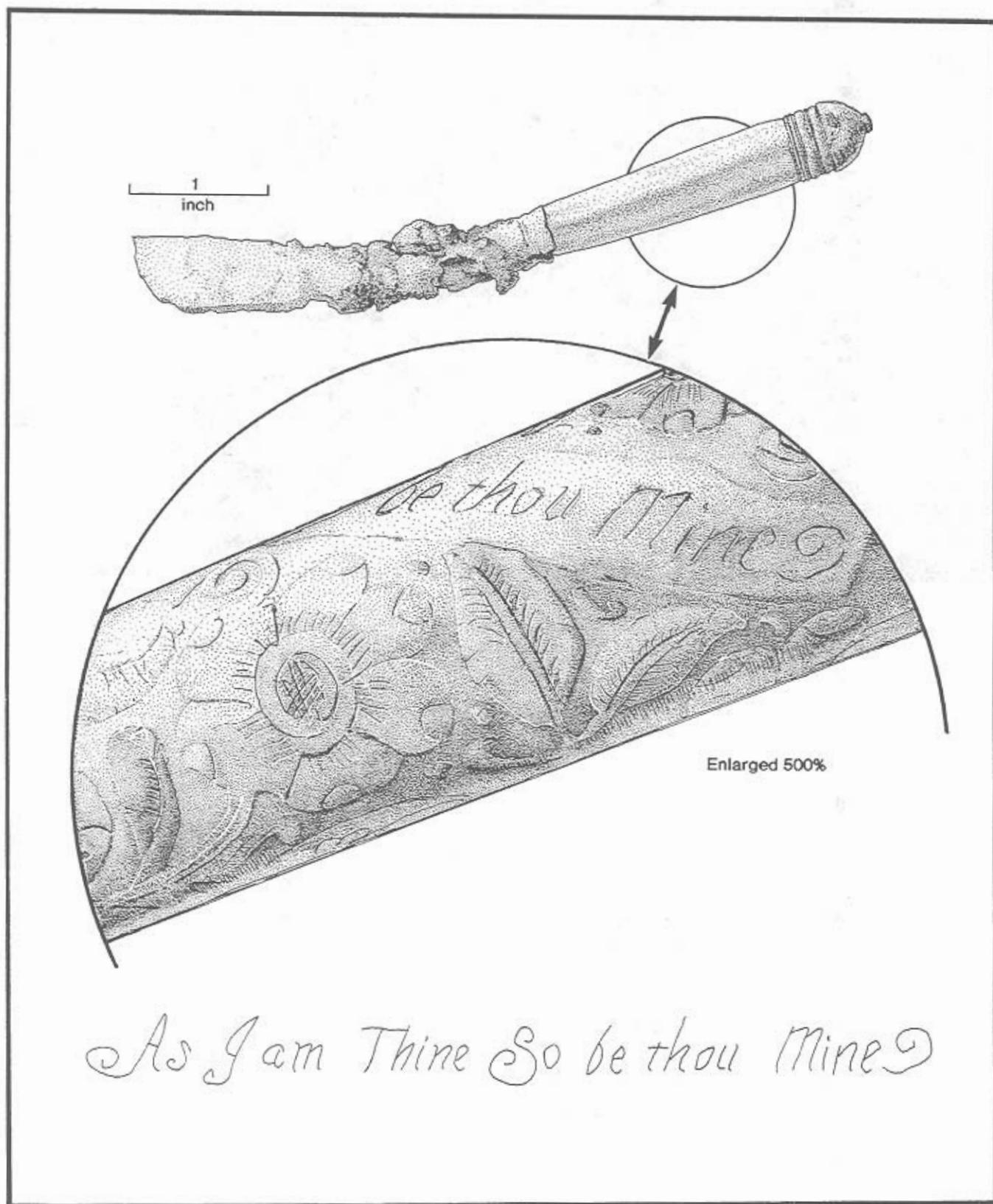
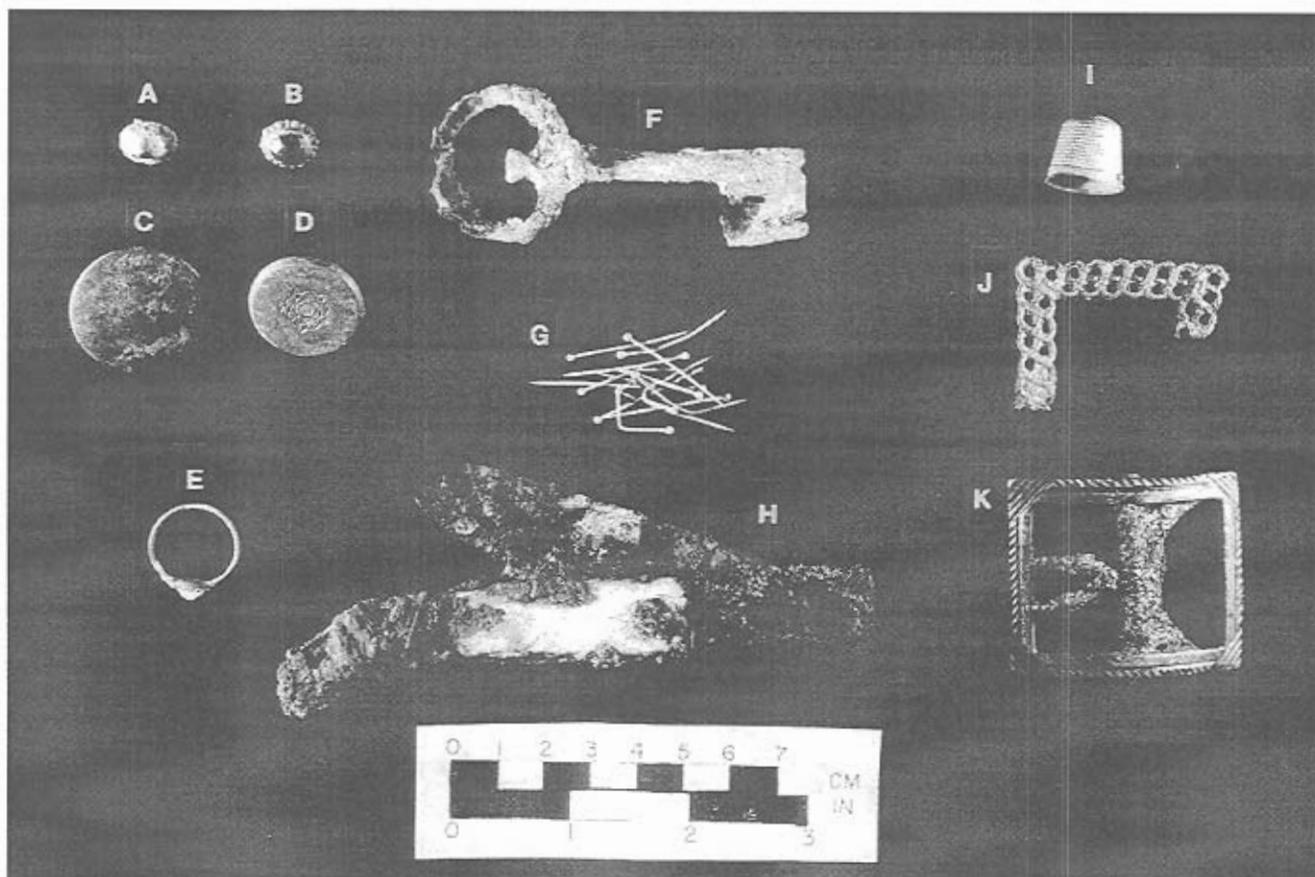
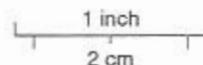


PLATE 27
Personal Artifacts



A, B: Buttons with faceted glass inlay
C, D: Pewter buttons
E: Ring with glass inlay
F: Key

G: Pins
H: Pocket knife
I: Thimble
J, K: Ormate buckles



Household and Personal Artifacts

Household and personal objects found at the site included artifacts such as buttons or buckles, straight pins, thimbles, scissors, door keys or other keys, a woman's ring, pocket knives, and a fragment of a straight razor (Plate 27). Buckles, both clothing and shoe, comprise the largest number of personal adornment artifacts. Several of these are quite fancy and ornate (Plate 27j and k). There were relatively few buttons found at the site, and these included plated brass, copper, pewter, and two glass buttons (Plates 27a-d). At least two pocket knives (Plate 27h) were found, one in Feature 147 and one in Feature 175. A straight razor fragment, suggesting that William Strickland and/or his slaves were clean-shaven, and a woman's ring with a glass center (Plate 27e), were recovered from Feature 108. The remains of at least three keys, one of them 3 1/4 inches in length (Plate 27f), were all recovered from Feature 147, the main cellar in Structure I. The remains of two padlocks were also found at the site, one from Feature 147 and one from Feature 127. Several fragments of sheet metal with nails attached or nail holes evident, were found, perhaps suggesting repairs to household objects, or to the