

16. CERAMICS HELP MAP ACTIVITY AREAS

Disposal patterns reflect use patterns, providing a window into the activity areas across the site. The objects themselves reflect details about their owners.

People are messy. Wherever we go, and whatever we do, we shed artifacts, chemicals, and other evidence of our passing. Not infrequently the pattern of these discarded and overlooked bits can speak volumes to an archaeologist.

Even when people try to be neat, they generally do a poor job of cleaning up. When we break a glass or a dish, we seldom sweep up all the pieces. The bigger parts may go in the trash, while the smaller ones are swept away. The tiniest bits may lodge in crevices unseen until the next major cleaning event. These three parts of the broken vessel will become parts of three distinct deposits.

Archaeologists frequently find pieces of the same pot in widely separated deposits. Such “cross mends” between deposits are frequently considered to be evidence that two features are contemporary or nearly so.

Sometimes the same evidence will tell a different story, depending on its location. Daub might be evidence for the use of fireplace ashes in activities other than soapmaking. Like brick chimneys, daub chimneys shed spalls that are shovelled away with the ashes. Fields that have been manured with compost containing fireplace ashes will be peppered with small bits of chimney-derived brick spalls.

While bits of daub scattered about the site may represent the use of ashes in soapmaking, concentrations of daub midway between the eastern well and the burnt patch (Figure 66) may indicate the location of another daubed chimney that did not leave an observable burnt stain in the ground.

Maps on the following pages illustrate

the distribution of artifact classes that might reflect activities. The circles reflect relative proportions of each artifact class within the site. They are based on the data recovered from the five-foot plowzone squares.

The general distribution of refined earthenwares may be taken to outline the sum of the site’s activity areas (Figures 68-69). When the refined wares are broken into temporal categories, some clustering becomes apparent.

Scratch-blue decorated white saltglaze stoneware, an early type of tableware associated with tea consumption, was clustered to the southwest, particularly around the earlier western well (Figure 67).

A shift in activity areas associated with table wares can be illustrated by comparing distributions of pre-revolutionary and later refined ware types (Figure 68).

Interior slip decorated red earthenware was a popular food-preparation ware. Much of it was locally made, and indeed the preponderance from the site appear to belong to a “Philadelphia” or Delaware Valley tradition. Figure 69 illustrates the stark difference between the distribution pattern of this utilitarian ware against the distribution of oriental porcelain, which was used almost exclusively as tableware. A small class of utilitarian wares, the clear lead-glazed red earthenware, reflects a distribution pattern similar to that of the slip-decorated. While the brown stonewares appear in Figure 70 to be distributed across the site, the distribution of each vessel was localized and charted (Figures 71, 74). Apart from their distribution patterns, individual artifacts and classes of material have many stories to tell.

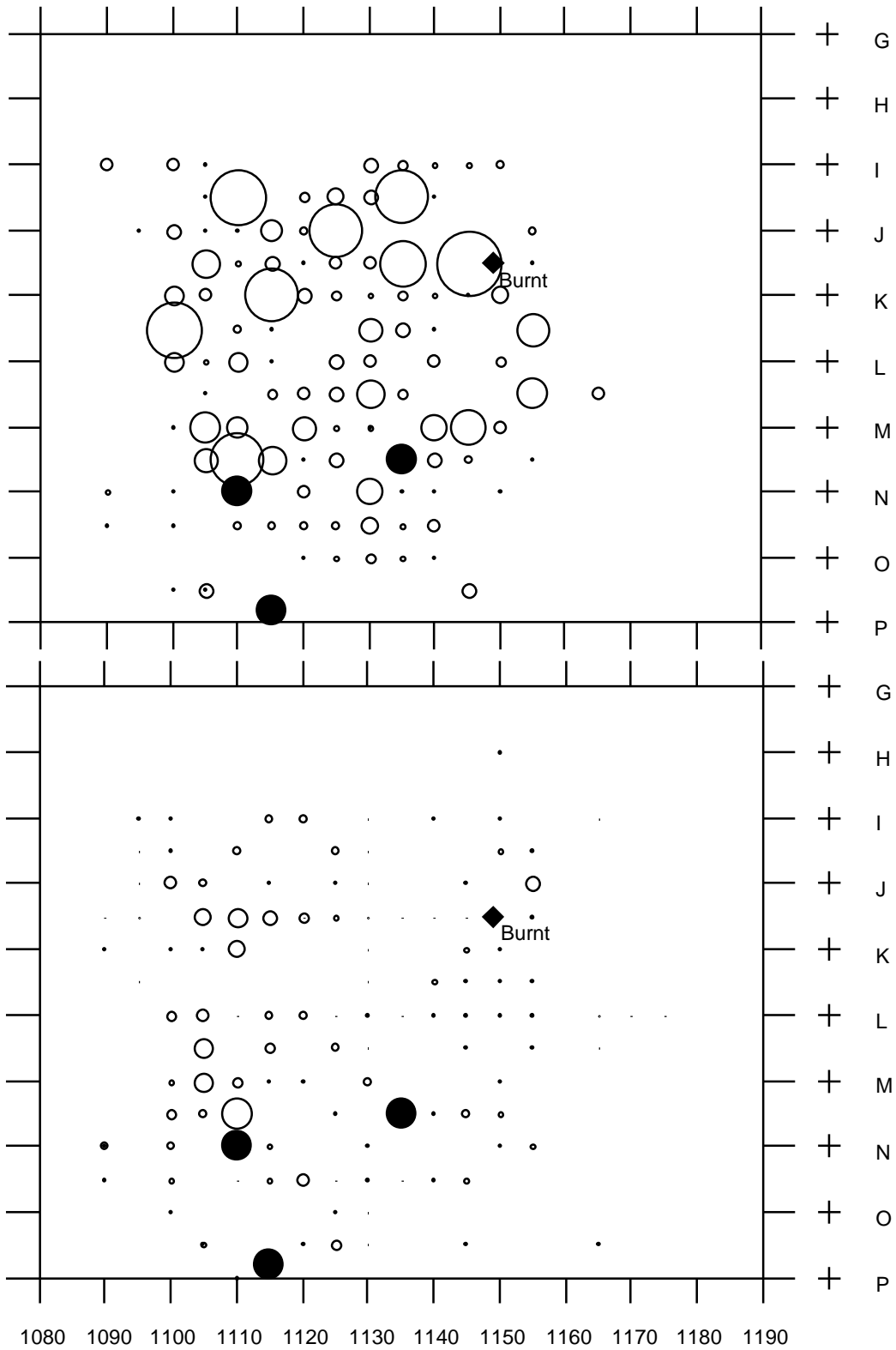


Figure 67

Distribution of all refined earthenwares (above) and of scratch-blue decorated white stoneware (below) in the five-foot plowzone squares, relative quantities indicated by the sizes of the open circles. Closed circles indicate well sites.

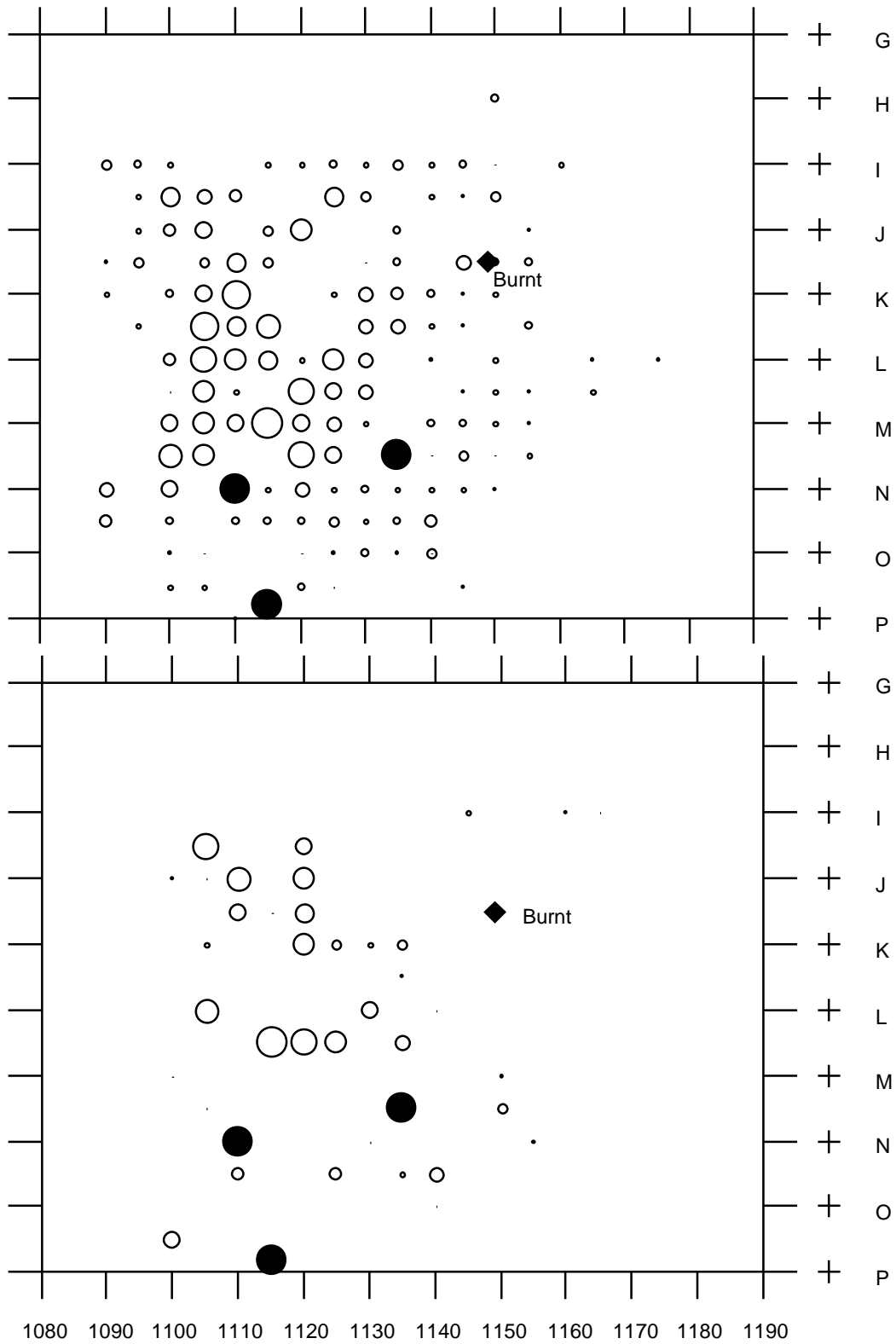


Figure 68
 Distribution of pre-Revolutionary refined wares (above) and distribution
 of later English refined wares (below).

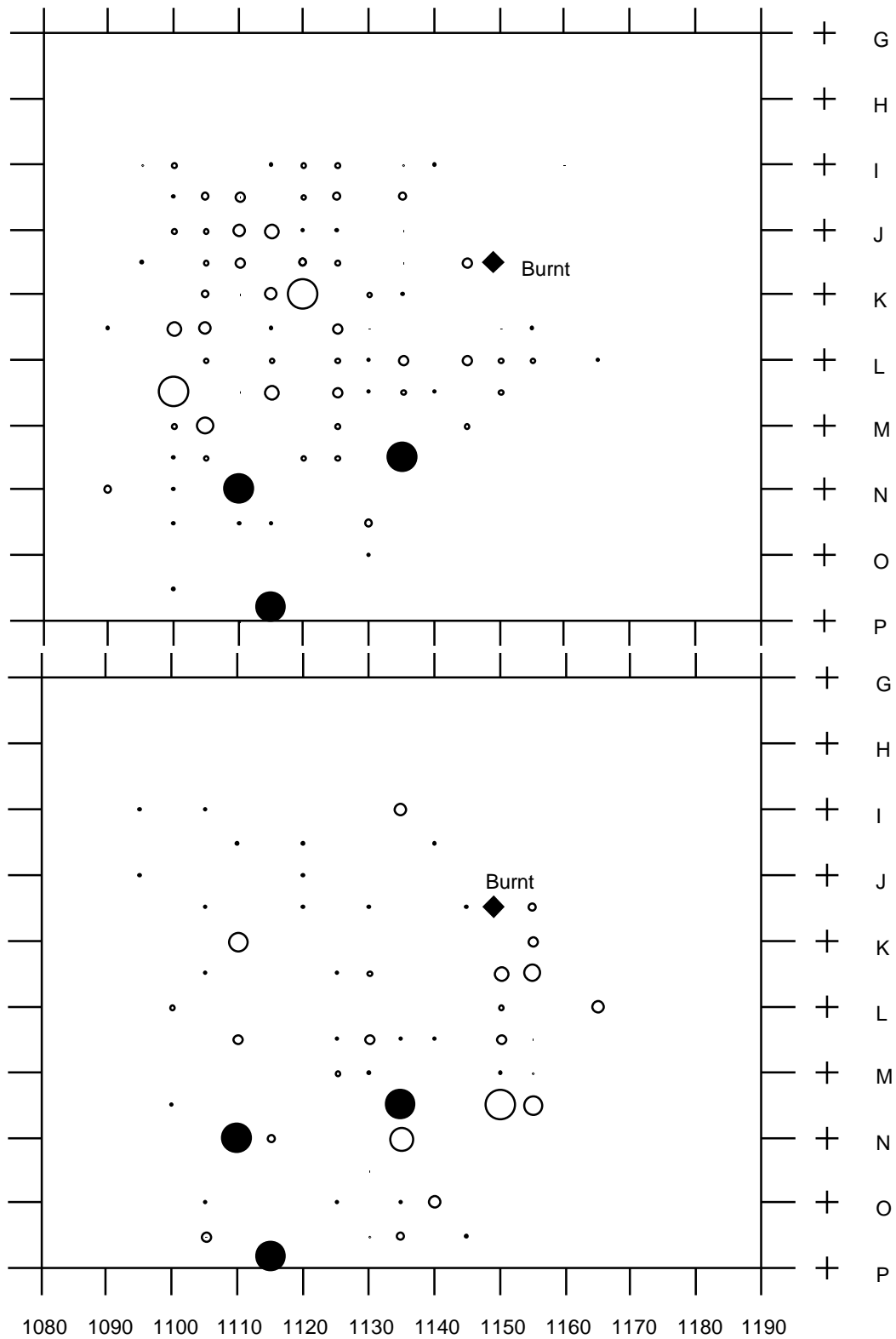


Figure 69
 Distribution of oriental porcelain (above) and interior slip decorated red earthenware (below)

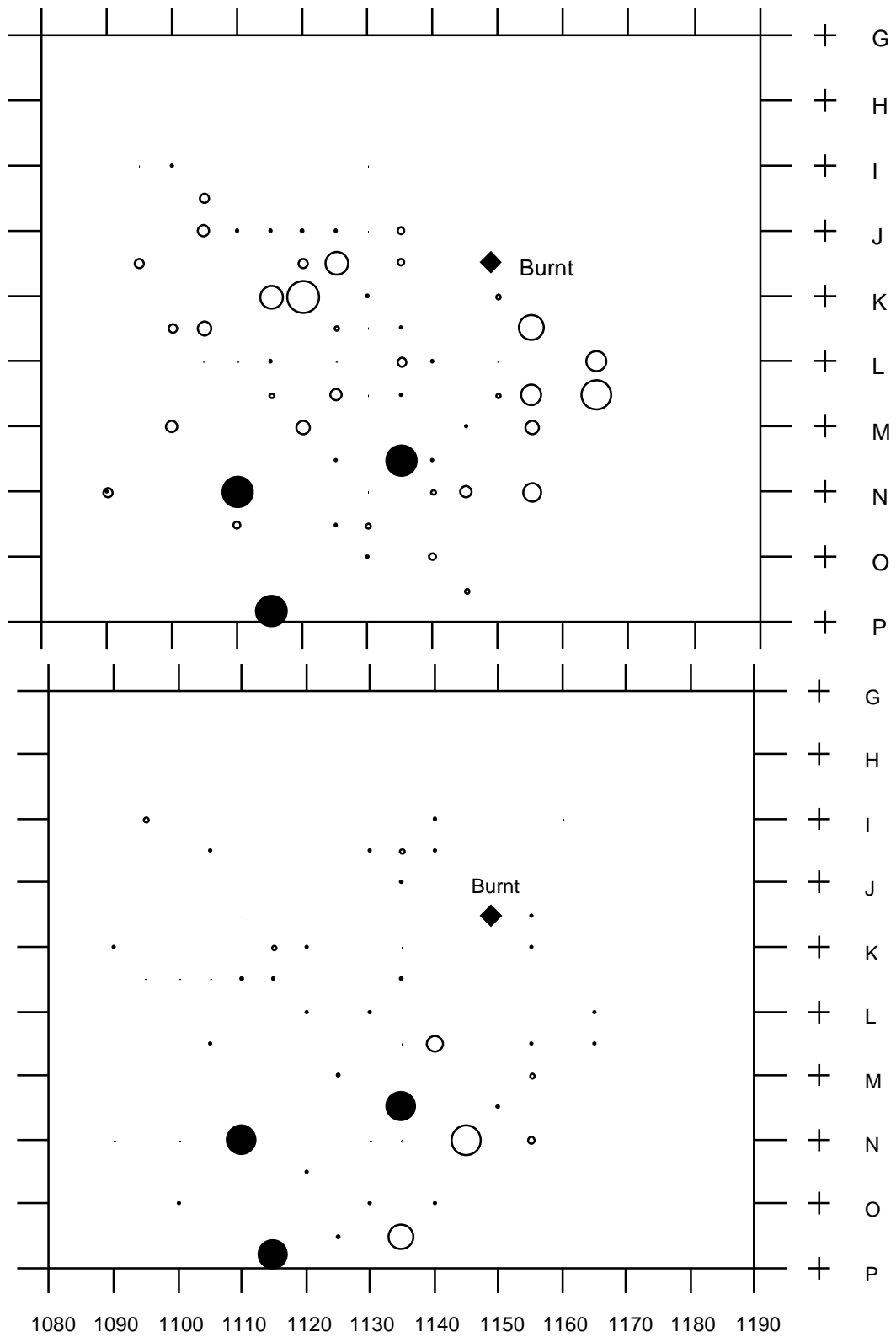


Figure 70
 Distribution of brown saltglazed utilitarian stoneware (bartmann jugs)
 in the plowzone (above) and clear lead-glazed red earthenware (below).

Vessel S-1 contexts

Brown Rhenish stoneware bartmann jug
63a.....southwest quarter 1120J plowzone
63d.....northeast quarter 1120J plowzone
71b.....northwest quarter 1130K plowzone
174c.....southwest quarter 1130L plowzone
179b.....northwest quarter 1150M plowzone
182a.....southwest quarter 1110M plowzone
182g.....northwest quarter 1110N plowzone
182j.....construction fill, Feature 18 (well)
182n.....construction fill, Feature 18 (well)
201b.....northwest quarter 1120M plowzone

STONEWARES

Stoneware production began in Germany late in the medieval period. Proto-stonewares, or near-stonewares were produced in the first quarter of the thirteenth century in the Rhineland. These sand-tempered vessels were fired to temperatures of 1000° to 1050° centigrade, which fused the outer surface and left the inner surface porous. As the potters developed clays that could withstand firing in the 1050° to 1200° range, true stonewares became possible. By 1300, stoneware was being made by Rhenish, Hessian, and Lower Saxon potters who dominated the northern European trade during the coming centuries (Stephan 1983).

COARSE STONEWARES

Coarse stonewares from the site consisted primarily of three jugs with brown exterior salt glazes. One of these jugs or pitchers was a “bartmann” or bellarmine, and the others were of similar form, but missing the distinctive mask.

Production of these masked bottles began in the sixteenth century, originally with well-crafted faces and delicate armorial designs that deteriorated as styles changed (Gusset 1980). The last dated bellarmine jug was made in 1699, and the last degenerate specimens may have been made a few years later, possibly in England.

Bellarmino jugs were ubiquitous in England, but less common in America. They are best remembered because of their secondary use as magical charms, which may have survived longer than their utilitarian role. Such jugs commonly are found buried in hearths or doorways, sometimes mouth down, sometimes filled with amulets of various sorts. In addition to a few American occurrences, bellarmine witch bottle caches have been reported from the Netherlands, Britain, and Iceland. Most are dated to the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, although the examples of practice have been documented into the twentieth century (Merrifield 1987; Merrifield 1969).

Vessel S-1 was found in the earliest dated context on the site, the post 1767 construction fill of the western well, 182 j, g, and n, as well as scattered surface contexts nearby. The construction fill preserved much of the distinctive bartmann mask and a small piece of the finish (mouth) of the bottle. A piece of handle also survived.

All the surviving sherds were from the top of the bottle, and several intervening sherds are missing. This situation indicates that the jug was broken some time before the well was dug, and that only fragments of the neck portion lay near where the well later was dug. Therefore it is safe to conclude that the jug fragments had lain on the ground a relatively long time before 1767, when a few were buried in the well fill. Absence of sherds from this vessel's bottom may indicate re-use of the bottom part, as was the case with vessel S-3, below. The rest of the pieces were found in a relatively small area northeast of the place where the well would be dug, and very close to congruent with the space outlined by the four blue beads; the fifth blue bead was found in the well's slumped backfill, 182i.

Vessel S-2 contexts

Brown Rhenish stoneware jug

- 11.....general undifferentiated surface
- 12c.....northwest quarter 1140L plowzone
- 13d.....northwest quarter 1110L plowzone
- 42c.....southwest quarter 1090K plowzone
- 55b.....northwest quarter 1110I plowzone
- 55d.....southeast quarter 1110I plowzone
- 56d.....southeast quarter 1110J plowzone
- 57a.....northwest quarter 1110K plowzone
- 57d.....southeast quarter 1110K plowzone
- 62d.....southeast quarter 1120I plowzone
- 64a.....northwest quarter 1120K plowzone
- 64e.....southeast quarter 1120K plowzone
- 64f.....northeast quarter 1120K plowzone
- 69c.....northeast quarter 1130I plowzone
- 70a.....southeast quarter 1130J plowzone
- 71c.....southwest quarter 1130K plowzone
- 71d.....southeast quarter 1130K plowzone
- 81d.....southeast quarter 1150L plowzone
- 82d.....northeast quarter 1150J plowzone
- 129b.....southeast quarter 1100M plowzone
- 136b.....northeast quarter 1110N plowzone
- 137d.....northwest quarter 1110 O plowzone
- 137g.....upper fill of feature 5, pump or well
- 141a.....northwest quarter 1120N plowzone
- 146.....surface of ten foot square 1130 O
- 149d.....northeast quarter 1140 O plowzone
- 161.....surface of ten foot square 1200M
- 175b.....northeast quarter 1150K plowzone
- 175d.....southeast quarter 1150K plowzone
- 178b.....northeast quarter 1160L plowzone
- 179c.....southwest quarter 1150M plowzone
- 180a.....southeast quarter 1130M plowzone
- 180i.....construction fill feature 21, east well
- 180l.....construction fill feature 21, east well
- 181a.....northwest quarter 1140M plowzone
- 181c.....northeast quarter 1140M plowzone
- 181d.....southeast quarter 1140M plowzone
- 181e.....southwest quarter 1140M plowzone
- 182b.....probably well demolition fill 1110M
- 200a.....northwest quarter 1120 O plowzone
- 201a.....southwest quarter 1120M plowzone
- 201c.....feature 19 rectangular postmold 1120M
- 204b.....southeast quarter 1120L plowzone
- 204c.....northeast quarter 1120L plowzone
- 210d.....southeast quarter 1150L plowzone
- 211a.....northeast quarter 1140N plowzone
- 211b.....northwest quarter 1140N plowzone
- 211c.....feature 14, dish-shaped feature
- 212a.....northeast quarter 1100K plowzone
- 212c.....southwest quarter 1100K plowzone

Vessel S-3 contexts

Brown Rhenish stoneware jug used as dipper

- 11general undifferentiated surface
- 42a..... northeast quarter 1090K plowzone
- 46a..... northeast quarter 1100M plowzone
- 47b northeast quarter 1100J plowzone
- 49d northwest quarter 1100L plowzone
- 56b southwest quarter 1110J plowzone
- 57d southeast quarter 1110K plowzone
- 62a..... northwest quarter 1120 I plowzone
- 124a..... northwest quarter 1090N plowzone
- 141d northeast quarter 1120N plowzone
- 145c..... northwest quarter 1130N plowzone
- 174c..... southwest quarter 1130L plowzone
- 180ab..... Bottom of the east well, feature 21
- 204a..... southwest quarter 1120L plowzone
- 204c..... northeast quarter 1120L plowzone
- 212a..... northeast quarter 1100K plowzone

Vessel S-2 consists of sherds from all parts of a jug, from a piece of the finish to about half the base. The pieces were distributed widely across the site, including several features. The paste of this jug was distinctive in color, which was buff on the outside and grey on the inside. Flecks of sandy black tempering were scattered through the grey material, but were not obvious on the surface. The brown color was unevenly distributed across the surface.

The neck, which would have borne the face if it had one, was missing from the scattered remains of the jug. Significantly for dating purposes, sherds were found in the construction fill of the east well, and in the backfill of the pump feature, indicating that disposal of this vessel predates 1798 and likewise predates the pump-like feature, the backfill of which has a mean ceramic date of 1790. While absence of evidence cannot prove a negative proposition, it would seem that such a widely-distributed vessel should find its way into fill of a significant proportion of features that were created after it broke. Only features 14 and 19 contained sherds. Another sherd was found in an ambiguous deposit that may be slumped demolition fill of the west well.

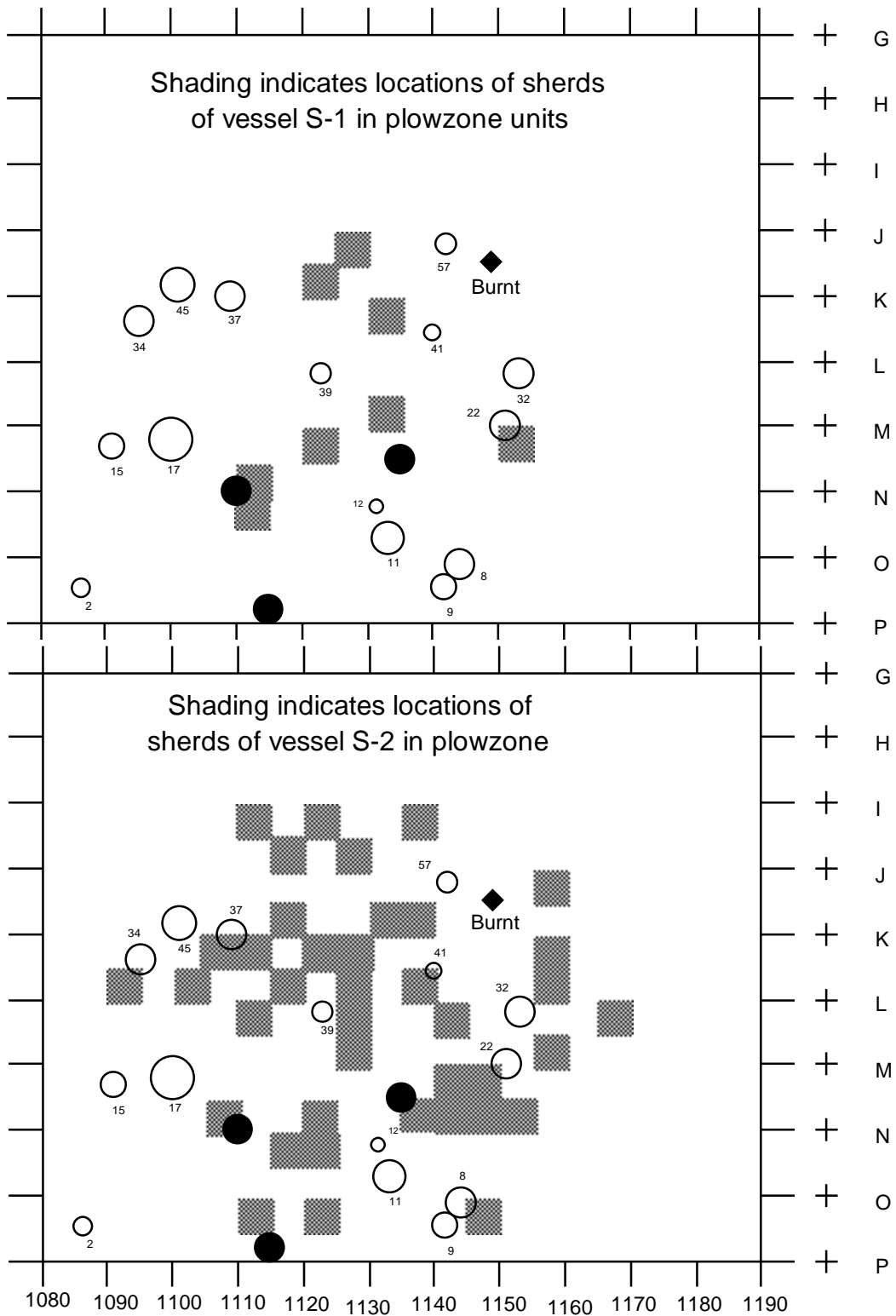


Figure 71

Vessels S-1 and S-2, sherd distribution maps with selected features.

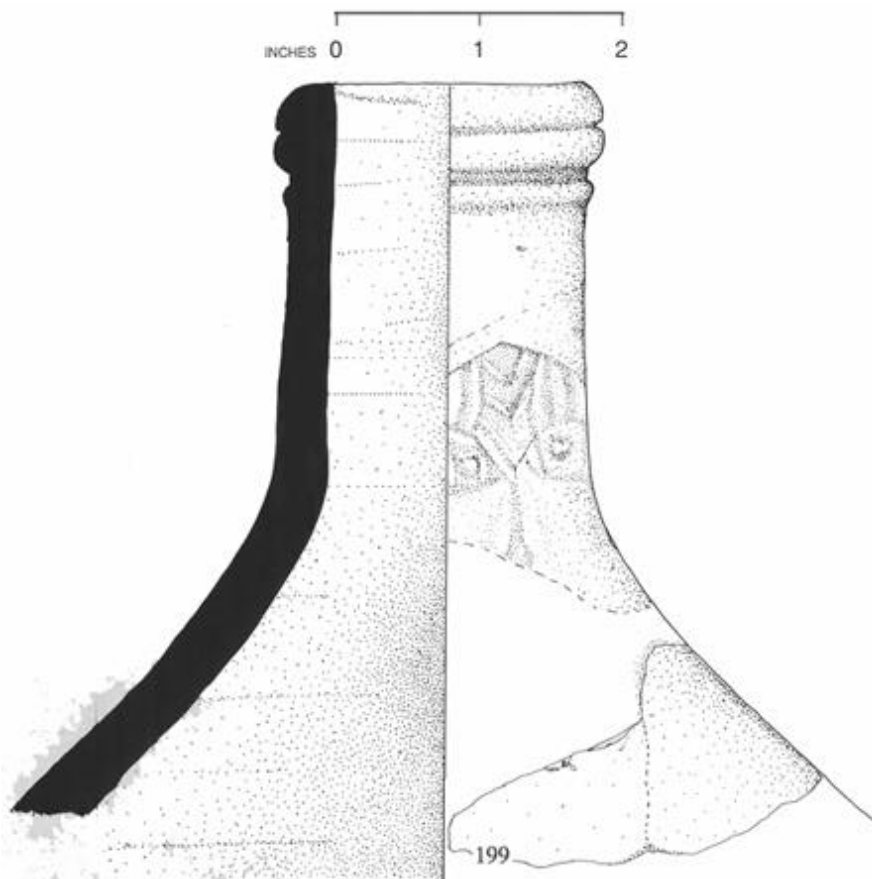
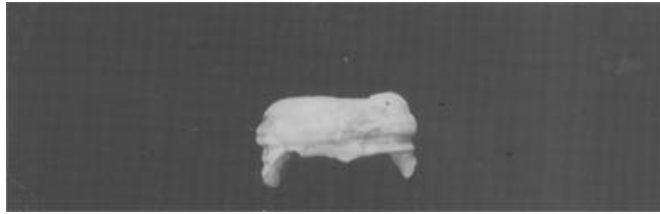


Figure 72

Vessel S-1

The masked face jug was found in the earliest dated deposit on the site, the construction deposit of the west well and in a few nearby plowzone units. Part of the mask survives, together with enough sherds to fairly well guess its original shape (left).



A

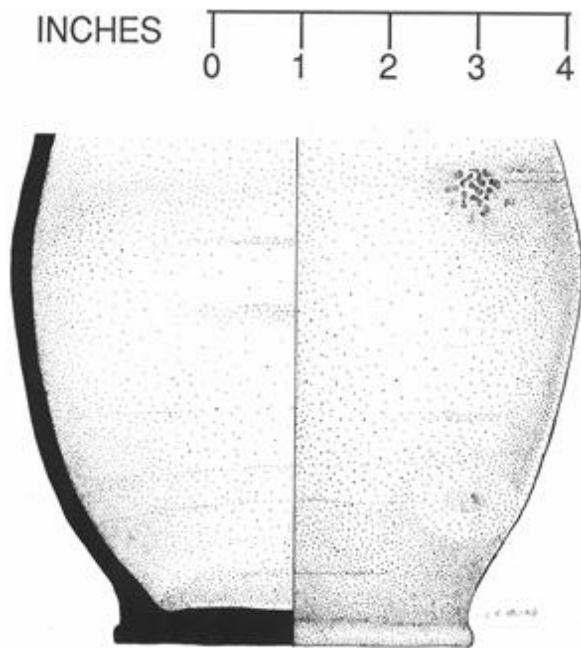
Figure 73

Brown Stoneware Jugs

Vessel S-2, left, was found scattered over a wide area of the site, including the construction fill of the west well and the supposed pump all parts survived.

Only the bottom of S-3, below, survived, exhibiting signs of wear at the top of its broken edge, possibly from its use after having been broken in half.

B



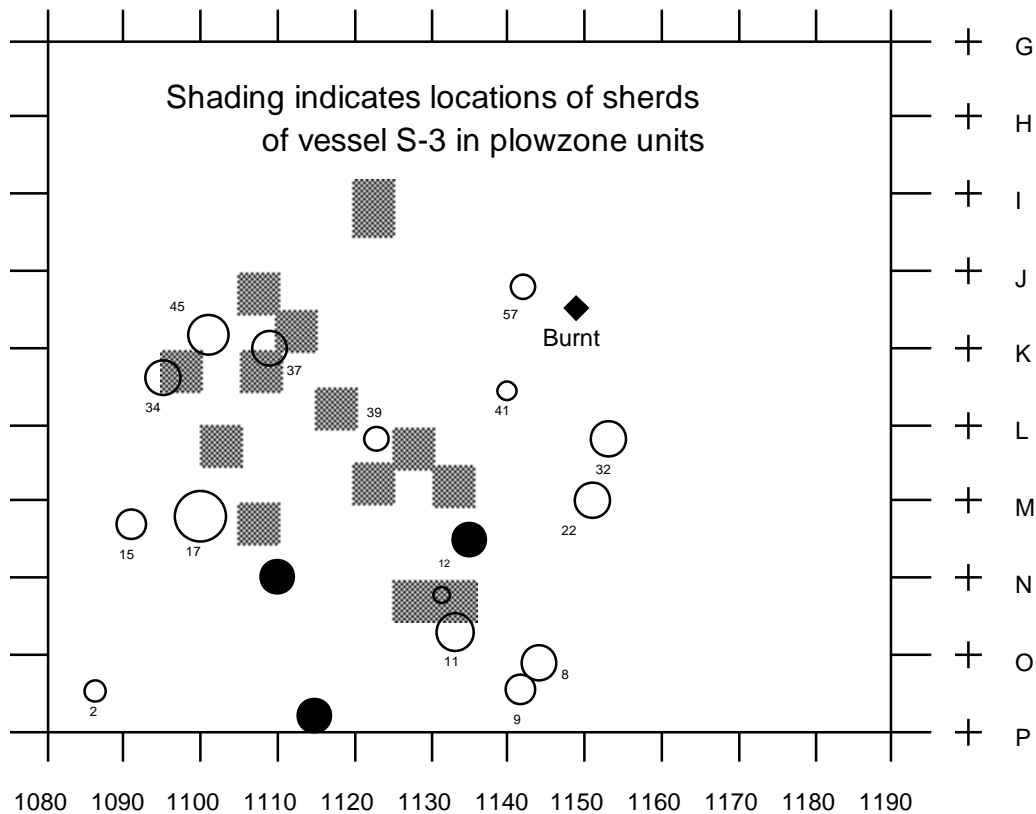


Figure 74

Map of vessel S-3 sherd distribution in the topsoil relative to features

Vessel S-3 is a buff-bodied brown stoneware jug with signs of a re-use. Three large pieces, most of the bottom half, were found in the bottom of the east well, 180ab, where they had evidently been dropped during the well's active life. This deposit was unfortunately incompletely recovered for safety reasons. The well casing showed signs of collapse, and the workers were called away from the area. When the casing finally collapsed, a few artifacts were fished from the chaotic mess, but some undoubtedly were lost in the interest of safety.

Enough of the jug survived to tell a story about the well's useful life. At the top of the fragment, about five inches high, a surviving edge is rounded and discolored from wear. Perhaps this half of a jug was used as a dipper or drinking cup while the

well was in use, and then fell into the well and later broke.

Other pieces that appear to be part of the same jug were found elsewhere in the site. Perhaps significantly, the sherds were concentrated north of the western well, suggesting that the jug originally broke in the activity area associated with that well. Again the "barrier" interpreted as the house(s) location(s) proved to limit the spread of sherds northeastward.

REFINED STONEWARES

During the eighteenth century, stoneware potters developed refined, thin, light-colored tablewares. These new wares were blatant attempts to match the delicacy of porcelain, but they also became the medium for new decorative styles, notably sculpted decorations.

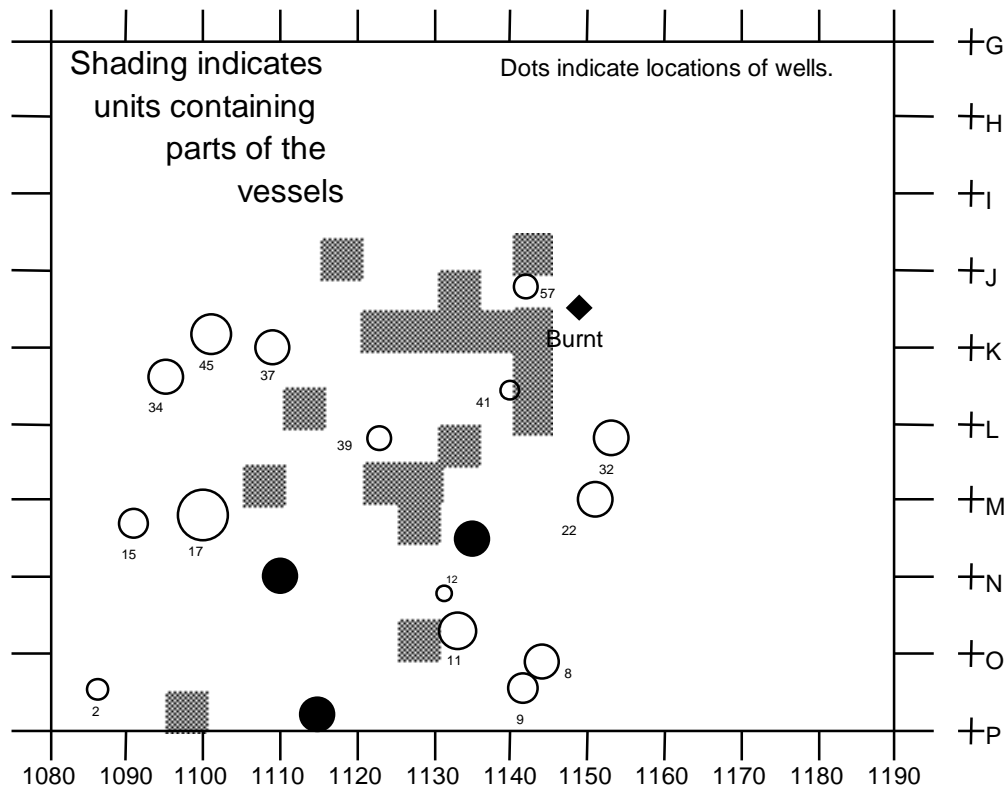


Figure 75
Distribution of enamelled white saltglaze stoneware

Whereas the Chinese porcelains and the tin-enamelled “delft” earthenwares that copied them were commonly decorated by painting, the stoneware medium allowed finely-shaped decorations, and the thin saltglaze did not obscure the sharp lines. The earliest documented

pure white English stoneware was made in 1720; the more elaborate cast patterns were introduced by 1740 (Miller and Stone 1970: 70; Noël Hume 1969:116).

Refined white stoneware became less popular in the stylish market after about 1780, when it was eclipsed by English porcelain and creamware (Gusset 1980:86).

Vessel S-4, a moulded white saltglaze stoneware platter, is represented by a single rimsherd decorated in the “barley” pattern, which was manufactured in huge quantities between 1750 and 1770. This sherd was found in the plowzone (ER 42d) of the northwest quarter of unit 1090K, at the northwest edge of the occupied part of the site.

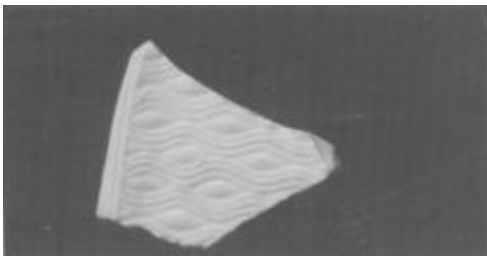


Plate 41
Vessel S-4, the one sherd of the barley pattern, actual size

Enamelling was introduced to white saltglaze tablewares after 1740 and the ware was produced in quantity between 1750 and 1760. At least three off-white (greyish)

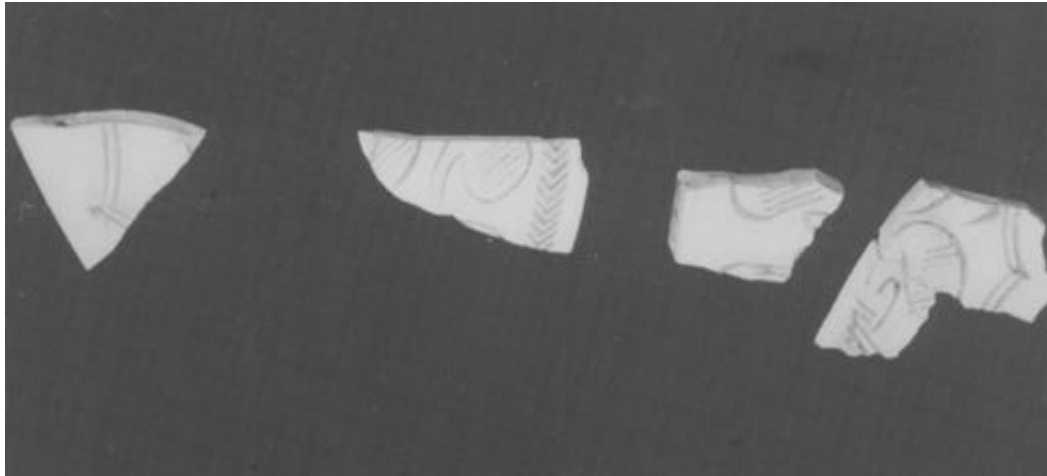


Plate 42
A selection of scratch-blue saltglaze stoneware sherds

enamelled wheel-thrown saltglaze stoneware teacups were found at Bloomsbury. They are not a set, but they are roughly the same color, with the same distribution of the tiny black flecks that characterize earlier stonewares. Similar pieces were found at the Charles Robinson site in Appoquinimink Hundred (MAAR Associates 1996: III-47)

Vessel S-5 bears dark red overglaze decorations inside and out. The well-developed footrim is 1³/₈" in diameter. The sherds of the base were found in plowzones.

Vessel S-6 is a larger teacup with green, blue, and black overglaze decorations in a vaguely floral pattern. The footrim is about two inches in diameter

Vessel S-7 consists of one footrim sherd found in the general surface (ER 11), also with a footrim about two inches in diameter. Decoration consists of a green dot on the bottom.

Sherds from these three cups were found in fills of both wells, but it was not possible to match sherds with the extremely fragmentary remains of specific cups. From the western well, one sherd was found in 182i, the plug of settled-in topsoil that was deposited after the well was backfilled. From the eastern well, sherds were found in 180h, the backfilled slump, and 180m,

construction fill around the casing.

Vessel S-8 consisted of an off-white saltglaze handle found in the topsoil of square 1130J. The vessel was apparently a thinly-potted grey pitcher or teapot, but no body sherds could be ascribed to it. Since only the handle was found, it is possible that the vessel continued in use without a handle and was discarded elsewhere.

Context is therefore not very helpful in dating the arrival of this ware on the site, since it probably was made no later than 1760 and the well was cased no earlier than 1798.

Scratch-blue saltglazed stoneware was found in both wells and in several surface units. One piece was found in the latest backfill of the western well (182u), and several were found in the construction layers (180h, k, l, m, s) and useful-life deposits (180z) of the eastern well. The manufacture period for this ware has been variously estimated in the range 1724–1785, but most commonly is attributed to the third quarter of the century. At least three cups or saucers are represented among the specimens, but none are complete enough to describe. All probably were discarded on the ground surface and suffered considerable mixing and crushing during most of the site's occupation.

Vessels S-5 through S-7 contexts

White saltglaze cups with overglaze enamel
vessel S-5

46d.....southeast quarter 1100L plowzone

57c.....southeast quarter 1110K plowzone

63a.....southwest quarter 1120J plowzone

131d.....southwest quarter 1100O plowzone

141c.....southeast quarter 1120N plowzone

vessel S-6

11.....general undifferentiated surface

43.....surface of ten foot square 1090L

63a.....southwest quarter 1120J plowzone

63c.....southeast quarter 1120J plowzone

69b.....northwest quarter 1130L plowzone

70b (2) ...southwest quarter 1130J plowzone

70c (2)....northwest quarter 1130J plowzone

209b(2) ..northwest quarter 1140K plowzone

vessel S-7

11.....general undifferentiated surface

vessels S5, S6, or S-7, unattributed

62c.....southwest quarter 1120I plowzone

63c.....southeast quarter 1120J plowzone

69d.....southwest quarter 1130I plowzone

69c.....northeast quarter 1130I plowzone

70a.....southeast quarter 1130J plowzone

71d.....southeast quarter 1130k plowzone

77c.....southwest quarter 1140I plowzone

78b.....southwest quarter 1140J plowzone

180h.....brown fill at the center of the east well

180m.....south half of primary well fill to 2 feet

182i.....final plug of the western well

201d.....northeast quarter 1120M plowzone

204a.....southwest quarter 1120L plowzone

204c.....northeast quarter 1120L plowzone

Vessel S-9 is a single specimen of cylindrical engine-turned red stoneware teapot(?) with a lustrous (lead?) glaze. Similar wares were being manufactured in Philadelphia during the Federal period. Similar material was found at the Whitten Road site (Shaffer, Custer, Grettler, Watson and De Santis 1988:170). All the sherds were found in unstratified deposits. Engine turning is a decorative technique in which a partly hardened pot in the “leather” stage is placed on a turntable and rotated against a cutting tool that incises rows of grooves around its perimeter. Motifs include straight grooves and undulating patterns, frequently in combination.

Josiah Wedgwood (1730-1795) claimed that he introduced engine turning into the English potting industry in 1762 or 1763; clear glaze was applied by English potters as well as in America (Noël Hume 1969:121; Gusset 1980:213). The classic engine-turned pottery was “dry body” unglazed stoneware introduced in 1768 (Gorley 1950).

EARTHENWARES

Earthenwares are porous ceramics, glazed or unglazed. Usually the term is restricted to wheel-thrown or moulded pots made by a professional potter, although prehistoric Native American ceramics are also technically earthenwares.

COARSE EARTHENWARES

At Bloomsbury, the dominant type of coarse earthenware was the basin or bowl of red bodied, slip-decorated, wheel-thrown, lead-glazed local wares. The best-preserved examples are from pit features and wells, for these relatively soft wares do not survive well the rigors of a plowzone. The sherds from the wells are not from complete vessels, but from those parts that were thrown down the well after breakage. Seldom did all the parts of any vessel fall into the protected environment of a pit or a well, and there were no systematic trash depositories to catch all the parts.

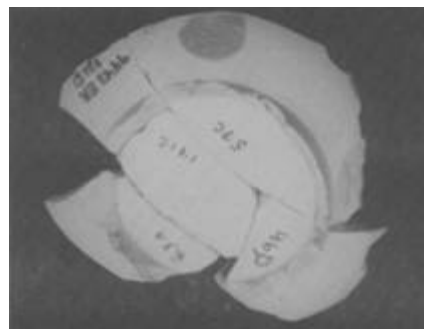


Plate 43

Vessel S-5, one of the overglaze enamelled stoneware cups, seen from below, actual size

MENDED CERAMICS

Sophisticated stapling and riveting methods are relatively well known for mending porcelains and other fine ceramics. Such staples, as reported by South (1967) have a long history.

Mended coarse red earthenwares have been reported from other sites. At Ephrata Cloister in Pennsylvania, a red earthenware bowl was patched with copper wire (Warfel 1995:18-19). At the Fortress of Louisbourg, both coarse and fine wares were mended by stapling. Finely-made staples have been found in fine wares recovered from sites at Brunswick Town, North Carolina. The eighteenth-century Moravian potters at Bethabara, North Carolina, mended fine ceramics by re-firing them with glaze in the cracks (South 1967: 62-71).

At fort Michilimacinac, French soldiers apparently mended their Rouen-type faience (Miller and Stone 1970:39).

A metallic wire patch would have left corroded marks on patched earthenware, but no such marks were found on the mended basin from the well (Figure 77).

BLACK GLAZED RED EARTHENWARE

Two chamberpots (Figure 80) and several more, less well-preserved, vessels were made of red earthenware with a dark opaque glaze. Such black pots were common local products during much of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The restorable chamberpot had considerable edge damage, indicating long usage. Similar vessels in the author's collection exhibit such lip chipping, which apparently was not uncommonly tolerated.

There were also some vessels with opaque brown glaze, generally on finer pottery. Opaque glazes were known on red earthenwares from the region in a variety of vessel forms.

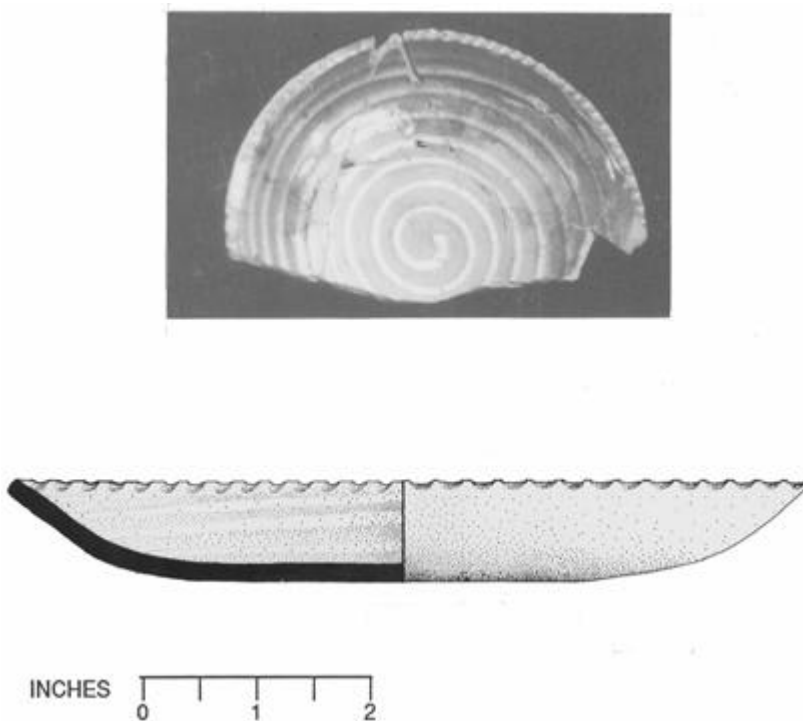


Figure 76
Vessel R-2, a spiralled slipware bowl

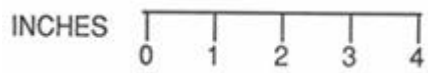
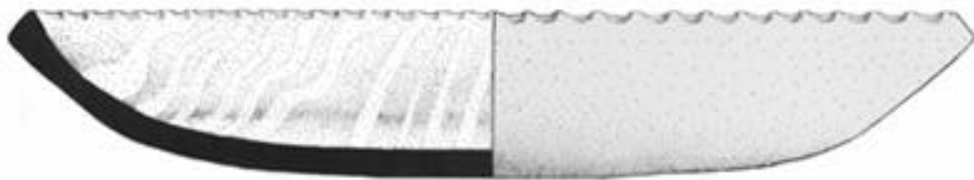
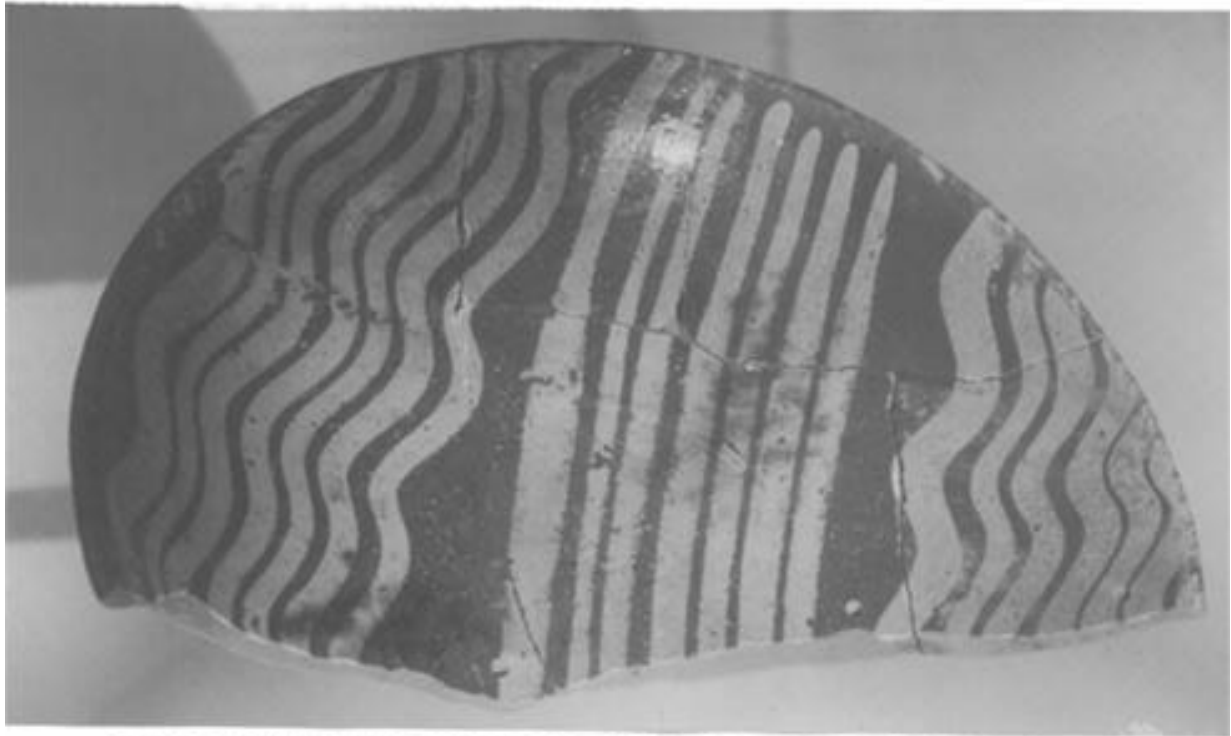
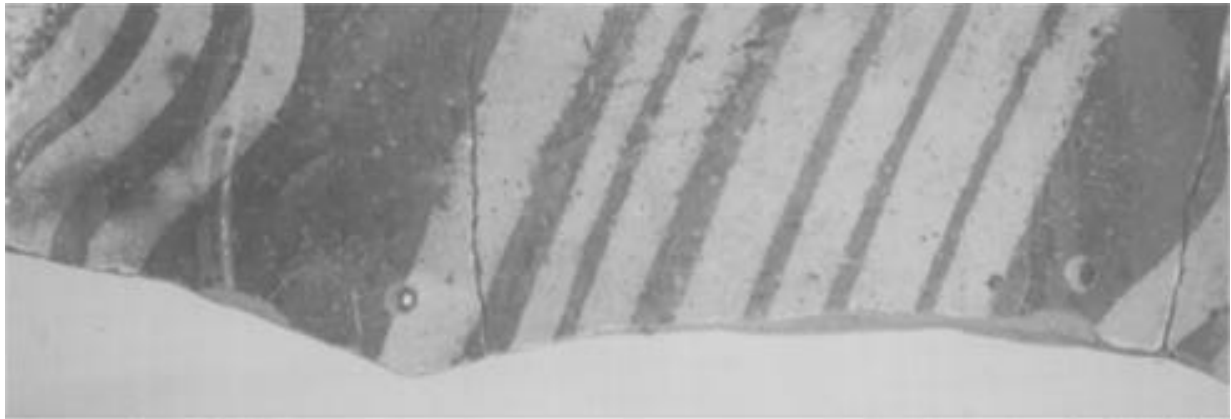


Figure 77
Vessel R-1, a mended slipware platter that exhibits no wear marks, found in the bottom of the western well.

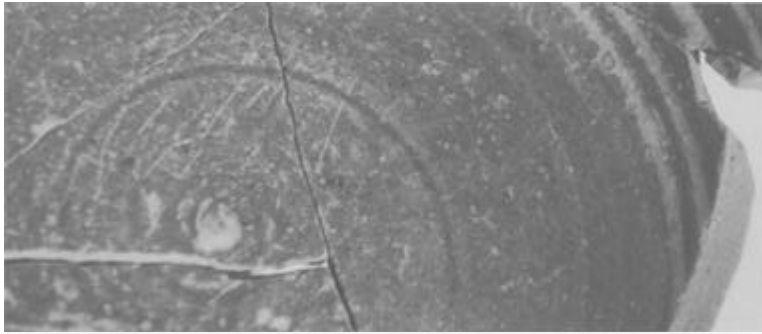
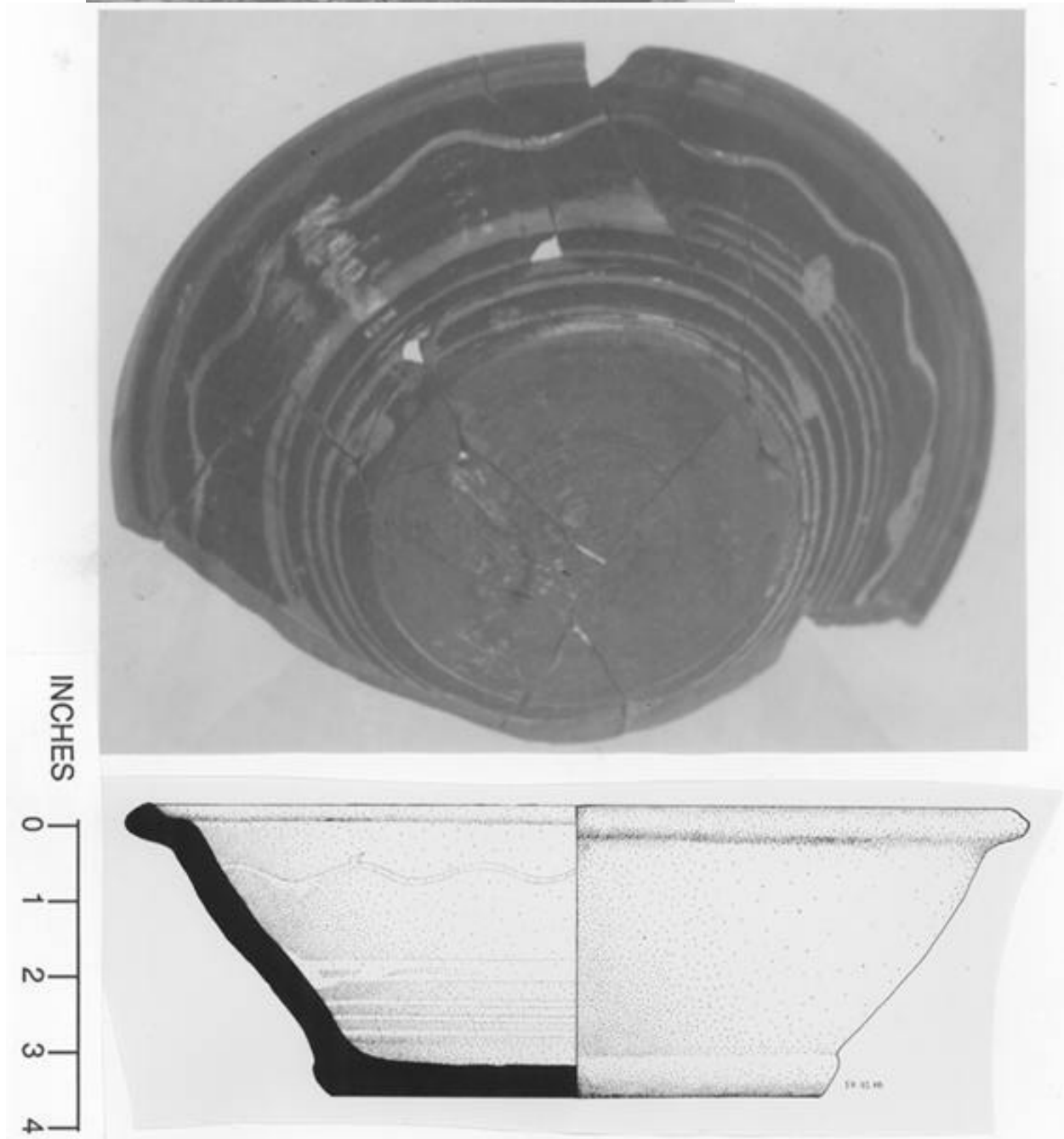


Figure 78
Vessel R3, a
slipware bowl from
the western well
with wear marks
on the bottom in
the detail above



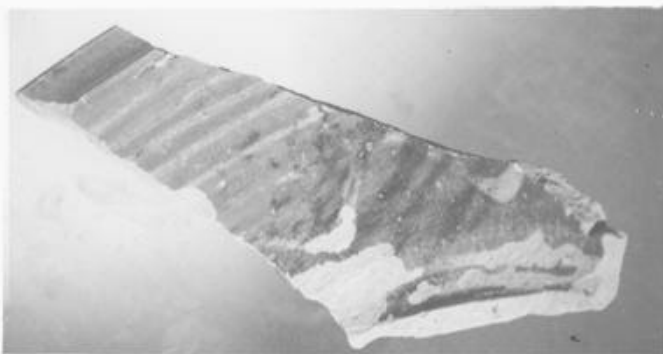
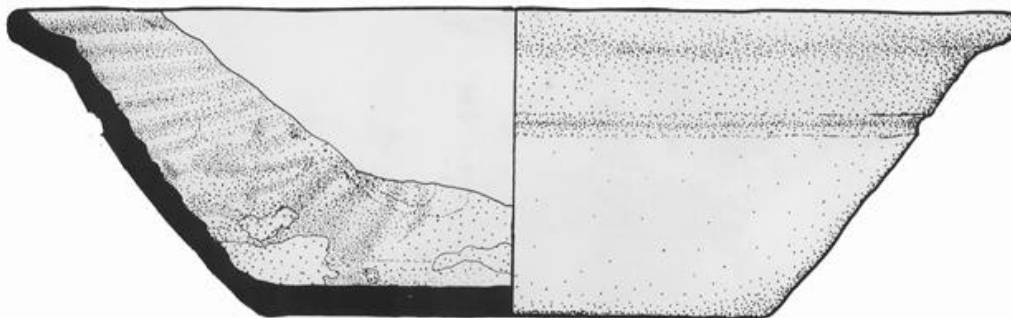


Figure 79
Vessel R-4, a
slipware bowl from
a basin shaped
feature (above)

INCHES 0 1 2 3 4



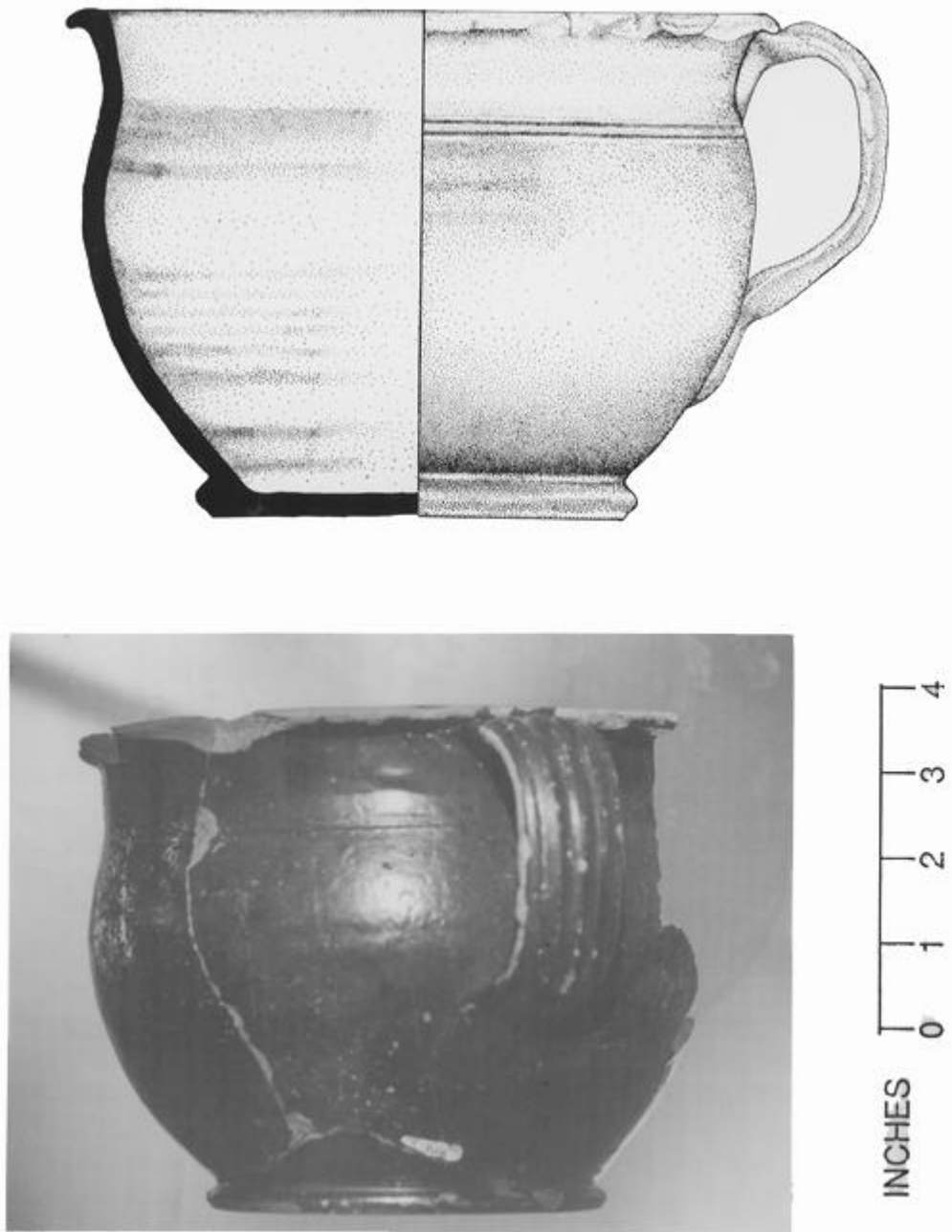


Figure 80
"Domestic Vessels"

Vessel R-5, a dark-glazed red earthenware chamberpot from the west well. There was at least one other chamberpot of this general type.

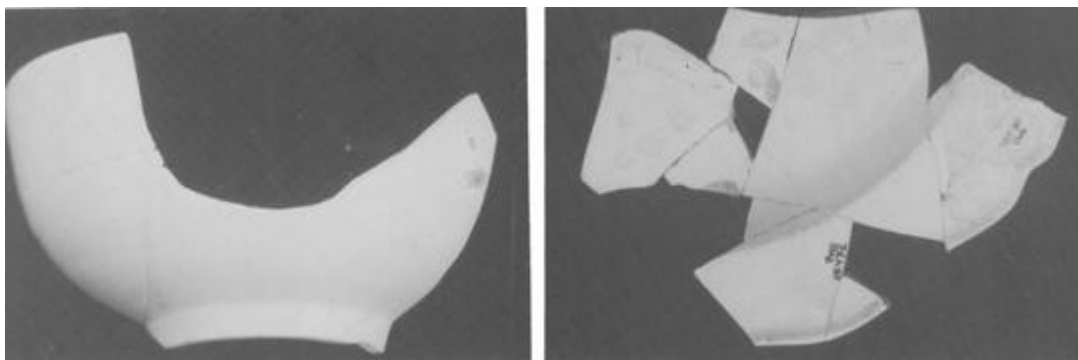


Plate 44

Vessels C-1 (left) and C-2 (right), examples of creamware from the site.

SLIP-DECORATED EARTHENWARE

Slip-decoration was a common decorating treatment throughout the history of red utilitarian earthenware production. Most national folk ceramic traditions included slipped earthenwares, often quite fanciful in their execution. In the Delaware Valley, the German and English slipware traditions dominated the utilitarian pottery scene.

Slipware is basically a red earthenware that has been decorated by trailing or dipping a white-colored clay “slip” or soup over its surface. This decoration might be enhanced by scratching designs into the slip, which produced “sgraffito” ware, or by mixing mineral additives into the lead glaze to produce colored splotches.

Vessel R-1 is a mended platter decorated with trailed slip and additionally decorated by green, possibly copper, clouding on the glaze. Two similar splotches of green appear on the surface, indicating that the applicator was some kind of brush or sponge. This vessel has been mended, but bears no wear marks on its surface. The half that survives was separated from the rest along the line of the mend, which may indicate that the attempted repair was unsuccessful. The surviving sherds were found in the bottom of the western well. A sherd from a similar piece, almost certainly from the same potter if not the same batch,

was found in 180m, the construction fill of the east well (Figure 77).

Vessel R-2 also was found in the west well. It is a small bowl with a spiralled trail of slip decorations. It also has the green glaze clouded decoration (Figure 76).

Vessel R-3 is a bowl found in the west well. One sherd from the missing side was found in the well, indicating that it broke near the well near the time when it was deposited. Most of the sherds were from 182ab and 182u, the demolition deposits of the well (Figure 78).

Vessel R-4 was found in the fill of feature 41, a round basin with a mean ceramic date of 1802.5. It is a slip decorated bowl similar in shape to R-3, but with the green glaze clouding (Figure 79).

Vessel R-5 is a chamberpot, found in the west well demolition layer. Most of the pot was present, indicating that the pot was broken at the time and all the sherds were thrown toward its final resting place. The entire surface is covered by a dark, almost black, glaze, except on the flat bottom. Parallels have been reported from London (Amis 1968:32, 13). The eighteenth century has been called, by a student of chamberpots, “the heyday of brown and orange-brown glazes on earthenware pots.” The chamberpot vessel form was also used as paint pots (Figure 80).

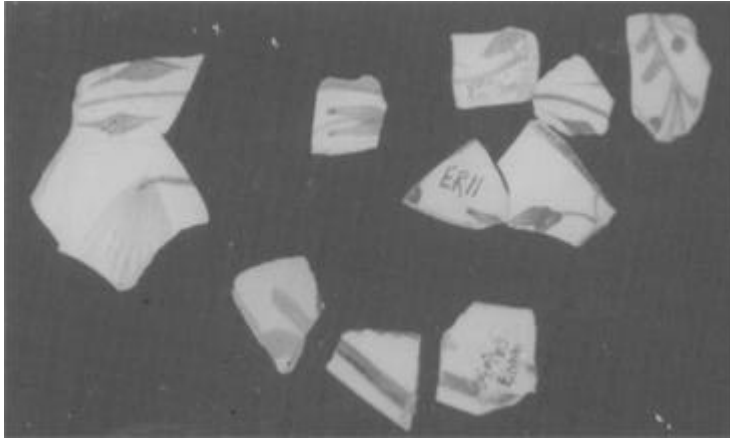


Plate 45

Polychrome decorated pearlware was represented by several pieces of tea ware like these blue and red decorated sherds with brown stripes.

TIN-ENAMELLED EARTHENWARE

Tin – enamelled refined earthenwares, commonly called delft or majolica, were extremely rare on the site, and none were found in dateable contexts or in condition to be described. Only sherds with yellow glaze were found. Most delftware was off the market by the middle of the eighteenth century. The sherds found on the site may therefore be interpreted as evidence of much earlier occupation or “heirloom” pieces that had survived a very long time.

The presence of scattered earlier materials is cause to suppose that the site was occupied before construction of the west well casing around 1767.



Plate 46

Tin-enamelled earthenware, known as “delft,” was yellow colored. These two sherds were the only specimens, shown actual size.

The obvious assumption is that William Sappington left the earlier materials when he occupied the site, by 1761.

REFINED WARES

Refined earthenwares were developed in northern Europe in response to two stimuli: the introduction of Far Eastern porcelains and the rise of genteel table ceremonies including tea-drinking.

Chinese porcelains bearing decorative motifs

of the Wan-Li reign (1573-1619) were imported by Dutch traders beginning in 1602 and immediately set the style for European imitators. For most of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, English and Dutch potters produced finer and finer imitations of the Chinese originals (Heite and Heite 1989: 40).

European white earthenware began with the white tin-enamelled pieces and evolved during the eighteenth century into creamware and then pearlware. White stonewares and, ultimately, European porcelains were developed by English potters in styles that drifted away from the Chinese prototypes into a distinctively European fine ceramic tradition by the middle of the eighteenth century.

WHITE CLAY SMOKING PIPES

Among the most common and most studied archaeological ceramics are the white clay smoking pipes, sometimes misidentified as kaolin. At the Bloomsbury site, there was a thin scattering of tobacco pipe material that clearly dated from the late eighteenth century. Only one specimen, a bowl (Figure 81 h) from a well context, was complete enough to identify with any finality. The bowl shape and the forward thrust of the heel indicate that the pipe was made during the middle years of the eighteenth century (Noël Hume 1969: 303).

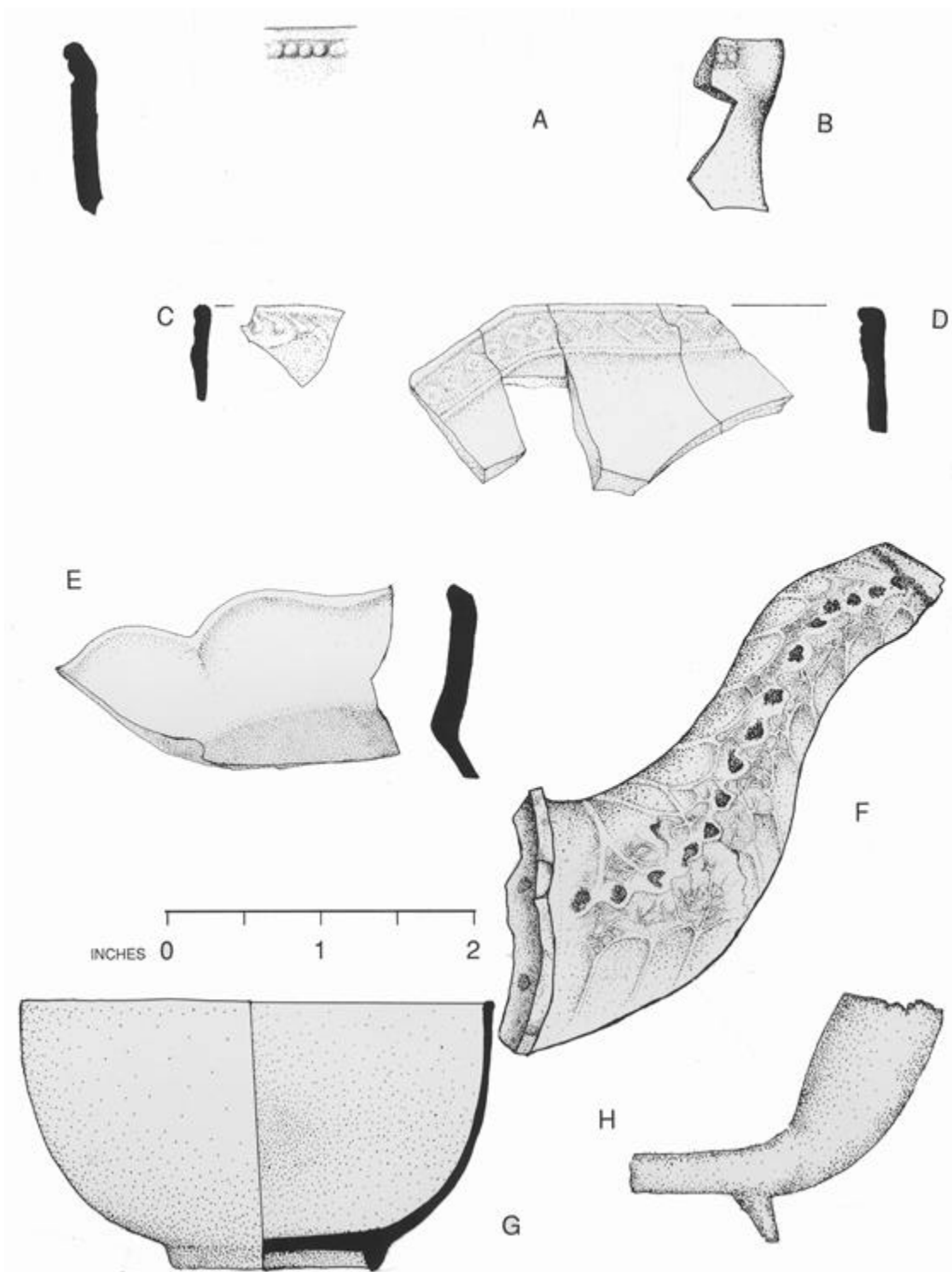


Figure 81
Refined earthenwares

A. Edge of a beaded creamware vessel. **B.** Spout of a beaded-edge creamware vessel with a spout applied. **C.** Feather-edge creamware, rimsherd. **D.** Diamond-patterned creamware, vessel number C-4. **E.** Rimsherd of a creamware plate, from the west well, 182ac **F.** Spout of an elaborate pearlware teapot, with blue decoration, vessel number P-2. **G.** Vessel C-1, restored view, of a very light creamware cup. **H.** White clay tobacco pipe bowl.

CREAMWARES

Introduction of creamware into the English ceramic market around 1762 has been called a “revolution” in consumer demand for fine manufactured ceramic goods. By 1770, it is estimated that most of the “middling sort” of people in America had purchased creamware, especially tea services (Martin 1994:182).

At the beginning of the eighteenth century, tea-drinking and its accoutrements were the exclusive province of the wealthy. By the end of the century, tea had become commonplace with all classes. Master marketer Josiah Wedgwood created demand by introducing new designs into the fashionable markets, rendering old ceramics obsolete in rapid succession. Creamware’s introduction at a similar price made delft and white saltglaze unmarketable and obsolete almost overnight (Martin 1994:172-175).

Creamwares from Bloomsbury included specimens from all periods of this refined ware’s manufacture, which may have begun as early as 1762. Creamware was developed on the same light-colored clay as the white stonewares of the period, but was fired only to earthenware temperatures and then glazed. Decorative patterns appear on both wares simultaneously.

Among the creamwares were some pieces of sprigged floral decoration and delicate twisted handles. Sauceboats with the same decorations were found at the Richard Shortridge site in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and assigned a date range of 1765-1775 (Agnew 1988:56). At Fort Michilimacinac, a similar sprigged foliate handle was found and attributed to the period 1765-1780 (Miller and Stone 1970:48).

None of the sprigged pieces was large enough to provide vessel shape and count, but there was one lid among them. Two tiny sherds of feather-edge creamware also were present, but sufficient to declare the presence of at least one vessel.

The creamware assemblage reveals certain facts about the buying habits and ceramic preferences of the site’s occupants. Creamware was available in a number of different patterns, known by such names as the “Royal” and “Queen’s” pattern. Each pattern was made by a number of different potters, of varying quality and many different nuances of colors, from near-white to yellow.

BEADED PATTERN CREAMWARE

Among the favored patterns at the Bloomsbury site was a line of beads (Figure 81a). This pattern was found on at least seven tea-service vessels, including a creamer and three saucers.

An exact parallel for the finer beaded edge cup form was found at Fort Michilimacinac (Miller and Stone 1970:43) in a British military context that postdates 1770.

The bead pattern was not among the more popular on English creamware or pearlware. Some sites report few or no occurrences of this pattern, even among large collections of the wares. At Fort Moultrie, South Carolina, the beaded motif was found in the American midden of 1776-1780, but was absent from the British midden of 1780-1782. In both deposits, the feather and royal patterns dominated. The excavator interpreted this evidence to indicate that the beaded pattern was earlier, and that the British midden reflected a newer market (South 1974:179).

Transfer-printed examples of the beaded pattern were found at Michilimacinac (Miller and Stone 1970:47). A variant was included in feather edged pearlware of the nineteenth century (Sussman 1977:108).

The saucers include one thinly-potted light-colored example and two that are coarser with thicker glazes. Lids and body sherds from at least seven pieces likewise reflected a variety of origins. At least three cylindrical beaded-edged cups, all finely-potted light-colored examples, were found concentrated

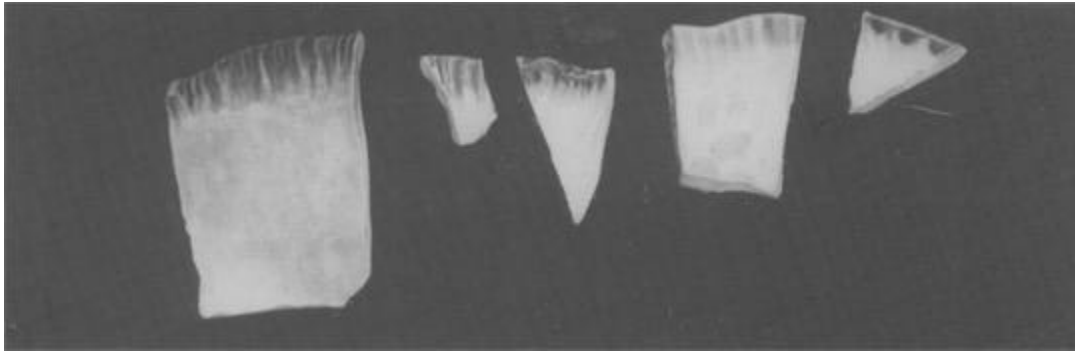


Plate 47
Shell-edged Pearlware

The sherds are arranged in chronological order, from earliest to latest, found in surface deposits.
Refer to the map on page 218, figure 83, for the locations of these finds.

northwest of the supposed house location, around coordinates 1120J, and in the post-demolition deposit over the west well.

This tea service may reflect a perceived or created set, which may or may not have been as a “set” in the traditional sense of a matching group of pieces created and packaged at the same time for the consumer market.

The assemblage indicates that someone bought additions or replacement pieces for the beaded teaware over a relatively long period.

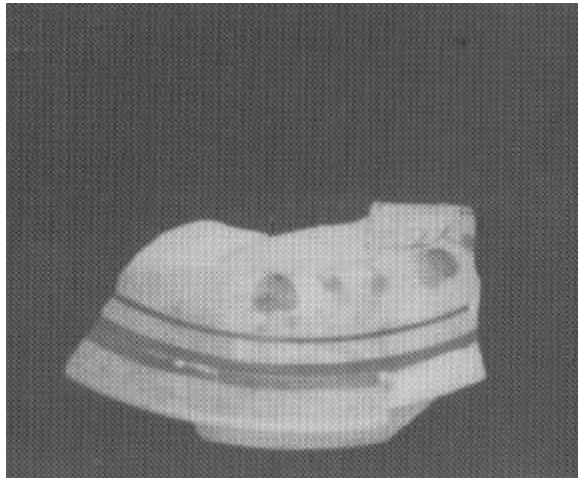


Plate 48
Polychrome pearlware lid, vessel P-3

Lacking specialist sophistication and access to wide selections, a purchaser in Smyrna was obliged to accept whatever quality or pattern might come down the pipeline from Leeds, Liverpool or other manufacturing centers, by way of London, Bristol, New York, and Philadelphia.

Even at this distal end of the distribution network, someone in Duck Creek Hundred was able to exercise some consumer control when augmenting the tea set. New pieces that nominally matched the originals were available over a period of years. This process of assembling and maintaining a perceived “set” of pottery certainly reflects a degree of conscious gentility and respect for fashionable Georgian norms. If the teaware was acquired second-hand, it may reflect the tastes and perceptions of the original owner rather than the Bloomsbury occupant who finally discarded it.

At the Charles Robinson plantation in Appoquinimink Hundred (1762-1781), the creamware included exact parallels for the vessels found at Bloomsbury. Like the materials at Bloomsbury, the wares from the Robinson site were virtually all tea wares. Robinson creamwares also included other motifs, again exactly paralleling the finds from Bloomsbury (MAAR Associates 1996).

By far the finest goods on the site were English ceramics associated with the tea

ceremonial. Creamware was the beginning, to

promoted new patterns and novelties of

be followed by pearlware before the site was abandoned.

Vessel C-1 is a finely-potted light-colored plain creamware teacup (Figure 81g, Plate 44), found in Feature 1 (ER 119a), a square hole that was interpreted as a planting hole or possibly a postmold. The diameter of the footrim was about 1¹/₄" and the lip diameter was about 3".

The cup stood 1¹/₂" high. It is one of the newer creamware pieces on the site, certainly post-revolutionary in date. There was at least one more such vessel that was not restorable. It was found in the pump feature and in the west well.

ROYAL AND QUEENS PATTERNS

Josiah Wedgwood invented modern ceramic marketing. He carefully cultivated royal patronage and publicity stunts that decoration. One of his great successes was the royal pattern, which was imitated by virtually everyone in the industry, and survives today even in the form of paper picnic plates.

Vessel C-2 is one of at least three, possibly four, "royal" pattern dishes from the site (Plate 44). Its outside diameter was about

nine inches. Sherds were found in feature 45 (ER 47e), one of a cluster of small ashy pits near the north edge of the site. The plate was extensively scratched on the surface, indicating heavy use. Noël Hume 1969:116 places the royal pattern midway in the development of creamware. Sherds of a similar plate, of the same thickness, were found in the backfill of the pump or well, feature 5 (Figure 81e).

Vessel C-3 is a smaller plate (Figure 82a), also with wear marks on its surface. Footrim diameter is 3¹/₂", and the original overall diameter was 5". The shape, color and decoration matched the others in the group. This plate came from ER182u, the heavily organic demolition fill of the west well that the excavator described as "cess."

Vessel C-4 is apparently a single octagonal flat plate with the diamond pattern on its edge. This pattern was being made in America before the Revolution (South 1974: 180), but this example probably is English (Figure 81d). It was not possible to determine dimensions from the fragmentary rims.

PEARLWARE

Refined earthenwares, including pearlware and creamware, are among the most important dating keys for archaeologists working in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Precise dating of these wares is essential in many sites because they are among the commonest artifacts. In this site as in many others, the precise date for the introduction of pearlware, or China Glaze, has proved critical. It may have arrived on the market as early as 1772 (Miller 1987), which means that it was on the market in America before the outbreak of the Revolutionary War. Previously it had been assumed that the introduction of this ware could be no earlier than the last years of the war, based upon a letter dated 1779 describing the introduction of a "pearl" body by Wedgwood.

Underglaze blue hand-painted pearlware (Plate 51), imitating Chinese porcelain, may have been in production in England as early as the mid 1770s.

Shell-Edged Pearlware Contexts

Plate 47, Figure 83

A. Robust asymmetrical blue decorated (pre 1800)

- 62d..... Southeast quarter 1120 I plowzone
- 64d..... Southwest quarter 1120 K plowzone
- 71b..... Northwest quarter 1130 K plowzone
- 64a..... Northwest quarter 1120 K plowzone
- 55c..... Southwest quarter 1110 I plowzone
- 56a..... Northwest quarter 1110 J plowzone

B. Even scalloped rim blue decorated (post 1800)

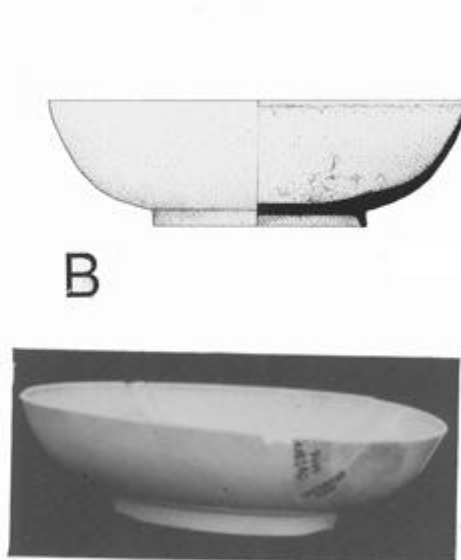
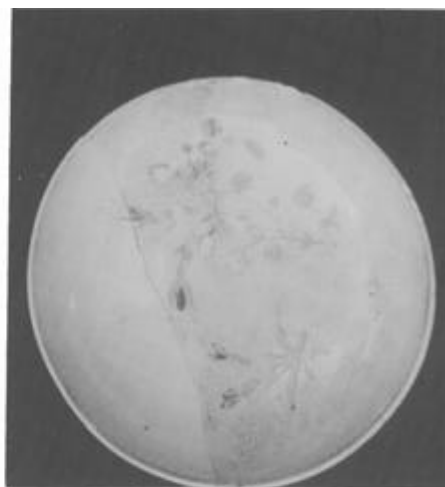
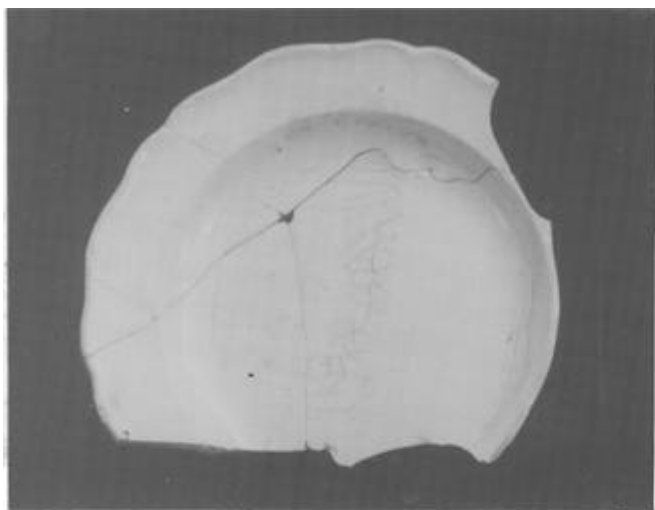
- 180h..... Drifted in backfill of the eastern well
- 62d..... Southeast quarter 1120 I plowzone
- 212d..... Southeast quarter 1100 K plowzone

C. Blue dot decorated, no molded pattern (19thC.)

- 146c..... Northeast quarter 1130 O plowzone

D. Late debased green decorated (after ±1809)

- 212c..... Southwest quarter 1100K plowzone
- 129b..... Southeast quarter 1100 M plowzone
- 129c (2).... Southwest quarter 1100M plowzone
- 175a..... Northwest quarter 1150K plowzone
- 41c..... Southwest quarter 1090 J plowzone
- 182i..... Drifted-in fill over the western well
- 11..... Unstratified general surface
- 57a..... Northwest quarter 1110 K plowzone



INCHES 0 1 2 3 4

Figure 82
Refined ceramics
A. Creamware vessel C-3
B. Pearlware vessel P-1



Plate 49

This pearlware, all from vessel P-4, was decorated with ruled brown lines and a yellow band decorated with brown “eye” shapes with red dots.

Several underglaze blue handpainted pearlware bowls were found at Bloomsbury, including deposits in both wells, but none of the vessels were restorable.

SHELL-EDGED PEARLWARE

Shell-edged wares may have been made and shipped to America as early as 1784, fifteen years before construction of the east well at Bloomsbury (Agnew 1988:46; Miller 1987:91).

By the end of the century, green and blue shell edged pearlwares had become immensely popular. These wares are

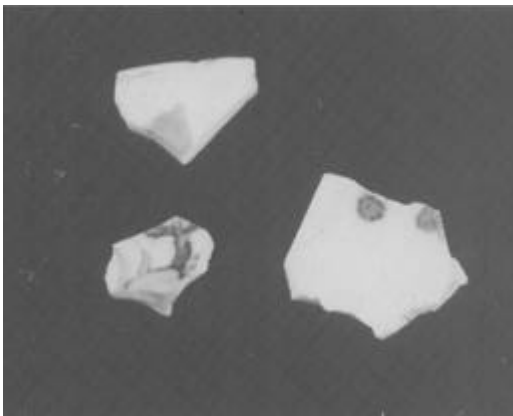


Plate 50

Representative sherds of porcelain, shown here full size, were badly battered by cultivation.

represented at Bloomsbury by only a few rimsherds, representing at least four plates, at least three blue and probably only one green. All but two of the sherds were found in unstratified plowzone contexts. Two of the blue-edged vessels were typical of eighteenth-century forms, with robust and rounded edge shape (Miller 1994).

The only stratified sherds were found in the slumped, drifted-in backfill of the eastern well, which was abandoned after 1806, and a similar deposit over the west well.

Green-edged sherds, apparently from a single plate, exhibit squared edges typical of later types, manufactured after about 1809 (Miller 1989). Finally there was one blue-edged sherd with no modelling whatever. The implication is that the site was occupied for some years into the nineteenth century.

All the shell-edged pearlware can be ascribed with considerable confidence to the Sisco and Consealor occupations. The one blue-edge sherd with no moulding on the edge was found near the south edge of the site, but the others were concentrated in the northwest side of the site, identified as a domestic activity area west of the house.

Vessel P-1 is a complete overglaze enamelled shallow pearlware bowl (Figure 82b) found in the west well, in the bottom of demolition fill. Its date of manufacture therefore can provide a clue to the date when

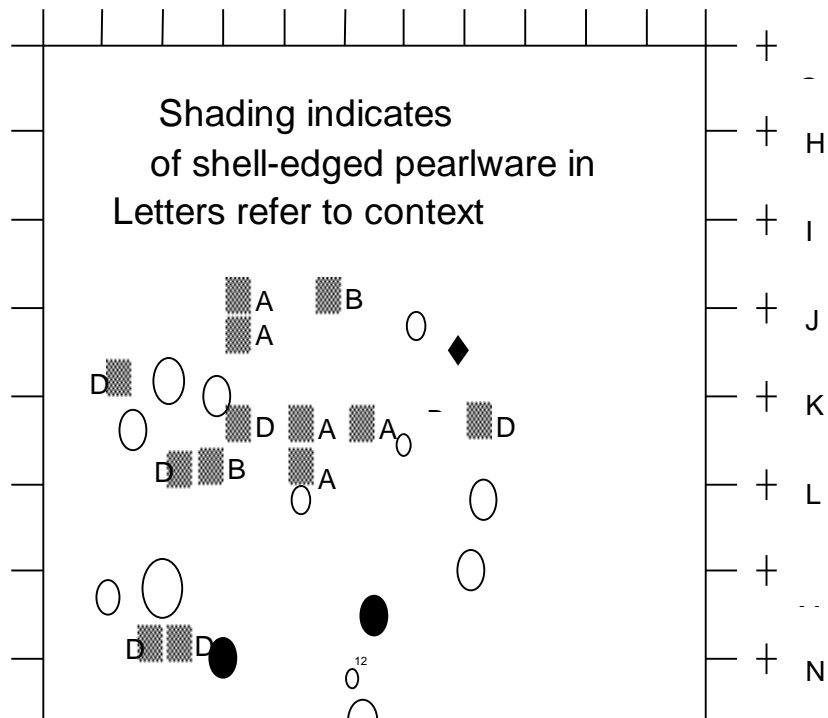


Figure 83

Distribution of the shell-edged pearlware specimens pictured in Plate 47

the west well was backfilled. It is overglaze-enamel decorated in a flower pattern, with a red Chinese-style linear decoration around the inside lip. The outer diameter is $4\frac{3}{4}$ " and the height is $1\frac{1}{8}$ ". The footrim exhibits a sharply-

defined trapezoidal profile.

Vessel P-2 consists of a cabbage-leaf teapot spout in a form more commonly found in creamware, but executed in pearlware fabric with underglaze blue highlights. It was found in feature 59, north of the main body of the

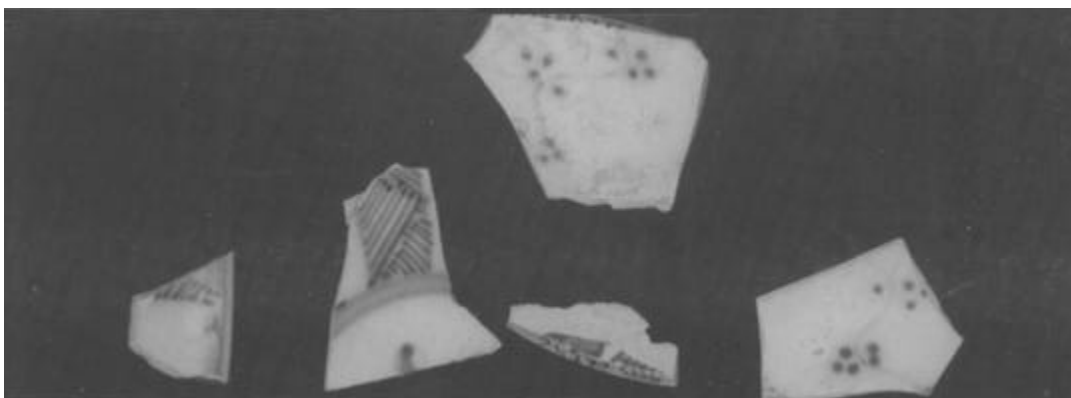


Plate 51

Some pearlware potters were quite successful in their imitations of Chinese porcelain decoration techniques. *Vessel P-5* was hand painted in blue with red highlights.

site. It probably dates from the period 1775-1785 (Figure 81F).

At least three polychrome decorated pearlware vessels were found on the site. *Vessel P-3* is a domed teaware vessel lid, from the backfill of the east well (180v) The surviving piece is from a lid that covered a hole about 2 1/2 inches in diameter. Two brown lines form a border that encloses a floral pattern (Plate 48).

Vessel P-4 is a cup rim (Plate 49), with brown stripes along the edge and a yellow stripe upon which are brown decorative devices. Pieces were found in the slumped fill of both wells (182i, 180b, 180f, 180g, 180h).

Vessel P-5 is an underglaze decorated imitation of a Chinese porcelain bowl with a floral design embellished with fine red lines. It was found in features on the west side of the site, 45 and 46, which yielded a mean ceramic date around 1796 (Plate 51).

PORCELAIN

At least three vessels of Chinese export porcelain (plate 50) are present in the collection. All were underglaze blue decorated, and at least one was overglaze enamelled. Because porcelain is brittle and hard, it probably was particularly susceptible to destruction by the plow and therefore too fragmentary to describe individual vessels.

GLASS

Glass today is a disposable, but in other eras it has been both valuable and recyclable. At Bloomsbury, glass was a relatively small part of the household vessel inventory. If we accept the proposition that the archaeological finds are relatively complete, one must conclude that less than a dozen glass vessels of all types were used and lost on the site during the entire half-century the site was occupied.

Ceramic, tinplate, and wooden vessels served functions that more recently have employed glass. Plastics, in turn, have supplanted glass in some of these functions.

WINDOW GLASS

Glazed windows were not as common in ordinary eighteenth-century houses as they are today. Window glass, especially if it was transparent, was an expensive commodity. Surviving evidence indicates that the ordinary room in a typical single bay house would commonly be lighted by one or two glazed windows, but a small house was not necessarily a poor one (Herman 1992: 236, 183).

Most window glass used in America during the eighteenth century was crown glass, cut from a spun disk of relatively clear glass, usually in panes of 8" by 10" or smaller.

Ceramic Vessel Tabulation

<i>ceramic vessel number</i>	<i>ware and decoration</i>	<i>common utensil name</i>	<i>social and functional category (after Yentsch)</i>	<i>pictured on page</i>	<i>associated feature number(s)</i>
<i>Stonewares N=12 (16%)</i>					
S-1	brown stoneware	bartmann jug	beverage distribution	199	18
S-2	brown stoneware	jug	beverage distribution	200	5, 21, 14
S-3	brown stoneware	jug	beverage distribution	200	21
S-4	white stoneware	platter	food consumption	202	
S-5	enamelled white stoneware	tea cup	new beverage consumption	204	
S-6	enamelled white stoneware	tea cup	new beverage consumption		
S-7	enamelled white stoneware	tea cup	new beverage consumption		
S-8	white stoneware	teaware handle	new beverage consumption		
S-9	engine turned red stoneware	teaware vessel	new beverage consumption		
3 or more cups and at least one saucer of scratch-blue stoneware		teaware	new beverage consumption	203	11, 21, 45

Tin-Enamelled Earthenware or Delft N=1 (1.3%)

D-1	tin enamelled polychrome	unknown shape	not apparent, only 3 sherds	211
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Red Earthenwares N=10 (13.5%):

R-1	slip-decorated red earthenware	mended platter	nonfunctional platter	206	18
R-2	slip-decorated red earthenware	small bowl	food preparation	205	18
R-3	slip-decorated red earthenware	small bowl	food preparation	207	18
R-4	slip-decorated red earthenware	medium bowl	food consumption	208	41
R-5	dark-glazed red earthenware	chamber pot	personal hygiene	209	18
5 or more	dark-glazed vessels without diagnostic features	chamber pot, jug, bowls			

Cream-Colored Refined Earthenwares or Creamware N=22 (29.7%)

C-1	fine light-colored creamware	tea cup	new beverage consumption	210, 212	1
C-2	royal pattern creamware	9-inch platter	food consumption		45
C-3	royal pattern creamware	5-inch plate	food consumption		18
C-4	octagonal diamond creamware	plate	food consumption		
C-5	feather-edged creamware	probably a plate	food consumption	212	
C-6	dark colored, 2" beaded circle	saucer	new beverage consumption		21
C-7	light, thin 2" beaded circle	saucer	new beverage consumption		39
C-8	undecorated tea pot [spout]	tea pot	new beverage consumption		
C-9	spout from a small vessel	creamer?	new beverage consumption		39
C-10	spout from a small vessel	creamer?	new beverage consumption		
C-11	sprigged decorated lid, flowered	tea pot?	new beverage consumption	314	39, 41
C-12	plain lid	tea pot?	new beverage consumption		21
C-13	reeded handle with 3 reeds	cup?	new beverage consumption		45
C-14	bead edge pitcher-spout vessel	creamer	new beverage consumption	212	39
C-15	bead-edge 2" lid glaze missing	sugar bowl?	new beverage consumption	315	
C-16	bead-edge top bulbous body	fits C-15	new beverage consumption	315	21
C-17	bead-edge thin open vessel	cup with C-14	new beverage consumption		39
5 or more	creamware vessels with trapezoidal footrims				

Pearlware N=25 (33.7%)

P-1	overglaze enamelled pearlware	shallow dish	food consumption	216	18
P-2	cabbage leaf design with blue	teapot spout	new beverage consumption	212	59
P-3	polychrome painted	teapot lid	new beverage consumption	217	21
P-4	brown and yellow decorated	tea cup	new beverage consumption	217	18, 21
P-5	underglaze blue/red	bowl	food consumption	218	45, 46
P-6	(a) robust early blue shell edge	probably a plate	food consumption	214	
P-7	(b) even scalloped rim blue shell	food consumption	214		
P-8	(c) blue painted dots, smooth		food consumption	214	
P-9	(d) late debased green shell edge	plate	food consumption	214	
P-10	robust early blue shell edge	small vessel	food consumption		21
P-11	brown marbled pattern	vessel			34
5 or more	underglaze polychrome	vessels			
9 or more	underglaze blue decorated vessels with trapezoidal footrims and Chinese motifs	cups and bowls	new beverage consumption		18, 21

Oriental Porcelain N=3 (4%)

3 cups, including blue underglaze decoration and overglaze red edge decorations			new beverage consumption	218	18, 45, 21, 35
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Functional distribution of total ceramic and glass vessels
(based on minimum vessel estimates)
(after Yentsch 1990)

“New” beverages (tea, chocolate, coffee)		Beverage (not tea) distribution		Food consumption		Personal Hygiene		Decorative or unknown		Food storage and preparation	
No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
41	50.6	7	8.6	13	16	2	2.4	2	2.4	16	19.7

N = 67 ceramic, 14± glass

Average number of ceramic vessels deposited per year at various local sites
(Based upon Grettler, Miller, et al 1996)

Site Name	Date Range of Occupation	Ceramic vessels Catalogued	Total estimated Years Occupied	Vessels Per Year of Occupation
Benjamin Wynn Tenancy	1765 - c. 1820	218	55	3.96
Moore-Taylor Farm	1822 - 1937	239	115	2.08
Wilson-Lewis Farm	c. 1859 - 1899	55	40	1.83
Bloomsbury	c. 1775 - 1814	67	39	1.72

Identifiable glass vessels from the Bloomsbury site

No.	Resting diameter of bottle base	Rough date (Noël Hume 1969)	Part of bottle recovered	Description of the sherds (Jones and Sullivan 1985)	Excavation Register number	Feature or context number	Context description	Tool number(s) (from chapter 18)
1	3”		base	mamelon base profile, glass pontil, 1 ¹ / ₂ ” pushup (French?) (Figure 111)	137e	5	Fill of the pump mean ceramic date 1790.1	133
2	4 ¹ / ₄ ”	1765	base	Dome base profile, sand pontil 1 ³ / ₈ ” push-up	145f	11	Pit, mean ceramic date 1785.83	none
3		none	finish	Case bottle finish and shoulder, round string rim over a down-tooled finish, 3 ³ / ₈ ” lip height, 5 ⁵ / ₈ ” bore	179e	22	Round feature, mean ceramic date 1789.29	none
4	3 ¹ / ₄ ”	1736	base	3 ³ / ₄ ” domed pushup, bulged heel	69d, 62d		plowzone	21, 51
5		1751	base	heavily patinated fragmentary base (Figure 107, 111)	47 1	45		
6		none	base	case bottle	64a		plowzone	32
7	2 ⁷ / ₈ ” by 2 ¹ / ₂ ”	none	base	flat bottomed case bottle heavily patinated (Figure 107, 86)	209d 212b		plowzone	170, 177
8		1750	base	dome (Figure 85)	179d, 179e	22	round feature, mean ceramic date 1789.29	148
9	2 ¹ / ₂ ” by 2”	none	base	nearly flat sand pontil with little weathering	48a		plowzone	
10			body	olive green cylindrical bottle (Figure 86)	182u 182i 182n		bottom of west well	
11				clear glass tumbler	182u	34	west well	
12			base	domed pushup (Figure 85)	71e			85

There were two case bottles with many bubbles in the glass that were too fragmentary to analyse.

Distribution of window glass on the site (figure 65, page 190) speaks of a glazed window on the wall just south of the chimney, and another window on the south wall. The panes were bluish crown glass.

GLASS VESSELS

Glass vessels at Bloomsbury served a secondary use as raw materials for cutting tools, which are discussed in detail by Cara Blume in chapter 18. Glass vessels were re-used as containers before they broke, as well.

One tumbler, of very clear and thin glass, was found mostly in 182u, deep in the western well (#11). It was fragmentary, but appears to have been about 5 inches high, about 4¹/₂ inches in diameter at the mouth and 3 inches in diameter at the base, which would have a capacity of about a pint (Jones

and Smith 1985: 37). Fragments also were found in feature 34, one of the basin-shaped pits. No other identifiable tumblers were found. There were fragments of small clear-glass medical bottles in the surface materials, but not enough material to reconstruct a shape. A stemware vessel was represented by a bowl base (212a) and a rim (136a) from the surface. There were at least three case bottles on the site, two of them with numerous bubbles in the glass. There was also an apparent eyeglass lens (Figure 88) in the surface collection.

Also down the west well, in 182u, was about half of an olive-green beverage bottle (#10) that was missing its finish and base, but the sloping shoulder indicates a late eighteenth-century date (Figure 86). One bottle appears to be French (#1).

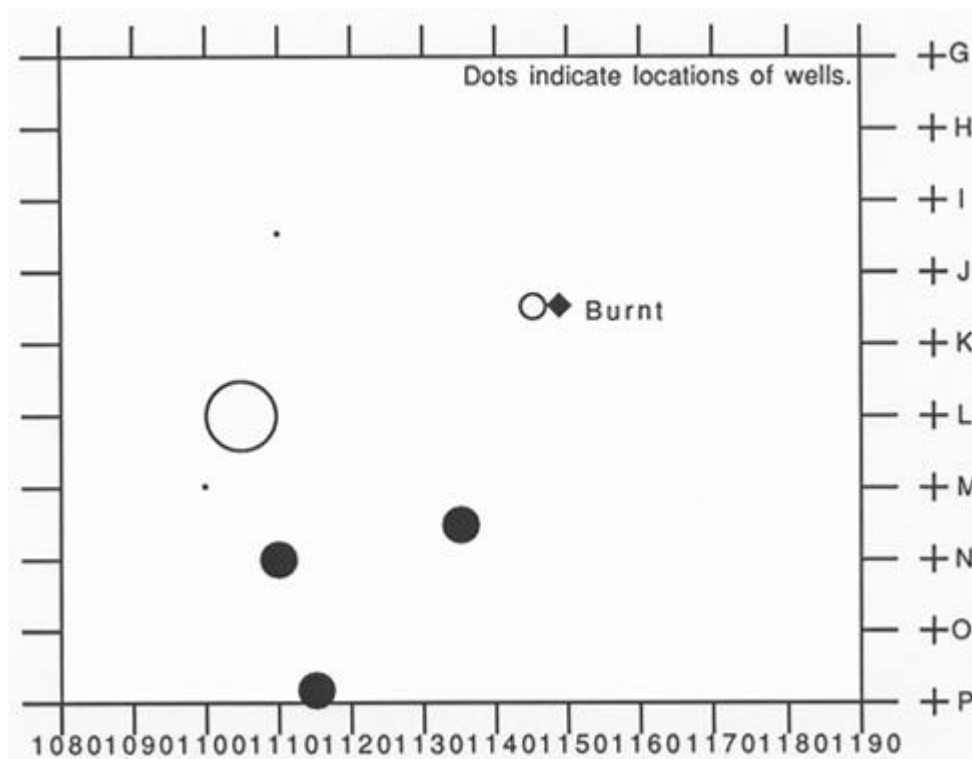


Figure 84

Distribution of glass vessels not wine or case bottles in the surface units

Relative sizes of circles indicate relative quantities of specimens.

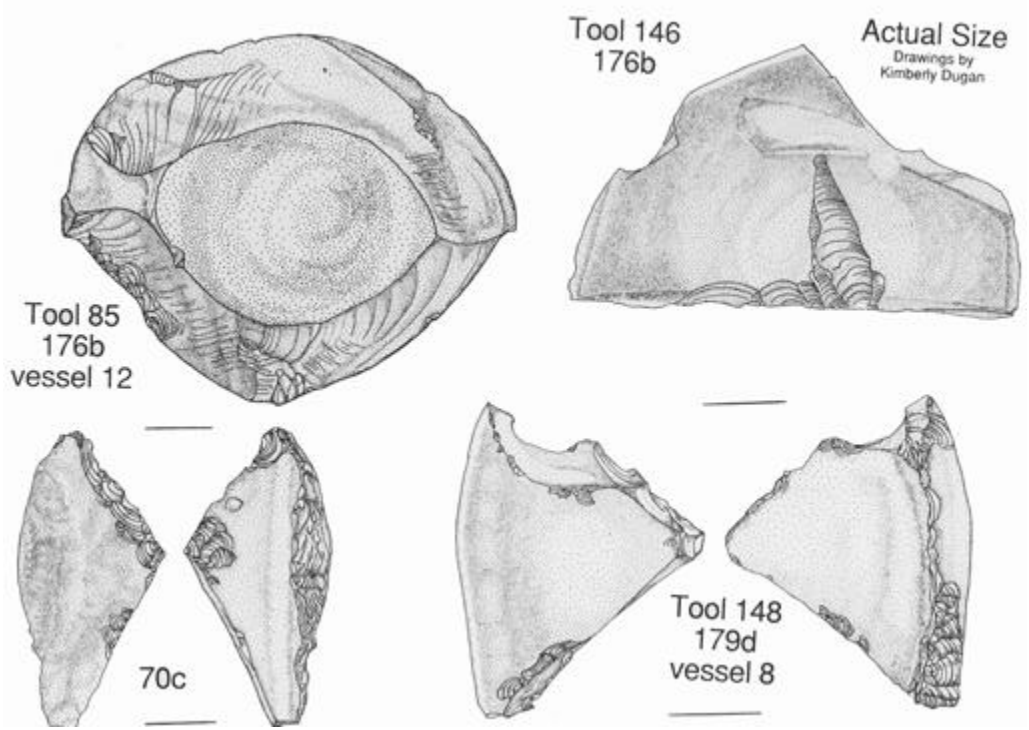


Figure 85

Bottle Fragments

Many pieces of bottle glass on the site were modified by removal of flakes. Some were accidentally chipped, but others were intentionally flaked to make cutting tools. Cara Blume looked at all the broken glass and identified 178 with modified edges. Upon study it was determined that eight fragments were indisputably modified to make tools. The “tools” numbered 85, 148, and 146 were determined to be actual tools, while the specimen from 70c is regarded as most likely to be an accidental shape.

TOTAL ARTIFACTS FROM THE SIFTED PLOWZONE UNITS

The artifacts collected from the sifted plowzone units are the basis for the distribution maps. Here are the totals of sherds and other fragments, as discovered.

REFINED WARES:

Tin-glazed earthenware	29
Scratch-blue stoneware.....	31
White saltglaze stoneware.....	31
Overglaze dec. stoneware.....	14
Clouded ware	10
Black basaltes dry body.....	2
Combed slipware	1
Deeper colored creamware.....	23
<i>Total pre-revolutionary.....</i>	<i>141</i>
Creamware	1037

Lighter colored creamware	1603
Overglaze decoraated creamware.....	51
Plain pearlware.....	1272
Hand painted pearlware.....	429
Edged pearlware	41
Annular decorated pearlware	23
Porcelain.....	77
Unidentified refined ware.....	268
<i>Total post-revolutionary</i>	<i>4801</i>
<i>Total refined wares.....</i>	<i>4912</i>
<u>COARSE WARES:</u>	
Unglazed red bodied earthen.....	4633
Black glaze red bodied	3520
Brown glaze red bodied.....	2444
Clear glaze red bodied	1524
Slip interior red bodied.....	311
Slip decorated red bodied.....	507
Engine turned red bodied	

Hard fired red bodied earthen	376
Brown stoneware	97
<i>Total coarse wares.....</i>	<i>13,600</i>

OTHER ARTIFACTS

nails.....	772
window	175
daub	2,985
brick	613
wine bottle.....	365
case bottle.....	361
other glass.....	177
burnt glass	44
jewelry.....	3
white clay pipe fragment	142
buttons	45
beads	12
iron pot	38

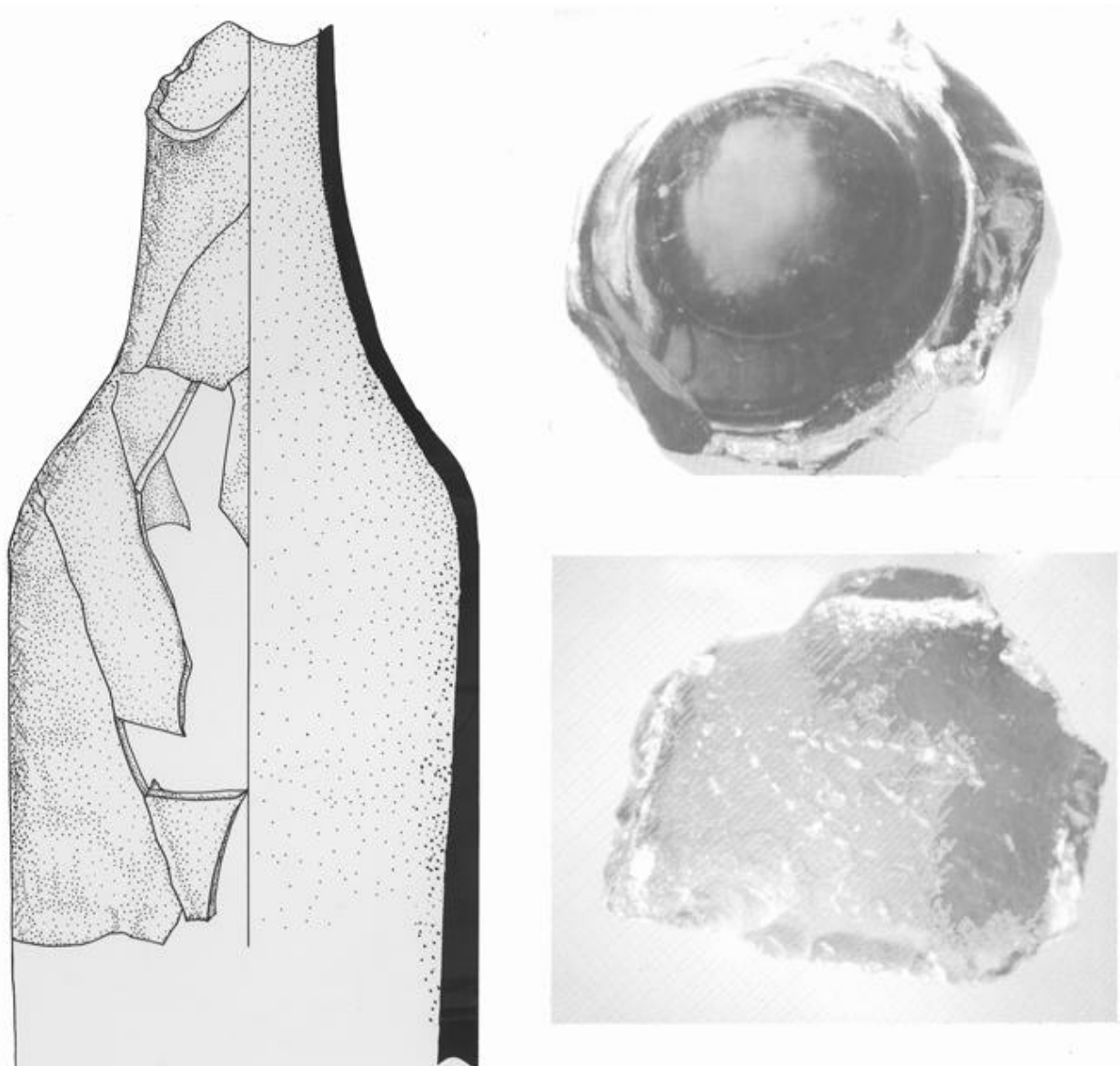


Figure 86
Bottle fragments

The fragmentary bottle body, vessel 10, at left, is a cylindrical vessel typical of the later eighteenth century. It was found in the west well. The wine bottle bottom, at top, is vessel 1, assigned tool number 133 in chapter 18. The case bottle bottom below is vessel 7, tool 170. It was the first tool identified.