

FIGURE 37A

Dickson Site (7NC-E-82), Plan of the Shovel Test Pattern

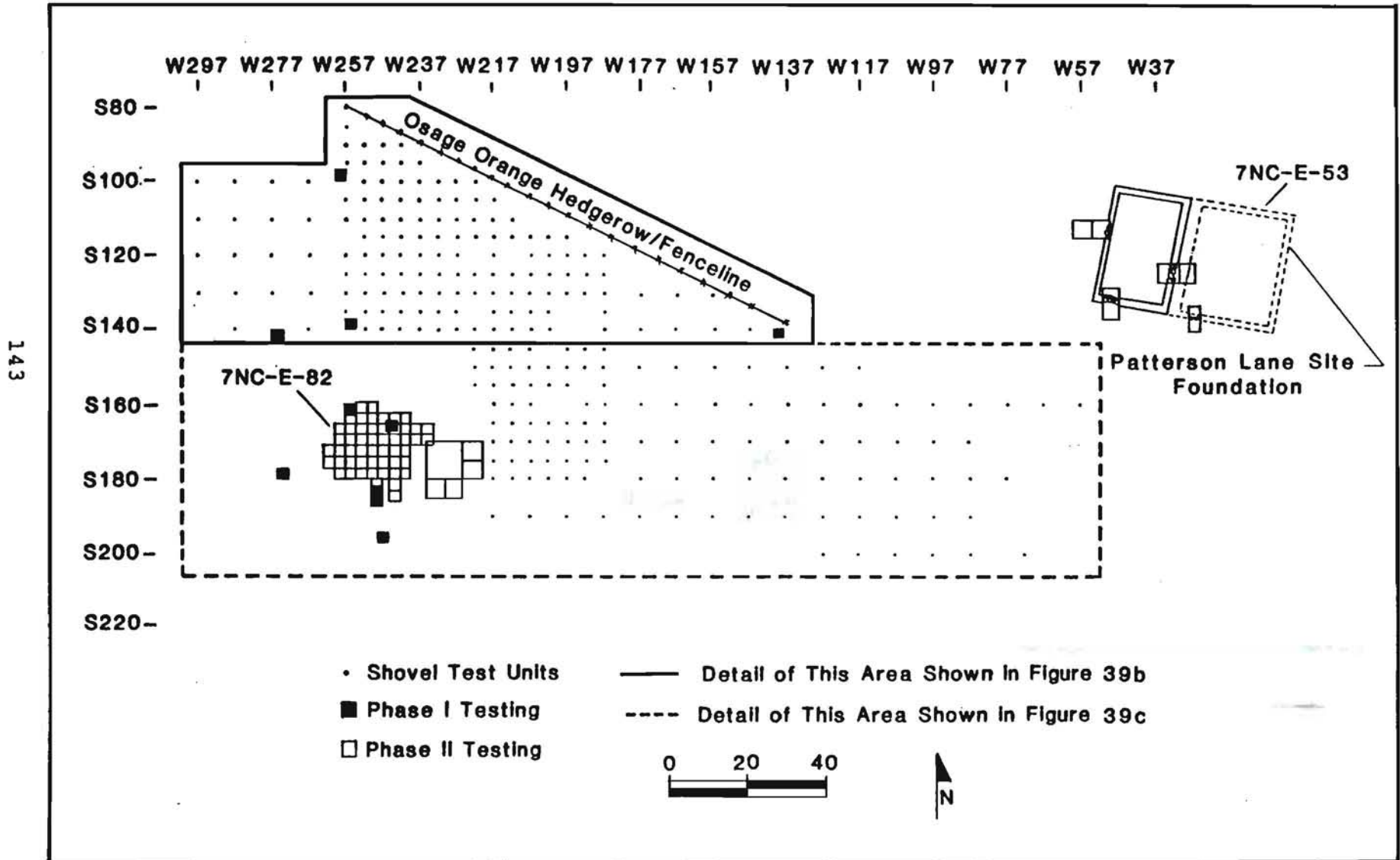


FIGURE 37B

Dickson Site (7NC-E-82), Plan of the Shovel Test Pattern (cont.)

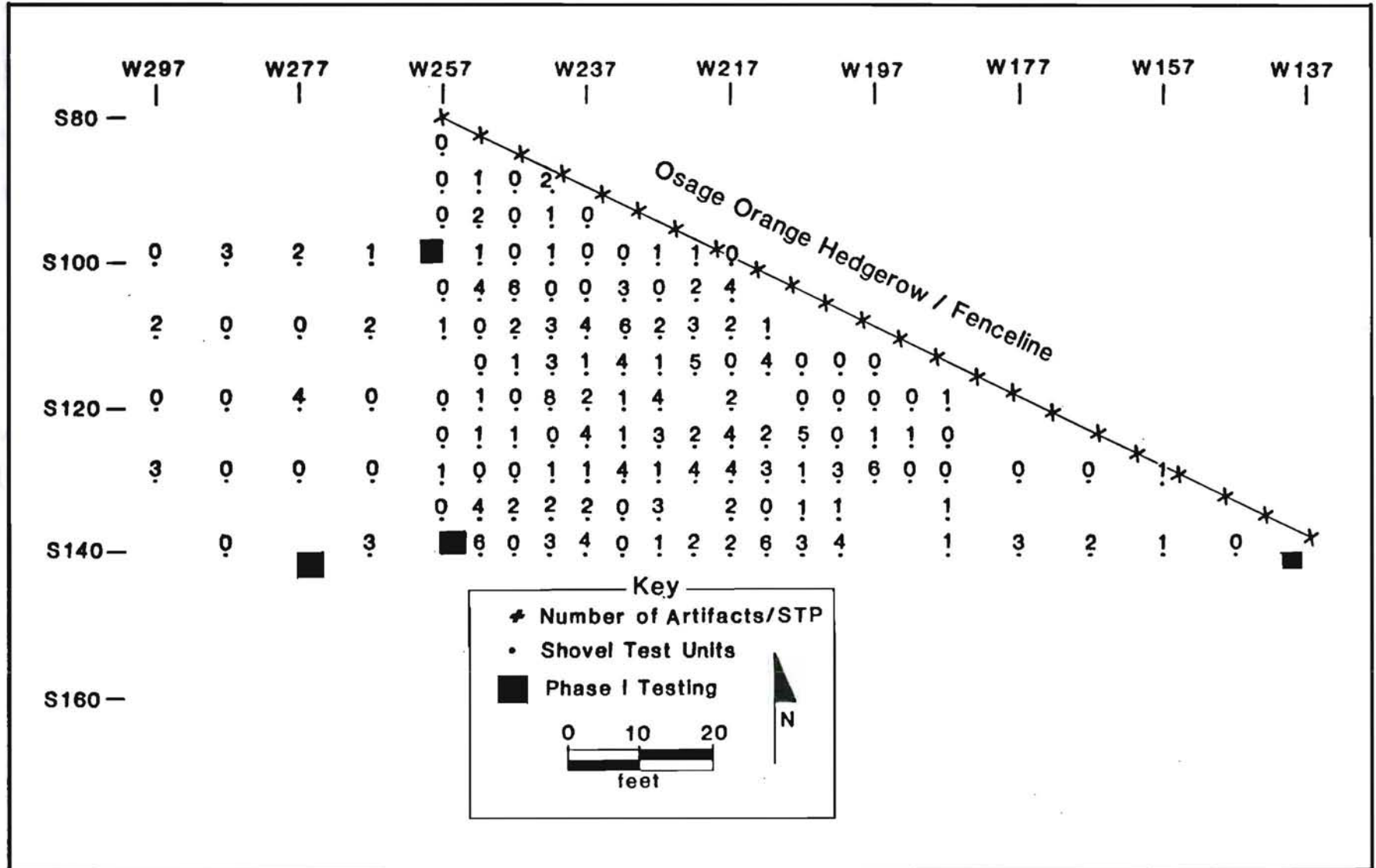
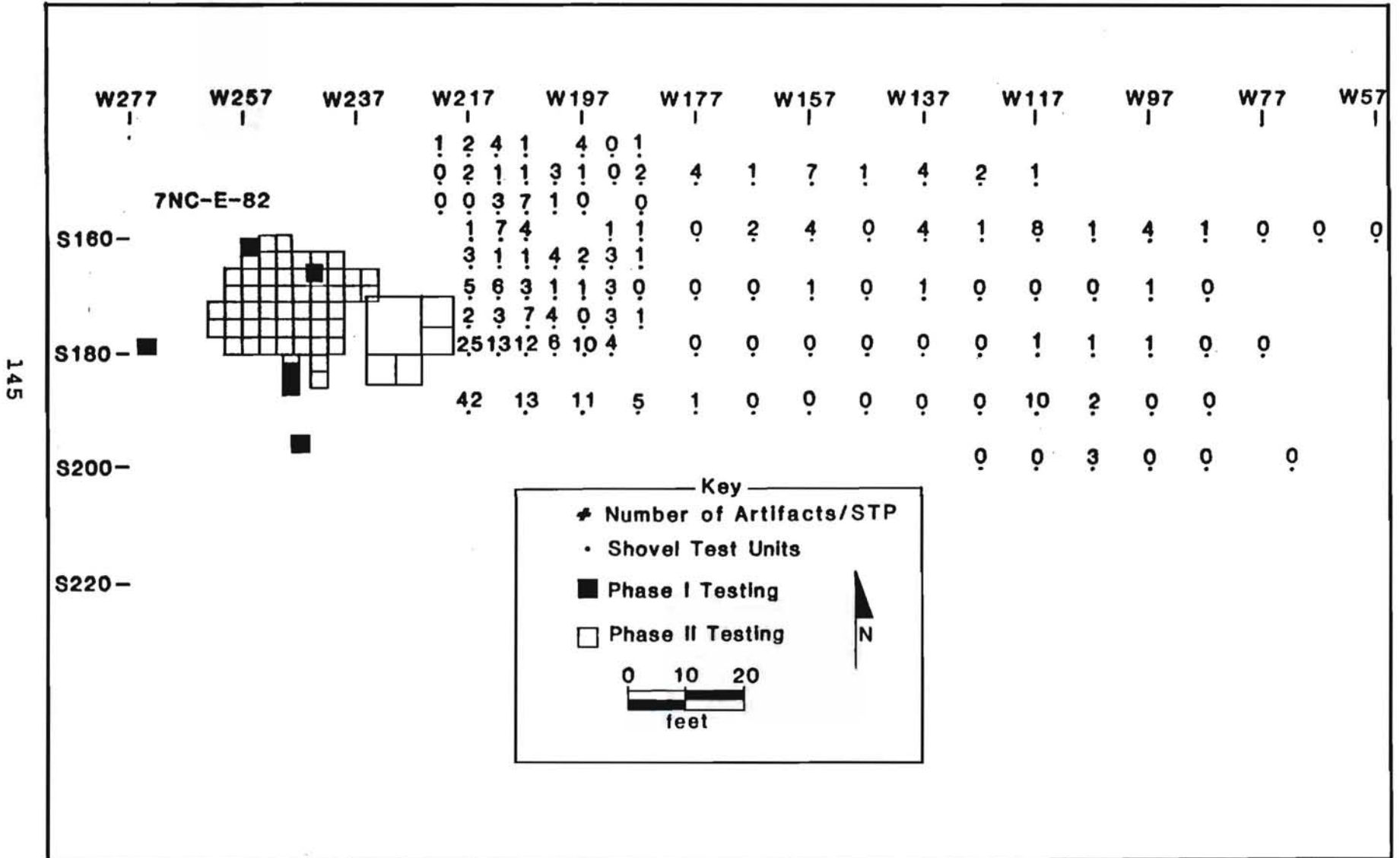


FIGURE 37C

Dickson Site (7NC-E-82), Plan of the Shovel Test Pattern (cont.)



ARTIFACT ANALYSIS

Introduction

The site occupations identified at the Dickson Site can be divided into two temporal periods; the storehouse period, from circa 1780 to 1845, and the tenant house period from circa 1845 to about 1919. These two periods coincide with the two structures identified archaeologically at the site. Structure B is associated with the storehouse occupation, and is known hereafter as Dickson I. This site has a mean historic occupation date of 1812, and an MCD of 1811. Structure A is associated with the second period of site occupation, and will be called Dickson II. This site has a mean historic occupation date of 1882, and an unusually early MCD of 1822. All historic evidence, and even additional archaeological evidence points to the historic mean as the accurate date. The discrepancy between the MCD and the historic mean date can best be explained as a result of second-hand ceramic acquisition by the site's black, and comparatively poor, inhabitants from that time period, a trend that Otto (1984) observed in the ceramic assemblage of the slave quarters at Cannon's Point, Georgia.

The artifact assemblages from each of these occupations will be detailed below, beginning with the Dickson I assemblage, which consists of the artifacts recovered from Features 13, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, and 25. The Dickson II assemblage is made up primarily of artifacts recovered from the Levels I and II of the site. Complete catalogs of both occupations are located in Appendix II. A summary of the artifacts from Features 19 and 21, the largest Dickson I artifact assemblages, are presented in Table 11.

TABLE 11 (cont.)

| Feature 21 | | |
|------------------------|-----|--------------|
| Kitchen | | |
| 1. Ceramics | 122 | |
| 5. Pharmaceutical | 4 | |
| 6. Glassware | 4 | 130 (68.42%) |
| Faunal | | |
| 9. Bone | 18 | |
| 9a. Shell | 1 | 19 (10%) |
| Architecture | | |
| 10. Window Glass | 12 | |
| 11. Nails | 16 | |
| 12. Spikes | 2 | 30 (15.80%) |
| Furniture | | |
| 15. Furniture Hardware | 1 | 1 (.05%) |
| Clothing | | |
| 21. Buttons | 1 | 1 (.05%) |
| Tobacco | | |
| 30. Pipes | 4 | 4 (2.10%) |
| Unidentified | 4 | 4 (2.10%) |
| Prehistoric | 1 | 1 (.05%) |
| TOTAL | | 190 |

Dickson I

Kitchen Group Artifacts: By far the greatest number of kitchen group artifacts found at Dickson I were ceramic vessels. Of the total of 241 ceramic vessels (or 1520 sherds) identified at the site, all were kitchen-related. There were no chamber wares at all. Thirty-one redware vessels of a variety of decorative types, including trailed slipware, dark and clear glazed, and speckled redwares, accounted for 13% of the total ceramic assemblage (Plate 14). Redware vessel types reconstructed included bowls, dishes, milkpans, a small 1 1/2"

TABLE 11

DICKSON I OCCUPATION (7NC-E-82),
ARTIFACT CLASSES AND GROUPS, FEATURES 19 AND 21

| Feature 19 | | |
|----------------------------|------|----------------|
| Kitchen | | |
| 1. Ceramics | 1273 | |
| 2. Wine Bottles | 53 | |
| 3. Case Bottles | | |
| 4. Tumblers | 57 | |
| 5. Pharmaceutical Bottles | 31 | |
| 6. Glassware | 87 | |
| 7. Tableware | 19 | 1520 (44.80%) |
| Faunal | | |
| 9. Bone | 349 | |
| 9a. Shell | 64 | 413 (12.16%) |
| Architecture | | |
| 10. Window Glass | 506 | |
| 11. Nails | 397 | |
| 12. Spikes | 17 | |
| 13. Construction Hardware | 8 | |
| 14. Door Locks | 0 | 928 (27.34%) |
| Furniture | 0 | 0 (0%) |
| Arms | 0 | 0 (0%) |
| Clothing | | |
| 19. Buckles | 3 | |
| 20. Thimbles | 4 | |
| 21. Buttons | 127 | |
| 22. Scissors | 1 | |
| 23. Pins | 3 | |
| 25. Bale Seals | 2 | |
| * Clothing | 4 | |
| * Cuff links | 3 | 147 (4.33%) |
| Personal | | |
| 27. Coins | 11 | |
| 28. Keys | 1 | |
| 29. Personal Items | 4 | 26 (0.76%) |
| Tobacco | | |
| 30. Pipes | 173 | 173 (5.10%) |
| Activities | | |
| 33. Toys | 6 | |
| 39. Stable and Barn | 1 | |
| 40. Miscellaneous Hardware | 16 | 23 (0.70%) |
| Unidentified | 159 | 159 (4.70%) |
| TOTAL | | 3394 (100.00%) |

PLATE 14
Earthenware Vessels
from the Dickson I Occupation (7NC-E-82)



149

CLOCKWISE FROM LEFT: Slip-trailed redware plates; clear lead glaze with coggled rim; clear lead glaze, coggle rim plate; iron oxide glaze refined redware strap handle; manganese glaze, refined redware rim; lead glaze redware toy tea cup; slip-trailed redware plate with coggle rim

child's tea cup, pitchers, mugs, and plates with coggle, smooth and dentate rims. Many of the redware vessels showed signs on the exterior surfaces of burning, or heating, indicating use.

By far the largest category of ceramic type present at Dickson I was made up of 138 pearlware vessels, which comprised about 58% of the total assemblage. Vessel types included plates, dishes, bowls, and tea cups and saucers. Pearlware decorative types identified included plain, mocha/sponged, transfer-printed, polychrome stenciled hand-painted floral designs, monochrome hand-painted, embossed, finger-painted, and blue and green edged pearlwares. Of the pearlware vessels, plain and polychrome decorative motifs accounted for 92 vessels, or about 68% of all the pearlwares (Plates 15, 16, 17, and 18). Two of the pearlware vessels had maker's marks, an uncommon occurrence for vessels of this ware type (Noel-Hume 1969:394). On Vessel #49, which was a blue hand-painted floral design pearlware bowl, was an impressed "Adams . Warranted . Staffordshire ." surrounding an eagle with out-stretched wings. This mark was produced by William Adams of Tunstall, Stokes-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, and was apparently used only on deep blue printed wares between 1804 and 1840 (Godden 1964:21; Chaffers 1946:690). However, it was also found on Vessel #84, an undecorated creamware dish, though the eagle was slightly different. Vessel #79, a hand-painted floral design pearlware saucer, was marked with "Stubbs & Kent Longport", a mark used by Joseph Stubbs of Dale Hall, Longport, Burstem, between 1828 and 1830 (Godden 1964:601; Chaffers 1946:747; Coysh and Henrywood 1982:352).

PLATE 15

Stenciled and Hand-painted Pearlware Vessels
from the Dickson I Occupation (7NC-E-82)

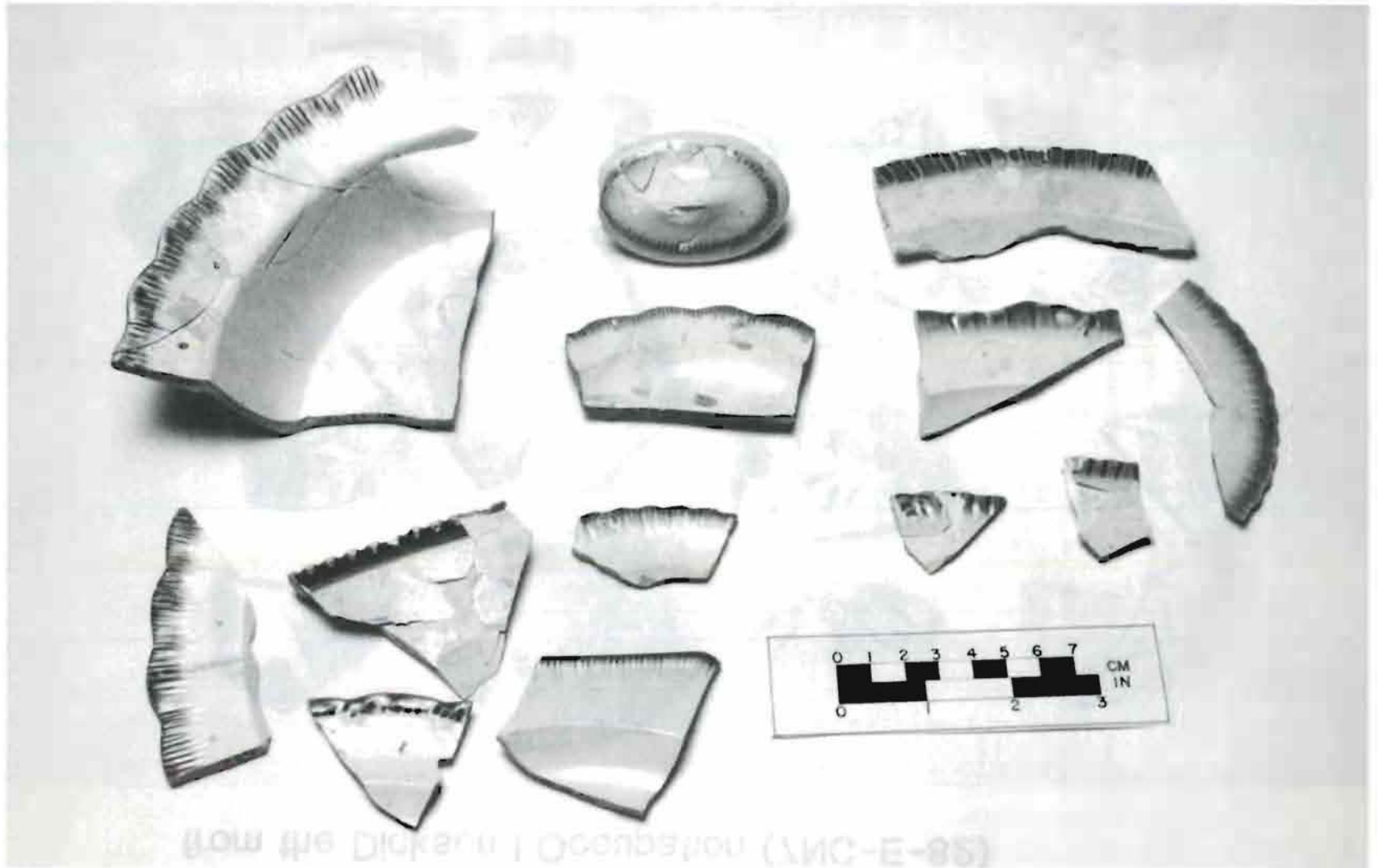


151

Assorted pearlware vessels c.1810-1840 including teacups, saucers, and plates, knob, and handles. All vessels are polychrome, except the plate at the bottom left, which is monochrome blue and marked with an eagle and "ADAMS . WARRANTED . STAFFORDSHIRE"

PLATE 16

Shell-edged and Embossed Pearlware Vessels
from the Dickson I Occupation (7NC-E-82)



152

Variety of shell and embossed edges, the five rim fragments on the right are green-edged, the remainder are blue

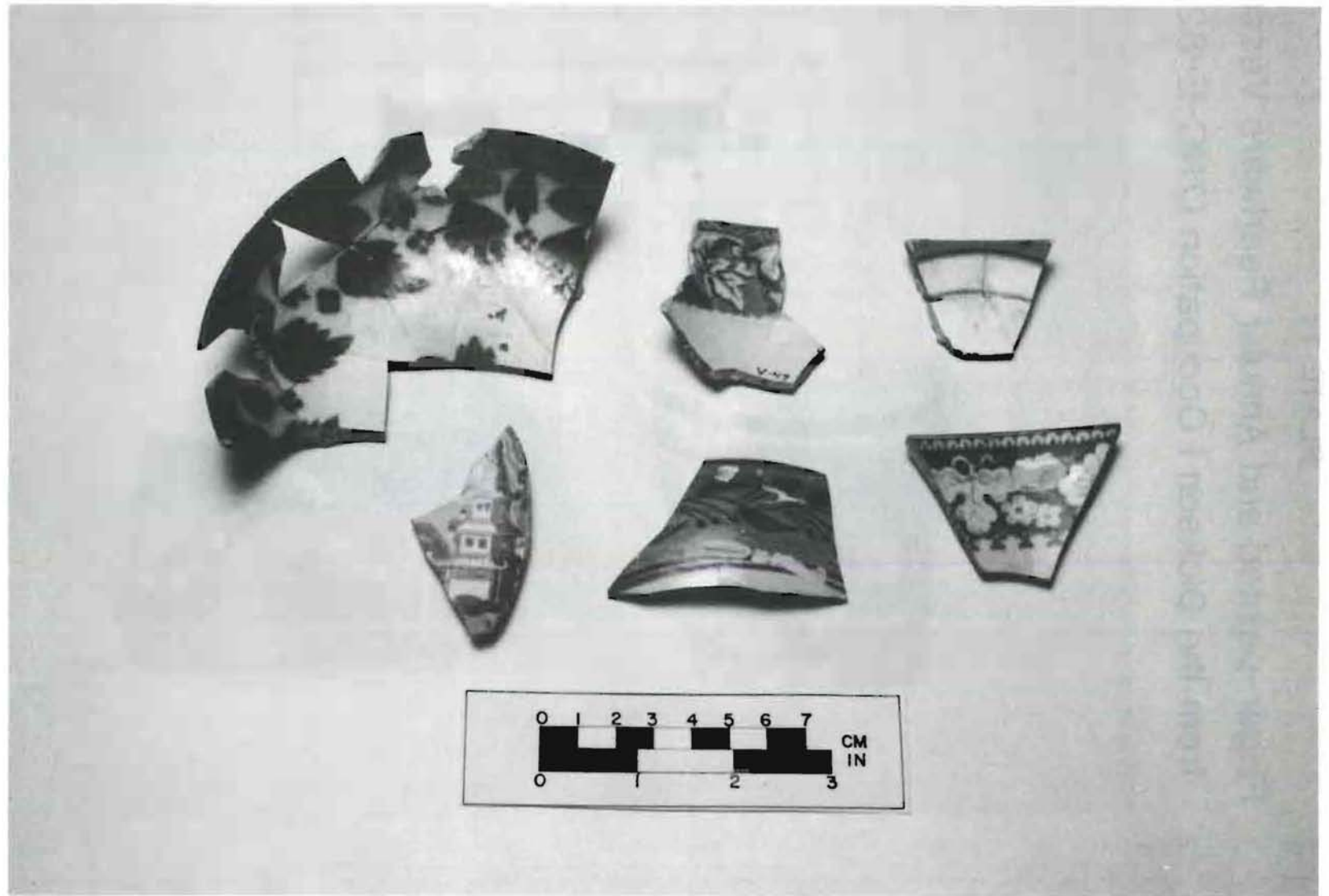
PLATE 17

Finger-painted and Annular Pearlware Vessels
from the Dickson I Occupation (7NC-E-82)



Both vessels are pearlware finger painted bowls

PLATE 18
Pearlware Vessels
from the Dickson I Occupation (7NC-E-82)



154

TOP ROW: Hand-painted small plate; transfer print cup; hand-painted plate fragment
BOTTOM ROW: Transfer print plate; hand-painted bowl; transfer print cup

Creamwares, primarily undecorated vessels, two annular vessels, and one Whieldon vessel, accounted for 29 vessels, or 12% of the assemblage (Plate 19). Most of the vessel forms for creamware were flatwares, such as plates, dishes, and saucers, but hollowwares such as cups, tea pots, a mug, pitchers, and bowls were also found. Several edged creamware plates were recovered, and rim patterns seen on the creamware plates included Flat (Vessel #206), Concave (Vessel #207), and Royal Rim (Vessel #218) (Noel-Hume 1973:222).

Porcelain accounted for 17 vessels (7%), mostly tea cups and saucers, and predominantly Chinese export porcelain, though one bisque porcelain vessel was recovered (Vessel #296). Many of the porcelain vessels had Nanking border designs (Mudge 1962). Stonewares, including American Blue and Gray, Brown stoneware, white salt-glazed, and engine-turned red stoneware, accounted for 13 vessels, or about 5% of the total. Vessel forms for stonewares were mostly hollowwares. The engine-turned refined stoneware vessel forms included three bowls, a teapot, and pitchers. A Staffordshire bowl was also recovered (Vessel #225). Four vessels were unidentifiable as to their ware type (2%), and whitewares, delft and yellowwares accounted for six vessels, or 3% (Plates 20).

The percentages of hollowware to flatware forms recovered from the Dickson I excavations was 58% hollowware (110 vessels) to 42% flatware (79 vessels). The overwhelming ceramic vessel drinking form found were cups -- 92%, to only 8% mugs and/or jugs (61 vessels to 5 vessels). Serving forms predominated over preparation and storage forms 163 to 24, or 87% to 13%.

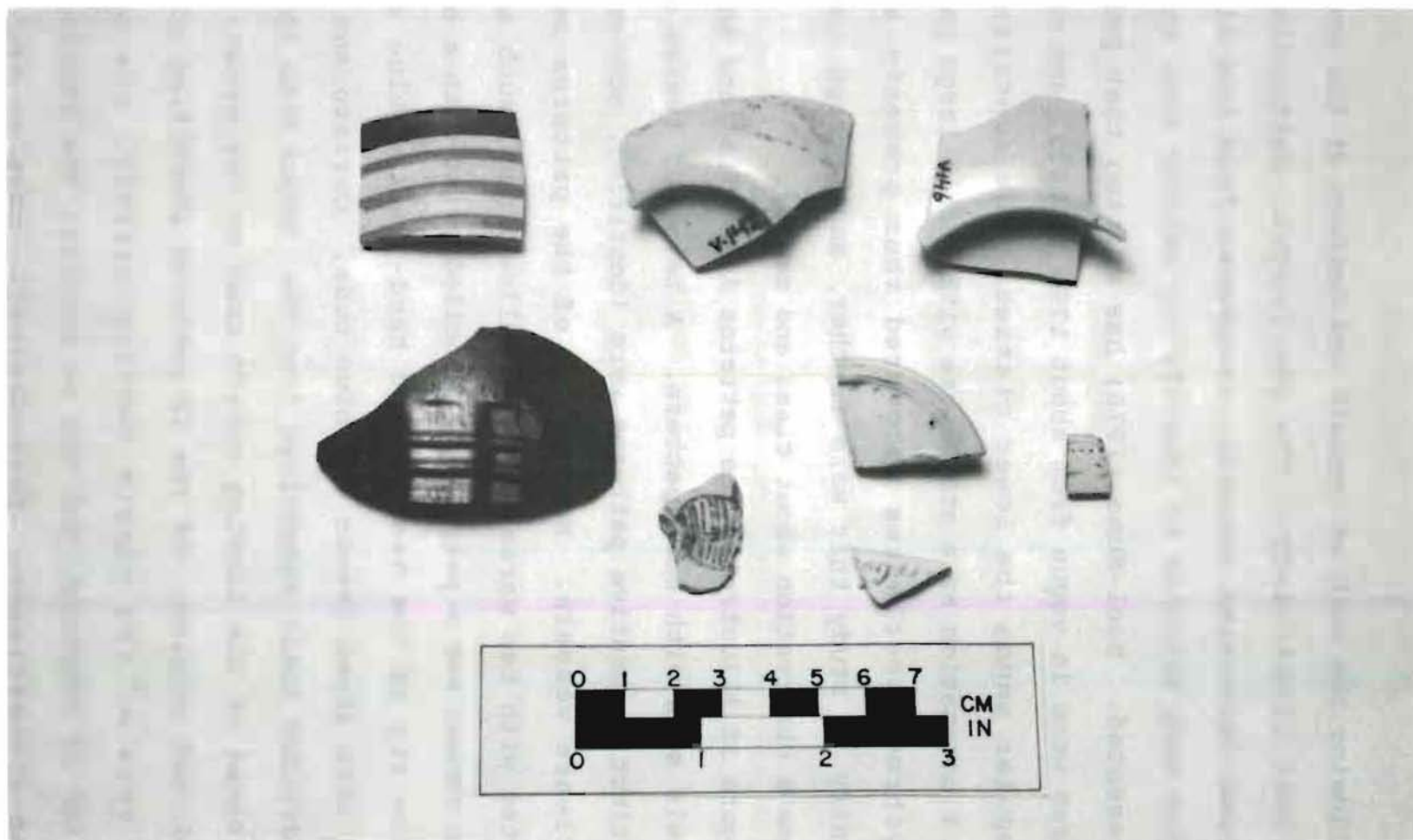
PLATE 19
Creamware Vessels
from the Dickson I Occupation (7NC-E-82)



156

CLOCKWISE FROM LEFT: Shallow bowl with plain rim, marked with eagle and "ADAMS . WARRANTED . STAFFORDSHIRE"; plate with royal rim; two plates with plain rims; two brown annular hollowware forms; strap handle with leaf terminus

PLATE 20
Other Vessels
from the Dickson I Occupation (7NC-E-82)



157

TOP ROW: Brown annular whiteware hollowware; porcelain cup with red overglaze enamel; plain porcelain cup
BOTTOM ROW: Refined, molded redware; polychrome hand-painted tin glaze with buff paste; porcelain lid with polychrome overglaze enamel; bisque porcelain with incised writing; porcelain saucer with polychrome overglaze enamel

Following the work of Cerrato and Cerrato at the Requa site in New York (1984:14-29), the pearlwares, particularly the polychrome-decorated vessels, recovered from the Dickson I occupation were examined to identify any ceramic sets that might be represented. Noel-Hume (1978) has written that polychrome pearlwares were in vogue from about 1795 to 1835, and that they were popular among the lower classes. The function of the Dickson I occupation as a storehouse with such a large percentage of polychrome pearlwares recovered thus presents a unique opportunity to study this ware further, and perhaps comment on Noel-Hume's observation about class and status.

Figure 38 illustrates the patterns identified and the number of vessels seen with each pattern. A total of twelve separate and distinct decorative patterns were identified, accounting for 54 pearlware vessels. Nearly all of the patterns seen were associated with tea wares or other hollow forms, such as bowls. The most common was a polychrome stenciled print with a blue band along the rim of the vessel, and hand-painted blue and gold flowers with green leaves and blue buds. Cerrato and Cerrato (1984) divided their assemblage from the Requa site into three groups based on the banding motifs used on the wares; simple, compound, and complex. Of the 12 patterns identified at Dickson I, six were of the simple banding variety, one could be classified as compound, and one as complex; the remaining four were not classifiable. Interestingly, none of the Dickson patterns matched any of the patterns illustrated by Cerrato and Cerrato from Requa, suggesting that the range of decorative motifs available to early nineteenth century consumers was

FIGURE 38A

Polychrome Pearlware Patterns from Dickson I

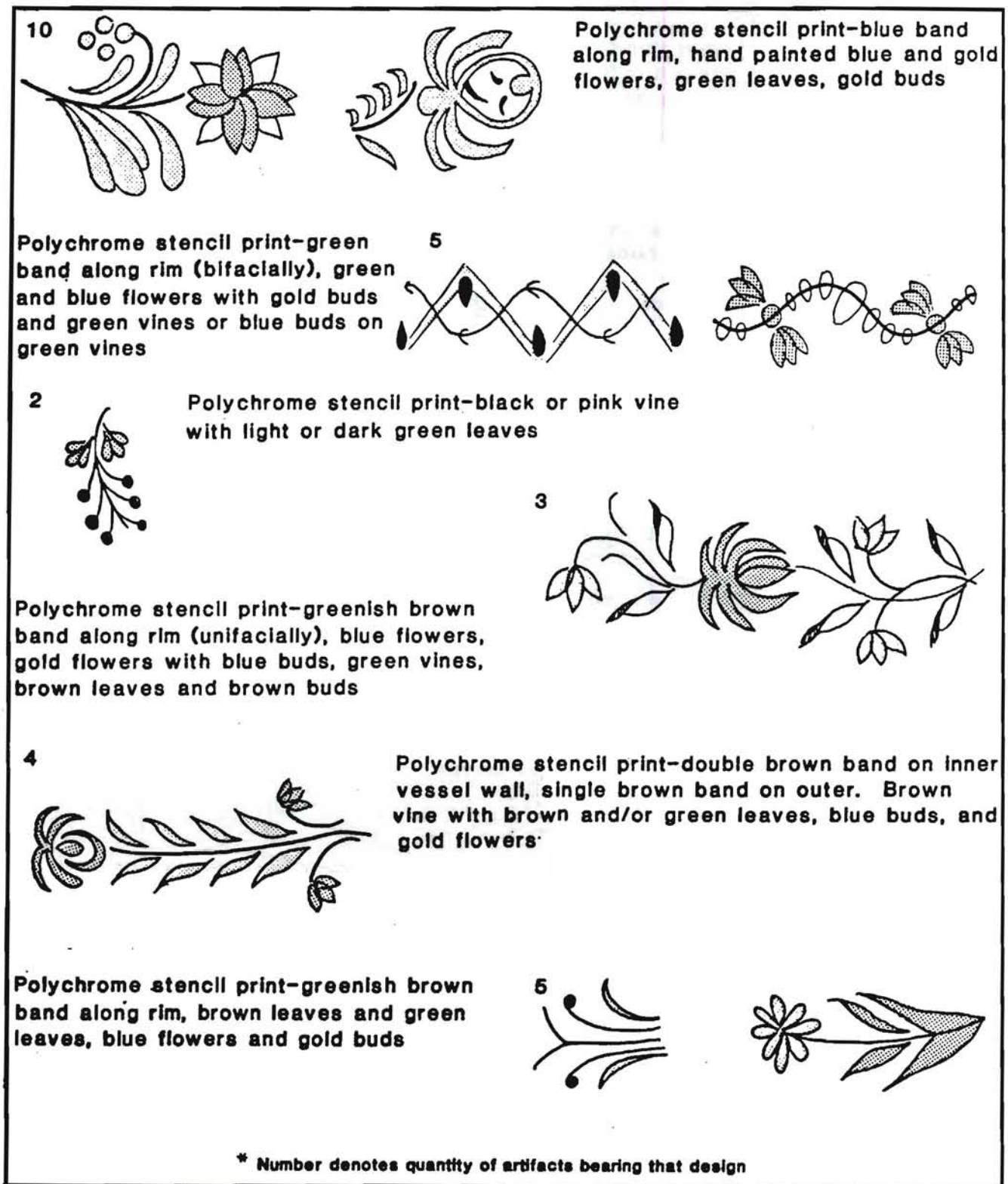


FIGURE 38B

Polychrome Pearlware Patterns from Dickson I (cont.)

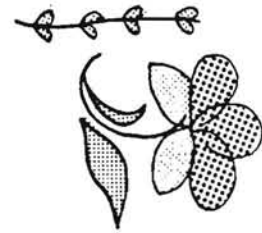
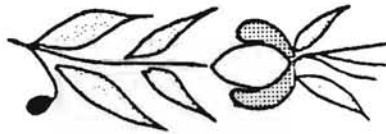
4



Polychrome stencil print—yellow hand painted flowers with brown outline, brown stems, brown leaves, and blue band along rim

Polychrome stencil print—yellow and blue flowers, yellow and blue buds, brown stem, brown and green leaves with gold and blue buds

2



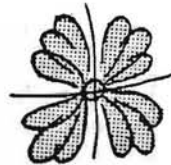
4



Blue hand painted design, blue background with darker blue vine decoration on top, with blue bands and blue dots

Light blue and dark blue hand painted floral decoration

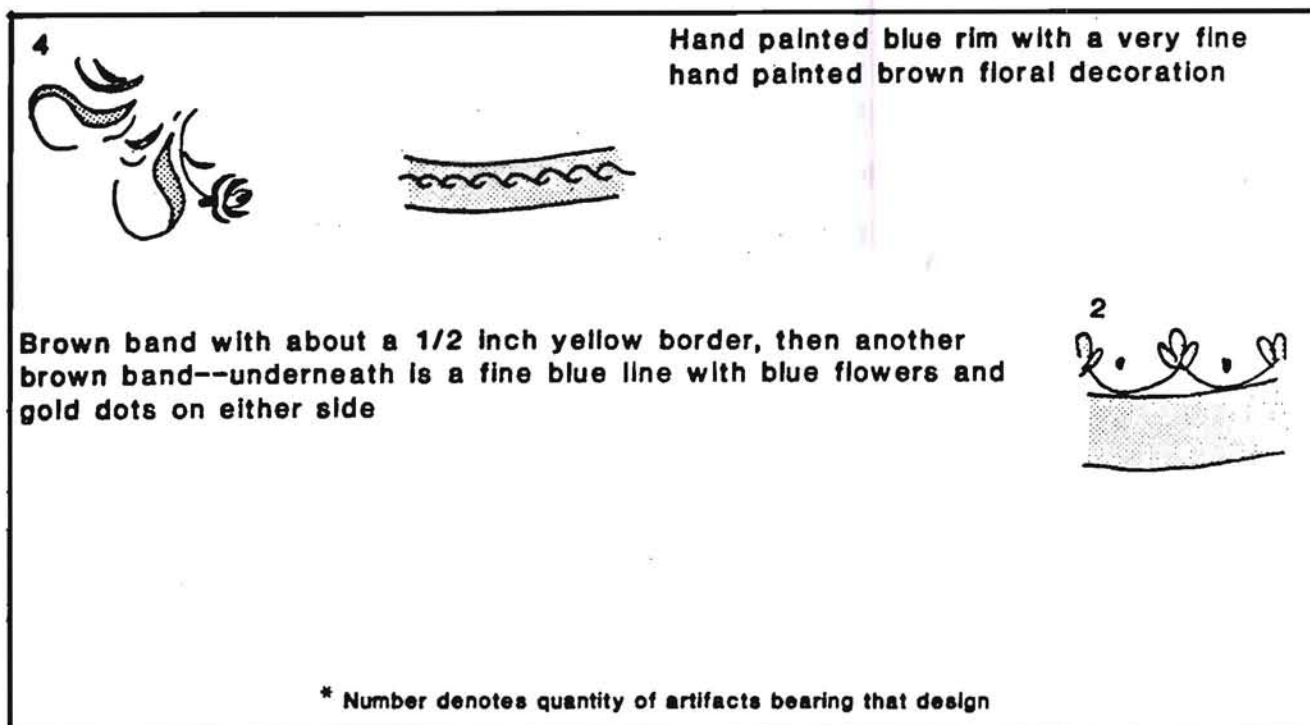
9



* Number denotes quantity of artifacts bearing that design

FIGURE 38C

Polychrome Pearlware Patterns from Dickson I (cont.)



large. The utilization of Dickson's store by wealthier members of his community, and the presence of polychrome pearlwares in fair numbers at the Allen House Site in Christiana (Basalik et al. 1987) would suggest that Noel-Hume's equation of these wares with the poor are unfounded. A similar conclusion was reached by Cerrato and Cerrato for the Requa pearlwares (1984:28).

Bottle glass was not prevalent at Dickson I -- only four dark olive wine bottles were reconstructed from the occupation. A total of 98 dark olive bottle glass fragments were found in Features 13 and 19. The remainder of the glass fragments found consisted of 71 aqua and clear glass bottle sherds, all from pharmaceutical bottles. Table glass consisted of 78 fragments found in the Dickson I occupation, and included fragments from

glass tumblers, stemmed glasses, and etched tumblers. Three hand-blown glass tumblers, about 3" in height, one with a pontil mark, and one with lozenge-shaped pressed decoration, were reconstructed from the Dickson I occupation.

Table wares such as utensils were surprisingly common at the site; a total of nine utensils were found. These included a silver spoon (4 3/4" in length), several bone knife handles, a two-tined fork with a bone handle, and at least two pewter spoon bowls from Feature 19.

Faunal: A total of 522 bone and shell fragments were found at the Dickson I occupation. The faunal remains recovered from the excavation of the Dickson I structure consisted of 329 fragments. Of this total, only 80 fragments, or 25% of the total, could be identified as to species. This total is well below the sample size suggested by Reitz and Scarry (1985:21) needed to produce adequate and reliable data, thus making comparisons with other late-eighteenth to early-nineteenth century assemblages (eg. Barber 1976; Shaffer et al. 1988) extremely difficult.

Table 12 presents the results of the faunal analysis of the Dickson I bone assemblage, and shows for each species the total number of bone fragments recovered, the percentage of total bone count, and the minimum number of individuals present in the collection. The Dickson I bone assemblage included the expected domestic varieties of cow, sheep, and pig, but also included one turtle, one muskrat (*Ondatra zibethicus*), one fish, one rat (*Oryzomys palustris*), and five birds. Three of the birds were identified as chicken (*Gallus domesticus*), and one of these was

TABLE 12

**DICKSON I OCCUPATION (7NC-E-82),
FAUNAL ANALYSIS**

| Species | # of Bone Fragments | % of Total Bone | MNI |
|--------------|------------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| Cow | 28 | 8.5% | 1 |
| Sheep | 16 | 4.9% | 1 |
| Pig | 32 | 9.7% | 2 |
| Bird | 54 | 16.4% | 5 |
| Turtle | 1 | .3% | 1 |
| Muskrat | 2 | .6% | 1 |
| Fish | 1 | .3% | 1 |
| Rat | 1 | .3% | 1 |
| Unidentified | 194 | 59.0% | -- |
| | --- | ----- | -- |
| Total | 329 | | 13 |

Key: # - number
MNI - minimum number of individuals

definitely identified as a heron (*Ardeidae* sp.). Evidence of butchering was present on sixteen bone fragments (4.8% of the collection); all of the marks, including sawing, chopping and cutting, were exhibited by the bones of domestic varieties. Evidence of gnawing was seen on ten (3%) bones of both domestic and wild varieties, and several of these bones also had butcher marks. One unidentified bone had butcher marks and showed signs of having been burnt.

The Dickson I faunal assemblage is probably representative of the quantity and variety of meats which were available at stores and storehouses in the early nineteenth century. The

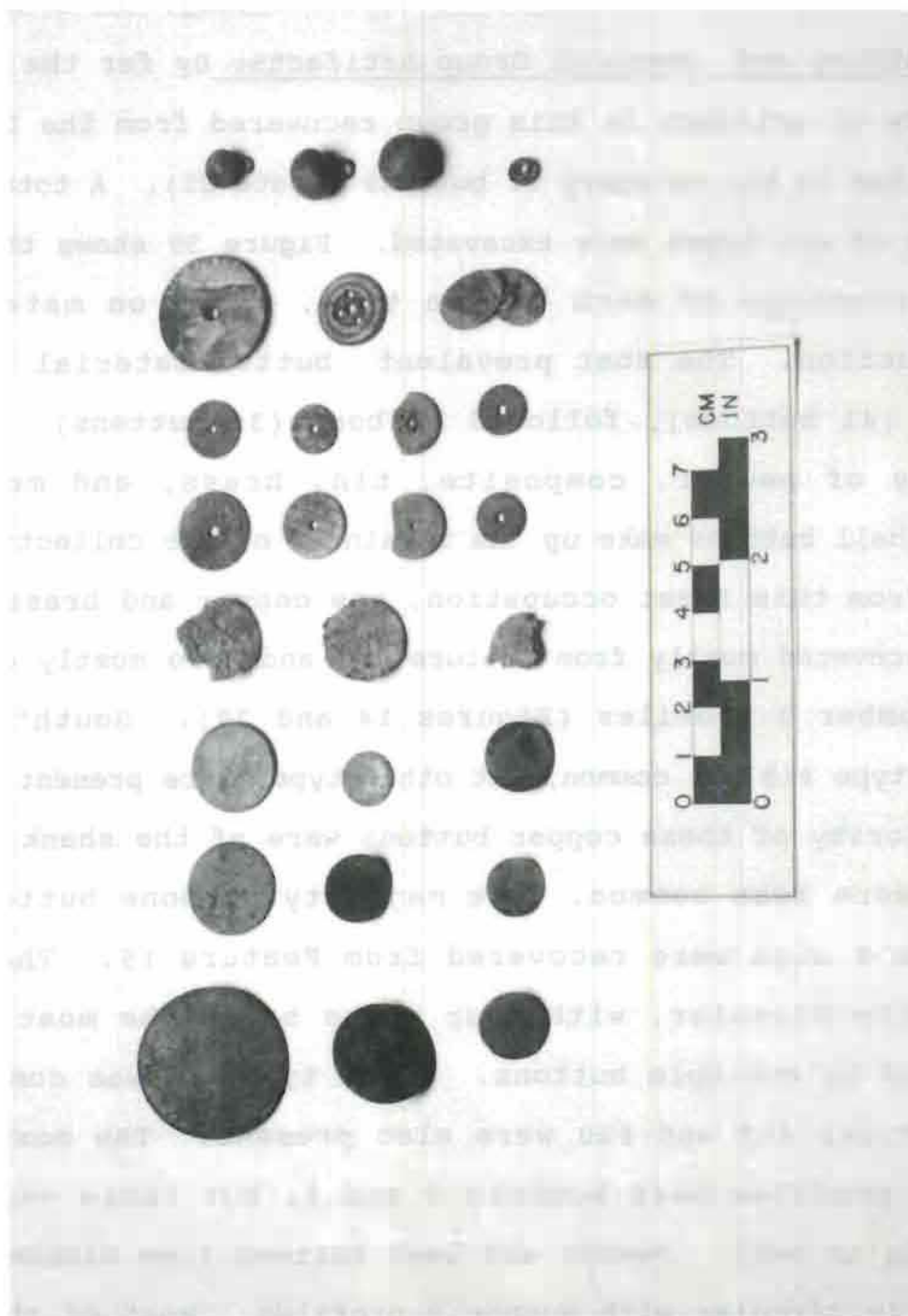
small sample size, consisting of only seven MNI domestic varieties, may not be unusual. Butchering on a large scale was clearly not being conducted at the site; instead the small amount of bone exhibiting butcher marks is representative of cuts of meat which were brought to the store for trade or barter and either consumed at the store or discarded. It should be noted the saw blade butcher marks observed on the bones are consistent with the period; research on other faunal collections has found that saws were not used in America until circa 1800 for butchering (Hanson and Hsu 1975; Gust 1983). The presence of several wild varieties, such as the turtle, fish, rat, and heron, suggests that scavenger animals, such as dogs and cats, were present at the site: the evidence of gnawing on the bones of domestic and wild varieties supports this conclusion. The crawl-space beneath Structure B would have provided a haven for these scavengers, and the pitted and uneven nature of the ground surface beneath the building lends credence to this activity.

Architectural Artifact Group: Window glass fragments predominate in this group. A total of 598 window glass fragments were recovered from the Dickson I features. Very little brick or mortar was recovered, the balance of brick being located in Feature 20, and the mortar present in Feature 13. Bricks from the Dickson I occupation were hand-made, of a lighter orange color, grainier, and smaller than those machine-made bricks identified from the Dickson II occupation. About 452 nails, of which 128 were cut, and 292 were not identifiable, were recovered from Dickson I. Only eight wrought nails were found, but 23 wrought iron spikes, ranging in size from 4 to 6 inches, were

PLATE 21

Assorted Buttons

from the Dickson I Occupation (7NC-E-82)



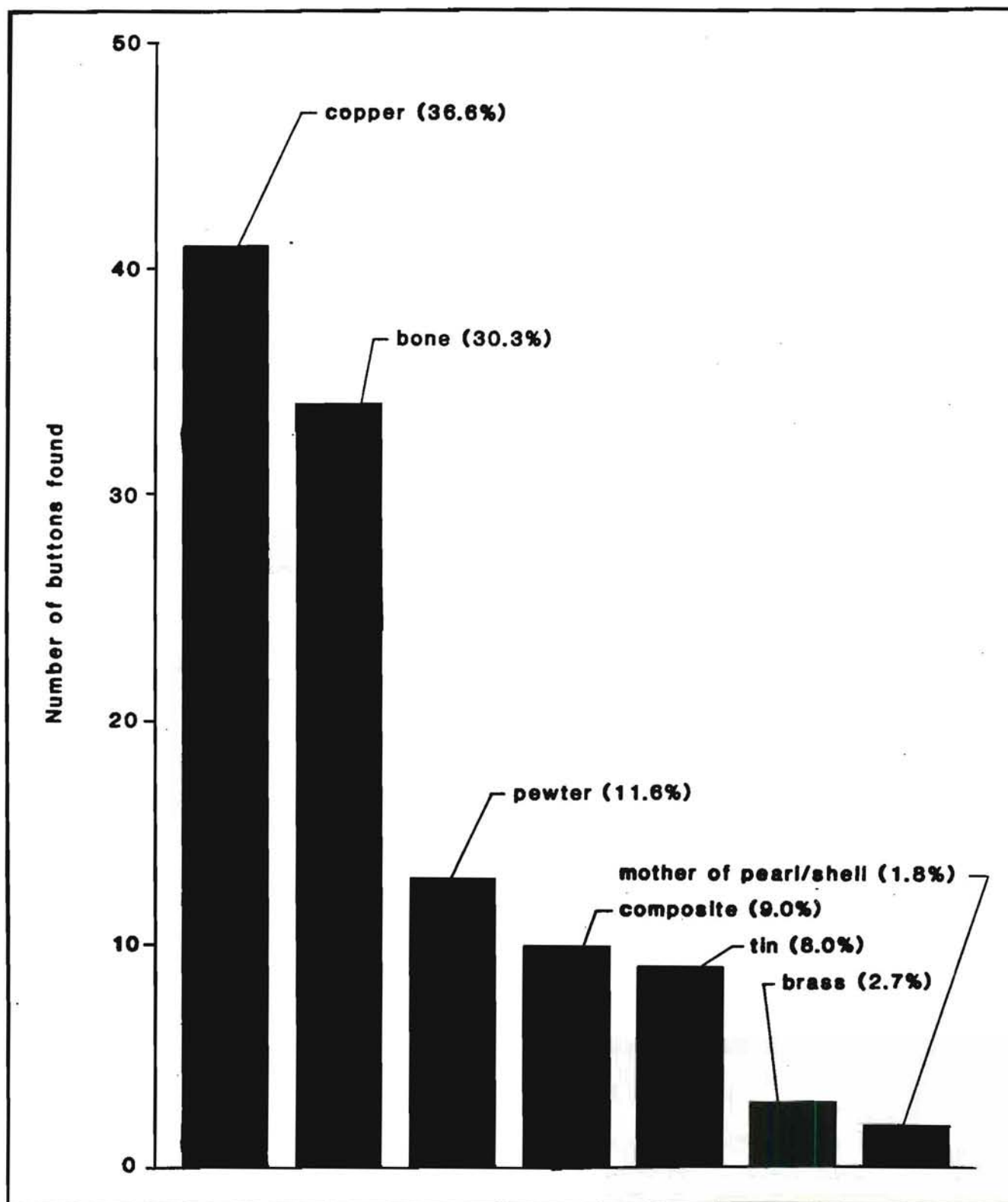
- COLUMNS 1-3: Copper alloy coat and sleeve buttons
- COLUMN 4: Lead alloy (pewter) coat buttons
- COLUMNS 5-6: Miscellaneous bone shirt buttons
- COLUMN 7: Two bone buttons; copper alloy cuff links
- COLUMN 8: Three copper alloy shoe buttons; blue wound glass bead

found. These were probably used in fastening the floor boards or joists to the wooden sills of the storehouse. Other construction hardware found included some lead window casing, and a hinge.

Clothing and Personal Group Artifacts: By far the largest category of artifact in this group recovered from the Dickson I occupation is the category of buttons (Plate 21). A total of 112 buttons of all types were excavated. Figure 39 shows the number and percentage of each button type, based on material of construction. The most prevalent button material type was copper (41 buttons), followed by bone (35 buttons). Smaller numbers of pewter, composite, tin, brass, and mother of pearl/shell buttons make up the remainder of the collection.

From this first occupation, the copper and brass buttons were recovered mostly from Feature 19, and were mostly circular, with Number 3 profiles (Figures 14 and 39). South's (1964) button type #18 was common, but other types were present as well. The majority of these copper buttons were of the shank variety; holes were less common. The majority of bone buttons from Dickson I also were recovered from Feature 19. These were generally circular, with four holes being the most common, followed by one-hole buttons. South type #19 was common, but South types #15 and #20 were also present. The most common button profiles were Numbers 3 and 8, but there were other profiles as well. Pewter and lead buttons from Dickson I were generally circular with Number 3 profiles. Most of these were shank buttons. The other categories of button types had fewer than ten buttons present. Three pairs of brass cufflinks were also found in Feature 19.

FIGURE 39
Summary of Button Types from Dickson I



Sewing supplies were also represented in the Dickson I occupation by the presence of four brass thimbles, three straight pins, a pair of scissors, and three brass shoe buckles. A single brass key was also found, and a pocket knife with a bone handle was recovered from Feature 19 (Plate 22). Six clay marbles, constituting the toys group of artifacts, were also found.

A wax sealing stamp, bearing the cartouche "W. D." in script on the curved side, and the words "W. Dickson" on the reverse, was recovered from Feature 19. This sealing stamp, made of wood, was the key to the identification of the Dickson I Site as a storehouse and shop (Figure 31).

Eleven coins were recovered from the Dickson I occupation, and these are summarized in Table 13. Included in the collection are six U.S. Liberty Head large cents ranging in date from 1800 to 1830, in good condition, two heavily worn George III half pennies, and a Spanish coin of undetermined denomination (Plate 23).

Tobacco Artifact Group: A total of 184 tobacco pipe fragments, both bowl and stem parts, were found in the Dickson I occupation. No makers' marks were identified on any of the fragments. Stem and bowl fragments found in Feature 19 constituted 176 of the total tobacco pipes found; stems accounted for 78 fragments, and bowls for 98. Several whole bowls were recovered with incising and other decorative motifs (Plate 24).

All totaled there were approximately 3400 artifacts recovered from the Dickson I occupation. The largest percentage of artifacts came from the Kitchen Group, constituting about 45% of the total. Due to the presence of so many buttons, and other

PLATE 22

Miscellaneous Small Finds
from the Dickson I Occupation (7NC-E-82)



169

- TOP ROW: Slate fragment; slate pencil; spike
MIDDLE ROW: Copper alloy tinkling cone; metal shoe eyelet; copper watch ring; copper alloy thimbles; miscellaneous metal fragments
BOTTOM ROW: Pewter spoons; knife with bone handle; iron wedge; pewter bale seal

TABLE 13

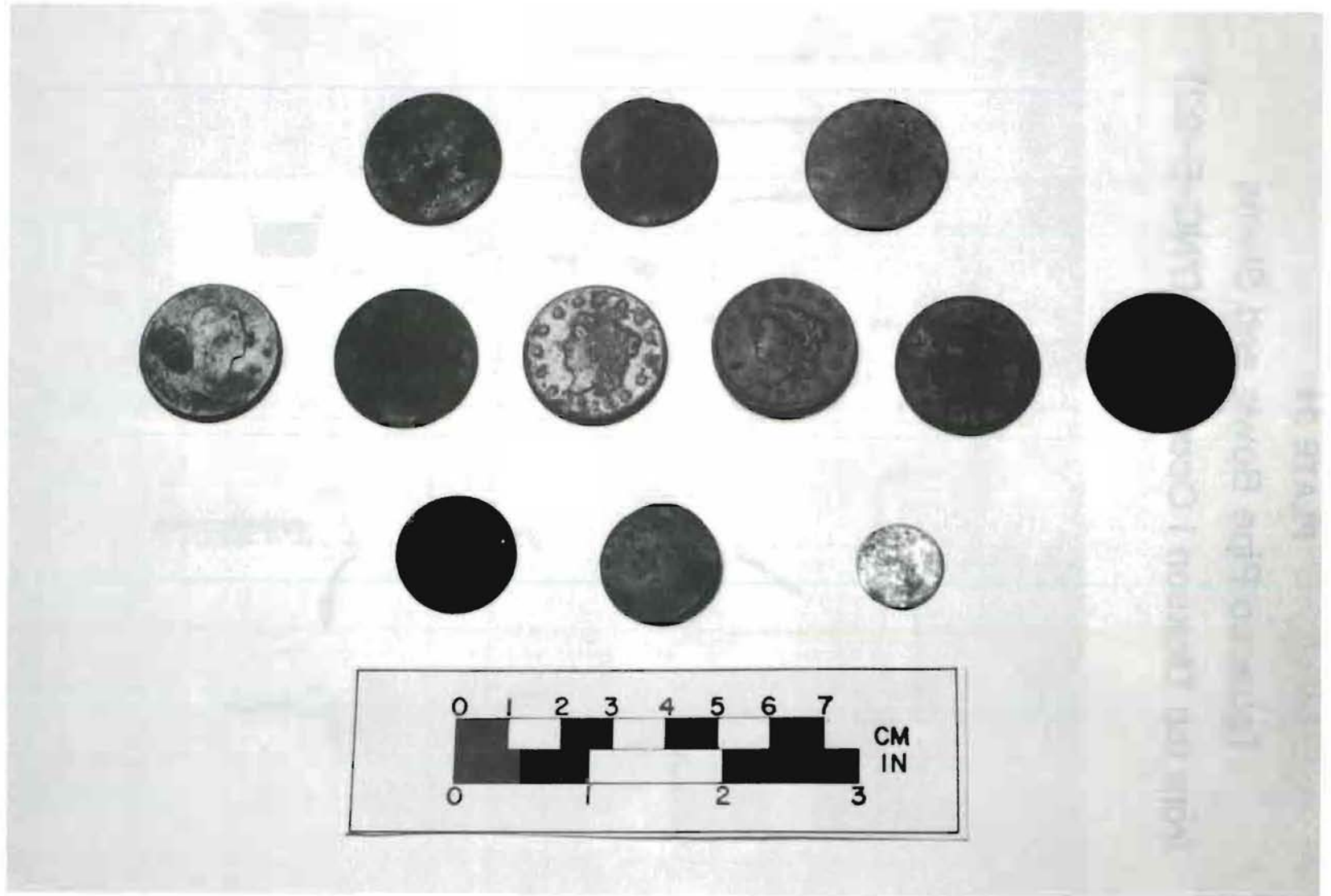
COINS FROM THE DICKSON I OCCUPATION (7NC-E-82)

| Feature or Level | Coin Type | Condition of Coin | Date |
|------------------|---|----------------------------|----------------------|
| F 19 | King George II half penny minted between 1727-1760 | heavily worn | no date remaining |
| Lv 1 S177W248 | King George III half penny | heavily worn | 1784? |
| F 24 | King George III half penny only minted 1770-1775 | heavily worn | no date remaining |
| F 19 | U.S. 1/2 cent | heavily worn | 1800 |
| F 19 | U.S. 1/2 cent | heavily worn and dented | 1802 or 1809? |
| F 19 | U.S. large cent | medium wear | clearly 1803 |
| F 19 | U.S. large cent | very little wear | clearly 1816 |
| F 19 | U.S. large cent | medium wear | clearly 1816 |
| F 19 | U.S. large cent | very little wear | clearly 1817 |
| F 19 | U.S. large cent | medium wear | clearly 1818 |
| F 19 | U.S. large cent | very little wear | clearly 1830 |
| F 19 | Spanish? | heavily worn and dented | early 19th c. |

clothing-related items, this category accounted for about 4.3% of the total, quite a high percentage. Architectural remains accounted for 27.3%, and faunal remains for about 12% of the total artifact assemblage. Taken together, the artifacts associated with the Dickson I occupation certainly relate to the presence of a storehouse or shop on the site. This interpretation

PLATE 23

Coins from the Dickson I Occupation (7NC-E-82)



171

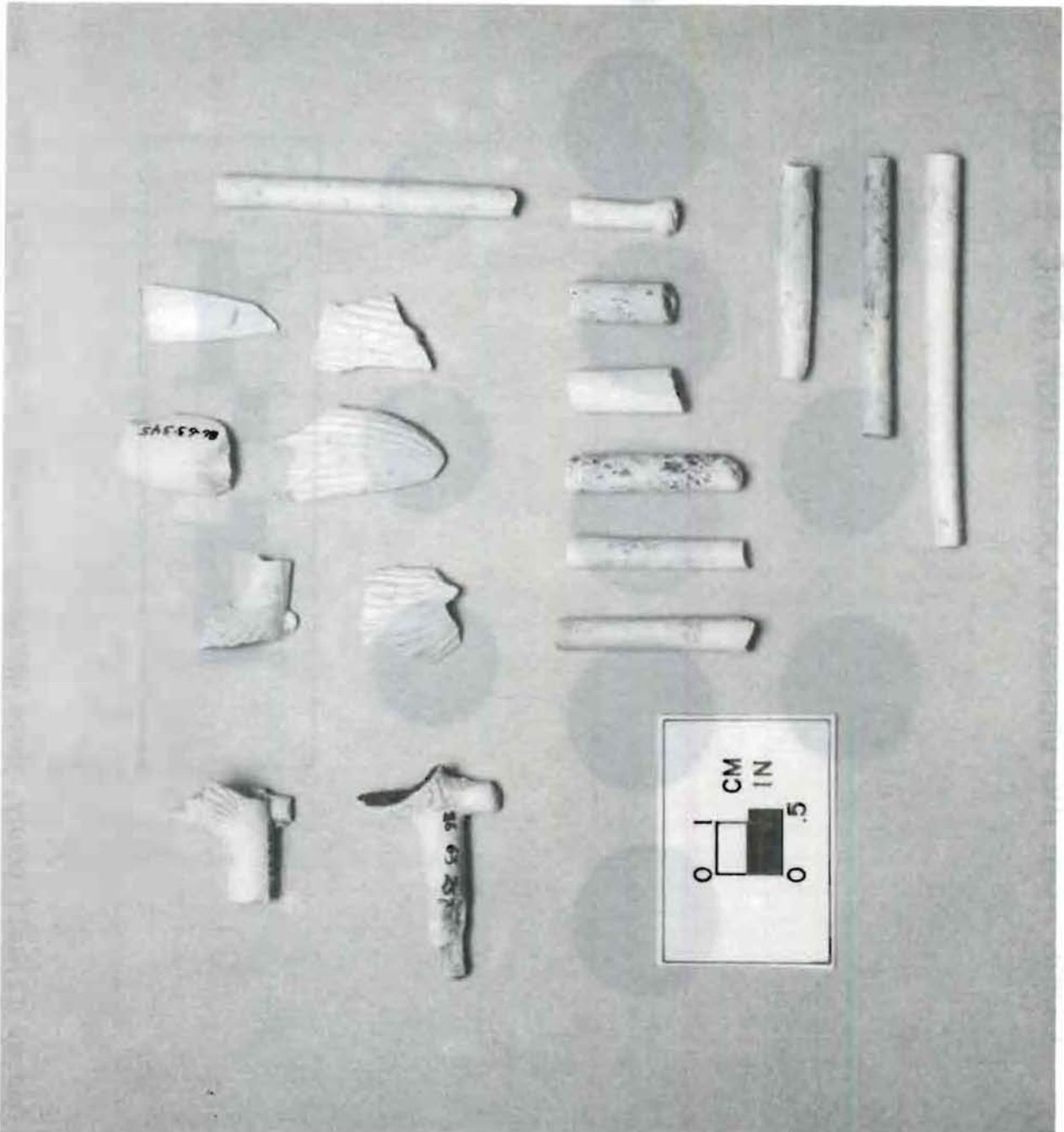
TOP ROW: George II half penny, date unknown; George III half penny, 1787; George III half penny, date unknown

MIDDLE ROW: U.S. Liberty Head cents, 1803; 1816; 1816; 1817; 1818; 1830

BOTTOM ROW: U.S. Liberty Head half cents, 1800; 1802; silver Spanish coin, date unknown

PLATE 24

Tobacco Pipe Bowls and Stems
from the Dickson I Occupation (7NC-E-82)



is confirmed by the high number of buttons, and particularly coins, both of which could be expected to be present at a dry goods shop. Additionally, the indication of a large number of ceramic sets suggests a commercial location.

Dickson II

Over 18,500 total artifacts were found from the approximate 50% sample of the Dickson II occupation, including artifacts from Levels I and II, and Features 10, 17, and 18. Of this total, only about 14.4% were ceramics (2671 artifacts). Window glass comprised about 23.7% of the total, and bottle, jar, table, and milkglass comprised another 23.4%. Nails accounted for only 8.3% of the total artifact assemblage. The remaining nearly 30% of artifacts recovered were made up predominantly of personal group and clothing group items, such as 787 buttons, thimbles, pins, and numerous small metal objects. A complete catalog of the artifacts recovered from the Dickson II occupation is presented in Appendix II. Because of the size of the sample, and the temporally late nature of the assemblage, ranging from the late nineteenth through early twentieth centuries, only those artifacts or groups of note will be described in the following section.

Ceramics: A total of fifty-four ceramic vessels were reconstructed from the fragments recovered from the Dickson II occupation. Of these, all but nine were kitchen-related vessels. Ten vessels were whiteware and ironstone, accounting for 18.5% of the ceramic assemblage, and of that total six were hollowware forms, such as bowls and cups. One annular whiteware bowl (Vessel #271), a flow-blue whiteware dish (Vessel #160), an

ironstone serving dish (Vessel #264), and a hand-painted whiteware teacup (Vessel #159) were identified. Maker's marks were present on two of these whiteware vessels, and included the mark of a crouching lion and the name J. W. Pankhurst, Hanley, Staffordshire, Potteries, a company that was in production with this mark between 1850 and 1852 (Godden 1964:481), and a crown beneath which were the words "John Haddock & Co.", the mark of John Haddock and Sons of Burlsem, England, used from 1906 to the present (Godden 1964:406) (Plate 25).

Twenty-two vessels were pearlware (40.7%), and included underglaze polychrome pearlwares, mocha/sponged decorated, blue and green shell-edged, undecorated, transfer-printed, and underglaze monochrome pearlwares. Over half of these pearlware vessels were hollow forms, either cups, or bowls. Nearly all of the pearlware plate and dish designs were blue shell-edged (Vessel #71, #67, etc.), but blue transfer-printing was also found. One pearlware figurine (Vessel #297), apparently a small statue of a dog, was found.

Eight stoneware vessels (14.8%), mostly classified as American Blue and Gray stoneware, were recovered. One of these, Vessel #11, was a large 10" stoneware crock lid, with a gray stoneware body and cobalt blue floral decoration. The other stoneware vessels were all hollow forms, and included three gray and brown cylindrical storage vessels (Vessels #250, #251, and #253), and a blue and gray stoneware jug (Vessel #21) A buff paste stoneware "ginger beer" bottle (vessel #254), was also recovered (Plate 26). A maker's mark was present on this