

TABLE 65

## MAIN NORTHEAST TO SOUTHWEST FENCELINE: CERAMIC VESSELS

Vessel Number	Description
4	Trailed slip decorated redware bowl with copper oxide decoration
6	Slip decorated redware plate or platter
8	Slip decorated redware plate or platter
54	Unidentifiable redware hollowware vessel
64	Unidentifiable redware vessel
81	Unidentifiable redware hollowware vessel
155	Green shell edged creamware plate
154	Green shell edged pearlware saucer
174	Hand painted pearlware tea cup
180	Hand painted pearlware tea cup
136	Yellowware kitchen hollowware vessel

**Fire Pits**

Three similar features excavated at the Darrach Store site evidenced *in situ* burning. One (Feature 75) was located at the eastern end of the northeast to southwest fenceline. The other two (Features 83 and 84) were situated fairly close together at the southeast edge of the site, more than 50' beyond the middens.

**Feature 75**

Upon removal of the plow zone, a 2' X 5' rectangular pit appeared as a deposit of charcoal ringed by burned earth (Figure 52), its long axis parallel to the east and west walls of the store. A cut nail and sherd of redware lay on the surface of the charcoal, and another fragment of redware was recovered from the charcoal deposit during excavation. One crossmends with a sherd from the midden (Feature 108).

Excavation revealed a charcoal deposit in a burned reddish-brown clayey soil lying in a depression which sloped from the surface of subsoil along its western edge to a depth of 0.3' at its eastern edge (Figure 52). The clay subsoil had been fire-reddened and hardened to a depth of 0.4' below subsoil and to a distance of .1' surrounding the pit. Pieces of burned wood up to 0.3' in size along with smaller pieces and flecks of charcoal remained embedded in this fire-altered soil. A soil sample taken from the subsoil below the feature revealed elevated levels of all tested chemicals: pH (6.7), Phosphate (20), Potassium (62), Magnesium (138) and Calcium (1030). Only a large quantity of charcoal and one maple seed were recovered from the flotation sample from Feature 75.

Feature 75 is interpreted as a fire pit that postdates at least one generation of the main northeast to southwest fenceline, and may in fact postdate the store's abandonment in the 1860s. It partly intruded upon and sealed Feature 80, one of the easternmost features of the fenceline. The redware and cut nail in the fire pit could have originated in the disturbed, earlier post hole.

FIGURE 52

Plan View and Profile of Feature 75

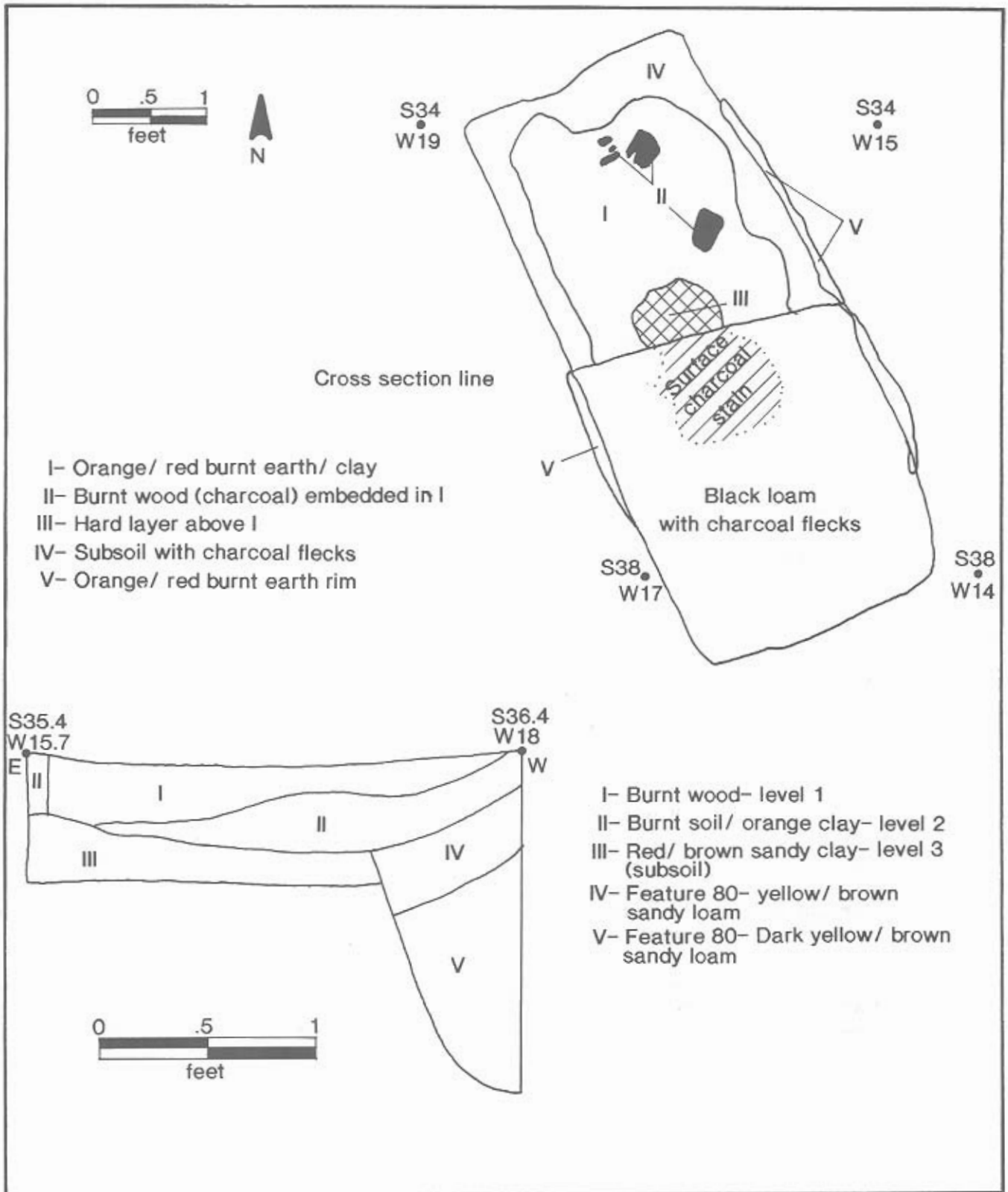
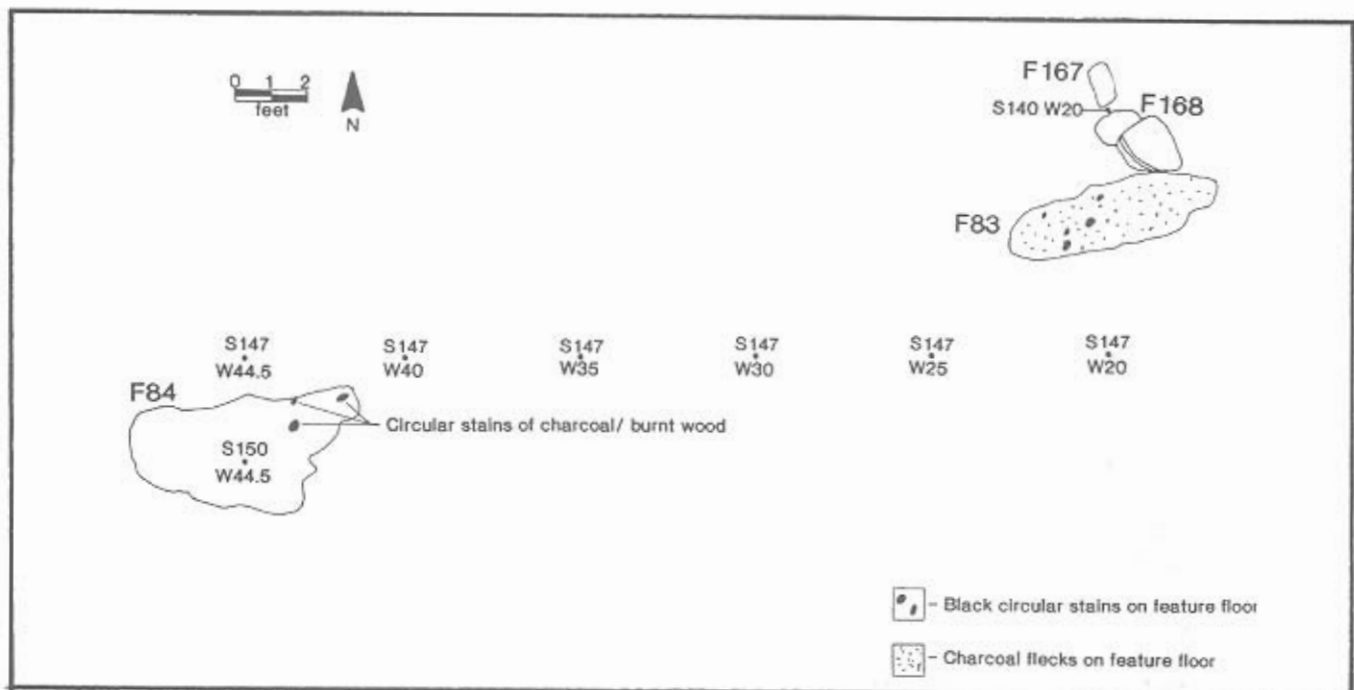


FIGURE 53

Plan View of Features 83, 84, 167 and 168



Features 83, 167 and 168

Location, orientation, shape, size, and artifact content distinguish Feature 83 from Feature 75. Located 105' south of Feature 75 near the southeastern site limits, this fire pit was oriented with its long axis east-west. More oblong and irregular in plan than rectangular (Figure 53), it measured 6.1' in length and 1.8' wide. In other ways, the description matches that given above for Feature 75. The five iron artifacts from the charcoal feature fill include a wrought doornail and three cut nails; one had a wrought head, indicating a c. 1790 - 1815 date. Perhaps the feature represents the burning of a door removed from the store during demolition or earlier remodeling efforts, but the purpose of dragging it 50 yards to burn it out in the field remains enigmatic. No soil chemical samples were taken, however one soil sample was floated. In addition to a substantial quantity of charcoal, a few tiny snail shells and a collection of unidentifiable seeds were recovered.

A rectangular post hole (Feature 167) stood 4' north of the center point of the fire pit (Figure 53). Oriented with its long axis north-south, it measured 1.2' x 0.7' and extended to a depth of 0.7' below subsoil. Its shape along with its straight walls and level base clearly indicate a purposely dug hole. The dark brown fill of the post hole contained two oyster shells and 0.75 lbs. of brick.

Another, more irregular feature (168) was uncovered between the post hole and the fire pit (Figure 53). An earlier oval feature 1.3' x 1' x 0.7' deep had been intruded by a larger deeper feature, an irregular square in shape (1.8' x 1.5' x 0.9' deep). One oyster shell was found in the fill, a dark grayish-brown clayey sand. Feature 168's relationship to either the other post hole (167) or the fire pit (83) is uncertain.



#### Feature 84

The third fire pit (84) lay just 20' southwest of Feature 83 (Figure 53). More irregular in shape than either of the other fire pits, this elongated feature measured 6.4' by 3.3', and was also oriented roughly east-west. The fire-hardened subsoil extended slightly deeper than at the other fire pits, to 0.5' below subsoil. The six cut nails recovered from the charcoal fill may also indicate the burning of architectural members from the store. In addition, four ounces of brick fragments were found.

#### Grave and Graveshafts

One grave (Feature 68) and a feature (Feature 79) resembling a graveshaft but with no interment were located in an approximate north-to-south row 20' to 25' east of the store's southeast corner, and only 8' south of the store's eastern addition (Figure 26).

#### Feature 68: Grave

The graveshaft appeared as a soil stain in the form of a hexagonal coffin (5.6' x 2') with a 2.5' long, 1' wide extension off the southwest corner (Figure 54). The feature had been filled with a very dark grayish-brown soil mottled with the orange clay subsoil; the fill contained numerous large cobbles, gravel, and two bricks. Between 1.2' and 1.6' below subsoil, fragments of wood were encountered in the southwestern extension to the graveshaft, and four wrought nails were recovered. Between 1.6' and 2.0' below subsoil, the wood of the coffin, a graveshaft support board, and the skull were revealed.

Although poorly preserved, the fragments of wood and organic stains in the soil indicated a coffin 5.9' long by 1.4' at its widest point. Iron handles were attached at each end, midway along the length of the coffin on each side, and in the center of the coffin lid (Figure 55). No other cultural material was found in association with the skeleton.

The coffin fill surrounding the well-preserved skeleton differed from that in the graveshaft, consisting of mottled gray and yellowish sandy soils. The body had been laid in a supine position in the coffin, with the hands folded across the pelvis, and buried with the head facing west in the Christian manner (Plate 14). All bones of the skeleton were present and recovered for analysis by Dr. Karen R. Rosenberg of the Department of Anthropology, University of Delaware. In her report, Dr. Rosenberg identifies the individual as a female, probably between 4'11" and 5'2" in height. In her mid-20s at death, the skeleton offered no evidence as to the cause of death. Dr. Rosenberg's preliminary notes on the human skeleton follow:

Sex. Female. This identification is unambiguous and is based on the extremely wide sciatic notches and small, gracile nature of the cranium and long bones.

Age. Probably mid-20s at the time of death. All epiphyses are fused and closed, but the medial epiphysis of the clavicle is still visible (not yet obliterated). This epiphysis begins to fuse at age 17-21 in females. In addition although the upper third molars were erupted through the alveolus, the apices of their roots were not closed. Finally, the absence of any degenerative arthritis supports the idea that this individual was a fairly young adult.

Population. There is nothing to contradict the statement that this individual was of European descent. Her face is extremely flat (i.e., not prognathic and therefore it is unlikely that she was of African descent). Similarly, there is no evidence (such as shovel-shaped incisors or projecting zygomatic bones) that she was Native American.

FIGURE 54  
Plan View of Features 68 Grave

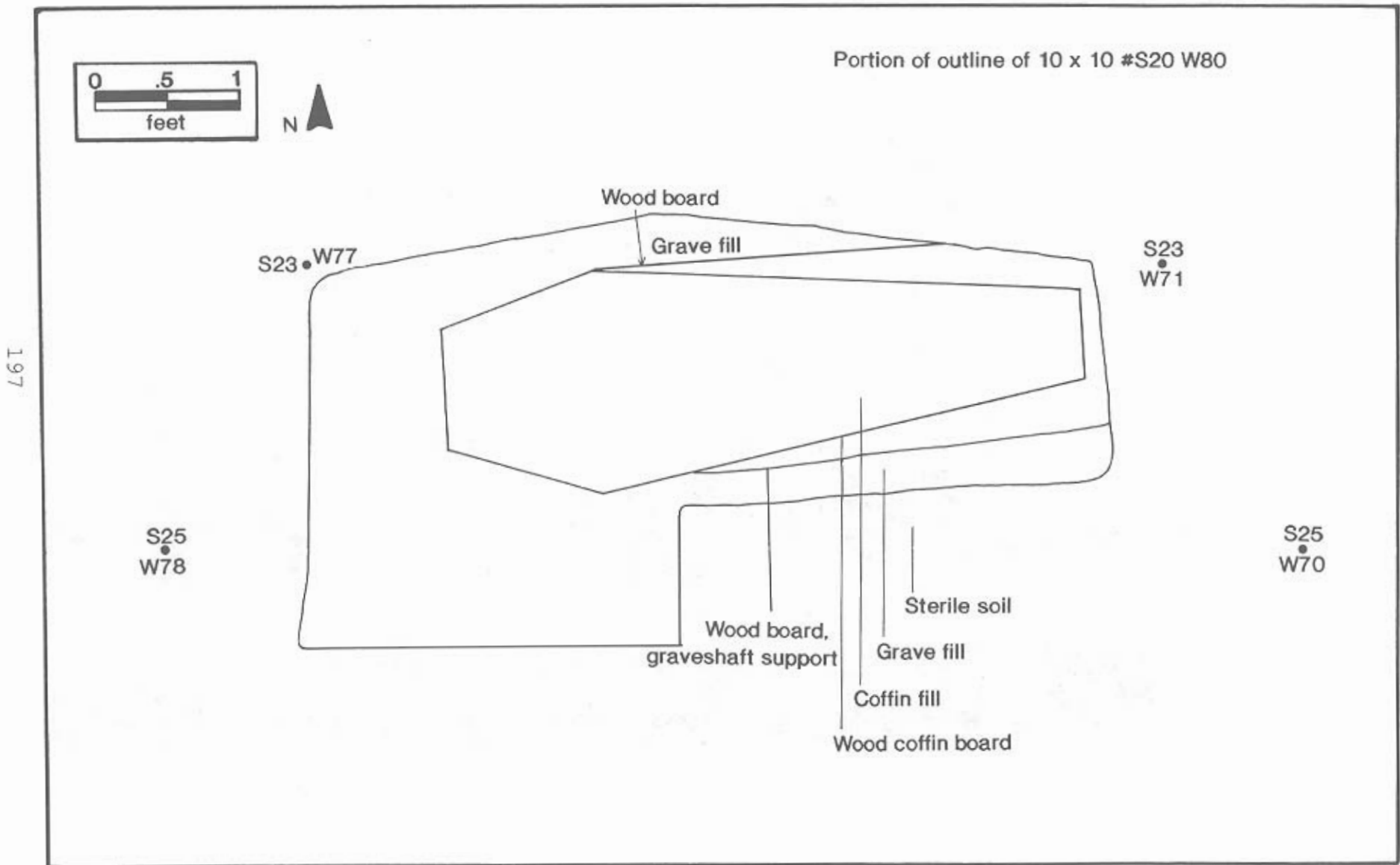
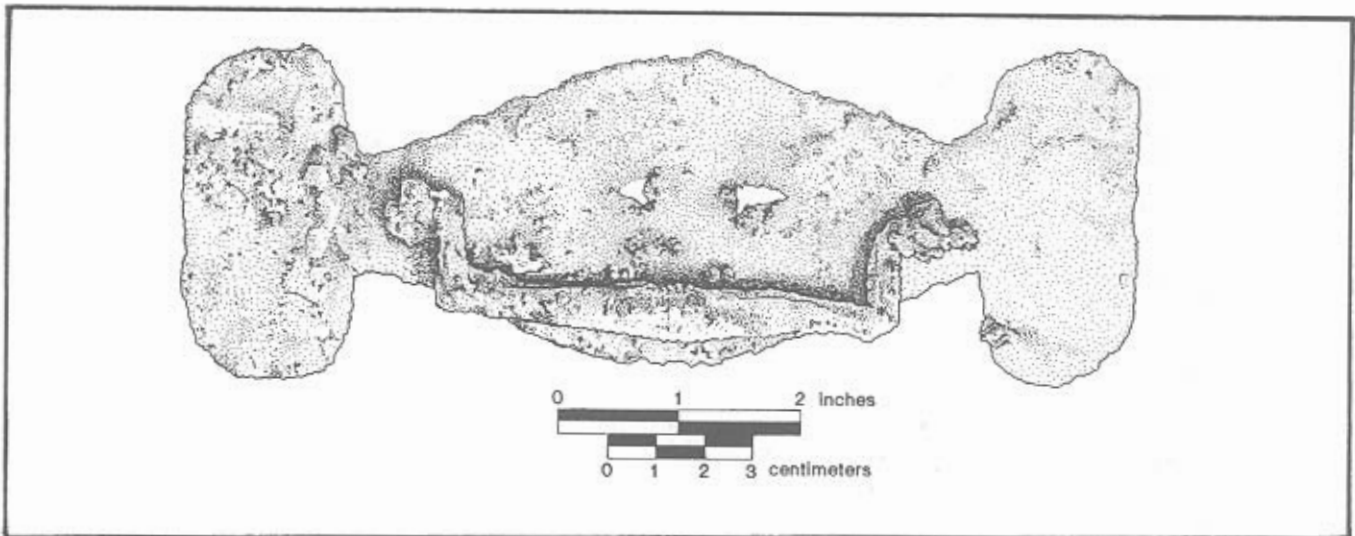


FIGURE 55

## Drawing of Coffin Handle, Feature 68



Stature. Estimates of stature from the long bones (femur and tibia) range from 151 to 158 cm (4'10" - 5'1").

Health. There is no evidence of any bony pathologies. Two teeth were lost before the time of death (left M<sup>1</sup> and right 1). In both cases, the surface of the alveolus shows that active resorption following the loss of these teeth was still taking place at the time of death. There was not other obvious evidence of dental disease.

Other. The left I2 was small and peg-shaped. Both feet exhibit an anomaly, namely a fused navicular and first (medial) cuneiform. I will try to find out how common this is in living human populations.

The burial's close proximity to the store is unusual and suggests inhumation occurred either prior to construction of the store or after its demolition. The dearth of artifacts and the lack of stratigraphic evidence due to plowing make dating the burial difficult. The wrought iron coffin nails are not expected in a coffin constructed after the Civil War. The simple cast iron swing bail handles (Figure 55) appear less temporally diagnostic. They, along with the lack of jewelry or evidence of clothing and the placement of the burial, do not suggest a member of a family of some standing in the community. Comparative evidence further supports these conclusions. A cemetery containing 35 graves, possibly a community of slave families working at Catocin Furnace in Maryland, was excavated in the late 1970s (Burnston 1981). On the basis of the nail types (not specified in the publication), the burials were dated to c. 1790-1840. Earlier nail types were also present, however. These earlier types may have been used in constructing coffins some 20 years after the type was no longer utilized in building construction. The plain coffins had neither handles nor other coffin hardware (Burnston 1981:27). Near Huntsville, Alabama, researchers excavated 56 burials interred in an African-American cemetery between 1850 and 1920 (Shogren, Turner, and Peronni 1989). In striking contrast to the earlier burials in Maryland, these decedents were buried in coffins ornamented with elaborately decorated handles, caplifters, escutcheons, tacks, and glass viewing plates. The hardware was all cast from white metal. The coffin makers used only cut and later wire nails in constructing these coffins (Shogren, Turner, and Peronni 1989:161-181). Finally, 17 burials dating between 1850 and 1884 were excavated in the Oakland Cemetery in California (Blakely and Beck 1982). Many of these interments were



also African-Americans, and the portion of the cemetery investigated was identified through oral history as the "pauper section." All the coffins, even the earliest hexagonal ones, were assembled with cut nails (Blakely and Beck 1982:188). Extrapolating based on this limited evidence would suggest that the Darrach interment predated the Civil War and the demolition of the store. Given that wrought nails could still have been in use in coffin construction in Delaware for years after their replacement by cut nails in building construction in the 1790s, the body may have been interred in the first decades of the nineteenth century. An eighteenth century date, however, even one prior to the store's construction, cannot be definitely ruled out at this time.

#### **Feature 79: Possible Graveshaft**

This rectangular feature lay just 6' south of the Feature 68 burial, and was similarly oriented with its long axis east-west (Figure 26). Five feet long by 2' wide, it had straight, very regular side walls and an uneven floor reaching 1.6' to 2.2' below subsoil. Its mixed fill consisted of a dark gray clay mottled with the orange sandy clay subsoil, the subsoil mottled in places with a light gray sandy clay, and a browner clay in a patch in the southeast corner. One fragment of an unidentifiable nail was recovered from the fill. The function and date of this feature remain uncertain.

#### **Gully and Pond**

A pond of undetermined size occupied the southwestern quadrant of the site, drained by a gully trending north toward Duck Creek. First noted as low-lying areas which collected water, removal of the plow zone revealed their outline as darker soil stains against the orange subsoil, the pond ringed by a 30' zone of sands and gravels. Subsequently, the pond was investigated through excavation of a 65' long backhoe transect across it from east to west. Six 5' x 5' units were excavated at 20' intervals along the length of the gully, along with 10 associated features.

#### **Pond**

The backhoe excavation revealed a silted-in pond originally covering an area of about 65' east to west across the southwestern quadrant of the site. It extended northward to the edge of the gully (Figure 26). The sands of the pond's floor lay a maximum of 2.5' below the subsoil surface (Figure 56). Capped by a thin ferric concentrate derived from the iron-rich soil underlying the site, these dark reddish-brown and orange sands extended consistently across the pond's transect. Gravels lined the eastern slope of the shallow, bowl-shaped pond. These gravelly sands extended in a rough ring around the northeastern and eastern sides of the pond for an average distance of 30' (Figure 26).

A consistent, dark grayish-brown silty clay filled the former pond. Artifacts were noted during excavation, but in small numbers and rather evenly distributed in the fill compared to the gully. There, concentrations of purposely deposited debris were discovered at discrete points along the gully's length. Instead, the pond filled solely by siltation, or slope wash, of artifact-bearing soils disturbed by plowing after the abandonment and demolition of the store.

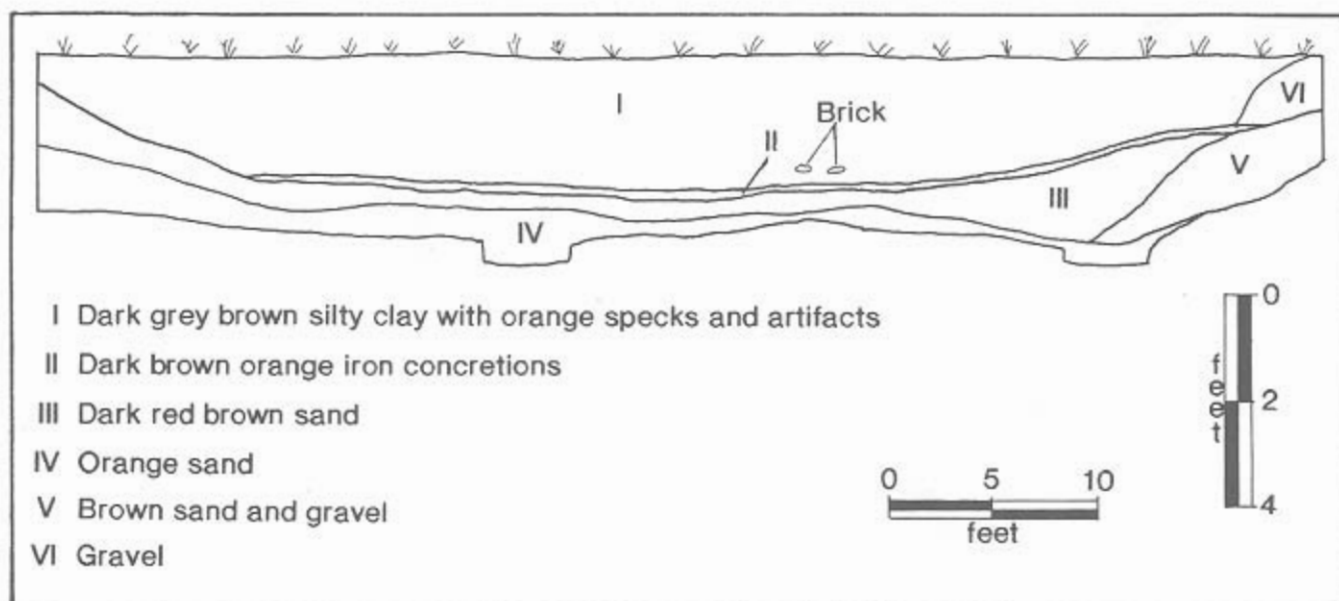
#### **Gully**

A 90' length of the north-south trending gully remained intact in the northwestern quadrant of the site (Figure 26). Narrowing from 12' (at the subsoil surface) at its northernmost preserved point to its termination at the northern edge of the pond, this shallow ditch served first as a drainage channel and later as a receptacle for the debris generated by the store's demolition. Siltation completed the filling process over the course of the latter nineteenth century.

The five 5' x 5' units excavated along the gully provided information on its configuration and filling. The backhoe employed to strip the plow zone had disturbed the northernmost unit (S20 W175), yet the gully's profile

FIGURE 56

## Feature 230, Backhoe Trench Transect of Pond, North Wall Profile



and depositional sequence had not been completely destroyed. Here the walls of the channel sloped steeply to an almost level floor 1.5' below subsoil. Although alteration of the natural channel was not evidenced, the atypical profile suggests this as a possibility. Lined with lenses of orange and gray sands and gravels, a dark brown sandy loam filled the gully. The brick concentration in the center (Figure 57) can be attributed mostly to the backhoe disturbance, although brick from the store's demolition was also recovered from undisturbed fill contexts within the test unit.

Twenty feet further to the south (S40 W180) (Figure 57), the channel exhibited a more natural bowl-shaped configuration, bottoming out 0.4' deeper than at S20 W175, at 1.9'. Almost 50 lbs. of brick had been thrown into the channel in this area, and the fill evidenced mixing. Patches of mottled yellowish-brown sandy silt and yellow sands occurred throughout the medium brown loamy fill. The channel at S40 was lined with a 0.4' deposit of gray clay and a 0.5' deposit of the yellowish sands and gravels.

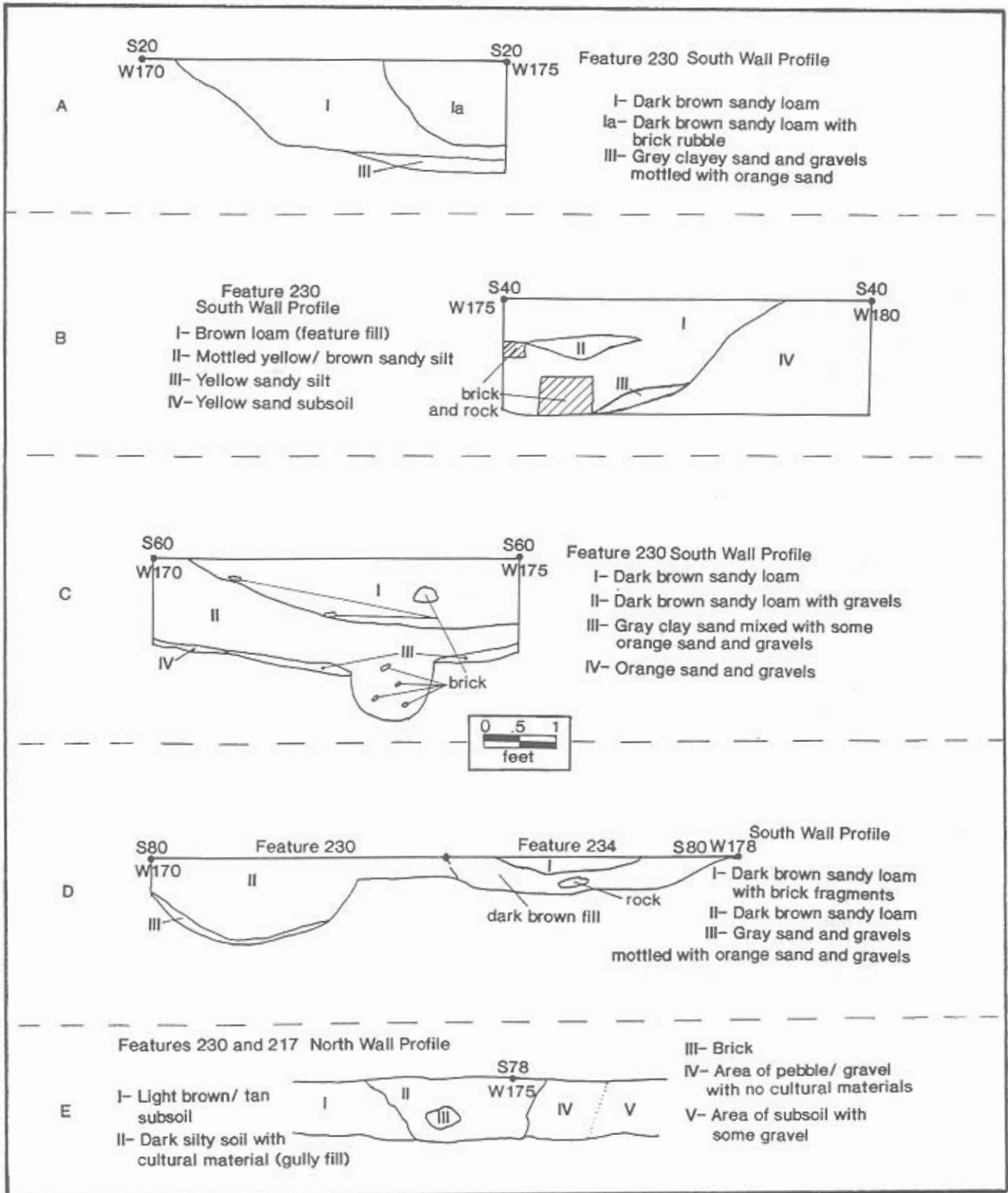
By S60 W175, the gully had shallowed to 1.4', its lower 0.5' deposits of dark brown, gray and orange sands and gravels (Figure 57). The upper 0.9' consisted of the same dark brown sandy loams encountered along the length of the gully, but containing an even greater concentration of brick rubble. This unit produced over 105 lbs. of brick, including several fragments of glazed bricks.

The test unit at S80 W175 revealed a channel which had narrowed to 2.8' in width, its bowl-shape bottoming out at 1.2' below subsoil. A very thin lens of gray and orange sands and gravels lined the floor of the gully, overlain by the consistent dark brown sandy fill. Here brick occurred not only within the channel's fill but also in a shallow (0.2') concentration (Feature 234) extending another 2.75' to the west (Figure 57). The brick and two unidentifiable nail fragments lay in a depression (0.5') filled with the same dark brown sandy fill of the main gully to the east. Directly across the gully to the east (Figure 26), another irregular scatter of brick and dark brown loam lay in a shallow depression (0.3'). This one (Feature 234B) measured roughly 8' x 5'; no other cultural material was recovered from the portion of this feature excavated in unit S80 W165. Initially thought to mark the



FIGURE 57

Profiles Along the Length of Feature 230 Gully



location of another outbuilding, instead the two features seem merely to represent dumping of building debris from the store's demolition.

The final 5' x 5' test unit was placed at S100 W175, at the southern terminus of the gully (Figure 26). At subsoil, the gully here had narrowed to 2.4'; its walls sloped steeply to a fairly level floor 0.8' below subsoil (Figure 57). The now familiar dark brown loam filled the gully, topped by a 0.3' thick deposit of oyster shells (Feature 217).

The test excavations in the gully yielded 520 artifacts (not including brick) (Tables 66-70). Ceramics (33.5%), architectural materials (26.8%) and food remains (19.3%) together account for 80% of the assemblages, with smaller quantities of bottle glass and mostly unidentifiable iron artifacts, probably also architectural hardware. Neither the artifacts nor the artifact types, however, were evenly distributed along the gully's length. Their nature and distribution inform not only on the process of the gully's filling, but also supplement other data on changing trash disposal and consequently land use practices at the site over time.

The gully remained open when the Darrach Store was demolished in the 1860s. Debris from the demolition filled openings and depressions in the immediate vicinity of the store, and was also dumped in loads in and along the gully (see for example Features 234 and 234B). Not yet completely filled, the gully silted in during the latter nineteenth century with the commencement of plowing as owners or tenants converted the site to an agricultural field.

Some of the artifacts were presumably deposited in conjunction with the demolition debris, and the rest washed into the channel along with the soils of eighteenth and early nineteenth century occupation later disturbed by the plowing. A concentration of ceramics occurred between S20 and S80, with the number substantially lower in the S100 test unit. Neither were the ceramic types (Tables 66-70) distributed evenly along the length of the gully. Although redwares dominate all the assemblages, the other earlier eighteenth century types, such as creamware, tin-glazed earthenwares and white salt glazed stonewares were most frequent in the S20 and S40 units. The store's earliest residents utilized the yard just west of the store for trash disposal, possibly creating a sheet midden deposit, part of which later washed into the nearby gully. Both the plow zone artifact distribution patterns and evidence from the features excavated in this yard (for example, see above North to South Fenceline Just West of Darrach Store) support this interpretation. Bottle glass similarly concentrated in the northernmost two test units (S20 and S40).

Food bone, by comparison, was distributed differently, in accordance with discard patterns in other areas of the site. Concentrations of food bone occurred in the privies and middens, features providing either closed contexts or at least spatial separation from the residence and its immediate yard. In the gully, food bones were most numerous in the S60 and S80 test units, the area directly west of the workyards associated with the outbuildings and wells. The only identifiable species present in the gully assemblages were domestic cow, pig and sheep. All three species were represented by head elements (particularly teeth), probable evidence of on-site livestock raising and butchering.

Sherds of nine ceramic vessels found in the gully crossmended with other features distributed across the site (Table 71). Of these, the middens, privy and post features were constructed and/or were receiving trash in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The well deposits contain redeposited earlier materials in addition to artifacts dating to the time of their filling, as did the gully. The depositional circumstances differ, however, as the wells were purposely filled in the third and fourth quarters of the nineteenth century, and were not left open to receive erosional slope wash.

A minimum of twenty ceramic vessels contributed sherds to the gully fill (Table 72). Only one or two sherds of most vessels were recovered, but at least two vessels appear to have been purposely deposited in the gully, as they were represented by 19 (Vessel 49) and 23 (Vessel 59) sherds. Both are redware vessels, a bottle and storage pot. As the store's tenants utilized locally produced redware throughout the nineteenth century (until the

site's abandonment in the 1860s), these vessels could have been deposited in the gully along with demolition debris or randomly tossed there upon breaking in the eighteenth or early nineteenth century.

TABLE 66

FEATURE 230 GULLY ARTIFACTS, S20 W175

Type	Artifact Counts	Subtotal	Total
CERAMICS			
Redware	32		
Staffordshire	2		
Creamware			
Undecorated	15		
Pearlware			
Undecorated	1		
Transfer Printed	1		
Shell Edged	1		
Whiteware	2		
Stoneware			
White Salt-Glazed	1		
Scratch Blue	2		
Subtotal		57	
GLASS			
Bottle			
Molded Olive	3		
Molded Aqua	2		
Subtotal		5	
ARCHITECTURAL			
Window Glass	4		
Nails			
Cut	9		
Unidentifiable	2		
Subtotal		15	
BONE		1	
SHELL		15	
MISCELLANEOUS			
Metal			
Unidentifiable		3	
GRAND TOTAL			96



TABLE 67

## FEATURE 230 GULLY ARTIFACTS, S40 W180

Type	Artifact Counts	Subtotal	Total
CERAMICS			
Redware	45		
Tin Glazed	1		
Staffordshire	1		
Creamware	1		
Pearlware			
Undecorated	1		
Transfer Printed	3		
Painted	2		
Whiteware	4		
Subtotal		58	
GLASS			
Bottle			
Blown Olive	1		
Molded Olive	7		
Molded Clear	1		
Molded Aqua	4		
Unidentifiable	1		
Subtotal		14	
ARCHITECTURAL			
Window Glass	2		
Nails			
Cut	2		
Unidentifiable	9		
Spikes	1		
Subtotal		14	
BONE		5	
SHELL		2	
MISCELLANEOUS			
Metal			
Unidentifiable	15		
Plow Clouter	1		
Subtotal		16	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>			<b>109</b>

TABLE 68

## FEATURE 230 GULLY ARTIFACTS, S60 W175

Type	Artifact Counts	Subtotal	Total
CERAMICS			
Redware	10		
Creamware	2		
Whiteware			
Undecorated	4		
Transfer Printed	1		
Painted	1		
Yellowware	1		
Subtotal		19	
GLASS			
Bottle			
Molded Aqua	3		
Tableware			
Unidentifiable	5		
Subtotal		8	
ARCHITECTURAL			
Window Glass	2		
Nails			
Cut	38		
Unidentifiable	56		
Subtotal		96	
BONE		16	
SHELL		5	
MISCELLANEOUS			
Metal			
Unidentifiable		19	
GRAND TOTAL			163

TABLE 69

## FEATURE 230 GULLY ARTIFACTS, S80 W175

Type	Artifact Counts	Subtotal	Total
CERAMICS			
Redware	28		
Pearlware			
Painted	1		
Undecorated	2		
Porcelain			
Bone China	2		
American	1		
Subtotal		<hr/> 34	
GLASS			
Bottle			
Molded Olive	3		
Blown Olive	1		
Subtotal		<hr/> 4	
ARCHITECTURAL			
Window Glass	8		
Nails			
Unidentifiable	3		
Subtotal		<hr/> 11	
BONE		29	
SHELL		2	
MISCELLANEOUS			
Metal			
Unidentifiable	21		
Leather	1		
Chalk	1		
Subtotal		<hr/> 54	
<hr/>			
GRAND TOTAL			103



TABLE 70

FEATURES 217 AND 230  
GULLY AND SHELL CONCENTRATION ARTIFACTS, S 100 W 175

Type	Artifact Counts	Subtotal	Total
CERAMICS			
Redware	1		
Whiteware			
Transfer Printed	1		
Subtotal		2	
GLASS			
Bottle			
Blown Aqua	1		
Blown Olive	2		
Molded Aqua	1		
Unidentifiable	3		
Subtotal		7	
BONE		1	
SHELL		22	
MISCELLANEOUS			
Metal			
Unidentifiable		4	
GRAND TOTAL			36

#### Other Features Associated with Feature 230 Gully and Pond

The excavations also revealed eight features within or adjacent to the gully and pond (Table 73). The largest, Feature 232, lay along the pond's northern edge (Figure 26). It occurred in isolation and is of uncertain origin. The quantity of charcoal suggests a post hole; a post mold was not discernible, but the charcoal concentrated in the feature's eastern half. Only two clam shell fragments and a few broken bricks were found in the dark loamy feature fill along with the charcoal.

Feature 194 (Figure 26) intruded through the gully fill therefore postdating it. Probably a rodent hole, it contained redeposited artifacts from the gully fill. The other six features clustered along the gully's banks between S55 and S70 (Figure 26). Not large enough for tree holes, and lacking the characteristic shapes of rodent burrows, these features resemble post and plant holes. A total of ten redware sherds, two creamware sherds and a fragment of a porcelain vessel comprise the artifact collections from these features.

TABLE 71

CERAMIC CROSSMENDS, FEATURE 230 GULLY  
LIST OF FEATURES WITH VESSELS CROSSMENDING TO FEATURE 230

Feature Number	Number of Vessels with Mends	Identification
108-108C	2	Middens
2	1	Well
51	1	Well Robber's Trench
136	1	Fence Posthole
148	2	Privy
20	1	Posthole Near Store
99	1	Well
<b>TOTAL</b>	9	

TABLE 72

CERAMIC VESSELS, FEATURE 230 GULLY

Vessel No.	Description
5	Slip decorated redware bowl
24	Slip decorated redware bowl with copper oxide decoration
30	Redware plate or platter with coggled rim
40	Slip decorated redware plate or platter with coggled rim
49	Redware bottle
57	Redware storage pot
58	Redware storage pot
59	Redware storage pot
66	Unidentifiable redware storage vessel
67	Unidentifiable redware storage vessel
70	Redware plate or platter
91	Redware bowl
96	Redware storage pot
110	Redware bowl
138	Staffordshire posset mug
123	Creamware hollowware vessel
156	Green shell edged pearlware plate
163	Transfer printed pearlware plate or platter
145	Transfer printed pearlware tea cup
135	Unidentifiable yellowware vessel

TABLE 73

## FEATURES ASSOCIATED WITH GULLY (FEATURE 230) AND POND

Fea. No.	Midpoint	Shape Plan	Profile	Size	Soils	Artifacts
207	S70.5 W178.5	Rect- angular	Sloping Walls; Flat Base	1.5' X1' X.5'	Dark Brown	Redware 1 Creamware 1
231	S70.5 W176.5	Irregular Circular	Sloping Walls; Rounded Base	1.9' X1.3' X.75	Dark Brown	--
194	S60.7 W171.5	Circular	Sloping Walls; Irregular Base	.9' X.9' X1.2'	Medium Brown Clayey Loam	Glass 1 Nails 2 Brick 2oz. Redware 2 Creamware 1
209	S56 W177.8	Oblong	Straight Walls; Flat Base	1.3' X.6' X.3'	Dark Brown Flecked w/ Brick and Charcoal	--
210	S55 W178	Circular	Straight Walls; Flat Base	1' X1' X.1'	Dark Brown Flecked w/ Brick and Charcoal	--



TABLE 73 (cont.)

Fea. No.	Midpoint	Shape Plan	Profile	Size	Soils	Artifacts
211	S65 W176.8	Circular	Straight Walls; Flat Base	1.5' X 1.3' X .7'	Dark Brown Flecked w/ Brick	Redware 3
233	S58 W167.5	Rounded Square	Sloping Walls; Flat Base	1.9' X 1.9' X 1.4	Medium Brown	--
232	S96 W153	Oblong	Sloping Walls; Rounded Base	2.5' X 1.2' X .5'	Brown Loam w/ Charcoal Concen- tration	Brick Clam 2

Key:  
w/ = with