APPENDIX C

TECHNICAL FAUNAL REPORT

Marie-Lorraine Pipes

ANALYSIS OF FAUNAL REMAINS FROM THE THOMAS DAWSON SITE

Marie-Lorraine Pipes

The Thomas Dawson site yielded a large and diversified faunal assemblage recovered primarily from features. There were 6,638 Total Number of Fragments (TNF) that resulted in an adjusted count of 1,608 Minimum Number of Units (MNU). Twenty-two features contained faunal remains, though in most cases in insignificant amounts. While Feature 1, the cellar, is considered to be the single most important feature at the site because it contained an overwhelming amount of the bone, Features 7, 9, 10, 13, and 25 (all pits) yielded sample sizes large enough to also be considered important. The data from these six features were combined for the purposes of this analysis and form the basis for the interpretations that follow. Table 1 summarizes the TNF and MNU counts by class, species, and size range categories for those features determined to be too small for use. The table indicates that these features yielded very little bone, that the deposits consisted of a limited range of species, and that most of the species identified were domesticated animals. Table 2 presents the same types of information as Table 1 for the six features selected for the analysis. Four basic issues were examined in this analysis: the range of species reared and exploited; the age-at-death profiles of cattle, pig, and sheep, and their implications for the management of livestock; dietary consumption patterns; and post-consumption patterns and their significance in terms of the disposal of organic materials.

Range of species raised and exploited

Table 2 lists the range of species observed in the Dawson faunal assemblage. The list is composed of domesticated species and wild or nondomesticated species. The Dawsons had a wide range of domesticated animals on their farm. In addition to the expected presence of horse, cattle, pig, sheep, cat, dog, and chicken, there was goat. Goat has not been found on many Delaware sites, and as such is unusual. This individual was represented by metacarpal or foot bone. Also surprising was the complete absence of turkey. There is some disagreement as to whether turkeys found on eighteenth-century farm sites are domesticated or wild. Regardless of this question, turkey is usually represented at these sites. The most abundant domesticated species used for food at the Dawson site were pig and cattle. Sheep, chicken, and horse were present in much lower frequencies.

Wild or nondomesticated species were varied, and included bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, and turtle species. Bird species were limited to duck, goose, and pigeon. Although not present in high frequencies at the site, these three species were quite abundant during the spring and fall migrations and were therefore easily exploited. It should be noted that it is hard to distinguish between wild and domesticated duck and goose unless the sample size is large. The assumption here is that the specimens recovered from the site are wild species. Mammal species included deer, squirrel, opossum, rabbit, raccoon, and rat. Most of these species were present in low frequencies. Squirrel and rabbit were the most common wild mammals. With the exception of rat, all of the mammal species listed formed part of the

diet. Fish species included catfish, croaker, perch, drum, and striped bass. One skeletal element was recovered that may belong to a frog species. Reptile was represented by two turtle species, snapping turtle and wood turtle. Again, these species most likely formed part of the diet.

Age-at-death profiles and their implications for the management of livestock

Age-at-death profiles were generated for cattle, pig, and sheep. Because age profiles were to be considered in the analysis, a Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI) count was obtained for each of these species. One of the inherent problems in making age-at-death estimates from disarticulated skeletons is that the age obtained is based solely on one skeletal element, which does not allow for a specific age determination. Each skeletal element has a predictable age at which it fuses or, in the case of teeth, either erupts or falls out, that is important to consider when determining the age at death of an individual. A single skeletal element is therefore usually aged at plus or minus a given age. If a sample is composed predominantly of toe bones, the age profile will be limited to the age at which the proximal epiphysis fuses for that species. The best ages are determined from cranial material. In this assemblage, some cranial material was present for cattle, pig, and sheep, and did provide specific age at death estimates. However, most age-at-death profiles were from single skeletal elements.

Cattle was the second most frequent species found at the site. There were eight MNI identified and 143 MNU skeletal elements that could be aged. Several cranial elements were present that provided good age-related information. Almost all of the relative ages were older than a half year, 102 MNU. Very few relative ages were recorded that were less than 3½ years, 33 MNU. Specific age estimates were determined for eight individuals. There were two neonates aged at less than half a year and at half a year. Four individuals were found to be subadults. One was aged at one year, one at 1¾ years, and two at 2½ years. Two adult individuals were aged at 3½ years plus. The preponderance of subadults suggests that the Dawsons were maintaining a couple of cattle for milk and labor, keeping the yearly calf for a relatively short period of a couple years or less, and then slaughtering those individuals for meat.

Pig was the most frequent species represented in the assemblage. There were a minimum of 24 individuals identified and 310 MNU skeletal elements that could either be aged relatively or whose specific age could be estimated. Age-at-death profiles benefited from several excellent examples of mandibles and maxillas that provided good information. Almost all of the relative ages were clustered within the half-year to two years of age range. There was one neonate, one individual aged at two to 2½ years, and a third individual aged at three years plus. The remaining 21 individuals ranged in age between three-quarters of a year to 1½ years. This concentration of ages is exactly what was expected. The older individuals are most likely sows. The yearly offspring would have been raised to a certain age, fattened up, and slaughtered, and the meat preserved.

There were a minimum of four sheep individuals represented in the deposits. Twenty-five skeletal elements were aged. Most of these elements were aged in a relative way, plus or minus a given age. Most of the relative ages were greater than half a year. Ten elements were aged at a half year or more, nine elements were aged at one to 1¾ years plus, and one element was aged at 3½ years plus. Four elements were aged at between minus one and minus 1½ years. Finally, one mandible provided an age range of one to two years old. Most of the ages therefore suggest that the individuals represented were mature animals. One individual was a juvenile. This is in keeping with the expectation that sheep were generally slaughtered for food after they reached adulthood.

Dietary consumption patterns

Dietary consumption patterns were addressed by looking at skeletal remains associated with the edible body parts of each species. The primary sources of animal food for the household, however, were chicken, cattle, pig, and sheep. The skeletal elements were grouped into four basic categories: dietary refuse, processing waste, trimming waste, and butchering waste. The description that follows describes each food-related species according to the categories represented by their skeletal elements. Since this section focuses on dietary consumption patterns, special attention has been paid to dietary refuse. For each species described a Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI) count was given.

Dietary refuse is identified from the remains of animal species typically consumed by humans and composed of skeletal elements representing edible parts of the body. Edible parts of the body include most of the postcranial skeleton of large domesticated mammal, bird, fish, and some reptile species. In the eighteenth century, large domesticated mammals such as sheep, pig, and cattle were slaughtered and the carcasses processed by city butchers, and probably farmers as well, in fairly standard ways, similar to those used today. The carcasses were first cut up into large meat sections known as Butcher Cuts. These large cuts of meat were then cut into consumption units commonly known as Meat Cuts.

Processing waste is defined as skeletal material discarded during processing for organ meats and marrow extraction. It is often identified by butchered cranial bone from sheep, pig, and cattle, as well as foot bones, usually from calves. Pigs' feet are always considered dietary refuse and not processing waste because they were, and continue to be, commonly prepared as food. A good example of processing waste is found in the bone refuse from making headcheese. This dish is composed of the meat from calf's head that is bound with gelatin extracted from calf's feet. The processed waste appears as butchered skull, mandibles, metapodia, and phalanges from immature cattle, or veal. Another example is the processed waste from extracting cattle, or beef, tongue. The processed waste appears as butchered mandibles. There are other examples involving the extraction of the brains and tongues of sheep and pig. In most instances it is the presence of butchering marks that indicates whether these elements represent processing waste. Unfortunately, the bone from archaeological sites is often too fragmentary for the presence or absence of butcher marks to be observed.

Trimming waste is defined as skeletal elements representing inedible parts that are removed from either a secondary butcher cut or from a large section of meat. A good example of trimming waste is a discarded sheep's foot. It has no dietary value at all.

Butchering waste is defined as the residual, or discarded, skeletal material remaining from the processing of a carcass, usually consisting of the head and feet. There is a some difficulty in distinguishing between on-site butchering waste and processing or trimming waste based on this definition. In general, it might be said that butchering waste is identifiable by a fairly high frequency of head and foot elements from more than one individual of the same species, or head and foot elements from more than one species in the same deposit.

Based on the range of species data, it is known that the Dawsons' household diet was varied and included both wild and domesticated animal species. Most of the animals listed in Table 2 formed part of the Dawsons' diet. Wild bird species included duck, goose, and pigeon. Duck, goose, and pigeon were each represented by one MNI. Duck body parts included a mandible, foot elements, wing, leg, and breast. Goose body parts were limited to the breast and wing. The sternum bore canine gnaw marks. Pigeon consisted of only one skeletal element, a partial skull.

Domesticated birds were limited to chicken. There were four MNI identified. Body parts included head, foot, wing, breast, and leg. A few leg bones exhibited cut marks on their surfaces. A small number of bones bore canine gnaw marks. It is likely that chickens were kept primarily for eggs, and eggshell fragments were recovered in small quantities. The presence of egg-laying hens was indicated by medullary bone, a condition found in laying birds that makes the longbones appear spongy. One foot element, a tarsometatarsus with a spur, indicated the presence of a male bird.

Within the categories of unidentified bird a small number of longbones, vertebrae, and foot elements were identified. It is interesting to note that no sacropelvic bones for any identified or unidentified bird species were recovered in the deposits. Why none were recovered is unclear. Most of the bird remains consisted of dietary refuse. Included in this material were small amounts of processing waste in the form of skull and foot bones.

Wild mammal species included deer, squirrel, opossum, rabbit, and raccoon. Deer was represented by one MNI. All of the skeletal material was butchering waste; it consisted of two foot elements, one of which was calcined, and a chopped antler section. Squirrel was more common, with three MNI. Most body parts were present, including cranial bone, but there were no feet. Six leg bones exhibited cut marks on their surfaces, and one bone had canine gnaw marks. Opossum consisted of one MNI, represented by the neck and forearm. Rabbit was as common as squirrel, with three MNI. Most body parts were represented, including the skull, but there were no feet. A few bones exhibited canine gnaw marks. Raccoon was infrequent, with one MNI, represented by a forearm. The lack of foot elements for small mammals may have resulted from leaving the paws on the fur when it was removed for pelts.

Domesticated mammals were the most important source of meat for the household diet. Although cattle and pig were the most prevalent sources of meat, sheep, horse, and goat contributed as well.

Cattle was the second most common species recovered, represented by eight MNI. Figure 1 summarizes the body part distributions by Butcher Cuts. These Butcher Cuts correspond to those illustrated in Figure 4. The head was represented by crania, mandibles, and teeth (10 percent). None of the crania showed butcher signs; however, several mandibles were chopped and had cut marks on their surfaces. The foot was the second most common Butcher Cut (22 percent). Several feet were represented. Though none of the foot bones showed chop or cleaver marks, most of the metapodials were cracked and broken and several exhibited cut marks on their surfaces. Prime rib (9 percent) and loin (8 percent) cuts consisted of quartered and bisected vertebrae representing steaks and roasts. Chuck cuts were the most common (35 percent). These included large roast and stew cuts from the neck, chuck, arm, and shank. Round cuts were far less common than chuck cuts (20 percent). However, they also consisted of large roast and stew cuts from the rump, sirloin, round, and shank. The most common cuts within this category were from the rump. Many of the cuts showed cleaver and chop marks. Most of the cattle bone consisted of dietary refuse. However, there was a fairly high frequency of trimming waste and processing waste from the heads and feet.

Pig was the most common of the species at the site, composed of 24 MNI. Figure 2 summarizes the body part distributions for pig by Butcher Cut. The Butcher Cuts correspond to the illustrations in Figure 5. The head was composed of crania, mandibles, and teeth (10 percent). Only one crania showed evidence of butcher marks. However, the material was highly fragmented. Some of the mandibles bore cut marks on their surfaces. It is almost certain that all of the cranial material is the result of processing for brain, tongue, and facial meat. A single butchered pelvic section represented the loin from a roast (1 percent). Several stew cuts in the form of ham hocks and trotters represented the foot (14 percent). Shoulder cuts were the most frequent, consisting of large roasts and hams from the Boston butt and picnic ham (36 percent). Ham cuts included large roasts from the butt ham and shank ham (39 percent). There was no evidence of a whole leg ham. Of all the cuts, shank hams and picnic hams were the most common. Pig remains were composed primarily of dietary refuse, along with a few processing cuts.

Sheep was the third most common large domesticated mammal, with four MNI. Figure 3 presents a summary of body part distributions by Butcher Cuts. The Butcher Cuts correspond to the illustrations in Figure 6. The head elements consisted of the crania, mandibles, teeth, and the atlas (3 percent). The cranium was cleaved, indicating that it was split open in order to extract the brain. It was not unusual to eat sheep brain. The loin (3 percent) and bracelet (6 percent) were both represented by vertebrae. One thoracic vertebra was bisected. Shoulder cuts were the most frequent, and included several stew cuts from the shank and a few roasts from the chuck (45 percent). Leg cuts were second most frequent (37

percent). They included several butt end roasts, shank end roasts, and one stew cut from the shank. Foot elements were poorly represented (6 percent). Most of the sheep bones represent dietary refuse, with a small amount of processing waste.

Horse was represented by one MNI and was composed of butchering waste, dietary refuse, and processing waste. Body part distributions included teeth, upper forearm, and feet. Two of the metatarsals were chopped and exhibited canine gnaw marks. Although metapodials would not have provided meat, they would have contained marrow. One distal scapula was present but was too degraded to determine whether or not it bore butcher marks.

Goat consisted of a single metacarpal. This foot element was whole but exhibited cut marks on its surface. It also bore canine gnaw marks. While no other skeletal elements were identified as goat, others may have been present but were not noticed because of the fragmentary state of much of the bone and the close similarities between goat and sheep skeletal material.

Identified fish species included catfish (1 MNI), croaker (1 MNI), perch (1 MNI), striped bass (1 MNI), and drum (1 MNI), and possibly yellow perch. All of these species were identified by cranial elements. Both drum and perch were also identified by fish scales. The unidentified fish category contained 88 MNU. This material was composed mostly of unidentified scales (62 MNU), cranial elements (19 MNU), and vertebrae (7 MNU). The relative lack of vertebrae indicates that this material consists of processing waste.

Two turtle species were identified, snapping turtle (1 MNI) and wood turtle (1 MNI). These species were composed of carapace and plastron, skull, and longbones. One of the snapping turtle bones exhibited cut marks on its surface. This material appears to be a mix of processing waste and dietary refuse.

Post-consumption patterns and their implications in terms of disposal of organic materials

The last issue to be examined focuses on the types of evidence indicating what happened to the bone after a meal was eaten and it was disposed of. Waste disposal was a simple affair during the eighteenth century. There were no regulations concerning where and how one could dispose of waste on a farm. People could dispose of their organic trash by dumping it, burying it, or burning it. Therefore, the three signs looked for in the assemblage were weathering, gnaw marks, and heat exposure. When bone is left exposed it is subject to the effects of heat, cold, and rain, and with constant exposure bone deteriorates rapidly. The cortex, or outer skin, becomes dry and porous and flakes off. Exposed bone is also subject to scavenging activities, primarily by rodents but also by larger mammals, and dumping organic refuse in an open or exposed place invites an infestation of such pests. Rodents leave easy to identify gnaw marks on the surface. Carnivores also leave distinctive gnaw marks. The presence of large canine marks and a lack of rodent marks may indicate that dogs were fed scraps and the debris left after meals by members of the household.

Burying organic refuse is the best way to prevent an infestation of pests and to control odor, and bone that has been buried has the best chance of survival in the archaeological record. Burning trash is also a good way to keep pests away and to reduce odor and volume. Bone that has been exposed to high temperatures appears either charred or calcined.

There were 6,471 Total Number of bone Fragments (TNF) recovered from the six features. Of this total, 29 TNF were organically stained and 41 TNF showed signs of surface exposure. Gnaw marks of both rodents and carnivores were present. There were 36 TNF exhibiting incisor teeth marks and 178 TNF exhibiting canine teeth marks in the assemblage, indicating that weathering or surface exposure was not a prominent effect. The fair number of canine marks, and the considerable variation in their size and shape, may reflect not only gnawing by dogs, but by cats and human beings as well. Therefore, some of these modifications may have occurred at mealtime. Given the large amount of bone contained in Feature 1 especially, it is clear that most of the organic material was normally buried. However, some evidence showed that trash was also burned, since 578 TNF were charred or calcined.

Summary and Conclusions

The analysis of the faunal assemblage from the Dawson Site focused on four basic issues: the range of animals raised and exploited, livestock management, diet, and organic waste disposal. These issues were selected because they reflect a wide range of activities concerning the interaction of people and animals at the site. The results of the analysis provide a good picture of these activities and are consistent with information from other Delaware sites.

The types of animals raised and exploited by the Dawsons included a wide range of domesticated and wild animals. Domesticated animals consisted of cattle, pig, sheep, goat, dog, cat, and chicken. It was surprising to find goat because this animal is uncommon on colonial Delaware sites. Domesticated animals were raised primarily to provide food, such as milk, eggs, meat, and fat. They were also kept to provide transportation, labor, and protection. The abundance of cattle and pig indicates that these animals served as the primary sources of meat. Wild animals included deer, squirrel, opossum, rabbit, raccoon, rat, duck, goose, pigeon, catfish, drum, croaker, perch, striped bass, snapping turtle, and wood turtle. With the exception of rat, all of these animals were exploited for food, and some, such as deer, raccoon, and other small mammals, for their fur as well.

The issue of livestock management was explored by looking at the age-at-death profiles for cattle, pig, and sheep. The determination of when to slaughter an animal was typically based on its age, and sometimes on its sex and the purpose for which it was raised. The results of the aging information showed that most of the cattle were slaughtered between the ages of one and 2½ years. A few individuals were aged at half a year or less and a few others at more than 3½ years. This information suggests that the Dawsons had a dairy cow and a bull. Each year or so the previous year's calf was slaughtered for meat, never reaching adulthood. The age-at-death profile for pig showed that most individuals were slaughtered at around

three-quarters to 1½ years of age. One individual was aged at less than a quarter of a year and a couple of others were aged at two years or more. This age profile indicates that the pigs were raised primarily for meat. They were kept only long enough to reach maximum size and were probably slaughtered as soon as the weather cooled and the meat could be preserved. The presence of a single neonate is somewhat surprising. Other Delaware sites, such as the McKean/Cochran Farm and Augustine Creek South, had higher frequencies of neonates. The low number of older individuals suggests that the same sow was kept for a long period. Most of the sheep were adults, although one was young, aged at one to two years. This finding shows that sheep were raised first for wool first and second for meat.

Dietary consumption patterns were examined by looking at the range of wildlife animals and domesticated animals used for food, and by looking at the types of meat cuts associated with large domestic mammals. Wildlife animals were varied but not present in extremely high frequencies. An almost full range of body parts represented most of the wild bird and mammal species. Deer, however, was limited to trimming or butchering waste. Fish were limited to processing waste, consisting of head bone and scales. A limited range of skeletal elements also represented turtles. Domesticated animals contributed the most to the diet. Chickens were represented not only by skeletal elements but also by eggshell. Horse and goat were most likely eaten as well, as the bone of these animals exhibited both cut marks and butcher marks. Most of the horse was processing waste, although one shoulder cut was present. Cattle, pig, and sheep consisted mostly of dietary refuse. The meat cuts of each of these species were composed of large roasts and stew cuts. The presence of butchered crania and mandibles indicated processed cuts as well.

Signs of waste disposal practices showed that the Dawson faunal assemblage resulted for the most part from burial of organic waste rather than dumping or burning. This was determined based on the small amount of bone that was weathered, the low number of rodent gnaw marks on the surface of the bone, and the small amount of burned bone.

The Dawson faunal assemblage proved to be similar in many respects to other sites in Delaware, such as the Augustine Creek South Farm, the Powell Plantation, the Strickland Plantation, the McKean/Cochran Farm, the Wynn Farmstead, and the Darrach Store. The Dawsons exploited many types of domesticated and wildlife animal resources. Although they did vary somewhat in the exact species selected, most of the species found at the Dawson Site are the same as those found at other sites. The age-at-death profiles for the assemblage showed a direct attempt at controlling the growth of the livestock while meeting the needs of both the farm and the household in terms of food and labor. Finally, the way in which organic refuse was disposed indicates an attempt to control pests.

Table 1. Summary of Features Not Selected for Analysis, by Class, Species and Size Range Category, and by Total Number of Fragments (TNF) and Minimum Number of Units (MNU).

Species	F.3		F.11		F.12		F.16		F.17		F.18		F.19		F.20		F.21		F.22		F.23		F.24		F.26		F.27		F.28		F.29
	TNF	MNU	TNF	MNU	TNF	MNU	TNF	MNU	TNF	MNU	TNF	MNU	TNF	MNU	TNF	MNU	TNF	MNU	TNF	MNU	TNF	MNU	TNF	MNU	TNF	MNU	TNF	MNU	TNF	MNU	TNF
Chicken	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified Bird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-
subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*4*	*2*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*1*	*1*	-	-	-	-	*1*	-	*1*	*1*	-
Cattle	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	1	1	3	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-
Pig	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sheep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rabbit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Small Mammal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Medium Mammal	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	-	-	-	4	-	2	-	2	-	7	-	-	-	-
Large Mammal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	22	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		5	1	8
subtotal	*1*	*1*	*4*	*1*	*4*	-	*1*		*6*	*2*	*3*	*1*	*29*	*4*	*8*	*2*	*11*	*3*	*1*	*1*	*4*	-	*2*	-	*2*	-	*10*	*1*	*5*	*1*	*9*
Unidentified Fish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*1*	*1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*2*	*1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified Turtle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*11*	*2*	-	-	-	-	-	-	*2*	*1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified Bone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*1*	-	*2*	-	*1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*1*	-	*1*
Total TNF/MNU	1	1	4	1	4	-	1	-	11	4	6	2	41	6	2	2	11	3	1	1	7	2	2	-	2	-	11	1	7	2	10

Table 2. Summary of Features Selected for Analysis, by Class, Species and Size Range Category, and by Total Number of Fragments (TNF) and Minimum Number of Units (MNU).

Class/Species/Size	F.1		F.7		F.9		F.10		F.13		F.15	
	TNF	MNU	TNF	MNU	TNF	MNU	TNF	MNU	TNF	MNU	TNF	MNU
Chicken	44	42	5	6	9	5	2	4	-	-	-	-
Duck	4	4	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goose	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pigeon	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified Bird	137	37	3	-	6	1	10	1	-	-	4	1
subtotal	*279*	*86*	*27*	*7*	*17*	*6*	*17*	*5*	*1*	-	*4*	*1*
Cat	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cattle	383	196	89	38	32	14	25	16	46	19	8	4
Deer (White-tailed)	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dog	1	1	14	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Grey Squirrel	36	21	24	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goat	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Horse	13	8	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-
Opossum	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pig	384	229	184	130	63	27	30	24	1	1	18	11
Rabbit	25	17	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
Raccoon	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rat	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sheep	71	48	4	4	-	-	3	3	1	1	3	2
Small Mammal	94	39	15	5	4	-	14	1	-	-	7	1
Medium Mammal	1373	35	768	9	71	-	188	3	38	1	36	-
Large Mammal	849	21	159	7	62	-	50	2	100	-	52	-
Unidentified Mammal	13	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
subtotal	*3257*	*626*	*1275*	*212*	*232*	*41*	*314*	*52*	*186*	*22*	*125*	*19*
Catfish	2	2	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Croaker	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drum	382	270	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perches	12	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Striped Bass	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified Fish	207	122	57	36	2	2	52	31	-	-	1	-
subtotal	*604*	*406*	*60*	*39*	*2*	*2*	*53*	*32*	-	-	*1*	-
Unidentified Amphibian	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
subtotal	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Snapping Turtle	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Wood Turtle	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Unidentified Turtle	2	-	-	-	3	1	7	3	-	-	1	1
subtotal	*3*	*1*	-	-	*3*	*1*	*9*	*5*	-	-	*1*	*1*
Unidentified Bone	87	-	17	-	2	-	5	-	1	-	-	-
subtotal	*87*	-	*17*	-	*2*	-	*5*	-	*1*	-	-	-
Total TNF/MNU	4144	1122	1362	258	254	50	393	94	187	22	131	21