APPENDIX G

FLORAL DATA

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PRE-INDUSTRIAL PERIOD

OCCUPATIONS LEVELS AND DEPOSITS

Area B, Excavation Unit/835/124E (ER B9)

Excavation unit 83S/124E was located on the lowest artificial excavation terrace of Area B. It was the southern unit of the terrace and was excavated in arbitrary levels. Floral assemblages were processed from Level 8, a fill layer (ER B91) and B9Z, a topsoil layer, they are discussed below, separately.

Level 8 (ER B9H)

The floral assemblage from Level 8 was recovered by liquid (H_2O) flotation processing from a 5 liter sample of deposit. The residual flotation sample weighed only 16 grams, and was composed of five sediments (6g) and floral debris (10g). The floral material was brown in color and in good physical condition.

The total assemblage from Level 8 consisted fo 421 identifiable floral specimens, including 2 domestic (171) and two wild (250) species. There was also one unknown species (6) recorded.

The domestic floral remains included (cf) Ficus carica (Fig 170) and Prunus persica (Peach 1). The wild species remains consisted of Rubus spp. (Raspberry 250).

The floral assemblage from Level 8 probably represented food refuse . It was difficult to determine if any of the material constituted fecal remains.

Overall, the evidence from a 5 liter of deposit indicated a low density of floral refuse for Level 8.

Area B, ER B9Z, Topsoil Deposit

The arbitrary levels of the topsoil deposit produced MCD's of 1747 and 1767. The floral assemblage from the topsoil was recovered by liquid (H_2O) flotation from 5 liters of deposit. The residual flotation sample weighed 46 grams and was composed of fine sediments (38g) and floral material (8g). The floral assemblage was brown, and in good physical condition.

The assemblage consisted of 87 identifiable specimens representing 1 domestic (1) and 5 wild (86) species.

The domestic remains included only 1 pit of Prunum persica (Peach). The wild remains consisted of Rubus spp. (Raspberry 60), Chenopodium spp. (Goosefoot 22) and Amaranthus sp. (Pigweed 4).

Overall, the floral remains from the topsoil represented food refuse. The evidence indicated a low density of floral refuse for the deposit.

Area D, Excavation Unit 205/545E (ER D1)

The topsoil deposits (ER D1Z) from this unit were sampled for floral remains. The deposits yielded a MCD of 1806.

A 4.5 liter sample of the deposit was processed by liquid (H_2O) flotation, and yielded a residual sample weighing only 18 grams. The sample was composed of fine sediments (16g) and floral remains (2g).

The floral remains consisted of indeterminable wood charcoal fragments. Other plant specimens were absent. The evidence obviously indicated plant refuse was rare in the topsoil deposits.

Area D, Excavation Unit 30S/535E (ER D3)

A three liter sample of topsoil deposit (ER D3Z1) from this unit was processed by liquid (H_2O) flotation, and yielded a residual sample weighing 22 grams. This sample consisted of fine sediments (18g) and floral remains (4g). The evidence indicated a very low density of floral refuse in the deposit. The floral material was brown, and was in good physical condition.

The total assemblage from the topsoil consisted of only 14 identifiable seeds including Vitis sp. (Grape 3) and Chenopodium spp. (Goosefoot 11). The grape seeds represent the only remains of domestic plant recovered from the topsoil flotation samples in Area D. The only other floral remains in the sample were wood charcoal fragments.

Area D, Excavation Unit 30S/525E (ER D9)

The bottom of this unit consisted of an undisturbed original topsoil deposit (ER D9Z) which had a MCD of 1797.

A five liter sample of deposit was processed by liquid (H_2O) flotation and yielded a residual sample weighing 18 grams. This sample consisted of fine sediments (13g) and floral debris (5g). The floral assemblages was colored tan with black seeds and in good physical condition.

The total assemblage from the topsoil consisted of only 29 floral specimens of Chenopodium spp. (Goosefoot). As noted elsewhere, it was difficult to ascertain if this material represented the remains of food refuse. Other floral remains included wood charcoal fragments.

The evidence indicated a very low density of floral material in the topsoil deposits.

Area E, Excavation Unit 50N/515E (ER E2)

Floral remains from excavation unit 50N/515E were recovered by liquid (H_2O) flotation from 4.5 liters of the topsoil deposit in this unit. The topsoil deposit had a MCD of 1793. The weight of the residual flotation sample was 6 grams, and less than 2 grams of this was identifiable floral specimens. The bulk of the material consisted of wood charcoal and roots. The material was black, and the floral remains were in good physical condition.

Seeds were the only form of identifable floral remains in the residual sample. The total sample consisted of only eight charred Ulmus americana (American Elm) seeds. It is doubtful the elm seeds represent food refuse.

The only other material from this sample included indeterminable root fragments and charcoal flecks.

If the elm seed were deposited under natural conditions, then the faunal and floral assemblage was probably deposited during the spring or early summer when the elm usually drops its fruits.

Area E, Excavation Unit 60N/505E (ER E3)

Floral materials from this unit were recovered from 5 liters of topsoil deposit by liquid (H_2O) flotation. This deposit had an MCD of 1779. The weight of the residual flotation sample was 5 grams, and less than 1 gram included floral remains. This material consisted only of wood charcoal fragments and was too fragmented for specific identification.

Area E, Excavation Unit 60N/525 E (ER E4)

ER-E4 represents excavation unit 60N/525E in Area E. Floral remains from this unit were recovered from 5 liters of topsoil deposits by liquid (H_2O) flotation. This deposit had MCDs of 1774 and 1803 from the two arbitary levels within the topsoil layer.

The weight of the residual flotation sample was 11 grams, but less than 2 grams represented floral material. The floral remains were tan, and consisted of three Ulmus americana (American Elm) seeds and root fragments. It is doubtful the seeds constituted food refuse.

Charcoal was not observed in the floral sample.

If the elm seeds were deposited naturally with the faunal refuse, then the assemblage was probably deposited during the spring or early summer when the elm tree usually drops its fruits.

Area E, Excavation Unit 60N/495E (ER E5)

Floral material from this unit was recovered from 5 liters of topsoil deposits by liquid (H_2O) flotation. The topsoil had a MCD of 1771.

The residual flotation sample weight was 15 grams, but less than 3 grams represented floral remains. The assemblage consisted of roots, and six Chenopodium, (Goosefoot), 18 Amaranthus (Pigweed) and three Ulmus americana (American Elm) seeds. The sediment debris and roots were tan.

It was difficult to ascertain if the Chenopodium or Amaranth represented food refuse. Since the assemblage was originally associated with an open depositional environment, the herb and elm seeds could have naturally fallen or blown into the refuse deposit. If so, the refuse was most likely deposited during the spring or early summer when elm trees usually drop their fruits.

Area E, Excavation Unit 55N/510E (ER12)

Floral remains from this unit were recovered from 5 liters of topsoil deposit by liquid (H_2O) flotation processing. One of three arbitrary levels of the topsoil deposit yielded a MCD of 1770.

The residual flotation sample weight was 6 grams, and less than 1 gram was floral material consisting of only wood charcoal and roots. The roots and sediment debris were tan.

Area E, Excavation Unit 55N/500S (ER E13)

Floral specimens from this unit were recovered from 5 liters of topsoil deposit by liquid (H_2O) flotation processing. The deposit had a MCD of 1764.

The residual flotation sample weight was only 3 grams, and less than 1 gram represented floral remains - including roots and six Chenopodium (Goosefoot) seeds. The roots and sediment debris were tan.

It was difficult to determine if the Chenopodium seeds represented food refuse, especially considering that the topsoil assemblage was originally associated with an open depositional environment, and the herb seeds could easily have naturally fallen or blown into the refuse deposit.

Area E, Excavation Unit 50N/495E (ER E16)

Floral remains from this unit were recovered from 5 liters of topsoil deposit by liquid (H_2O) flotation processing. The deposit had a MCD of 1780.

The residual flotation sample weight was 9 grams, and the floral assemblage constituted 3 grams of the total. The floral remains included roots and 18 Rubus spp. (Raspberry) and 16 Chenopodium spp. (Goosefoot) seeds. The roots and sediment debris were tan.

The Rubus seeds probably represent the remains of food refuse or processing. Rubus seeds were very common in most of the flora assemblage from other excavated areas. On the other hand, it was difficult to determine if the Chenopodium seeds constituted food refuse, even though they were also common in many assemblages.

Area E, Excavation Unit 50N/505E (ER E18)

Floral remains from this unit were recovered from 4.5 liters of topsoil deposit by liquid (H_2O) flotation processing. The deposit had a MCD of 1770.

The residual flotation sample weight was 4 grams, and the floral material represented less than 1 gram of the total. The floral remains included roots and six Chenopodium sp. (Goosefoot) seeds. The roots and sediment debris were tan.

PRE-INDUSTRIAL PERIOD FEATURES

Area A, Feature 27 (ER A48)

Feature 27 was a barrel privy located in excavation unit 30N/110W in Area A. This privy was dated to ca. 1812 (MCD). Five (5) liters of soil from Level 1 were processed by liquid (H_2O) flotation yielding a residual floral sample weighing 258 grams. The general color of this material was black, not surprising since it was recovered from a fecal deposit. Much of the material was poorly processed, and many seeds were fused together with the matrix.

The general physical condition of the floral assemblage was good, exhibiting little evidence of extensive deterioration. Most seeds and pits were complete.

The floral assemblage consisted of seeds and pits (95 grams). This evidence suggested much of the material, especially small seeds, were from fecal material. Other floral specimens such as cherry, peach and plum pits, were most likely dumped in the privy. The rest of the sample (163 grams) was sand grains and soil.

The floral assemblage from the feature consisted of 11,159 seeds and pits representing at least 13 specimens. The most common remains included Prunus (cf) avium (sweet cherry) Rubus spp. (Raspberry), (cf) Fig, and Uitis spp. (grape). It is important to remember that although the species totals were large they tend to be misleading since many of them constitute multiple seeded fruits, each containing a high number of seeds. A cherry, on the other hand, has only 1 pit per fruit. Thus, although 3535 Rubus (Raspberry) and 6400 (cf) Fig seeds were recovered, the actual number of individual fruits represented was much lower.

A variety of wild and domesticated plants were represented in the floral assemblage from Feature 27. Common domestic plant remains included cherry pits (162) grape (242) and (cf) fig (6400) seeds. As noted above, fruits such as grape and fig have multiple seeds, and the actual number of individual fruits represented in the assemblage was considerably less than the total number of seeds recorded. Cherry remains consisted of 162 unbroken pits. Prunus persica (Peach) was represented by 10 unbroken pits. Grape remains (Uitis spp.), including very large and smaller seeds, probably represented two species. Other domesticates included Citrullus vulgaris (Watermelon 80), Malus pumila (apple 40) and Capsicum sp. (Pepper 10). These specimens were either unbroken or split lengthwise.

Common wild plant remains included Rubus spp. (Raspberry 3535), Chenopodium spp. (Goosefoot 320) and Amaranthus sp. (Pigweed 280). Rubus was common in assemblages throughout the project area, and was undoubtedly a relatively popular secondary food resource. Raspberries are usually plentiful from June to September. Chenopodium and Amaranth were common in this assemblage, as well as most others in the project area. These seeds were probably from weeds in the rear lot areas, or nearby. Two other wild species were identified, including Ryegrass sp. (20) and Rumex sp. (Dock 60), but in small numbers.

Overall, the floral assemblage from Level 1 represented food refuse and seeds from fecal material.

Samples from other arbitrary levels of Feature 27 were floated. Although the residual floral assemblage shared many similarities, each will be considered briefly below.

Level 2

The floral assemblage from Level 2 was recovered from a 4 liter sample of deposit processed by liquid (H_2O) flotation. The residual flotation sample weighed 15 grams, and consisted of fine sediments (6g) and floral remains (9g). The material was black, and was in good physical condition, consisting mostly of complete seeds and pits and roots and wood charcoal fragments.

The total assemblage from Level 2 consisted of 2648 identifiable specimens representing seven plant species and included both domestic (5) and wild (2) species.

The common domestic plants were all species of fruits including Prunus (cf) avium (Sweet Cherry 14), Vitis spp. (Grape 29) and (cf) Ficus carica (Fig 782). Citrullus vulgaris (Watermelon 3) was also recorded. The domesticated floral remains constituted a larger portion of food than the wild species remains.

The wild species included only Rubus spp. (Raspberry 1820) remains. Rubus seeds were the most common wild plant source represented in the assemblage.

The small seed species such as Raspberry and (cf) Fig probably represent fecal remains, and the pitted and large seed fruits represented food refuse.

Other floral remains included root fragments and wood charcoal fragments.

Level 3

The floral assemblage from Level 3 was recovered by liquid (H_2O) flotation from only 2 liters of deposit. The residual flotation sample weighed 16 grams, and was composed of fine sediments (5g) and floral material (11g). The material was black, and was in good physical condition, consisting of mostly complete seeds or pits.

The total assemblage from Level 3 included 2237 identifiable floral specimens representing six species; four domestic and two wild.

The common domestic species included Prunus (cf) avium (Sweet Cherry 19), and (cf) Ficus carica (Fig 620). Others were Prunus persica (Peach 5), and Citrullus vulgaris (Watermelon 6). Grape seeds were not recovered.

Wild species included only Rubus spp. (Raspberry 1490).

Other plant material included root and wood charcoal fragments.

It should be noted that the floral assemblage from Level 3 was recovered from only 2 liters of deposit and thus direct comparison with those assemblages recovered from 4 and 5 liters amples was not appropriate. Besides, the

deposit from Feature 27 has been considered a single stratigraphic unit, cut in convenient arbitrary levels that were undifferentiated.

Level 4

The floral remains from Level 4 were recovered by liquid (H_2O) flotation from 4 liters of deposit. The residual flotation sample weighed 192 grams, and consisted of fine sediments (129g) and floral remains (72g). The material was black, and was in good physical condition consisting of mostly complete seeds and pits as well as roots and wood charcoal flecks. However, the sample was poorly sorted due to inadequate aggitation during the flotation processing.

The total assemblage from Level 4 included 26,717 identifiable floral specimens consisting of eight domestic and five wild species. This was one of the largest concentrations of floral material in the project area, especially since the sample was recovered from 4 liters of deposit.

The common domestic species were Prunus (cf) avium (Sweet Cherry 86), Vitis spp. (Grape 126) and (cf) Ficus carica (Fig 9210). Other species included Prunus persica (Peach 2), Prunus domestica (Plum 4), Citrullus vulgaris (Watermelon 24) and Capsicum sp. (Pepper 10). This was the largest concentration of (cf) fig seeds from any assemblage in the project area.

Rubus spp. (Raspberry) represented the bulk of the wild species remains, consisting of 16,520 seeds. This was the second greatest concentration of raspberry seeds in the project area. Also recorded were Chenopodium spp. (Goosefoot 233) and Amaranthus sp. (Pigweed 512).

Other floral remains included root and wood charcoal fragments.

The evidence obviously indicated a high density of floral refuse from the Level 4 deposits.

Level 5

The floral assemblage from Level 5 was recovered by liquid (H_2O) flotation from only 2 liters of deposit. The residual flotation sample weighed 68 grams, and was composed of fine sediments (19g) and floral material (49g). The remains were black, and in good physical condition consisting mostly of complete seeds and pits.

The assemblage from Level 5 included 4,406 floral specimens consisting of seven domestic (1716) and two wild (2690) species.

The common domestic species were Prunus (cf) avium (Sweet Cherry 69), Vitis spp. (Grape 196), Citrullus vulgaris (Watermelon 38) and (cf) ficus carica (Fig 1402). Prunus persica (Peach 8) and Capsium sp. (Pepper 3) were also recorded.

Wild species included only Rubus spp. (Raspberry 2690).

Other floral materials were roots and wood charcoal fragments.

As noted, this assemblage was recovered from only 2 liters of deposit, and thus cannot be compared directly with assemblage from 4 or 5 liters of deposit. However, if the sample from Level 5 had been 4 or 5 liters, the residual assemblage would have undoubtedly consisted of large concentrations of domestic fruit remains compared to the other assemblages from Feature 27.

Level 6

The floral assemblage from Level 6 was recovered by liquid (H_2O) flotation from 5 liters of deposit. The residual flotation assemblage weighed 21 grams, and consisted of five sediments (13g) and floral remains (8g). The remains were black and in good physical condition.

The floral assemblage from Level 6 included 233 identifiable specimens consisting of four domestic (19) and five wild (214) species.

The domestic species included Prunus (cf) avium (Sweet Cherry 4), Vitis spp. (Grape 11) and Citrullus vulgaris (Watermelon 4).

Wild species included Rubus spp. (Raspberry 201), Chenopodium spp. (Goosefoot 6) and Amaranthus sp. (Pigweed 7).

Other material included roots and wood charcoal fragments.

Overall, the evidence indicated a low density of floral remains for the 5 liters of deposit from Level 6.

Level 7

The floral assemblage from Level 7 was recovered by liquid (H_2O) flotation from 4 liters of deposit. The residual flotation sample weighed 121 grams, and was composed of fine sediments (60g) and floral material (61g). The material was black and in good physical condition, consisting of complete seeds and pits.

The assemblage from Level 7 totaled 3734 identifiable floral specimens including eight domestic (2298) and five wild species (1436).

The common domestic remains included Prunus (cf) avium (Sweet Cherry 130) and (cf) Ficus carica (Fig 2126). Other species included Prunus persica (Peach 6), Prunus domestica (Plum 3), Vitis spp. (Grape 18), Citrullus vulgaris (Watermelon 13) and Capsicum sp. (Pepper 2).

Wild species consisted of Rubus spp. (Raspberry 1400), Chenopodium spp. (Goosefoot 21) and Amaranthus sp. (Pigweed 10).

Other floral material included roots and wood charcoal fragments.

OVERVIEW OF FEATURE 27

The major characteristic of the floral assemblage from the arbitrary levels of the privy was the consistency in the distribution of floral species. Domestics fruits, including cherry, grapes, peaches, watermelon and (cf) fig,

were recovered in nearly every level. Of the wild species, raspberries were common in every level.

The condition of the floral remains was very good and all the remains were black. The remains exhibited no evidence of food processing.

The assemblage represented the remains of food refuse and fecal material. The remains consisted of seeds and pits but other plants components were absent. The smaller seeds (Raspberry, (cf) fig) were probably fecal remains, and the larger seeds (grape) and pits representing food refuse.

Area D, Feature 1 (ER D2)

Feature 1 was a brick-lined cistern used as a privy. The fecal layer was excavated in arbitrary levels, and produced a MCD of 1802. The assemblage from each level is considered separately below.

Level 7 (ER D2G)

A 3 liter sample of deposit from Level 7 was processed by liquid (H_2O) flotation, and yielded a residual sample weighing 139 grams. The sample was composed of fine sediments (14g) and floral remains (125g). The floral material was dark brown, and in good physical condition.

The total floral assemblage from Level 7 included 6934 identifiable specimens consisting of nine domestic (3064) and five wild (3870) species.

The common domestic species included Prunus (cf) avium (Sweet Cherry 70), Vitis spp. (Grape 307) and (cf) Ficus carica (Fig 2621). The majority of the grape seeds were burnt, constituting the only evidence of burnt plant refuse in any assemblage in the project area. Other domestic species included Prunus persica (Peach 6), Prunus domestica (Plum 31), Citrullus vulgaris (Watermelon 21), Malus pumila (Apple 4) and Capsicum sp. (Pepper 10).

The common wild species consisted of Rubus spp. (Raspberry 3743). Other species included Chenopodium spp. (Goosefoot 94) and Amaranthus sp. (Pigweed 33). The rest of the floral remains consisted of wood charcoal fragments.

The evidence from a 3 liter sample indicated a high density of floral refuse in the privy deposits. Overall, the majority of the floral remains represented either food refuse or fecal material.

Level 8 (ER D2H)

A 4 liter sample of deposit from Level 8 was processed by liquid (H_2O) flotation, and yielded a residual sample weighing 256 grams.

The sample was composed of fine sediments (55g) and floral remains (201g). The floral material was dark brown, and was in good physical condition.

The total assemblage from Level 8 consisted of 14,877 identifiable floral specimens, and represented one of the greatest concentrations of floral

refuse in the project area. The assemblage consisted of eight domestic (8790) species and six wild (6087) species.

The common domestic remains were Prunus (cf) avium (Sweet Cherry 798), Vitis spp. (Grape 710), Citrullus vulgarus (Watermelon 368) and (cf) Ficus carica (Fig 6700). The cherry remains represented the greatest concentration of this species in the project area. Other species included Prunus persica (Peach 1), Prunus domestica (Plum 71) and mulus pumila (Apple 142). The apple remains also constituted the greatest concentration of that species in the project area.

The most common wild species was Rubus spp. (Raspberry 5810). Other species were Chenopodium spp. (Goosefoot 229), Amaranthus sp. (Pigweed 47) and one acorn fragment of Quercus sp. (Oak). Other floral remains included wood charcoal fragments.

Overall, the evidence from 4 liters of deposit indicated a very dense concentration of floral refuse from Level 8. In general, the assemblage from Feature 1 was comparable to other privy floral refuse assemblages from Areas A, B, and H. These assemblages all exhibited an abundance of domestic fruit remains as well as raspberry seeds. It is highly probable the densities of floral refuse from there privies was even greater, considering that the methods used for flotation probably yielded no more than 40-50% of the small seet remains.

In general, most of the seed and pit remains represented either food refuse or fecal material.

INDUSTRIAL PERIOD FEATURES

Area A, Feature 25 (ER A46)

Feature 25 was a barrel privy uncovered within excavation unit 10N/120W. The deposit was excavated in a series of arbitrary levels, and a deposit from Level 4 was sampled for floral remains. The privy had a MCD of 1849.

The floral assemblage from Level 4 was recovered from 5 liters of deposit processed by liquid (H_2O) flotation. The residual flotation sample weighed only 10 grams, and consisted of 3 grams of fine sediments and 7 grams of floral remains. The floral material was dark brown, and in good physical condition consisting of mostly unbroken seeds.

The total assemblage from Level 4 consisted of 1174 floral specimens and represented two domestic (40) and five wild (1134) species.

The domestic remains included 40 Vitis spp. (Grape) seeds. Most of this material was probably food refuse.

Wild species remains included Rubus spp. (Raspberry 1120), Chenopodium spp. (Goosefoot 10) and Amaranthus sp. (Pigweed 4). This collection was composed of seeds, and probably represented fecal material.

Other floral remains included root fragments.

Overall, the evidence indicated a low density of floral refuse in Level 4 of the privy deposit.

Area H, Feature 2 (ER H11)

Feature 2 was a barrel privy uncovered in excavation unit 34S/636W (ER H3), and was situated adjacent to Feature 1. Levels 2A and 2C were sampled for floral remains, and exhibited a total MCD of 1855.

The floral assemblage from these three arbitrary levels was recovered by liquid (H_2O) flotation from 4.5 liters of deposit. The residual flotation sample weighed 84 grams, and was composed of fine sediments (14g) and floral remains (70g). The floral remains were dark brown and in good physical condition.

The floral assemblage consisted of 9673 identifiable specimens representing six domestic (2153) and two wild (7520) species.

The common domestic plant remains were Prunus (cf) avium (Sweet Cherry 190), Vitis spp. (Grape 522) and (cf) Ficus carica (Fig 1390). Other species recorded were Citrullus vulgaris (Watermelon 26) and Pyrus sp. (Pear 25). This represented the greatest concentration of pear seeds from any of the floral assemblages.

Wild species included only Rubus spp. (Raspberry 7520). Other floral remains included roots and wood charcoal fragments.

Overall, the evidence indicated a high density of floral refuse in 4.5 liters of soil from the privy.

Most of the larger seeds and pits probably represented food refuse discarded in the privy, and the small seeds most likely constituted fecal remains.

Area H, Feature 11 (ER H17)

Feature 11 was a barrel privy located in excavation unit 44S/646W (ER H2). The fecal material Level 2 (ER H17B) was sampled for floral remains, and was dated to ca. 1859.

The floral assemblage from Level 2 was recovered by liquid (H_2O) flotation from 2 liters of deposit. The residual flotation sample weighed 216 grams, and was composed of fine sediments (55g) and floral remains (161g). The floral material was dark brown and in good physical condition.

The floral assemblage consisted of 6557 identifiable specimens representing nine domestic (2791) and six wild (3766) species.

The common domestic species included Prunus (cf) avium (Sweet Cherry 379), Vitis spp. (Grape 331) and (cf) Ficus carica (Fig 2015). Other species were Prunus persica (Peach 19), Citrullus vulgaris (Watermelon 32), Malus pumila (Apple 13), (cf) Peanut (1), and coconut (1). This material represented the only remains of peanut and coconut from the floral assemblage in the project area.

The most abundant wild species were Rubus spp. (Raspberry 3710). Other species included Chenopodium spp. (Goosefoot 39), Amaranthus sp. (Pigweed 16) and Carya sp. (Hickory 1). The Hickory nut fragment was burnt. Other floral remains included roots and wood charcoal.

The floral assemblage from the Feature 11 consisted of a wide variety of domestic and wild plant species, and a high density of floral refuse based on a 2.5 liter sample of deposit.

As indicated elsewhere, the larger seeds and pits probably represented food refuse dumped in the privy, and most of the smaller seeds constituted fecal remaining, or wind blown materials.

Area A, Feature 19 (ER A40)

Feature 19 was a subsurface structure located in excavation unit 10/N140W in Area A. The fill of the structure consisted of horse manure mixed with straw and cultural debris. The deposit was excavated in arbitrary levels, and deposits from Level M were sampled for floral material. The deposit from Feature 19 was dated to circa 1905.

The floral assemblage from Level M was recovered from 4 liters of deposit processed by liquid (H_2O) flotation. The residual flotation sample weighed 220 grams, but contained only 42 grams of floral remains. The remaining sample consisted of fine sediments. The color of the floral material was black. The floral assemblage contained only roots, large fragments of wood charcoal, straw and leaf fragments, and bark debris. Seeds, pits, etc. were not observed. This was probably due, in part, to the very poor physical condition of the floral assemblage.

NON-ANALYTICAL/MIXED CONTEXTS

Area A, Feature 18 (ER A39)

Feature 18 was a barrel privy uncovered in excavation unit 20N/100W in Area A. The privy deposit was dated to ca. 1842. The privy fill was considered a single stratigraphic unit, and excavated in arbitrary levels due to the thickness of the deposit. Floral assemblages were recovered from each arbitrary level, and will be considered individually below.

Level 1 (ER A39A)

The floral assemblage from Level 1 was recovered by liquid (H_2O) flotation processed from a 6 liter sample of the deposit. The residual flotation sample weighed only 8 grams, and consisted of fine sediments (3g) and floral debris (5g). The floral material was dark brown and in good physical condition.

Identifiable floral remains were uncommon in the assemblage from Level 1, and consisted of 120 Rubus spp. (Raspberry) seeds. Thus seeds were probably from fecal material. Additional material included roots and a few wood charcoal flecks. Domestic floral remains were absent. The evidence indicated a low density of floral remains.

Level 2 (ER A39B)

The floral assemblage from Level 2 was recovered from a 4 liter sample, processed by liquid (H_2O) flotation. The residual flotation sample weighed 11 grams, and was composed of fine sediments (7g) and floral material (4g). The floral material was tan and in good physical condition.

The identifiable floral remains consisted of 319 specimens representing three wild species. The most common was Rubus spp. (Raspberry 280). Others included Chenopodium spp. (Goosefoot 13) and Amaranthus sp. (Pigweed 26). The Rubus spp. was probably from fecal material. Domestic plant remains were absent. Rood fragments were also recorded in the assemblage. Compared with assemblages from other areas, the data indicated a low density of floral remains.

Level 3 (ER A39C)

The floral remains from Level 3 were recovered from 4-5 liters of the deposit by liquid (H_2O) flotation processing. The residual flotation sample was only 4 grams, and consisted of fine sediments (3g) and floral remains (1g). The floral material was tan and was in good physical condition.

Floral material was scarce in this sample, totaling only 83 identifiable specimens, including one domestic (49) and four wild (34) species.

The domestic plant remains consisted of (cf) ficus carica (Fig 40). The wild species included Rubus spp. (Raspberry 20), Chenapodium spp. (Goosefoot 6) and Amaranthus sp. (Pigweed 8). This Rubus spp. probably represented the remains of fecal debris. Other material included root fragments.

Compared to other assemblages, and based on only 4 grams of residual flotation debris from 4-5 liters of deposit, the evidence indicated a low density of floral remains in Level 3.

Level 4 (ER A39D)

The floral assemblage from Level 4 was recovered by liquid (H_2O) flotation processing from 5 liters of deposit. The residual flotation sample weighed 6 grams, and was composed of fine sediment (4g) and floral debris (2g). The floral material was tan and was in good physical condition.

The total assemblage from Level consisted of only 77 identifiable floral elements representing one domestic (38) and four wild (39) species.

The domestic floral material included 38 seeds of (cf) Ficus carica. The wild species were Rubus spp. (Raspberry 24), Chenapodium sp. (Goosefoot 4) and Amaranthus sp. (Pigweed 11). This assemblage consisted of small seeds, and was probably from fecal material. The weeds were probably from the rear yard area. Other material included root fragments.

The evidence from Level 4 indicated a low density of floral remains.

Level 6 (ER A39F)

The floral remains from Level 6 were recovered from a 5 liter sample processed by liquid (H_2O) flotation. The residual flotation sample was only 3 grams, consisting of fine sediments (25g) and floral remains (0.5g). The floral material was tan and in good physical condition.

The small floral assemblage consisted of 20 seeds from three wild species. They included Rubus spp. (Raspberry 18), Chenopodium sp. (Goosefoot 1) and Amaranthus sp. (Pigweed 1). This collection probably represented the remains of fecal material in addition to wild plants within the lot. Other floral remains included root fragments.

The evidence indicated a very low density of floral remains in Level 6.

Level 7 (ER A39G)

The floral assemblage from Level 7 was recovered from a 5 liter sample by liquid (H_2O) flotation processing. The residual flotation sample weighed 9 grams, and was composed of five sediments (7g) and floral material (2g). The floral remains were dark brown and in good physical condition.

The assemblage included 420 seeds of Rubus sp. (Raspberry), and was probably from fecal material. Other floral remains included root fragments. Evidence of domestic floral material was absent.

Similar to most other levels, the evidence indicated a very low density of floral material.

Level 8 (ER A39H)

The floral assemblage from Level 8 was recovered from 5 liters of soil processed by liquid (H_2O) flotation. The residual flotation sample weighed 18 grams, and was composed of fine sediments (8g) and floral remains (19g). The floral material was dark brown and in good physical condition.

The total assemblage from Level 8 consisted of 2418 identifiable floral specimens representing four domestic (182) and four wild (2236) species.

The domestic remains were Vitis spp. (Grape 71), Citrullus vulgaris (Watermelon 1) and (cf) Ficus carica (Fig 110). This was the first evidence of grape and watermelon in this privy deposit. Wild species included Rubus spp. (Raspberry 2231), Chenopodium sp. (Goosefoot 2) and Amaranthus sp. (Pigweed 3). The raspberry remains represented the greatest concentration of seeds in the entire privy deposit. Overall, the smaller seeds were probably from fecal material, whereas most of the larger seeds (Grape) represented food refuse. The two weed species were probably from the rear yard area or nearby lot.

Other floral material included roots and wood charcoal fragments.

Level 8 contained a high density of floral remains.

Level 9 (ER A39I)

The floral assemblage from Level 9 was recovered from a 4 liter sample, processed by liquid (H_2O) flotation. The residual flotation sample weighed 12 grams and consisted of fine sediments (4g) and floral material (8g). The floral material was dark brown in color and in good physical condition.

The total assemblage consisted of 370 identifiable floral specimens representing three domestic (930) and two wild (340) species.

The domestic species included Vitis spp. (Grape 29) and Citrullus vulgaris (Watermelon 1). The wild species were Rubus spp. (Raspberry 340). The small seeds (Raspberries) were probably from fecal material, and most of the larger seeds (grape, watermelon) constituted food refuse.

Other floral material included roots and wood charcoal fragments.

Compared with the other levels, the density of floral remains in Level 9 was low.

Level 10 (ER A39J)

The floral assemblage from Level 10 was recovered from a 5 liter sample by liquid (H_2O) flotation processing. The residual flotation sample weighed only 5 grams, and consisted of fine sediments (4g) and floral remains (1g). The floral assemblage was dark brown and in good physical condition.

The total assemblage from Level 10 consisted of only 42 identifiable floral specimens representing two domestic (14) and four wild (28) species.

The domestic remains included 13 (cf) Ficus carica (Fig) seeds and one Capsicum sp. (Pepper) seed. Wild species included Rubus spp. (Raspberry 24), Chenopodium sp. (Goosefoot 2) and Amaranthus sp. (Pigweed 2).

Other floral remains included roots and wood charcoal fragments.

The evidence indicated a low density of floral remains.

Summary of Feature 18

In all levels, except Level 8, the density of floral remains was low. Most of this material represented small seed species (Raspberry and (cf) fig), and was probably from fecal material.

The most important and abundant species in the privy was Rubus spp. (Raspberry) represented in every arbitrary level. Other wild plants such as Chenopedium and Amaranthus, were also common in many levels, and probably originated from weeds in the lot, or from adjacent properties. Domestic plant remains were uncommon and were recorded in larger quantities in the lower levels. As in other assemblages, domestic fruit remains were very common. However, pitted fruits were not found in this feature.

It should be noted that raspberries are plentiful from June through September. If the raspberry remains from Feature 18 were collected and eaten in season, then the privy fill was most likely deposited sometime during the summer to early fall.

The overall condition of the floral remains from Feature 18 was good, consisting mostly of unbroken or naturally split seeds and pits.

The floral material from the upper levels was generally, tan in color and that from the lower levels was dark brown. The color of the refuse was undoubtedly related to factors such as the color of the deposit, and the moisture content in the privy.

Area A, Feature 28 (ER A49)

Feature 28 was a barrel privy uncovered in excavation unit 30N/110W in Area A. The privy deposit had an MCD of 1815. Two 5 liter samples were analyzed from the privy. The samples were processed by liquid (H_2O) flotation, and yielded residual sample weighing 42 and 162 grams. The general color of both assemblages was black, and the material consisted of floral specimens and sediments.

The smaller sample (42 grams) was from Level 1, and consisted of sand grains (26g) and floral remains (16g). The floral specimens consisted of only one species Rubus spp. (Raspberry) and floral debris. Rubus material included 460 seeds. Other floral remains included charcoal and root fragments.

The larger sample (162 grams) from the privy consisted of sediments (72g), and 12 species of plants and floral debris (90g).

The floral assemblage was in good physical condition, with mostly complete seeds or pits. The material was black. It should be noted, the remains were poorly sorted resulting from inadequate agitation during flotation processing. Many seeds were covered or attached to clumps of dark organic fecal material.

The total wild floral remains included 1800 seed specimens, as well as roots and wood charcoal. The common wild spcies included Rubus spp. (Raspberry 1690). Other less abundant species were Chenopodium spp. (Goosefoot 80) and Amaranthus sp. (Pigweed 10). These species all represented small seed varieties. Raspberries are usually plentiful between June and September and if they represent food refuse collected and eaten seasonally, then the assemblage was probably deposited during the summer or early fall.

Other material included roots, wood charcoal flecks and 20 indeterminable seeds.

Overall, the floral remains from Feature 28 represented food refuse and fecal material. A wide variety of domestic fruits were abundant as well as several wild species.

Area B, Excavation Unit 73S/116E (ER B4)

Excavation unit 73S/116E was located on the upper excavation terrace of Area B. It was the northern unit of the terrace, and was excavated in arbitrary levels. Deposits from 2 of these levels, 3 (ER B4C) and 5 (ER B4E), were processed for floral analysis. The deposit produced MCD's ranging from 1784 to 1806.

Level 3 (ER B4C)

The floral assemblage from Level 3 was recovered from 5 liters of deposit processed by liquid (H_2O) flotation. The residual flotation sample weighed only 9 grams, and was composed of fine sediments (11g) and floral remains (8g). The floral material was brown, and was in good physical condition.

The floral assemblage from Level 3 included only two identifiable specimens consisting of two Prunus persica (Peach) pits. Other floral material included root fragments.

The evidence obviously indicates a very low density of floral refuse in deposits from Level 3.

Level 5 (ER B4E)

The floral assemblage from Level 5 was comparable to that of Level 3. The residual flotation sample from 5 liters of deposit weighed 25 grams, and consisted of fine sediments (7g) and floral material (13g). The floral remains were brown and in good physical condition.

Similar to the assemblage from Level 3, the floral assemblage from Level 5 was very small, and included only one indentifiable species consisting of 6 pits of Prunus persica (Peach). The only other floral material included root fragments.

Similar to Level 3, the evidence indicates a very low density of floral refuse in deposits from Level 5.

The floral remains from both levels represented food refuse.

Area B, Excavation Unit 73S/124W (ER B8)

Excavation unit 73S/124W was located on the lowest excavation terrace of Area B. It was the northern unit of the terrace, and included topsoil deposits (ER B8Z) which exhibited MCDs of 1773 and 1787.

The floral deposit from the topsoil was recovered by liquid (H_2O) flotation from a 5 liter sample of deposit. The residual flotation sample weighed 65 grams, and was composed of fine sediments (14g) and floral remains (51g). The floral material was brown and was in good physical condition.

The assemblage from the topsoil included 527 identifiable floral specimens representing five domestic (256) and four wild (271) species.

The domestic remains included Prunus (cf), Avium (Sweet Cherry 1), Prunus persica (Peach 12), Vitis sp. (Grape 2), (cf) Ficus carica (Fig 240) and Capsicum sp. (Pepper 1). The evidence clearly shows that many species were represented by only a minimal number of seed or pit specimens.

The wild species remains included, as usual, Rubus spp. (Raspberry 221), Chenopodium spp. (Goosefoot 40) and Amarantus sp. (Pigweed 10).

Other floral remains included roots and wood charcoal fragments.

The majority of floral specimens from the topsoil probably represented the remains of food refuse. The evidence, based on 5 liters of deposit, indicated a low density of floral refuse in the topsoil when compared with other assemblages from the project area.

Area B, Feature 1 (ER B2)

Feature 1 was a brick lined, circular privy located in excavation unit 73S/109E. The deposit from the privy was dated to the late nineteenth century. The privy fill was excavated in arbitrary levels, and Level 3 (ER B2) was sampled for floral analysis.

The floral assemblage from Level 3 was recovered by liquid (H_2O) flotation from a 5 liter sample of deposit. The residual flotation sample weighed only 12 grams, and was composed of fine sediments (7g) and floral specimens (5g). The floral assemblage was dark brown or black and was in good physical condition.

The assemblage from Level 3 consited of the remains of only wild species, including Rubus spp. (Raspberry 60), Chenopodium spp. (Goosefoot 13) and Amaranthus (Pigweed 8). Other materials included roots, wood charcoal and gastropods (snails). This was the only evidence of gastropod remains in a residual flotation floral assemblage from the entire project area. The snails were very small and well preserved. It is interesting that gastropods

were not found in abundance in other samples because they are usually attracted to human refuse associated with a variety of depositional environments, and thus are frequently recorded in archaeological deposits.

The evidence clearly indicated a low density of floral refuse in deposits from Level 3.

In general, the majority of the privy floral remains represented either food refuse or fecal material.

Area B, Feature 5 (ER B11)

Feature 5 was a barrel privy uncovered in units 73S/124E and 83S/124E in Area B. The privy deposit yielded a MCD of 1814. Floral material was recovered from Level 3 (ER B11C) of the privy. Two (2) liters of fill was process by liquid (H_2O) flotation, yielding a residual sample weighing 156 grams. The sample was composed of fine sediments (98g) and floral remains (58g). The floral remains were brown, and were in good physical condition.

The total floral assemblage consisted of 10,110 identifiable specimens including eight domestic (1849) and four wild (8261) species.

The common domestic remains were either seeds or pits and included Prunus (cf) avium (Sweet Cherry 225), Vitis spp. (Grape 178) and (cf) Ficus capica (Fig 1400). Other species were Prunus domestica (Plum 2), Citrillus vulgaris (Watermelon 11), Malus pumila (Apple 23) and Cucurbita sp. (Squash 10). This was the only evidence of squash seed for the entire project area.

The wild species remains included 8410 Rubus spp. (Raspberry) seeds and 121 Chenopodium spp. (Goosefoot) seeds.

The small seed remains probably represent fecal material, whereas most of the larger seeds and pits constituted food refuse dumped in the privy.

Other floral remains consisted of roots and charcoal fragments.

Overall, the evidence, based on a 2 liter sample of privy deposit, indicated a relatively high density of floral refuse.

Area H, Feature 1 (ER H4)

Feature 1 was a barrel privy located in excavation unit 34S/636W (ER H3) and was situated adjacent to Feature 11. Level 1 (ER H4A) was sampled for floral remains, and yielded a MCD of 1859. It should be noted that the privy did not contain fecal remains, and the evidence from the faunal analysis indicated the fill was probably redeposited from an open refuse deposit.

The floral assemblage from the privy was recovered by liquid (H_2O) flotation from 2.5 liters of deposit. The residual flotation sample weighed 21 grams, and was composed of fine sediments (15g) and floral remains (96g). The floral material was tan and in good physical condition.

The floral assemblage consisted of 482 identifiable specimens representing two domestic (144) and five wild (338) species.

The domestic plant remains included (cf) Ficus carica (Fig 142) and Pyrus sp. (Pear 2).

The wild species were Rubus spp. (Raspberry 320), Chenopodium spp. (Goosefoot 12) and Amaranthus sp. (Pigweed 6). Other material included roots and wood charcoal fragments.

The evidence indicated a low density of floral refuse in 2.5 liters of soil from the privy.

The seeds from the floral remains probably represented food refuse and wind blown or water deposited materials, especially since the deposit appeared to be redeposited from an open refuse deposit and fecal remains were not recorded in the refuse.