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STORAGE

Volume I: 1974 Franklin Court Report

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Betty Cosans
 March, 1975

Summary Report: Franklin Court IV

B. Cosans

INTRODUCTION

Franklin Court IV is the latest in a series of archaeological investigations dating back to the 1950's at Benjamin Franklin's house site. The site is located on the south side of Market Street between Third and Fourth Streets in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. (See Insets, Drawing FC-IV: 38) Historically, Franklin Court consisted of Franklin's dwelling on the south end of the property and rental houses on the north end of the property fronting Market Street! The property, currently part of Independence National Historic Park, includes not only the property actually owned by Franklin (the rear court area or house site, 316 Market Street, 318 Market Street, 322 Market Street, and Orianna Street), but also two lots fronting Market Street never owned by Franklin (314 Market Street and 320 Market Street) and a strip of land on the southwest side of Franklin Court behind 324 Market Street, added by Franklin's descendants in 1812.

Between 1708 and 1720, five small two-story brick and frame houses were built by William Boulding, John Read, and Henry Frogley on the Market Street front of what was later to become Franklin Court. (The summary history of the property, included as an introduction to this report, is fully documented in the historical reports for the individual properties and in the 1971 Franklin Court Report which includes a full set of Historic Base Maps for the entire block). These small houses were standing in 1723 when Benjamin Franklin arrived in Philadelphia. It was here on the front steps of John Read's dwelling that he first saw his future wife, Deborah Read, and in Read's tenant

house next door, he was first employed in the printing office of William Keimer. (FC-IV: 38) (The first years of Franklin's residence in Philadelphia are recounted in The Autobiography)

During the next 30 years, Franklin lived in a series of rented houses and established his printing business on the north side of Market Street near Second Street. Franklin had acquired a quarter interest in John Read's property by his marriage to Deborah. By 1752, he had also acquired the quarter interest of Deborah's sister Frances Croker and the half interest of her brother John. In 1752, Franklin also acquired on ground rent the remainder of the lot west of the Read property from which Frogley's lot (320 Market Street) had been sub-divided. (Drawing FC-IV: 38)

A decade later, in 1762, Franklin began construction of his dwelling on the vacant south end of his Market Street property. Franklin's house actually stood wholly on the Read property with two 33' wide vacant lots to the east and west of the building. Franklin finally purchased the lot on the east side of the house in 1765 when the building was virtually completed. (See "Siting", B. Liggett, 1971 Franklin Court Report, for a full discussion of the Georgian concepts of proportion involved in the siting of Franklin's dwelling.) Although no legal property line separated Franklin's house from his Market Street houses, the garden wall (Feature 34) provided a functional division of the property between that which was owner-occupied and that which was tenant-

occupied. The original entry^{-way} to Franklin's house was located at the west end of Franklin Court, presently 322 Market Street.

Although Franklin's dwelling was completed by 1765, he was not to live there for more than a few months during the next twenty years. In 1785, after two decades of government service abroad in England and France, Franklin returned to Philadelphia. Soon after his return, he embarked on a major rebuilding program at Franklin Court. He added a new wing to the east side of his dwelling, took down the three early 18th century houses on the Market Street front, built two new houses separated by a covered passage, relocated the entry to his house through the covered passage, and erected a new house on the vacant lot previously used as his entry. (Drawing FC-IV: 39) Franklin also erected a printing office for his grandson, Benjamin Franklin Bache, between his dwelling and the Market Street houses. This structure is described as being located over the passage (the present Orianna Street) and probably stood north of the 1765 garden wall, possibly utilizing part of the wall in its foundations.

Ten years later in 1797, the early 18th century house on the east side of Franklin Court (314 Market Street) was taken down and replaced by a new three-story dwelling. A few years later, the old Frogley house (320 Market Street) was also taken down and replaced by a new dwelling.

Franklin died in 1790, leaving the property to his son-in-law, Richard Bache. The stable, first mentioned in the 1798 Direct Tax,

was probably erected by Bache rather than by Franklin. The Direct Tax Assessment locates this structure behind the present 316 Market Street. Like the printing office, this structure was probably located north of the garden wall.

Bache died in 1810 leaving seven heirs. In order to equitably partition the property known as Franklin Court, it was necessary to sub-divide it into a number of small lots. This was accomplished in 1812, by establishing property lines for the Market Street houses, running the covered passage entry through to the south end of Franklin Court, and dividing the south end of the property into a number of small lots fronting on the east and west side of this new street. Eventually this street was opened through to Chestnut Street (the present Orianna Street).

Shortly thereafter, Franklin's dwelling was torn down and small houses built on the sub-divisions. Most of the properties were sold but some of these sub-divided lots remained in the hands of Franklin's descendants until the mid-19th century. During this period of early 19th century reorganization and redevelopment at Franklin Court, William Duane (married to the widow of Benjamin Franklin Bache and one of Richard Bache's heirs) added the 17 1/2' strip on the southwest side of Franklin Court behind 324 Market Street. This lot was eventually sub-divided and added to the bounding Orianna Street properties. (Drawing FC-IV: 41)

The Market Street houses were substantially altered during the 19th century. By 1865, the present four and five story structures were standing. The Orianna Street houses on the east side of Franklin Court were left substantially intact during this period with some alterations to the fabric of the structures, such as the consolidation of two buildings into one or the addition of a fourth story. On the other hand, the properties on the west side of Orianna Street underwent more substantial alteration and redevelopment during the late 19th and early 20th century with the construction of several large buildings with deep cellars.

INHP acquired the Franklin Court properties in 1952. Initial archaeological investigations were carried out in the cellars of the Orianna Street houses by Paul M. Schumacher. Among Schumacher's finds were a brick-lined pit later identified as the original 1765 privy for the Franklin house and a section of the house wall.

The Orianna Street buildings were subsequently demolished and the cellars filled. In 1962, more extensive excavations were carried out by B. Bruce Powell. Powell excavated the entire length of Orianna Street from the rear or south property line of Franklin Court to the vaults under Orianna Street about 50' south of Market Street. Among Powell's finds (from south to north) were: the south garden wall, fragments of the house and areaway walls, the 1787 privy, cellar floor paving, the ice house, the north garden wall, a complex of walls running north/south on the west side of Orianna Street and a patch of

burned earth identified at the time as John Roger's kiln site. Other excavations by Powell included a test trench on the east property line of Franklin Court about 25' north of the southeast corner of the property and extensive excavations in the cellars of the Market Street houses. The small excavation along the east property line exposed another fragment of Franklin's garden wall. Extensive excavations in 316 Market Street, 318 Market Street, 320 Market Street and 322 Market Street exposed walls, areaway paving, and several brick-lined pits associated with Franklin's 1787 houses. In each case, Powell concentrated on the mid-cellar areas coincident with the rear walls of the 1787 houses. Excavation in the cellar of 314 Market Street consisted of a single test trench at the north end of the cellar along the 314-316 Market Street party wall.

As a result of Powell's excavations, Franklin's house was located on the exposed wall fragments, even though no corners had been found and side to side exposure beyond the width of Orianna Street had not been undertaken except to excavate the ice house. Later investigations of the house site by Barbara Liggett (Franklin Court I, II, and III) proved this siting of the house to be incorrect. The northeast and southeast corners of the 1787 addition were discovered 17 1/2' east of the wall fragment identified by Powell as the east wall of Franklin's addition. What Powell had identified as the east wall of the 1787 addition was actually the east wall of the house itself, and what Powell called the east wall of the house was actually a north/south partition wall mentioned in the 1766 insurance survey of the Franklin house. The

ice house, which Powell identified as an interior feature, was actually an exterior feature located next to the west wall of the house.

The present series of excavations by Ms. Liggett (FC-I, II, III, and IV) began in 1970. Franklin Court I and II were initially conceived in terms of specific problems confronting the INHP architects. Discovery of the outline of the original house at 320 Market Street, on the 318-320 party wall, indicated that the facade of this structure originally extended 4' beyond the present building line. FC-I involved excavations under the sidewalk in front of 320 Market Street to confirm or refute this architectural observation. A stone wall was found in the predicted location, indicating that the facade of 320 Market Street did, indeed, extend 4' beyond the present building line. There was also evidence that the other early 18th century houses may also have been situated 4' farther north than the present buildings. FC-II involved limited test excavations in the south end of Franklin Court. Several structures mentioned in documents, including the wash house, the bath house, the stable, and the printing office, had not been definitely located. Nor had any clear-cut evidence of original grade been found. During the course of these investigations, the corners of the 1787 addition were located. Excavations along the rear property line exposed no ordinary wall footing but a large retaining wall extending 14' below present grade. Powell had failed to expose this feature to its full depth.

On the basis of the results of the FC-II test excavations, FC-III was undertaken. The objectives of this phase of investigation

included the removal by heavy machinery of the rubble fill in the cellars along the east side of Orianna Street, complete excavation of the sub-floor areas of these Orianna Street house sites, and selected re-excavation of features related to the Franklin house. Finds during this phase of work included: a late 18th century privy probably associated with the Franklin house and built by Richard Bache (Feature "Charlie"), a fragment of the east wall of the 1787 addition, complete exposure of the corners previously excavated as well as complete exposure of the robbed wall trenches associated with demolition of the addition, and several brick-lined pits associated with the Orianna Street houses. (B. Liggett, 1971 Franklin Court Report, Franklin Court I, II, and III)

Franklin Court IV, current in the series of excavations at Franklin Court included two phases: investigation of the cellars of the Market Street houses, and deep machine excavation of the rear court area outside the wood shelter erected by INHP to protect the excavated house site. Included in the second phase of excavation was selected testing in Orianna Street north of the present building line.

Unique in terms of archaeology in the urban environment was the opportunity to undertake the complete, controlled excavation of five adjoining house sites. Stripping each cellar interior from front to back, rather than trenching in selected areas, exposed 18 brick or wood-lined pits. These features yielded over 30,000 artifacts dating from the late 17th century to the mid-19th century including over 1200 vessels (a number of which were whole or nearly whole) and several thousand bones which were analyzed separately.

These artifacts and the features in which they were found yielded critical evidence about the development of the block, the life style of its residents, and the significance of the features themselves as part of the urban environment. The appearance of a large number of wasters, kiln furniture, kiln debris, and vessels subsequently identified as local by comparison with the wasters, cast new light on potting as an economic activity in the colonial city. (Franklin Court IV, v. VI)

With the support and cooperation of the Museum Section of INHP, park administration, Eastern Parks and Monuments Association and the Haas Community Fund, a major exhibit was developed around the Franklin Court IV artifacts and a catalog of the exhibit published.

ORGANIZATION OF THE REPORT

The Franklin Court IV final report encompasses six volumes. Volume I contains the final report, the field report on the excavation of the cellars of the Market Street houses, general site drawings, the bag list, and a full bibliography of resources used in the preparation of each area of analysis: artifacts, bones, and historical materials. Volumes II, III, and IV are organized by cellar. These volumes contain the historical reports on each of the Market Street houses, the analytical report on each of the features or areas excavated in a given cellar, the bone analysis for Feature 9 and Feature 22, and relevant feature or area drawings. For purposes of easy reference, the field catalog has been broken down by feature or

area of excavation and included as appendices to the analytical reports. Volume V deals with the deep machine excavation in the rear court and the selected test trenches in Orianna Street. This volume contains the field report, analytical reports, bag list, and field catalog for this phase of the Franklin Court IV investigations. Volume VI is the vessel catalog. In addition to the field catalog which lists artifact content by field associations, identifiable vessels from six major features or areas of excavation have been catalogued separately. (Feature 9, Feature 10, Feature 22, Feature 25, Feature 26, and 322 Rear) These features and areas of excavation yielded 21,746 artifacts or 84.0% of the total artifact content of the Franklin Court IV project. 1235 vessels, many of which are whole or nearly whole, are listed in the catalog. Each vessel is cross-indexed to the field catalogs by feature number, context identification, and artifact number. Also included in Volume VI are the artifact drawings and general remarks about the finds and their relevance as cultural data.

CONCLUSIONS

Undoubtedly, the most important features encountered during the Franklin Court IV excavations were eighteen wood and brick lined pits: fifteen during excavation of the Market Street house sites and three during deep machine excavation of the rear court area. All were filled and the fill from these features yielded 23,764 artifacts. Analysis and interpretation of these features and their contents were of paramount importance. At the same time,

it was also necessary to deal with the on-going questions that had initially prompted this series of investigations, specifically:

1. Confirmation of historic grade and contours of the site.
2. Location of the print house and stable.
3. Recording of any additional structural evidence which might still exist below ground of the early 18th century Market Street houses, Franklin's dwelling, or the 1787 houses.

Historic Grade and Topography:

During previous projects in the current series of excavations at Franklin Court, it had been estimated that historic grade was about 8' below 320 datum* near the Market Street front of the Franklin Court block and sloped toward the south reaching its low point in Chestnut Street at Orianna Street. The estimate of 8' below 320 datum was inferred from the correlation of the elevations of various archaeological and architectural features on site. The historic contours of the site had been inferred from the observable difference in grade between the Market Street and Chestnut Street sides of the block. The existence of a substantial drop in elevation from the north to the south end of the property during the 18th century was also suggested by the necessity of constructing a deep retaining wall along the south property line at the time Franklin's dwelling was erected. It was also speculated

* See Jeff Kenyon, Field Report, v. I, pg. 83 for definition of 320 datum.

that the areaway wall located about 5' south of the south wall of the house may have served as a retaining wall to hold earth around the foundations of the structure. (B. Liggett, 1971 Franklin Court Report) At no point during previous excavations had a measurable historic surface been found to confirm these inferences.

Exposure of an undisturbed portion of the surface of Franklin's 1765-1787 entry at the rear of 322 Market Street provided the first evidence of historic grade found at Franklin Court. The elevation of the driveway surface ranged from 8.03'-8.05' below 320 datum, thus confirming the previous estimate of 8' below 320 datum arrived at analytically. (Analytical Report, 322 Rear, v.4)

No direct evidence of historic grade was found at the south end of Franklin Court. All traces of the historic surface had been obliterated by 19th century building and re-building. However, the configuration of the upper surface of an undisturbed red clay stratum exposed in deep section from a point 140' south of Market Street to the rear property line, 306' south of Market Street, confirmed the existence of a natural north to south slope with an estimated descent of 3.5' from the 140S stake to the rear or south property line. (Drawing FC-IV: 36)

The Printing Office and Stable

One of Franklin's 1786-1787 building projects at Franklin Court was the construction of a printing office for his grandson,

Benjamin Franklin Bache. Although this structure is well-documented in historical references, it had never been precisely located on site or identified in the context of existing archaeological features.

In his will dated 17 July, 1788, Franklin mentioned the printing office, located "...between my dwelling and the front houses..." ("Last Will and Testament of Benjamin Franklin," transcript in the INHP Archives taken from ms. A.P.S.) 15 January, 1791, an insurance policy issued to Richard Bache described the structure as a two story brick building 20' x 48' including a 10' alley. (M.A. Policy # 235)

In the 1971 Franklin Court Report, it was hypothesized that the printing office was located over the 10' passage between the present 316 and 318 Market Street just north of the garden wall (Feature 34) separating Franklin's house site at the south end of the property from the rental houses fronting Market Street. It was also suggested that the printing office may have incorporated part of the garden wall into its foundations. (FCIV-39)

Documentary evidence for the stable was less substantial.

In 1776, Franklin's domestic accounts show an entry:

Pd. Benj^a Williamson in full for
Building Stable & Coach House with
Shiff[?] etc. 54£ 6s 6 1/2 d
(Ms. A.P.S.)

There is no indication, however, that this stable was erected at Franklin Court. At the time Franklin owned other city land as well as a few acres of Liberty Land outside the city, on any of which the aforementioned stable might presumably have been built.

The documents cited below indicate that this was the case: the stable and coach house* mentioned in the 1776 account book entry was apparently built someplace other than at Franklin Court.

No mention of a stable and coach house was included in the description of the buildings at Franklin Court which appear in Franklin's will. Two years after Franklin's death in 1792, Richard Bache wrote his son, Benjamin Franklin Bache, concerning the rental of Franklin's dwelling, stating he would build a stable if the tenants wanted it. (Letter from Richard Bache to Benjamin Franklin Bache, 23 July, 1792, INHP Archives) Six years later, the 1798 Direct Tax assessment for Middle Ward listed a two story brick coach house and stable located behind 106 [present 316] Market Street. (INHP Archives, Microfilm Collection) Apparently the stable and coach house at Franklin Court was built by Bache in the 1790's and was in no way related to the stable and coach house mentioned by Franklin in 1776.

Neither the printing office nor the coach house and stable were mentioned in the 1812 partition of Franklin Court among the heirs of Richard Bache. Therefore, these structures were probably torn down at the same time Franklin's dwelling was demolished.

From what has already been inferred about Franklin's concepts of land use at Franklin Court, it is unlikely that he, who had initially paid such close attention to the siting of his dwelling and subsequently to the siting of the addition, would have then

* The term "stable and coach house" presumably refers to one structure: part of which was divided into horse stalls and part left open for the carriages or coach. The 1798 Direct Tax clearly refers to a single structure.

intruded upon this plan, or indeed, on his own privacy, by locating the printing office south of the garden wall. At the time the printing office was built, there was about 90' of open space extending from the north side of the garden wall to the rear building line of the Market Street houses. This area was of sufficient width on both the east and west sides of the 10' passage (Orianna Street) to accomodate a structure the size of the printing office. It is also reasonable to assume that the printing office would not have been located directly abutting the Market Street houses, but would have been situated so as to leave some open yard space at the rear of these structures.

Until the partition of 1812 created legal property lines for the Market Street house lots, the garden wall marked the functional boundary between Franklin's dwelling house lot at the south end of Franklin Court and the houses fronting Market Street on the north. (1971 Franklin Court Report.) The specific association of the stable and coach house with the area behind 106 [present 316] Market Street in the 1798 Direct Tax places this structure north of the garden wall and on the east side of the passage. Since the stable was built several years after the printing office, it was necessary to consider in its siting not only the provision of some yard area for the Market Street house, but also the location of the east wing of the printing office. In other words, the printing office must have been so situated that it was possible for Richard Eache to build the stable and coach house behind 106 (present 316) Market Street with out unduly inconveniencing the occupant of the house on

the east side of the passage.

In the context of these considerations, location of the printing office at the north side of the garden wall, possibly even incorporating part of the wall in its foundations, was the most likely site for this structure (Drawing FC IV: 39) It not only fit the existing historical evidence but also satisfied the practical considerations of spatial needs so critical in the development of an intensively used urban property. Moreover, this placement of the printing office left sufficient open space on the north side of the east wing of the structure for subsequent construction of a stable and coach house behind 106 [present 316] Market Street several years later.

However logical this hypothetical construct may appear, it must also be evaluated in terms of existing archaeological remains. During the 1962 excavations at Franklin Court, Powell exposed a wall complex north of the garden wall running under the west side of Orianna Street about 4' east of the present building line. This wall complex extended from a butt joint at the garden wall along the 1787 building line on the west side of the passage gradually merging into the east wall of the present building at 318 Market Street where Orianna Street narrows to the original 10' width of the covered passage. (See Fig.1) Portions of these wall fragments were re-exposed during the current series of excavations to determine what, if any, relationship may have existed between these features and the west wing of the printing office. All traces of the stable and the east

wing of the printing office were probably destroyed during construction of the present buildings on the east side of Orianna Street. During the mid-19th century expansion and reconstruction of the Market Street houses, Orianna Street south of the covered portion of the 10' passage had been widened from 10' to 14' by locating the east wall of the 318 Market Street rear addition about 4' west of the original 1787 building line. This off-set resulted in the below-surface preservation of the wall fragments found along the west side of Orianna Street. On the other hand, the 19th century building line on the east side of Orianna Street followed the 1787 building line. Deep foundations, especially those for the 314 sub-cellar, destroyed all evidence of earlier structures.

In terms of existing archaeological features, there are only two places where the printing office might have been located: either at the garden wall itself with Feature 33 (a north/south wall fragment) the east wall of the west wing of the printing office, or at the corner (Feature 31-31A) located 50' north of the garden wall, this feature being the southeast corner of the west wing. Feature 31-31A was eliminated from consideration when no return was found at the expected location of the northeast corner, 20' north of the exposed corner. (FC IV:35)

Both the garden wall (Feature 34) and the north/south wall butting into it (Feature 33) were substantial enough to have supported a two story brick building. There were heavy mortar deposits on the top of the existing wall fragments but no definitive structural

evidence could be found. There were traces of a collapsed stone wall on the east side of Orianna Street at the expected location of the west wall of the east wing of the printing office but the area was too severely disturbed to make any positive feature identification.

(FC-IV: 25 and 28) The best evidence for the existence of a structure at this location was the discovery of the lower part of a rectangular, wood-lined privy under the east side of Orianna Street and what would have been the west wall of the east wing of the printing office. The undisturbed portion of this feature was found at 11' below 320 datum or approximately 3' below 18th century grade. (See Feature 35, v.V) The artifact content of this feature indicates it was filled in the mid-18th century some 25-30 years prior to construction of the printing office. Demolition of the upper part of this feature would not have been necessary to accommodate the 10' passage into Franklin's house unless some kind of structure also intruded upon it. As the section drawing shows, the collapsed wall fragment sits directly over the feature. If this is indeed the wall of the printing office, then the building had no cellar.

Assuming that the printing office was located on the north side of the garden wall and centered over the 10' passage where it entered the house lot, would satisfy the historical evidence and fit existing archaeological remains. This location would have left sufficient open space behind the Market Street houses at the same time it provided Franklin with added privacy by actually shielding his house and garden from view of the rental properties. The exposed corner 50' north of the garden wall on the

west side of Orianna Street (Feature 31, 31A) was probably a wall separating the yard area behind the Market Street House on the west side of the passage from the open yard area associated with the printing office. A break in the north/south wall, 26' north of the garden wall, recorded by Powell in 1962 was probably an entry into the printing office and printing office yard. This location for the printing office also fits the dimensions given for the printing office lot in an undated manuscript in the collection of Benjamin Franklin Bache's papers at Princeton University. This document, a property inventory of either Franklin's estate or Richard Bache's estate, lists as Lot # 8, Printing Office and lot, 65'3" x 52' 6". (Benjamin Franklin Bache, Misc. Correspondence, AM.14666, mss. Princeton University). Figure 1 shows this siting relative to existing archaeological features.

Several years after construction of the printing office, when Richard Bache erected a stable and coach house behind the Market Street house on the east side of the passage, he probably located it on the north side of the east wing of the printing office, leaving approximately the same amount of open space behind each of the Market Street houses. Unfortunately, due to subsequent construction on site, this hypothesis concerning the location of the stable and coach house cannot be tested in the ground.

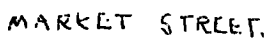


Fig.1 Location of Printing Office and Stable

Other Structural Evidence

Excavations in the cellars of the Market Street buildings yielded little new information about the early 18th century houses fronting Market Street or the houses erected by Franklin and his neighbors in the late 18th century and early 19th century on the sites of these earlier structures. Nearly all traces of these structures were destroyed during subsequent periods of rebuilding. The best evidence for these early buildings at Franklin Court remains the architectural information recorded in the party walls and in historical documents such as the insurance surveys.

Feature 18, a stone wall fragment ^{exposed} in the vault under the Market Street sidewalk at the north end of the 316 Market Street cellar, may be related to the early 18th century houses on this site. The wall fragment was found about 4' north of the present Market Street building line in approximately the same location as the wall fragment exposed in front of 318 and 320 Market Street during Franklin Court I. (B. Liggett, 1971 Franklin Court Report.) Historically, the property at 316 Market Street was associated with the easternmost Read house and the westernmost Boulding house. Discovery of this wall would seem to confirm the hypothesis that all five of the early eighteenth century houses stood 4' north of the present building line. However, the north face of this wall was not exposed nor were measurements taken. Until this wall fragment is fully exposed and measured, verification of its identification is open to question.

Feature 19, the north stairwell footing of Franklin's 1787 house at 316 Market Street was also exposed. This was the only new evidence for the 1787 houses found during the Franklin Court IV excavations.

Exposure of the 1765-1787 driveway surface at the rear of 322 Market Street substantiated the previously documented location of this feature and played a critical role in establishing an elevation for historic grade relative to the archaeological datum.

Excavations in the cellar of 314 Market Street exposed a series of circular unlined pits (Features 1-8). It is hypothesized in the analytical report for 314 Market Street (v.2) that these features were related to the process of house construction rather than use by occupants of the site. It is suggested that these features served as sumps to drain the cellar holes during construction in 1797 and the mid-19th century and filled as soon as they were no longer needed. No similar features were found in the other cellars at Franklin Court nor have they been found, to date, on other contemporary Philadelphia sites. Thus, the function of these features remains conjectural.

Deep machine excavation in the south end of the court produced no additional information concerning the location of Franklin's well, the wash house or the bath house; all features mentioned in historical references. Most of the wall fragments exposed during this phase of excavation were related to the early 19th century Orianna Street houses or later structures replacing them. Re-excavation of the fragments of Franklin's garden wall (1765) on the east side of Franklin Court (no feature number) and on the

north side of the deep machine excavation (Feature 34) confirmed that the footings for these features were at the elevations previously recorded by Powell. Thus, the deep retaining wall found during the Franklin Court II excavations at the south end of the property was not characteristic of the entire garden wall but was intended to serve a special function i.e. to keep Franklin's yard from washing into Chestnut Street during a heavy rain.

The Brick or Wood-Lined Pits

Of the 18 brick or wood-lined pits found during the Franklin Court IV excavation: 11 were completely excavated (Feature 9, 10, 11, 16, 17, 21, 22, 24, 25, 28, and 50), two were sectioned and bottom elevations determined although total artifact content was not retrieved (Feature 26 and 35), and three were sampled or partially excavated with no determination of bottom elevations (Feature 20, 29, and 36). Feature 29 was closed after a cave-in, Feature 20 was closed after removal of a foot or two of interior fill when it was discovered that the feature still functioned as a cess pool, and Feature 36 in the deep machine excavation was filled by the bulldozer before measurements could be taken. Two features (Feature 23 and 27) were inaccessible and could not be excavated while the present structures are standing. Detailed analysis of each of these features and their contents are included in volumes II-V of this report. For purposes of comparative analysis, only the completely excavated or sectioned features were considered.

Dating and Historical Associations Closing (i.e. filling) dates for the thirteen features under consideration were determined independently by artifact content analysis. Historical associations and dates for feature construction and use were then determined by correlation with the appropriate historic base maps. (See 1971 Franklin Court Report for the full series of block base maps. Drawings FC-IV: 38-41 included in this report are the Historic Base Maps for the Franklin Court Properties.)

Taken together, these thirteen features span the entire range of site occupation from the early 18th century to park acquisition of the Franklin Court properties in the early 1950's. None of the 18th century features or their contents can be associated with Franklin or with his household. As eventual owner of three of the early 18th century Market Street houses and their properties (as well as a vacant lot on the west side of Franklin Court used by Franklin after 1765 as the entry to his house lot), Franklin exercised control over land use and presumably over the selection of his tenants. However, what evidence of daily life on site can be inferred from the archaeological record belongs to the occupants of these dwellings and not to the owner. The same holds true for the properties at 314 Market Street and 320 Market Street, never owned by Franklin. Unfortunately, large gaps exist in the documentation of site occupation during most of the 18th century. Prior to 1780, most information about occupancy is spot documentation, that is to say, occupant identification for a given property at a given point in time, such as that found in dated

insurance surveys, probate records, account book entries, or newspaper advertisements listing properties for rent or sale. Only a few tax lists and no censuses exist. Thus many occupants of an urban site like Franklin Court are historically anonymous; they come and go without appearing in the historical record. Moreover, it is virtually impossible to calculate length of tenure and tenant turnover with any accuracy for the known occupants.*

Thus, in the colonial 18th century context, historical associations tend to exist on two levels. When we speak of broken dishes and garbage bone, the frame of reference is often unspecific: we speak of "the household" or "the occupant of the site." On the other hand, ownership records are virtually complete back to the original land grants by Penn in the 17th century. When we speak of taking down a house, erecting a new dwelling, or otherwise re-arranging the physical organization of a Philadelphia site, we can speak specifically in terms of "John Read's Houses", "Franklin's entry", or "Thomas Poultney's new house."

The discussion of the historic associations of the thirteen brick or wood-lined pits and their grouping in diachronic and synchronic sequences is undertaken in the specific context of land ownership, land use, and processes of change which can be identified in terms of

* After 1780, the existence of tax assessors' ledger books for a number of consecutive years as well as the introduction of the street directory permits construction of inclusive occupancy lists from which owner-occupation, length of tenure, and frequency of tenant turnover can be precisely calculated.

known individuals. The often anonymous aspects of occupancy and the relevance of these features as a record of daily life on site will be discussed separately in the section on "Cultural Implications of the Archaeological Evidence."

Four of the features (Feature 9, 22, 25 and 35) were associated with the early 18th century houses erected on the Market Street front of Franklin Court between 1708 and 1722. Feature 9 was associated with the easternmost Boulding house, Feature 22 with the westernmost Boulding house, Feature 25 with the westernmost Read house, and Feature 35 with the easternmost Read house. These features may have been built at the same time the houses were erected or added somewhat later, but all four features were certainly in use by the mid-18th century and pre-date the establishment of regulated privy depths for the city in 1769*. All four features were located north of the 1765 garden wall which served as the functional boundry between Franklin's house lot and the Market Street properties, and all four were exterior to the houses with which they were historically associated. The only significant difference in location was the actual distance of the features from the houses they served. Feature 9, 22, and 25, all brick features, were located 25'-50' from the rear building line of the early 18th century houses, while Feature 35, the wood-lined feature was located about 100' from the back of the house. (FC-IV:38

* See pg. 42 for explanation of this regulation.

shows the location of Feature 9, 22 and 25. Feature 35 has not been located on this drawing.) All four were identified as privies.*

Feature 9 was closed in 1797 when the early 18th century house at 314 Market Street was taken down and a new house erected by Thomas Poultney. Feature 22 was also closed in the late 18th century and the artifact content of the levels associated with abandonment of the feature suggest a deposition date a decade after demolition of the early 18th century house and construction of the new Market Street houses by Franklin in 1787. Feature 25 and 35 were closed and filled in the mid-18th century, no later than 1765-1770; based on the absence of creamware in the pit fills. This date corresponds with the completion of Franklin's house at the south end of the property but cannot be associated with any major physical changes to the Market Street properties nor with any major shift in land use or ownership of these properties fronting Market Street. Both Feature 9 and Feature 22 were also found to contain large mid-18th century trash deposits at the bottom of the features. Like the fills in Feature 25 and 35, these deposits were characterized by an absence of creamware. However, it appears that the features continued to be used after deposition of this trash-laden fill. The implications of these

* In the analytical report for Feature 9 (v.II) it is hypothesized that this feature may have originally been constructed as a water well and subsequently re-used as a privy by the mid-18th century. This hypothesis is based on the depth of the feature and an historical deed reference made in 1728 to a pump (water well) in the 4' alley between the easternmost Boulding house and the property next east. However, during current restoration construction, deep footing excavations along the 312-314 Market Street party wall uncovered a brick-lined pit about 43' south of Market Street in the middle of what had been the 4' alley. The present wall footing was much deeper than anticipated, hence this feature was never exposed by the relatively shallow test excavations originally undertaken along this wall during Franklin Court IV excavations. This feature is apparently the water well and Feature 9 constructed and used as a privy.

trash deposits will be discussed fully in the sections on "Function" and "Cultural Interpretations" below.

Although the Frogley house (320 Market Street) was contemporary with the Read and Boulding houses, no early 18th century features were found on this property during the Franklin Court IV project nor did Powell uncover any features that could be so identified during his excavations in 1962. However, Feature 26, dating from the 1770's, was related to this structure and probably replaced an earlier feature. Feature 26 differs from the other four early 18th century features in the fact it post-dates passage of the ordinances regulating privy depths in the 1760's. Feature 26, a privy, was located exterior to the house about 50' from the rear building line. If, as suggested, an earlier feature existed, it might still be found in the unexcavated area immediately south of the rear wall of the present structure at 320 Market Street. Due to the structural weakness of the standing structure, exterior excavations adjacent to the rear wall could not be safely undertaken. It is also possible that Feature 26 replaced a shallow wood-lined feature similar to Feature 35 or an equally shallow barrel privy, all evidence of which would have been completely destroyed by subsequent cellar excavations on site. (See Section on "Dimensions and Construction") Feature 26 was filled in the early 19th century when the early 18th century house was taken down and replaced by a new house ca. 1804-1807.

As expected, no early 18th century features were associated with 322 Market Street which, according to historical evidence, was

vacant until 1765 and used as Franklin's house entry from 1765-1787. The first structure was erected here by Franklin in 1787 at which time he re-located his entry to the covered passage (Orianna Street.)

Two of these thirteen features (Feature 10 and Feature 24) were related to late 18th century buildings at Franklin Court and continued to be used until the mid-19th century. Feature 10, a privy, was built at the same time the 1797 house was erected at 314 Market Street, and closed in the 1840's during construction of a larger building. Two periods of mid-19th century construction were identified for 314 Market Street between 1825 and 1860; the closing of Feature 10 is probably related to the first. Feature 10 was exterior to the 1797 house but located within a foot or so of the rear wall of the kitchen. Proximity of the feature to the structure it served may indicate a privy similar to that built by Franklin in 1787 or that in the Bishop White House, which could be entered from the inside of the house although technically an exterior feature.

Feature 24 was an interior feature located in the floor of the northernmost Orianna Street vault associated with 318 Market Street. The vaults under Orianna Street were part of Franklin's 1787 construction of the new Market Street houses and this feature appears to have been part of the original vault construction. Unlike the other features identified as privies, this feature had a paved bottom and was obviously intended to serve as a container. Feature 24 was filled ca 1840, probably during mid-19th century rebuilding and expansion of the Market Street houses.

The remaining six features (Feature 11, 16, 17, 21, 28, and 50) were associated with various 19th century structures on site. All six were identified as privies, cess pools or septic tanks. (See section on "Function" for a full definition of these features)

Feature 11 and Feature 50 were associated with Orianna Street properties. Although Feature 11 was found at the south end of 314 Market Street cellar, its historical associations were with one of the Orianna Street houses built on the 1812 sub-divisions along the east side of the new street. This feature was exterior to the Orianna Street house, and lies on a line with similar features exposed during Franklin Court III excavations and associated with houses farther south along the east side of Orianna Street.

(See 1971 Franklin Court Report) This feature was probably built at the same time the house was erected. There is good reason to believe the top of the feature may have been located relative to the surface of a depressed areaway behind the house rather than to the surface of the ground. Feature 11 was probably closed about 10 years later than Feature 10, during the second period of mid-19th century rebuilding at 314 Market Street, at which time the Orianna Street properties adjoining the Market Street lot were acquired and the present building erected.

Feature 50 was related to one of the houses on the west side of Orianna Street and was probably located in the cellar. Features of this type had also been exposed in excavations on the east side of Orianna Street during Franklin Court III project.

Evidence from this previous excavation suggested that the features found at cellar level interior to the structures post-dated construction of the Orianna Street houses and probably replaced the earlier pits located behind the houses. Feature 50 may have been closed in the late 19th century and most certainly by the 20th century when the modern concrete footing was installed over the remains of the feature.

Feature 16 and 17 in the 314 Market Street sub-cellar were constructed as interior features, and date no earlier than the mid-19th century when the sub-cellar was built. Possibly these features were added later. The features were not closed (or at least not filled) until about the time the property was acquired by INHP.

Feature 21 in 316 Market Street cellar is probably a 19th century interior feature with a tentative closing date of 1840. It may have been closed and filled later. This feature was found in the area of the cellar in 316 Market Street previously excavated by Powell in 1962. Although the rim of the feature was found intact, its relationship to the present cellar floor could not be determined since Powell had removed the floor in this area. All that could be said is that Feature 21 had been constructed relative to a cellar level as an interior feature and was probably 19th century in origin. If the closing date of 1840 can be accepted, then this feature was a 19th century addition to the 1787 house.

Feature 28 was also a 19th century feature and was not closed until

the present century. Feature 28 was found in the rear of 322 Market Street at first floor level in an area where no subsequent cellar construction had disturbed earlier features. Although its exterior/interior relationship to the structure presently standing could not be determined, the fact that this feature was punched through the surface of Franklin's house entry (1765-1787) as well as 2' of 1787 fill above the surface of the entry indicates a construction date for this feature subsequent to 1787. Assignment of a 19th century construction date for this feature is inferential based on the probable identification of one of the partially excavated features (Feature 29) as contemporary with the 1787 house.

Thus to summarize, the thirteen features under consideration can be grouped in the following sequences:

Group I Features associated with the early 18th century Market Street houses and in use by the mid-18th century, prior to the ordinance regulation of privy depths in the 1760's.

Feature 9
Feature 22
Feature 25
Feature 35

Group II Features associated with the early 18th century Market Street houses and constructed after passage of the privy ordinances in the 1760's.

Feature 26

Group III Features associated with late 18th century structures.

Feature 10
Feature 24

Group IV Features associated with 19th century construction and use or added during the 19th century to earlier structures.

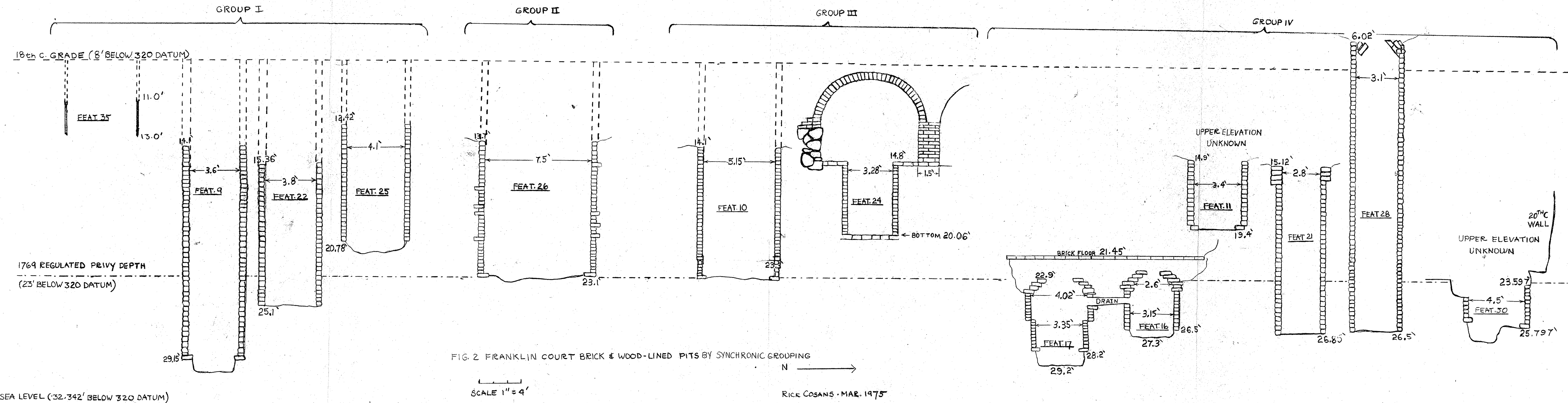
Feature 11
 Feature 16
 Feature 17
 Feature 21
 Feature 28
 Feature 50

The following sections on "Condition As Found", "Dimensions and Construction", "Function", and "Cultural Interpretations" will attempt to define and identify what synchronic and diachronic relationships exist between these feature groups.

Condition As Found As found, the thirteen features under consideration fell into one of two groups: those found intact and those which had been partially demolished. A feature was considered intact if a rim, dome, or evidence of a domed top was found in place.

Only five of these features were found intact (Feature 16, 17, 21, 24, and 28). The rest of the lined pits were partially demolished. At first glance, it seems that the age of the feature was a critical factor in determining whether it was found intact or not. Only one of the 18th century features, Feature 24, was found intact. The rest of the features in Group I, II, and III were partially demolished. Conversely, the other four features found intact were of 19th century origin.

320 DATUM



Actually, however, the condition in which the features were found was not a characteristic of the features themselves, but rather the result of events which occurred (or did not occur as the case may be) after the abandonment of these features. Feature 24 survived intact for the simple reason that the structure in which it was located, the northernmost Orianna Street vault, had not been substantially altered or the land re-used for other purposes since its construction in 1787. When this feature outlived its usefulness it was abandoned, filled, and forgotten. Feature 16 and 17 were also related to a structure which had not been substantially altered or the land re-used since the mid-19th century. On the other hand, Feature 21 and Feature 28 were located in particular areas of their respective sites which had been unaffected by alterations taking place around them.

In each case where features had been partially demolished, the demolition of the feature can be related to re-use of the land sometime after the feature ceased to be used. In cases like Feature 10 and Feature 11, abandonment of the feature , filling, and partial demolition were separate but closely related events. That is to say, these two features were abandoned because the property was about to be redeveloped. On the other hand, Feature 22, 25 and 35 were abandoned and filled for reasons unrelated to immediate redevelopment and re-use of the land. In each case, partial demolition of the upper part of the feature occurred some years after the features were closed and filled. In one instance, Feature 9, two

unrelated periods of demolition can be established. The first occurred in 1797 when the feature was abandoned prior to construction of a new house. Part of the feature was demolished to accomodate the rear wall of the kitchen. Evidence of demolition is shown by the re-use of some wedge-shaped bricks from Feature 9 in the construction of the sill in Feature 10 as well as the appearance of a few loose wedge-shaped bricks in the construction-related fill at the very bottom of Feature 10. Later more of the feature was removed during mid-19th century redevelopment of the site. This resulted not only in further disturbance of the feature but also in the complete destruction of any evidence of the 1797 building above it.

There is no evidence that abandoned features were robbed of their materials as Hume found to be the case in Virginia. (Hume:1969) Lined pits which had outlived their usefulness were abandoned, filled and forgotten. When subsequent construction did require the partial demolition of one of these features, no more of the feature was removed than required. Thus Feature 9, 10, 11 and 22, for example, were found immediately beneath modern cellar floors, while the wall footings of buildings presently standing on site rested on the remaining portions of Feature 25 and 26.

The original elevations of the partially demolished features can be inferred in cases where it can be demonstrated that the features were originally exterior to the structures with which they were historically related. Estimation of historic grade relative to 320 datum (320 datum -8') will yield a good approximation of the original

elevation of the top of the feature. It is assumed that exterior features originally extended approximately to ground surface. In other cases, such as Feature 11 where the top of the feature may have been located at the level of a depressed areaway, or Feature 50 where the top of the feature may have been located at cellar floor level, inferences as to the original depth of the feature cannot be made without additional information.

In terms of feature analysis, only bottom elevations were deemed relevant to construction and use of the feature and hence comparable over the entire sample of features under consideration. Upper elevations were determined solely by events which occurred subsequent to the abandonment of the feature and cannot be compared over the sample since the events affecting each feature were often totally unrelated to each other.

Construction and Dimensions Twelve of the features under consideration were circular brick-lined pits. One (Feature 35) was a rectangular wood-lined pit about 5' square with vertically planked wood sides and no bottom. No barrel privies were found at Franklin Court although features of this kind have been found on other 18th century Philadelphia sites. Since these features are relatively shallow in depth, absence of barrel privies in the archaeological context does not infer absence in the cultural context of the site. Given the intensive re-use of the land in the 19th century at Franklin Court, features of this kind would

have undoubtedly been destroyed by later cellar excavations. No stone-lined pits were found. Indeed, no stone-lined pits have been found in the urban context to date although a few examples have been found on what historically were country sites (i.e. the Rittenhouse mill site on Wissahickon Creek.)

Ten of the brick-lined pits (Feature 11, 16, 17, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 28, and 50) were constructed of one thickness of dry-laid, conventional, rectangular brick laid in consecutive stretcher courses. These features represent the entire range of shaft construction and include examples from all four diachronic sequences. One of these features (Feature 24) had a tightly laid brick bottom and was obviously intended to serve as a container. The others had prepared sand and river gravel bases that were obviously intended to facilitate drainage.

Feature 11, 26, and 50 had projecting base sills formed by laying the bottom course of brick headerwise. Feature 16, 17, 21, 22, 25, and 28 had no projecting base sills. In these cases, the bottom course of brick was laid in the same manner as the rest of the shaft.

In all but one instance (Feature 17) the brick shafts were more or less the same width from top to bottom. In Feature 17, the shaft narrowed from 4.02' in the upper part of the shaft to 3.35' in the lower part of the shaft. The narrowing of the shaft was accomplished by laying a header course ledge about midway up the shaft; the lower part of the shaft was laid

flush with the edge of the ledge while the upper part of the shaft was off-set about half the width of the header course. It was hypothesized that this may have indicated re-use of the base of an older feature in the mid-19th century but no definite evidence was found to support this hypothesis in either the construction of the shaft or the artifact content of the pit fill.

Feature 16 and 17 were the only features which were functionally related to each other. These two features were connected by a drain running from Feature 16 into Feature 17. The rest of the features were functionally self-contained units.

Feature 9 and 10 were anomalies. Feature 9 was constructed of a single thickness of dry-laid, wedge-shaped (compass) bricks, but unlike the usual method of construction employed when brick of this type was used, the bricks were laid stretcher-wise rather than radially. This feature was footed by a projecting sill formed by laying the bottom course of brick headerwise. Feature 10 was constructed of a single thickness of dry-laid rectangular brick. Several surviving upper courses were laid stretcher-wise in a spiral course while the lower part of the feature was laid in consecutive stretcher courses. Feature 10 had a base sill partially constructed of conventional rectangular brick laid header-wise and partially of wedge-shaped brick. Since Feature 10 was located just a few feet south of Feature 9 and was built at the same time Feature 9 was partially demolished to make way for the rear wall of the kitchen wing of the new house, the wedge-shaped brick used in construction of the sill was probably salvaged from the partial demolition of

Feature 9. Several loose, wedge-shaped bricks were also found in the very bottom level of Feature 10, associated with construction of the feature.

Brick type, that is to say, hand-made vs. machine-made brick, was only a dating criterion when machine-made brick could be identified. The re-use of building materials from earlier structures made the presence of hand-made brick unreliable in feature dating.

The presence or absence of a base sill was not characteristic of any particular period of brick shaft construction. Sills were found in:

Feature 9 (Group I)

Feature 10 (Group III)

Feature 11 (Group IV)

Feature 26 (Group II)

Feature 50 (Group III)

Sills were absent in:

Feature 21 (Group IV)

Feature 22 (Group I)

Feature 25 (Group I)

Feature 16 (Group IV)

Feature 17 (Group IV)

Feature 28 (Group IV)

Presence or absence of a sill also showed no relationship to the base elevations of the brick shafts. Sills were present in

both the deepest brick feature (Feature 9 at 29.21' below 320 datum) and the shallowest (Feature 11 at 19.4' below 320 datum). Those without sills ranged between these extremes. Differences in the soil on which the shafts rested also cannot account for the presence or absence of a sill because all the brick shafts terminated in the heavy red clay stratum which underlies the entire site.

As Hume pointed out in his pamphlet on the wells of colonial Williamsburg (Hume: 1969) there were two methods of constructing a brick shaft. One way was to dig the hole to the desired depth and then lay up the brick shaft in the completed excavation. The other way was to lay the first courses of brick at ground level on a wood template and dig the hole out from under the template, gradually lowering the shaft into the earth and adding brick courses from the top as the shaft was deepened. In the latter method of construction, the wood template remained in place at the base of the shaft when construction was finished.

In all cases, excavations were continued below the base of the brick shafts and no evidence of templates were found. Therefore, it must be concluded that all the brick shafts in which bottom was established were constructed by first digging out the hole and then laying up the brickwork in the completed excavation.

Utilization of this particular method of shaft construction may explain why the wedge-shaped bricks in Feature 9 were laid in stretcher courses. During demolition of this feature as part of current restoration construction on site, bricks removed from Feature 9 were laid out radially and found to form a circle 4.5' in interior diameter. 4.5' is approximately the size of the excavation in which the brick shaft had been laid. What may have happened is simply that the builder dug the hole to the anticipated width of the shaft without allowing for the thickness of the shaft wall. Once the excavation was completed, it was found that the bricks did not fit, so it was decided to lay the brick in stretcher courses to fit the hole rather than waste the brick on hand or enlarge the excavation.

In the case of the wood-lined pit (Feature 35) all that could be determined was the existence of vertically laid plank siding. This feature was the shallowest of the lined pits with a bottom elevation of about 13' below 320 datum. This feature did not extend into the red clay but rested on the interface between the red clay stratum and the sandy yellow clay level above. If any kind of plank sill existed, it was not observed in the exposed section.

What emerges is a rather consistent pattern of brick shaft construction with no observable clustering of structural characteristics in any of the chronological groupings defined above. What variations in construction were observed

tended to range over time and appeared to have been a matter of the individual builder's discretion. The only structural characteristic that can be ascribed to function was the presence of a paved bottom in Feature 24. The brick shafts used as privies, cess pools, or septic tanks were constructed with open bottoms to allow the drainage of waste materials.*

The wood-lined pit was unique in the archaeological context but was not necessarily unique to the historical context of the site. This feature was extremely shallow by comparison to the brick-lined pits. It undoubtedly survived because this feature was located under what later became Orianna Street. Thus, there were no deep cellar excavations like those which accompanied the redevelopment of so much of Franklin Court during the 19th century.

A much more clearly defined set of relationships emerged from the comparisons of feature dimensions, particularly depth measurements. Comparison of absolute base elevations is not nearly so critical to feature analysis as the relationship between the base elevations of these features recorded archaeologically and the maximum depth established for privies on the Franklin Court block by the regulations first published in 1769. (See Pa. Gazette v. 2134, Nov. 16, 1769)

The published regulations set the allowable privy depth at 15' from the surface of Third Street and Fourth Street for the east and west sides of the block respectively. Since the elevations of the streets in 1769 are unknown, it has been assumed for purposes of analysis that the surface of Franklin's driveway, located approximately mid-way between the two streets, is a good estimate of the elevations of the points from which the privy depths for this block were originally computed. Converted to archaeological datum, the maximum legal depth for privies on the Franklin Court block was approximately 23' below 320 datum (15' plus the 8' difference between historic grade at Franklin's driveway surface and 320 datum).

Figure 2 illustrates the relationship between the chronological groups and ordinance depth. Of the 18th c. pre-ordinance privies (Group I), two (Feature 9 and Feature 22) exceed regulated depth and two (Feature 25 and 35) do not. Of greatest significance, however, is the fact that the two 18th century privies built after passage of the ordinance regulation (Feature 26, Group II; and Feature 10, Group III) are exactly the same depth and vary only .1' from the estimated ordinance depth of 23' below 320 datum.* Of the 19th century features (Group IV) only Feature 11 with a construction date of ca. 1812 fell within the maximum depth limit for the block. The rest of the 19th century features exceeded the 1769 depth

regulation by 2' to 5'. The depth of Feature 24, a late 18th century, non-privy feature, was presumably unaffected by the regulation of privy depths.

Width appears to have been relatively consistent over all but two of the features under consideration. With the exception of the two late 18th century privies built to regulated depth (Feature 10 and Feature 26), the other shafts ranged from 2.8' to 4.05' in diameter. The two late 18th century post-ordinance privies were considerably wider at 5.15' (Feature 10) and 7.5' (Feature 26) in interior diameter.

The rectangular wood-lined privy (Feature 35), exposed only in north/south section, was 5' across; no east/west measurement was possible at this time. At 13' below 320 datum, the bottom of this feature was considerably shallower than the brick shafts and fell well within the regulated depth for the block. Since this was the only rectangular wood-lined privy found at Franklin Court, and, indeed, on any Philadelphia site, there is no comparative archaeological data available for this kind of feature. The 18th century wood-lined privies found at other Philadelphia sites have been of barrel (i.e. cooperage) construction. Hume briefly mentions a few examples of barrel type and rectangular wood-framed features found in Virginia but they have been identified as water wells rather than privies. (Hume: 1969, p.12) From a modern point of view, it would seem the deeper, brick shaft privy was more desirable and undoubtedly more costly to build than the shallower, wood-lined variety. However, so few examples of wood privy construction

have survived in the urban environment, that no estimate can be made of the actual frequency with which this kind of privy construction was utilized in the 18th century city as compared with the more archaeological durable brick privy.

It is also interesting to note that the two pre-ordinance privies that exceeded the regulated depth of 15' (23' below 320 datum) for the Franklin Court block (Feature 9 and Feature 22) continued to be used for approximately three decades after initial publication of the regulations in 1769, while the two pre-ordinance privies that were originally within regulated depth were apparently abandoned and filled ca. 1769 (Feature 25 and Feature 35). According to the ordinance, privies which exceeded the stipulated depth for a given block were to be filled to meet the required depth. Apparently the establishment of minimum allowable privy depths for the colonial city was never an issue. It is suggested in the analytical reports that the heavily trash-laden mid-18th century fills in the bottom of Feature 9 and Feature 22, characterized by the absence of creamware, were placed in these features ca. 1769 to bring the bottoms of these privies within regulated depth. (Feature 9, 314 Market Street, v.II; Feature 22, 316 Market Street, v.III) Although the bottom of Feature 25 was already within the regulated depth for the block, a deposit of trash-laden fill was also found in the bottom of this privy. The privy was apparently used for a relatively short period of time and then abandoned and filled.

The lapse of time between the placement of the first and second fills was so short that the two fills had virtually the same artifact date range.* The interval between these fills was probably considerably less than five years as indicated by the absence of creamware in both artifact contexts. Given the accepted date of ca. 1765 for the successful introduction of creamware and its documented presence in Philadelphia by 1767, its absence in an archaeological provenience dated ca. 1769 implies that creamware was apparently too new to find its way into the trash. However, given the vast and immediate popularity this ceramic type enjoyed, the probability of it not appearing among the trash and discards of the community decreases rapidly with the passage of time. By the mid-1770's, it seems unlikely creamware would not be found in the city's trash. (See v.IV for discussion of creamware as a ceramic type)

Feature 35 was apparently abandoned and filled in the 1760's with no evidence of partial filling and re-use in the contents of the feature excavated to date. (Feature 35 was exposed in section and only partially emptied of an estimated 20% of its contents.) Again, the fill in this feature was characterized by an absence of creamware, in a mid-18th century artifact context.

Although publication of the privy denth regulations in 1769 explains the mid-18th century fills in the bottom of Feature 9 and Feature 22, it does not explain why Feature 25 and Feature 35

*Independence of the two fills was established by the existence of an interface of soft, highly organic black muck between the two artifact contexts and the absence of any reconstructable vessel which crossed over this interface i.e. there were no vessels containing fragments from levels above and below the interface level.

were abandoned and filled with deposits of trash-laden fill. Nor does the regulation of privy depths explain the appearance of trash-laden fills in the bottom of post-ordinance privies (Feature 10, 11 and 26), all of which were built within the regulated depth for the block and filled at various times in the first half of the 19th century. Also unexplained by the regulation of privy depths were the appearance of trash-laden fills above the base fills in Feature 9, 22, and 25, in deposits related to the abandonment of the feature.

It must also be noted that 19th century features identified as cess pools and septic tanks (Feature 16, 17, 21, 28, and 50) not only exceeded the regulated privy depth for the block but also contained no base deposits of heavily trash-laden fills.

What this suggests is the existence of a highly consistent set of culturally determined, commonly observed behaviors regarding privy maintenance and equally standardized methods of dealing with features that were to be abandoned and filled; practices that changed only in response to changing techniques of handling the problem of human waste disposal.

The Privy: A Functional View During the 18th century, the privy was the primary method for handling human waste disposal, while the water well was the major source of water in the colonial city. Although no water wells were found during the Franklin

Court IV excavations, it is impossible to consider the privy as a feature of the urban environment without considering the effect of its placement and operation on the water supply of the community.

The term "well" in 18th century Philadelphia usage simply meant a shaft in the ground. It described structure but did not imply function. For example, a 1763 Pennsylvania statute entitled "An Act to Prevent and Remove Certain Nuisances In and Near Philadelphia" referred to "...all wells, vaults or sinks used as necessaries." (Pa. Statutes at Large: v.6 p.230) Moreover, it appears that well construction was the same whether the shaft was to be used as a privy or a water well. This point is illustrated by the fact that every kind of well construction described by Hume in "Wells of Colonial Williamsburg" and identified in the Virginia context as water wells, appear in the Philadelphia context as privies. (Hume:1969 p.12)

The major difference between the water well and the privy is depth. It was necessary for the water well to penetrate into the water-bearing stratum (i.e. below water table) deep enough to avoid the collection of surface water and insure an adequate year-round volume of water flow into the shaft. Privies, on the other hand, did not penetrate below the water table since the function of the privy depended on the drainage of liquid waste out the open bottom of the shaft, a function that could

only take place if the base of the shaft were located above the water table.

Water was raised from the bottom of the water well by either lowering a bucket into the open shaft or enclosing the shaft and installing a pump. Pumps were common in Philadelphia at an early date and the term "pump" was frequently used to designate a water well.

Four 18th century water wells have been documented at Franklin Court but only two have been located and identified archaeologically. In 1728, a deed reference mentions a pump located in the 4' alley between the easternmost Boulding house (314 Market Street) and the property next east. (Phila. Co. Deedbook EF-4-456) This feature was not located during the Franklin Court IV excavations. However, during current restoration construction a partially demolished circular brick shaft, tentatively identified as this early 18th century water well, was found under the 312-314 party wall in what had been the middle of the 4' alley. This feature, located 43' south of Market Street, could not be excavated nor could a base elevation be determined. According to the deed, the pump was to be shared by the two premises bounding the alley.

A pump was also located on the Read property. Sarah Read's Account Book for the 1730's mentions repairs to the pump. (Ms. A.P.S. Franklin Papers) The pump was probably shared by the two Read dwellings but this cannot be substantiated by any historical references. This feature has never been located on site.

In 1771, a description of the premises at 320 Market Street appeared in a newspaper advertisement and included mention of "...a pump of excellant water in the yard..." (Pa. Gaz: July 11, 1771) A deep brick shaft was partially excavated by Powell in 1962 and tentatively identified as a water well although the elevation of the bottom was never determined. This feature was located 5' or 6' from the back wall of the 1720 house approximately on a line with the feature tentatively identified as a well under the 312/314 party wall.

The fourth water well at Franklin Court was associated with Franklin's house site at the south end of the property. This feature has been mentioned in documents but has never been located archaeologically.

No water well has been associated historically or archaeologically with the westernmost Boulding house (present site of 316 Market Street).

In addition to private water wells, by the mid 18th century the city maintained a number of public pumps.* At least one public pump was accessible to the occupants of the Market Street houses in Henry Kepple's yard on the south side of Market Street a few doors east of Franklin Court. (Minutes of the City Wardens: 8 April, 1772, ms. no page no.)

* In 1759 the Pa. Assembly allowed the city of Philadelphia to dig water wells for public use. They also facilitated the acquisition of private pumps which the city was to maintain. (Pa. Statutes at Large: v.5 p.)

Thus the water needs of the occupants of Franklin Court were served by a combination of shared and individually owned private water wells with at least one public pump accessible to the site. The absence of features identified as water wells in the archaeological context of some of the Market Street house sites may be explained in part by the tendency of the 18th century community to locate water wells in the street. Much of the street fronting Franklin Court was archaeologically inaccessible due to 19th century vault and cellar entry construction. Also inaccessible was the area that would have been immediately behind the easternmost Read house on a line with the water wells (tentatively identified) at 314 Market Street and 320 Market Street. This area is presently under Orianna Street and occupied by a series of vaults associated with 316 and 318 Market Street.

None of the privies under consideration (Feature 9, 10, 11, 22, 25, 26, and 35) were mentioned in historical references but the archaeological evidence suggests that each household had its own privy and, unlike water wells, privies were not shared. The privy is generally thought of strictly in terms of the domestic house site and human waste disposal. However, historical evidence suggests that 18th century Philadelphia craftsmen also used privy-type features for the disposal of certain kinds of offensive industrial waste. In 1763, for example, a law was passed

making it illegal for distillers, soap boilers, and tallow chandlers to discharge waste into "wells, vaults, or sinks" not to mention the streets. (Pa. Statutes at Large: v.6 p.230)

The privy was a self-contained exterior feature where waste was deposited directly into the shaft. Domestic household objects like the close stool, chamber pot and urinal constituted the extent to which indoor facilities were available to the average colonial household. The privy operated as a disposal unit through the natural breakdown of solid organic waste and the cleansing effect of the drainage of liquid waste out the bottom of the feature. Philadelphia privies were permanent features. On country sites it may have been feasible to simply close and move the privy every so often, but in the context of the comparatively limited area of the urban house lot, this was impossible.

Since the privy was a permanent feature of the colonial house site, it was necessary to clean them periodically in order to remove accumulated solid waste sludge which was undoubtedly offensive and interfered with drainage. How often privies were cleaned is a matter of conjecture. Occasionally the accounts of estate executors or personal account books contain references to cleaning water wells and privies but these documents seldom cover a long enough period of time to establish a pattern of frequency. It would seem however, that a large range of variation existed in the

frequency with which privies required cleaning, depending on the size of the privy, the number of people using the facility, and whether the privy was also used as a depository for industrial waste.

Although sewers existed in the colonial city, they were no more than walled conduits, frequently open, built to carry off rainwater and the surface run-off from low-lying areas of the city. No evidence has been found at Franklin Court, or on other Philadelphia sites, to indicate that privies were ever tied into the sewer system.

Late 18th century privies such as Franklin's 1787 privy associated with the areaway on the south side of his dwelling (B.Liggett, 1971 Franklin Court Report) and possibly Feature 10 associated with the 1797 house at 314 Market Street were technically exterior features but placed so they could be entered directly from the house. As such, they represent a transitional phase between the outdoor privy and indoor plumbing. Practically, however, these "indoor privies" represented a questionable advancement from the standpoint of the health and safety of the occupants of these houses.

The co-existence of water wells and privies in close physical proximity to each other and in the large numbers necessary to serve the colonial city were an obvious health hazard-- obvious, at least, to us in the context of a formal science of hydrology, modern chemistry, and a germ theory of

disease: none of which were concepts that existed in the 18th century.

In terms of the individual house site, the 18th century community was apparently aware of a potential connection between the privy and the pollution of well water. In every case at Franklin Court or on other city sites where a physical relationship between the water well and privy could be determined, the privy was located as far from the water well as possible within the limited confines of the urban house lot. Moreover, the same arrangement appears to have been observed with some consistency from site to site. The common pattern was to locate the water well in the street, in an alley between two dwellings, or immediately behind the house. Privies were generally set farther back on the property. As a general rule, privies were at least 40'-50' away from water wells. At Franklin Court, this traditional placement of the privy and the water well had the added advantage of positioning the water wells up-grade from the privies. (See Fig. 3) Whether this was intentional or simply an accidental advantage of traditional placement on this site cannot be determined. Of course, what was an advantageous arrangement for the Market Street houses was a potential disadvantage for Franklin whose dwelling was located at the south end of the property.

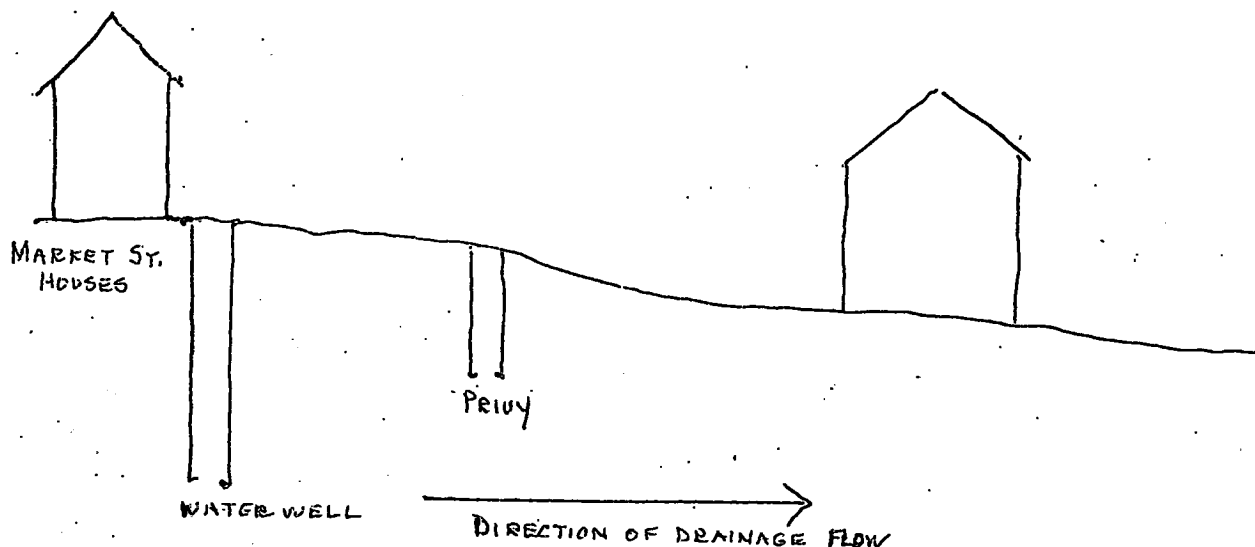


FIG 3

Although the community was apparently aware of the necessity of separating privies and water wells in the context of the individual house site, it appears they were unaware of the cumulative effect of a large number of privies on the water supply in a given area. The ground is like a sponge, it can only absorb and cleanse so much surface water. When this limit is reached, absorption ceases and the ground no longer acts as a cleansing filter. Under such conditions, privies cease to drain and back up, or ground water becomes contaminated by polluted surface water and wells foul.

By the 1760's this was apparently the situation in Philadelphia, when the wholesale contamination of water wells became a critical problem. On January 24, 1763, a petition from "divers Inhabitants" of the city was presented and read to the Pennsylvania Assembly. The petition dealt partly with the obnoxious conditions in the Dock (at that time an open sewer in the middle of the city) and partly with the problem of contaminated water wells. According to the petition:

...that the number of Still-houses erected of late (many of which are Wooden Buildings) require to be subjected to some Regulation by Law, as well to prevent Accidents of Fire, as to provide for carrying off the Dregs or Returns, which by some Distillers are deposited in Wells, dug for that Purpose, and have been found very pernicious to the Water of the Wells adjacent, rendering them entirely unfit for common Use, and by others the said Returns are emptied into the public Gutters, to the great Inconvenience of the neighbouring Inhabitants; that the Vaults or Wells for Privies or Necessary Houses throughout the City are dug so deep as to injure the Waters, and render them unwholesome for drinking....
 (Votes of Assembly, Pa. Archives, 8th Series, v.VI pp 5384-53-85)

March 4, the Assembly responded to these complaints from residents of Philadelphia by passing legislation that forbade distillers, soap boilers, and tallow chandlers from disposing of their waste in wells, sinks, or vaults, and required the city to regulate the depth of similar features when used as privies. (Pa. Statutes at Large: v.6 p.230) The actual regulations were published six years later in 1769 and again in 1772. In each case, the published regulations were identical. (Pa. Gaz.: v.2134, Nov. 16, 1769; v.2295 Dec. 16, 1772). The published regulations not only stipulated specific depths for privies on each block in the city and required the filling of existing privies to comply with the law, but it also imposed stiff penalties for non-compliance. The seriousness of the situation is reflected in the extraordinarily heavy fine of 20[£] for any person who built a privy exceeding regulated depth and

10 $\frac{1}{2}$ for the person or persons who actually did the work.

The regulated depths for the city ranged from 6' at Water Street below the bank of the Delaware River to 20' at high ground north and west of Franklin Court. Presumably the intention was to have all the maximum depths for the city terminate on the same plane. How this plane was determined is never described. However, when the regulated depths for the city are plotted out block by block across any given street in either north/south or east/west section, the result is an accurate topographical profile of the land surface. This strongly suggests the privy depths may have been calculated empirically from the observed variation in surface elevations across the city to an arbitrary point known to lie well-above the surface of the water in the water wells of the city. This sort of determination would have required no real understanding of the behavior of ground water nor the concept of water table as we understand it in the context of scientific hydrology.

Forbidding the disposal of industrial waste in wells, sinks, and vaults was a positive step in mitigating the problem of water pollution in the colonial city, for the simple reason that it eliminated completely a portion of the waste material draining into the ground. On the other hand, the effectiveness of placing limitations on the depths of privies is questionable. If Franklin

Court is at all typical of the situation in other parts of the city, privy regulation actually resulted in the drainage of a greater volume of waste into the ground at a deeper level.

As was mentioned before, not all pre-ordinance privies at Franklin Court exceeded the regulated depth of 15' (23' below 320 datum) set for this block. Feature 25 at 20.78' below 320 datum and Feature 35 at 13' below 320 datum fell within the regulated depth. It was also noted that both features were abandoned and filled about the same time the depth regulation was imposed. What kind of features replaced these two abandoned albeit legal privies? Their successors on site have not been determined archaeologically. But let's assume that Feature 26, a post-ordinance privy built at 320 Market Street about the same time Feature 25 and Feature 35 were closed and probably replacing an earlier feature at this house site, is typical of post-ordinance privy construction at Franklin Court. Feature 26 at 23.1' below 320 datum was built to maximum legal depth for the site but it was nearly 3' deeper than Feature 25 and 10' deeper than Feature 35. The really critical factor emerges in a comparison of width. The volume of drainage flowing out the bottom of the privy was a function of the area encompassed by the bottom of the shaft. By increasing the width of the shaft, drainage increases by geometric progression. Assuming Feature 35 was 5' square, it provided a drainage surface of 25 square feet while Feature 25 at 4.1' in diameter, provided a drainage surface of 13.188 square feet. However, Feature 26 at 7.5'

in diameter provided a drainage surface of 42.987 square feet. Increasing the area of the drainage surface meant that Feature 26 had the capacity to drain away 325.9% more waste than Feature 25 could handle in the same period of time and 171.9% more than Feature 35.

The following chart illustrates the increase in drainage surface for each six inches added to the diameter of a 4' wide privy:

<u>Diameter</u>	<u>Drainage Surface</u>	<u>% Increase</u>
4.0'	12.56 sq. ft.	- - - - -
4.5'	15.89 "	26.3%
5.0'	19.63 "	56.3%
5.5'	23.74 "	89.0%
6.0'	28.26 "	125.0%
6.5'	33.16 "	164.0%
7.0'	38.47 "	206.4%
7.5'	42.987 "	242.2%
8.0'	50.24 "	300.0%
8.5'	56.71 "	351.5%

Although the example cited above is hypothetical, the situation it was chosen to illustrate was not. For example, the replacement of Feature 9 (3.6' in diameter) by Feature 10 (5.1' in diameter) in 1797 resulted in an increase of 10.14 square feet (98.7%) in drainage surface. Not all post-ordinance privies at Franklin

Court were wider than earlier privies. Franklin's 1787 privy associated with his dwelling at the south end of the property was only 3.3' in diameter. However, sometime after 1790, it was replaced by a privy 8.5' in diameter (Feature Charlie, F.C.III). In this case, replacement resulted in an increase of 48.27 square feet (671.9% in drainage surface. (B. Liggett, 1971 Franklin Court Report) There is also evidence to suggest that the original 1787 privy at 322 Market Street, comparable in size with the privy at Franklin's house site, was also replaced by a wider privy after 1790 (Feature 29, 6.58' in diameter).*

Judging by their actions, colonial Philadelphians conceptualized the relationship between water wells and privies in terms of two factors: distance and depth. They were fully aware of the fact that water wells fouled when privies were located too close to them. As a result, it was customary to orient water wells toward the front or street side of the premises and privies toward the rear, thereby achieving maximum separation within the limited confines of the typically long narrow urban house lot. When separation no longer sufficed to prevent water pollution, the relationship between water wells and privies was redefined in terms of depth: that is to say, water wells fouled if privies were dug too deep. This conclusion resulted in the regulation of privy

* During the 1962 excavations at Franklin Court, Powell excavated a circular brick feature which he identified as the original privy for the 1787 house at 322 Market Street. Feature 29, a 6.5' wide circular brick feature was found partially under the south wall of the building presently standing on site. This feature was closed before bottom could be determined due to a cave-in. The partial retrieval of a trash-laden fill deposit indicates a mid-19th century closing date for this feature, contemporary with Feature 10 and 11.

depths throughout the city. Unlike separation, which had the force of custom, depth regulations had the force of law with stiff penalties imposed for non-compliance. However, distance and depth were only functionally significant in the limited context of one-to-one relationships between individual water wells and privies. An over-riding consideration in the densely populated, intensively developed areas of the colonial city was actually the cumulative effect of the sheer number of privies and the total volume of waste draining into the ground. Recognition of this cumulative effect simply never entered into the 18th century community's concept of the problem of pollution. Failure to recognize the nature of the problem not only resulted in failure to take effective action but also resulted in the adoption of practices such as the widening of privies which actually intensified the situation.

Although it is reasonably clear how the community viewed the relationship between privies and the problem of water pollution, it is not so clear what, if any, connection was made between polluted water and disease. In the petition to the Assembly in 1763, the petitioners voiced three specific complaints: the offensive condition of The Dock, the practice of leaving unburied carrion on the commons, and the problem of polluted water wells. In the first two instances, the connection between the problem and disease is clearly stated. The Dock was described as "a Recptacle for the Carcases of dead Dogs and

other Carrion, and Filth of various Kinds, which lying exposed to the Sun and Air, putrify and become extremely offensive, and injurious to the Health of the Inhabitants" while the carrion on the commons "tended to infect the Air and to produce Diseases."

(Pa. Arch: Ser. 8, v. VI, pp. 5384-5) The complaint about polluted water, however, contains no mention of disease. Privy effluvia was thought to "injure the Waters and render them unwholesome for Drinking." (Pa. Arch: Ser. 8, v. VI, pp. 5384-5) Possibly the petitioners were merely saying that polluted water tasted bad and was unpleasant to drink but saw no relationship between this inconvenience and disease. There is certainly nothing in this statement to indicate they considered the water unfit for use in other ways such as in the preparation of food where the taste would not have been so obvious.

There is no evidence in either the historical or the archaeological record to indicate whether the formation of poisonous and explosive gases like methane as a by-product of organic decomposition in the privy was considered a problem in the 18th century. Whatever danger may have existed probably presented no threat to most households since privies were open and generally located some distance from the houses they served. However, the formation of methane and other gases could have been a serious problem in privies like Franklin's 1787 privy or possibly Feature 10 at 314 Market Street where the privy could

be entered directly from the house.

Privy maintenance played as important a role in the management of human waste disposal as the customary practices or legal restrictions regarding the location and dimensions of privies. Because the privy was a permanent feature of the urban site, it required periodic cleaning. In the restricted confines of the average urban house lot, it was simply impossible to replace neglected features with new facilities. Although there is no historical documentation describing how privies were cleaned, archaeological evidence indicates that certain practices and procedures were observed with great regularity as long as the privy was a feature of the urban environment.

All seven features identified as privies (Feature 9, 10, 11, 22, 25, 26, and 35) contained large deposits of trash-laden fill which, in each case, were encountered only in the bottom of the feature. Traditionally when such trash deposits have been found in water wells or privies, their presence has been attributed to the use of the abandoned shaft as a convenient dump for household trash. In other words, it is assumed that such trash deposits were the result of activities incidental to the primary function of the feature and took place after the feature had out-

lived its usefulness. This does not, however, seem to have been the case at Franklin Court.

In four instances (Feature 10, 11, 26, and 35) the trash-laden fills had apparently been deposited at the time the feature was abandoned and filled. In three cases, however, (Feature 9, 22, and 25) the privies continued to be used after deposit of a substantial layer of trash in the bottom of the features. The trash-laden fills in the bottom of Feature 9 and 22 had apparently been deposited ca. 1769 to bring the base of the feature within the regulated depth for the Franklin Court block. Feature 25, however, was already within regulated depth for the block and yet the same kind of trash-laden fill was found in the bottom of the feature. In each instance where the privy continued to be used after a layer of trash-laden fill had been deposited in the bottom of the shaft, a second layer of trash fill was deposited over it at the time the feature was abandoned and filled.

It was also obvious that these trash-laden fills were always placed in CLEANED privies. In Feature 22 and 25, thin strata of black muck characteristic of decomposed organic waste appeared at the interface between the ca. 1769 fills in the bottom of the features and the trash fills deposited when the features were closed.

In each case, there was evidence to suggest these interface deposits of black muck were the residue of much larger deposits, most of which had been removed prior to deposit of the second trash fill. (See Analytical Report, Feature 22, Context II, v. III, and Feature 25, Context II, v. IV) No decomposed organic waste strata were found in Feature 9, 10, 11, 26 or 35 and no coprolites were found in any of the privies.

Why should trash deposits have been placed in the bottom of clean privies unless it was done for a particular reason related to accepted practices of privy maintenance? Apparently trash fill was placed in the bottom of a privy to facilitate drainage. The function of this drainage base was directly analogous to the practice of placing a layer of broken sherds in the bottom of a flower pot.

Not only was it customary to use trash as a drainage base for urban privies but there appears to have been recognized specifications for the kind of refuse used as drainage fill. Ten independent privy fills were identified in the seven Franklin Court privies under consideration. Regardless of deposition date and whether or not the privies continued to be used after the trash fill had been deposited, all ten base fills resembled each other in composition.

In all ten cases, these trash fills contained a large number of whole or nearly whole vessels as compared, for example, to street bed fills (See 322 Rear, v. IV; and Todd House, Acc. # 610, INHP) which frequently contained the same kinds of materials, broken up into "thumb-nail size" fragments. Although the kinds of objects found varied with date of deposition (i.e. there was no creamware in the ca. 1769 fills) these trash fills were composed primarily of ceramics, glass, and animal bone. There was relatively little metal and hardly any organic materials such as cloth, wood, and leather. Although brick and mortar fragments were found among the other kinds of refuse, building debris alone was never substituted for the trash fills as drainage base materials. All the mid-18th century trash fills contained a substantial number of wasters and other potting evidence such as sagger fragments, kiln furniture and kiln debris; materials long recognized in pottery-producing areas as an eminently suitable fill material. Absence of wasters and other kinds of potting evidence in post-Revolutionary trash fills reflects relocation of the potting industry rather than an alteration in the specifications for fill composition. (See v.VI, Remarks) Thus the privy fills appear to have been a purposely formulated material consisting

primarily of bulky, non-biodegradable refuse. Presumably the function of this drainage base fill was to break up the thick sludge resulting from the decomposition of solid waste so that the liquid residue could drain out the bottom of the shaft. Perhaps it also served to provide air pockets in the bottom of the shaft which prevented the formation of explosive concentrations of gaseous by-products beneath the surface of the sludge.

In order to achieve maximum functional efficiency, these trash deposits were probably placed in the feature without a soil matrix. Soil matrices encountered during excavation apparently filtered down into the drainage base over time. This "silting" action undoubtedly accounts for the substantial degree of settling observed in the upper levels of closing fills. Since these base fills were placed only in clean privies, it would seem to follow that replacement of old drainage fills with a fresh drainage base was part of the cleaning procedure. Whether this was done each time the privy was cleaned or only when the declining efficiency of the privy required replacement is not clear.

In one case, Feature 10, what appears to have been the residue of an early trash fill was found at the very bottom of the feature, in the area between the top and the

bottom of the sill footing the base of the privy shaft. Artifacts from this context ranged in date from 1780-1800 and were probably the remains of a drainage base placed contemporary with or shortly after construction of this feature in 1797. Immediately above this residue was the base fill placed ca. 1830-1840 when the privy was cleaned prior to closing. Several early vessels found concentrated in the bottom of Feature 9 also were perhaps the residue of an earlier drainage base.

Conversely, the fills placed in the bottom of Feature 9 and Feature 22 to bring the base of the feature within the regulated depth for the block remained in situ for approximately 30 years, during which time the privy continued to be used. It is quite possible that fresh drainage fills were placed above these in situ fills and removed during periodic cleaning without leaving any trace in the archaeological record. It is pointed out, however, in the Feature 9 analytical report, that a concentration of glass artifacts of a somewhat later date than the 1740-1765 date range for the base fill was found in levels of this mid-18th century deposit interfacing with the 1797 closing fill above. It is hypothesized that these glass vessels may have been the residue of a trash deposit placed in the feature after ca. 1769 and removed prior to abandonment in 1797.

Because drainage fills were apparently replaced from time to time, it is impossible to determine from existing archaeological evidence when the practice of placing bulky trash fill in the bottom of privies actually originated. The earliest in situ trash fills found to date are those associated with the 1769 regulation of privy depths throughout the city. However, it is unlikely that the practice originated at this time. The observed consistency in the composition of all ca. 1769 fills found to date suggest an established practice based on common knowledge of what constituted a suitable privy fill. There is no evidence to suggest that compliance with the 1769 regulation required experimentation with various fill compositions. This inference is supported by the fact that it was also unnecessary to stipulate what kind of fill was to be used to bring existing privies into compliance with the law in either the enabling legislation passed in 1763 or the actual schedule of regulated depths first published in 1769. Confirmation of the origins of this practice must await the opportunity to investigate at least one privy that had been abandoned and filled prior to 1769.

* Excavation of a number of brick and wood-lined features identified as privies at the Head House East site at Front, Pine, Second and Lombard Streets indicated the identical fill pattern to that observed in the Franklin Court privies.

Not only were privies cleaned prior to final filling but there were also established procedures for filling abandoned privies that were as strictly observed as the practice of providing a particular kind of trash fill drainage base for the functioning privy. The first step in the filling procedure was cleaning and the deposition of a fresh drainage base virtually identical to that placed in the bottom of a functioning privy.

Building debris, absent as a drainage base fill, frequently appeared as a closing fill placed between the drainage base trash in the bottom of the feature and the relatively clean sandy soils used to fill the upper part of the shaft. However, building debris only appears in cases where features were abandoned and filled during periods of demolition and construction on site. Feature 9 for example, contained a level of wedge-shaped bricks from the demolition of the upper part of the shaft itself, Feature 10 and Feature 11 contained levels of demolition rubble while Feature 26 contained both demolition rubble and what appears to have been deposits of waste mortar from construction. Levels in which building debris appeared as a closing fill generally contained few artifacts, as opposed to the fragments of brick and mortar which appeared as a constituent of the base fills in association with large numbers of other kinds of artifacts. In cases like Feature 25 and Feature 22 where abandonment and subsequent filling

could not be associated with a period of redevelopment on site, no building materials were found as a constituent of the closing fill. All kinds of demolition and construction debris were considered suitable as closing fills but only if handy on site. On the other hand, it was not considered essential enough to bring into the site when it was not readily available. In cases where no building debris was used as a constituent of the closing fill, the clean sandy soil fills were placed directly over the trash fill in the bottom of the feature.

As settlement caused a lowering of the surface of the closing fills, it was often necessary to periodically place additional fill in the upper part of whatever remained of the old shaft. In most cases, these post-closing settlement fills were related to cellar floor installation with the same fill used as the prepared base for the floor placed in the top of the feature.

19th Century Alternatives to the Water Well and Privy

It was not until the 19th century that the water well and the privy were replaced by more efficient and sophisticated methods of acquiring water and disposing of human waste. Piped water was the first significant innovation to play a decisive role in resolving the

urban environmental pollution problems discussed above. By 1806, the first Philadelphia water works was in operation and in 1807, piped water first appeared at Franklin Court in the new house at 320 Market Street. (See Historical Report, 320 Market Street, v.IV) Once a clean, dependable supply of water was available, the water well became obsolete, and along with it, the necessity for regulating privy depths. As Fig. indicates, all the 19th century features identified as cess pools or septic tanks exceeded the 1769 regulated privy depth for the Franklin Court block.

Once piped water was readily available, it was possible to develop the indoor bathroom with flush toilet. The cess pool-water closet arrangement was the initial form of indoor plumbing. The first mention of a water closet at Franklin Court appeared in the 1847 insurance survey for 318 Market Street. (See Historical Report, 318 Market Street, v. III) For all practical purposes, the cess pool was identical to the privy. It was a brick shaft in which waste disposal depended on the natural decomposition of solid waste and the drainage of liquid waste out the open bottom of the feature. As the discussion on brick shaft construction indicated, there were no substantial differences between privy and cess pool

construction except that the cess pool was covered over while the privy was open. The significant difference between the two features was the method by which human waste was deposited in the shaft. Waste was deposited directly into the privy shaft and involved either visiting the necessary or using such household accessories as the close stool, chamber pot or urinal, which were then emptied into the privy. The cess pool, however, was the receptacle for waste piped into it from a water closet located inside the house. In terms of convenience, the advantages of indoor plumbing require no discussion. However, the water closet-cess pool arrangement was not entirely satisfactory. Since the cess pool was closed over, poisonous gases could not escape out the top of the shaft. Frequently these gases backed up through the drainage system into the house, causing explosion, illness and death. It was not until the late 19th century that a dependable system for venting off dangerous gases was developed. (Singer: 1957, v. IV, p. 508)

Like privies, cess pools required cleaning from time to time. However, there is no evidence that the practice of placing a trash fill at the bottom of the shaft was considered necessary to the proper maintenance of the cess pool. In no case were trash deposits similar to those found in privies, associated with features identified as 19th century cess pools or septic tanks.

Perhaps the fact that cess pool waste contained a large volume of water obviated the need for drainage fill since heavy sludge was less likely to clog the bottom of the feature.

The septic tank differs from the ^{cess pool?} septic tank in two major respects. First, a bacterial agent is deliberately introduced into the feature to facilitate the decomposition of organic waste, thereby increasing the efficiency of the disposal process. Second, unlike the cess pool, solid waste settles to the bottom of a septic tank and the liquid waste is drained off the top into a sewer or drain system. Perhaps Feature 16 and 17 were septic tanks. This is the only case where any kind of drain was found. If so, it would appear that the solid waste settled to the bottom of Feature 16 and the liquid waste drained off into Feature 17 where it was absorbed directly into the ground. In effect, these two features actually combined the disposal techniques of the septic tank and the cess pool.

The final development in waste disposal was the construction of community-wide sewage systems where raw sewage is piped directly to a central disposal facility.

Cultural Implications of the Archaeological Evidence

Thus far, the trash fills associated with the Franklin Court privies have been discussed as artifacts in their own right which have been described and dated

by their contents.* However, this artifact called fill was itself composed of many individual objects which for one reason or another were no longer needed or wanted in other capacities and relegated to the trash heap. But, whose trash heap? Given the circumstances under which these fills were deposited in the Franklin Court privies, it cannot be assumed that the contents of these fills were even site related let alone the refuse from a single household.

Archaeologically, it can be demonstrated that these trash fills were deposited at one time in the bottom of a clean privy. In other words, a great deal of trash was required at a specific time regardless of whether or not the occupant of the site had a great deal of trash to discard.

In 1763, the Pennsylvania Assembly passed legislation requiring the appointment of public scavengers to clean the streets and provide weekly trash collection for all private householders in the city. (Penna. Statutes at Large: v.6 p.230 f.) By 1765, the Minutes of the Streets Commissioners indicate that the scavengers had been

*Since the privy fills were apparently formulated according to commonly agreed-upon specifications and used to perform a commonly recognized function, they are artifacts in the broad sense of anything made and/or used by man.

appointed and the system presumably implemented as the law required.* (Minutes of the Streets Commissioners: ms. Microfilm Coll. INHP) Thus, by 1769, the deposition date assigned to the earliest trash fills found in situ, public weekly trash collection had been in existence for at least four years. Today, weekly collection is still considered sufficient to accommodate the needs of private households in Philadelphia. With public trash collection, there was no need for the urban householder to dispose of his own trash on site or elsewhere for that matter, and no reason why substantial amounts of domestic refuse should accumulate on the urban site as the result of normal household activities.

It can be demonstrated that at least one important group of artifacts, the wasters and potting evidence found in all mid-18th century trash deposits, was not site related but came from the pot houses located a block west of Franklin Court. For a brief period in the 1720's, John Rogers, potter, was married to Deborah

* The public scavengers were required to collect only household refuse. Building debris or the refuse from industrial enterprises were to be disposed of by private arrangement. Other laws passed in the 1760's imposed fines on butchers for disposing of waste around their place of business and forbade the deposit of carrion on the commons of the city or other garbage and carrion in the Dock.

Read, the daughter of John Read and later married to Benjamin Franklin. Perhaps John Rogers carried on his trade on his father-in-law's property, but this has never been documented. (See v.IV, Remarks on the Franklin Court Collection, for a discussion of John Rogers' tenuous relationship to the Franklin Court site.) The mid-18th century fills found during current excavations were deposited more than 40 years after Rogers had left Philadelphia. In the interim, there was no pot house at Franklin Court or even on the Franklin Court block. However, at least three mid-18th century pot houses (those of Richard and Valentine Standley, Anthony Duche, and Jonathan Durell) were located within a block of Franklin Court.* In all likelihood, the Franklin Court wasters and other potting evidence had been brought into the site as fill from the waste heaps of these potteries. Positive associations with these potteries can be inferred from the presence of stoneware wasters (Duche was the only known Phila.th potter to work in stoneware) and from the presence of a marked locally made earthenware vessel tentatively identified as the product of Valentine Standley, as well as a silver teaspoon marked MS. (Mary Standley, a member of the potting family, died leaving six silver

* The Standley's pottery was located on the N. side of Market Street just west of Fourth Street. Anthony Duche's pottery was located on the N. side of Chestnut Street between Fourth and Fifth Street, and Durell's pottery was located on an alley leading off the west side of Fourth Street between Chestnut and Market Streets.

to various friends and relatives, none of whom could be associated with the Franklin Court households. However, a silver teaspoon marked MS was found in the trash fill in Feature 25.) It is also interesting to note that once these potteries were closed, potting evidence ceased to appear in the Franklin Court privy fills.

Since these particular artifacts with established off-site, non-household origins were found thoroughly mixed with the other objects found, it cannot be assumed that any of the other fill material was site related or discarded by a single household. The other artifacts, including glass, imported ceramics and garbage bone, were obviously domestic refuse, but what about the locally made pottery showing no clear-cut evidence of failure in production? Were they part of the potting debris or the household trash? (See v. VI, Remarks on the Franklin Court Collection, for discussion of the problem of waste identification) Perhaps the household trash was site-related, but came from several Franklin Court households, perhaps it came from a single household or households near or related to the source of the potting evidence, or perhaps it had been acquired from the city scavengers specifically for use as drainage base fill and represents the trash from a number of Philadelphia households all over the city.

These various possibilities can be discussed in the abstract but cannot be demonstrated analytically without supporting documentation.

The late 18th and 19th century trash deposits present a somewhat different picture. (Feature 9, Context II; Feature 10, Context II; Feature 11; Feature 22, Context I; Feature 26, Context II and III.) A better case for site-relatedness and single household origins can be inferred for the contents of the later fills.

First, there were no objects found for which non-site origins could be established. In fact, the scrap leather found in the upper levels of the trash deposit in the bottom of Feature 26 was probably site-related industrial waste. This site was occupied for about 30 years prior to the closing of this feature by a succession of various leather craftsmen. (See Historical Report, 320 Market Street, v. IV) But, unlike the potting evidence in mid-18th century trash deposits, the leather scraps were not mixed in with the other artifacts found and may have been tossed into the feature over the trash fill.

Second, the deposition of these fills occurred under circumstances which were more likely to coincide with the availability of substantial amounts of site-related household trash. Of the five mid-18th century trash deposits

found, none could be related to periods of demolition and construction on site. On the other hand, four of the five late 18th and 19th century fills were deposited during ^{to} periods of substantial site redevelopment. It seems more likely that large amounts of site-related household trash would have been available during periods of change on site than would have been generated during the daily activities of the continuously occupied site.

It is entirely possible, despite the fact that all the trash fills were similar in composition, that the trash itself varied in origin: that in some cases site-related materials were mixed with materials brought into the site as fill, in some cases it was all brought in from elsewhere, or in other cases it was all site-related. The problem is distinguishing between that which is site related and that which is not. Industrial waste such as the potting evidence or scrap leather is relatively easy to distinguish from household trash and the presence/absence of the particular activity relatively easy to confirm in the historical records. Household trash is more nebulous. There were thousands of households in the colonial city, all of which generated some amount of trash. Virtually every site excavated is historically associated

with at least one dwelling unit. Given the relatively small size of the average urban house lot and the close proximity of the dwellings themselves, given the existence of a system of public garbage collection by 1765, and given the circumstances under which these trash fills were placed in privies, assumptions of site-relatedness and single household origins cannot be justified without substantiating evidence. Unfortunately, such evidence is seldom available for common household refuse.

This does not mean that the artifactual evidence from these trash deposits are useless as a basis for cultural inferences. It does, however, limit the kind of inferences that can be made to broad distinctions among groups of objects made or imported, used, and discarded in Philadelphia during various periods in the city's history. Moreover, this sample is not a total or random sample. It is a sample of those materials considered suitable for use as privy drainage fill. When describing content, it is the contents of the fill rather than the content of the community's material culture that has been described.

FRANKLIN COURT IV
Field Report

Jeff L. Kenyon

Franklin Court IV, fourth in the current series of investigations at Benjamin Franklin's house site and related Market Street properties, was undertaken in three phases: investigation of the Market Street buildings, observation and investigation of selected areas during deep machine excavation at the south end of Franklin Court, and limited testing in the north end of Orianna Street within the present building line.

Investigation of the Market Street buildings was organized by individual properties beginning with 314 Market Street and working west to 322 Market Street. With one exception, all excavations relative to this phase of investigation involved interior areas in the cellars of the present structures. The exception was a small area at first floor level in 322 Market Street associated with an addition at the rear of the present building with no cellar beneath it. Called "322 Rear", this area was approximately at present grade. This phase of the Franklin Court IV project began in January 1972 and terminated in late April.

Deep machine excavation of the south end of the court was undertaken in May with excavation and recording of selected areas finished by early August.

Limited testing at the north end of Orianna Street inside the present building line involved re-exposure of a wall complex running north/south on the west side of the street, previously excavated by B. Bruce Powell in 1962. With the completion of the Orianna Street test trenches in early August, Franklin Court IV was terminated and the site closed.

SPATIAL LOCATION

Spatial location in the horizontal plane was initially recorded relative to the existing walls of the Market Street structures. But the walls were irregular and dimensions varied from cellar to cellar. A north/south base line established during the 1971 excavation of the Franklin house site (FC III) was still extant, but this line was difficult to transfer into the cellars of the buildings. The problem was finally solved by running an east/west base line off the existing north/south base line through holes drilled in the party walls at first floor level. The east/west base line was transferred into the cellars by plumbing through holes drilled in the floors. Location of this base line, the plumb points, and cellar reference points can be found in the accessioned raw data, filed under

"Collected Information: Grid System, Franklin Court IV." Location of features in the deep machine excavation at the south end of Franklin Court was recorded by transit work done August 11, 1972. These records can be found in B. Cosans' personal field log.

Datums in the vertical plane were based on a constant called "320 datum". This was an arbitrary datum established in the first floor of 320 Market Street and transferred to numerous points around the site during FC I project. Vertical distance was measured in decimal feet below this datum. Elevations of features and area sections in the deep machine excavation at the south end of the court were recorded by transit work done on August 11. These records can also be found in B. Cosans' personal field log.

SITE RECORDING SYSTEMS

Bag numbers were assigned sequentially in the field beginning at FC-400. Bags FC-1 through FC-389 had been assigned during previous projects in the current series of excavations (FC I, FC II, and FC III). Since several areas were worked at the same time, the bag numbers for each feature or work unit are not necessarily consecutive. Bag changes were made within features or work units where indicated by stratigraphy and other

field conditions. However, even in open levels, bags were changed daily so that a single soil stratum in a given feature or area of excavation may have several bag numbers assigned to it.

The primary site record was kept in field journal form consisting of pre-printed sheets to be filled in by the excavators for each bag number assigned. A more abbreviated record was kept in the form of a bag list recording the feature or work unit, depths, soil description, date, and recorders for each bag signed out. The information recorded in the bag list was also written on each bag.

The field journals are currently part of the raw data and included among the accessioned materials on file with INHP. The bag list is included as an appendix to v. 1 of the Franklin Court IV Report. The stamped forms on the field bags were cut out and kept with the artifacts during laboratory processing and discarded once cataloguing was completed.

Additional site records include the site supervisor's log book recording daily on-site activities. The log is presently part of the accessioned raw data. Personal logs were also kept by many members of the crew and staff. These were available for consultation during

excavation but kept by the individual once the project terminated.

Each feature or area of excavation was photographed and subsequently drawn by the site cartographer. The full series of final drawings is part of the accessioned raw data, as is a number of measured drawings and sketches done by the crew in the field. From among these drawings, the principal investigator selected the ones included in the report. No site photographs were available at the time this report was written. The photographs in the form of 35 mm color slides will be submitted by the principal investigator at a later date. However, a record of these photographs is included in this field report.

BOUND
IN
SEPARATE
VOLUME
"PLATES"

314 MARKET STREET

314 Market Street included the cellar of the present building as well as a sub-cellar located under that part of the mid-19th century structure which was erected on property sub-divided from the rear of 316 Market Street. (See Historical Report, 314 Market Street) At the time excavation was begun, the exact affiliation of the sub-cellar was not known. The area was originally designated 316 S.B. because of its physical relationship to 316 Market Street. However, once its historical

relationship was understood, the sub-cellar was referred to as 314 S.B.

When excavation began, 314 Market Street was divided into five separate areas for descriptive purposes (See fig. 1). Area 1, the north room of the cellar, was bounded on the north or Market Street end by vaults under the sidewalk (Area 5). It was separated from the south room (Area 2) by a stud, lath, and plaster partition. Area 1 had a wood floor laid on joists. The joists ran east/west the width of the cellar at approximately 24" intervals. Most of the flooring had been previously ripped up except for a small portion on the south side of the cellar. A mortar sub-floor had been poured around the joists. Area 2 was located south of the partition mentioned previously. It extended

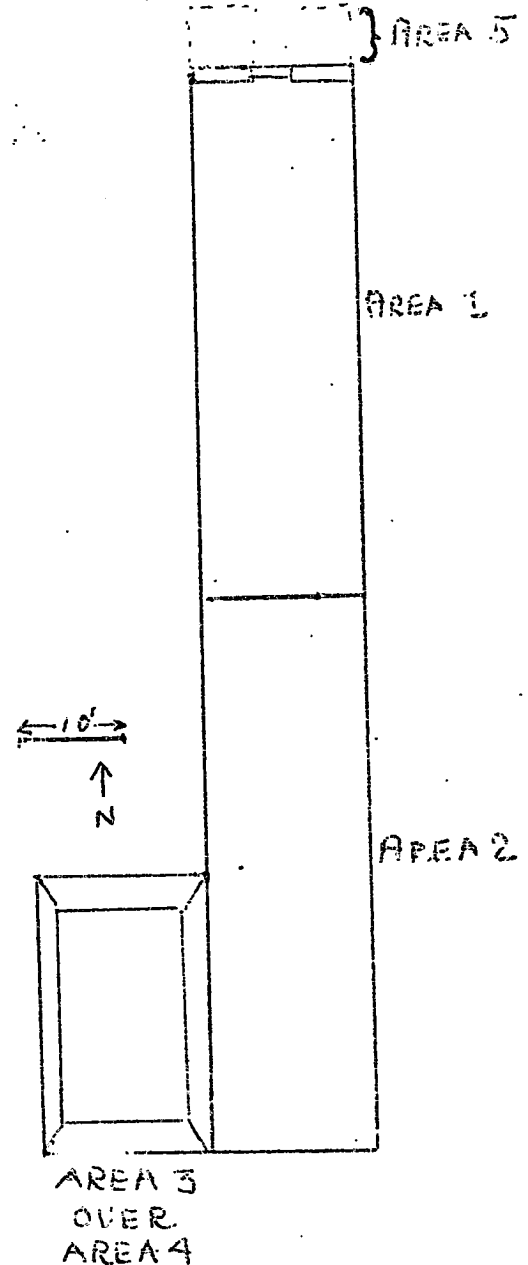


fig. 1 314 Market Street as found.

from the partition to the rear or south wall of the structure. Area 2 was paved with concrete.

Area 3 was located west of Area 2 at the south end of the cellar over the sub-cellar. The wood floor was suspended on joists and was not subject to excavation. An elevator shaft was located in the southwest corner of Area 3 with its mechanism located directly beneath in the corner of the sub-cellar.

Area 4 was the sub-cellar under Area 3. The floor of the sub-cellar was paved in brick. The five features associated with this area of 314 Market Street were visible above floor level: Feature 13 was a complex fireplace feature in the north east corner, Feature 14 and 15 were unpaved rectangular areas south of Feature 13 along the east wall of the sub-cellar, and Feature 16 and 17 were circular, domed, brick-lined pits along the east wall.

Area 5 was a vault north of Area 1, extending under the Market Street sidewalk. This area was filled with heavy rubble.

Disturbance by previous archaeological investigations was minimal in the 314 Market Street cellar, consisting of a single test trench excavated by Powell in 1962, along the 314-316 party wall at the north end of the cellar.

Excavation in 314 Market Street cellar began with floor removal and investigation of the fills and disturbance below. Since there had been minimal excavation in this cellar during previous archaeological investigations at Franklin Court, controlled clearance was deemed feasible. Initially, investigation of the north end of the cellar (Area 1) was undertaken as a series of test trenches. These test trenches were eventually expanded and joined, providing total exposure of Area 1. Fig. 2 shows the original placement of test trenches in Area 1 of the 314 Market Street cellar and fig. 3 shows the extensions of Test Trench A and E at the far north end of the cellar.

314-A was originally placed as an east/west test trench cutting across the cellar from wall to wall, 17.8' south of the north wall of the cellar (314-A was located prior to establishment of the east/west base line). The wood brace supporting the first floor cut through the middle of 314-A, dividing the trench into east and west sections. Portions of Feature 2 and Feature 3 (unlined pits) were exposed within the area designated 314-A.

314-B was placed south of 314-A, 32.7' south of the north wall on the west side of the cellar. This work unit included part of Powell's backfill. Feature 4 was exposed within 314-B and the unit subsequently enlarged to permit

full exposure of the feature.

314-C and 314-D were located south of 314 B. These work units were oriented toward the west side of the cellar to allow space for a wheel barrow run along the east side of the cellar. Feature 5, Feature 6, and Feature 7 were exposed within these work units.

314-E was located along the 312-314 party wall north of 314-A. This test trench and its various extensions (see fig. 3) were located specifically to pick up any feature or ground evidence associated with the 4' alley and the east wall of the early 18th century house (the present party wall stands on the center line of the old alley). Feature 1 and the rest of Feature 2 and Feature 3 were exposed during excavation of 314-E and its extensions.

The south end of the cellar (Area 2) was cleared as a single unit. Feature 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 were associated with this part of the cellar.

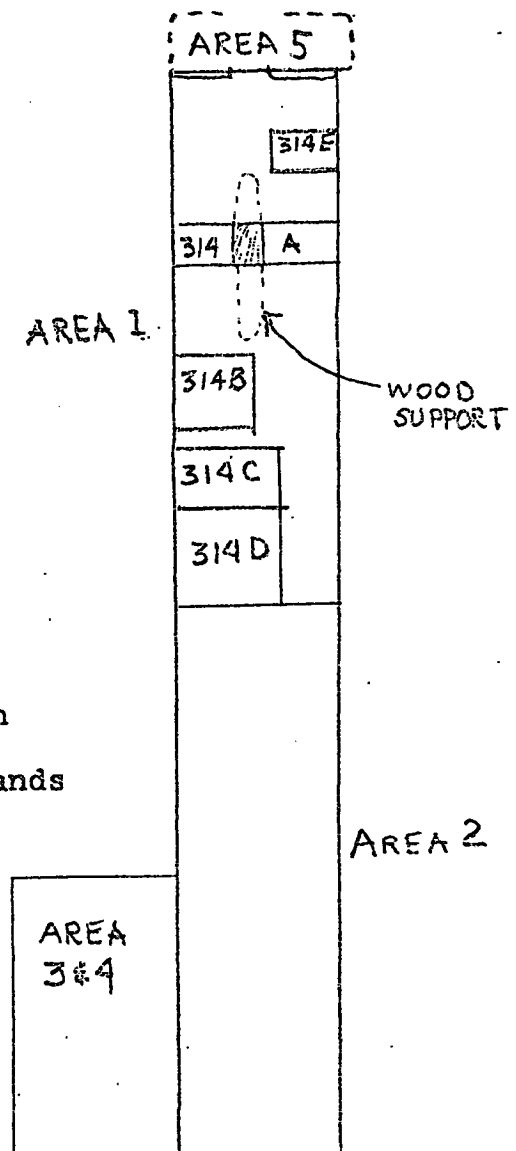


fig. 2 LOCATION OF
TEST TRENCHES.
N. END 314 MARKET ST.
AREA 1.

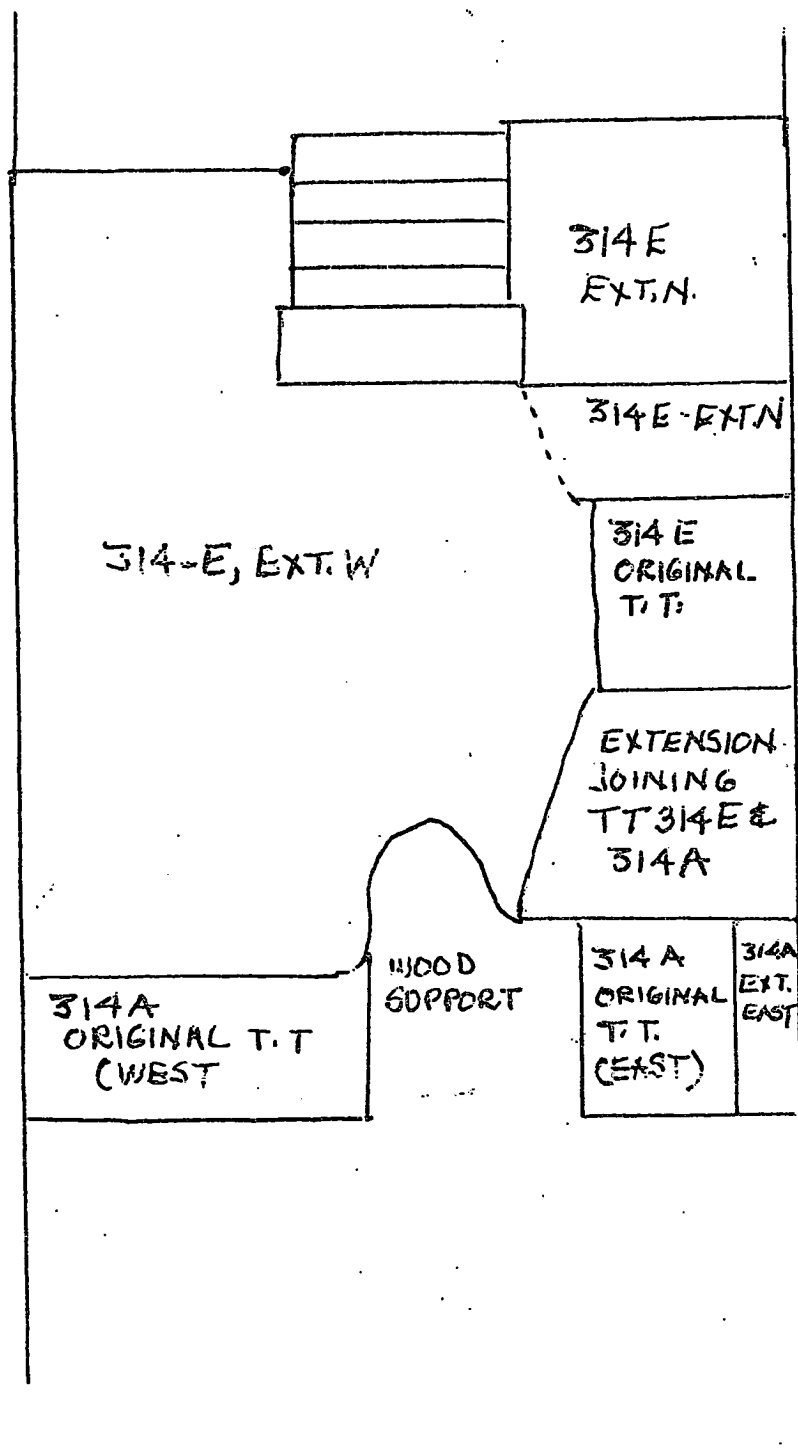


FIG. 3. LOCATION & EXTENSION
OF TT 314A & 314E. N. END OF CELLAR
314. MARKET ST.

Three contexts were associated with floor removal and clearance:

Context I- the floor surfaces .

Context II- prepared base fills and disturbance below the floor surfaces.

Context III- natural undisturbed earth.

Except for the presence of a large number of nails and nail fragments associated with the joist trenches in the mortar floor, the artifacts retrieved during this phase of investigation were not of sufficient quantity, type, or distribution to permit construction of a valid artifact model (see Analytical Report, 314 Market Street, Floor Removal and Clearance; v. 2). Thus, context identification was based solely on soil stratification.

Context I

Level A- concrete floor.

Level B- mortar floor with joist trenches.

Context II

Level C- rubble fill without red clay.

Level D- rubble fill with red clay.

Level E- dense red compacted clay.

Level F- backfill from previous archaeological investigations.

Context III

Level G- natural, undisturbed sand.

Level A, the concrete floor, appeared only in the south end of the cellar (Area 2). It was approximately .25' thick and sloped south to north at about .3' per 50 linear feet. The concrete was broken up by hand and removed.

Level B, the mortar floor, was the exposed surface flooring in the north end of the cellar (Area 1) and continued under the concrete floor in the south end of the cellar (Area 2). The mortar floor had been poured around wood joists running east/west. Most of the joists were rotted to a dusty dark brown humus when found. The joist trenches were approximately .4' wide and spaced from 22" to 26" apart. The joists had originally supported a wood floor, a small section of which still remained. The mortar floor was approximately .25' thick, but leaching from the base made interface definition between it and the rubble fill below rather difficult.

Beneath the mortar floor was a layer of rubble fill which varied in consistency and depth. Elements common to the entire fill context were brick rubble, light brown to yellow clay, light brown river sand, river cobbles, mortar, schist, and plaster fragments. These fills, characterized by the absence of red clay, were designated Level C. Level D contained the above components, but in addition, contained chunks of red clay as well. In most cases, the distinction between these two levels is rather indistinct, representing

a graduation rather than a sharp line. However, this distinction between the fill in 314-A and 314-B is rather sharp (see fig. 4). The rubble fills varied in thickness from 1.0'-1.6'.

Beneath the rubble fill was a layer of dense red clay designated Level E. The red clay varied from .1' to .5' in thickness. In areas where there was relatively less rubble fill above, the surface of Level E was rather smooth, resembling a prepared floor surface. However, in places where the rubble fill was thicker, the surface of Level E was rumpled. Artifact content was scanty and may have been associated with this Level as interface disturbance. Although possibly part of the natural stratigraphy of the site, Level E was included in Context II due to the obvious disturbance at the interface with the levels above.

Level F, Powell's backfill, was associated with the 1962 test trench along the 314-316 party wall at the north end of the cellar.

Excavation below the bottom of Level E was undertaken in a section pit at the east end of 314-A. The soil below the red clay, designated Level G, consisted of a series of striated sands with no artifact content. This stratum appeared to be natural and undisturbed.

In addition to the exposure of designated features, excavation of the sub-floor rubble proved conclusively that all structural evidence of the early 18th century house and the 1797 house which replaced it had been destroyed by construction of the present structure in the mid-19th century.

During floor removal and clearance, a series of eight circular unlined pits was exposed beneath the rubble fill. Feature 1, Feature 2, and Feature 3 were completely excavated. Feature 4 and 5 were sectioned but Feature 5 collapsed and was abandoned as unsafe before planned excavation could be completed. Feature 6 and Feature 7 were also completely excavated while Feature 8 was simply exposed and defined.

Except for Feature 1 and Feature 3 which were intersected by a small unlined pit (Feature 2), the unlined pits were physically independent of each other. It is unclear whether Feature 2 is contemporary with Feature 1 and Feature 3, representing a functional relationship between the features; or later than Feature 1 and Feature 3 representing an unrelated intrusion which merely connected the two features by chance.

These features had been carefully dug and purposely filled. In each case the stratigraphy was different but there were similarities in size and depth. (See Analytical

Report, Unlined Pits, 314 Market Street; v.2) All the unlined pits contained artifacts with heavier concentrations of artifactual material associated with Features 1-4 than with Features 5-8. Except for a single wood plank found in the bottom of Feature 4, there was no evidence that any of the pits in this series of features had been wood-lined. Functional identification based on field observations cannot, at present, be ascribed to these features. (See Analytical Report, Unlined Pits, v.2)

During removal of the floor surfaces and excavation of the sub-floor levels and unlined pits, the east/west base line had not yet been established nor had 320 datum been shot into the cellar of 314 Market Street. Locations in the horizontal plane were measured to the north wall of the cellar while vertical measurements were taken to conveniently established temporary datums. Once the arbitrary site reference points were transferred into the cellar, all measurements were taken from these points. Previous measurements were converted to these arbitrary points in the laboratory. (See Appendix A, Field Report; and Drawing FC IV-Sp 1 for feature dimensions and locations.)

Feature 9 (Susie) was a brick-lined pit exposed during removal of the concrete floor in the south end of 314 Market Street cellar (Area 2). The north edge of the feature was.

located 66.2' from the east/west base line and 3.4' from the 312-314 party wall. (See Drawing FC IV-Sp 1) The south edge of Feature 8, southernmost in the series of eight unlined pits, was tangent to Feature 9.

Feature 9 was 3.7' in diameter and 15.05' deep from the top of the exposed brickwork to the bottom of the brick sill footing the shaft (14.1'-29.15' below 320 datum). At 29.15' below 320 datum, Feature 9 was the deepest brick-lined pit encountered during this phase of investigation at Franklin Court. The shaft was constructed of wedge-shaped, dry-laid bricks laid stretcher-wise (rather than laid as radial headers as is common for this type of brick). The base of the shaft was finished with a sill of projecting bricks laid header-wise on what appears to have been a prepared base of clean river gravel. As found, the fill in the feature interior had settled, leaving a hollow cavity extending 2.1' from the upper surface of the exposed top course of brick (14.1' below 320 datum) to the top of the interior fill (16.2' below 320 datum).

Twelve soil levels were encountered during excavation of Feature 9:

Level A Cinders and grey fill with rotten wood
16.2'-17.85' below 320 datum
Bag # 474

- Level B Clean sand
17.85'-18.05' below 320 datum
No Bag #
- Level C Sandy fill with wood
18.05'-19.2' below 320 datum
Bag # 478
- Level D Grey cinders
19.2'-20.45' below 320 datum
Bag # 479
- Level E Brown sandy clay with rubble
20.45'-21.35' below 320 datum
Bag # 483
- Level F Grey ash
21.35'-21.9' below 320 datum
Bag # 486
- Level G Brown soil with mortar and ash
21.9'-22.5' below 320 datum
Bag # 489
- Level H Dark brown sandy fill
22.5'-23.3' below 320 datum
Bag # 492
- Level I Yellow clay with sand pockets and brick
23.3'-24.55' below 320 datum
Bag # 495
- Level J Brown ash fill with mortar
24.55'-25.05' N
26.75' S below 320 datum
Bag # 496
- Level K Grey and brown clay with wood, mortar and organic material.
25-05' N
26.75' S-29.75' below 320 datum
Bag #'s 506, 511, 518, 525
- Level L river gravel with some grey clay below sill
29.75'-30.15' below 320 datum (limit of excavation)
Bag# 529
Note: artifacts probably associated with level above.

Levels A-I were found in vertical relationship to each other, with clearly defined interfaces lying more or less in horizontal planes. The interface between Level J and K was irregularly shaped with a sharp north-south slope of 1.7'. A layer of grey clay similar to the clay of Level K below was observed around the entire circumference of the feature at 25.05' below 320 datum. This band of clay (See Drawing FC IV- 9, 314 Market St. v.2) suggests the upper part of Level K had been partially disturbed prior to deposition of the levels immediately above it. This field observation was subsequently confirmed by artifact analysis (See Analytical Report, Feature 9, 314 Market Street; v.2).

As excavation proceeded downward in Level K, the wood and mortar gradually thinned out in the center of the feature and became concentrated around the perimeter of the fill. The distribution of the wood and mortar components of Level K indicates that there were at least two depositions of soil associated with this level: the first, containing no wood and mortar, was mounded in the center of the feature and the second, containing the wood and mortar, dumped over it. Analysis of the artifacts from Level K subsequently demonstrated that this observed difference in the fill within the level was not significant. The bottom of Level K slumped below the base of the sill

probably as a result of settling over a long period of time.

The artifact content was differentially distributed within the soil levels. Levels A, C, and D contained relatively few artifacts. Level B was clean. Levels E, F, G, H, I, and J yielded a heavier concentration of artifacts than that associated with the levels above, in characteristic fill distribution of relatively small sherds and few whole or nearly whole vessels. The proportion of artifacts associated with these levels increased with depth until the artifact content of Level J approached that of a trash deposit. It was noted in the field and subsequently confirmed in the laboratory that the increased quantity of artifacts encountered as excavation proceeded downward in these levels was accompanied by the appearance of a greater number of earlier artifacts.

Level K was a trash deposit characterized by an extremely dense concentration of artifacts and a number of whole and nearly whole vessels.

The rough, estimated field dates of late 19th-20th c. for Level A-D, 1780-1800 for Level I-J, and 1740-65 for Level K were subsequently confirmed in the laboratory. Laboratory analysis also demonstrated that the early materials present in the levels above the trash deposit (Level K) were related to the contents of the trash deposit, thus

substantiating the field hypothesis that the upper part of the trash deposit was disturbed at the time the fills above it were placed in the feature.

The depth of Feature 9 suggests it was a well, but the distribution of fills and artifacts inside it was similar to the kind of filling patterns observed in privies. The well-privy hypothesis is discussed at length in the Feature 9 Analytical Report (314 Market Street, v.2). The most likely inference that can be made from the correlation of historical, artifact, and field data is the hypothesis that Feature 9 was originally constructed as a well and subsequently re-used as a privy.

Feature 10 (Ben) was a brick-lined pit exposed when the area around Feature 9 was cleaned for photography. Feature 10 was 71.13' south of the east/west base line and 1' east of the 312-314 party wall. This feature was 5.15' in diameter and extended 9.0' from the exposed top course of brick to the top of the brick sill footing the shaft (14.07'-23.1' below 320 datum). At 23.1' below 320 datum, the depth of this feature was comparable to Franklin's 1787 privy at 23.59' below 320 datum and Feature 26 in 320 Market Street also at 23.1' below 320 datum. The brick shaft was constructed of hand-made, dry laid bricks. The bricks appeared to have been re-used and were laid stretcher-wise with the first three courses laid

in a spiral. Some of the bricks were glazed, with several wedge-shaped bricks, similar to those in Feature 9, used in construction of the sill footing the base of the shaft.

Feature 10 contained six soil levels:

Level A Brick and mortar rubble with soft fill, patches of rose clay, and ash.
 14.07'-15.04' (middle) } below 320 datum
 15.98' (S. side) }
 Bag # 537, 538

Level B River gravel and sand with increasing amounts of rubble
 15.04' (middle) }
 15.98' (S. side) } -20.75' below 320 datum
 Bag # 577, 591

Level C Brown clay with brick rubble concentrated at the bottom of the level.
 20.75'-21.0' below 320 datum
 Bag # 593

Level D Greenish sandy clay with brick rubble concentrated in the top of the level
 21.0'- 21.46' N. side } below 320 datum
 23.1' S. side }
 Bag # 599

Level E Green marl sand with flecks of charcoal
 21.46' N side }
 23.1' S. side } 23.1' below 320 datum
 Bag # 595, 602, 605

Level F Dark grey and brown soil with mortar and bricks.
 23.1'-23.51' below 320 datum
 Bag # 606

A loose wedge-shaped brick, unrelated to feature construction, appeared in Level F. The fills designated Level A were lacking in artifact content but correspond in soil type to the fills used throughout the cellar as a prepared base

for the late 19th century mortar floor.

The structural evidence of the wedge-shaped bricks used in construction of the sill in Feature 10 indicates the construction of this feature at the time Feature 9 was finally closed, filled and partially demolished to make way for the kitchen of the 1797 house. This was subsequently confirmed by the analysis of artifacts associated with Level F. (See 314 Market Street, Analytical Report, Feature 10, v.2)

Feature 11 (Syd) was a brick-lined pit, exposed while conveying back-dirt out of the cellar of 314 Market Street. This feature was located 91.65' south of the east/west base line with its east side tangent to the 312-314 party wall. Feature 11 was constructed of rectangular, hand-made bricks laid stretcher-wise. The brick may have been re-used and many were broken into half-brick size.

Three soil levels were identified:

Level A Dark brown sandy rubble fill with pockets
of Brown-red clay
15.0' S. }
15.4' N. } 17.9' below 320 datum
Bag # 580, 587

Level B Brown clay and building rubble
17.9'-18.1' below 320 datum
Bag # 612

Level C Grey and brown ashy fill
18.1'-20.0' below 320 datum
Bag # 614

Compared to Feature 9 and Feature 10, both the materials and the workmanship used in the construction of Feature 11 were inferior in quality. Again, as in Feature 10, Level A was similar to the fill used as a prepared base for the mortar floor.

Feature 12 (Poor Richard) was a rectangular brick feature located 87.6' from the east/west base line and 8' west of the 312-314 party wall. This feature was exposed while removing the concrete floor at the south end of 314 Market Street cellar (Area 2). The feature was irregular in shape and situated in a previously excavated "L" shaped hole. The hole was lined with clay. There was only one level associated with this feature : a homogenous rubble fill composed of brick, mortar, brown sandy clay, and ash. Three bags were assigned to this level (Bag # 618, 671, and 681). There was also one field journal sheet which was not assigned a bag number.

Feature 12 was subsequently identified by a visitor from a construction company as the foundation for a masonry central heating furnace which was probably dismantled and filled when the mortar floor was installed. The fill in this feature is similar to the prepared base for the mortar floor and the upper-most fill levels in Feature 10 and 11.

Originally, the 314 sub-cellar (Area 4) was designated "316 sub-cellar" because of its physical location behind 316 Market Street. However, historical documentation subsequent to field investigation has shown that this area was actually part of 314 Market Street. Although the report materials have properly identified the sub-cellar as part of 314 Market Street, the original designation of "316 sub-cellar" was not altered on the field records.

The sub-cellar was paved in brick. There was an above-grade brick feature (Feature 13) in the northeast corner, which appears to have been a hearth of some kind with evidence of at least two rebuildings or alterations. Nothing in the nature of the feature or the scant artifact content in this area of the sub-cellar suggested a function for this feature. Feature 14 and 15 (Romulus and Remus) were unpaved, rectangular depressions in the sub-cellar floor just south of Feature 13. Both depressions were investigated but no light was shed on their function. Possibly Feature 14 and 15 are related to Feature 13 but no relationship could be established in the field.

Feature 16 and 17 (Castor and Pollux) were domed, circular brick-lined pits on the west side of the sub-cellar. The two pits were connected by a spillway sloping from north to south. Feature 16 was 3.2' in diameter and

extended from 23.57' below 320 datum (top of the rim) to 26.6' below 320 datum (bottom of the brick shaft). The top of the dome was 22.4' below 320 datum. This feature was constructed of rectangular brick laid stretcher-wise with no sill footing the base of the shaft.

Feature 17 was somewhat irregular in shape measuring 3.8' east/west and 4.02 north/south. This feature extended from 23.9' below 320 datum (top of the rim) to 28.2' below 320 datum (the base of the shaft). At 26.0' below 320 datum, the feature narrowed in diameter to 3.2' east/west and 3.35' north/south. The narrowing of the shaft was accomplished by a course of brick laid header-wise with the rest of the shaft laid up to the edge of this header course. The bottom or narrower part of the feature may possibly represent the re-use of an older brick shaft uncovered during excavation of the sub-cellar during mid-19th century construction. This indentation is not related in any way to the spillway inlet connecting the two features. Artifact analysis failed to produce any evidence which would substantiate the hypothesis of re-use.

316 MARKET STREET

316 Market Street cellar was a single large open

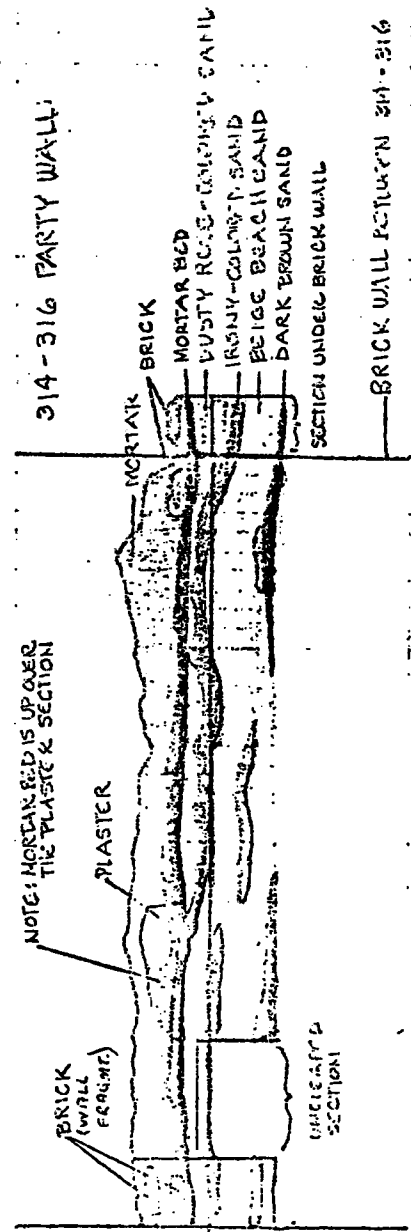
room with four arched brick vaults in the west wall which extended under the north end of Orianna Street. Vaults at the north end of the cellar extended under the Market Street sidewalk. An arched vault in the southeastern corner of the cellar served as the support for a late 19th-early 20th century walk-in safe on the first floor.

As found, the floor of the main room in the 316 Market Street cellar had been broken up during previous archaeological excavations by Powell in 1962. There were random piles of back dirt, chunks of broken concrete, and some damage to the foundation walls caused by unfilled excavations from the previous work ten years earlier. Powell had concentrated his investigations in the middle of the cellar, coinciding with the rear wall and areaway of Franklin's 1787 house, leaving some undisturbed non-pit soils in the north and south ends of the cellar.

Excavation in the north end of 316 Market Street cellar began with investigation of an east/west stone wall that was uncovered while breaking up an unidentified concrete feature. This wall was designated Feature 19. Feature 19 was 1.5' wide and extended 8.9' from the 314-316 party wall into the middle of the cellar. The north edge of the wall was 10.1' south of the east/west base line. The top of the wall was exposed at 15.05' below 320 datum

F.C. 316A 2-9-72.
 SECTIONS OF SOUTH TRENCH (N. PROFILE)
 DATUM STRING 15.88' BELOW 3RD DATUM
 TENNIECK LEIGHTON

FIG. 4.



and extended .55' deep to the base of the mortar bed footing the wall at 15.6' below 320 datum.

Three test trenches were excavated to investigate this feature: 316-A along the south face of the wall, 316-B along the north face of the wall, and 316-C which began at the west end of the wall and extended to the west wall of the 316 Market Street cellar. 316-C was eventually extended south to investigate an area of disturbance observed in the profile of 316-C (316-C, Ext. south).

The south face of the wall was plastered and the mortar bed for the wall ran under the brick facing on the 314-316 party wall. The bottom of the brick facing extended to 15.55' below 320 datum. The sub-soil configuration observed in 316-A is shown in Fig. 4.

316-B showed similar stratigraphy. In addition, it also showed indications of a mason's trench for the brick facing on the 314-316 party wall.

316-C indicated an area of disturbance extending from the west end of the stone wall 4.4' west. This area of disturbance consisted of a sandy clay matrix containing brick and mortar. There was also a shallow U-shaped depression filled with mortar rubble in the north face of 316-C and a small disturbance containing wood and what appeared to be a prepared floor base of hard packed sand 1.7' from the west wall of 316 Market Street cellar. There were several stones lying north to south. Also running north/south was a sewer pipe, a broken end of which butted a western spur of Feature 19. Test trench 316-C, Ext. South, was begun to investigate the first-mentioned disturbance at the west end of Feature 19. However, before investigation could be completed, the sewer pipe back-flooded into the excavation area and work halted.

Very little artifact content was found in association with these excavations. Field levels were maintained but Level designations were not assigned in the laboratory.

By area of excavation:

316 A

Brown clay and tan beach sand over Feature 19.
Bag # 521

Hard packed dry clay
No Bag-see Field Journal 2/1/72

Dusty rose clay and sand
No Bag-see Field Journal 2/1/72

316-B

Dusty rose clay, yellow sand, rust sand, black sand.
No Bag-see Field Journal 2/2/72

316-C

Backfill from cleaning vaults
Bag # 522- other information see Field Journal 2/3/72

316-C and 316-C Ext. S.

Brick and mortar rubble in a sandy clay matrix
15.54'-19.8' below 320 datum
Bag # 523, 539, 540, 542, 546, 547, 551, 522,

The architects subsequently identified Feature 19 as the stair-well footing for Franklin's 1787 house. The area of disturbance at the west end of the feature was associated with the sewer pipe.

The four vaults leading off the west side of the 316 Market Street cellar were photographed. Because of scheduling, only one vault was comprehensively investigated: the second from the north or 316-V2. The interior of the vault measured 8.2' north/south and 4.9' east/west. The floor was brick-paved and rather uneven

averaging 14.2' below 320 datum.

Sectioning the vault entrance revealed a layer of rubble .85' thick and a mortar and clay level .05' thick which covered a series of schist slabs running north/south. These slabs were at first thought to be part of an earlier vault floor but their absence in the center of the vault and their connection with the stone wall under the wall of the vault established that these stones were actually footings for the vault itself. The slabs averaged .5' thick. A builder's trench filled with loose brown sandy fill along the interior south wall of the vault and grey rubble fill along the east wall south of the doorway were observed. They averaged .9' wide and .9' in depth.

The artifacts from the sub-floor fill appeared earlier in date than the artifacts from the builders' trenches associated with the east and south wall. This observation was only partially confirmed in the laboratory. (See Analytical Report, 316 Market Street Vaults, v. 3)

A large rock approximately 1.5' in diameter was found in the center of the vault immediately below the brick floor. It was surrounded by a ring of loose, dark brown soil approximately .2' wide. Its presence is unexplained.

As in the test trench excavations associated with the exposure of Feature 19, level designations were not

assigned in this area of excavation:

316 Vault Excavation

Cleaning floor of vault
14.1'-14.2' below 320 datum
Bag # 543

Loose fill between present brick floor and clay, sand,
and mortar covering over schist slabs
14.4'-15.3' below 320 datum
Bag # 565, 570

Loose fill between present brick floor and undisturbed
soil
14.37'-14.6' below 320 datum
Bag# 571, 584

Loose brown fill around rock
14.6' below 320 datum
Bag # 575

Loose brown fill along south wall, builder's trench.
14.6'-15.45' below 320 datum
Bag # 576, 583

Grey rubble fill in builder's trench along east wall
south of doorway
14.55'-15.45' below 320 datum
Bag # 582

The west entrance to the vault under the Market
Street sidewalk at the north end of the 316 Market Street
cellar was investigated to determine if there was any
evidence of a wall lying north of the present building line.
Previous investigations under the Market Street sidewalk
in front of 320-318 Market Street in 1971 had exposed
what appeared to be an early foundation wall fragment
approximately 4' north of the present building line.
(B. Liggett, 1971 Franklin Court Report). Existence of

an old foundation wall associated with 316 Market Street would indicate that all five of the early 18th century houses fronting Market Street were probably oriented 4' north of the front facades of the present buildings. The west entrance to the vault under Market Street in the 316 Market Street cellar was excavated in order to test for evidence of this wall. A stone wall, Feature 18, running east/west was located partially under a granite slab in the entry to the vault. The wall was approximately 1.5' wide. It was difficult to precisely measure this feature because the north face of the wall was inaccessible. The south face of the wall was located 4.8' north of the east/west base line and the top of the wall, as found, was 15.53' below 320 datum. The bottom of the wall was 17.2' below 320 datum. This wall ran in rather broken fashion all the way across the front of the 316 Market Street cellar to the elevator shaft where excavation was halted. At the east end, the lower part of Feature 18 became progressively more deteriorated due to flooding.

This east/west wall butted against the north/south party wall, the footing for which was set in a builder's trench 2.25' wide and 2/52' deep. No artifacts were definitely associated with the fill around the east/west wall (Feature 18) on either side of the granite slab.

No level designations were assigned to the
excavation of Feature 18:

West Sidewalk Vault-316 Market Street

Chunks of concrete, brick and mortar in matrix of
coarse sand.

12.5'-14.5' below 320 datum

No Bag #

Cleaning brick floor

14.5' below 320 datum

No Bag #

Brown ashy fill just north of granite block

14.72'-14.9' below 320 datum

Bag # 554

Reddish clay with sand marbling

14.9'-16.12' below 320 datum

Bag # 555, 556

Yellow sand marbled with clay

16.2' below 320 datum

Bag # 557

Sand marbled with clay south of granite slab

No Depth recorded

Bag # 567

Clay marbled with sand, red and grey clay

No Depths Recorded

Bag # 596, 588

Without more extensive excavation, probably from the
exterior sidewalk area, it is impossible to accurately
interpret this feature. However, it was found in the
expected location and may be the original front wall of
the early 18th century Read house.

316-E was a test trench opened to investigate a depression, the north edge of which was located 13.2' south of the east/west base line and 3.0' west of the 314-316 party wall. The depression was probably settling, from a previous archaeological trench in the cellar. One bag was assigned to this area: Bag # 563. Once the nature of the depression was determined, no further excavation was carried on here.

316-G was the designation assigned to the entire rear quarter of the cellar where the mortar floor was still intact. Bag # 635 and the accompanying field journal sheet describes the removal of the mortar floor from this area.

Four features were investigated in the cellar proper: Feature 20 and 21, brick lined pits visible prior to excavation, and Feature 22 and 23, also brick-lined pits, exposed during removal of the remaining section of mortar floor. (316-G)

Feature 20 was a brick lined pit located 35.95' south of the east/west base line and 3.64' west of the 314-316 party wall. Primary clearing and excavation of the first level in the feature interior was not completed when it became obvious that this feature was still functionally connected with the sewage system within the

present building. Excavation was halted and the feature abandoned. Two bags were assigned to the preliminary investigation of Feature 20, Bag # 441 and 443.

Feature 21 was also visible prior to excavation in the cellar of 316 Market Street. This feature was located 39.1' south of the east/west base line and 3.1' east of the west wall of the 316 Market Street cellar. Although Feature 21 did not have an actual flow of raw sewage into it like Feature 20, the soil content was very "ripe" and high in organic content. A thin layer of lime .1' thick was encountered about .1' below the upper surface of the pit fill in the interior of the feature. The lime was either deposited when the feature was closed or at a later date to reduce the odor from the feature. As found, Feature 21 was only partially filled. The top of the feature was 15.17' below 320 datum and the surface of the fill in the feature was 19.4' below 320 datum. The exposed top of the feature was apparently a finished rim formed by laying the upper several courses of brick header-wise. The remainder of the shaft was constructed of a single thickness of rectangular brick laid stretcher-wise with no sill footing the base of the shaft. The base of the shaft was 26.85' below 320 datum.

Four levels were encountered in the feature interior:

Level A Yellow brown clay
19.4'-19.5' below 320 datum
Bag # 470

Level B Lime
19.5'-19.6' below 320 datum
Bag # 469

Level C Yellow-brown clay
19.6'-26.05' below 320 datum
No Bag #

Level D Grey clay with high organic content. Clay becomes more organic and sandier toward the bottom of the feature,
26.05'-26.85' below 320 datum
Bag # 471, 472

The bottom of Level D corresponded with the base of the brick shaft. A level of river gravel and sand was exposed beneath Level D but was not excavated.

Feature 22 was a brick-lined pit located 52.1' south of the east/west base line and 9.35' west of the 314-316 party wall. Feature 22 was exposed while taking up the mortar floor which lay under the concrete surface in the south quarter of the cellar. This flooring had not been disturbed during prior archaeological investigations. Slightly irregular in shape, Feature 22 measured 3.8' north/south interior diameter and 3.65' east/west. The feature was 10.65' deep from the upper surface of the exposed brickwork (14.45' below 320 datum) to the base of the brick shaft (25.1' below 320 datum). 11 levels

were observed in the feature interior with two other levels associated with exposure of the feature. No bag numbers were assigned to the removal of the concrete floor (13,66-13,87' below 320 datum) and the mortar floor (13.87'-14.07' below 320 datum) except as general cellar clearance. Interior levels were:

Level A Cinders

14.07'-15.36' below 320 datum
Bag # 638

Level B Mortar and brick rubble in a green sandy clay matrix.

15.36'-15.7' below 320 datum
Bag # 640

Level C Rose-colored sandy clay with brick and mortar rubble

15.7'-16.3' below 320 datum
Bag # 642, 645

Level D Greenish brown sandy clay with brick and mortar rubble

16.3'-16.98' below 320 datum
Bag # 647

Level E Brown sandy clay with brick and mortar rubble

16.98'-18.4' below 320 datum
Bag # 648, 650, 653

Level F Yellow gravelly clay with brick, mortar, marbled with dark brown clay

18.4'-20.1' below 320 datum
Bag # 654, 655, 663

Level G Black humus with brick and a ring of brown clay around perimeter of feature

20.1-20.4' below 320 datum
Bag # 664

Level H Brownish-grey marbled clay, somewhat sandy
in texture
20.4'-24.15' below 320 datum
Bag # 670, 672

Level I Brown humic fill with much brick
24.15' - 24.9' below 320 datum
Bag # 673, 676, 677

Level J Dark grey mottled clay with flecks of charcoal
and brick chips
24.9' - 25.1' below 320 datum
Bag # 678

Level K River gravel with brick chips
25.1'-----
No Bag #, exposed but not excavated

This feature was characterized by a heavy deposition of artifacts concentrated in the lower part of the feature. Level G presented some difficulty in the field as the interface between this level and the level below was difficult to define. As was noted during excavation and later confirmed in the laboratory, some of the artifacts taken as part of Level G were actually related to the level below. Like in Feature 9, the scrim of clay noted in Level G suggests two periods of filling.

Feature 23 was a large brick-lined pit approximately 5.5' in diameter located in the southeast corner of the 316 Market Street cellar. This feature was found lying partially under the arched support for a walk-in safe on the first floor. Excavation and accurate measurement were impossible at this time. Partial excavation of the feature from 14.4' below 320 datum to 16.1' was undertaken but abandoned when it became obvious that the

pit was at least several feet deeper. Probing to 20.5' showed no evidence of bottom at this depth. This feature should be completely investigated after demolition of the rear portion of the building.

318 MARKET STREET

Like 316 Market Street, the 318 Market Street cellar had been disturbed by previous archaeological investigations. Examination of this cellar was limited to the excavation of two features: Feature 24, a brick-lined pit located in the northernmost Orianna Street vault, and Feature 25, a brick-lined pit located partially under the east wall of the present building.

Feature 24 was a circular brick-lined pit found in the northernmost Orianna Street vault in 318 Market Street cellar. The feature was located on the east/west base line approximately in the middle of the vault. Feature 24 was 3.28' in diameter and 5.26' deep from the exposed rim of the feature at 14.8' below 320 datum to the top of the paved bottom of the feature at 20.6' below 320 datum. The brick shaft was capped with a ring of radial headers apparently intended to serve as a finished rim. Below the rim of radial headers, the shaft was constructed of a single thickness of conventional

rectangular bricks laid stretcher-wise. Unlike the other brick-lined pits associated with the Market Street houses, the bottom of Feature 24 was paved with brick laid stretcher side flat. The brick used in paving the bottom of the feature projected under the shaft. The feature was tightly constructed and apparently intended to serve as a container rather than^{to} facilitate drainage.

Four soil levels were identified:

Level A Limey sandy grey ash mixed with some sandy brown soil and cinders
14.8'-15.75' below 320 datum
Bag # 707, 718

Level B Dark brown sandy fill with brick and mortar
15.75'-16.14' below 320 datum
Bag # 721

Level C Black organic fill with charcoal and ash marbled with dark brown sandy fill
16.14'-17.15' below 320 datum
Bag # 722, 724

Level D Black organic fill with lots of charcoal
17.15'-20.06' below 320 datum
Bag # 725, 726

Feature 25, a brick-lined pit, was uncovered while breaking up the concrete flooring in the rear section of the 318 Market Street cellar. This feature was located 65.0' south of the east/west base line, partially under the east wall of the present building. Seepage of ground water from Orianna Street presented a problem in excavating this feature. The dampness of the soil made separation of the artifacts

difficult while standing in the feature, so the dirt was carried to the surface and screened. Careful records were kept of stratigraphy but artifact associations may have been skewed by the method of retrieval and the poor definition of interface associations.

11 soil levels were identified in association with the feature interior and one level associated with feature exposure:

Clearance Prepared base for concrete floor
No Depth
Bag # 683

Level A Brown soil with gravel and mortar
12.42'-14.2' below 320 datum
Bag # 693

Level B Red-brown clay
14.2'-15.3' below 320 datum
Bag # 695, 698, 702

Level C Lt. brown sand. Wet in the part lying under the east wall of 318 Market Street
15.3'-15.45' below 320 datum
Bag # 704

Level D Red-brown sand with mortar
15.45'-15.55' } below 320 datum
15.9' }

Level E Dark brown and black clay
15.55' }
15.9' } -16.67' below 320 datum

Level F Brown-grey sandy marbled clay
16.67'-16.85' below 320 datum
Bag # 710

Level G Grey clay
16.85'-17.6' below 320 datum
Bag # 711

Level H Sandy brown and grey mottled clay with
patches of sand and brick dust
17.6-19.02' below 320 datum
Bag # 712

Level I Grey clay
19.02'-19.86' below 320 datum
Bag # 714

Level J Brown sandy clay
19.86'-20.78' below 320 datum
Bag # 715

Level K Yellow-brown sand with traces of brick dust
20.78'-21.38' below 320 datum
Bag # 717

This feature was also slightly irregular in shape, measuring 4.1' north/south diameter and 3.9' east/west. The feature was 8.53' deep from the exposed top of the brick shaft at 12.25' to the bottom of the brick shaft at 20.78' below 320 datum. No sill footed the base of the shaft. The shaft itself was constructed of rectangular brick laid stretcher-wise.

320 MARKET STREET

Excavations in the cellar of 320 Market Street were limited to removal of the concrete floor at the rear end of the cellar. Feature 26, a brick-lined pit, was exposed and excavated. This was the only feature found in the cellar of 320 Market Street.

Feature 26 was a large circular brick-lined pit discovered while breaking up the concrete floor in the rear of the 320 Market Street cellar. Lack of adequate lighting, especially during excavation of the first 3' of the

fill in the feature interior, created some differences in the soil descriptions recorded in the field and the stratigraphic section drawn by the site cartographer two weeks after the completion of excavation. A full discussion of feature stratigraphy and correlation of field records with the field drawing appears in the analytical report for Feature 26. (See 320 Market Street, Analytical Report, Feature 26, v.4)

Feature 26 was located 75.22' south of the east/west base line. Approximately .9' of the interior of the feature lay under the 320-322 Market Street party wall. Safety considerations made it necessary to section this feature. The feature was 7.5' in diameter and 9.4' deep from the exposed top of the brick shaft at 13.7' below 320 datum to the bottom of the sill at 23.1' below 320 datum. The upper surface of the interior pit fill was encountered at 15.55' below 320 datum, nearly 2' below the exposed top of the brick shaft. This feature yielded a heavy concentration of artifacts, most of which appeared below a mortared wall fragment found at about 20' below 320 datum. The exact location and depth of this fragment was not properly recorded in the field records. Since it was removed, it did not show up in section. Apparently it was a section of mortared wall thrown into the pit during filling, and strongly suggests Feature 26 was

filled during a period of construction on site.

322MARKET STREET

The cellar of 322 Market Street was extensively disturbed by previous archaeological investigations in 1962. As found, excavations were still unfilled after 10 years and there was evidence of structural damage due to water action similar to that noted in the cellar of 316 Market Street. A strip 5' wide running along the south wall of the cellar was the only area available for excavation. This strip was separated from the rest of the cellar by the remains of an east/west brick wall. This area was designated 322-A. The surface of 322-A was paved with brick laid on a fine sand bed. The surface elevation of the brick paving ranged from 13.2' below 320 datum to 13.5' below 320 datum. This was slightly higher than the 13.7' below 320 datum elevation recorded for the mortar floor north of 322-A. In the southwest corner of 322-A was a complex concrete footing. Probing the cracks in this footing revealed the fact that it was capping a brick-lined pit. This feature was designated Feature 27. With much effort and the aid of an electric impact hammer, the concrete cap was removed and the pit exposed. The pit was surrounded by a bed of dense red clay and the interior

was filled with cinders. Only the upper part of the cinder level was removed. Probing indicated that this layer continued as far as the probe reached or at least 4' below the recorded depth of 15.94' below 320 datum. Due to time and structural considerations, this feature was abandoned without further excavation.

As found, Feature 27 was located 61.00' south of the east/west base line against the west wall of the 322 Market Street cellar. The feature measured 3.7' north/south interior diameter, and 4.0' east/west. The rim of the feature was exposed at 14.45' below 320 datum on the west side and 14.49' below 320 datum on the east. The bottom of the feature was never determined.

No level designations were assigned to Feature 27:

Feature 27

Brick floor set on sand
No Depth recorded during excavation
No bag #, see Field Journal for 4/13/72

Breaking up concrete and rubble clearance
13.00'-13.5' below 320 datum
Bag # 761, 766

Red compacted clay, feature exterior
14.65'-16.2' E. below 320 datum
14.73' N
Bag # 769

Cinders, feature interior
closing at 15.94'
No Bag, see Field Journal 4/25/72

The cellar of the present building at 322 Market Street did not extend under the entire structure. A small area at the south end of the building at first floor level still existed. Designated 322-1st floor rear, excavation of this area was undertaken in hopes of finding evidence of original grade. The area so designated extended from the south foundation of the cellar at 70.3' south of the east/west base line to the rear wall of the first floor. The exposed surface was a layer of cinders. Removal of this cinder layer uncovered several features including: a large brick-lined pit (Feature 29) 2/3 of which lay under the south wall of the building, a small brick-lined pit (Feature 28) in the south east corner of 322-1st floor rear, fragments of what appeared to be an east/west wall running along the north side of Feature 29, and a long, thin rectangular stone slab which was subsequently used as a test trench reference point. The exact nature and function of the wall fragment and the stone slab was never determined. In addition, a square brick feature, probably some kind of drain, was located in the northwest part of the area.

Excavation began with a trench along the north face of the previously mentioned east/west wall. The soil stratigraphy was complex with evidence of disturbance associated with the above-described features. Eventually, this original

test trench was expanded to a 2' wide trench running parallel to the south wall of the cellar. The test areas were extended south with reference to the east and west sides of the stone slab. (See Fig. 5)

E-W T.T. immediately N. of east/west stone wall

Dark brown prepared fill with yellow clay and brick
 6.4'-7.22' below 320 datum
 Bag # 738, 743

Expansion north- same soil
 6.1'-6.85' below 320 datum
 Bag # 750, 752

E-W T.T. 3.2' north of N edge of east/west stone wall

Dark brown prepared fill with yellow clay and brick
 5.97'-7.43' below 320 datum
 Bag # 775, 778

Red clay lens
 7.43'-7.56' below 320 datum
 Bag # 779

Dark brown-grey sandy soil
 7.56'-8.15' below 320 datum
 Bag # 780, 782, 784

Dark brown-grey sandy clay with brick mortar, and charcoal
 possibly associated with construction of the square brick
 feature on the west side of this test trench.
 8.01'-8.6' below 320 datum
 Bag # 785

E-W T.T. 3.2' N of N. edge of east/west stone wall: Expansion
south on west side of stone slab

Dark brown prepared fill with yellow clay and brick
 5.97'-7.6' below 320 datum
 Bag # 775, 789, 790

Red clay
 7.1'-7.81' below 320 datum
 Bag # 791, 798, 806

Red-brown clay with some brick
 7.3'-7.35' below 320 datum
 Bag # 793

Dark brown-grey sandy clay
 7.45'-8.05' below 320 datum
 Bag # 801, 802, 805, 808, 810, 812

E-W T.T. 3.2' N of N edge of east/west stone wall; Expansion south on east side of stone slab

Dark brown prepared fill with yellow and red mottled clay, brick, and mortar
5.97'-7.43' below 320 datum
Bag # 787, 794

Dark brown humus with brick and mortar, mottled with charcoal and compacted sandy yellow clay
6.48'-7.4' below 320 datum
Bag # 797, 800

Compacted sandy yellow clay with brick and mortar
6.15'-6.48' below 320 datum
Bag # 795

Red clay with cobblestones imbedded in it
7.4'-7.66' below 320 datum
Bag # 803, 804

Brown-grey sandy clay
7.66'-8.02' below 320 datum
Bag # 807, 809, 811, 814

Cleaning of floor east of stone slab around Feature 28
6.39' below 320 datum
Bag # 792

Black humus immediately around northeast end of stone slab
6.2'-6.38' below 320 datum
Bag # 799

Field identification of the Franklin Driveway surface was subsequently confirmed in the laboratory.

Feature 28 was located 75.8' south of the east/west base line and .45' from the 320-322 party wall. The feature was 2.4' in diameter and extended 20.48' from the exposed top of the brick shaft (6.02' below 320 datum) to the base of the brick shaft (26.5' below 320 datum).

Six soil levels were identified in the feature interior and one with exposure of the feature:

Exposure Cinders

No depth Recorded

Bag # 723

Level A Cinders and ash with brick and mortar

6.02'-6.7' below 320 datum

Bag # 724

Level B Brown and grey fill with brick and mortar

6.7'-8.1' below 320 datum

Bag # 731, 733

Level C

Dark brown humus with brick and mortar fragments

8.1'-9.05' below 320 datum

Bag # 739, 742

Level D

Grayish-white cinders and ash

9.05'-10.7' below 320 datum

Bag # 744

Level E

Dark grey cinders and ash

10.7'-22.06' below 320 datum

Bag # 745, 747, 754a, 755

Level F

Black organic humus with sandy patches and increasing sandy texture toward the bottom of the feature

22.06'-26.5' below 320 datum

Bag # 758, 759, 763, 764

A layer of river gravel was exposed with the removal of Level F. This level contained no artifacts and was not excavated.

Feature 29 was located 78.25' south of the east/west base line and approximately 7.5' west of the 320-322 party wall. About 2/3 of the feature lay under the rear wall of 322 Market Street. The feature was approximately 6.5'

in diameter. Feature 29 was first noticed as an irregular depression in 322-1st floor rear. Only the northeast quadrant of the feature was excavated due to safety conditions created by the location of the feature under a none-too-stable wall. Despite precautions, a cave-in occurred at 17.92' below 320 datum and the feature was abandoned.

Several levels were encountered in the excavated portion of the feature:

Exposure Surface rubble mixed with brick and brown sand
6.42-7.5' below 320 datum
Bag # 728, 730

Level A Lt. brown fill with brick
7.5'-7.8' below 320 datum
Bag # 732

Level B Dark brown soil with traces of yellow soil and brick rubble
7.8'-8.98' below 320 datum
Bag # 737

Level C Red-yellow clay with brick
8.8'-12.25' below 320 datum
Bag # 746, 751, 753

Level D Red-brown clay with brick rubble
12.25'-12.7' below 320 datum
Bag # 756

Level E Dark brown soil with building rubble
12.7'-15.67' below 320 datum
Bag # 757, 760

Level F Brownish-yellow clay with building debris
15.67'-16.82' below 320 datum
Bag # 762, 765

Level G Dark and light brown mottled sandy loam
16.82'-18.00' ± below 320 datum
Bag # 767, 772, 773, 774, 777

A cave-in occurred at 17.92' and the following
Bag # were used in clean-up and re-establishment
of level sequence in the unexcavated portion of
the feature
No Depth
Bag # 768, 770, 771

Completion of excavation in the Market Street
cellars was terminated with the recording of the features
exposed in 322-1st floor rear. Subsequent work involved
implementation of the rubble removal contract and
limited excavations in the rear court area and Orianna
Street. Since these activities were covered under a
separate contract provision, they are considered separately
in Volume 5 of the 1972 Franklin Court Report.

Franklin Court IV
Field Report: Appendix A
Photograph Index

Photographs taken at Franklin Court during the 1972 field season were initially recorded according to roll number and size of film. A reproduction of this list is given here. Light and speed information for each photograph can be found in the blue cloth-bound photography journal included with the accessioned raw data.

ROLL #1 (Tri-X; A.S.S. 400-36 exposure roll)

(Prints and negatives located in photography file drawer)

1. East end of 314-A (test trench #1), facing north showing red clay.
2. " " " " " " " " " " " "
3. " " " " " " " " " " but shooting from north to south.
4. " " " " " " " " " " " "
5. East end of 314-A-low level shot from west to east along one of the floor joists.
6. Closeup of mortar facing in joist trench, facing north.
7. " " " " " " " " " " " " only facing south
8. 314-B-section pit from the east
9. " " " " " "
10. " " " " " from the south
11. " " " " " "
12. " " " " " from the north
13. " " " " " "
14. 316SB-A/1 as found from the west (CASTOR)
15. " " " " " " " " " " " " (CASTOR)
16. 316SB-B/1 as found from the west (POLLUX)
17. 316SB-B/1 " " " " " (POLLUX)
18. 316SB-C/1 as found from north (ROMULUS)
19. "
20. 316SB-A/Dome Exposed (CASTOR)
20. "
22. "

PHOTOGRAPH INDEXFRANKLIN COURT

(cont.)

ROLL #2 (EH 135; ASA 160-20 exposure roll)
 (Transperancies may be found in slide file boxes
 in photography filing drawer)

1. 314-A section pit
2. 314-B section pit
3. 314-B section pit from the west
4. 314-B section pit from the east
5. 314-B section pit from the east
6. Void
7. Void
8. Castor-completed excavation
9. " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "
10. 314-A Section pit
11. " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "
12. 314-Remains of wooden flooring in N. section of
314.
13. "

ROLL # 3 (KX 135; ASA 64-20 exposure roll)
 (Transperancies)

1. Sam
2. Sam
3. North wall and sidewalk vaults of 314 from S.E.
4. " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "
5. North wall and sidewalk vaults from S.W. (314)
6. Sam-wooden planking in bottom
7. " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "
8. " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "
9. 316-A
10. Remnant of compacted floor on west end of west
trench (316-C)
11. General shot of 316-C
12. Closeup of disturbance in west trench in 316 from
the south.
13. West end of E-W wall in 316 from S.W.
14. Possible fragment of N S wall in 316-C
15. General shot of E-W wall taken from south.
16. Logitudinal shot of E-W wall taken from west.
17. Closeup of mortar bedding for E-W wall in
316-taken from south side.
18. General progress shots in 314
19. " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "

PHOTOGRAPH INDEXFRANKLIN COURT

(cont.)

ROLL #4 (KX 135; ASA 64-20 exposure roll)
(Transparancies)

1. 1. General progress shot in 314
 2. " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "
 3. " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "
 4. " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "
 5. THE FOLLOWING SEVEN SHOTS ARE OF THE BOTTOM OF
 6. SUSIE-SOME WITH NORMAL LENS AND SOME WITH TELE-
 7. PHOTO. SEVERE CONTRAST AND SHUTTER SPEED PROBLEMS
 8. WERE COMMON TO ALL SHOTS.
 - 9.
 - 10.
 - 11.
 12. 316-Disturbance in and south of west trench (316-C and 316-C expansion south) taken from south
 13. " " " " " only from closer distance.
 14. Same disturbance only from north
 15. " " " " " only from a shorter distance.
 16. Same disturbance only from S.W.
 17. N-S masonry wall in 316
 18. East side of 316-C-close-up taken from S.W.
 19. "
 20. Contact point between E-W stone wall and stratified sand at west end of wall. (UNMOUNTED)
-

ROLL #5 (K11-135; ASA 25-20 Exposure Roll)
(Transparancies)

1. 316-Wall of pit containing disturbance in 316-C and 316-C expansion south, fro, the south.
2. " " " " " " " " " " only fro, the north.
3. South section of 316-C expansion south
4. 316-Junction of tile pipe and view of disturbance in 316-C at the beginning of flooding.
5. Bottom east section of disturbance in and south of west test trench (316-C and 316-C expansion south) taken while sewer pipe was flooding.
6. 316-West sidewalk vault entrance-brick floor partially removed, taken from north.
7. "
8. 316-Vault 2-section of floor levels at entrance-taken from the east.
9. 316-Vault 2-brick floor of vault prior to removal.

(cont.)

1. 314-E-Slink from the south 2/25/72
2. Slink from the north
3. 314-A&E-Harem and Jack from the north
4. Slink-corner shot from N.E. across section pit and Slink.
5. 314 A&E Slink and Jack and Harem from south.
6. 314-B-SAM-finished west section from east with datum line.
7. " " " " " " " " " " but without datum line.
8. Sam-NE curved section of pit.
9. Ben-top of brick layer with artifacts exposed in situ
10. 314-E-NE sector-demolition trench (NS) and E-W disturbance
11. 314-A-SE section showing intersection of Slink, Jack and Harem.
12. 314-C Happy-progress shot 3/2/72
13. 314-E-EW wall east of sidewalk entrance steps. 3/3/72
14. 314-E-Detail of floating butt between east wall and E-W wall.
15. 314-E-south section of E-W wall trench showing probable east wall trench-taken from NW.
16. Poor Richard from west. 3/6/72
17. Poor Richard from north.
18. Poor Richard from East.
19. 314-C Happy-final shot-NOT DEVELOPED VOID

PHOTOGRAPH INDEXFRANKLIN COURT

(cont.)

ROLL #8 (cont.)

16. 322-A-west half after removal of concrete with air hammer.
17. "
18. 322-A-west half after removal of concrete and excavation around perimeter of Mayhem. 4/21/72 (from east)
19. "
20. " " " " " " but from N.E.
21. " " " " " " but from east.
22. " " " " " "
23. 322-1st floor rear-Friday-finished shot interior BLURRED.
24. " but not blurred
25. "
26. "
- 27-on. non-site related pictures.

ROLL #9 (EHB 135;ASA 125-20 exposure roll)

1. Finished shot of Pitt from above.
2. "
3. "
4. Interior of Pitt from the east
5. "
6. "
7. "
- 8.through 19=Various finished shots of Poseidon. (Closeups taken from the east)

ROLL #10 (EHB 135; ASA 320-20 exposure roll)

1. Louis from overhead-finished shot.
2. "
3. "
4. "
5. "
6. Louis from N.W.-finished shot
- 7-20=Non site related shots

PHOTOGRAPH INDEXFRANKLIN COURT

(cont.)

ROLL #11 (EHB 135; ASA 320-20 exposure roll)

1. 322-1st floor rear-possible wagon ruts and N. profile of excavation.
2. "
3. "
4. "
5. 322 1st floor rear-N. profile of excavation
6. 322 1st floor rear-possible wagon ruts-east section.
7. "
8. "
9. "
10. "
11. "
12. 322 1st floor rear-S.E. corner of excavation under stone slab.
13. 322 1st floor rear-showing excavation for investigation of possible wagon ruts and Emery-S.W. corner.
14. 322 1st floor rear-showing excavation for investigation of possible wagon ruts and Friday-S.E. corner.
15. North face of 322 1st floor rear excavation showing position of stone slab, Friday and Emery.
16. "
17. S.W. corner of 322 showing stone slab and Emery
18. S.E. corner of 322 showing stone slab and Friday.
19. 322 1st floor rear-general shot.

THE FOLLOWING TWO ROLLS WERE TAKEN BY THE PROJECT DIRECTOR* BARBARA LIGGETT, AND FIELD RECORDED BY HER. THESE ROLLS HAVE BEEN SERIALLY NUMBERED BR1 and BR2 AND ARE GIVEN BELOW.

BR 1 (EHB 135;ASA 64-36 exposure roll)

- 1 through 20 are non-site related shots
 21. Molly and vault in 318 prior to excavation
 22. Molly prior to excavation
 23. Full length shot of 314 taken from south 3/13/72
 24. "
 25. "
 26. "
 27. Zasu, Happy, Rodent (Complex II) from south
 28. Complex II from north
 29. Rodent-N.W. corner
 30. Slink, Jack, Harem and Sam (Complex I) from north.
 31. "
 32. Poor Richard-General shot from North.
-

PHOTOGRAPH INDEXFRANKLIN COURT

(cont.)

BR 2 (??-20 exposure roll)

1-18=general shots of outside of Franklin Court

THE FOLLOWING ARE THREE ROLLS OR FILM PACKS TAKEN ON THE SPEED GRAPHIC CAMERA AND RECORDED BY KENYON. OTHER FILM PACKS WERE TAKEN BY THE DIRECTOR ON THIS CAMERA, BUT PRESENTLY THESE ARE NOT AVAILABLE.

FILM PACK #1 (TXP 523; ASA 320-16 exposures)

1. 314-B/5-section pit from the north
 2. " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "
 3. 314-B/5-section pit from the west
 4. " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "
 5. 314-B/5-section pit from the south
 6. " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "
 7. 314-B/5-section pit from the east
 8. " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "
 9. 314-A/6-section pit from the east
 10. " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "
 11. 314-A/6-section pit from the south
 12. " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "
 13. 314-A/6-section pit from the north
 14. " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "
 15. 314-B/5 with part of the crew from south-west.
 16. 314-B/5 with complete crew from south-west
-

FILM PACK #2 (TXP 523; ASA 320-16 exposures)

- 1 through 11 already used when camera was received.
 12. Long shot of 314 basement from the south 3/13/72
 13. Slink, Jack, Harem and Sam (Complex I) from north
 14. Poor Richard from North 3/14/72
 15. Poor Richard from North
-

Speed Graphic Adapter Roll #1 (TX 620; ASA 400-? exposures)

- 1-3 used when camera received
 4. Long shot of 322 1st floor rear from north
 5. Closeup of wagon rut investigation trench in 322 1st floor rear taken from east.
 6. " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "
 - 7 on not used by Kenyon
-

Franklin Court IV

Faunal Analysis, Summary Report

Sharon Ann Burnston

Faunal analysis was undertaken during the Franklin Court IV project somewhat as an experiment, in order to determine whether detailed analysis of bones from urban closed trash deposits could yield significantly more information than a mere "grocery list" (See Fig. 1) of which animals were present on site. Time and money could be spared for analysis of only two proveniences, the contents of Feature 9 and 22. Even given the limitations thus imposed by this enforced selectivity, certain information was obtained. (See "Report on the Bone Content of Feature 9," v.II and "Report on the Bone Content of Feature 22", v.III)

Eighteenth century Philadelphians ate a fairly varied diet, as evidenced archaeologically by oyster and clam shell debris, peach pits and cherry stones, and by the bones of cow, pig, sheep, deer, chicken, duck, turkey, turtle, and assorted fish and small wild mammals and birds. They shared their urban environment, more or less willingly as the case may be, with cats, rats, and several breeds of dog.

By distribution of bone and by meat weight per joint, beef was by far the favorite meat, with mutton second and pork a distant third. Human selectivity can be seen in unusual patterns of distribution of bones by ages and species. For example, there is an interesting representation of extremely young, almost neonate Bos (calf) bones. The preponderance of mature individuals among the

domestic fowl (Gallo, Anas, and Meleagris) is equally interesting, while the uneven proportional distribution of the various parts of the pig suggests patterns of preference and selection for the various cuts of pork.

In general, it is risky to assume a priori that some parts of the butchered cow, sheep, or pig carcass were regarded as waste or debris; it must be assumed that all parts were considered edible. The consistent absence of some anatomical parts such as horns, patellae and caudal vertebrae suggest the effects of ancillary industries, such as the horn and hide industries. Further research can clarify such matters; for example, 18th century cook books (eg. Glasse, 1805) have already confirmed that virtually every possible part of the beef, mutton, or pork carcass had a recognized method of preparation.

Other issues are raised which are not so readily resolved, such as to what extent milch cows were privately maintained in the city, what became of the calves which were the by-product of their "freshening", and whether yard fowl were raised in the city for their eggs and eaten only incidentally. These issues raise associated questions regarding urban domestic butchering, intensity or extensiveness of land use, networks of transportation and commercial activity to feed the urban population, etc. The

hypothesis that the trash in the pit fills is not immediately site-related complicates these matters still further.

In the absence of comparative data, the evidence of the animal bones of Feature 9 and 22 at Franklin Court is of limited usefulness. Perhaps the prime value of the faunal analysis which was undertaken has been to raise just such difficult questions as those mentioned here. It is hoped that further research, both historical documentation research and urban faunal analysis on the detailed micro-analytic level, will be undertaken in order to begin to supply answers to some of these new questions.

Fig. 1 "Grocery List" - Animal Species Identified at Franklin Court

Cow, (Bos taurus)

Sheep, (Ovis aries)

Pig, (Sus scrofa)

Deer, probably White-tailed (probably Odocoileus virginianus)

Chicken, (Gallus gallus)

Duck, (Anas platyrhynchos)

Turkey, (Meleagris gallopavo)

Cat, (Felis familiaris)

Dog, (Canis familiaris)

Rat, (Rattus rattus)

Turtle, (several unidentified species)

Fish, (several unidentified species)

Wild Birds, (passerines--several unidentified species)

Small Wild Mammals, (several unidentified species)

FRANKLIN COURT IV

Bag List

Bag #	Association	Soil	Date/Excavator
400	314-A/1 Trenches from floor joists. + 2" of fill under mortar floor	Light brown sand with fragments of brick, mortar & plaster rubble mixed. Demolition rubble of dark red clay, brick rubble & light brown clay and sand	1/10/72 R.T.
400A	Same as 400-masonry samples only.		
401	314-A/2	Sand-lime mortar floor + 2" thick with some small gravel aggregate	1/10/72 R.T.
402	314-A/3	Brownish compacted sand with small pieces of gravel & brick fragments	1/10/72 R.T.
403	314-A/4 Joist trenches in masonry floor. All artifacts associated with this feature will be designated lot 4.	Rotted wood chips, boards and reddish brown to black humus.	1/10/72 R.T.
404	314-B/1	Brown fill with some brick and mortar rubble, Powell's backfill	1/11/72 M.F. 1/12/72 S.F.
405	314-B/2	Sand-lime mortar floor with some small gravel aggregate. 2" thick	1/6/72, 1/10/72, 1/11/72 M.F., R.T.,

Bag #	Association	Soil	Date/Excavator
406	314-B/3. Joist trenches below mortar floor, possible brick footing on W. side.	Light brown sand with brick, plaster & mortar with some mica schist rubble and flakes. This lies directly under the base of the mortar floor	1/11/72 M.F.
407	314-B/4 Joist trenches	Rotted wood chips, boards, and brown-black humus	1/13/72 R.T.
408	314-B/4	Mixed fill containing yellow clay, red clay, light grey clay, brick, mortar, plaster, and mica schist. Fairly compacted.	1/13/72 R.T.
409	314-B/6	Sandy clay mixed with small flecks of plaster, brick, & mica schist	1/13.72 M.F.
410	314-B/7 overlies the hard, gritty surface of level 6	Dense red clay with flecks of charcoal	1/13/72 J.A.
411	314-B/9 exposure of Feature 4	Interface between B/7 and B/6	1/14/72 J.A.
412	314-B/8	Sandy pinkish soil with some clay and flecks of charcoal.	No date or excavator listed.
413	314-B/9 Feature 4	Sandy yellow soil with some clay and fragments of charcoal, mortar, brick, and plaster.	1/18/72 S.F. M.F.

<u>Bag #</u>	<u>Association</u>	<u>Soil</u>	<u>Date/Excavator</u>
414	314-A/6	Brown sandy clay mixed with small flecks of plaster, brick, and mica schist.	1/17/72 MCM
415	316 S.B.-C/1 Rectangular unpaved area in brick paved floor of sub-cellar. Feature 14 NE corner.	Brown dirt with brick rubble	1/17/72 MCM
416	316 S.B.	Clearance of surface rubble	1/17/72 SAB BB SF
417	316 S.B.-B/1 Feature 16, brick-lined pit in NE corner of sub-cellar	Cleaning rubble to edge of circular brick-lined pit in NW corner of sub-cellar. Very loose brown soil with brick rubble.	1/17/72 SAB BAB
418	314-A/7	Dense, compacted pinkish-red sandy clay with pockets of yellow and oxidized sand.	1/18/72 WW
419	316 S.B. C/1 rect-angular unpaved area in NE corner, Feature 14 south half.	Loose brown fill with brick & mortar rubble & some few patches of burnt material	1/18/72 SAB

Bag#	Association	Soil	Date/Excavators
420	316 S.B.-C/2 Feature 14 Rectangular unpaved area in NE corner. South half	Yellow sandy soil with mortar, some brick rubble & a few river pebbles	1/18/72 SAB
421	316 S.B.-A/1 Feature 17 circular brick-lined pit south of Feature 16	Brown sandy soil with brick rubble	1/18/72 WRH, MJS, BB
422	316 S.B. Feature 14, un- paved rectangular area in NE corner. South half.	Red sand, coarse with river pebbles	1/18/72 SAB
423	316 S.B. Feature 16. Clearing rubble from edge of pit.	Rubble, brown sand with brick	1/18/72 BB
424	314-B/9 Feature 4 Feature interior	Yellow gritty clay	1/19/72 MCM
425	316 S.B. Feature 17 Feature interior	Brick rubble with river pebbles	1/19/72
426	Combined in the field with Bag # 425		
427	314-A/8	Beach sand and band of dusty rose clay	1/20/72 WW
428	316 S.B.-A/2 Feature 17 Feature interior.	Gravelly yellow-brown sand with rubble	1/20/72 WRH, BAB, MJS

<u>Bag #</u>	<u>Association</u>	<u>Soil</u>	<u>Date/Excavators</u>
429	314-B Feature 4 Feature interior.	Gritty yellow crumbly clay with schist, lumps of red and brown clay, bricks	1/20/72 SF, MF
430	316 S.B.-C/3 Feature 14 south half of unpaved rec- tangular area NE corner of sub-cellar	Red and orange sand with river pebbles	1/20/72 SAB
431	316 SB-A/3 Feature 17, feature interior.	Wet humus with wood	1/20/72 WRH, BAB, MJS
432	314-A/9	Oxided, compacted rusty red sand with dusty rose clay band.	1/20/72 WW
433	314-A/10	Grey clay lens on top of black sand lens	1/20/72 WW
434	316-SB-B/1 Feature 16 Clearing surface rubble around dome.	Sand and river pebbles	1/21/72 WHR, BAB, MJS, MWH
435	316 S.B.-D/1 Feature 15 Rectangular unpaved area on east side of sub-cellar south of Feature 14	Brick rubble, mortar, red sand, some soft brown soil	1/21/72 SAB
436	316 S.B.	Clearing surface of floor etc.	1/21/72 SAB, BAB
437	316 S.B.	Clearing surface of floor etc.	1/24/72 SAB, BAB

Bag #	Association	Soil	Date/Excavators
438	314 B Powell's backfill, exposure of Feature 4	Rubble	1/24/72 SAB, SF
439	314 B Powell's backfill exposure of Feature 4 N & W segments	Clay layer at inter-face with gritty yellow clay fill associated with feature interior	1/24/72 S F, SAB, MCM
440	316 S.B. Feature 16, feature interior	Brick rubble with brown soil	1/24/72 MJS
441	316, Clearance around brick-lined pits, Feature 20 and 21	Broken brick & sandy humus	1/25/72 RLT, MJS
442	316 S.B. Feature 16, feature interior	River gravel	1/25/72 no initials
443	316, Clearance around brick-lined pits Feature 20 & 21	No soil description	1/25/72 MH, MS, WW
444	316 S.B. Feature 15, unpaved rectangular area east side of sub-cellar south of Feature 14	Layer of compact, dense mortar, pink, with brick rubble and small stones	1/25/72 SAB
445	314, Feature 4 unlined pit	Gritty yellow fill, cleaning south section	1/25/72 SF
446	314, Feature 4 N side of feature unlined pit.	Yellow lumpy fill with some red clay and schist on N side of pit.	1/26/72 SF, BC

Bag #	Association	Soil	Date/Excavators
447	314, Feature 4, unlined pit.	Yellow lumpy fill, some sand, schist, mica.	1/26/72 SF, BC
448	316 S.B. cleaning NE corner for drawing. Feature 13, 14, 15.	Rubble at base of Feature 13	no date
449	314 A/11 Feature 3 Straightening south section.	Green-yellow compact sandy clay fill with flecks of charcoal	1/26/72 MF
450	314, Feature 4, unlined pit, S side of feature interior	yellow fill	1/27/72 SF, BC
451	314, clearing depressed area under wood floor south of Feature 4, exposure of Feature 5, unlined pit.	Wood floor removal and rubble between wood floor and mortar below	1/27/72 SAB, DB
452	314 C, depressed area under wood floor, exposure of Feature 5	Layer of pink mortar	1/27/72 SAB, DB
453	NE corner of 316 S.B. Base dirt around Feature 13, cleaning to draw.	No soil description	1/27/72 MCM
454	316 S.B. Cleaning for drawing along W. wall.	No soil description	1/27/72 WW

Bag #	Association	Soil	Date/Excavator
455	314-C, depressed area in floor S of Feature 4, exposure of Feature 5, unlined pit.	Soft brown fill with some sand, under mortar layer	1/27/72 SAB, DB
456	314 B, Feature 4, unlined pit, feature interior.	Gritty yellow clay fill. Seems somewhat browner in color with high mica content	1/27/72 BC
457	314-C Area below wood floor fragments.	Sample of nails at interface of floor and mortar bedding below	1/28/72 MM
458	314. Clearing concrete floor, south end of cellar Area 2.	Clearance	1/28/72 WCW, MS, DB
459	Unassociated backfill		
460	Unassociated backfill		
461	314. Feature 4, unlined pit, feature interior	Gritty yellow clay. S side of feature	1/31/72 SF
462	314 C, west half of unit. Feature 5, unlined pit.	Brown clay	1/31/72 SAB, DB
463	314 C, west half of unit. Feature 5, unlined pit	Soft brown fill under brown clay	1/31/72 SAB, DB
464	314 C, east half of unit. Feature 5, unlined pit.	Brown clay with brick rubble	2/1/72 SAB, DB

Bag #	Association	Soil	Date/Excavator
465	314-C, E half of unit. Feature 5, unlined pit	Soft brown fill under brown clay and rubble	2/1/72 SAB, DB
466	314-B, Feature 4, unlined pit, Feature interior.	Reddish brown clay. Level forms dome-like interface with gritty yellow clay above.	2/1/72 SF, MF
467	314-C Feature 5, unlined pit. Feature interior.	Brown clay with occasional lumps of mortar, rock, and patches of ochre yellow clay.	2/1/72 SAB, DB
468	314-C, Feature 5, unlined pit, feature interior	Brown clay with occasional lumps of mortar, rock, and patches of ochre yellow clay.	2/2/72 SAB, DB
469	316, Feature 21. Brick- lined pit, feature interior. 19.5' below 320 datum.	Lime	1/26/72 WRH
470	316. Feature 21. Brick- lined pit, Feature interior. 24.12' below 320 datum.	Yellow-brown clay	1/27/72 WRH
471	316, Feature 21. Brick- lined pit, Feature interior. 26.05' below 320 datum	Grey clay	1/31/72 MH

<u>Bag #</u>	<u>Association</u>	<u>Soil</u>	<u>Date/Excavator</u>
472	316. Feature 21. Brick-lined pit. Feature interior. 26.55' below 320 datum.	Brown and black sandy clay	2/1/72 RT
473	314-B, Feature 4, unlined pit. Feature interior.	Reddish clay fill	2/2/72 SF
474	314. Feature 9. Brick-lined pit. Feature interior. 16.2' below 320 datum	Cinders and grey fill with rotten wood.	2/3/72 WRH
475	V O I D		
476	314-A/11, Feature 3. Unlined pit. Feature interior.	yellow-green clay	2/2/72 MF
477	314-D, depression in mortar, Feature 7, unlined pit. Feature exposure.	Clearance of floor rubble and back dirt from Feature 5	2/2/72 MCM
478	314. Feature 9, brick-lined pit. Feature interior. 18.05' below 320 datum	Dark ash fill with wood.	2/2/72 WRH

<u>Bag#</u>	<u>Association</u>	<u>Soil</u>	<u>Date/Excavator</u>
479	314. Feature 9, brick-lined pit. Feature interior. 19.2' below 320 datum	Grey cinders	2/2/72 MF
480	314-D, Feature 7. Unlined pit.	compacted sandy clay	2/2/72 MGM
481	314-D, Feature 7. Unlined pit. Feature exposure.	loose gritty dirt	2/2/72 MGM
482	314-D, Feature 7. Unlined pit. Joist trenches associated with feature exposure	decayed wood.	2/2/72 MGM
483	314. Feature 9, brick-lined pit. Feature interior. No depth.	Brown sandy clay with rubble.	2/2/72 MH
484	314-A, extension E to 312-314 party wall to locate possible remains of early 18th c. wall or features associated with 4' alley. 13.9'-14.53' below 320 datum	Mortar floor and joist pockets.	2/3/72 BC
485	314-C, Feature 5. Unlined pit, feature interior. Samples only.	Brown clay with yellow ochre clay, brick fragments, mortar.	2/3/72 SAB, DB

Bag#	Association	Soil	Date/Excavator
486	Feature 9, interior	Grey coal ash	2/3/72 MH, DB
487	314-A/11	Greenish yellow fill	2/3/72 MF
488	314 A Extension east.	Soft loose brown sand with brick and mortar rubble	2/3/72 BC
489	Feature 9, interior	Brown soil with mortar	2/3/72 WRH
490	314 A Ext. E/13 levels in Ext. E do not correspond to levels in trench proper	Red-brown clay dis- turbed loosely packed with large fragments of building rubble	2/3/72 BC
491	314-A/3 S Extension	loose fill under mortar floor with brick rubble	2/3/72 MF
492	Feature 9, interior	Dark brown/black sandy fill	2/3/72 DB
493	Feature 4, Area B	Red clay at bottom with chunks of brick mica, schist and decayed wood	2/3/72 RT, SF

<u>Bag #</u>	<u>Association</u>	<u>Soil</u>	<u>Date/Excavator</u>
494	314 Ext E/14 to east wall	Red clay, disturbed at surface, undisturbed below surface.	2/3/72 BC
495	Feature 9, interior	yellow clay 23.3' below 320 datum	2/3/72 WRH
496	Feature 9, interior	brown ashy soil with mortar and bricks	2/3/72 MH
497	314-Feature 5	Slightly more granular brown clay with patches of ochre sandy clay, brick fragments, mortar, and stones	2/4/72 DB, SAB
498	Feature 4	Red clay	2/4/72 SF
499	Feature 7	Loose gritty dirt compacted in places	2/4/72 MCM
500	Feature 7 extension of whole trench W, also extension W of Bag 482, joist trench material	Joist trenches- wood mixed with dark soil from decayed wood	2/4/72 MCM
501	314-E test trench N of 314 A along E wall of site	shovel retrieval. All levels separated by soil type within bag	2/4/72 BC
502	314-D/1 moving W & N to locate outline of a circular depression Feature 7	clearance and pulling up mortar rubble	2/4/72 MCM

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<u>Bag #</u>	<u>Association</u>	<u>Soil</u>	<u>Date/Excavators</u>
503	Feature 4	Cleaning section	2/4/72 SF, RT
504	314-D/5 outer rim of circular depression Feature 7	Red clay below compact mortar deposit	2/4/72 MCM
505	314-D/2, Extension W of trench. Feature 7	Compacted sandy clay	2/4/74 MCM
506	Feature 9, interior	Pocket of grey clay 25.05' below 320 datum	2/4/72 WRH
507	Feature 5, interior	mottled ochre yellow sandy clay with brown clay	2/4/72 DB, SAB
508	314 E, test trench	building rubble in loose sandy soil	2/7/72 BC
509	Feature 5, interior	mottled ochre yellow sandy clay with brown clay	2/7/72 DB, SAB
510	Feature 5, interior	brown clay mottled with yellow sandy clay	2/7/72 DB, SAB
511	Feature 9, interior	grey clay	2/7/72 DR
512	Joining 314 Ext E and 314-E	Clearing surface debris after removing mortar floor.	2/7/72 BC

<u>Bag #</u>	<u>Association</u>	<u>Soil</u>	<u>Date/Excavator</u>
513	Joining 314 A Ext. E and 314-E	surface debris from removal of mortar floor	2/8/72 DB
514	Feature 9, interior	Grey & brown clay with wood and mortar	2/8/72 WRH, DR
515	Feature 7	mortar and rubble	2/8/72 MCM
516	314-C, Ext. S exposure of Feature 6	Joist trench rubble	2/8/72 SF
517	314-D/4	Joist trench south of Feature 7	2/8/72 MCM
518	Feature 9, interior	Artifacts in boxes Brown and grey clay	2/8/72 WRH
519	314 Ext. A toward 314-B Feature 3	Yellowish green fill	2/8/72 MF
520	Joining 314 A, Ext. E and 314-E	Rubble and clay fill from S part of trench	2/9/72 DB
521	316, Stone wall running E/W approx. 17.2' from nail in N wall of 316 cellar	Brown clay, beige beach sand	2/1/72* RLT
522	316, W. trench next to W. brick party wall.	rubble backfill from vault	2/3/72* MJS

* Bag numbers assigned out of sequence

<u>Bag #</u>	<u>Association</u>	<u>Soil</u>	<u>Date/Excavator</u>
523	316, disturbance on south side of W. trench	Brick and mortar rubble fill in sandy clay matrix	2/8/72 MJS, RLT
524	Extension 314-A, Feat. 3	Greenish yellow fill	2/9/72 MF
525	Feature 9, interior	Brown and Grey clay	2/8/72 WRH
526	314-C, ext. S	Rubble & clay with brick, plaster, yellow and red clay	2/8/72 SF
527	Cutting trench in extreme N of square adjoining 314-E and 314 A-Ext. E	Soil cannot yet be determined as this trench may cut through several layers for the purpose of observing section profile.	2/9/72 DB
528	Feature 7, interior	Rubble mixed with clumps of red clay, sandy yellow soil.	2/9/72 MCM
529	Feature 9, interior	Grey clay with river gravel	2/9/72 DR, WRH
530	Feature 7, interior	Surface rubble	2/10/72 SF

<u>Bag #</u>	<u>Associations</u>	<u>Soil</u>	<u>Date/Excavators</u>
531	Trench cut in extreme NW of square joining 314-E and 314-A, ext.E	Yellow clay in disturbed area in SW corner of trench	2/10/72 DB
532	314-D/6	Brown rubbly soil with clumps of red clay	2/10/72 MCM
533	314-A, Feat. 3	yellow/green fill	2/10/72 MF
534	314- exterior Feat.9 N. side below mortar floor	pebbles and brown sand	2/10/72 WRH
535	Floor area N and E of 314-E	Brick and mortar rubble with soft fill, sand, and some lumps of clay	2/11/72 DR
536	314 C-ext. S Feat. 7	Rubbly brown dirt with brick.	2/11/72 SF, MCM
537	Feat. 10	Brown rubbly dirt with clumps of rose clay and ash	2/11/72 MCM
538	Feat. 10	Broken brick and mortar rubble with soft fill	2/11/72 DB, MCM
539	316, Disturbance in & S. of W. trench	Brick and mortar rubble in a sandy clay matrix	2/8/72 MJS
540	316, same as 539	Same as above	2/9/72 MJS

Bag #	Associations	Soil	Date/Excavators
541	Removing rubble layer under mortar from entire floor N & W of square joining 314-E and 314A-Ext. E	Brick and mortar rubble with soft sandy fill	2/14/72 DB, DR
542	Disturbance in & S of W. trench, 316	Brick and mortar rubble in sandy clay matrix	2/11/72
543	2nd vault, 316	clearing floor for photography	2/14/72
544	314 A-11	Red clay	2/14/72 MF
545	316-Vault # 1	Cleaning brick floor	2/14/72 MCM
546	316 Disturbance in & S of W. trench next to terra cotta pipe	Brick and mortar rubble in sandy clay matrix	2/9/72 MJS
547	316 Disturbance in & south of W. trench	Brick and mortar rubble in sandy clay matrix	2/14/72
548	Taking up floor in area of general disturbance W. of square joining 314-E, and 314 A-ext. E	Rose clay with brick and mortar fragments	2/15/72
549	Definition of feature W & S of test trench in square joining 314-E and 314 A-Ext. E	No soil description given	2/15/72

<u>Bag #</u>	<u>Associations</u>	<u>Soil</u>	<u>Date/Excavators</u>
550	Feat. 7	Brown sandy dirt w/ brick, mortar, plaster	2/16/72
551	316 Disturbance in & S of W. trench	Brick and mortar rubble in sandy clay matrix	2/16/72 MJS
552	316-same as above	same as above	2/16/72 MJS
553	314A-S. ext.	red clay	2/16/72 MF
554	316 W. sidewalk vault, entrance	14.72'-14.1' below 320 datum, brown ashy fill	2/16/72 MH
555	316 W. sidewalk vault, entrance	14.9'-15.45' b. 320 d. reddish clay	2/16/72 MH
556	316 W. sidewalk vault, entrance	15.45'-16.12' b. 320d. reddish sand	2/16/72 MH
557	316 W. sidewalk vault, entrance	16.12'- yellow sand with red clay marbling	2/16/72 MH
558	314 C surface between Feature 5 and 7	rubble	2/16/72 SF
559	314-A, Feat. 1	red clay	2/17/72 MF

<u>Bag #</u>	<u>Associations</u>	<u>Soil</u>	<u>Date/Excavator</u>
560	314-Powell's trench NW section	loose sandy fill	2/17/72 MF
561	Cleaning Feat. 7 ans surrounding area	surface rubble	2/17/72 SF, MCM
562	Section, Feat 7	rubble	2/17/72 SF, MCM
563	316, depression in floor 3' from 314-6 party wall 20.2' from nail in N brick wall	dust and sand	2/17/72 MJS
564	316 Section in doorway vault # 2	Brick floor, loose fill, stone slabs	2/17/72 MJS
565	316 Section in doorway vault # 2	schist slabs, loose fill between present brick floor clay, mortar	2/17/72 MJS
566	314-D Feat. 7	brick rubble, plaster in brown gritty dirt	2/17/72 SF, MCM
567	316 D, trench S of E/W stone wall with west sidewalk vault entrance	sand marbled with clay	2/17/72 JSL
568	Feature 7	Brick and plaster in sandy matrix	2/18/72 SF, JA

Bag #	Associations	Soil	Date/Excavator
569	316 D, Trench S of e/w stone wall with side-walk vault entrance over it.	Sand marbled with red & grey clay	2/18/72 JSL
570	Section in doorway of Vault # 2	Loose fill between bottom of present brick floor & mortar and clay covering over schist slabs	2/18/72 MJS
571	Section inside Vault# 2	Same as above	2/18/72 MJS
572	314 B where supporting posts stood	Brick rubble under mortar floor	2/22/72 MF
573	Feat. 7	Gritty dirt with mortar and brick rubble	2/22/72 MCM
574	Feat. 7, S end	brown sand w/ rubble	2/22/72 MCM
575	316, Vault # 2	Loose brown fill around rock just N of center of vault	2/22/72 MJS
576	316 Vault # 2	Loose brown fill around rock in center of vault	2/22/72 MJS
577	Feat. 10, interior	Light sand & river pebble	2/23/72 WRH

Bag #	Associations	Soil	Date/Excavators
578	314 A-5, mortar, wooden footing	Brick rubble fill	2/23/72
579	Feat. 7	Brown gritty dirt w/ rubble	2/23/72
580	Feat. 11	Dark brown sandy rubble	2/23/72 RLT
581	314 A-7 near Feat. 3	Dense red clay directly overhanging yellow-green pit fill	2/23/72 MF
582	316 Vault # 2, builder's trench along S. wall	loose brown fill	2/23/72 MJS
583	316 Vault # 2, builder's trench along S. wall	loose brown fill	2/23/72 MJS
584	316 Vault # 2, north extensions	loose fill between present brick floor and undisturbed soil.	2/23/72 MJS
585	316, Vault # 2	loose brown fill around rock	2/23/72 MJS
586	314-A Feature 3	greenish yellow fill	2/23/72
587	Feature 11	brown clay with rubble	2/24/72 WRH

Bag #	Association	Soil	Date/Excavator
588	316-D South trench, E/W stone wall	Sand marbled with red and grey clay	2/23/72 JSL
589	314-E	Red clay with rubble Yellow clay with rubble	2/24/72 DB, DR
590	314-A, Feat. 3	Dense red clay	2/24/72 MF
591	314-Feat. 10	Mixed sand and rubble	2/24/72 RLT
592	Feat. 7 to bottom in S side	Brown gritty dirt with rubble	2/24/72 MCM
593	Feat. 10	Red-brown clay	2/24/72
594	Feat. 3	yellow-green fill	2/24/72 MF
595	Feat. 10	Bricks and green sandy clay	2/24/72 WRH
596	314-E Cleaning sections of Feat. 1, 2 and 3 to observe areas of inter-section.	Yellow clay with brick and mortar fragments, some pulverized rubble	2/24/74 DR
597	314-E, Feature 1	yellow clay with brick and mortar fragments	2/28/72 DB

Bag #	Association	Soil	Date/Excavator
598	314-E, E/W disturbance in NE section	No soil description	2/28/72 MJS
599	Feature 10, interior	Green sandy clay with brown soil, rubble	2/28/72 MH
600	Feature 3, interior	Dense red clay	2/28/72 MF
601	Feature 2	yellow fill	2/28/72 MF
602	Feature 10, interior	Green marl sand with flecks of charcoal.	2/28/72
603	314-E, opening an E/W trench to expose lower wall	Clay	2/28/72 MJS
604	Feature 1, interior	Yellow clay mottled with red clay, brick, mortar, stone frags,	2/29/72 DB, DR
605	Feature 10, interior	Green marl sand with specks of charcoal	2/29/72 WRH
606	Feature 10, interior	Dark grey and brown clay with brick and mortar.	2/29/72 MH
607	Feature 3, interior	yellow-green fill	2/29/72 MF
608	Disturbance in NE section 314-E	clay	2/29/72

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Bag #	Association	Soil	Date/Excavator
609	Feature 3, interior	Yellow green fill with charcoal	3/1/72
610	Feature 3, interior	Dense red clay	3/1/72
611	314-E fill between bottom of granite block and top of stone wall	Ashy fill	3/1/72 MJS
612	Feature 11, exposure	Brown clay with building rubble	3/1/72 MH
613	Feature 2, interior	Lt. Brown fill with some small patches of red clay	3/1/72 MF
614	Feature 11, interior	Grey ash fill	3/1/72 WRH
615	Feature 1, interior	Yellow and Red clay	N.D. JSL
616	Feature 11, interior	Grey ashy fill	3/2/72 MH
617 a-f	Feature 2, interior	Lt. brown fill	3/2/72 MF
618	Exposure of Feature 12 W side of Feature 11	Brown fill with building rubble	3/2/72 DR
619	Feature 1, interior	Yellow and red clay, rubble and brick	3/2/72 JSL

<u>Bag #</u>	<u>Associations</u>	<u>Soil</u>	<u>Date/Excavator</u>
620	Feature 6	Soft brown fill with brick and mortar rubble.	3/2/72 DB
621	Feature 1, interior	Yellow clay with brick and mortar rubble	3/3/72 MJS
622	Feature 6	Loosely compacted, soft sandy brown fill with brick and mortar rubble, occasional patches of rose and yellow clay	3/3/72 DB
623	Feature 3, interior	Yellow-green fill with brick, stone, lumps of clay and charcoal	3/3/72 JA
624	Feature 5, interior	Clean-up of caved in wall and remaining rose & yellow mottled clay	3/3/72 DB, MWH
625	Feature 1, interior	Yellow clay with brick and mortar rubble	3/5/72 MJS
626	Feature 5, interior	Cleaning-up bottom brown and yellow clay with sand	3/6/72 MH
627	Feature 2, interior	Lt. brown fill	3/6/72 MF
628	Feature 3, interior	Greenish-yellow fill	3/6/72 MF
629	Feature 3, interior	Dense red clay	3/6/72 MF

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630	Feature 1, interior	Yellow clay with brick and mortar rubble	3/7/72 MJS
631	Feature 1, interior	Red clay	3/3/72 MJS
632 a-c	Feature 1, interior	Red clay	3/7/72 MF
633 a-c	Feature 3, interior	Yellow-green fill	3/7/72 MF
634	Feature 1, interior	Red clay with patches of yellow sand, rubble and ash fill	3/7/72 JSL
635	316-floor removal beginning at raised area and proceeding S. to wall	Mortar floor	3/7/72 DB
636	Feature 1, interior	Yellow clay with brick and mortar rubble	3/7/72 MJS
637	Feature 1, interior	Yellow clay with brick and mortar rubble	3/8/72 MJS
638	316 cellar- S. of Feature 20 and 21	Clearing cinders	3/8/72 MH
639	Feature 1, interior	Red clay with yellow sand and ash	3/8/72 JSL

Bag #	Associations	Soil	Date/Excavator
640	Feature 22, interior	Mortar and brick rubble in green sandy clay matrix	3/8/72 DR, RT, MH
641	316- exterior Feature 22 under cinders, S of Feature 21 and 20	Red-brown compacted clay	3/8/72
642	Feature 22, interior	Rose colored sandy clay with brick and mortar rubble	3/8/72 DR, RT, MWH
643	Feature 3, interior and surrounding mortar	Dense red clay	3/9/72 MF
644	Feature 3, interior	Green yellow pockets in dense red clay	3/9/72 MF
645	Feature 22, interior	Rose-colored sandy clay with brick and mortar	3/9/72 DR
646	Feature 1, interior	Yellow clay with brick and mortar rubble	3/9/72 DB
647	Feature 22, interior	Greenish-brown sandy clay with brick and mortar rubble	3/9/72 MWH
648	Feature 22, interior	Brown sandy clay with brick and mortar rubble	3/9/72 MWH

Bag #	Associations	Soil	Date/Excavator
649	Feature 1, interior	Yellow clay mottled with brown clay, brick and mortar rubble	3/10/72 DB
650	Feature 22, interior	Brown sandy clay with brick and mortar	3/10/72 MWH
651	Feature 1, N. end above sandy layer	Yellow clay with brown clay, charcoal, brick	3/10/72 JA
652	Cleaning up entire floor Unassociated. (Cellar not noted)	Soil	3/13/72 DR
653	Feature 22, interior	Brown sandy clay 16.98' - _____ below 320 datum	3/13/72 MJS
654	Feature 22, interior	Yellow gravelly clay marbled with dark brown clay	3/13/72 MWH
655	Feature 22, interior	Yellow gravelly clay marbled with dark brown clay	3/14/72 MWH
656	Feature 3, interior	Mortar layer	3/14/72 MF
657	Feature 1, interior	Yellow clay mottled with brown clay, brick and mortar rubble	3/14/72 DB

Bag #	Association	Soil	Date/Excavator
658	Feature 11, interior	Clean-up for photo.	3/14/72 DR
659	Feature 1, S. quadrant	Yellow clay mottled with brown clay, brick and mortar rubble	3/14/72 DB
660	Feature 1, N edge of S. quadrant	Yellow-green clay mottled with brown clay, brick and mortar rubble	3/15/72 Kenyon
661	Feature 3	Dense red clay	3/15/72 MF
662	Feature 1, N. quadrant	Red clay with brick and mortar rubble. Thin layer of pulverized rubble covered this layer.	3/15/72 DB
663	Feature 22, interior	Yellow gravelly clay marbled with dark brown clay	3/15/72 MWH, MJS, DR
664	Feature 22, interior. Poor interface definition. Part of contents belongs to level below	Black humus with brick	3/15/72 MWH, MJS, DR
665	Feature 1, interior N quadrant	Dressing sides of feature	3/15/72 DB
666	Feature 3, interior	Yellow-green fill	3/15/72 MF

Bag #	Association	Soil	Date/Excavator
667	Feature 1, N. quadrant	General clean-up	3/16/72 DB
668	Feature 3, interior	Dense red clay	3/16/72 MF
669	Clearance in 318 cellar	Rubble	3/16/72 Kenyon
670	Feature 22, interior Poor interface definition. Part of level contents taken with Bag # 664	Brownish-grey marbled clay	3/16/72 MWH, WRH, DR
671	Base of SE corner walls Feature 11	Mortar, ash, clay and brick chips	3/17/72
672	Feature 22, interior	Brownish-grey marbled clay	3/20/72 DR, WRH, MWH
673	Feature 22, interior	Brown humus-like fill with much brick	N.D. MWH, DR
674	Feature 1, SE quadrant	Yellow clay mottled with brown clay, brick and mortar rubble, some charcoal	3/21/72 DB
675	Feature 3, interior	Dense red clay and mortar fill	3/21/72 RT, MF
676	Feature 22, interior	24.0'-24.5' (.5' in- crements) Brown humic fill with much brick.	3/21/72 MJS, DR, MH

Bag #	Association	Soil	Date/Excavator
677	Feature 22, interior	24.5'-25.0' Brown humic fill with much brick	3/21/72 MJS, DR, MH
678	Feature 22, interior	24.9'- Dark grey mottled clay with specks of charcoal	3/21/72 MJS, MH, DR
679	Feature 1, interior SE quadrant	Yellow clay mottled with brown clay, brick and mortar rubble, some iron and charcoal	3/22/72 DB
680	Feature 3, interior	Mortar and dense red clay	3/22/72 MF
681	314-SE corner wall footing	brown sandy clay, mortar and brick chips	3/20/72
682	Feature 1, SE quadrant	Yellow clay mottled with brown clay, brick and mortar rubble, iron slag, charcoal	3/22/72 DB
683	Feature 25, exposure	Surface-gravel	3/22/72 WRH
684	Feature 1, interior SE quadrant	Yellow clay mottled with brown clay, brick and mortar rubble, some charcoal and iron	3/22/72 DB
685	Feature 1, SE quadrant	Yellow clay mottled with brown clay, brick and mortar rubble, iron slag and charcoal.	3/23/72 DB

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686	Feature 3, interior	Mortar and dense red clay	3/23/72 MF
687	Feature 3, interior	Clean-up of W. section	3/24/72 DB
688	314-C possible trench between Feature 5 and 7	Mortar bed over yellow clay	3/24/72 MJS
689	314-C possible trench between Feature 5 and 7	Sand and clay	3/27/72 MJS
690	314-entire floor area	removal mortar floor	3/27/72 DB
691	Feature 26, exposure	Removal of floor interior to feature. Cement, ash and slag fill with rubble	3/27/72 WRH, MJS, DR, DB
692	Floor removal-320 cellar	Floor removal debris	3/27/72 WRH
693	Feature 25, interior	Brown soil with gravel and mortar	3/27/72 WRH
694	Feature 26, interior	Ashy fill, rubble and loose dirt	3/29/72 JSL
695	Feature 25, interior	Red-brown clay	3/29/72 WRH

<u>Bag #</u>	<u>Association</u>	<u>Soil</u>	<u>Date/Excavator</u>
696	Feature 26, interior	Brown clay mottled with yellow sandy clay, lots of brick and mortar rubble	3/29/72 DB, JSL
697	Feature 26, interior	Brown clay with brick and mortar rubble and occasional spots of sandy yellow clay	3/30/72 DB
698	Feature 25, interior	Red-brown clay	3/30/72 WRH
699	Soil removal, 318 cellar	Back dirt	3/30/72 MJS, JL
700	Feature 26, interior	Moist black ashy dirt mottled with brown clay and gravel	3/30/72 DB, JSL
701	Feature 26, interior 2 bags	Moist black ashy dirt mottled with brown clay and gravel	3/31/72 MJS
702	Feature 25, interior	Red-brown clay	4/3/72
703	Feature 26, interior	Grey clay	4/3/72 MJS
704	Feature 25, interior	Slightly wet lt. brown sand	4/3/72 WRH
705	Feature 25, interior	Red-brown sand with mortar	4/3/72 WRH

Bag #	Association	Soil	Date/Excavator
706	Feature 25, interior	Dark brown-black clay around perimeter	4/3/72 WRH
707	Feature 24, interior	Ashy limey sand	4/3/72 MCM
708	Feature 25, interior	Dark brown and black clay	4/4/72 WRH
709	Feature 26, interior	Grey clay	4/4/72 WRH
710	Feature 25, interior	Brown-grey sand marbled with clay	4/4/72 WRH
711	Feature 25, interior	Grey clay	4/4/72 WRH
712	Feature 25, interior	Sandy brown and grey mottled clay with patches of sand and brick dust	4/4/72 WRH
713	Feature 26, interior	Grey clay	4/5/72 MF
714	Feature 25, interior	Grey clay	4/5/72 MJS
715	Feature 25, interior	Brown sandy clay	4/5/72
716	Feature 26, interior	Sandy grey clay	4/5/72

Bag #	Association	Soil	Date/Excavator
717	Feature 25, interior	Yellow-brown sand	4/6/72
718	Feature 24, interior	Ash & charcoal	4/6/72 DB, DR, JA
719	Feature 26, interior	Sandy grey clay around wall frag,	4/6/72 MS, JL, MF
720	Feature 26, N.side, interior	Sandy brown clay with pockets of grey sand	4/6/72 MS, MF, JL
721	Feature 24, interior	Dark brown sandy fill with brick and mortar	4/6/72 DR, DB
722	Feature 24, interior	Black organic fill with charcoal and ash marbled with dark brown sandy fill	4/6/72 DR, DB
723	Feature 28, exposure	Cinders	4/7/72 WRH
724	Feature 24, interior	Black organic fill with charcoal and ash, marbled with dark brown sandy fill	4/7/72 DB, DR
725	Feature 24, interior	Black organic fill with lots of charcoal	4/7/72 DB, DR
726	Feature 24, interior	Black organic fill with lots of charcoal	4/10/72 DB, DR

<u>Bag #</u>	<u>Association</u>	<u>Soil</u>	<u>Date/Excavator</u>
727	Feature 26, interior	Sandy grey clay with pockets of sand. N side of feature	4/10/72 MJS
728	Feature 28 (no F.J. sheet)	Surface	4/10/72 WRH
729	Feature 28, interior	Cinders, ash, brick, and mortar	4/10/72 DR, DB
730	Feature 29, exposure	Surface rubble	4/10/72 WRH, MH
731	Feature 28, interior	Brownish-grey mottled fill with brick and mortar	4/10/72 DR, DB
732	Feature 29, exposure	Surface, brick and brown sand	4/11/72 MH, RT
733	Feature 28	Brownish grey mottled fill with brick and mortar	4/11/72 RT
734	Feature 26, interior	Sandy grey clay. S. side of feature	4/11/72 MJS
735	Feature 26, interior	Sand. N side of feat.	4/11/72 MJS
736	Feature 26, interior	Lt. grey clay. S. side of Feature	4/11/72 MJS

<u>Bag #</u>	<u>Association</u>	<u>Soil</u>	<u>Date/Excavator</u>
737	Feature 29	Dark brown soil with traces of yellow soil and brick rubble	4/11/72 WRH
738	322 SW corner N. of Feature 29	Dark brown soil with brick and yellow clay	4/11/72 MH
739	Feature 28, interior	Dark brown humus	4/11/72 RT
740	Feature 26, interior	Lt. grey clay. S. side	4/12/72 MJS
741	Feature 26, interior	Sand	4/12/72 MJS
742	Feature 28, interior	Dark brown humus with small frags. brick and mortar	4/12/72 DR
743	322 1st. floor rear. Exposing stone wall N. of Feature 29	Dark brown soil with yellow clay and brick	4/12/72 MH
744	Feature 28, interior	Grey-white cinders	4/12/72 DR
745	Feature 28, interior	Dark grey cinders	4/12/72 DR
746	Feature 29, interior	Red-yellow clay with brick	4/12/72 MH

<u>Bag #</u>	<u>Association</u>	<u>Soil</u>	<u>Date/Excavator</u>
747	Feature 28, interior	Dark grey cinders	4/13/72 DR
748	Feature 26, interior	Lt. grey clay. S. side	4/13/72 DB, MS, JA
749	Feature 26, interior	Sand. N side	4/13/72 DB, MS, JA
750	322 1st floor rear. N of E/W stone wall	Brown soil with patches of yellow clay and brick	4/13/72 MH
751	Feature 29, interior	Red-yellow clay with brick	4/13/72 WRH
752	322 1st floor rear	Dark brown soil with brick and yellow clay	4/13/72 MH
753	Feature 29, interior	Red-yellow clay with brick	4/14/72 WRH
754a	Feature 28, interior	Dark grey cinders	4/14/72 DR, DB
754b	320, removal of floor in rear of cellar	Mortar, brown soil	4/14/72
755	Feature 28, interior	Dark grey cinders	4/17/72 WRH, MWH
756	Feature 29, interior	Red-yellow clay with brick	4/17/72 WRH, MWH

<u>Bag #</u>	<u>Associations</u>	<u>Soil</u>	<u>Date/Excavator</u>
757	Feature 29, interior	Dark brown soil with brick, mortar, and river gravel	4/17/72 WRH, MWH
758	Feature 28, interior	Black organic fill	4/17/72 DR, DB
759	Feature 28, interior	Black organic fill with frags. brick	4/18/72 JA, RT
760	Feature 29, interior	Dark brown soil with brick and mortar rubble	4/18/72 DR, DB
761	Feature 27 exposure	Clearing surface	4/18/72 WRH, MH
762	Feature 29, interior	Brownish yellow clay with building rubble	4/18/72 DR, DB
763	Feature 28, interior	Black humus with patches of sand	4/18/72 RT
764	Feature 28, interior	Black humus with patches of sand	4/19/72 DR, DB
765	Feature 29, interior	Brownish-yellow clay with building rubble	4/19/72
766	Feature 27, concrete	Concrete and compact red clay	4/19/72 WRH, MH
767	Feature 29, interior	Dark and light brown mottled sandy loam	4/19/72 DR

<u>Bag #</u>	<u>Association</u>	<u>Soil</u>	<u>Date/Excavator</u>
768	Feature 29, interior	Unassociated artifacts salvaged from feature interior after cave-in	4/20/72 DR, DB
769	Feature 27, exterior	Compact red clay	4/20/72 WRH
770-	Feature 29, interior	Unassociated artifacts salvaged from feature interior after cave-in. Mixed levels	4/21/72 DB, DR
771	Feature 29, interior	Arbitrary level at 16.15' to clarify pit sequence after cave-in	4/21/72 JA
772	Feature 29, interior	Dark and light brown mottled sandy loam	4/24/72 DR, DB
773	Feature 29, interior	Dark and light brown mottled sandy loam	4/24/72 DB, DR
774	Feature 29, interior	Dark and light brown mottled sandy loam	4/24/72 DB, DR
775	322.1st floor rear test trench	Dark brown soil with brick and yellow clay	4/25/72 DR, MWH
776	Feature 23, exposure	Cement removal	4/25/72 MF, MJS
777	Feature 29, interior	Dark and light brown mottled sandy loam	4/26/72 DB, DR
778	322 1st floor rear test trench	Dark brown soil with yellow clay and brick	4/26/72 MH, DB, DR

Bag #	Association	Soil	Date/Excavator
779	322 1st floor rear test trench	Red clay lens	4/26/72 MCM
780	322 1st floor rear test trench	Dark brown-grey sandy clay	4/26/72 MCM
781	Feature 3, interior	Exploration around wall fragment in bottom	4/27/72 DB
782	322 1st floor rear test trench	Dark brown-grey sandy clay	4/27/72 RT, DR
783	322 1st floor rear test trench	Unassociated	4/27/72 DR, MCM
784	322 1st floor rear test trench	Dark brown-grey sandy clay	4/28/72 DR
785	322 1st floor rear test trench	Dark grey-brown sandy clay with brick, mortar and charcoal	4/28/72 DR, MCM
786	V O I D* * * * *	* * * * *	* * * * *
787	322 1st floor rear test trench expansion S	Dark brown humus with yellow clay and brick	5/4/72 MH
788	322 1st floor rear test trench expansion S.	Lens of black humus	5/5/72 WRH
789	322 1st floor rear test trench expansion S.	Dark brown humus with yellow clay and brick	5/5/72 MH

<u>Bag #</u>	<u>Association</u>	<u>Soil</u>	<u>Date/Excavator</u>
790b	322 1st floor rear test trench expansion S. W of stone in center of area	Brown sandy clay and river pebbles with humus stains, probably root marks	5/8/72 WRH
791	322 1st floor rear test trench expansion S. W. of stone wall in center of area	Brown sandy clay and river pebbles	5/8/72
792	322 1st floor rear Test trench expansion E. of stone in center of area	Clearing floor for definition of feature	5/8/72 DR
793	322 1st floor rear. Test trench expansion W of stone	Red-brown clay with some brick	5/8/72 WRH
790a	322 1st floor rear test trench expansion S.	Prepared fill below black humus	5/5/72 WRH
794	322 1st floor rear. Test trench expansion E. of stone	Brown humus with brick and mortar	5/8/72 DR
795	322 1st floor rear. Test trench expansion E. of stone	Compacted yellow sandy clay with brick & mortar	5/8/72 DR
796	322 1st floor rear. Test trench expansion W of stone	Builder's trench for brick feature, W.wall. 322, building rubble	5/8/72 WRH

Bag #	Association	Soil	Date/Excavator
797	322 1st floor rear. Test trench expansion E. of stone	Dark brown humus with brick and mortar mottled with charcoal and com- pacted yellow sandy clay	5/9/72 WRH
798	322 1st floor rear Test trench expansion W. of stone	Red clay	5/9/72 WRH
799	322 1st floor rear. Test trench E. of stone	Black humus	5/9/72 DR
800	322 1st floor rear, Test trench E. of stone	Dark brown humus with brick and mortar mottled with charcoal and compacted sandy yellow clay	5/9/72 DR
801	322 1st floor rear. Test trench W. of stone	Dark brown sandy clay	5/10/72 WRH
802	322 1st floor rear. Test trench S. 3.2' W. of stone	Brown grey sandy clay	5/10/72 WRH
803	322 1st floor rear. Test trench E. of stone	Red clay	5/10/72 DR
804	322 1st floor rear. Test trench E. of stone	Red clay	5/11/72 DR

<u>Bag#</u>	<u>Association</u>	<u>Soil</u>	<u>Date/Excavator</u>
805	322 1st floor rear. Test trench W. of stone	Brown grey sandy clay	WRH
806	322 1st floor rear. Test trench W. of stone	Red clay	5/11/72 WRH
807	322 1st floor rear. Test trench E of stone	Brown-grey sandy clay	5/11/72 DR
808	322 1st floor rear. Test trench W of stone	Brown-grey sandy clay	5/11/72 WRH
809	322 1st floor rear Test trench E of stone	Brown-grey sandy clay	5/12/72 DR
810	322 1st floor rear Test trench next to stone slab, W.side	Brown-grey sandy clay with mortar	5/12/72 WRH
811	322 1st floor rear Test trench E of stone	Brown grey sandy clay	5/15/72 DR
812	322 1st floor rear Test Trench W of stone	Brown grey sandy clay	5/15/72 WRH
813	322 1st floor rear Test trench W of stone	Yellow and brown sandy clay	5/16/72 WRH
814	322 1st floor rear Test trench E of stone	Brown and grey sandy clay	5/16. 72 DB
815	314-G test pit	Mortar floor and joist pockets	6/13/72 Kenyon

FRANKLIN COURT IV
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Mr. Meyer Adler, butcher

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The Academy of Natural Sciences

The Wistar Institute

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Franklin Court IV: Site Plans

1) 1655 x 47W 1655 90° 47'
2) " " W EDGE OF SECTION 1, ... 120° 30' 31.99'
ELEV. TAG #1

3.	165° ± 47° W	N EDGE OF SECT 8, END SECT 10 (CORNER)	110° 42'	58.06'
4.	"	N EDGE OF SECT 8, W END SECT 8, END OF WALL FRAG	99°	36.70'
5.	"	E END SECT 3 TO W FENCE 1912 WALL & DE GRANNI	90° 28'	44.62'
6.	"	E WALL 1/2" WIDE AT TOP OF MEASURE		
7.	"	S RUBBLE CORNER, E SIDE OF SIDE N OF SHELTER	51°	76.3'
8.	"	S END SECTION 4, N SIDE S W STONE WALL	77° 20'	78.90'
9.	"	WALL 175' WIDE AT TOP		
10.	"	N END SECT 4 MEASURED TO NEBBE OF BRICK IMPRESS	63° 33'	89.75'
11.	"	10M 1/4 YELLOW CLAY		
12.	"	N RUBBLE CORNER, E SIDE OF SHELTER	62° 15'	87.5'
13.	"	SW CORNER OF BRICK FEATURES NE CORNER OF	69° 48'	83.7'
14.	"	SITE PLANNING TOP OF TOP OF INTERPRETATION COURSE		
15.	"	E SIDE SECT 8 E CORNER OF PLATON, N SIDE OF	60° 25'	54.65'
16.	"	EXCAVATED AREA		
17.	"	W END OF SECT 8 INTERIOR PARTITION BRICK WALL	50° 45'	40.65'
18.	"		27° 05'	27.1'

AUG 12, 1972 L 1405 ± 27E 11005

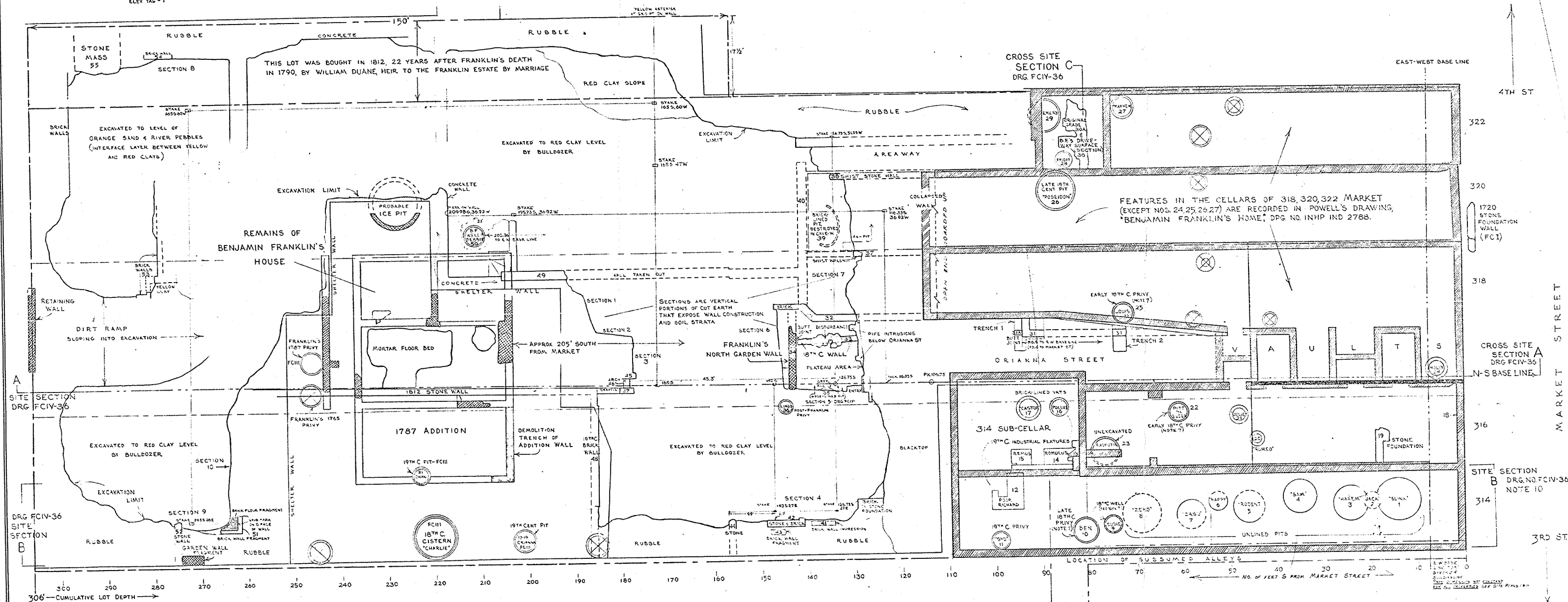
2. 140'S - 7'E E-EDGE OF BRICK-LINED FEATURE SEED 275'± 21'
3. 265 S - 60 W 105S ± 60W 0' 100'
4. N SIDE SECT A AT N SIDE SECT B CORNER OF E-W WALL 305'± 13.75'
5. CORNER E-W WALL 252'± 9.8'
6. S SIDE SECT B AT N EDGE OF BRICK WALL 252'± 11'
7. S 265 S ± 60W GRID PT ON E-W BRICK WALL @ N SIDE S 0' 9.8'
8. 205S - 20E 49 COMMON FACE S SIDE S OF SHED
9. E-EDGE OF SECTION 9-NAIL 143'± 2.95'
10. NAIL WHERE SECT 9 CURVES TO NW 22'± 4.35'
11. NAIL EAST END SECT 10 360' 7.90'
12. NAIL NW END OF SECT 10 120'± 2.72'

4) THE HISTORICAL RESEARCH FOR FRANKLIN COURT BLOCK IS RECORDED IN HISTORY BASE WITH ADDRESSING AND RESURF AND DEVELOPMENT ON THE CITY BLOCK FROM 1875 - 1912, ACCESS 9.

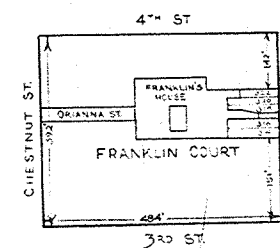
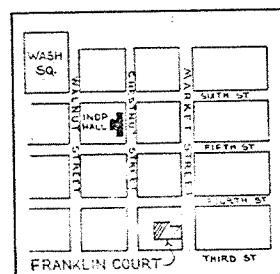
5) SEE ALSO PLANS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF FRANKLIN'S PROPERTY N 1765 AND 1767, DGRS. FCIV-38439

5) SITE PLANS II AND III OF CELLAGS E-W OF ORIANA ST RESP

10) SITE SECTIONS: A, ALONG N-S BASE LINE, B N-S THROUGH 314 MARKER
C E-W AT 7390'S OF E-W BASE LINE, DRG FCIV-36



FC IV CONTRACT OPERATION FOR DECONTAMINATION EXCAVATION OF CELLARS AND
HOUSE CELLARS AND THE AREA OUTSIDE EXISTING BUILDINGS IN 1972. ACC.# 2668



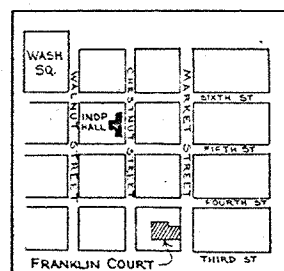
0 5 10 15 20 25
FEET

 HISTORIC FRANKLIN REFERENCE
 FRANKLIN WALL FRAGMENTS
 CELLAR WALLS OF STANDING
 PROPERTY LINE
 DENOTES BRICK-LINED PITS RECORDED
 SURVEYED GRID LINE

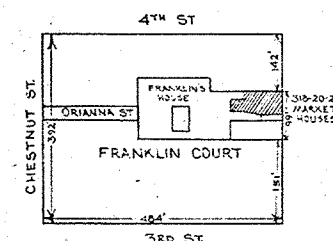
REGION	:
PCP NO.	
SHEET OF	
DRAWING NO.	
FCIV: SP	
ACC# 266	

2. CROSS SITE SECTION ALONG THE N-S BASE LINE
CAN BE FOUND ON DRG FCIV-36 IN SITE SECTION A.

3. EXCAVATED PITS ARE SHOWN IN RELATION TO
320 DATUM ON ELEVATION DRG FCIV-37



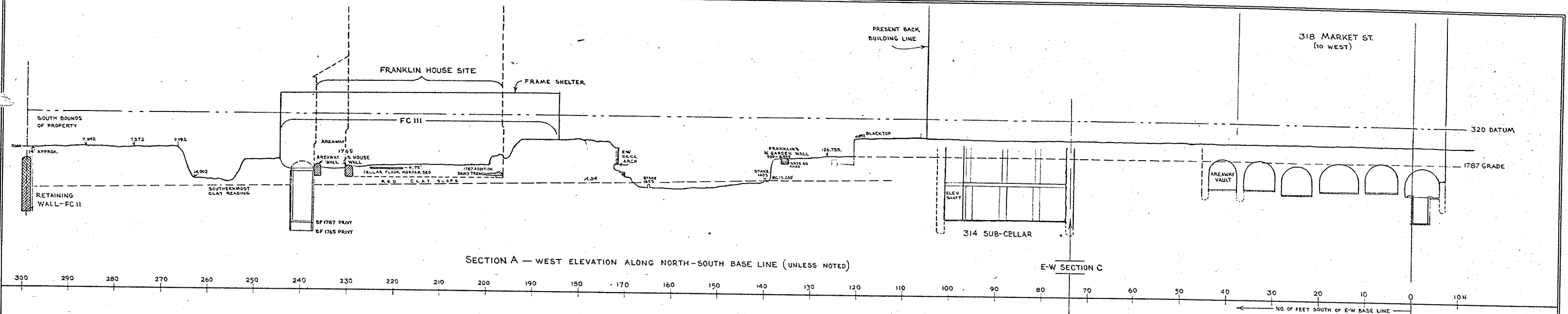
SITE PLAN III
SHOWING LOCATION OF EXCAVATED FEATURES
IN CELLARS OF 318, 320, 322 MARKET ST.

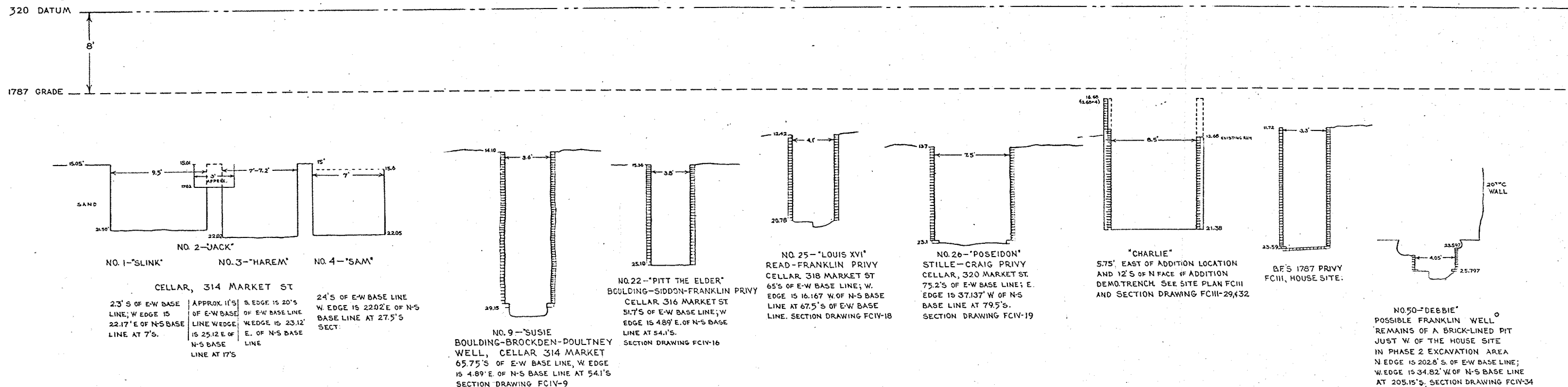


FRANKLIN COURT
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

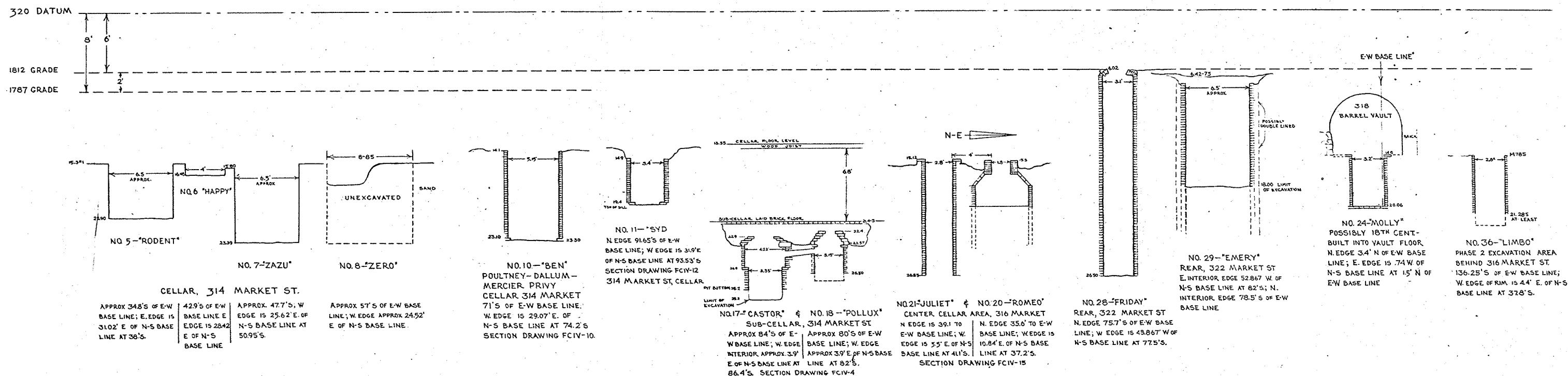
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION FOR
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL
HISTORIC PARK—FCIV PHASE I
BARBARA A. LIGGETT DIRECTOR
DRAWN JUNE 1973 — M. MISH

PCP NO
SHEET 4 OF 4
FCIV-SPID
-CC# 2668





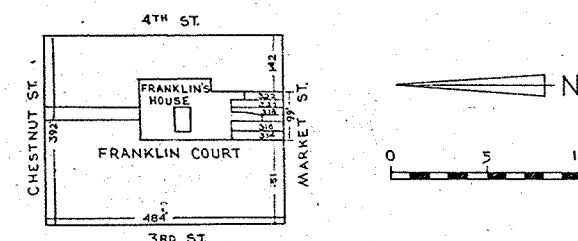
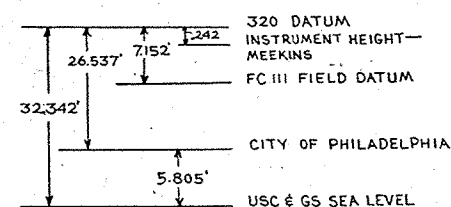
EIGHTEENTH CENTURY CIRCULAR UNLINED AND BRICK-LINED PITS



NINETEENTH CENTURY CIRCULAR UNLINED AND BRICK-LINED PITS

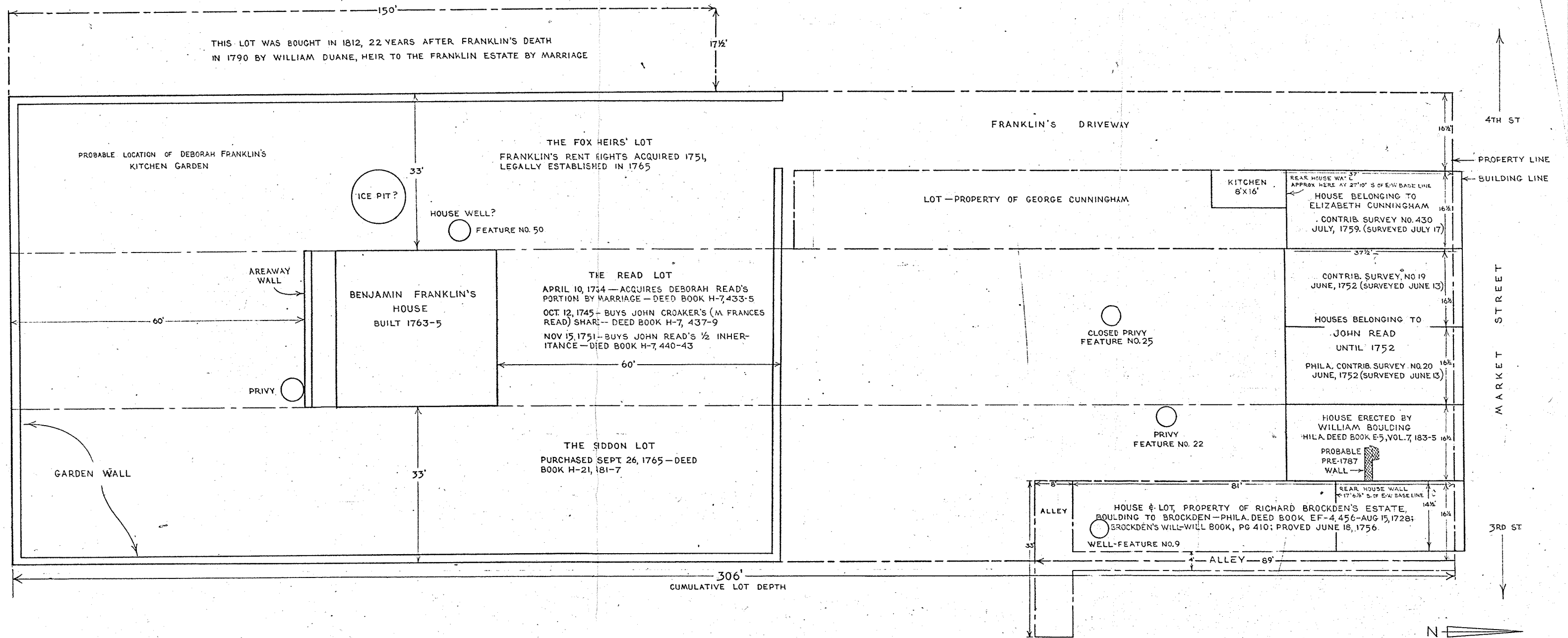
NOTES: 1) NAMES GIVEN TO PITS ARE FIELD NAMES ASSIGNED TO THESE FEATURES FOR THEIR IMMEDIATE IDENTIFICATION IN RECORDING. FEATURE NOS. PRECEED FIELD NAMES. GRID CO-ORDINATES ARE USED TO DEFINE LOCATION.
2) SECTION DRAWINGS LISTED SHOW CONSTRUCTION, SOIL STRATIFICATION, AND ARTIFACT DISTRIBUTION OF EACH PIT.
3) ALL DIAMETERS NOTED ARE N-S, E-W CAN BE FOUND IN LISTED SECTION DRAWINGS.
4) PITS IN FRANKLIN COURT NOT SHOWN:
a. FRANKLIN'S 1765 PRIVY, EXCAVATED BY SCHUMACHER, b. 17-19 ORIANNA ST. PRIVY, ORIGINALLY EXCAVATED BY SCHUMACHER IN 1953.

4- 21 ORIANNA ST. PRIVY FOUND AND EXCAVATED IN FCIII IN 1971. SEE SECTION DRAWING FCIII-31 FOR CONSTRUCTION, SOIL STRATIFICATION AND ARTIFACT DISTRIBUTION.
4. 8 PITS RECORDED BY POWELL ON "ARCHAEOLOGICAL BASE MAP OF THE SITE OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN'S HOME", 1963, DRG. NO. NHP:IND 2788.
5. THESE PITS CAN BE LOCATED ON SITE PLAN I, FCIV.

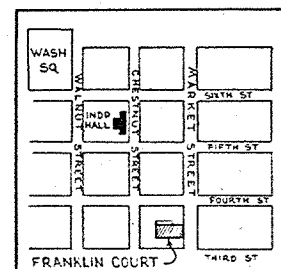


FRANKLIN COURT
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION FOR INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK-FCIV
BARBARA A. LIGGETT, DIRECTOR
DRAWN OCTOBER 4, 1972-M. MISH

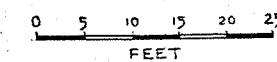
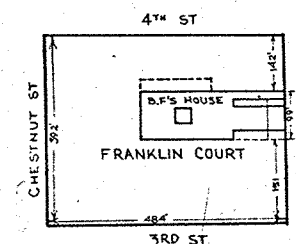
REGION
PCP NO.
SHEET 41 OF 45
DRAWING NO.
FCIV-37
DATE



PLAN OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF FRANKLIN'S PROPERTY
1765



BASIC DATA

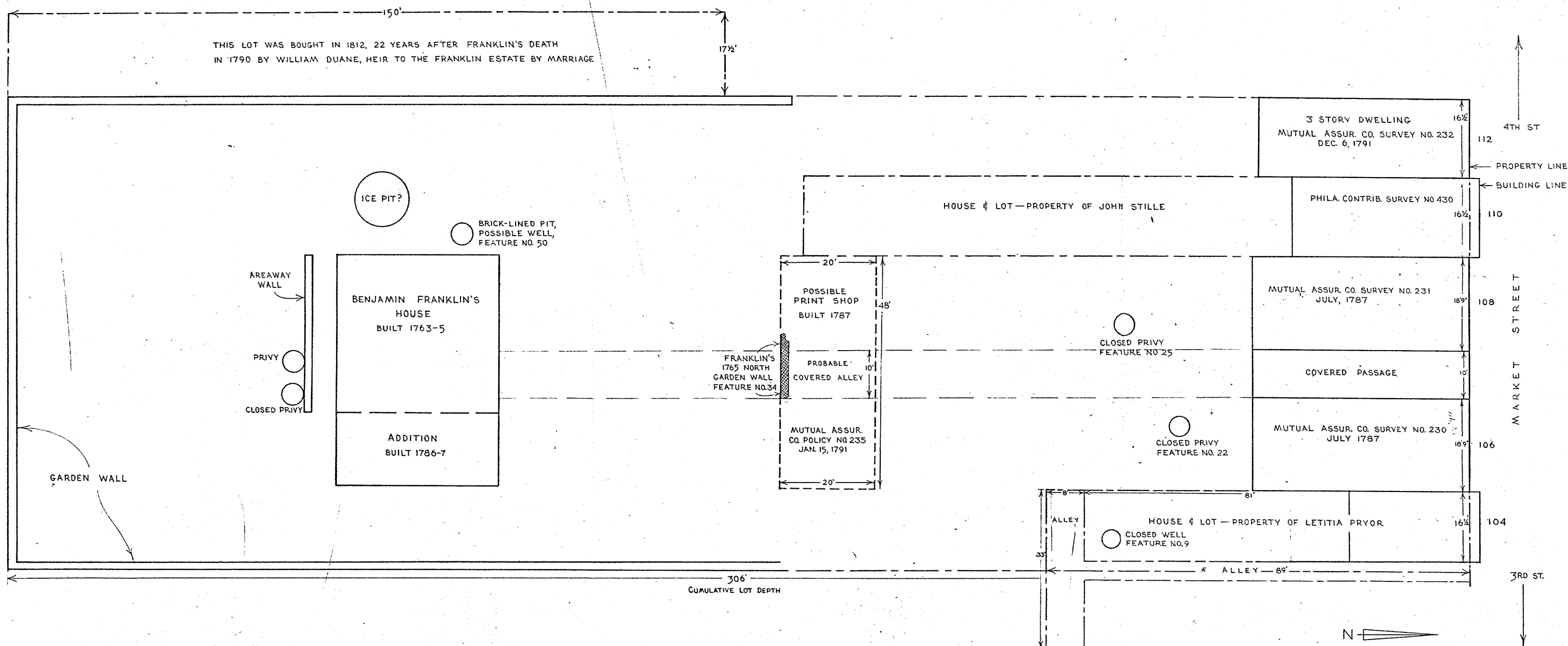


FRANKLIN COURT
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

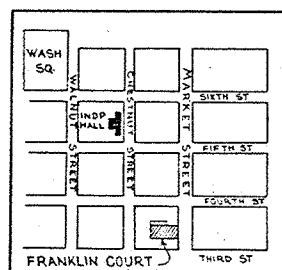
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION FOR
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL
HISTORIC PARK

B. LIGGETT, DIRECTOR
B. COSANS, RESEARCH
DRAWN: SEPT 12, 1972 - M. MISH

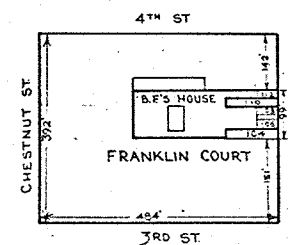
REGION	
PCP NO.	
SHEET 42 of 45	
DRAWING NO.	FCIV:38
DATE	4007-2668



PLAN OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF FRANKLIN'S PROPERTY
1787



BASIC DATA



0 5 10 15 20 25
FEET

FRANKLIN COURT
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION FOR
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL
HISTORIC PARK

B. LIGGETT, DIRECTOR
B. COSANS, RESEARCH
DRAWN SEPT 12, 1972 — M. MISH

REGION
PCP NO.
SHEET 43 of 45
DRAWING NO. FCIV-39
ACC# 2668
DATE

PHOTOGRAPHS

PHOTOGRAPHS FRANKLIN COURT IV

Plate 1 314 Market Street, north end of cellar looking south. Series of unlined circular pits of various diameters. Feature 2 with range pole, Feature 3, and Feature 4. Unexcavated floor area upper center with exposed mortar-filled joist pockets for 19th century wood floor.

Plate-2 314 Market Street, interior of Feature 4, unlined circular pit shown upper left in Plate 1.

Plate 3-314 Market Street, Feature 9. 18th century privy constructed of a single thickness of dray-laid wedge-shaped brick (radial headers) laid in stretcher courses with header-laid base sill.

Plate 4- 314 Market Street, Feature 10. ca.1797 privy, dry-laid of rectangular brick laid stretcher-wise. Interior fill contains wedge-shaped bricks from demolition of upper part of Feature 9 and base of creamware plate.

Plate 5-318 Market Street, sidewalk vault and Feature 24, brick lined pit found in floor of vault.

Plate 6-318 Market Street. Feature 24 as found with rim intact in floor of vault.

Plate 7-318 Market Street, Feature 24. Interior showing brick paving in bottom of shaft.

Plate 8-318 Market Street, Feature 25. 18th century privy constructed of a single thickness of rectangular brick laid in stretcher courses. No base sill footing shaft. East wall of present structure at 318 Market Street rests on upper edge of feature.

Plate 9-322 Market Street, Feature 27. Disturbance and 19th century construction in the basement of 322 Market Street. This type of archaeological provenience of features and disturbance characteristic of many areas at Franklin Court.

Plate 10- 322 Market Street, 322 Rear. Franklin's entry 1765-1787. Horizontal range pole lies on driveway surface. Vertical range pole stands against post-1787 fill over driveway.

Plate 11- Print under-exposed and out of focus. Not included. Feature 26.

Plate 12-Rear Court, Orianna Street Test Trench #1. Feature T31-T31A
Butt joint at right, small area of undisturbed surface at
left.

Plate 13- Rear Court, Orianna Street Test Trench#1 showing undisturbed
surface with range pole in place.

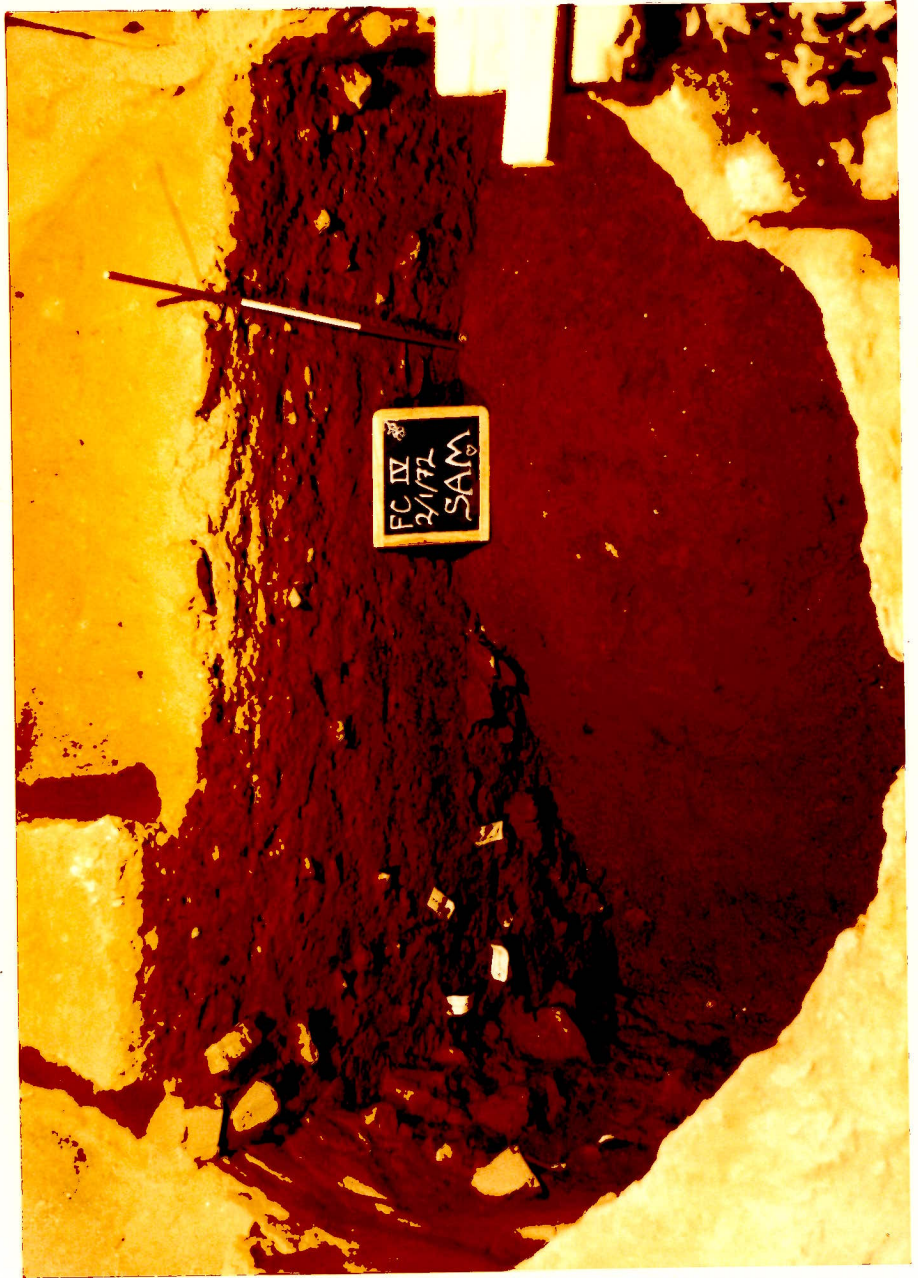
Plate 14-Rear Court, Feature 35. Rectangular wood-lined pit, 18th
century privy. Feature exposed in section by machine. Rubble
above feature probably remains of late 18th century west
wall of east wing of printing office.

Plate 15-Rear Court, Feature 50. Brick-lined pit found in deep
machine excavation under heavy modern concrete footing
at northwest corner of Franklin House site. 19th century
cesspool.

Plate 1



Plate 2



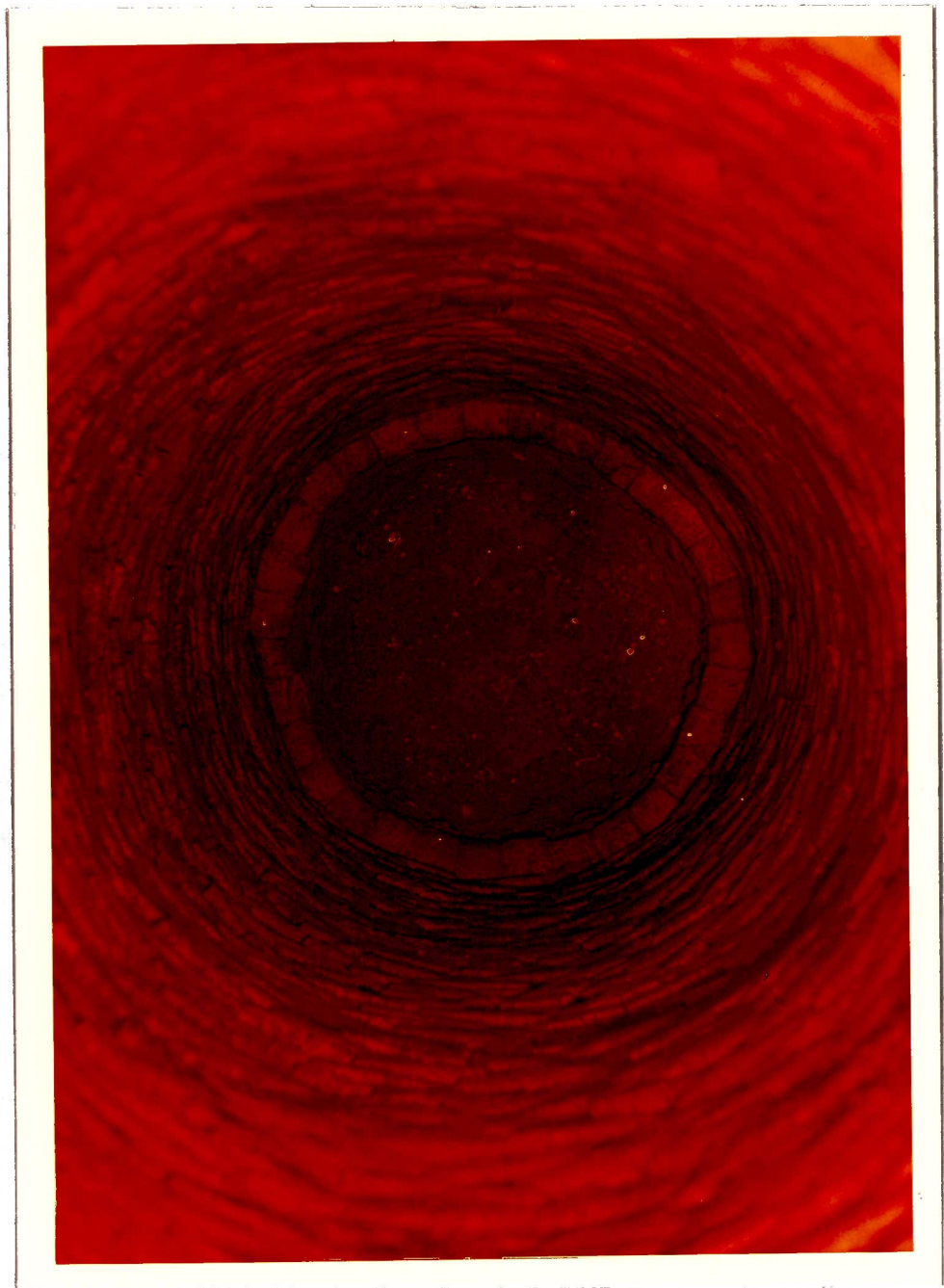
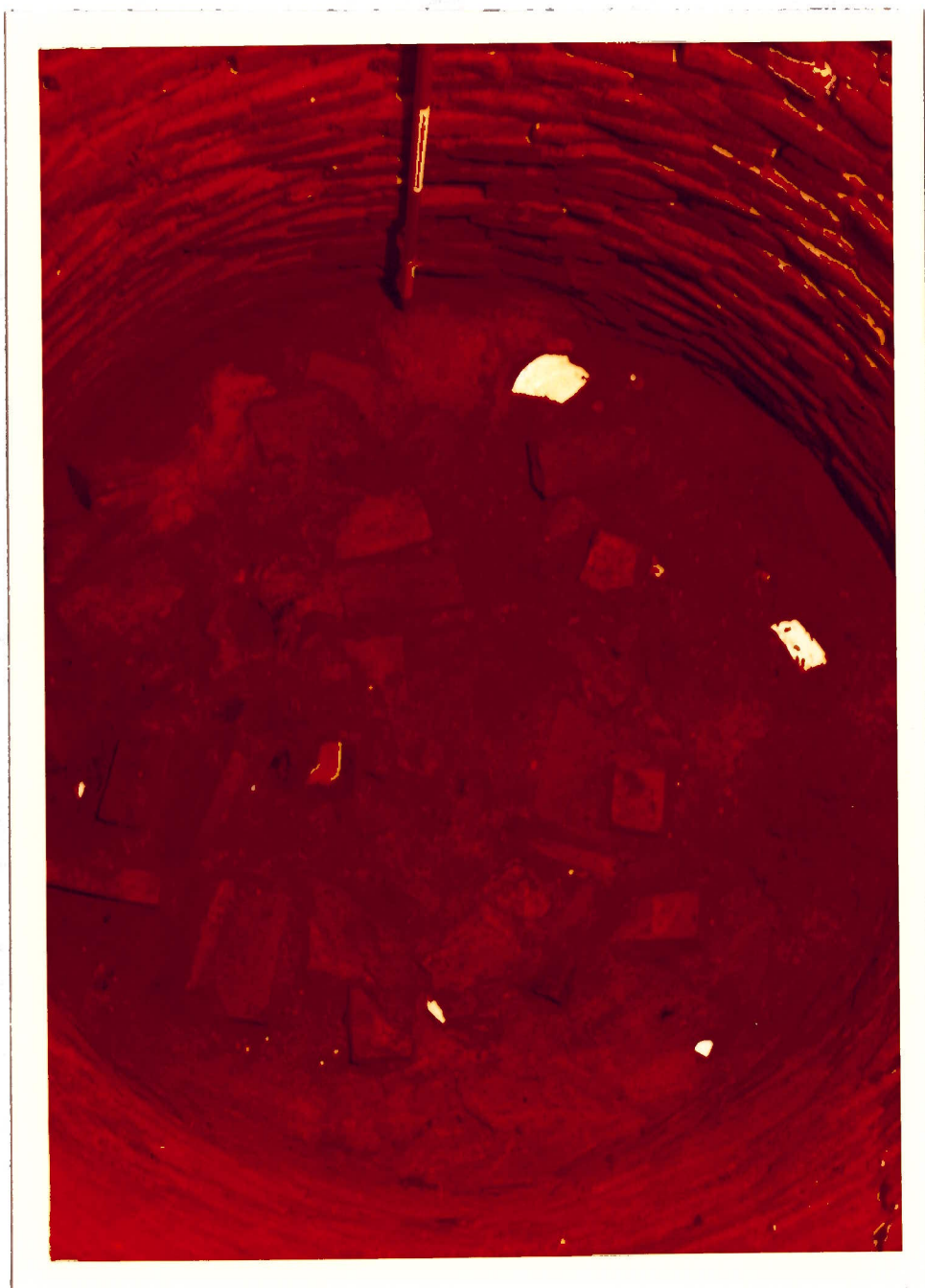


Plate 4



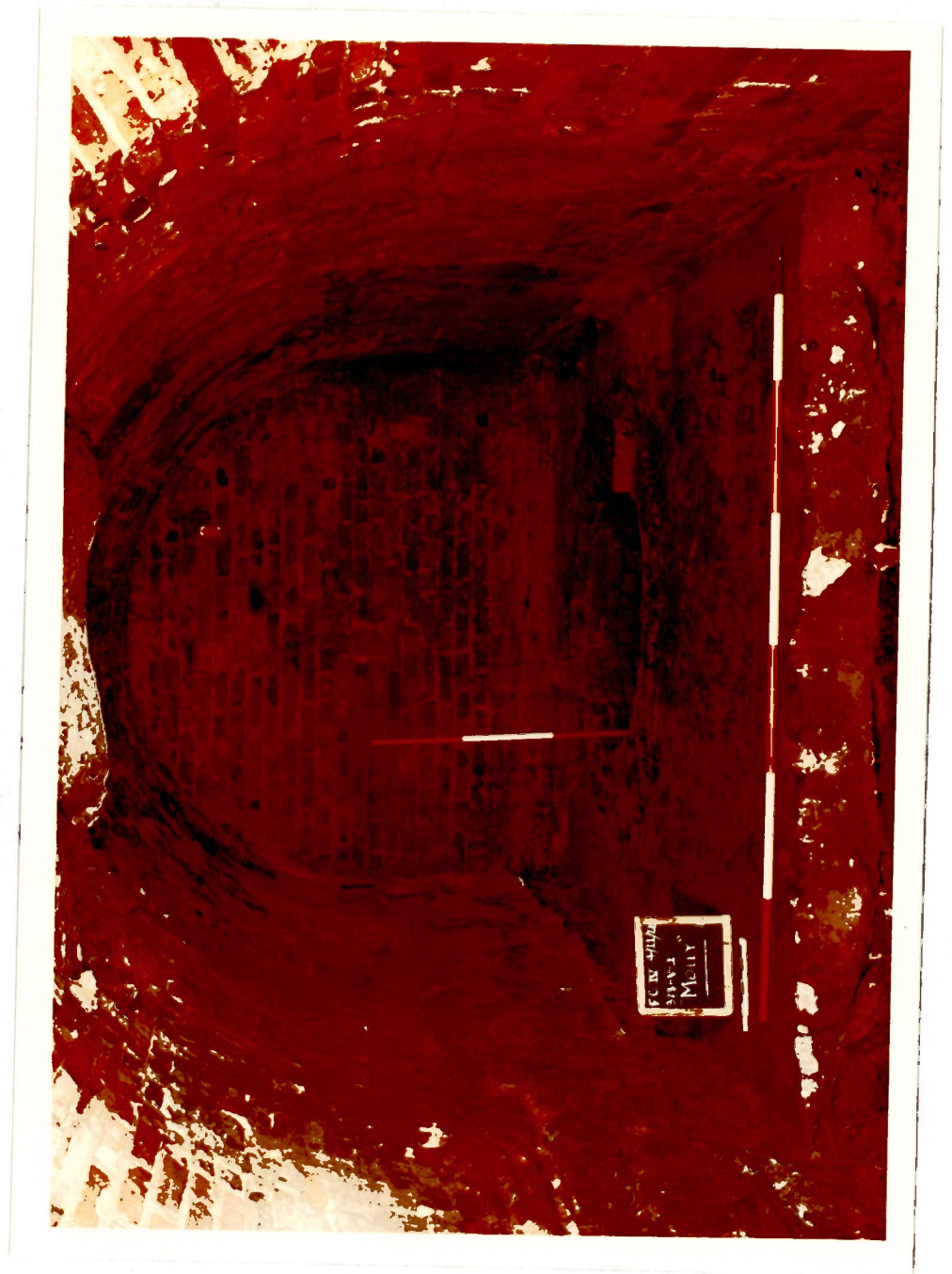


Plate 6

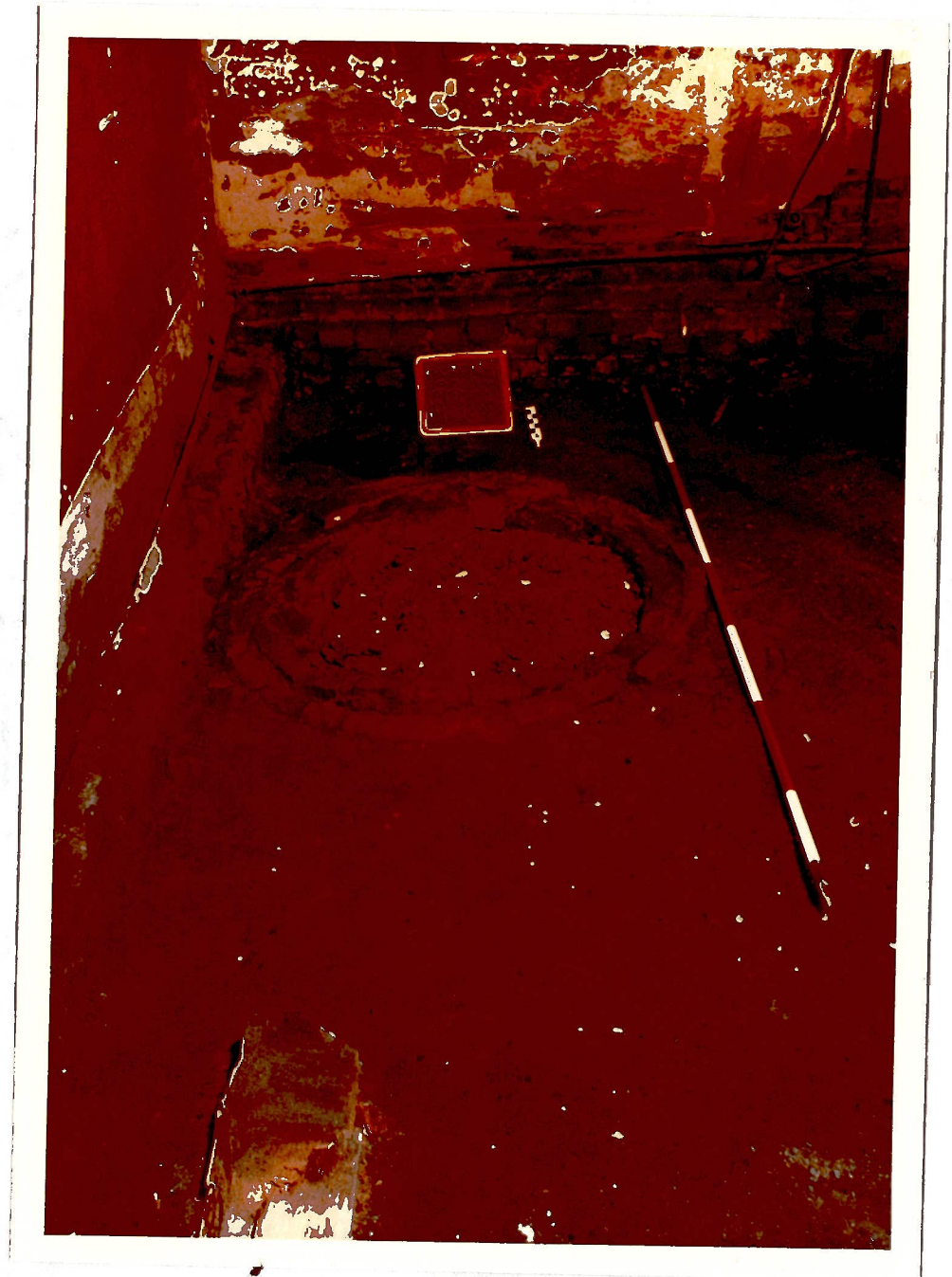


Plate 7

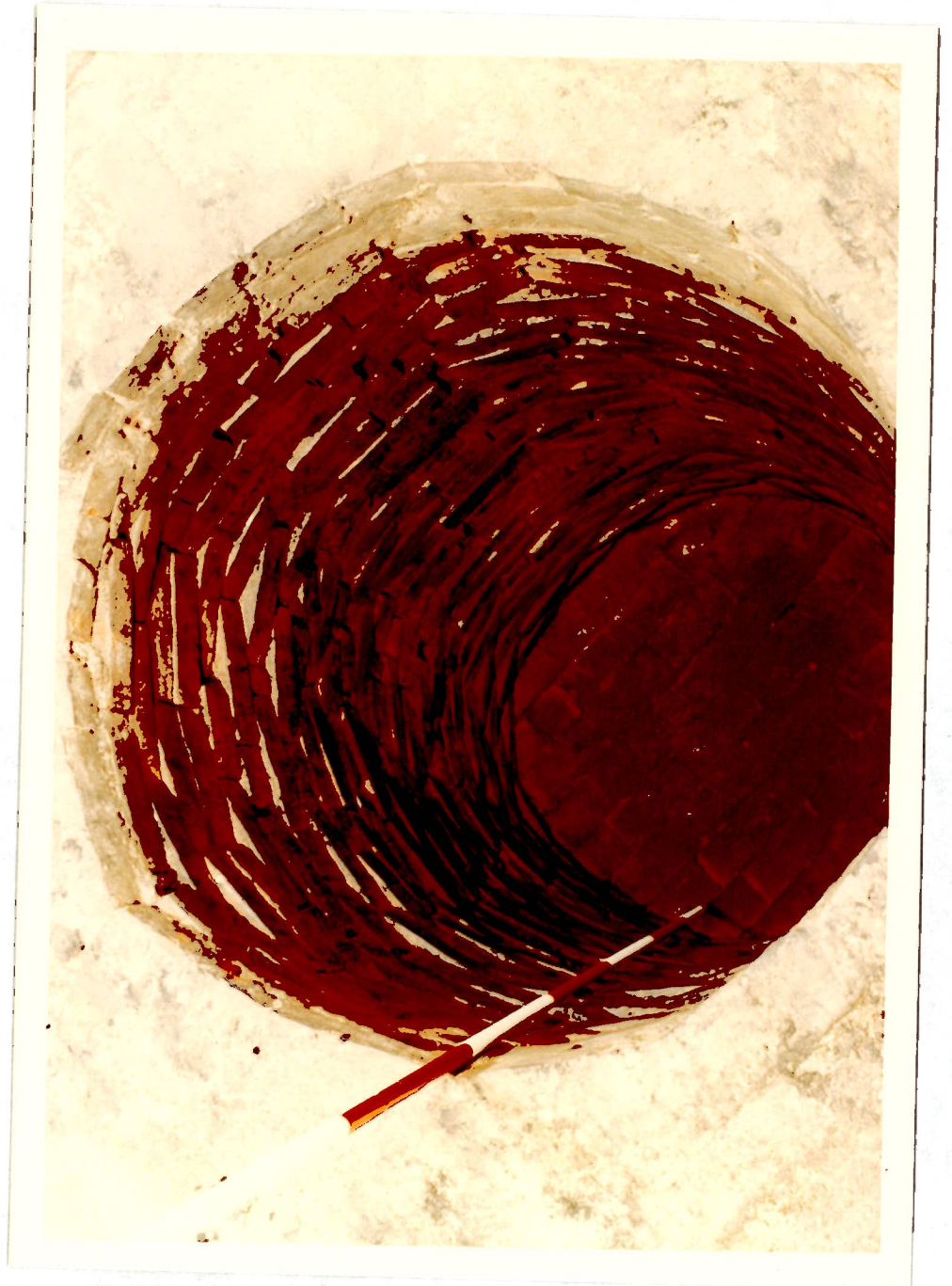


Plate 8





Plate 10







