



Final Report of the Phase III Archaeological Investigations at the Dr. Upton Scott House (18AP18), Annapolis, Anne Arundel County, Maryland, 1998-1999.

By

Amelia G. Chisholm, M.A.A.;

Thomas W. Cuddy, Ph.D.;

Samuel K. Seligman;

with contributions from Kristofer M. Beadenkopf and Matthew Palus

Mark P. Leone, Ph.D.
Principal Investigator

Report prepared for:
Mr. and Mrs. Paul Christian

Archaeology in Annapolis

Department of Anthropology
University of Maryland
College Park, Maryland 20742

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Abstract

In the summers of 1998 and 1999, the Archaeology in Annapolis project carried out archaeological investigation at the eighteenth century Dr. Upton Scott House site (18AP18) located at 4 Shipwright Street in the historic district of Annapolis, Anne Arundel County, Maryland.

The Upton Scott House is significant as one of only a few Georgian houses with remnants of its original plantation-inspired landscape still visible (Graham 1998:147). Investigation was completed in agreement with the owners of the historic property, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Christian, who were interested in determining the condition and arrangement of Dr. Upton Scott's well-documented pleasure gardens.

Betty Cosans' 1972 Archaeological Feasibility Report, the first real archaeological study of the Upton Scott House site, guided the research design and recovery efforts. Cosans determined that testing and survey in the back and side yards of the Scott property would yield important information on the use and history of the property, including that of Scott's famous gardens.

Excavation units and trenches were placed within three separate areas of backyard activity on the site which included Area One: extant brick stables in the southwest of the property; Area Two: the brick foundations of a small outbuilding located in the northwest area of the site; and Area Three: the area of Scott's formal gardens.

The research design included an interest in recovering evidence of African-American spiritual practice and domestic life at the site. Also of significant importance was an analysis of Scott's garden beds, concerning the order and layout. Also sought was an understanding of the change in perception and use of the backyard by the various owners of the property.

Acknowledgments

The Upton Scott House is owned by Paul and Julie Christian who invited the members of Archaeology in Annapolis to design and carry out archaeological explorations on their property. Archaeology in Annapolis was founded in 1981 as a partnership between the University of Maryland and Historic Annapolis Foundation.

The members of Archaeology in Annapolis are deeply grateful to the Christian family for the availability of their property, their hospitality, and the use of their facilities. We are particularly grateful to the family for their patience during the excavations, their willingness to accept our intrusion into their property, and for their patience in waiting for this report.

The members of Archaeology in Annapolis express long-term gratitude to the Mayor and City Council of Annapolis for the long history of annual grants to Historic Annapolis Foundation and, more recently, to the University of Maryland for the analysis of archaeological materials and for their write-up in the form of reports like this one.

The excavation of the outbuildings and garden areas of the Upton Scott House was carried on in 1998 by students in the annual University Maryland Archaeological Field School. Dr. Eric L. Larsen directed the field school during the work at the Upton Scott House during the first year. Brandon Grodnitzky directed the excavations during the 1999 field season. Dr. Jessica Neuwirth was director of the field school in 1999, and Matthew Palus, Matthew Cochran, and Brandon Grodnitzky were graduate student teaching assistants during the field season.

The students in both sessions of the field school are responsible for the bulk of the work and we extend appreciation to each. 1998: Patricia M. Griffin, Emily J. Harbo, Michael C. Byrns, Arielle K. Fishman, Carol M. Bushar, Virginia E. Hutton, Barbara Ann Thompson, Lauren P. Best, Wu-Lung Chin, Rayanne E. Harris, Richard Kantrowitz, Kai E. Frick, Dae Cho, Jennifer J. Babiarz, Margaret E. Ortzman, Sara Ann Kalish, Stephanie D. Smith, Kimberly Ann Holmes, Daniel J. Schlueter, Kelly Ann Arford. 1999: Linda M. MacKey, Michelle L. Niedzwiadek, Sarah Beth Nachlas, Teresa R. Cabanilla, Meaghan P. Massella, Regina M. Shaw, Karen K. Morrison, Jessica E. Paupeck, Robi M. Rawl, Jennifer L. Robles, Allison Weiss.

During the 1999 session of the field school a program for high school students was run by Matthew Cochran and Richard Kantrowitz, and we would like to extend appreciation to them and the students they taught.

Advice on archaeological features was provided by Dr. James Gibb, City Archaeologist for the City of Annapolis.

Dr. Jean R. Russo, Consulting Historian with Historic Annapolis Foundation provided systematic access to material on Dr. Upton Scott and other subsequent owners of his house. These materials allowed a fuller appreciation for and understanding of the building and its archaeology.

This site report, which uses State of Maryland Guidelines for production, was started by Kristofer Beadenkopf when he was an M.A.A. student in the Department of Anthropology. Mr. Beadenkopf wrote the first full draft of the report as well as undertook an extensive ceramic analysis of materials from across the site. The profiles which are so important in recording the remains of the garden beds maintained by Dr. Upton Scott were drawn by Matthew Palus, Matthew Cochran, Brandon Grodnitzky, and Jessica E. Paupeck.

Dr. Thomas Cuddy added substantially to the draft and integrated the archaeology with the historical material on the house. Dr. Cuddy resuscitated the report and envisioned a process for its completion. He has initiated the first scholarly article on the property, which will focus on the discovery of Upton Scott's garden beds. Amelia G. Chisholm, Laboratory Director for Archaeology in Annapolis, supervised the production of the report in its final form. She supervised the completion of the report, organized the catalog, wrote the geological and cultural context, and organized and made uniformly accessible all of the primary archaeological documentation.

The final stage of the archaeological interpretation was written by Mr. Samuel K. Seligman, undergraduate major in the Department of Anthropology. Mr. Ryan O'Connor produced all of the digital profiles and maps used throughout the report according to a series of uniform, comprehensible standards.

We are grateful to the Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park for administrative support during the production process.

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Chapter 1

Introduction

The Dr. Upton Scott House site (18AP18) is located in the historic district of the city of Annapolis, Anne Arundel County, Maryland, and has been of interest to archaeologists and historians for a long time. In 1972 Betty Cosans and two field archaeologists studied the Upton Scott property in the first real archaeological investigation of the site. Employing Phase I and II archaeology, Cosans recovered material from an historic, extant eighteenth century stables, a brick frame outbuilding, and the backyard area of the property that possibly housed Dr. Upton Scott's Georgian order formal garden. In her 1972 *Archaeological Feasibility Report*, Cosans stated that more intensive, Phase III excavation would be needed to further interpret the site.

This report presents the results of archaeological investigations conducted in the back and side yard areas of the Upton Scott House. This multi-year investigation of the site was sponsored by the Maryland Historical Trust, Historic Annapolis Foundation and the University of Maryland. A major research goal concerned providing a better understanding of the location, function, and nature of the remains of the famous eighteenth century formal gardens of Dr. Upton Scott. Fieldwork was conducted in accordance with agreements made between the current owners, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Christian, and the University of Maryland. This study fulfills the obligation to the homeowners and to the community to fully report our results and has employed procedures consistent with those generally used to investigate historic sites in Maryland and adjacent states (see Shaffer and Cole 1994).

Two seasons of excavation conducted by the University of Maryland archaeological field school are being summarized within this report. The 1998 field season was conducted by Archaeology in Annapolis archaeological field school students under the direction of Field Director, Eric Larsen, and Dr. Mark Leone, Principal Investigator. In addition to University of Maryland staff and students, high school students from Cherokee High School, located in Annapolis, Maryland, participated in the excavation. The 1999 field season was performed by Archaeology in Annapolis archaeological field school students under the direction of Brandon Grodnitzky, Field/Laboratory Director, Jessica Neuwirth, and Dr. Mark Leone, Principal Investigator.

Excavation units and backhoe trenches were placed in one of three activity areas in the back and side grounds of the Upton Scott site. Area One represents units placed in and around the extant eighteenth century brick stables. Area Two represents the units placed in the vicinity of the foundations of the northeastern-situated outbuilding. Area Three represents excavation units encompassing the backyard garden bed area of the site. Twenty-three manually excavated units were dug over the whole site in addition to six backhoe trenches placed within Area Three.

Site strata were established to facilitate the interpretation of features and material culture recovered from excavation units. Site strata were broken into six historical periods ranging from the pre-Upton Scott period of the site to the contemporary private ownership of the house, all relevant features and significant deposits are included in those strata. In reverse

order: Stratum VI is representative of those deposits associated with the pre-Upton Scott period, dating from 1716-1759. Stratum V are those deposits associated with the period of occupation of Dr. Upton Scott, 1759-1814. Stratum IV, 1815-1820, represents deposits associated with the period immediately after the death of Upton Scott, when the property is under the ownership of Elizabeth Ross Scott and then her heirs. Stratum III, 1821-1859, represents a period at the site that is not extensively documented, but owned at various times by Richard Ireland Jones and Dennis Claude and his heirs. Stratum II represents a roughly hundred-year period of occupation by the Sisters of Mercy, from 1873-1962, who acquired the property from the heirs of Dennis Claude in 1873 and established a convent on the site. Stratum I represents deposits associated with the return of the property to private ownership by the duPont and Christian families, from the year 1962 until the present.

A significant portion of the backyard archaeology is concerned with the unearthing of Upton Scott's formal garden beds. Evidence of five, possibly six, garden beds was recovered through excavation units within Area Three in addition to the backhoe trenches, which provided very clear profiles of the garden bed stratigraphy. The original layout and dimensions of Upton Scott's formal gardens have been illuminated through these excavations.

Organization of this Report

The goal of this site report is to give an account of the archaeology completed at the Dr. Upton Scott House site originating with Betty Cosans's 1972 *Archaeological Feasibility Report* and ending with a two-season Phase III excavation undertaken by the Archaeology in Annapolis project. Chapter One is intended to provide the reader with some background and history of the excavation, its purpose and goals, and summary findings.

Chapter Two details the project location and environmental setting. Also in Chapter Two is the background historical context for the immediate Annapolis area, from prehistoric and historic American Indian inhabitation to initial European colonization and settlement in the seventeenth century, to the decline of Annapolis' power and influence in the Chesapeake region in the twentieth century.

Chapter Three recounts the history of Dr. Upton Scott's life, the construction of the house, and the history of the various private ownerships of the house over time. Chapter Four is an outline of previous archaeological investigations and concerns the 1972 *Archaeological Feasibility Report* completed by Betty Cosans.

Chapter Five contains the scholarly goals and objectives of the project; outlining the basic research design and implementation of those goals. Included in Chapter Six are the field and laboratory methods employed throughout the 1998 and 1999 excavations.

Chapter Seven reports on the data recovered during the archaeological investigation and is divided into three parts, which detail the archaeology of the three areas of activity. Area One describes the archaeological analysis of the extant brick stables; Area Two

recounts the analysis of the brick frame outbuilding situated in the northeast of the backyard; while Area Three gives a full account of the formal garden beds layout and order.

Chapter Eight includes the summary and recommendation for the Upton Scott House site based on the archaeology, concluding with the fact that no further archaeology need be completed at the site. Chapter Eight ends the main body of the site report.

Several appendices follow the core of the report and include Dr. Upton Scott's Last Will and Testament; an extensive list of flora cultivated in the Scott gardens; Scott's book inventory at the time of his death; Scott's probate inventory; a full list of Unit Summaries compiled from level and feature field reports; a comprehensive feature list with all excavated features including Munsell soil description, elevation, and interpretation; a bibliography; the qualifications of report staff; the original 1972 Archaeological Feasibility Report; and a CD-ROM and paper version of the complete artifact catalog.

Chapter 2 Project Location and Description

Environmental Setting

Physiography and Topography

The Upton Scott House (18 AP 18) is located within the Historic District of the city of Annapolis, Anne Arundel County, Maryland. The site is located at 4 Shipwright Street, Annapolis, Maryland, 21401 at the intersection of Shipwright and Revell streets (Figure 1).

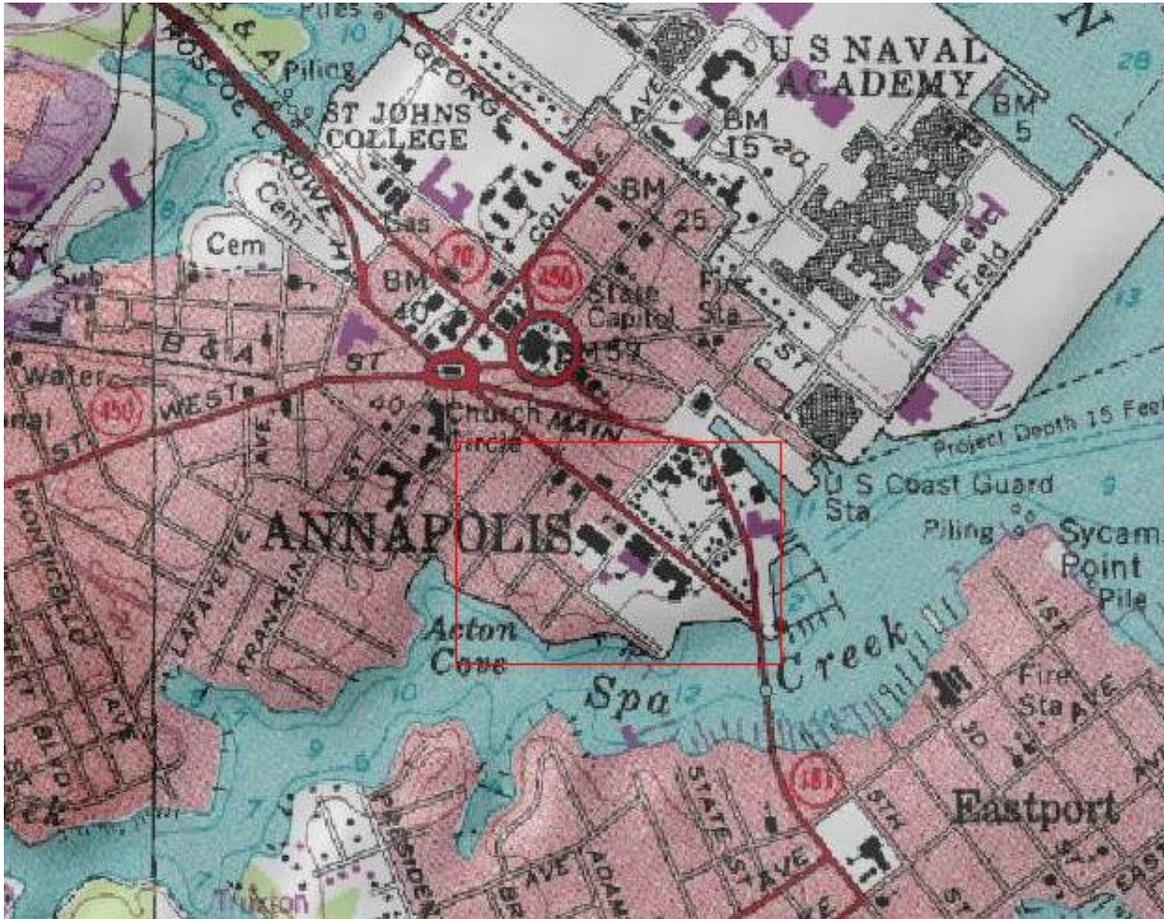


Figure 1: USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle Map of Annapolis with project area marked.

The project area is located on the western shore of the Atlantic Coastal Plain Province, within Maryland's Research Unit 7, (Gunpowder-Middle-Back-Patapsico-Magothy-Severn-Rhode-West) drainages (Figure 2). The topography of the western shore is characterized as gently rolling uplands, yet the current Upton Scott House property is largely flat.

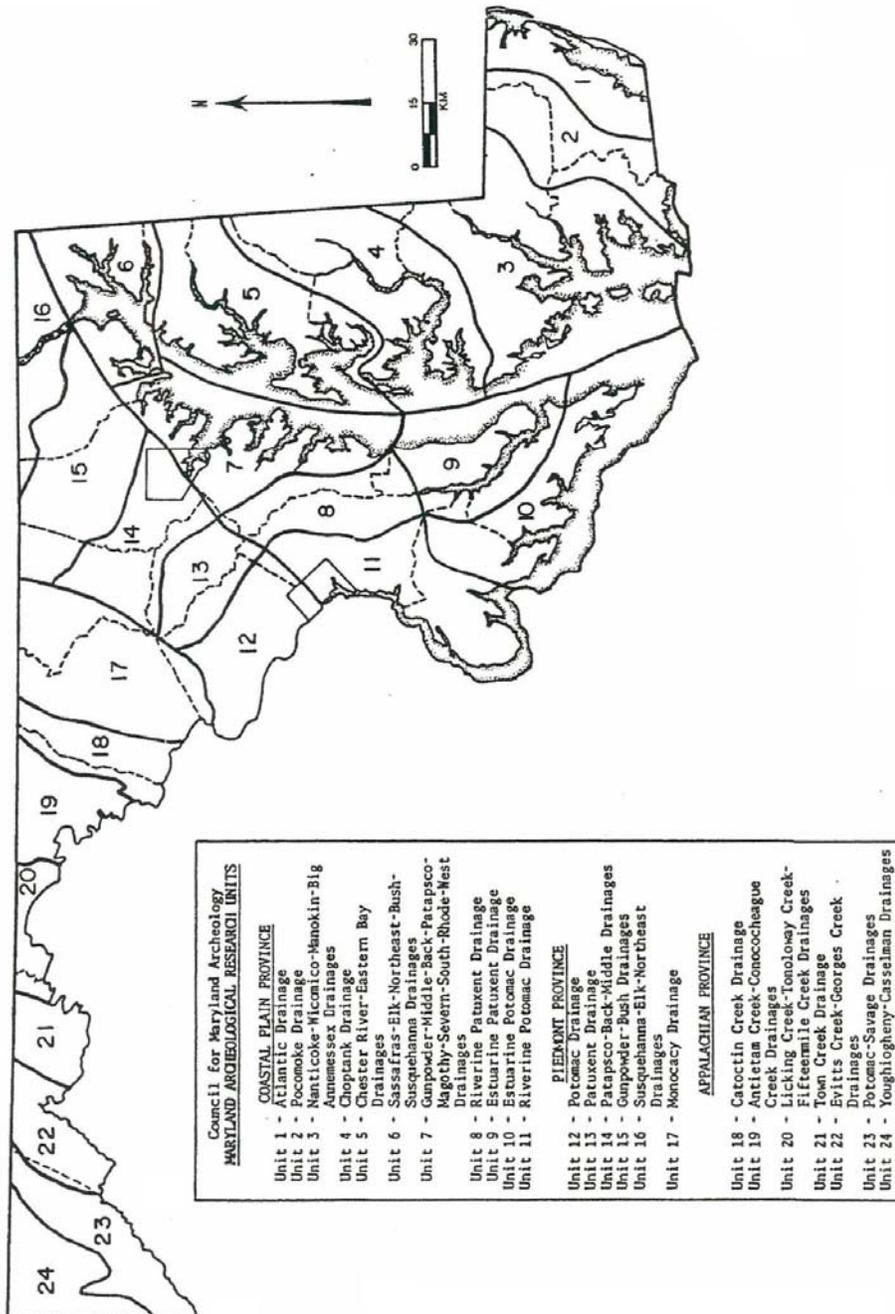


Figure 2: Council for Maryland Archaeology, Maryland Research Units Map

The current property consists of a three-acre plot upon which rest the main house and a two-story brick stable (Figure 3). The exposed foundations of a demolished outbuilding are also visible on the northwest side of the house. The present Upton Scott property is approximately half its original size of 235 feet 10 inches along the front with a depth of 247 feet 6 inches (Cosans 1972:6-7). Only the current northwestern property line is a historical

boundary dating to the period of Upton Scott, 1759-1819. Also included within the original property bounds, but now part of the lot adjacent to the eastern boundary of the Scott house lot, was one other two story brick outbuilding, essentially mirroring the extant brick stable.

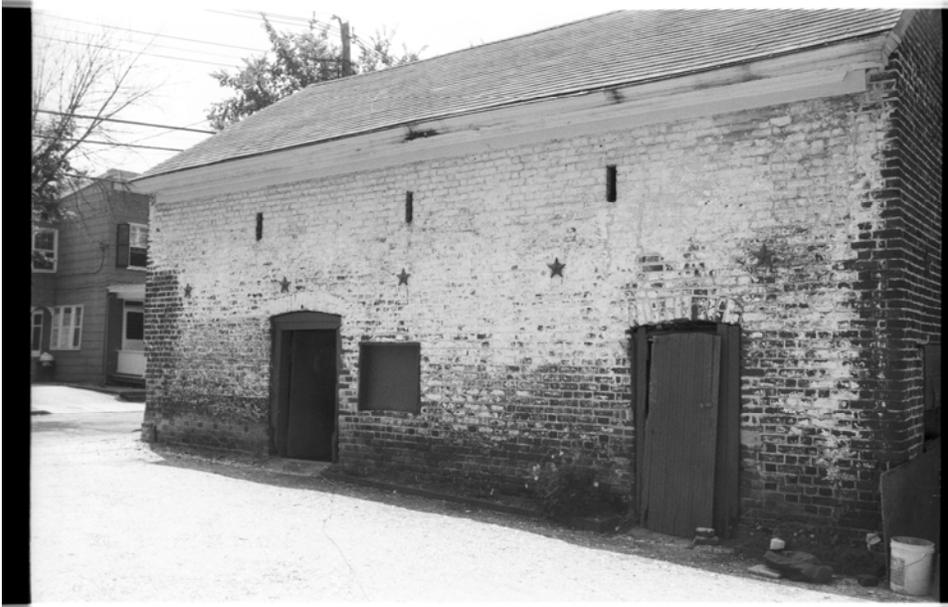


Figure 3: Photograph of the Dr. Upton Scott House's Stables (Courtesy of Brandon Grodnitzky.)

A modern brick school building “runs across most of the N.E. end of the original house lot” and a convent was constructed along its southeastern side, “forming an ‘L’ with the school building in the east corner” (Cosans 1974:7). There is also an extant brick wall extending from the northwestern corner of the house to the western property line, as well as a buried brick path and patio area that stretches across the north eastern elevation of the house (Cosans 1974: site map in Appendix J).

The Upton Scott House is already listed on the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP), as well as the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and is a resource within the Annapolis Historic District (Upton Scott House MIHP AA-726; Annapolis Historic District is NRHP AA-2046).

Climate

Anne Arundel County presently has a temperate mid-continental climate. Rainfall is moderate, but the city's location and surrounding bodies of water provide humidity (Fassig 1917:181; Steponitis 1980:3-4). This type of climate is marked by well-defined seasons. Snowfall is moderate. Mean temperatures for the Annapolis area include a low of 32.8

degrees Fahrenheit in January and a high of 87.7 degrees Fahrenheit in July (Maryland State Climatologist Office 2006).

Vegetation and Fauna

Between 25,000 BCE to 15,000 BCE the forests of the Chesapeake region included spruce, pine, varieties of fir, and birch trees. By 10,000 BCE the forests became a mixture of hardwood and pinewood, having become dominated by oak and hickory, representing a more varied and more exploitable environment for human groups (Haynes 2002:43). Contemporary vegetation in Anne Arundel County consists of oak, chestnut, and hickory forests in the upland areas of the coastal plain and evergreen forests in the lowland coastal plain (Braun 1967:245). Faunal species dominant in the coastal plain include deer, small mammals, such as rabbit, squirrel, and fox, and birds, such as turkey and water fowl (Shelford 1963). It is noteworthy to mention that Upton Scott maintained a garden with many rare and exotic species of flora. A list of these species is included in Appendix D.

Geology and Soils

The substrata soils in the Chesapeake region are formed from unconsolidated sedimentary deposits of sand, silt, clay, and gravels, which overlie crystalline bedrock. Although the topographic relief in the area is not diverse, the sediment deposits vary greatly in depth, texture and degree of permeability (Brush et. al 1977:7). The soil in the immediate project area is characterized as a silty topsoil that has been disturbed through a variety of human activities, including the importation of fill from other areas in Annapolis. Much of the soil within the project area is of the Monmouth series: sandy loam with a zero to two percent gradient formed from beds of fine sediments. The soils are deep, acidic, well drained, contain a high percentage of glauconite (olive green sand), and tend to be prone to erosion (Kirby and Matthews 1973).

Much of the soil within the project area of the Upton Scott site has been artificially deposited by human activity, including the installation of several north-to-south running garden beds.

Cultural Context

Prehistoric Background

Archaeologists generally divide North American prehistory into three periods: the Paleoindian, Archaic, and Woodland Periods. These periods cover the time from the earliest human occupants of this region up until the time of contact between native populations and people from Europe and Africa in the middle of the sixteenth century.

There is some potential evidence of the human occupation before 11,000-12,000 BCE, but there is no conclusive evidence in the Middle Atlantic of humans before the Paleoindian period. There is a great deal of debate over the issue of early settlement in the Americas, although Tom Dillehay's (2000) work at Monte Verde in Chile seems to demonstrate that the Americas were peopled before Clovis times. On the basis of a summary

of dates from stratified sites in South America, it is suggested that by Clovis times, or 11,000 BCE, in North America all of the major environmental zones were occupied (Lepper and Bonnicksen 2004:2). Sites like Meadowcroft Rockshelter in southwestern Pennsylvania (e.g., Adovosio et al. 1978; Adovosio and Page 2002), Cactus Hill in Virginia (e.g., McAvoy and McAvoy 1997), and a recent, potentially early, site along the Potomac in Allegany County Maryland (Associated Press 2004), may all have occupations that predate the Paleoindian period.

Paleoindian Period ca. 11,000 - 7,500 BCE

The first human activity became visible on what became the east coast of the United States during the Late Pleistocene period (end of the last Ice Age). The climate was colder and moister than it is today (Brush 1986). While the dates of the Paleoindian period are often contested, it is generally accepted that there were human populations living in discreet groups around North America by 10,000 BCE (Steponitis 1983).

The Paleoindian Period is not well represented in Annapolis and in the surrounding Maryland Coastal Plain. Most occurrences of Paleoindian components within the county are represented by fluted points found out of context, on the surface of multi-component sites (Brown 1979; Dent 1995). The scarcity of Paleoindian sites within the entire Coastal Plain Province could be the result of environmental changes that occurred in the Chesapeake Bay region during the retreat of the Wisconsin Ice Sheet. Retreat of this ice sheet resulted in a global sea level rise and the eventual formation of the Chesapeake Bay through the drowning of the ancient bed of the Susquehanna River and the lower reaches of her tributaries, thus covering any Paleoindian sites located there (Kraft 1971).

The most recognizable early Paleoindian artifact, the Clovis point, has been found throughout North America as far north as Nova Scotia, and to both the east and west coasts. Within the southeast region of the United States only about 5,500 fluted points have been found, mostly from Alabama, Virginia, Tennessee, and Florida. Of these points, over half of them come from the late Clovis period or later in the Paleoindian era (Haynes 2002:43). Paleoindian sites in the southeast were typified by the presence of large, fluted, lanceolate-shaped projectile points like the Dalton/Hardaway points (Anderson and Sassaman 1996). Preferred materials for these projectile points were high-quality cryptocrystalline stones such as jasper and chert. Besides projectile points, the tool kit was adapted primarily to a hunting economy and included scrapers, graters, burins, denticulates, hammerstones, utilized flakes, and knives, as well as the fluted points (Kinsey 1972:327-330, Funk 1972:17-21, Gardner 1974:5, Custer 1984).

Traditionally Paleoindian subsistence was believed to have depended primarily on the hunting of large game (Willey 1966, Griffin 1977). In the western United States the Clovis complex, typified by fluted points, scrapers, and blades, are widespread. These artifacts are often in association with now extinct Pleistocene megafauna, supporting the idea that the way of life centered on big game hunting (Humphrey and Chambers 1977:7-9). In the east, however, evidence of Paleoindian populations is usually contained in finds of isolated fluted points (Steponaitis 1980:63). More recent evidence suggests that Paleoindian populations of

the east coast of the United States probably focused on hunting white tailed deer (Gardner 1980:19-20; Haynes 2002:39). Subsistence strategies possibly included foraging for plants, fishing, and hunting for small mammals (Dent 1995; McNett 1985).

Paleoindian populations were mobile, changing location throughout the year in order to utilize available resources. Based on work at the Flint Run Complex in Virginia (Gardner 1974:19-23, 42-44, 1977, 1979) several types of Paleoindian sites have been identified. The largest of these sites are base camps, the main locus of habitation, which are identified by the variety of artifacts present at the site, non-random lithic distribution indicating discrete activity areas, and occasional pits and post molds. Base camps may have been occupied seasonally by aggregate bands, and are often found in riverine environments (Steponaitis 1980). Examples of base camps include the Thunderbird site in the Flint Run Complex, Virginia and the Shoop site in Pennsylvania (Gardner 1974, Witthoft 1952). Smaller Paleoindian sites may represent special purpose sites occupied by smaller groups for shorter periods of time. These sites include quarry sites, quarry reduction stations, base camp maintenance stations, and outlying hunting sites. Further, quarry sites were identified by a lack of tools, the presence of large amounts of debitage, and a cryptocrystalline rock source (Steponaitis 1980:66). Custer, Cavallo, and Stewart (referenced in Haynes 2002) created a model of early Paleoindian settlement patterns that corresponded to the distribution of lithic resources. Groups restricted their movements to an area with a radius of up to 200 km around a cryptocrystalline rock source (Haynes 2002:45). This indicates that eastern Paleoindians were not following migrating animals but were staying near the source of their tool production, and occupying sites on a seasonal basis.

Archaic Period ca. 7,500 - 1,000 BCE

The Archaic Period, especially the Early Archaic Period, is seen as culturally continuous with the Paleoindian Period. Archaic lifeways are seen as divergent from Paleoindian ones because of adaptations to changes in climate in the emergence of post-Pleistocene environments (Custer 1990:3). These environmental changes included the inundation of some riverine environments, a change from mixed coniferous forests to northern hardwoods, and a more temperate climate (Whitehead 1972:308-310; Carbone 1976:121). Gradual changes in the flora and fauna, begun during the Paleoindian Period were continued through the Early Archaic Period, resulting in modern temperate flora and fauna populations through most of the Middle Atlantic region (Guilday 1967:232).

Subsistence during the Archaic changed as the climate changed and the larger fauna went extinct. With the change in speciation, more specialized hunting techniques became prominent, including a shift from fluted projectile points to side-notched and stemmed points, and the introduction of spear throwers, or atlatls, which added weight and distance to a thrown spear (Egloff and McAvoy 1990:64-65). The appearance of mortar and pestles and ground stone tools such as adzes, celts, and grinding stones, suggest that plant foods became more important during the Archaic (Custer 1990:40). These changes have been interpreted as a shift towards broad-spectrum adaptation to the environment that included the generalized exploitation of many available resources including a wide variety of species of animals and plants as food sources (Dent 1995:165).

Archaic sites are more numerous, larger, and richer in artifacts than the earlier Paleoindian sites. They also represent increasingly sedentary populations focused on large rivers or major tributaries. Smaller sites were often located away from these main water sources, and probably indicate seasonal or specialized activities (Dent 1995:164-165). This use of rivers as the location of more permanent camps followed a trend of broadening the range of environments in which people lived, and populations becoming somewhat spatially restricted in their environment; developing technologies and lifeways that maximized local resources. As Archaic people became more sedentary they began to use the local quartz and quartzite, as opposed to the early Archaic Period, when jasper and chert were still imported (Geier 1990:85-86). The Archaic Stage is one of cultural adaptation to these changes; it is further divided into the Early, Middle and Late Archaic Periods.

The Early Archaic Period (7,500 – 6,000 BCE) is usually seen as an extension of the preceding Paleoindian Period (Steponaitis 1983). Emphasis is still on the use of imported cryptocrystalline materials to make tools, although this period is characterized by the appearance of two new artifact traditions, the Corner and Side Notched tradition (7,500 – 6,800 BCE) and the Bifurcate tradition (6,800 – 6,000 BCE) (Dent 1995:156-157). The corner-notched projectiles, including Palmer, Charleston, and Kirk points, and the side-notched varieties including the Kessel and Warren types, reflected different hafting techniques and utilization from the earlier, fluted points (Dent 1995:168). The Bifurcate tradition, which included types such as St. Albans, LeCroy, and Kanawha (Dent 1995:168), came with the shift to using locally found raw materials. A bipolar reduction technique was used that could be utilized on the small amounts of workable raw materials that were found in the Chesapeake region (Geier 1990:83-84). This often resulted in flakes that were smaller or irregular, and the assemblages associated with bifurcate projectiles are often seen as more expedient in nature than earlier traditions (Dent 1995:157). Although the tool kit in this period is substantially different, in general, the settlement pattern for this period is similar to that of the Paleoindian Stage (Gardner 1974, 1977, and 1979).

The Middle Archaic Period (6,000-4,000 BCE) was marked by the replacement of northern Boreal forests by oak-hickory forests (Whitehead 1972:308-310). The climate gradually became warmer with increased precipitation from the Early Archaic to Middle Archaic Period. Subsistence strategies of the Middle Archaic were similar to Paleoindian and Early Archaic Period patterns. Mobile bands utilized seasonally available plants and animals. The tool kits used during the Middle Archaic Period were similar to Early Archaic tool kits, including both stemmed and side-notched points (Dent 1995:174). New additions to the tool kit included stone mortars and polished stone atlatl weights, used to balance spear throwers, or atlatls, such as those recovered at the Hardaway and Doerschuk sites in North Carolina (Coe 1964:51-55, 80-81).

Some researchers have postulated an abandonment of coastal areas in favor of the Piedmont during the Middle Archaic (Kavanagh 1982:50). However, the continued rise of sea level during this period has probably submerged coastal sites associated with the Middle Archaic Period (Steponaitis 1983:177).

Gardner (1978) and Custer (1984) have identified three types of sites that reflect the social organization of the Middle Archaic Period. The macroband base camp (Custer 1984:67) was occupied by numerous family units. Artifact assemblages recovered indicate fairly long term occupation with a wide variety of activities at these locations. Microband base camps were occupied by smaller populations, probably individual family groups. These camps tended to be located in environmental settings that could not support the larger populations associated with macroband base camps. Both the macroband and microband base camps were associated with the third site-type, procurement locales. Fewer tool types are associated with these sites and they tend to be related to a limited number of activities. Site location was dependent on the type of resource being utilized (i.e. quarry sites, interior hunting sites, etc) (Custer 1990:20-34). It is hypothesized that during the Early and Middle Archaic Periods, people banded together in the macro-base camps during the spring and summer, and broke into micro-base camps during the fall and winter months.

The Late Archaic Period (4,000-1,000 BCE) was marked by a warm and dry climate and dominant oak-hickory forests. Four traditions flourished during the Late Archaic Period. The Piedmont tradition (4,000-2,000 BCE) was an in situ development in the Middle Atlantic Region (Kinsey 1972:337, McNett and Gardner 1975). Contemporaneous and co-existing with the Piedmont tradition was the Laurentian tradition (4,000-2,000 BCE) which was centered in the St. Lawrence River drainage of Ontario, New England, and New York (Ritchie 1969:29) but also extended south into Maryland. Custer (1978:3) suggests that the third tradition, the Broadspear Tradition (2,000-1,500 BCE), developed out of the Piedmont tradition as an adaptive response to changing environmental conditions. The final tradition, the Fishtail Tradition (1,500-750 BCE), developed during the terminal Late Archaic Period and extended into the Early Woodland Period (Steponaitis 1980:28).

Subsistence and settlement patterns throughout the Piedmont and Laurentian traditions remained similar to the patterns of the Middle Archaic, suggesting a social and political organization similar to the Paleoindian and Early and Middle Archaic populations. Bands were probably egalitarian in nature. A seasonal fusion/fission organization is postulated for population movement in which individual families spent a part of the year at microband base camps following seasonally available resources. During another part of the year several bands, probably connected through a kinship network, fused together at macroband base camps (Custer 1984:67-68). After 3,000 BCE major environmental changes occurred in the coastal plain province which changed the subsistence and settlement patterns of the local population. The Broadspear tradition developed between 2,000 and 1,900 BCE; several researchers have suggested that it developed out of the local Piedmont Tradition, but with a primary focus on riverine environments (Kinsey 1972:347; Turner 1978:69; Mouer, et. al. 1980:5, and Steponaitis 1980:26). However, Turnbaugh (1975:54, 56) believes that this

tradition represents more intensive exploitation of shellfish and estuarine resources in the south, while riverine resources were exploited in the north.

Gardner (1982:60) suggests that Late Archaic coastal plain sites utilized estuarine resources and that these sites may have supported semi-sedentary populations. Broadspear knives and woodworking tools recovered from Late Archaic Coastal Plain sites could indicate that specialized tools such as fish traps, nets, and canoes, were being manufactured (Custer 1984:97). Containers made out of steatite, or soapstone, used for cooking and storage, as well as storage pits appear during this period. The ability to store food resources at the macro and microband base camps allowed groups to remain sedentary for longer periods of time and to support higher population densities. Turner (1978) notes a marked population growth in the Virginia Coastal Plain during the terminal Archaic and Early Woodland Periods.

Woodland Period ca. 1,000 BCE – 1600 CE

The transition from Archaic to Woodland is marked by the appearance of woodworking tools, such as axes and celts, and cordage-impressed ceramics. Both types of artifacts reflect a more sedentary lifeway.

This developmental stage is divided into three periods: Early, Middle, and Late Woodland. In the middle Atlantic region, settlement and subsistence patterns established during the Archaic Period continued until European contact. Custer (1984:96) and Wright (1973:20) both postulate a settlement pattern which includes large macroband base camps whose populations periodically fissioned and moved to smaller microband base camps, much like the Late Archaic settlement patterns. Gardner (1982:66) suggests that the macroband base camps were occupied as semi-sedentary sites.

The earliest ceramic vessels and an ever increased sedentism mark the beginning of the Early Woodland period. These ceramic vessels are the immediate successors of the ground and carved steatite vessels used during the end of the Archaic Period. Ceramic types made during the Early Woodland included Marcey Creek and Selden Island that were tempered with ground steatite (Stewart 1982). These ceramics were replaced by sand or crushed-quartz tempered Accokeek wares, which were associated with fishtail-like and stemmed points, most especially the Calvert and Rossville types (Wesler et al. 1981:183). Pope's Creek ware is also an Early Woodland ceramic tradition, found on the Western Shore Coastal Plain of Maryland, although it is carried on through the Middle Woodland.

Settlement patterns during the Early Woodland are still riverine based, like the later Archaic periods, but now the camps are often at the junction of freshwater and brackish streams. Gardner (1982:60) suggests that the settlement-subsistence pattern of the Early Woodland is a series of base-camps with smaller groups sent off to exploit seasonal resources. At the base-camps anadromous fish were harvested during the spring and summer, while estuarine resources were harvested in the fall and winter. One possible reason for the increased sedentism during the Early Woodland Period may have to do with the stabilization of the sea level, creating stable, exploitable sea resources (Barber 1991).

During the Middle Woodland, base-camp settlement was still the dominant practice, although the freshwater/brackish water locations were abandoned. Large semi-permanent macroband base camps were located along estuarine or riverine zones of river drainages, and were surrounded by extraction or procurement camps, in order to capitalize on the maximum exploitation of both non-tidal and tidal aquatic resources (Davis et al. 1997). Settlement patterns indicate that a variety of environmental zones was being utilized (Steponaitis 1980, Handsman and McNett 1974, Wright 1973). Other evidence of increasing sedentism during this time is the development of shell middens and storage pit features. There is no evidence of agriculture found during the Middle Woodland Period.

Diversification of ceramic vessels, their forms, decorations, and sizes, is another characteristic of the Middle Woodland Period. The major ceramics of this time include the shell-tempered Mockley ware that evolved from Popes Creek (Barse and Beauregard 1994:14). Other ceramics of this period include Chesterfield, Four Mile Creek, Popes Creek, Varina Net-Marked, Bailey's Creek, and City Point (Rinehart and McClane 1998:12). Projectile points associated with the Mockley wares are Fox Creek, Selby Bay, and Jack's Reef. Other points used during this time include Potts and Rossville.

The Late Woodland Period on the western shore of the Maryland coastal plain is divided into two phases, the Little Round Bay phase (800-1250 CE) and the Sullivan's Cove phase (1250-1650 CE). Custer (1984:146) suggests that vast changes occurred in the settlement and subsistence patterns of prehistoric Native Americans during the Late Woodland Period. Prior to 1000 CE, settlement and subsistence patterns centered around intensive hunting and gathering with some reliance on cultigens. Groups continued the seasonal round of movement from base camp to base camp with occasional forays to procurement sites. Sometime after 1000 CE agriculture appeared in the Middle Atlantic Region. Domesticated plants probably appeared prior to 1000 CE but, as Flannery (1968) points out, it is difficult to clearly differentiate between intensive horticulture and the actual practice of agriculture in the archaeological record. The process of change from intensive gathering and horticulture to agriculture was gradual. Even with the appearance of agriculture, hunting and gathering still continued. Moeller (1975), Arminger (1975), and Kinsey and Custer (1982) report the recovery of a variety of wild plant remains in association with domestic plants at sites in Pennsylvania.

After 1000 CE, Native American groups in Anne Arundel County became more sedentary than any previous group had been, as they intensified their practice of agriculture as an economic base. The surplus which agriculture supplied allowed a sedentary life style to develop which included villages. These villages were larger than any previous macroband base camp had been and contained storage facilities such as large pits and more permanent house structures. Village settlements were most often located on broad floodplains and near the junction of a tributary stream and a river (Rinehart and McClane 1998:14). Large villages were usually surrounded by a palisade fence and were probably adjacent to smaller hamlets or the farmsteads of individual family groups.

Late Woodland ceramics found on the Western Coastal Plain of Maryland include Moyaone, Potomac Creek, Sullivan Cove, and Townsend wares (Maryland Archaeological

Conservation Laboratory 2002). Smaller, triangular projectile points, such as Madison and Levanna types, are evidence of changing hunting practices from spear to bow and arrow.

Increased population density and competition for land and resources led to the creation of a more hierarchical type of social organization, the chiefdom. After 1500 CE, there was increased social and political action among the tribes in the region, and it has been suggested that an alliance of the coastal plain Algonquian groups had formed prior to European contact (Potter 1993:151). When European explorers and colonists arrived in the Chesapeake Bay Region, Native American populations were living in large villages, relying on an intensified and integrated utilization of natural and cultivated resources.

Historic Background

The first permanent English colony was established at Jamestown, Virginia, in 1607, and European exploration of the Chesapeake Bay area continued from that point onward. Maryland was established as a proprietary colony, when it was granted to George Calvert, the first Lord Baltimore, in 1629. The colony was officially settled in 1634 at St. Mary's City, which eventually became the capital, when Leonard Calvert successfully negotiated an accord with the Piscataway Indians (Stevens 1937). Relationships between the Native Americans and the Europeans were, at times peaceful and at others, marked by periods of tension and hostility. By the 1650s, Europeans were becoming aggressors, and forcibly driving out the native groups. Though disease and warfare destroyed most of the chiefdoms of tidewater Virginia, groups that did survive, like the Piscataway, were either forced out of their homelands or had to learn to live under European rule.

The following history of the growth of Annapolis is written using guidelines created by the Maryland Historical Trust, and is outlined in *Maryland's Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan* (Weissman 1986). This historical overview is drawn from previous works in Annapolis (i.e. Aiello and Seidel 1995, 1996; Matthews 1996; Cuddy and Shellenhammer 2005).

Euro-American Contact and Settlement Period 1570-1680 CE

From 1634, the first settlement of the colony, until the 1680s, the majority of Maryland's population farmed tobacco for export, resulting in very little urban growth (Carr 1974). Most of the tobacco farmers in the colony were generally subsistence based or produced a nominal profit. These farmers relied heavily on larger plantation owners to process and ship their tobacco. Economically, Maryland became part of an early export-based economy (Kulikoff 1988).

By the late seventeenth century, enslaved African labor was relied upon by the Chesapeake tobacco economy. Initially, the labor force was indentured laborers who would work for a specific length of time and in return, receive passage to the colony. The importation of Africans increased significantly as more and more indentures began to survive their labor periods and required land grants and freedom dues (Breen and Innes 1980). Many racist discourses were legally codified in the region at the turn of the century (Epperson

1991). Maryland was then becoming a central player in the slave trade and the city dock in Annapolis was one of many sites for the sale of enslaved Africans (Brugger 1988:46).

The development of Annapolis as a town began in 1649 with the arrival of non-conformist Puritans, starting a settlement named Providence (Lindauer 1997:2). They settled on the north shore of the Severn River at Greenbury Point, across from present-day Annapolis (Ware 1990:67). The settlement was short-lived, but in that short span of time the balance of power in Maryland shifted north from the original Catholic settlement at St. Mary's City. In 1649, the Proprietor of Maryland created new Conditions of Plantations wherein each settler was granted 100 acres for himself and 100 acres for each family member or servant who came with him into the colony. The property could be kept as long as they procured a warrant for the property, in hope to increase settlement in the colony, especially by Protestants (Lindauer 1997:2). Settlements began to extend up the rivers of the western shore of Anne Arundel County from St. Mary's City towards the Providence area (Ridgley 1841).

Thomas Todd, Sr., Thomas Hall, and Richard Acton were the first three known landowners on the Annapolis Peninsula, all owning plantations on the southern shore of the Severn River in the 1650s. Todd's land, which was surveyed in 1651, of over 100 acres is located between the Severn and College Creeks, and makes up most of the modern Historic District and Naval Academy lands (Lindauer 1997:3-4). In the 1660s a small village developed around Acton's Cove on Spa Creek (Ware 1990:68). In 1668, Cecil Calvert established a port of entry for unloading and selling all goods and merchandise brought into the province in order to encourage town development and to receive all revenues due to him by trade. This port was placed on 19 acres of Acton's land. By 1670 this area was known as "Towne land att Proctors," so called for Robert Proctor, tavern keeper, who also patented land at the mouth of Spa Creek (Moss 1976:550; Ware 1990:68).

Rural Agrarian Intensification 1680-1820 CE

Although there had been settlers in Annapolis since 1651, it stayed a small port town throughout most of the seventeenth century. The Acts of 1683, chapter five of the General Assembly, appointed commissioners to lay out a town at "Proctor's." The earlier 1682 Act for the Advancement of Trade was enacted by the Assembly to create new ports of entry for the tobacco trade. The town around this new port of entry was renamed Anne Arundell Town, or Arundelton, in honor of Cecil Calvert's wife, Anne Arundel (Lindauer 1997:9). Prior to this time the town had not been surveyed. The Commissioners were authorized to purchase one hundred acres from the then current land owners. Richard Beard surveyed the city and staked it into one hundred, one-acre lots, with streets, alleys and open spaces for a church, chapel, market, and other public buildings (Riley 1901:38). Nancy Baker's (1986:192) analysis of Beard's 1683 survey indicates that the first extensive late seventeenth century settlement in Arundelton was concentrated along the shoreline, in the area of present-day Shipwright and Market Streets. A variety of mid-seventeenth century sites near Annapolis, however, suggest that the earliest occupations along Spa Creek were on the slightly higher ground near spring heads, and not along the shore.

In 1689, Maryland became a royal colony as a result of the "Glorious Revolution" when William and Mary became the sovereign rulers in England. The capital of Maryland was moved from the predominantly Catholic St. Mary's City to "Arundelton" in 1694 under the direction of the second Royal Governor, Sir Francis Nicholson. In 1695 'Arundelton' was renamed Annapolis, after the heir to the throne, Princess Anne. Also that same year, Richard Beard resurveyed the town to lay out new town lots (Ware 1990:68). Sir Francis Nicholson is given credit for redesigning Beard's city plan, probably imposing his new design onto or wholly replacing a haphazard grid (Baker 1986). Nicholson borrowed from established Baroque design perspectives used in many European cities, by placing the two major public buildings, the church and the Statehouse, on the two dominant hills in town. They were surrounded by circles, out of which radiated avenues and small streets, into the town. This design manipulated optical perspective, by creating long lines of sight to the two prominent, central circles, as well as vistas to and from the water and other public buildings, depending on the viewers' point of view (Reps 1972). In 1718 a commission was directed to resurvey the city to encourage tradesmen to locate within the town. This work was completed by John Stoddert (Figure 4), who laid out the original town blocks and divided off twenty half-acre lots east of the powder-house and reserved ten acres of public pasture to the north. Stoddert's plan of the city provides the first map showing the layout of the streets and lots in Annapolis, as Beard's surveys were destroyed in the State House fire of 1704 (Lindauer 1997).

Annapolis received its charter as a city in 1708 (Riley 1901:39). Historical records indicate that the city underwent several distinct periods of growth during the eighteenth century. Papenfuse (1975) has identified three periods of development within the city. The initial period was a time of uncertainty as the new town became established in the economy of the region. Nicholson's decision to move the capital to Arundelton ensured that the town would survive, but not necessarily grow. John Oldmixon (1981[1741]), an eighteenth-century historian, was not sure that Annapolis would ever become much of a town. Baker (1986) has identified two phases of land development within the city during this time of uncertainty. Between 1695 and 1705, a small planter/merchant class purchased most of the lots within the city but quickly sold them off. The second phase from 1705 to 1720 was characterized by the purchasing of large blocks of city property by resident merchants such as Amos Garrett, Charles Carroll the Settler, William Bladen, Thomas Bordley, and Daniel Larkin. Thomas Bordley and Daniel Larkin laid claim to most of the town and most of the town's residents paid what the two demanded in order to secure title to their property. Land speculation linked the affluence of these men and their family's social influence.

Papenfuse suggests that after 1715 property became valuable when Annapolis became more economically stable because of the return of the proprietary government and the development of local industry. Papenfuse (1975:10) identifies the period from 1715 to 1763, as the period of "Industrial Expansion and Bureaucratic Growth". After 1720, commercial zones developed within the city, as the importance of mercantilism grew (Baker 1986; Leone and Shackel 1986:7-8). Between 1715 and 1740, Annapolis' population had doubled (Ware 1990:69). Early in Annapolis's economic development tanning had become a stable industry. Other crafts did not develop as quickly. Craftsmen such as goldsmiths and watchmakers did not appear until after 1720 and other luxury crafts developed much later (Baker 1986:201).

Ship building had been carried out in the Annapolis harbor since the Puritans first settled in 1650, however, associated crafts such as ropewalks or block and sail makers did not appear in the city until after 1735 (Papenfuse 1975:10).



Figure 4: 1718 Stoddert Map (Photo Courtesy of the Maryland State Archives, Annapolis, Maryland)

Between 1745 and 1754, free white males began to find employment in the colony's growing civil service bureaucracy (Baker 1986:204). As the colony grew so did the need for political administration. Governor Horatio Sharpe created and maintained a highly organized government bureaucracy. He drew residents to Annapolis because of his rigorous enforcement of Lord Baltimore's proprietary system (Ware 1990:69). People were practicing their original craft, while at the same time expanding into other businesses such as dry goods importing (Papenfuse 1975:15; Baker 1986:202). All of this led to an increase in the city's economic vitality. There was, however, a brief decline of the economy in Annapolis from 1754 through 1763 when this period of growth was interrupted by the French and Indian

War. The diversion of resources to the war effort, combined with stresses on mercantile networks through privateering and naval warfare, dampened the economy during this period.

By the middle of the century, the port of Annapolis was becoming increasingly busy and recorded annual growth in shipping during the decade before the American Revolution (Middleton 1953; Brugger 1988:107). A large portion of this shipping involved tobacco; Maryland's exports increased from about thirty million pounds in the 1720s to one hundred million pounds by the 1770s. Agricultural diversification, increased shipments of wheat (Brugger 1988:64), and a growing trade in indentured servants and slaves combined with tobacco profits to encourage development of a merchant class. With these economic developments, Annapolis started to grow rapidly. Fourteen major townhouses were constructed in Annapolis between 1764 and 1774, accompanying gardens increased in number, and construction on a new State House was begun in 1772 (Papenfuse 1975:16; Ridgley 1841:144-146).

Annapolis was quickly becoming one of the cultural centers of the colonies. The period between 1763 and 1774 is referred to as Annapolis' "Golden Age." This period was characterized by a decline in small industry, such as tanning and shipbuilding. At the same time, however, obvious consumption among wealthy Annapolitans increased, turning Annapolis into one of the centers of elite style in colonial America (Papenfuse 1975:6).

This age of affluence was halted by the conclusion of the Revolutionary War. The battles did not directly impact the city; several British warships sat anchored outside of the city during the war, but did not fire on it (Riley 1976[1887]:177-178). Annapolis erected a new State House between 1772 and 1779, and, in conjunction with its central location in the new country, tried to use this to attract the national government to the city. Annapolis served as the nation's capital from November 26, 1783 until August 13, 1784. The Maryland State House was the scene of George Washington's resignation as commander and chief of the Continental Army and it was where the Continental Congress ratified the Treaty of Paris in 1784, ending the war for independence. Even though Annapolis was the temporary seat of the national government, the city went through its share of hardships at the end of the eighteenth century. A depression had a serious effect on the town's fortunes in 1785-1786, and this was followed by a collapse in the tobacco market in 1793 (Papenfuse 1975). With the emergence of Baltimore as the preeminent port in this part of the Chesapeake, Annapolis' sole strength seemed to lie in its role as the state capital. As the town's fortunes declined, so too did the number of landed gentry and merchants within the city. Government officials, tradesmen, shopkeepers and professionals made up the bulk of the city's population.

Economic strategies to attract new businesses to Annapolis were interrupted during the War of 1812. The city turned into a military encampment and the citizens were constantly expecting an attack from the British. The State records were moved inland, local boats were pressed into service, and several companies of militia were called into the city. Between 1813 and 1814 the British fleet sailed past Annapolis several times. However, Annapolis was not attacked. Instead, the British engaged and were defeated by the American forces outside of the Baltimore harbor at Fort McHenry in September 1814. Within a year the war was ended (Greene 1980:69-70).

The end of the War of 1812 also marked the beginning of Baltimore's complete ascendancy over Annapolis as a major mercantile center (Greene 1980:70). In 1817 the City of Baltimore began negotiations in the State Legislature to have the capital moved to Baltimore, with the city officials pledging all of the funds necessary to erect the needed public buildings. However, the legislature dropped the discussion after a year of debate. The matter was raised once again, in 1864, but was again dismissed (Riley 1976[1887]:254).

Agricultural-Industrial Transition and Economic Adaptation 1820-1870 CE

After 28 years of pushing for itself as the best home for the Naval Academy, Annapolis achieved that aim in 1845 when the Naval School opened in the city (Riley 1976[1887]:254, 264-265). During negotiations between the Navy and Annapolis, the city began to make improvements in the transportation available between Annapolis and other points in the Tidewater region. These improvements may have been prompted by the need to present Annapolis as a desirable location in which to do business. The Academy quickly became one of the city's largest and most stable employers. Up until the Civil War, Annapolis and southern Maryland were dominated by tobacco production and slave labor.

During the 1840s and 1850s Maryland experienced the growing tension between the northern unionists and southern secessionists. Rumored slave insurrections in 1860 resulted in a patrol guarding the South River section of Anne Arundel County. Although the insurrection never happened, it helped to fuel the growing animosity between the unionists and secessionists within Maryland (Riley 1976[1887]:281). In January of 1861, at a meeting chaired by Dr. Dennis Claude of Annapolis, a resolution was offered which denied the State's authority to secede from the Union. A similar resolution was passed two weeks later which stated in part that secession was "...no remedy for the grievous ills under which the slave holding State have so long been suffering" (Riley 1976[1887]:284). The ambiguous loyalty of Maryland to the Union, combined with its geographic proximity to the Confederacy, resulted in a virtual occupation by Union Troops for most of the war.

In Annapolis, the Naval Academy was moved to Rhode Island and the Severn facility was transformed into a hospital and troop center (The Academy returned to the city in 1866). St. Johns College suspended its classes. Federal troops took possession of the campus and troops were camped there for awhile until a camp was established two miles outside the city. Throughout the Civil War, 30,000 Union troops would be encamped in and about the city (Riley 1901:44).

Many Annapolitan merchants benefited from the Civil War by selling supplies to the troops quartered in the city (Riley 1976[1887]:320). There was, however, a short economic decline after the war. The commerce of Annapolis prior to the war had depended on the spending habits of government officials living in Annapolis and the wealthy, slave-holding planters. After the Civil War, the abolition of slavery curtailed the trade with these planters making commerce dependent upon the spending of government officials. Riley, the city's historian, remarked after the war, "the Naval Academy, in some measure, supplie[d] the benefits of a foreign trade. The oyster-packing establishments, of which there [were] about ten, [brought] considerable money into the city, which...redeeme[d] the mercantile business

from annihilation” (1976[1887]:319). This led to a revival of Annapolis in the late 1870s and building increased. New houses and shops were built along Maryland Avenue, Market, Conduit, Prince George, and King Georges Streets on large residential lots that had formerly been held by single owners (Baker 1986:197). The state government and Naval Academy remained the city’s major industries.

Industrial/Urban Dominance 1870-1940 CE

With the late nineteenth century came the growth of water-based industry. The infrastructure of the city was expanding as well. Prior to the war, in the 1850s, gas lines for gas lighting had been installed at least on State Circle (Radoff 1972:235). On the eve of the war, telegraph lines connecting Annapolis, Baltimore, and Washington D.C. had been strung and put into operation. In the late 1880s electricity began to replace gas lighting, and water was starting to be provided to citizens of Annapolis (Radoff 1972:35). Business in the city was also greatly impacted by aspects of the industrial expansion. The dependability of steam power, the Baltimore and Annapolis Shortline Railroad was opened in 1887, and the construction of adequate wharves led to the growth of the seafood industry, as it was then possible to transport perishable goods more readily to market than with sail (Riley 1976[1887]:323; Stevens 1937). Oystering and other water-based pursuits were important. A large number of oyster houses appeared along local rivers. The Bay was the major transportation route for imported everyday goods. Tobacco was still shipped out, along with fruits, vegetables, wheat and corn, fish, crabs, oysters and even poultry and cattle. Through the 1950s, growth continued in the seafood and vegetable canning industries, along with poultry farming.

Despite efforts by the city fathers to pull Annapolis out of its provincial character, the economic downturn of the 1920s and 1930s prevented much significant growth, commercial or otherwise. A chronology of the city by Warren (1990:xxi-xxiii) provides some instructive figures from the period. Census statistics from 1930 shows a population of 12,531. Six hundred and twenty-seven men and women were employed at the time in 220 retail stores. Seventy-four food-oriented stores included 40 groceries, nine meat markets and a large number of bakeries. Twenty-eight automobile-related businesses are scattered through the city, including five garages, seven gas stations, and ten dealers. Outside of hotels, boarding houses and drug stores, there are 15 eating establishments, employing 59 people. Of these 15 establishments, only one is a restaurant, the rest are listed as lunch rooms.

Modern 1940-Present

The constrained economy of the depression eventually gave way to shifts associated with World War II and the post-war period. Training programs were intensified at the Naval Academy during the war, and both its population of students and resident employees grew (Sweetman 1979). Some portions of Annapolis suffered severe dislocations; residents of the Hell Point area, between Prince George and King George Streets, for example, had their homes appropriated by the Naval Academy for eventual expansion. Several of these residents were the focus of an oral history project carried out by Hannah Jopling, which

created a picture of the effects that this dislocation had on the residents and their families (Bodor et al., 1993).

The post-war boom and increased mobility of the population resulted in heavy suburban growth in outlying areas such as Parole. The shifts of population and the growth of shopping areas and malls had an inevitable impact upon the social and economic structure of older communities within the city. This was compounded in areas west of Church Circle, by land appropriations similar to the Navy's Hell Point acquisition.

Like many American cities during the 1950s, the downtown commercial area suffered an economic decline. Fortunately, under the influence of historic preservationists, Annapolis escaped wholesale urban renewal. Instead, many of the city's remaining early buildings were restored and preserved. Annapolis' image as a quiet colonial town has become a profitable advantage, attracting a large number of tourists. Many of the surviving eighteenth and nineteenth century buildings are today used as museums and stores which cater to the successful tourist trade in Annapolis.

Chapter 3

Upton Scott Site History

Doctor Upton Scott was a respected and renowned member of colonial and early Federal America who managed to be nearly overlooked by history. A clear perspective on Upton Scott and the origins of the house are intrinsic in structuring the historical context of the archaeological features recovered at the site. Upton Scott is most often described by his profession, as a doctor. Scott was an upper class professional, and from that standpoint he worked and socialized with other Annapolis professionals. Upton Scott's life was in many ways the same as other mid-eighteenth century residents of the city that shared his status, such as William Paca or Charles Carroll. Archaeological remains from the Upton Scott House (18AP18) are likewise analogous to collections from other great houses in the city, and can be interpreted in a comparable manner. Yet Scott was also a unique individual in how he came to Annapolis and in what he did there. The greater context of the house, and its archaeological remains, is an extension of the life of Upton Scott and his place in the history of the city. Among the many titles he could wear is the label Tory, the name given to those who sided with England in the Revolution. Upton Scott was raised as a loyal servant of England. He had served in the British army in his youth, and only shifted his allegiances to Maryland reluctantly after the Revolution had taken place. However, Upton Scott was many other things as well. He served as Mayor of Annapolis in 1767-1768. He was the great uncle of Francis Scott Key, who penned the legendary Star Spangled Banner. Scott is remembered best through his lifelong medical profession, and has been called "the court physician of the capital" (Cordell 1906). Upton Scott was an avid gardener and an active member of Annapolis society fulfilling both public and private responsibilities. Excavations at the Upton Scott House reveal the extent to which Upton Scott was an active and integral part of society.

Understanding the life of Dr. Upton Scott and the origins of the house is largely a process of historical research. The property ownership prior to Scott is a virtual Who's Who of colonial Annapolis. There is even a 'George Washington ate here' story for the house. After it was built, the Upton Scott House, as a structure, had an extensive history that extended throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries as Annapolis transformed socially, politically, and economically. As the Upton Scott House changed hands its interpretive contexts changed and it accrued new meaning from its new uses. The Upton Scott property now consists of the main house at 4 Shipwright Street, a single story brick stable to its southwest fronting Shipwright Street, and some surrounding grounds. Historical documentation of the house and property can be found in the Maryland State Archives, which maintains a collection of wills, deeds of property ownership, letters, and correspondence that provide insight into Scott and his time. The archives of the Historic Annapolis Foundation contain a great deal of information on the property, the house, and Upton Scott himself. The Maryland Historical Society has the papers of Edward Lloyd, several of which reference Upton Scott. The Maryland Room at the University of Maryland at College Park also contains sources that refer to Scott and to the House. In addition to the historic data, our archaeological investigations at the Upton Scott House were assisted by preliminary research at the site (e.g., Cosans 1972). Past investigations established the value of further archaeology at the site, and provided a baseline for planning the more systematic

excavation strategy undertaken in 1998 by the Archaeology in Annapolis program. The historic records and preliminary archaeological work suggested that the Upton Scott House provides another perspective on the social milieu and ideological mindset of pre-Revolutionary America.

Property History

No evidence was found in excavations of the Upton Scott property of colonial occupation prior to Scott’s time. The timetable for understanding the occupation of the house can be broken into five major categories:

1 – Pre-Scott ownership and development	1716 – 1759
2 – Development and occupation by Upton Scott and heirs	1759 – 1819
3 – Occupation by Jones’ and Claudes	1819 – 1873
4 – Use as a school and convent by R. Catholic Church	1873 – 1962
5 – Use as a private dwelling	1962 – present

Table 1. List of Historic Owners

Cuddy 2002

The land had some history that is somewhat of a who’s who of early Annapolis. The lots on which the Upton Scott House now stands were developed at least by 1716, before Scott was born and well before he came to Annapolis. Prehistoric settlement on the property by Native Americans prior to colonial establishment of the city of Annapolis in the seventeenth century is a slight possibility. Prehistoric settlement of the Annapolis region is detailed in many other good sources (Dent 1995; Ebright 1992; Steponaitis 1986; Wilke and Thompson 1979). Excavations by Archaeology in Annapolis did recover a single nice arrow point (18AP18, Unit 6, Feature 23, June 22, 1998, Bag 99, see Figure 5).



Figure 5: Side-Notched Arrow Point uncovered at 18AP18, Unit 6, Feature 23, 1998. (Photo Courtesy of Dr. Thomas Cuddy.)

Beyond this single artifact, no other evidence was found of pre-colonial settlement. The Stoddert survey map of Annapolis shows Shipwright Street in its present location by 1718. The tracts of land are described here by the lot numbers used in that survey. The colonial use of the property has established the existing archaeological record.

The city of Annapolis was planned out in the Baroque style by Governor Nicholson in 1695. The land that became the Upton Scott House property in the 1760s ultimately encompassed four separate lots to accommodate the house, outbuildings, and gardens. Most of the land that became the Scott House property was initially owned by Patrick Ogleby, this includes Lots 10, 11, 12, and 17 (Figure 6.)

Property Owned by Dr. Upton Scott: Lot 12, Purchased in 1759; Lot 11, Purchased in 1763; Lot 16, Purchased in 1760; Lot 17, Purchased in 1790.

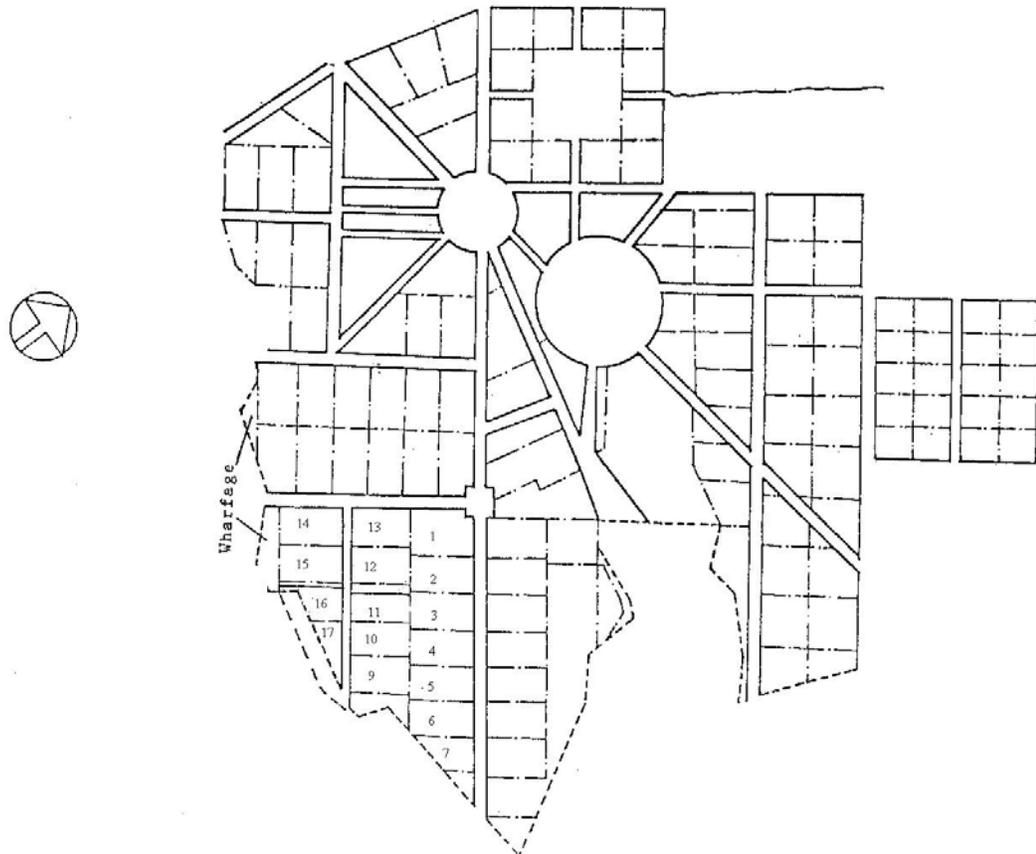


Figure 6: Upton Scott Land Parcels and Lots as of July 25, 1718.

It is unclear how or when Ogleby acquired the lots, but most subsequent records of transaction refer to him. He sold them off to various people in the early eighteenth century before they were eventually reconsolidated again by Upton Scott in the 1760s. The first official records of the property lots come from 1716. In that year Charles Carroll of Annapolis purchased Lot 12, the lot on which the Scott House itself sits, from Wornell Hunt, Esquire. Hunt had bought Lot 12 from Ogleby (see later transaction – Anne Arundel County

Deeds RCW-2-165, 30 April, 1723). The transaction from Hunt to Carroll is described as “all that tenement and lot of ground wherein said Wornell dwelleth... and also that tenement and lot of ground... opposite to the lot whereon said Wornell dwelleth” (Anne Arundel County Deeds IB-2-303, 25 August 1716). This document indicates that even at the early date of 1716 the area was developed for residential occupation and likely had multiple structures on it. No evidence was found during excavations predating the Scott house, but it is interesting to note that residential structures did exist within the property boundaries prior to the Scott House. The excerpt says it was “tenement” housing, and given the early date the structures most likely were in the form of ephemeral tenement housing that left little mark on the land.

Ogleby must have died between 1716 and 1718. In 1718, James Stoddert conducted a survey of the lots on Shipwright Street for the heirs of Patrick Ogleby (Stoddert Notebook, 25 July, 1718, Maryland Hall of Records, Folio 8, see Figures 4 and 6). Carroll didn't hold his Lot 12 for long. He sold it in 1723 to Margaret Mcnemera, who was living on it (Anne Arundel County Deeds, 30 April, 1723). In 1736 Ogleby's sole heir, Margaret Davidson of Charlestown, Massachusetts, sold to Thomas Jenner Lots 10, 11, and 17 (Anne Arundel County Deeds RD-3-84, 15 November, 1736). The records are unclear after this period, but it is certain that transactions were taking place. Structures existed on several of these lots, even if they were expedient waterfront buildings with squatters in residence. Presumably Shipwright Street, which appears on the Stoddert map, was a functioning thoroughfare. As the city grew into the mid century, the value of these lots increased and they changed hands a number of times. Ultimately, Charles Carroll obtained Lots 11, 15, and 17, Michael Mcnemera owned Lot 12, and Thomas Bladen owned Lot 16. These would all play parts in Upton Scott's estate, with Lots 11 and 12 being the central lots on which the Upton Scott House was situated.

Upton Scott: Personal History and Professional Training

Upton Scott was an Irishman of Scottish descent. He was born in northern Ireland, a divided, and by some accounts occupied, territory on December 30, 1723 in the town of Templepatrick in the county of Antrim (Eareckson 1988). His parents were Margaret Craig and Francis Scott who were of Scottish origin, and whose ancestry was linked to the group of Scots sent by the British to pacify and settle northern Ireland. Despite his upbringing in a hotbed of divisive British foreign policy, Scott apparently believed in the British mandate and would go on to serve in the British army even spending many of those years in Scotland fighting Scots. Regardless, his descendent R. Birnie Horgan claims that Upton Scott considered himself Irish in nationality, although he clearly had strong cultural ties to Scotland.

The ties to Scotland included schooling. Upton Scott's professional training was a combination of schooling, apprenticeship, and practice, each one of which provided connections leading to the next and eventually to Maryland. He attended school in Glasgow, Scotland under a scholarship provided by the Merchants Hall (1). The exact date when he started is unclear, but he was there in 1741 at the age of 18. Presumably thereafter he went back to Ireland to apprentice with a local doctor near his hometown of Templepatrick. In the years following 1741, England found itself engaged in military conflicts on several fronts,

and Upton Scott eventually sought out the army as an opportunity to improve his medical training. In Scotland in 1747, Jacobite forces had invaded England pushing for the return of Scottish rule under the Stuarts. Upton Scott was referred to Glasgow physicians, Dr.'s Robert Hamilton and William Cullen, and went there intending to join action at Inverness. Both doctors advised he go instead to Flanders. Within a week Upton Scott had caught a boat to Holland and purchased a commission in Lord Sackville's Regiment as surgeon's mate to Dr. Maxwell. This began several years of experience in emergency medical aid.

This quick change of fortunes saw a 23 year old Upton Scott going to Holland to enter a battle that was larger and of a different nature than those in Scotland. Often called the War of the Austrian Succession, the Flanders battles were part of a complex European dispute that pitted Britain and Holland against France and Spain. Scott spent his time at encampments at Williamstadt, Oudenbosch and Brede presumably conducting surgical support for the battalions. Within 8 months he was back in Dover, England. The following year, June 1749 he was headed into Scotland, camped at Loch Loobnick on their way to "the Roads." This return to Scotland for Upton Scott would be somewhat long term. The army reached Glasgow in 1749, and with his connections Scott began attending medical lectures, as he could, from doctors Hamilton and Cullen in pursuit of his medical career (2). Scott ranged around Scotland with the army continuing his Highland duty, spending 1751 in Braemoor Castle, 1752 in Glen Leogh, and 1753 in Dumfries (3). He returned to Glasgow April 3, 1753 with Lord Bury having had his fill of army service. Within a day he sought a purchaser to buy out his commission in the regiment and had applied to stand public trials to receive his physician's degree (4). Scott's military career was ending, but he had used his time effectively to finish his medical training and to make several key personal connections. While serving in Sackville's twentieth foot regiment Scott had met Colonel Wolfe, who would go on to fight with the twentieth foot as General Wolfe at Quebec in 1759. More importantly he became acquainted with Horatio Sharpe, whom he served with during both his Scotland tour and his time on the continent. This friendship would ultimately determine his future.

In 1753 Horatio Sharpe was appointed to the position of Governor of Maryland by Frederick, Lord Baltimore. Sharpe wanted Upton Scott to accompany him to Maryland as his personal physician. Sharpe traveled across the Atlantic in mid April, 1753. It took Upton Scott until August of that year to find a buyer for his military commission who would be approved by the Surgeon. Upton Scott presumably sailed for Maryland that fall, arriving in Annapolis. He was nearly 30 years old.

Elizabeth Ross Scott

Upton Scott's actions immediately upon arrival in Annapolis are uncertain. He presumably spent most of his time as personal physician to Horatio Sharpe, but he was surely more involved in the politics of the town. It is clear he made a favorable impact on the upper social and political classes of Annapolis. By 1754 he had become a member of the Tuesday Club, the famous Annapolis social club started by Alexander Hamilton (e.g., Somerville 1996). On September 5, 1756, he married Elizabeth Ross. Elizabeth was the younger

daughter of John and Alicia Arnold Ross. She was born October 24, 1730. John Ross had come to Maryland in 1720 as Deputy Agent to Lord Baltimore. His wife, Alicia, was a distant relative of Charles Calvert. John Ross had made some wise business moves, buying up large acreages of land across several counties to become one of Maryland's great landowners. In 1756 the Ross' lived at Belvoir, their estate on the Severn River "at the head of the round bay." Their oldest daughter, Anne Arnold Ross, had married Francis Key in 1752 (Eareckson 1988). Elizabeth Ross and Dr. Upton Scott were married at Belvoir, the groom 33 and the bride 26. That same year, 1756, John Ross bought Lot 16 in Annapolis (on the Stoddert survey map), along the water off Shipwright Street, perhaps with the forethought of giving it to his daughter and her new husband (Anne Arundel County Deed BB2/216).

It is uncertain where the newly wed couple lived in the late 1750s, but their house was surely in the planning. Upton Scott's ascendance into the upper society of Annapolis served him well. By 1759, only 3 years after their marriage, Upton Scott bought Lot 12, the lot that would become the Upton Scott House. He got the property from Michael Macnemara for £50 (Anne Arundel County Deeds BB2/249). However, the house itself was still years in the making. Upton Scott was actively practicing medicine in Annapolis, and in addition he was made Sheriff of Anne Arundel County. This would be the first of several important, and lucrative, political offices Scott would hold, a political career that nearly crashed in 1765.

The Scotts may have been waiting to find just the right location, or resources, to build the fine house they wished. It was in that same year that they acquired the central asset that made the Upton Scott House, which was waterfront property. Having purchased Lot 12 for a sum, in 1760 Scott was able to purchase Lot 16, across the street and sloping towards the water. He got that Lot from his father in law, John Ross, for five shillings (Anne Arundel County Deed BB2/403). In 1762 the couple was still searching out properties, perhaps just as speculation. They considered a property owned by John Brice, but did not buy it (5). Brice tried to sell that property to Daniel Dulaney, but Dulaney found it overpriced and instead moved into 77 Main Street (18AP14), which he obtained from his father Walter (Pearson 1991). Upton Scott was one of the Aldermen of the City of Annapolis in 1762 when he attested to the delivery of medical supplies from Henry Woodward for the sum of £34.14.9 (6). In July of that same year the Scott's bought Lot 24 from Richard Mackubin, together with all the buildings, gardens, and ways, for £100 (Eareckson 1988). Lot 24 was the north side of Duke of Gloucester Street, not far from the current City Hall. There is a good chance that the Scott's lived at that property while building their own house on Lot 12. It was the Lot 12 house that would become the Upton Scott House on Shipwright Street.

The Upton Scott House in Annapolis

The Scott House was the first great house of the city's Golden Age (Trostel 1984:4). This designation derived from the ornate construction techniques used on the building, and possibly from gardens on the surrounding grounds. Construction of the Upton Scott House at 4 Shipwright Street was begun in 1762. In that year, Scott had "procured materials for building," and had plans that "detailed [the] state of measurement of every separate part of the Carpenters and Joiners work" (7). The period of time up to, and through, the construction

of the house is not well documented, and the planning and construction of the house must be mostly inferred. The Scott family presumably lived on Lot 24 on Duke of Gloucester Street. However, they owned Lot 16 by the water, and it had a “brick study or shop now in occupation of Dr. Scott” (Anne Arundel County Deed BB2/779-780). Whether the Lot 16 structure was some sort of office, or served as a residence is uncertain, as is its fate. In either case, the main house was under construction in 1762 on Lot 12, and would soon be the permanent residence of the Scotts.

The central house itself was positioned on Lot 12, but faced the water over Lot 16. Unfortunately, Lots 12 and 16 were not exactly lined up with each other. What Scott really needed was either Lot 11 or Lot 15, both of which were owned by Charles Carroll (of Annapolis). The waterfront of Lot 15 was in use as wharf, and not ideal. In May of 1763 Upton Scott, along with his father in law John Ross, made a deal with Charles Carroll. They sold Carroll a strip of Lot 16 that adjoined Carroll’s Lot 15 to the southwest, and in return Carroll sold them a strip of Lot 11, which gave Scott a contiguous piece of land down to the waterfront, shaped like an “L,” on which to construct a proper garden and vista. Construction of the Upton Scott House had already begun, leading to the speculation that this land deal had been prearranged well before it was made official. Scott was appointed by Lord Baltimore in 1763 as Secretary of Council on the recommendation of Governor Sharpe (Cordell 1906). Work on the Upton Scott House progressed throughout this time, and by 1764 it was described as “the best town house in America” in a letter from Daniel Dulaney to his brother in law Robert Carter (Bierne and Scarff 1958:160).

Upton Scott indicated, in a letter to his father in 1765, that the house was still not quite finished.

I am at present still exceedingly hampered on account of the expense of building a house which is not yet finished, my workman having pursued measures that have run away with more cash than I proposed. Some political storms, which I have not yet entirely weathered, had lately very nearly swallowed me up. However, I do not despair. My whole conduct will bear the most rigorous scrutiny, and a little patience and address will, I flatter myself, bring everything into the channel I could wish (8).

The carpenters and joiners for the Upton Scott House were the responsibility of William Brown, of nearby Londontown (Graham 1998; Trostel 1984:9; Ware 1990:90). It was once thought that the acclaimed builder William Buckland, who had done great carpentry work for Governor Sharpe, had also been hired by Scott (e.g., Davis 1947; Bierne and Scarff 1958). Some of the styles of work compare, but new references indicate that the Upton Scott House was instead the work of William Brown (Brand 1984:81; Trostel 1984:9). Consequently the Upton Scott House has been compared to William Brown’s house at Londontown (Ware 2002), as well as to Mount Clare, the house of Charles Carroll the barrister on the Patapsco River in Baltimore County. Mount Clare was also the work of William Brown, and may have acted as a prototype and inspiration for the Upton Scott House (Trostel 1984). By extension, it may also have been the builder William Brown that ran

away with more cash than Upton Scott had hoped. Nevertheless the Scott House was considered one of the finest houses in Annapolis and was at the forefront of a reconstruction effort in which many of the wealthy members of Annapolis began to renovate, enlarge, and further embellish their homes.

It was in 1765, the same year that the house was being finished, that Upton Scott succeeded his father-in-law John Ross as clerk of the provincial council, a position which he retained until the separation from England. The 1760s were tumultuous for several reasons, including various English war efforts as well as the inattention and lavish spending of Frederick Calvert, the sixth Lord Baltimore. Reverberations of this in Annapolis resulted in the Stamp Act protests, as well as increased dissatisfaction with Governor Horatio Sharpe. Upton Scott was clearly allied with Sharpe and the British rulership of the colony, and has even been described as “Sharpe’s protégé” (Land 1949:124). But Scott did, indeed, weather the political turmoil to retain his status and positions, and even procured the Comptroller Office of North Potowmack (Land 1949:124). In 1765 Governor Horatio Sharpe was at the end of his political tenure and was in the process of using his influence to secure his associates. Upton Scott didn’t get the collectorship for the Patuxent, considered the more prestigious, and lucrative, position. That office went to Walter Dulaney. Scott got the Potowmack instead, but the location was of little consequence. These political offices were sinecures, positions which required little or no responsibility or service but provided a salary.

Scott kept his Secretary of Council position until 1768, when he was upgraded to Secretary of the Upper House of Assembly, which he kept from 1768 to 1771 (Cordell 1906). He was Secretary to the new Governor Robert Eden, successor to Horatio Sharpe, in 1770, but by that time political forces in Annapolis and throughout the colonies were steadily shifting away from the motherland. Not only was Upton Scott’s income a direct result of the colonial rulership, his entire pedigree, since his childhood growing up Scottish in Northern Ireland, was tied to the English colonial system.

Scott is said to have “acted ambivalent through the Revolution” (Land 1949:124). Scott was a proponent of the mother country, and in 1776 he left Maryland with the government of Robert Eden as they returned to England. He had asked the Maryland Council of Safety for permission to travel to England “to transact business.” He stated that he planned “to return again to my family in Maryland as speedily as my affairs will permit” (Eareckson 1988). Permission was granted to Upton Scott, Richard Tilghman and three other gentlemen to take passage to England on the merchant ship *Levant*. During four years of self imposed exile it is unclear what Scott was engaged in. The records of other exiles who called themselves Marylanders indicate that most felt unhappy, and as if they were among strangers in an alien land (Beirne 1950:296). Unsatisfied with life in London, Upton Scott retreated to Belfast. He continued to write letters to his family and to send money to various relatives (Cordell 1906).

Upton Scott returned to Annapolis in 1780 on a passport furnished by Benjamin Franklin, Plenipotentiary in France. He also had papers from Sir Henry Clinton, Commander of the British forces in America, showing that he had permission to return (Eareckson 1988). He likely returned through New York. The Delegates of Maryland requested that Scott

receive “a passport for the safe conveyance of... his clothing and Medicine from the City of New York through the State of New Jersey” (Eareckson 1988:5). The Council of the State refused his request to take the oath of allegiance, but by 1782 Scott was back working with the new state regime (Land 1949:124). He had left as a loyalist to the crown, but on his return he fared better than many other Marylanders. Scott’s property was not seized by the state, as were the holdings of other loyalists, including Daniel Dulaney’s property (Pearson 1991). Upton Scott’s standing in Annapolis society led to a protection on his house and lands, and with his return he seems to have recovered “the esteem of the community, as though no differences of opinion had ever existed” (Cordell 1906:744). But Upton Scott’s treatment may not have been simple benevolence. Scott had retained for himself a substantial bargaining chip. In 1782 the state paid financial accounts due to Scott, and he promptly turned over to the Council of State all books and papers of the old proprietary Council (Land 1949).

The rest of Scott’s life was spent in virtual retirement, but it was that period which developed most of the historical narrative for the property. In the first few years following his return from England, the Scott’s lived primarily at Belvoir and reserved the Annapolis house for guests (Beirne 1950:298). Scott had been successful in regaining his property, and in 1783 Sir Robert Eden, former governor, also returned to Maryland with Henry Harford to regain his properties confiscated during the war. They stayed at the Upton Scott House and were active on the social scene. Eden was nearly jailed by Governor William Paca for signing some property deeds, but most of Annapolis tolerated him in their presence, and greatly enjoyed the company of Henry Harford. Mrs. John Ridout, writing to her mother in England, claimed Eden and Harford “are very agreeable neighbors to us. They live in Dr. Scott’s house” (Beirne 1950:302). General George Washington arrived in town on December 19 to resign his commission to Congress and spent the following three days renewing acquaintances and being entertained by the Assembly and by Congress (Beirne 1950). Tradition has it that Washington dined quietly at the Scott house with Eden and Harford (Beirne 1950:300). On September 2, 1784, Robert Eden became ill and died “of a dropsy following upon a fever” (Riley 1977:157). Eden was only 43 years old. His body was removed from the Upton Scott House and interred at St. Margaret’s Church (and since examined by famous Smithsonian forensic anthropologist Ales Hrdlcka, see Beirne 1950).

By 1786 Upton Scott was again living in the house in Annapolis, taking occasional spells at the country estate. On March 17, 1786 he wrote to Horatio Sharpe in England speaking of impaired health (Steiner 1909). This may have been cryptic language referring to Scott’s financial or political health, but may have also meant physical health. He wrote that he had spent the winter in Annapolis but that “his resources will not admit continued residence in town” (Steiner 1909:261). Upton Scott would continue to live at the house for another 28 years. He may have had a spell of bad health that winter, but speculation as to his meaning can be framed around the fact that it is unclear where his income originated from at that time, and it is possible that he still faced some scrutiny over his return from England. The letter advised Sharpe “to speculate in our government securities, rather than in purchasing lands and negroes, as the large importation of European goods have drained off most of the gold and silver” (Steiner 1909:261).

Many of Scott's contemporaries began to expire for one reason or another, but Scott himself remained in active good health. It appears he turned his attentions towards education and philanthropy. In his 1786 letter to Sharpe he mentioned the Assembly decision to build a college on the ground formerly laid off for the governor's residence. St. John's College opened in 1789. Scott was Visitor to St. Johns in 1790 putting him among the schools first educators. Upton Scott is also considered a leading figure in American medical history. He co-founded the Medical and Chirurgical faculty of Maryland, and was the first president of that society from 1799 – 1801 (which is still an advocacy group for medical issues in Maryland; 225 Main Street Annapolis – see Maryland State Medical Society 2006). Despite indications in his letter to Sharpe, Scott seems to have maintained his Annapolis estate throughout this time without any great hardship. The Federal Direct Tax records of 1798 show Upton Scott charged with a two-story brick dwelling 54 x 45 feet and five brick outhouses; stable and cowhouse 30 x 20 feet, poultry house 10 x 6 feet, smoke house 10 x 10 feet, carriage house 14 x 14 feet, and green house 14 x 13 feet. The total assessment was for \$1,600 (NEH Parcel 34 Section III [from Eareckson 1988]). The Upton Scott House continued to be occupied by Scott until he was 90 years old.

Francis Scott Key

The Upton Scott House was the home of Francis Scott Key for some years while he was in school. Key is best known for writing the Start Spangled Banner. Elizabeth Ross Scott and Upton Scott were Key's great aunt and uncle. When St. John's College opened in 1789, Key moved from Frederick County, Maryland to the Upton Scott House in Annapolis and began studying there November 11, 1789. Dr. Scott was retired from medical practice and spent most of his time "looking after the lovely flower garden which stretched back of his home down to the waterfront" (Delaplaine 1937: 11). Key spent seven years studying at St. John's, graduating in August 1796. All those formative years were presumably spent living in the Upton Scott House. Francis Scott Key went into law near his childhood home in Frederick County, Maryland, but he finished his law studies a few years later in Annapolis observing the session of the General Court. It is unclear whether he again stayed in the Upton Scott House. In 1800, at the age of 21, he was admitted to the Frederick County Bar and began his professional practice there.

The Gardens

Befitting a man of his station, Upton Scott had a first class garden throughout his occupation of the house. In addition to the existing house, the grounds upon which the Upton Scott House is built is as much an artifact of Scott's day. Upton Scott maintained what by all accounts was a beautiful home and garden throughout the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries (Callcott 1991:172). A good deal of the historic record pertaining to Scott is in relation to gardening in one way or another. Great minds of the late 1700s, having grown out of Enlightenment towards Georgian order, were much concerned with mankind's control of the natural world. This was often expressed in gardens and landscape engineering. Scott's contemporaries experimented with plantings and vigorously pursued the ways in which the natural plant world could be tamed to suit the agendas of the genteel. Some of this resulted in experimentation focused on species development and agricultural crops (i.e.,

Thomas Jefferson [see Betts 1953, 1944], John Beale Bordley 1784). By contrast some was experimentation in the aesthetics and meanings behind garden design and layout, or the intersection of natural and social spaces, and was focused on philosophical or cultural premises (Leone 1987).

Upton Scott was an ardent gardener and horticulturalist whose particular passion was floral and fruit gardens (Bevan 1950). His other Maryland estates in Frederick (Runnymede Extended) and Providence (Belvoir) were operated by overseers, and had their own nurserymen. Scott himself appears to have done much of the research and planning for the garden of his city house in Annapolis, if not the work. In 1790 Scott had obtained Lot 17 from Charles Carroll, which increased Scott's waterfront (Anne Arundel County Deed NH-5-167). The Scott's property extended from Shipwright Street down to the edge of Spa Creek. The Upton Scott House was elevated up from the creek, commanding a fine ornate view of the water. Tradition has it that Upton Scott had a terraced garden extending down the slope from the house to the water (Bevan 1950:256; Delaplaine 1937:11; Yentsch 1994:269), much like his Annapolis contemporaries Charles Carroll, William Paca, and John Ridout (see Leone 1987). Subsequent construction of a new street running down this slope, with houses lining the sides, has obscured any visible record of a garden or terraces. The historical documentation is likewise unclear about the exact layout and proportions of Scott's house and garden, or of Shipwright Street. The northwest side of the house has been called the "garden front" (Calder 1968), and earlier reports have concluded that the garden "was originally – as it is now – located on the northeast side of the house" (Cosans 1972:3). However, the southeast side of the house facing Shipwright street is the more ornate, with a projecting bay and full pediment, and likely faced a terraced garden sloping towards the creek, comparable to the other gardens of the day. Scott planted flowers and fruits, and it is known that he had a greenhouse, perhaps heated like that of the Calverts on State Circle (e.g., Yentsch 1994).

Upton Scott spent much of his late adulthood engrossed in gardening, and was engaged in cooperative ventures with Charles Stiers and Edward Lloyd (and likely others) to import seeds and root stock, which they all shared and traded. The Diary of William Faris records Scott and Faris swapping primrose and tulips (9). In 1801 Faris bought from Scott "25 aster plants and 4 balsam plants" (probably *Callistephus chinensis* and *Impatiens balsamina*; see Letzer and Russo 2003:229). Faris also received "94 huenth off sets from Dr. Scott," and "83 Dutch tulip off sets from Dr. Scott" (Letzer and Russo 2003:313). The timing of Faris' purchase was crucial, for the next year was a bad one for gardeners. In a letter of 1802, Elizabeth Scott wrote "our vines loaded with grapes, all mouldering, and apples rotting, peaches almost gone" (Bevan 1950:256).

Scott was friends with the Stier family, who lived in Riversdale Maryland, now within the Capital Beltway. In 1803 the Stiers passed the Riversdale estate to their daughter Rosalie Stier Calvert, and many of the details of this transference are recorded in her correspondence (see Callcott 1991). The published correspondence also makes several references to Upton Scott and his gardens. At the time the Riversdale estate was being transferred, Mr. Stier put his flower bulbs up for sale. The advertisement listed 2,000 hyacinths and 2,000-3,000 tulips "of the first quality" to be sold on April 12, 1803 (Callcott

1991:38). Doctor Scott traveled to their house to view the bulbs and decide whether or not to purchase them. Rosalie Stier Calvert wrote in 1807 that:

Dr. Scott wrote me the other day... He is doing well and at the age of 85 is more active and hard-working than any number of young people. His garden is in good shape but does not extend to the culture of tulips. However he had the most beautiful garden balsam this summer (Callcott 1991:172).

The “Tulip Wars” of the seventeenth century Netherlands were long over (e.g., Dash 2000), but eighteenth century gentry of Maryland still coveted the beautiful flower bulbs to decorate their gardens, paying top dollar for good stock, and trading different varieties. Scott may have turned more towards bulbs and flowers after their fruit disaster of 1802.

It is suggested by Leone (1984) that gardens of the eighteenth century in Annapolis were representations of an individual’s compliance with the social ideals by which gardens were commonly designed in England, such as Batty Langley’s *New Principles of Gardening* (1971[1728]), Alexandre D ezallier’s *The Theory and Practice of Gardening* (1972[1712]) or any number of similar English gardening manuals. Archaeological research at the William Paca house has been effective in establishing a link between the social conceptions of William Paca, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and the plan and layout of his garden that extended behind his house (Leone 1987). Likewise, Upton Scott maintained a formal garden that exemplified his beliefs and his wealth. Given Scott’s sympathies towards British ideals, one might expect his garden to be laid out in a more “British” style than other gardens in Annapolis, which reflected an Americanization of European gardening.

Unfortunately, we don’t know what Scott’s gardens were like prior to the American Revolution. Given that the completion dates for the house were so close to that time this is not surprising. It was after Scott’s return to Annapolis from England, and especially after his retirement from professional life, that he obtained another Spa Creek lot and was able to focus closely on gardening. Scott’s gardens were at least of a magnitude to be referred to on several distinct occasions in surviving historical documents (e.g., Callcott 1991). Mr. David Bailie Warren dined at the house in 1811 with Governor Edward Lloyd and others, and later wrote “this house is neat, and elegantly situated, and commands a view of that portion of the bay, along which vessels ply to and from Baltimore... [Upton Scott] is fond of Botany, and has a number of rare plants and shrubs in his greenhouse and garden” (Warren1916:132).

Scott advised Edward Lloyd, son of the builder of the Chase-Lloyd house, of the flowers he should plant. A letter to Lloyd in 1806 provides a detailed list of flowers that he should seek out [Letter from Upton Scott to Edward Lloyd January 12, 1806 – Maryland Historical Society, Lloyd Papers, MS 2001, Box 40, Reel 16]. Appendix D shows a recreation of this list. Scott listed the plants with the plate numbers as they appeared in the Curtis Botanical Magazine (probably the 1803 reissued edition (National Agricultural Library, ARS, USDA 2002)). [Some of these flowers – *Lilium pomponium* – originate in the Alps, some China, Mexico or South Africa].

Perhaps gardening is what kept the Scott's in good health in their old age. As he approached 90 the only thing Upton Scott suffered from was an occasional affliction of the gout (Warren 1916). The house was surely beautiful, and the Scott's hosted many guests. Warren's (1916) journal of 1811 gave a brief description of the interior of the Upton Scott House. The text mentions that "in the parlor there is a painting of Mrs. Mason and of her sister, Mrs. Lloyd, when very young, with the bust of Dr. Scott before them" (Warren 1916:132). At that time "Miss Reid, their niece, a very amiable young lady" lived with them (Warren 1916:132). It is clear that Upton Scott maintained his interest in medicine, but he also had a keen interest in botany and gardening. These dual interests are apparent in Scott's personal library of books. Appendix D shows the catalogue of books belonging to Upton Scott in 1814. Even today "the house still overlooks its erstwhile terraces to the nearby creek" (Beirne and Scarf 1958:73).

Upton Scott House and Property

While the Upton Scott House still stands, the original lot has been subdivided over time, largely to satisfy revenue and tax burdens, as the house was used by subsequent occupants. The house history takes off where Upton Scott's ends. Upton Scott died at around 7pm on Wednesday February 23, 1814. He was 90 years and 54 days old. He was interred that Friday evening about five o'clock at St. Anne's cemetery, where he had long been an active member. His wife Elizabeth died at Belvoir five years later, September 7, 1819. The Scott's occupation of the property on Shipwright Street comprises most of the historical context of the archaeological investigations. Subsequent residents of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries had a minimal overall impact on the house or landscape.

The Last Will and Testament of Dr. Upton Scott (see Appendix B) of March 1814, gave to his wife Elizabeth the use and occupation during her lifetime of the house and lots in Annapolis (Anne Arundel County Probate Records JG-3-39). The remainder of Scott's estate, including ownership of the Upton Scott House and lots, went to his nephew Clotworthy Birnie of Frederick County, Maryland. Elizabeth Ross Scott died in 1819, five years after her husband. Most of her possessions were given to her nieces and nephews, especially Elizabeth Key Maynadier. Clotworthy Birnie held the house, and put it on the market in 1820 (Eareckson 1988). The house sat idle for three years. Birnie's agent in Annapolis was John Maynadier, who had also been executor of the Scott's will. Maynadier wrote Birnie February 24, 1823 that "I have advertised the whole house to be sold or rented, and possession given the first of May in Mr. Green's paper. As yet I had had no application from anyone" (Eareckson 1988:3). The add in the *Maryland Gazette* read as follows:

For sale. The valuable establishment in the city of Annapolis, late the property of Dr. Upton Scott... Consisting of a large and convenient Dwelling House with stable, Carriage House, suitable outbuildings, and extensive garden, containing a great variety of fruits of the best kinds, a Green House, all enclosed with a substantial brick wall. Also a lot containing two acres of ground situated on Spa Creek and convenient to the above establishment enclosed with a post and rail fence. (Graham 1998:150)

In 1823 the Upton Scott House was traded by Clotworthy Birnie to Richard Ireland Jones for certain other properties plus a sum of \$1,000 (Anne Arundel County Deeds WSG 9/231 & 254). Jones was a “colorful character” and deal-maker. Among other things, in 1809 Jones had purchased Broad Creek on Kent Island and in 1811 he received a license to run the ferry to Annapolis (Eareckson 1988:3). Jones’ wife, Margaret B. C. Jones died unexpectedly at the age of 33 on November 28, 1825. She was buried in the family grounds in the garden of Jones’ mansion, presumably the Upton Scott House (Letter from J. L. Eareckson to Eliz Moravec July 30, 1990). Jones had the house until 1843.

In 1843 the property went to the trustees John Johnson and Thomas S. Alexander to be sold, with profits going to the two men to satisfy Jones’ debts. Jones died soon thereafter, at the home of his brother-in-law Edward Paca, in 1844. In that same year the Upton Scott House was purchased by Dennis Claude, one of Annapolis’ most successful nineteenth century entrepreneurs. The Claude’s were another prominent Annapolis family. In 1856 Dennis Claude died intestate, causing a protracted family battle over property and inheritance. It was this squabble, more than anything else, which led to the break-up of the original property of the Upton Scott House. Elizabeth Claude, the widow of Dennis, received one third of the original property. The main house went to her daughter Phoebe, and the house on the southeast corner (number 76 Shipwright Street, a.k.a. Heaney House) went to another daughter, Marian. Despite these divisions, other members of the Claude family were apparently still engaged in legal wrangling over the property. The case of Dennis Claude Junior et al versus Hammond Claude of April 1858 shows that the property debates continued for several years.

The Claudes remained resident on the property throughout the Civil War. In 1872 the widow Elizabeth conceded her portion to her daughter Phoebe Claude Kilburn (Anne Arundel County Deeds SH-7-128, 9 November, 1872). Phoebe received all the property on the northeast side of Shipwright Street except for the small brick building “lately occupied by Hammond Claude” (Eareckson 1988:4). Phoebe Claude Kilburn and her husband sold the main house the following year, 1873, to James Revell in trust for the Sisters of Mercy.

In 1876 the Upton Scott House at 4 Shipwright Street was transferred to the School Sisters of Notre Dame. The Sisters adapted the Upton Scott House for their purposes, converting it to a convent which they occupied for over a hundred years. The Upton Scott convent was home to 16 Sisters. The Sisters were the occupants of the house during much of its initial modernization. The floors were covered with linoleum, asphalt tile, and other similar materials. They put in a central heating system which ran ducts through the chimneys, closing off the fireplaces. The marble surrounding the fireplaces was painted over. Plumbing and electricity were routed to the house, but the pipes were channeled into the plaster walls and pipes to the second floor were fully exposed on the first floor (Eareckson 1988). Oral histories taken at the site suggest that the Sisters used the old Smokehouse building as their laundry.

In 1886, the widow Elizabeth Claude defaulted on the taxes for the house at 76 Shipwright, the Heaney House, and it is sold to James Farrell, Jr. (Anne Arundel County Deeds SH-29-217.) She died 10 years later in Asheville, North Carolina. Just after the turn

of the twentieth century, between 1903 and 1913, a new street, Revell Street, was cut through from Shipwright Street down to the water (see Figure 7). It is said that Upton Scott had a terraced garden that extended down this slope to the water, but construction of Revell Street would have obliterated any remaining features of Scott's landscape architecture.

The School Sisters of Notre Dame transferred the Upton Scott House to the Most Reverend Lawrence Shehan, Archbishop of Baltimore, in 1962. The house was sold to Mr. And Mrs. Coleman duPont in 1968.

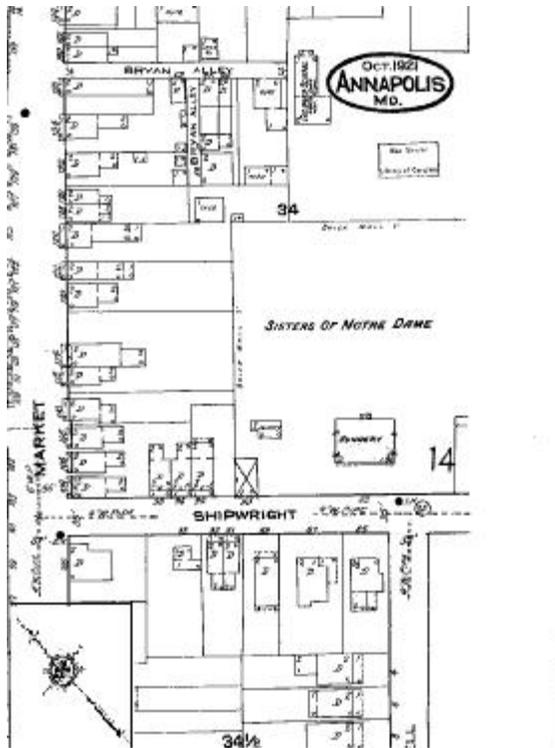


Figure 7: Sanborn Insurance Map, Annapolis 1913, showing the Upton Scott Property as owned by the School Sister of Notre Dame. Revel Street runs southwest from Shipwright Street, directly south of the property.

Summary

The Upton Scott house was recognized as an architectural treasure even before the twentieth century. Less than 80 years after the death of Upton Scott, the house was featured in the quarterly *Architectural Record* of 1892 (Randall 1892). The house has always had an exceptional reputation since its construction as one of the most elegant structures in the city. The house itself remains a treasure. The descriptions here give details about what can be understood from the land, and through techniques of archaeological investigation of the area. The historical record provides a significant amount of intriguing information, but illuminate clear gaps of knowledge as well. Several themes provide recurring questions for investigation, and would impact any archaeological study, and will be enumerated in Chapter 5: Research Goals.

The property has a compelling history that ties into many key figures in early American history. The subsequent division of the property over the years now makes complete study of the grounds impossible. The research here provides a basis for future investigations, both historical and archaeological, into Annapolis' founding citizens and its changing faces.

Notes:

1 – Letter from Upton Scott to his father Francis Scott of Templepatrick, Ireland, November 16, 1741.

2 – He presumably studied under Robert Hamilton and William Cullen, both of whom taught in Edinburgh at approximately the same time, but the records are incomplete. See Brock (1982) and Cordell (1903).

3 – Letters from Upton Scott to his father February 26, 1749; June 22, 1751; October 8, 1752; January 2, 1753.

4 – Letter from Upton Scott to his father April 4, 1753. Upton Scott's medical degree is held by the Medical and Chirurgical Society of Maryland.

5 – Letter from Edmund Jennings to John Brice September 6th, 1762; MD Historical Society, Brice-Jennings Papers, folder 14, MS.1997.

6 – Invoice in archives, Henry Woodward to Upton Scott, Maryland Hall of Records.

7 – Letter from John Brice to Edmund Jennings in London dated September 6, 1762 – MD Historical Society MS.1997; and Maryland Hall of Records, Chancery Court Papers 2492, Folder 1, page 5.

8 – Letter from Upton Scott to his father dated December 30, 1765.

9 – William Faris had no greenhouse but Scott, who was his neighbor, did. The two men exchanged hundreds of plants. See Sarudy (1984:144).

Acknowledgments

Jean Lee Eareckson who did much of the archival research and wrote the 1988 report for Mrs. Coleman DuPont. Also her sources, which include Russell Wright, many family members of Upton Scott, and some current tenants of the properties, such as Norman Heaney. Some of the research consulted for this project comes from the "Mission 66" program of the National Park Service.

Associated Objects

Maryland Chirurgical Society, Baltimore, MD:

- 1 - Portrait of Dr. Upton Scott
- 2 - Medicine Chest of Dr. Upton Scott
- 3 - Medical Degree of Dr. Upton Scott

Hirschl and Adler Galleries, 21 East 70th Street, New York, NY 10021:

- 1 - Portrait of Elizabeth Ross Scott

Chapter 4

Past Archaeological Investigations

The DuPonts had an interest in the history of their house. Among the many research projects they initiated, they commissioned a study in 1972 to assess the feasibility of conducting archaeological work on the property (Cosans 1972). Investigations were conducted over five days from July 31 to August 4, 1972, by three individuals. The report of that work, on file at the archives of the Historic Annapolis Foundation, provided a baseline for the excavations by Archaeology in Annapolis in the late 1990s. The work established some important aspects of the research, such as the chain of title, a basic archaeological survey, and dating of the house features. Pertinent aspects of the archaeology recovered date to the eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth centuries; post-dating the Upton Scott occupation of the site.

In front of the Upton Scott House, on the southeast side facing Shipwright Street is an artificial earthen terrace that extends, at street level, in a curve from the corners of the house out to the street. The northeast side of the landscape is flat, and about three feet lower in grade than on the south side of the property (Cosans 1972:10). A garden wall six feet in height encloses parts of the yard (see Figure 8).



Figure 8: Photograph of Garden Walls, Upton Scott House (Photo Courtesy of Brandon Grodnitzky.)

Archaeologists inspected an exposed foundation on the northwest side of the house, the remains of a two story frame structure demolished by the duPonts because it was structurally unsound (Cosans 1972:14). The structure showed the remains of a brick

chimney as well as an interior dividing wall. A stone wall and cobble paving were found around the structure when vegetation was cleared.

Ten test trenches were excavated across southeastern and northwestern parts of the yard. The trenches, generally two or three feet in width, were sometimes long linear trenches, while Trench 6 was a “V” shape across the southeast yard, and Trench 10 was an “L” shaped excavation around the stable building. Some probing was done to trace out the brick walkway near the exposed foundation, but their preliminary study did not pursue deep excavations. Of the various objects recovered the ceramics included salt glazed stoneware, tin glazed earthenware, creamware, red earthenware, and ironstone, none dating earlier than 1750 (Cosans 1972:25). “At no point was evidence found in the ground relating to the period of occupation prior to Upton Scott’s acquisition of the property” (Cosans 1972:34).

The garden wall was found to be original to Scott’s time. The frame outbuilding, demolished by the duPonts, was constructed in the nineteenth century, along with a gutter and paving complex that took up the northwest yard. The foundation and gutter are associated through an ashy fill layer that was laid down after 1820, but the frame structure was built on the site of an earlier structure parts of which were reused (Cosans 1972:32). The stone foundation wall and cobble paving exposed inside the foundation were structurally tied to the garden wall, and hence related to the period of Scott’s occupation of the property (Figure 9). Cosans concluded that Upton Scott’s organization and use of the northwest yard was quite different than that of the nineteenth century Sisters, who changed it by filling and building over it (Cosans 1972:33). However, no other substantial evidence of Scott’s period of occupation was found.

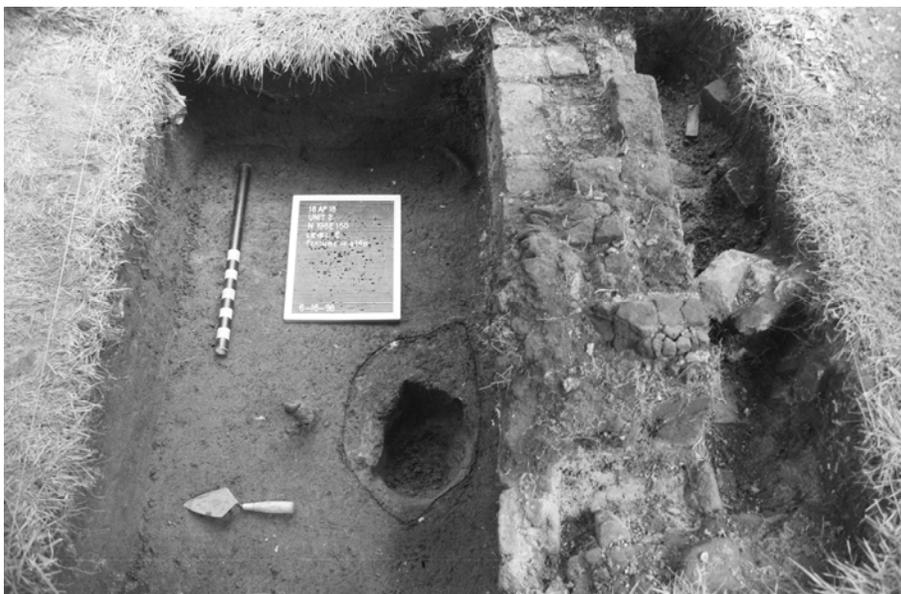


Figure 9: Photograph of Foundations of Northwest Outbuilding (Photo Courtesy of Brandon Grodnitzky.)

Evidence from the southeast side of the lot is indicative of use after 1873, when the property was divided, and not with the period of use associated with the outbuildings. There

was an absence of artifacts, disturbance, or fill, but excavations and probing in this area went no deeper than one and a half feet below the surface.

The report concludes with recommendations to excavate the northwest yard completely, since that area contained in tact remains from Scott's time, and excavation of the southwest yard, as it could have evidence pre-dating Scott's time. It also states that excavation of the northeast yard would be a prerequisite to any garden restoration.

Cosans's report helps to guide the research questions and goals which Archaeology and Annapolis in turn used to guide excavation and data collection. The extant stable was considered very important in constructing a history detailing the use of Upton Scott's property and grounds. The stable would yield clues to the use of the property.

The exposed foundation of the outbuilding in the northwest quadrant of the property was also of interest to Archaeology in Annapolis. The foundation of the building would produce clues as to how this specific outbuilding was used and by whom. Cosans's exploration of Upton Scott's backyard provided the basis of the 1998 and 1999 field seasons' excavations. Cosans's noted that there would need to be substantial archaeological investigation of the backyard to deduce if any remnant of Upton Scott's garden was intact. Cosans's initial archaeological investigation of the Upton Scott House grounds was crucial in determining what was actually feasible to investigate at the Upton Scott House. Her work was invaluable in helping Archaeology in Annapolis plan the two field seasons' research designs.

Chapter 5

Research Goals

The Archaeology in Annapolis project at the University of Maryland, College Park carried out archaeological investigation at the Upton Scott House site (18AP18) in Annapolis during the 1998 and 1999 summer field seasons. The excavations were completed by Archaeology in Annapolis staff, field school students and high school volunteers from Cherokee High School in Annapolis, Maryland. Twenty-three excavation units in addition to six backhoe trenches were dug over the two field seasons.

The backyard of Upton Scott House site—the area of the Upton Scott property subject to archaeological investigation—was divided into three separate areas of cultural activity to facilitate interpretation of the archaeology. The contemporary stable building was designated Area One; the foundations of the northwestern-situated outbuilding was designated Area Two; and the area encompassing the once extant pleasure gardens of the Upton Scott family was designated Area Three.

The excavation effort was guided by a number of ideas and questions related to the three areas of archaeology study. These questions concerned the study of change and modification over time to the structures and backyard of the Upton Scott House site. In addition, the explanation and interpretation of how the various owners of the property utilized and regarded the resources and structures of the land was of great significance.

A better understanding of Scott's planning of the house and outbuildings is needed. The Upton Scott House was at the forefront of Annapolis' Golden Age of construction, but what his organizing principles were with regards to the house and grounds remain a mystery. The Georgian ideal of architecture has been described as an ideological paradigm, the fundamentals of which eventually translated into the democratic state. The period of the mid 1700s clearly saw land consolidation as well as the transfer of ownership into the hands of an elite few. Upton Scott marshaled in a social change, reflected in architecture, which went on to affect the Revolution. The architecture from the period continues to shape Annapolis. We know the land was occupied prior to Scott's tenure, and that some of Scott's plans may have re-used pre-existing structures. An improved understanding of pre-existing structures, and the processes Upton Scott used to reorganize the landscape would reflect the shifting styles and sentiments of the day.

Another gap in the historical record is also created by the historical record itself. We know Scott had extensive gardens, mentioned many times in correspondence. Gardens were expressions of ideology, wealth and knowledge in the eighteenth century. The variables for this expression were many, and included landscape design, the arrangement of parterres and other displays within the garden, and the selection and cultivation of various flowers, fruits, trees, and other plant life. The large social component of gardening in the 1700s is quite apparent in the bits of correspondence that have been found, as well as in the other garden landscapes that have been studied. Yet the style, arrangement, and extent of Scott's gardens require more explanation. It is not even clear whether he terraced and planted the areas across Shipwright Street, or even if the street was functional at the time. Evidence of

landscape engineering is currently found only in the south side terrace in front of the house, and suggested by the “garden” wall that still exists. We might assume there was much more landscaping down towards Spa Creek, but the majority of the property which Scott might have gardened has been destroyed, or at least covered.

Another consideration is the subsequent occupation of the property after Scott’s death. Preliminary research has revealed little impact by subsequent owners and occupants. Yet we know the Sisters engaged in numerous modifications to the house itself. It may have been the Claudes who built a structure on the northwest side of the house that re-used a previous structure. They also did some landscaping, intentional or not, through the deposition of an ashy fill layer across much of the northwest yard around the new building. The Sisters were responsible for having modern utilities linked to the house, and likely made other modifications as well. Questions remain as to the use of the new outbuilding, the extent of modifications, and consequently as to the true impact of the Claude’s and the Sister’s residency of the property throughout the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

In keeping with a long history of concern for the inclusion of African-American archaeology and history within the historical record, Archaeology in Annapolis investigated the cultural presence of the enslaved African-Americans at the Upton Scott House site. It was hypothesized that the African-American contingent living on the property might have been quartered in the lofts of the Area One stable building or even in the smaller Area Two northwestern outbuilding. While this notion was not substantiated by the subsequent archaeology, the interest still remained. African-American presence has remained elusive throughout the archaeological investigation.

Finally, of interest was evidence of material culture from traditional West African religious practices—known as Hoodoo—in the form of beads, quartz, polished stones, and pins. Buried “caches” of these religious items have been recovered in various other sites investigated within Annapolis including the Carroll House (Logan 1992), the James Brice House (Harmon 2000), and the Slayton House (Jones 2000). While there was not the explicit expectation to find another buried cache of spiritual items at the Upton Scott House, the interest in African-American spirituality was explored. It must be noted that no cache of Hoodoo material was recovered.

Chapter 6

Field and Laboratory Methods

Field Procedures

The following sets of procedures were employed throughout the two seasons of excavation at the Upton Scott House. Archaeological field methods were conducted in accordance with the *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations in Maryland* (Shafer and Cole 1994).

A grid system was used to designate and locate units throughout the site and to provide the horizontal provenience of artifacts and levels contained within. The units were identified with whole number coordinates (e.g. N235, E230). The main reference point for this grid is an arbitrary datum, or horizontal point, set at N150, E150. During the course of the fieldwork a working datum was established for each unit that was used to obtain vertical measurements for the levels and features. Unless otherwise noted, the datum was situated in the northeast corner of each unit at the present pre-excavation ground surface. These points were also tied into the site datum, standing structures on the property, and a baseline established during the course of the fieldwork, which should allow their locations to be easily relocated in the future.

After the grid was superimposed over the site, excavation was begun by laying out excavation units in line with this grid. All levels were dug stratigraphically using masonry trowels and shovels. Arbitrary levels were assigned to layers exceeding 0.50 feet in depth.

Excluding the backhoe trenches, all elevations were tied into the unit datum as well as the site datum. The soil removed from each excavation unit was screened through quarter-inch mesh hardware cloth to recover artifacts. Artifacts were assigned a provenience based on their stratigraphic origin, including the site name, unit, level, and other data such as excavators and the date of excavation. Close attention was paid to the relative integrity of the various strata and profiles and plan views of the excavated strata were drawn and photographed. Soil characteristics were noted using the USDA soil taxonomy and color determinations based on Munsell Soil Color Charts (Munsell Color 1990).

Twenty-four manually excavated units, measuring five feet by five feet (unless otherwise noted), were used to obtain detailed examinations of stratigraphic profiles and for greater horizontal exposure of features and activity areas, as well as to recover artifacts *in situ* within undisturbed contexts. Twelve of these units were excavated during the 1998 fieldwork and twelve in the summer of 1999.

In addition, six mechanically excavated backhoe trenches were excavated at the end of the 1999 field season. These larger areas of excavation served as a means of rapid recovery of subsurface stratigraphy, specifically the locations of intact archaeological features. Each of these trenches had different dimensions, and was positioned throughout the backyard of the property in an effort to understand the relationship between deposits in different parts of the site. All backhoe trenches were roughly oriented according to the site

grid. While staff and students monitored the excavation of the trenches, no systematic means of artifact collection were employed. Soil descriptions and profile drawings of the stratigraphy were completed in order to relate the soil deposits found throughout the site to one another.

All of the excavations extended, where possible, into pre-cultural sterile subsoil. Following the close of excavation, all units were lined with strips of plastic and then backfilled and mechanically tamped with the backhoe.

All artifacts recovered *in situ* were point plotted on the plan view drawings of each excavation unit. Artifacts recovered in the screen, as well as those recovered *in situ*, were placed in bags with provenience information, including excavation unit number, level designation/feature designation where applicable, date, excavators' initials, and bag/lot number printed clearly on the exterior.

1998 Archaeological Investigations

During the course of the six week long excavations at the Upton Scott House, students at the University of Maryland Field School completed 12 excavation units. Three main areas of the site were tested and this work yielded information about the integrity of the subsurface deposits as well as evidence concerning the location, dimensions, and intact nature of Dr. Upton Scott's garden.

Archaeological remains within the stable suggested that the building along the Southwest corner of the property was not always used as such. Throughout the period when the Sisters of Mercy occupied the site, this building was probably used for utilitarian purposes other than housing animals, as evidenced by the discovery of a series of wood and brick floors. Beneath these layers of flooring was a compacted earthen floor, which has been interpreted as the original stable floor.

Testing in the brick outbuilding area also yielded valuable information concerning the history of the building, which was demolished in the 1960s. Several building episodes were apparent, based on a mixture of bricks of various ages arranged in a subsurface wall feature. Of further interest was evidence that the building may have been structurally more complex, possibly with several rooms.

Nineteenth century fill deposits were discovered in the backyard, indicating drastic changes to the landscape during the occupation of the property by the Sisters of Mercy. Below this fill, remnants of the garden's planting beds and paths were uncovered. Features with right angles in cross section profiles and a linear arrangement were discovered and have been interpreted as the remnants of planting beds within Dr. Upton Scott's garden. A layer of crushed brick was also discovered and was interpreted as a garden pathway. A minimal amount of historically datable refuse was uncovered in the area of Scott's garden and as a result it can be assumed that the backyard was not utilized as anything but a garden during the time of Upton Scott and his heirs. The recovered portions of Dr. Upton Scott's garden beds persuaded Archaeology in Annapolis to investigate the location and scope of these features in the 1999 field season.

1999 Archaeological Investigations

The 1999 field season concentrated much of its efforts on the backyard, placing nine additional excavation units in the area to expose more of the subsurface nature and integrity of the archaeological deposits associated with the construction and use of the gardens. An additional excavation unit was placed in the northeast interior of the stable in an attempt to locate the remains of African-American traditional spiritual practices. Three additional excavation units were also placed adjacent to the laundry area in order to supplement the understanding of the use of that area and structure, as well as to investigate the potential for deposits associated with Dr. Upton Scott's occupation of the site.

The backyard area yielded the most significant results of the field season. Contained within three excavation units were the remains of a burned and fire reddened earthen work surface. This thermally altered surface has been interpreted as an informal brick clamp, a remnant of brick manufacture occurring on the property and perhaps dates to the construction of the main house in 1762. With reference to the gardens of Dr. Upton Scott, results of the 1999 excavation season provided a good understanding of the layout and orientation of Dr. Upton Scott's garden (which are discussed in greater detail in Chapter 7).

Finally, in order to better understand the layout and order of the garden as a whole, six backhoe trenches were excavated near the end of the field season. The resulting stratigraphic profiles allowed the project to integrate information concerning fill deposits, burned deposits, brick dumps, blackened soils, and garden related features identified throughout the backyard area into a more complete understanding of the depositional history of the area.

Laboratory Procedures

Artifacts recovered from the excavations at the Upton Scott House site were transferred daily to the Historic Annapolis Foundation/Archaeology in Annapolis archaeology laboratory. All bags were checked to ensure that each had received a bag number and that the provenience had been printed clearly.

All processing of artifacts was conducted in accordance with the Maryland Historical Trust's *Collections and Conservation Standards* (Maryland Historical Trust 2005).

All of the artifacts recovered during the fieldwork were washed, cleaned and dried. Durable materials (historic ceramics, glass, and stone) were washed in water, while delicate materials (mortar, decomposing shell, metal) were lightly brushed or not cleaned. Materials in need of conservation were also identified.

After cleaning and drying, the artifacts were sorted according to material type, and placed in resealable, acid free Mylar bags. Each bag was labeled with the provenience information and bag number. This information included the site number (18AP18), site name, unit designation, and level. If the contents of the bag were recovered from a feature within a unit(s), that information was also printed clearly on the bag.

Student and volunteer technicians printed this provenience information on every diagnostic artifact by applying a layer of clear sealant to the piece, upon which the information was written in indelible ink, and then sealed, with another layer of clear sealant. Attached to those diagnostic artifacts that could not be labeled was an acid free tag containing the same provenience information as those that were directly labeled. Artifacts that were not diagnostic were treated as a single lot based on their provenience and received no further treatment other than the provenience information on their bags.

Following the processing and curation of the artifacts, all artifacts were described and these descriptions were recorded into an artifact catalog using a standardized format (Appendix K). Artifacts were identified according to type, decorative attributes, and manufacturing technique, which are in turn translated into a six-digit coding system developed by Archaeology in Annapolis. This codifying system ensures that the same terminology was and will be used throughout to identify an artifact. The computer then translated these codes into a written description, which was proofed against the original copies of the catalog. This process ensured the integrity of the data. This format was designed to maximize the quality of the artifact descriptions. Following the production of a handwritten paper hard copy, the artifactual information was then entered into Archaeology in Annapolis' database in Microsoft Office Excel.

Once the data had been entered into the database, a master printout was produced to assist in the determination of the *Terminus Post Quem* (TPQ) for each deposit and to assess the integrity of the deposits. Those deposits with archaeological integrity were chosen for cross mending, minimum number counts, and other such analyses, which were then used to construct the land use and depositional history of the site.

Following the processing and analyses, all artifacts were stored in acid free Hollinger boxes, with appropriate labeling for easy retrieval of individual bags and specimens. The artifacts are currently housed by the Historic Annapolis Foundation in Annapolis, Maryland. All records and reports were placed in storage at the Archaeology in Annapolis laboratory in Woods Hall of the University of Maryland at College Park. All records, reports and artifacts can be made accessible for further studies. All artifacts remain the property of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Christian and are in the care of the University of Maryland Anthropology Department/Archaeology in Annapolis Project. All curation efforts were conducted in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Curation* (United States Department of the Interior 1991).

Historic Artifact Analysis

Historic period archaeological sites are varied: they can be as small as a root cellar, or as large as a city (Sprinkle 1991; Staski 1982). Some of the most common types of historic sites in the Mid Atlantic are farmsteads, industrial sites, fortifications, canals, and places of worship (Noel Hume 1975). The diverse assortments of artifacts that have been recovered from historical archaeological sites reflect the various activities that were carried out by people in North America during the last 500 years. Historical archaeology has been used to investigate the exploration, conquest, and settlement of the New World, the growth of

urbanization, and the origins of industrialization. As a result the study of seemingly mundane remains of the recent past archaeologists can gather important information on topics relating to our predecessors' daily life, the development of a class society, and changing patterns of ethnic interaction and economic exchange (Paynter 1988; McGuire 1982, Riordan and Adams 1985; Adams 1976). This information can help us better understand the development of our own society (see Potter 1994). Some of the specific issues that may be addressed at an archaeological site are questions of site function, the time and duration of its occupation, and the socio-economic status of its occupants. Dietary habits, ethnicity, gender, the availability of imported versus locally produced goods and refuse/discard patterns, and the degree to which households participated within or resisted a capitalist economy are also important issues that can be addressed through analyses of archaeologically recovered material (see Leone 1999).

As with the case of our efforts at the Upton Scott site, historical archaeology is adept at providing insights into lives that were not recorded in traditional histories, for example, those of early settlers, servants, and slaves (see Ferguson 1992; Warner 1991). As a result, we wanted to know what the daily life was like for African and African-American slaves that worked and resided at the site as well as the manner in which they utilized their working and living spaces. Moreover, finding evidence of the retention of and/or modification of traditional African beliefs and rituals associated with healing and protection within these living and working spaces was of interest, but no materials related to these phenomena were recovered.

Additionally, even the lives of well-documented individuals such as Dr. Upton Scott are better understood through the recovery of archaeological remains. Specific to this project, is our interest in the location of Dr. Scott's well-known gardens, the design principles employed, and how the gardens were modified over time.

In order to expedite the analysis, the artifacts are divided into four groups: ceramics, glass, a miscellaneous category designated architectural/small finds, and floral/faunal. The ceramics category contains over one hundred types of historic ceramics. It does not include ceramic sewer pipes, tiles, or brick, which are assigned to the architectural/small finds category. The second category, glass, consists of glass bottles, and kitchen glass; artifacts such as window glass, glass doorknobs and toy marbles are also placed in the architectural/small finds category. This category includes all other artifacts, including architectural materials, toys, munitions, equipment, and personal items. The fourth and final category identifies floral/faunal material and consists of any plant or animal remains recovered. When possible, the age and function of the artifacts was determined. Dates are based upon *The Analytical Coding System for Historic Period Artifacts* (Louis Berger and Associates 1996).

Strata Assignments

In order to simplify the multitude of soil and deposit types, we have grouped our stratigraphic definitions into six large groupings called strata. The strata combine various deposits, which represent the distinct episodes of the site's formation and social history. These designations were created through the analysis of each unit's stratigraphy and the

calculation and use of *Terminus Post Quem* (TPQ) dates, which were derived from the artifacts recovered from each excavated level.

This summary of deposits reflects the changes in the use of the site over time as illustrated through the manner in which the archaeological record was formed. These site formation processes were interpreted in relationship to our research questions, and have informed the results of our analyses. The following chapter details the results of the archaeological investigations in each of the sites four areas, and a description of the strata assignment is recorded in the beginning of the chapter.

Chapter 7

Archaeology at the Upton Scott House

Introduction

The results of excavation done during two field seasons follow. In total, twenty-three manually excavated units were completed; twelve in 1998 followed by eleven additional excavation units in 1999. Six backhoe trenches were also excavated during the 1999 field season (see figure 12). The following three stratigraphic analyses examine the various strata of human activity occurring at the Upton Scott House site during six phases of site ownership. Starting with the most modern ownership of the site and continuing back until the pre-Scott ownership period, the following three sections within Chapter 7 summarize the results of archaeological excavations within three different areas of cultural activity.

Area One represents the excavation units associated with the eighteenth century brick stable, located in the southwest corner of the property (Figure 10).

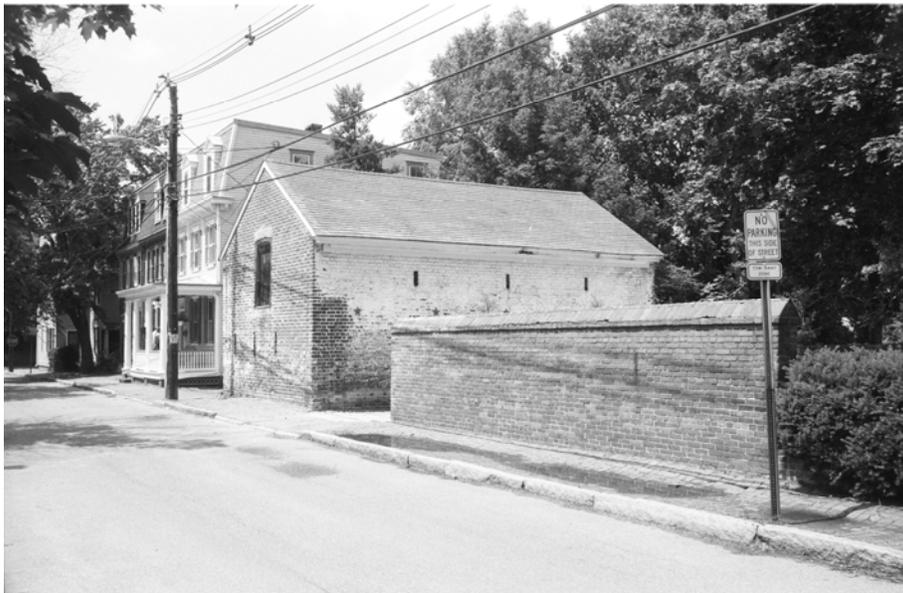


Figure 10: Photograph of the Stables (Photo Courtesy of Brandon Grodnitzky.)

Area Two concerns the eighteenth century outbuilding located in the northwestern quadrant of the backyard of the site, of which only the foundation walls are visible above ground (Figure 11). Area Three is immediately adjacent to the northwest corner of the main house, known as the backyard of the property, and is dominated by excavation units and backhoe trenches examining the formal garden arrangement of Dr. Upton Scott.



Figure 11: Photograph of the Demolished Outbuilding Foundation (Photo Courtesy of Brandon Grodnitzky.)

Strata Assignments

In order to facilitate interpretation, all Unit levels and features have been assigned one of six cultural strata designations (Table 2). Starting with Stratum I (the most recent strata) and continuing to Stratum VI (the least recent), each stratum represents a distinct episode of the site's formation and social history (for a description of how these Strata were defined please refer to Chapter 6: Field and Laboratory Methods).

The following chronicles the various strata, starting with the oldest stratum. Stratum VI is representative of those deposits associated with the pre-Upton Scott period, dating from 1716- 1759. These deposits were few in number. Drastically modified by subsequent occupation, the early to mid-eighteenth century landscape is almost non-definable, with the exception of a few still remaining features.

Stratum V are those deposits associated with the period of occupation by Dr. Upton Scott (1759-1814). This includes a series of garden beds and planting features and several pre-Upton Scott shallow trenches. These remains reflect the spatial structure of the yard area as well as use of the landscape at the site during the period around the American Revolution.

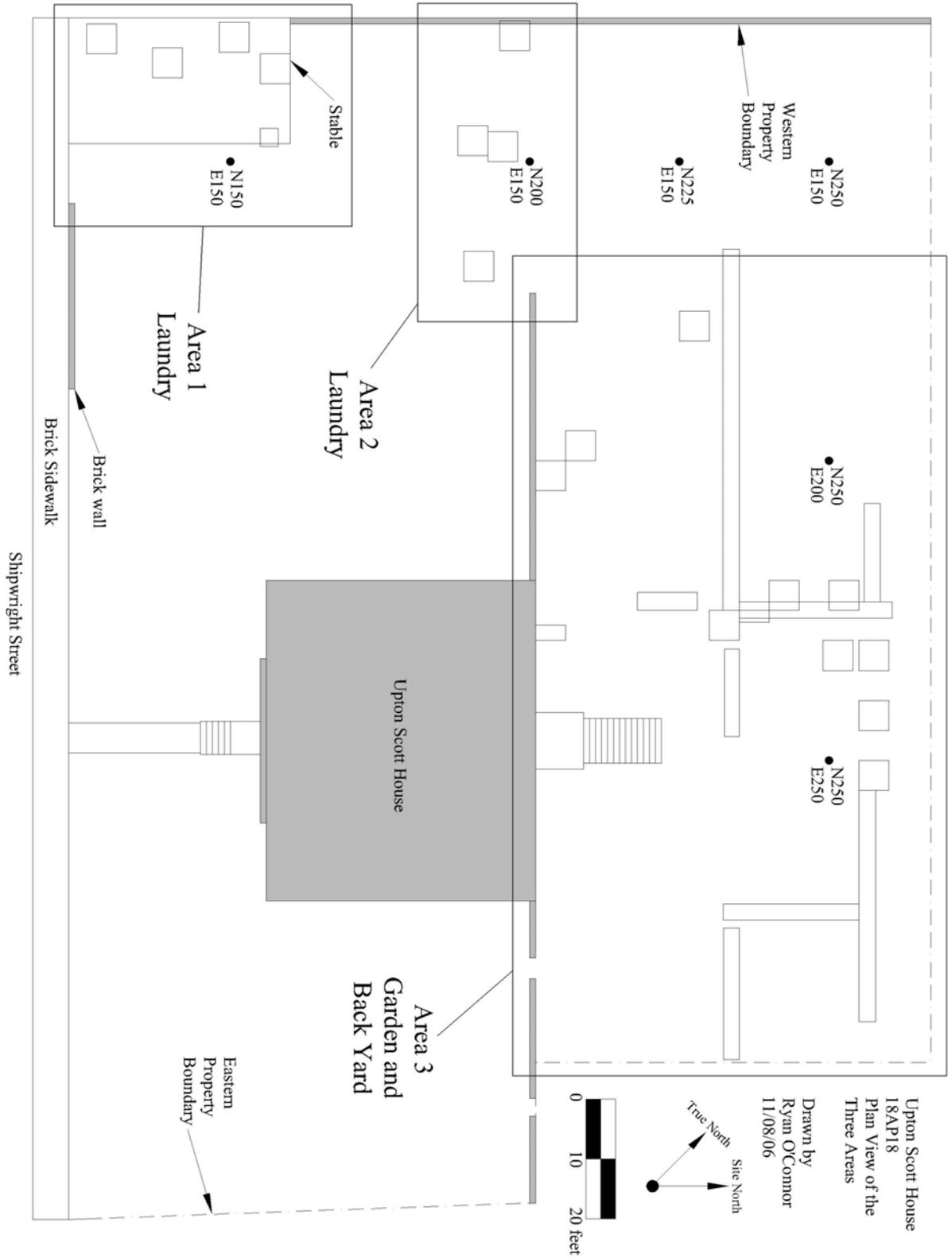


Figure 12: Plan View of Areas of Excavation

Summary of Site Stratigraphic Assignments for 18AP18, including Archaeological and Historical Data

	Date Range	Average Depth	Munsell	Features	Ownership
Stratum I	1962+	0-0.8ft	10 YR4/2 dark grayish brown silty loam	Tire Tracks	Christian DuPont
Stratum II	1873-1962	0.8-1.4ft	10YR3/2 very dark grayish brown silty loam	Fill; Laundry ; Plantings	Sisters of Mercy
Stratum III	1819-1873	1.4-1.8ft	10YR3/4 dark yellowish brown loam	Patio; Sheet Midden	Claude Jones
Stratum IV	1759-1819	1.8-2.6ft	10YR4/6 dark yellowish brown clay	Garden Beds	E.R. Scott and heirs
Stratum V	1716-1759	2.6-3.0ft	10YR3/6 dark yellowish brown silty loam	Stable; Garden Beds	Dr. Upton Scott
Stratum VI	>1759	3.0-3.3ft	10YR3/6 dark yellowish brown sandy loam	N/A	Carrol McNamera

Table 2: Site Strata Assignments

Seligman 2006

Stratum IV (1815-1820) represents deposits associated with the period immediately after the death of Upton Scott, when the property was under the ownership of Elizabeth Ross Scott and then her heirs. The deposits within Stratum IV indicate a continuation of activities that were enjoyed during the life of Dr. Upton Scott, such as gardening.

Stratum III (1821-1859) represents a period at the site that is not extensively documented. Richard Ireland Jones, Dennis Claude and his heirs owned the property at various times during this period. Few archaeological remains were recovered. What can be derived from the archaeological deposits is that the garden area fell into disuse and became a location for household refuse. Furthermore, the area of the backyard immediately behind the main house was paved with brick to create a patio during this time.

Stratum II (1873-1962) represents a roughly hundred-year period of occupation by the Sisters of Mercy, who acquired the property from the heirs of Dennis Claude in 1873 and established a convent on the site. The change from a private residence into a convent in the nineteenth century brought with it many modifications to the landscape. The archaeological investigations indicate that massive filling episodes took place during this period, leaving little of the former configuration intact.

Stratum I (1962+) represents deposits associated with the return of the property to private ownership. In 1968 Mr. and Mrs. Coleman duPont initiated a restoration effort,

extracting pressed tin ceilings, linoleum, etc. The property remains in private ownership now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Paul Christian. Stratum I includes sod layers, top soils, recent disturbances, and features related to daily activities of the owners within the last 40 years.

This summary of deposits reflects the changes in the use of the site over time. The following chapters detail the results of the archaeological investigations in each of the site's four areas.



Figure 13. Photograph of the Upton Scott House (Photo Courtesy of Brandon Grodnitzky.)

Area One: The Eighteenth Century Stable and Related Features

Area One is located on the southwest side of the current Upton Scott house site and is defined as the area of the existing stable structure. The building is now a garage and storage area for the current owners of the house. According to historical documents, the building is believed to have been constructed and used as a stable during Upton Scott's occupation of the property. The 1798 Federal Direct Tax lists it as a stable and cowhouse, but from the archaeology done inside the stable, it is apparent that the building was used in several other contexts. By 1823 it was described as a stable and carriage house (Graham 1998:151). It has been suggested that it once was connected to the main house by a covered walk (Graham 1998:151), but this was not substantiated by the archaeology. Use of the building at the end of the nineteenth century by the School Sisters of Notre Dame is in question as is whether they converted it into a living area. This was also not substantiated by the archaeology, due to an absence of a source of heat to warm the building in the winter.

The stable is important due to its uniqueness. Crucial is the fact that only a few eighteenth century stables, especially those in urban areas such as this one exists in unaltered form. The Upton Scott stable is one of the few surviving stables from the southern colonial tradition, making it quite rare (Graham 1998:151 quoting Willie Graham of the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation).

Area One was excavated to determine whether enslaved persons lived in the rafters or loft of the stable, conforming to the primary research goal of examining the African-American presence at the site. The stables were possibly the unheated quarters of a coachman and a stable hand, both enslaved (Graham 1998:151). Although it is known from Upton Scott's probate inventory that he kept slaves, no part of the archaeology substantiated the idea that they were quartered within the stable building as either coachmen or stable hands.

Five excavation units were used to assess the function of this outbuilding. These include Units 1, 5, 6, 8, and 9. All were excavated on the interior of the stable with the exception of Unit 8, which was placed against the exterior northeast corner of the stable to see if the building had once extended farther out (Figure 14).

The stable is a one and one-half story brick building measuring 21.5ft across the shorter, street-front end, and running 37.55ft back on its long axis. The half story is a hay loft. Entrance to the stable is by two doors on the southeast wall facing towards the yard of the house, which measure 3.5ft by 5.67ft and 3.0ft by 5.96ft. There is also a doorway at loft level on the street side and evidence of a bricked-up doorway on the northwest side of the stable with dimensions similar to the other two doors. The interior is segmented into three rooms by dividing walls, creating a large room to the southwest and two smaller rooms across the northeast. The excavation units sampled many aspects of the stable, mainly focusing on walls to ascertain construction phases. Units 5 and 6 were used to evaluate the big room, or the southwest end of the building. Unit 5 is in approximately the middle of the stable along the southern side of the main dividing wall. Unit 6 runs along the southern wall nearest Shipwright Street in the southwest portion of the stable, directly across from the main entrance (See Figure 11). Unit 1 is located in the northwest corner of the stable along the

north wall nearest the driveway. Unit 9 was located in the same room as Unit 1, between Unit 1 and the northern side of the dividing wall within the stable. Unit 8 is unlike the other units of Area One as it is placed outside the northeast corner of the stable, on the same side as the driveway.

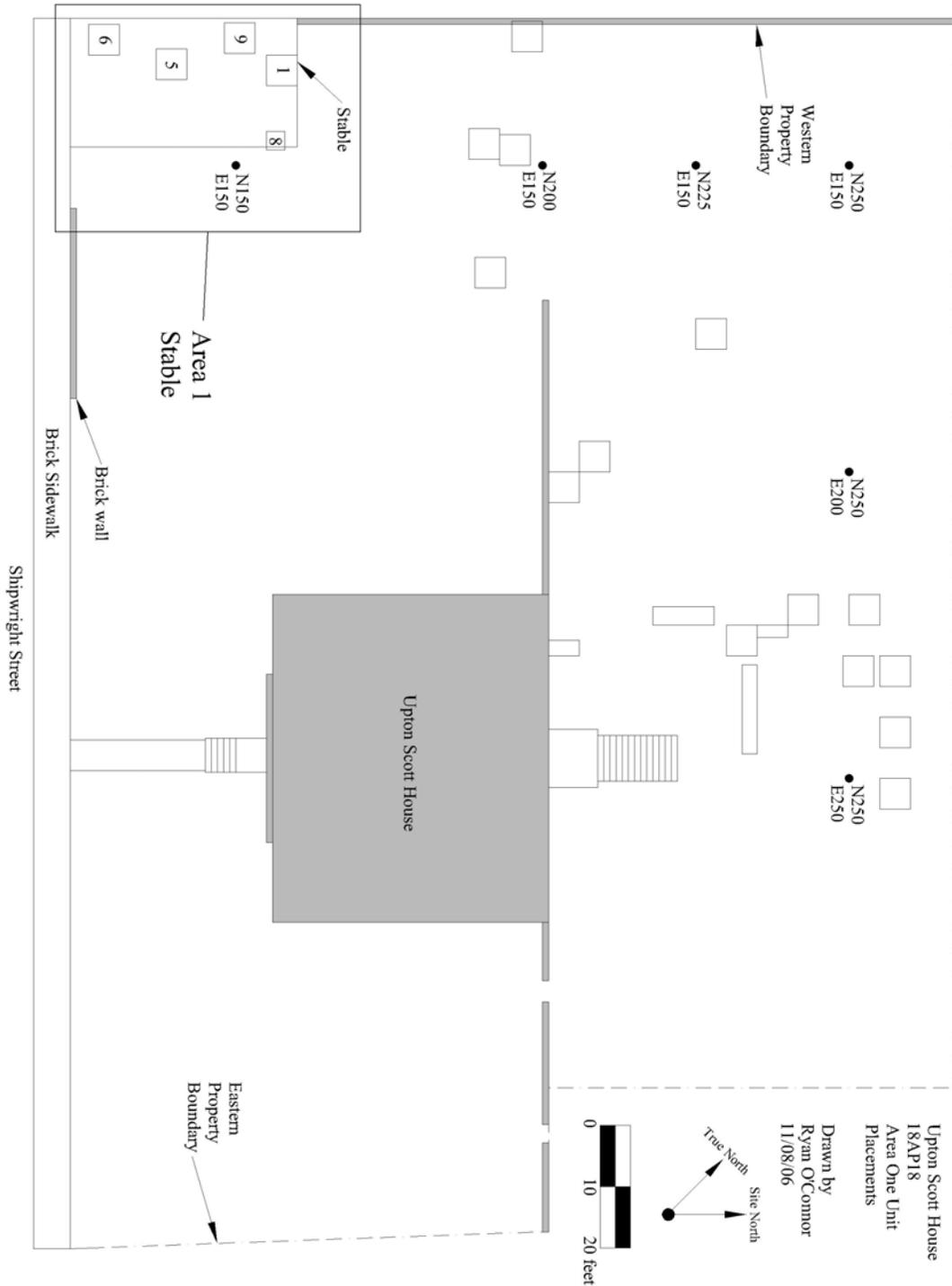


Figure 14: Area One Unit Placements

Archaeological investigations of the stable building were guided by several issues. Cosans (1972) first suggested that the structure's doors were too narrow for horses, posing a functional problem if the building was a stable. Close examination of the building's architecture indicates that the northeast gable end had been altered. Three sides of the stable were laid up in Flemish bond brickwork, while the northeast end is laid up in a bond consisting of two stretcher courses and a header course. This bond is also used in the interior partition that divides the northeast end of the stable into two rooms. The other three walls have slits for air, the northeast end does not. The northeast end of the stable also contains two wood framed windows that appear to have been built into the wall. Cosans (1972) believed two explanations were possible. Either the northeast wall of the stable was originally constructed as an interior partition or the wall was rebuilt in its original location to serve as something other than a stable. If the former were true the building may have once been larger, and may not have been utilized as a stable. If the latter were true, it would add to the interpretation that the northeast gable end probably contained a larger entryway for the horses (Cosans 1972).



Figure 15: Photograph of Stables, Northeast Wall (Photo Courtesy of Brandon Grodnitzky.)

The building has clearly been modified several times since original construction, and these inconsistencies were pursued by the Archaeology in Annapolis program as part of an underlying interest in the site's evolution over time. The excavation units in Area One, units 1, 5, 6, 8, and 9, share similar stratigraphic layers. Units inside the stable inevitably encountered brick floors, in two cases at brick floors were encountered at several stratigraphic levels. For the purpose of further interpretation, the stratigraphy within the

stable area described below has been broken down into six main chronological strata that represent the different occupation periods of the property. The units were not identical. The mix of interior and exterior evidence indicates how the building was used and modified at different periods of time. All units had a deposit from Stratum I (1962 – present), and most from Stratum II (1873 – 1962). Most of the building’s history of change comes from Stratum II, when the Sisters apparently converted it from a stable to a living area. Only select units had deposits from earlier periods.

Stratum I

Stratum I consists of deposits associated with the construction and leveling of the current floor of the stable and its immediate exterior. The interior floor is brick, and the exterior, on the north and southwest sides is a gravel drive. Consequently, Stratum I is associated with the present ownership and occupation of the site from 1962 to present. Stratum I was therefore only a few inches in depth and consisted primarily of surface debris, brick flooring, and accumulated debris within the brick. Stratum I was present in every unit in Area One.

A total of 478 artifacts were recovered within stratum I (Table 3). The largest percentages of artifacts come from brick (31%), glass (14%), and mortar (26%).

Artifacts Recovered from Site Stratum I in the Stable Area of 18AP18: present ownership and occupation, 1962-present.

Artifact Type	Total Count	Percentage
Bone	5	1.0%
Brick	150	31.0%
Coal	41	9.0%
Ceramics	18	3.0%
Glass	66	14.0%
Metal	4	1.0%
Mortar	124	26.0%
Nails	23	5.0%
Plaster	1	.5%
Sewer Pipe	5	1.0%
Shell	29	6.0%
Stone	1	.5%
Synthetic Material	11	2.0%
Total	478	100.0%

Table 3: Area One Stratum I Artifact Counts

Beadenkopf 2002

Stratum II

Stratum II deposits are those spanning from 1873 – 1962, having association with the occupation of the site by the Sisters of Mercy and the School Sisters of Notre Dame. In terms of impact, the most significant aspect of this occupation is the evidence for conversion of the building from a stable to a dwelling structure. Units 1 and 6, adjacent to the north and

south walls, respectively, show numerous changes to the building through material debris with a relative TPQ of 1900. Along with the ubiquitous brick, mortar, and oyster shell, the stratigraphic marker of Stratum II is coal, from the Sisters' furnace.

Stratum II reflects many modifications to the stable building. In Unit 1, along the interior northwest wall, a layer of oyster shell 2-6 inches thick overlay Feature 2, a brick pathway arching toward the northwest (Figure 16). This pathway lay 1.4ft below the floor surface. Beneath the brick pathway were the remains of a previous pathway of slate and stone extending straight out from the middle of the doorway (see Appendix G descriptions). Both paths date to Stratum II, indicating that the Sisters created and used this doorway outlet. Whether they created the slate pathway is in question. This wall of the stable was formerly different. What was there is unknown, but the building may have had a much larger opening for horses. The slate path may represent the northeastern edge of a larger drive that allowed for horse or carriage egress on that side of the building. Unit 8, on the northeast corner of the stable, contained 11 pieces of slate and two of stone, but in a disturbed context. The slate path existed on the northern end of the stable when the Sisters acquired the property. Slate found in Unit 6, at the southern end of the stable, suggests that the slate and stone path may have run the length of the building from southwest to northeast, but it was unclear as to whether these pieces were *in situ* or not.

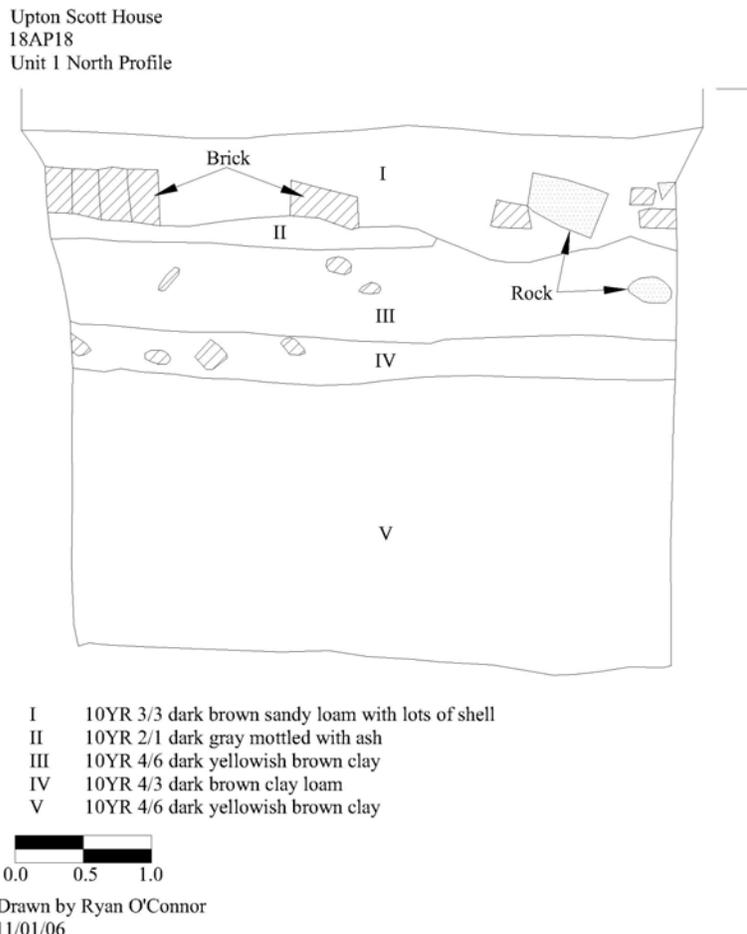


Figure 16: Profile Map - Unit 1 North Wall

In the center of the stable there is now a dividing wall that creates two rooms. Unit 5 was excavated on the southwest side of this wall. Under Level C, at a depth of 0.33 to 0.5ft below the surface were two trenches, perpendicular to each other, which are leftover ruts of stable dividers that formerly filled the building (Figure 17). Fill debris dating to Stratum II comprised Level C and filled these trench/ruts, suggesting the Sisters had removed earlier interior partitions and filled in the new floor surface, which is still the current brick surface of the building. Feature 15 was discovered within Unit 6, and was identified as a posthole that had supported stable dividing partitions. It was set in the ground and had stone placed around it as support (Figure 18).

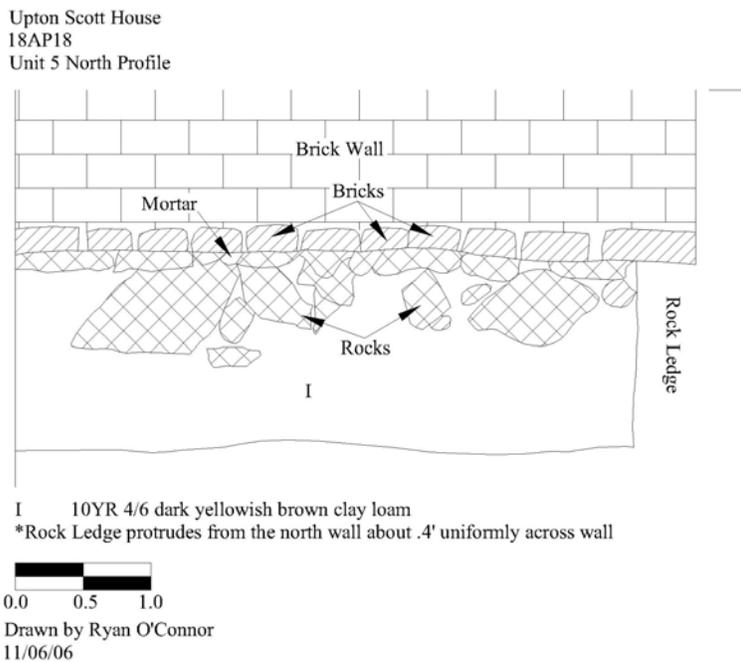
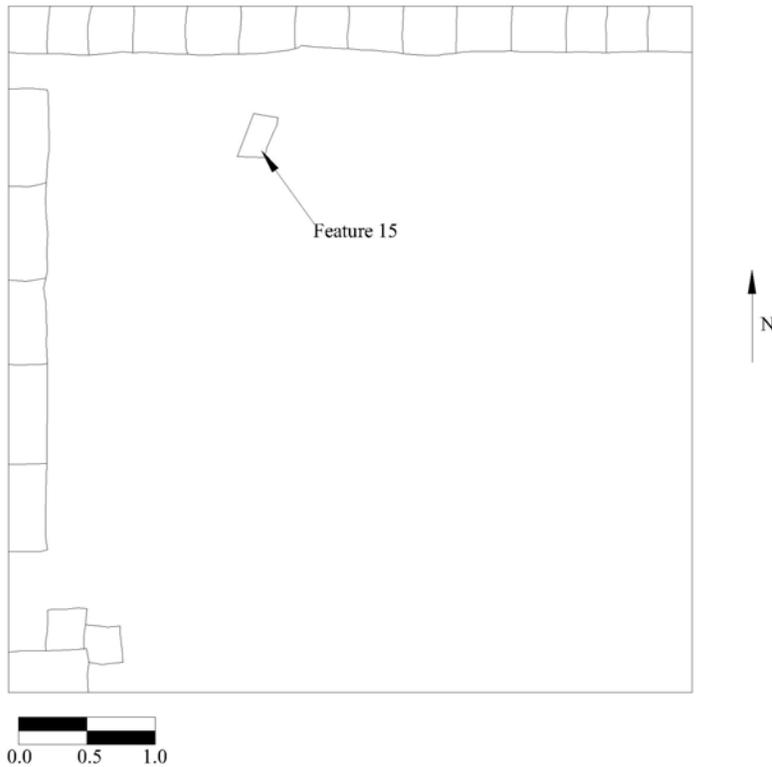


Figure 17: Profile Map – Unit 5 North Wall

Most likely the Sisters, in converting the building to their uses, removed all interior wood floors and stall partitions and had the current northwest wall built onto the stable near the end of the nineteenth century. A brick floor was installed and the dividing wall was built, creating the smaller rooms. A brick path was built from the northeast doorway, over the edge of the former stone path. This construction may have coincided with construction of the laundry building built just to the northeast. The doorway access remained active during the twentieth century until it was finally converted into a window. What the Sisters were actually doing here remains elusive. An adequate interpretation as to why the Sisters renovated the interior of the Stable cannot be produced, although one can speculate it was for a domestic purpose, taking into account the significant amount of domestic material recovered from Stratum II.

Upton Scott House
18AP18
Unit 6 Feature 15



Drawn by Ryan O'Connor
11/01/06

Figure 18: Plan Map – Unit 6 Feature 15, Possible Post Hole

The total number of artifacts collected from Stratum II is 4765, which exceeds all other strata within the stable area by thousands. Stratum II contains a higher yield of bone, ceramic and glass than any other strata within the stable area (Table 4). By viewing the breakdown of artifact percentages it can be seen that Stratum II also contains a higher concentration of brick and other construction related materials.

Artifacts Recovered from Stratum II in the Stable Area of 18AP18: occupation of the site by the Sisters of Mercy and the School Sisters of Notre Dame (1860-1960).

Artifact Type	Total Count	Percentage
Bone	43	1.0%
Brick	1741	36.0%
Coal	390	8.0%
Ceramics	83	1.0%
Glass	130	2.0%
Metal	291	6.0%
Mortar	710	15.0%
Nails	246	5.0%
Plaster	216	4.0%
Sewer Pipe	5	.5%
Shell	800	17.0%
Stone	10	.5%
Synthetic Material	1	.5%
Tile	2	.5%
Tobacco Pipe	3	.5%
Wood	85	2.0%
Plant Remains	5	.5%
Total	4765	100.0%

Table 4: Area One Stratum II Artifact Counts

Beadenkopf 2002

Stratum III

Stratum III consists of deposits dating to the occupation of the site by Richard Jones and then Dennis Claude and his descendents from 1819 to 1873. The only clear presence of Stratum III within Area One was in Level C in Unit 8, outside the stable off the northeast corner. This context appears to be a trashy fill layer, comprised of oyster shell and other material. Its significance to the history of the building appears to be minimal. Given the Claude's family battles over the property (see Chapter 2) it would seem plausible that a Claude converted the building for their use. Elizabeth Claude apparently lived in the structure that mirrored the stable on the southeast side of the property, the Heaney House, having converted it to residential occupancy sometime around or after 1858. It may have been at this same time that the wooden floor was installed in the stable building. Most changes in the stable, however, appear to be associated with material from approximately 1900.

Overall, Stratum III contained the second largest amount of artifacts within the stable area. Construction materials such as mortar, nails, and brick were the primary contributions to the artifacts recovered (Table 5). The percentages are broken down as follows, brick (52%), ceramics (5%), mortar (10%), and shell (10%).

**Artifacts Recovered from Stratum III in the Stable Area at 18AP18: occupation of
Claude Jones (1821-1859)**

Artifact Type	Total Count	Percentage
Bone	33	3.0%
Brick	751	52.0%
Coal	82	5.0%
Ceramics	82	5.0%
Glass	25	1.5%
Metal	16	1.0%
Mortar	151	10.0%
Nails	87	6.0%
Plaster	19	1.0%
Sewer Pipe	2	.5%
Shell	146	10.0%
Stone	55	4.0%
Tile	1	.5%
Tobacco Pipe	5	.5%
Total	1455	100.0%

Table 5. Area One Stratum III Artifact Counts

Beadenkopf 2002

Stratum IV

Stratum IV is soil deposits associated with the occupation of the property by Elizabeth R. Scott and her heir Clotworthy Birnie (1815-1821). A soil deposit located in Unit 8, outside the northeast corner of the stable, is the only soil layer associated with Stratum IV in Area One. The stratum was Level B, within Unit 8, which had Stratum II material below it, indicating the contexts were disturbed from their original location. The soil was a very dark grayish brown mottled with mortar, oyster, and brick. This layer was very thin and consisted primarily of a layer of oyster shell that covered most of the unit.

Stratum IV contained the lowest yield of artifacts recovered throughout the stable area, the total count was a mere 91 (Table 6). Although the overall count for artifacts was rather low within this stratum, the ceramic count was the highest concentration recovered. The ceramic that was discovered, transfer printed pearlware, was consistent with the time period of this stratum, the occupation of Elizabeth R. Scott and her heirs. Given the stratigraphic positioning of layers in this unit, this material was redeposited from somewhere else, and is not indicative of *in situ* modifications to the building between 1815 and 1821, but instead at a later date, potentially as late as 1960. The artifact percentages were broken down as follows, brick (18%), ceramics (31%), glass (18%), nails (11%), and shell (15%).

Artifacts Recovered from Stratum IV in the Stable Area at 18AP18: period of Elizabeth R. Scott and her heirs (1815-1821)

Artifact Type	Total Count	Percentage
Bone	4	4.0%
Brick	16	18.0%
Coal	1	1.0%
Ceramics	28	31.0%
Glass	16	18.0%
Mortar	2	2.0%
Nails	10	11.0%
Shell	14	15.0%
Total	91	100.0%

Table 6. Area One Stratum IV Artifact Counts

Beadenkopf 2002

Stratum V

Stratum V consists of soil deposits from Dr. Upton Scott’s occupation of the site. Evidence in the stable from this period comes from Units 1 and 6.

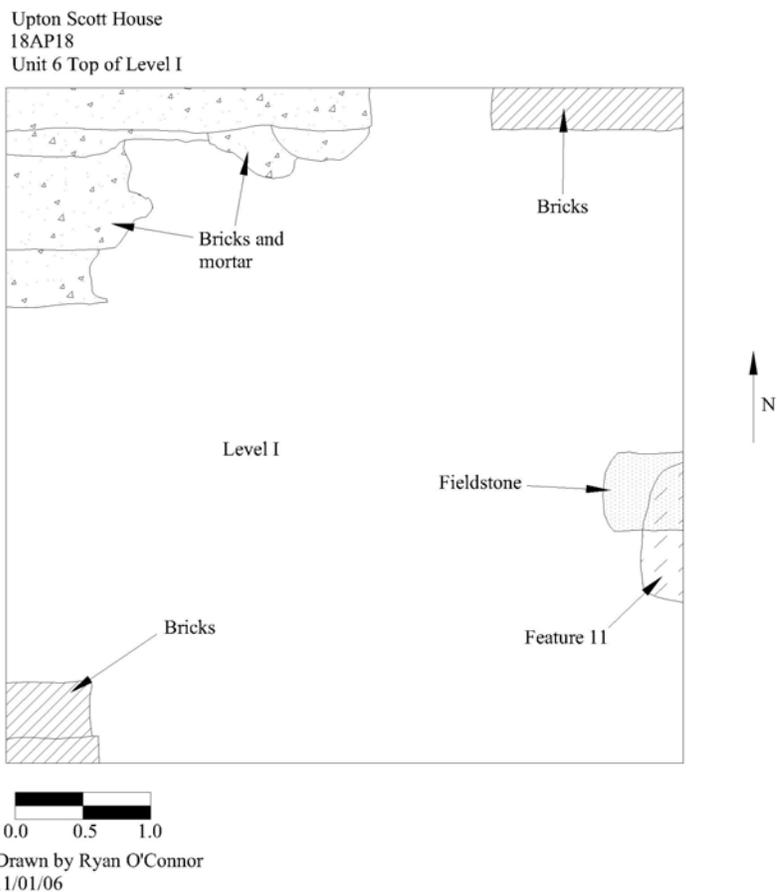


Figure 19: Plan Map - Unit 6 Level I including a Possible Post Hole, Feature 11.

In Unit 6, Level I appears to be a floor surface of the stable from Upton Scott's time. Several features, Features 11/15, 16, and 20 were postholes associated with the original horse stalls in Scott's stable (Figure 19).

Feature 27 in Unit 1 is a similar beam hole, set with bricks, and further reflects the changes to the northeast side of the stable (Figures 20 and 21). The artifacts discovered within this stratum were primarily brick, mortar, and shell, which is also consistent with other layers from this area that were discussed in previous strata summaries (Table 7). The total artifacts found were 562 and the percentage breakdown is as follows, brick (29%), coal (12%), mortar (21%), and shell (21%).

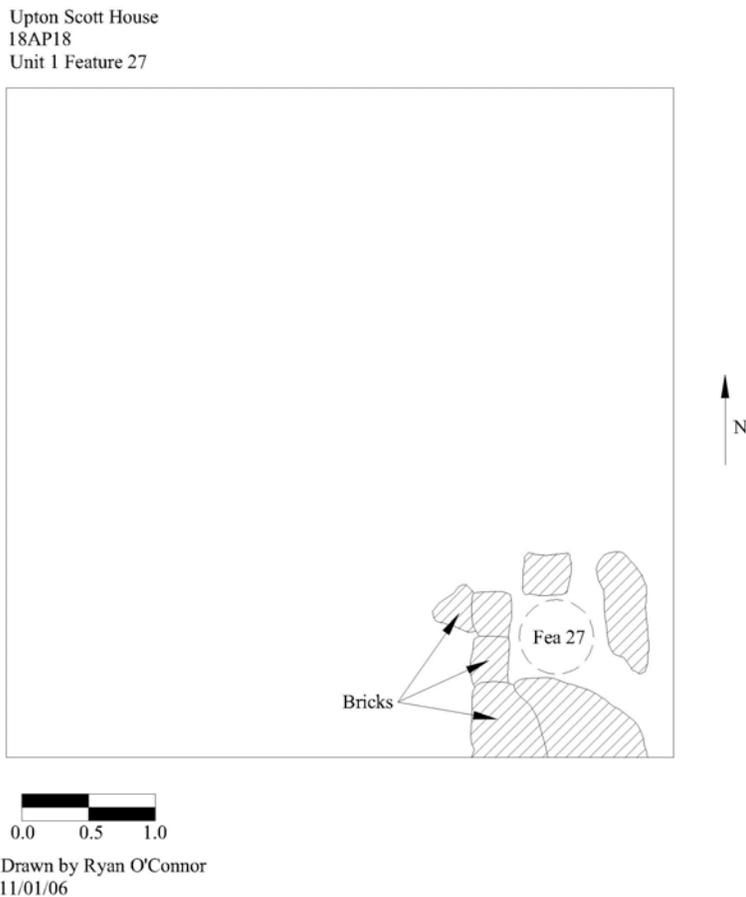


Figure 20: Plan Map – Unit 1 Feature 27, Post Hole surrounded by Bricks.

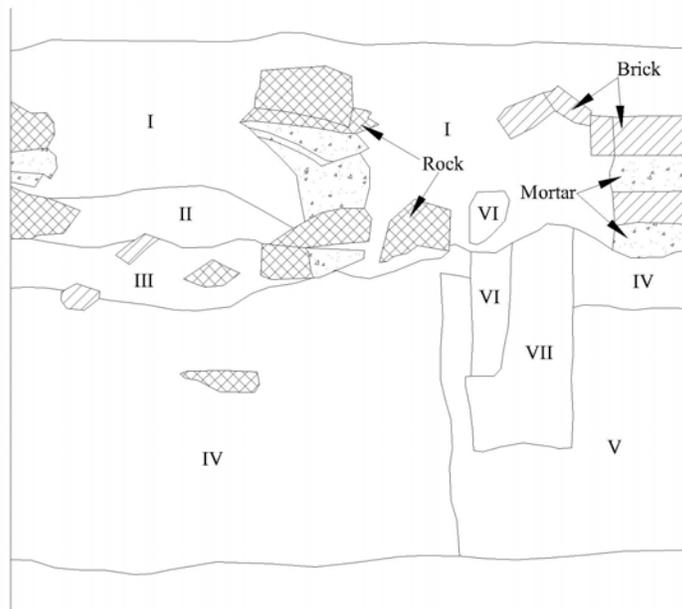
Artifacts Recovered from Stratum V in the Stable Area at 18AP18: Period of Original Construction of Stable and Dr. Upton Scott's occupation (ca. 1760-1814)

Artifact Type	Total Count	Percentage
Bone	26	5.0%
Brick	163	29.0%
Coal	69	12.0%
Ceramics	8	2.0%
Glass	14	2.0%
Mortar	121	21.0%
Nails	13	2.0%
Shell	120	21.0%
Stone	26	5.0%
Tobacco Pipe	2	1.0%
Total	562	100.0%

Table 7. Area One Stratum V Artifact Counts

Beadenkopf 2002

Upton Scott House
18AP18
Unit 1 South Profile



- I 10YR 3/3 dark brown sandy loam mottled with lots of shell
- II 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown clay
- III 10YR 4/3 dark brown clay loam
- IV 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown clay
- V 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown clay
- VI 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown clay mottled with mortar
- VII 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown mottled with brick and mortar fragments



Drawn by Ryan O'Connor
11/06/06

Figure 21: Profile Map – Unit 1 South Wall, Sections VI and VII are a Possible Post Hole.

Stratum VI

Stratum VI consists of deposits associated with the period before the occupation by Dr. Upton Scott, earlier than 1759. The only presence of Stratum VI in Area One was identified in Unit 9 Level D. It was a thin layer of debris with a heavy concentration of crushed brick and mortar along with bone fragments. The thin layer overlay Feature 43, a dip in the soil that contained a high concentration of red sediment debris from brick and mortar. Stratum VI represents debris from earlier constructions on the property sealed in the fill used in construction of the Scott house. Unfortunately, it is not enough to give any definitive view of what may have been at the site before Scott's construction of his house.

No other distinct features or artifacts were discovered within this stratum. Brick and mortar were the primary artifacts recovered (Table 8). The artifact percentage breakdown is as follows, brick (46%), mortar (37%), bone (4%), and stone (7%).

Artifacts Recovered from Stratum VI in the Stable Area at 18AP18: period before occupation by Dr. Upton Scott (>1759)

Artifact Type	Total Count	Percentage
Bone	34	4.0%
Brick	381	46.0%
Coal	2	.5%
Ceramics	2	.5%
Glass	5	.5%
Mortar	309	37.0%
Nails	8	.5%
Shell	33	4.0%
Stone	61	7.0%
Total	835	100.0%

Table 8. Area One Stratum VI Artifact Counts

Beadenkopf 2002

Features

Several features were discovered within the stable area as a whole. These features relate to the architecture and construction by Dr. Upton Scott as well as the periods that occur afterwards. The features mentioned within the above strata describe a brick pathway, a trench, postholes and fill areas. All features associated with the six strata in the stable area are summarized in Table 9.

**Summary of Features Occurring within the Stable Area in Strata I-VI,
at the Upton Scott House Site - 18AP18**

Feature No.	Unit	Stratum	Interpretation
2	Unit 1	II	Brick pathway arching toward the northwest under the garden wall, also associated with stratum II
7	Unit 5	II	Trench that runs about two-thirds along the east wall and the length of the north wall
2	Unit 6	III	Continuation of brick pathway from stratum II, into stratum III
11	Unit 6	III	Possible rodent run
15	Unit 6	III	Interpretation of feature 11, possible rodent run, reinterpreted as possible posthole due to square shape, artifacts and decomposed wood recovered.
16	Unit 6	IV	Post hole with large stones supporting beam/post. Ceramic stoneware pieces date to eighteenth century. Hole lines up with edge of the east side doorway to building and in between windows of the structure which seems ideal for stall placement.
17	Unit 5	II	Possible decayed wood from an upper layer wood floor
19	Unit 8	V	Deep hole with an oval shaped stain Surrounding it, 1.5ft. from stable, 6in. straight down and spread out towards the west
21	Unit 5	II	Brick and mortar rubble deposit
30	Unit 9	II	Refuse/Ash deposit. Small brick fragments present.
31	Unit 9	II	Ash/waste deposit. Small brick fragments present.
43	Unit 9	VI	Dip in soil that contained a high concentration of red sediment debris from brick and mortar

Table 9: Summary of Features within Area One Strata I-VI

Cuddy 2002

Summary

Evidence of modification of the stable building seems to follow a pattern of conversion from utilitarian use to a residential one. Records state that the building was a stable and cow house on the 1798 Federal Direct Tax List (Graham 1998:147). Evidence from Unit 6 shows what is likely the earliest flooring in the building. A layer of field stone was put down as a base, posts were set, as if to create stall partitions, and a typical packed dirt “stable floor” was put over this. The dimensions of the building at the stage are likely the same as it is today, but the form of doorway at the north end remains unclear.

Subsequently, at least part of this floor was bricked over and the partition wall was put in place dividing the stable into rooms. Who put this in is in question, but it seems to have been done prior to the School Sisters. In Unit 5 this brick floor was found with the base of a blown case bottle and a leather shoe sole. The building was described as a stable and carriage house in an 1823 advertisement and the property was bought that year by Richard Jones, who occupied it from 1823 to 1843. It was then purchased by Dennis Claude, who owned it from 1843 to 1873. Within the 50 year span from 1823 to 1873 the brick walls were erected and eventually a wood floor was put in the big room to the southwest. Clear evidence of the wood floor comes from Unit 5, and similar but less definitive evidence was seen in Unit 6. The floors in Units 1 and 9, in the northeastern rooms of the stable were considerably lower in excavation suggesting that those rooms were bricked over, but never received a wood floor.

The School Sisters likely repaired or replaced the northeast gable end wall of the building, perhaps moving it out somewhat. The south profile of Unit 1 shows Feature 27, which may be remnants of the previous wall, which lies nearly a foot more to the inside of the building than the existing wall (see above, Figure 21.)

Area Two: Laundry and Related Activity and Features

Excavation in Units 2, 10, 11 and 21, designated Area Two of the Upton Scott House site, yielded evidence of an eighteenth-century outbuilding foundation in the northwest corner of the property, site north of the stable building. According to Cosans's 1972 Archaeological Feasibility Report, Area Two was home to a two-story frame structure that was destroyed due in part to its structural unsoundness by the duPont family, who owned and occupied the Upton Scott house from 1968 to 1994. The units encompassing Area Two are located along and adjacent to the backyard garden wall of 18AP18, constructed during the later half of the eighteenth century by Upton Scott.

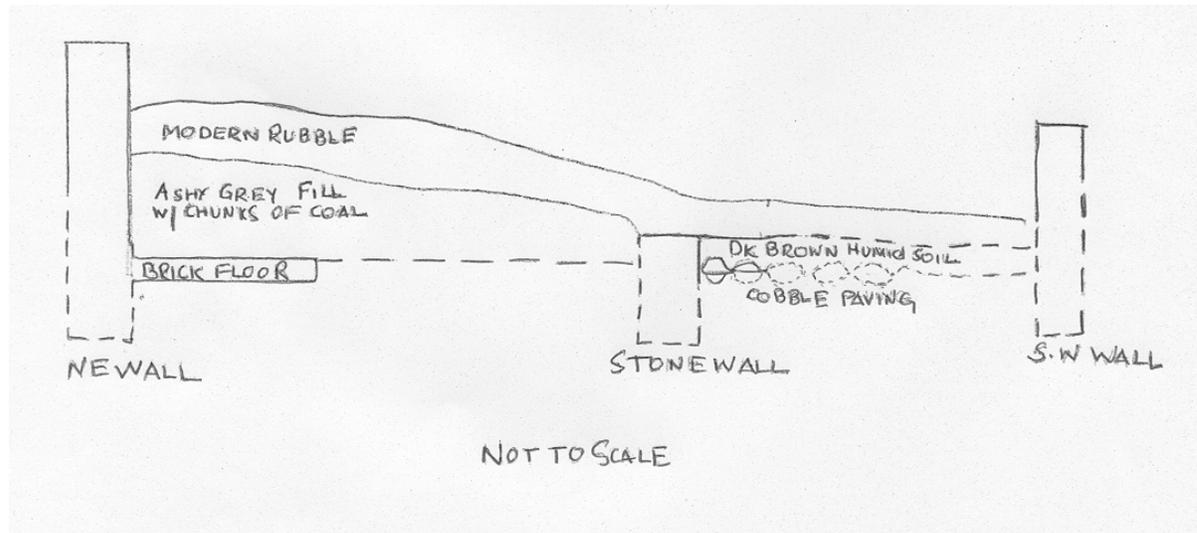


Figure 22: Betty Cosans' Drawing of Area Two (Cosans 1972:21)

Unit 2 lays perpendicular to Unit 11, along the garden wall running from east to west. Unit 10 is located along the same east-west wall as Unit 2 and is closest to the garden area, approximately 50 feet site west. Unit 11 lays perpendicular to Unit 2 and runs along one of the north-south foundational walls of the outbuilding. Unit 21 is located in the most southern area of Area Two and is closest to the existing oyster shell driveway.

Area Two is unofficially designated "the laundry" due to the possibility of the outbuilding having served as a wash house while the Sisters of Mercy occupied this property. Oral and written histories of the Upton Scott site acknowledge the outbuilding as a laundry (Cosans 1972). It is also possible that the laundry served as the wash house or other utilitarian area during the period that Dr. Upton Scott and his heirs occupied the property. The outbuilding could also have very well served as a smokehouse during the Upton Scott and heirs period of history, though there is no specific evidence for this as such.

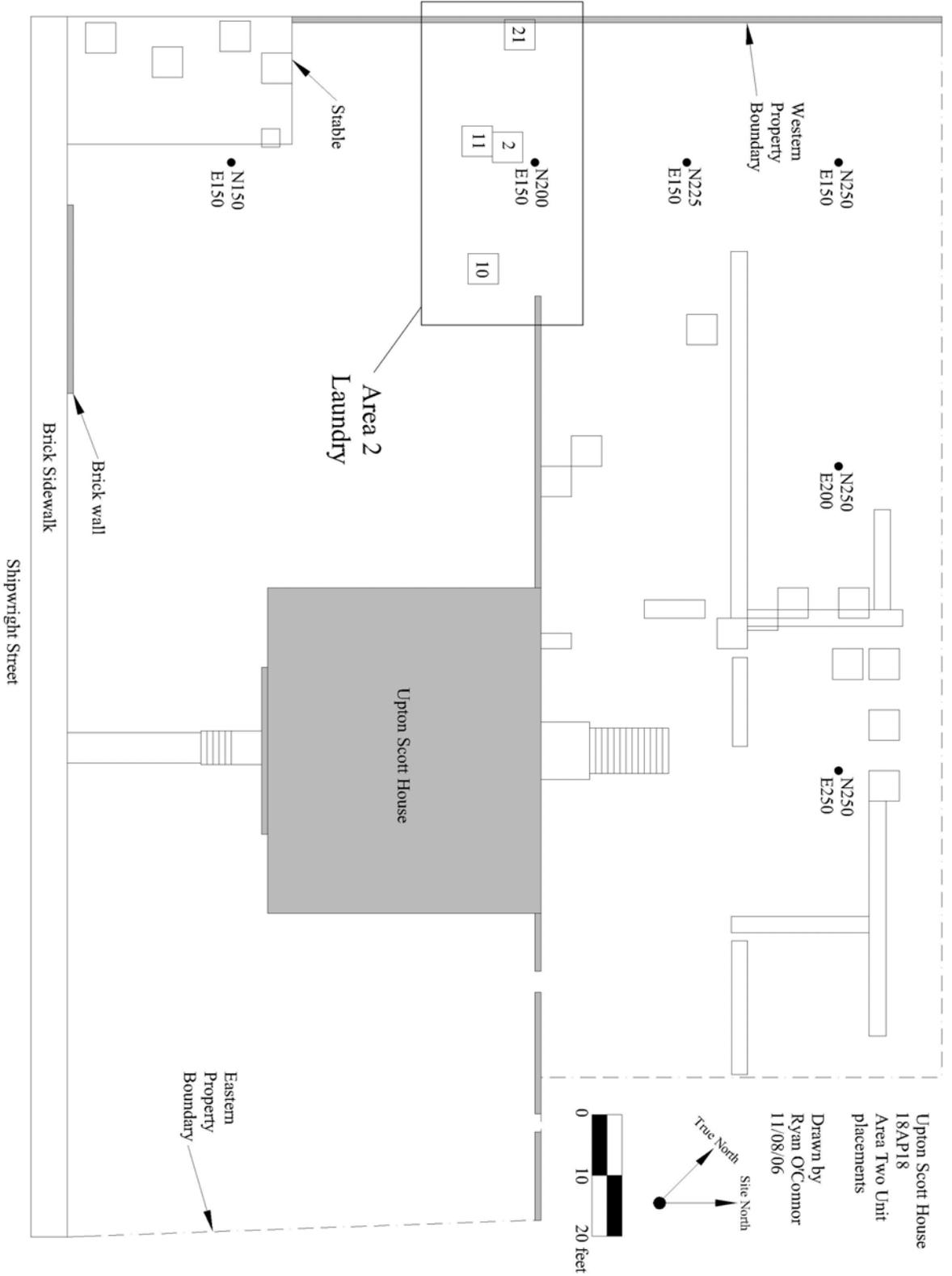


Figure 23: Area Two Unit Placements

As reported in Chapter Two, this outbuilding was utilized throughout all historical periods of the house—with the exception of the pre-Scott construction era. The laundry was disassembled by the duPont family between 1962 and 1972. The laundry's original foundation dates to the late eighteenth century, with the foundations of the building established upon stone and brick segments of Upton Scott's extensive backyard garden walls. The garden walls were constructed during the eighteenth century and coincide with Scott's use and exhibition of his elaborate terraced gardens in the front as well as those at the rear of his property.

It should be said that Unit 21 proved to have very limited historical association to Area Two concerning outbuilding and laundry related levels and features. It is important to note that Unit 21 was opened with the objective of finding the most western wall of the outbuilding. No such wall or foundation was found. Unit 21 contains no Area Two related features. For the sake of proximity and stratigraphic association to the other three units, Unit 21 is included within Area Two.

Stratum I

Stratum I consists of unit levels and cultural features associated with the recent and present ownership and occupation of the Upton Scott house. The artifacts correspond to the latter half of the twentieth century and are predominantly comprised of recent colored plastic refuse such as combs, plastic automotive part fragments including a red taillight fragment, and contemporary bottle and aerosol can caps and tabs.

Stratum I includes the first stratigraphic level—Level A—from each of the four units encompassing Area Two. Soil color ranges from a 10YR2/2 dark brown silty loam to a 10YR4/3 brown silty loam and date to the same period of history. Unit 2 Level A encompasses the lower third of the entire unit and is located to the south of Feature 1—a segment of the brick garden wall that extends from east to west from the back portion of the house, associated with a Stratum IV date range. Unit 10 Level A is contained within the upper third of the unit, located to the west of the brick wall foundation that served as the east wall of the outbuilding. Unit 11 Level A contains artifacts and stratigraphy, both associated with Level A in Unit 2 (Figure 24). Both levels share the area south of the brick foundation extending from east to west, identified as Feature 1. Artifacts recovered from this deposit include plastic coffee can lids, red vehicular taillight lens fragments, “All Pull” can tabs, and an aerosol can cap. Artifacts recovered from Unit 21 Level A include aluminum foil, “All Pull” aluminum can tabs, black comb fragments, and a fishing weight.

Stratum I also includes all Level B stratigraphy from each of the units completed in Area Two excluding Level B in Unit 21. Soil color ranges from a 10YR3/1 very dark grey clay loam to a 10YR3/3 dark brown sandy loam and their respective stratigraphies are more than likely associated with the same soil deposit. Unit 2 Level B is located on the northern side of Feature 1 and contains the same varieties of brick and mortar that are contained in Unit 2 Level A and in Unit 11 Level A. Level B in Unit 11 contains many fragments of wood and wood joists most likely from the demolition of the frame outbuilding during the DuPont's period of residence. Unit 10 Level B has a very similar 10YR3/1-3/2 dark

grey/brown clay loam as compared with the 10YR3/3 dark brown sandy loam in Unit 11 Level B. The upper and lower elevations at which these strata occur are within 0.1ft of one another. It can be reasonably assumed looking at the stratigraphy, elevations and artifacts that the two levels are from the same historical context.

Level C in Units 2 and 10 are also contained within Stratum I (Figure 24 and 25.) Level C in Unit 2 is typified by a 10YR3/4 dark yellow brown silty loam while Unit 10 Level C is a 10YR3/2 dark brown/grey silty loam. The artifact percentage breakdown is found in Table 10 and is as follows, brick (33%), mortar (29%), and shell (17%.)

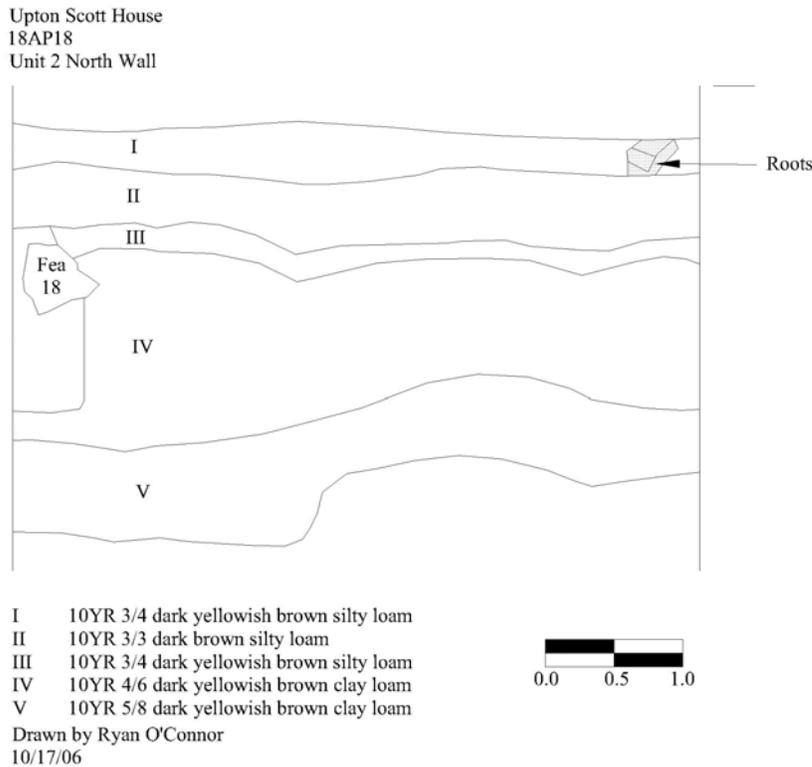
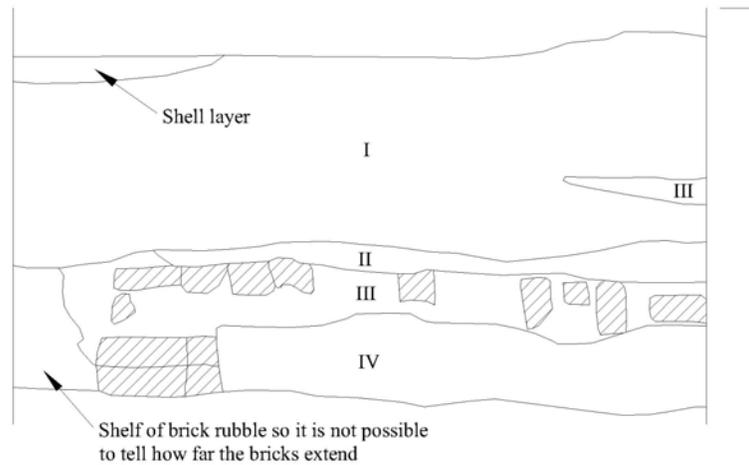


Figure 24: Profile Map – Unit 2 North Wall

Upton Scott House
18AP18
Unit 10 West Profile



- I 2.5Y 3/3 dark olive brown clay loam
- II Coal and ash layer
- III Mortar layer
- IV 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown clay



Drawn by Ryan O'Connor
11/06/06

Figure 25: Profile Map – Unit 10 West Wall

**Artifacts Recovered from Stratum I in the Laundry Area, at the
Upton Scott House Site (18AP18): Period of Use as Wash House
(ca. 1873-1962)**

Artifact Type	Total Count	Percentage
Bone	63	1.0%
Brick	1526	33.0%
Coal	315	7.0%
Ceramics	50	1.0%
Glass	128	3.0%
Metal	108	2.0%
Mortar	1329	29.0%
Nails	147	3.0%
Paper	4	0.08%
Sewer Pipe	16	0.3%
Shell	786	17.0%
Stone	27	0.6%
Synthetic Material	37	1.0%
Wood	113	2.0%
Plant Remains	1	0.02%

Total **4650** **100.0%**
 Table 10. Area Two Stratum I Artifact Counts Seligman 2006

Stratum II

The majority of cultural material from Stratum II was recovered from levels contained within Unit 21. Unit 21 Level B, a 10YR4/4 dark yellow brown silty loam, contained whiteware and undecorated coarse stoneware, dating from the 1900s. The objective of situating Unit 21 to the west of the outbuilding was to uncover the western north-south wall foundation of the outbuilding. No such wall foundation was found. High volumes of brick with lettering was discovered along with wood and glass fragments, and cut nails, corresponding to some building activity, but it can not be reasonably concluded that this was the location of the western wall foundation of the outbuilding. The artifact percentages are broken down as follows, bone (6%), brick (16%), coal (19%), glass (9%), metal (8%), mortar (19%), and nails (7%) (Table 11).

Table 7.2. Artifacts Recovered from Stratum II in the Laundry Area, at the Upton Scott House Site (18AP18): Period of Use as Wash House (ca. 1873-1962)

Artifact Type	Total Count	Percentage
Bone	307	6.0%
Brick	754	16.0%
Coal	913	19.0%
Ceramics	71	1.0%
Glass	455	9.0%
Metal	386	8.0%
Mortar	895	19.0%
Nails	319	7.0%
Shell	194	4.0%
Stone	39	.5%
Synth.Material	88	2.0%
Wood	277	6.0%
Plaster	71	1.0%
Textile	1	.5%
Tile	8	.5%
Tobacco Pipe	7	.5%
Total	4785	100%

Table 11: Area Two Stratum II Artifact Counts

Seligman 2006

Stratum III

Stratum III consists of material and activity associated with the nineteenth-century occupation of Site 18AP18 by Denis Claude and heirs, during the years from 1819 through 1873. Red and white brick floors are present within this stratum in Units 10 and 11, as are a number of important associated features including Feature 41, a north-south running brick wall; Feature 42, another portion of the brick wall; Feature 44, the red and white brick floor previously mentioned; and Feature 45, brick and mortar rubble.

Prior to the use of this structure by the Claudes, the outbuilding contained dirt floors. Unit 10 Level D and Unit 11 Level C contain a large amount of brick and mortar—in fact the

highest concentrations in either of the units—which accounts for the building and placement of the outbuilding’s brick floors. Unit 10 Level D is typified by a 10YR3/3 dark brown sandy loam while Unit 11 Level C is a 10YR2/2 dark brown. One of the most striking similarities between the two brick wall levels is the measurements for Unit 10 Level D and Unit 11 Level C. Unit 10 Level D has an elevation of 33.23 ft. while Unit 11 Level C has an elevation of 32.96 ft. The difference between the two is a 0.27 ft., evidence that the two brick floors are likely associated and from the same historical context (Figures 26, 27). Root disturbance accounts for the discrepancy in brick floor elevation.

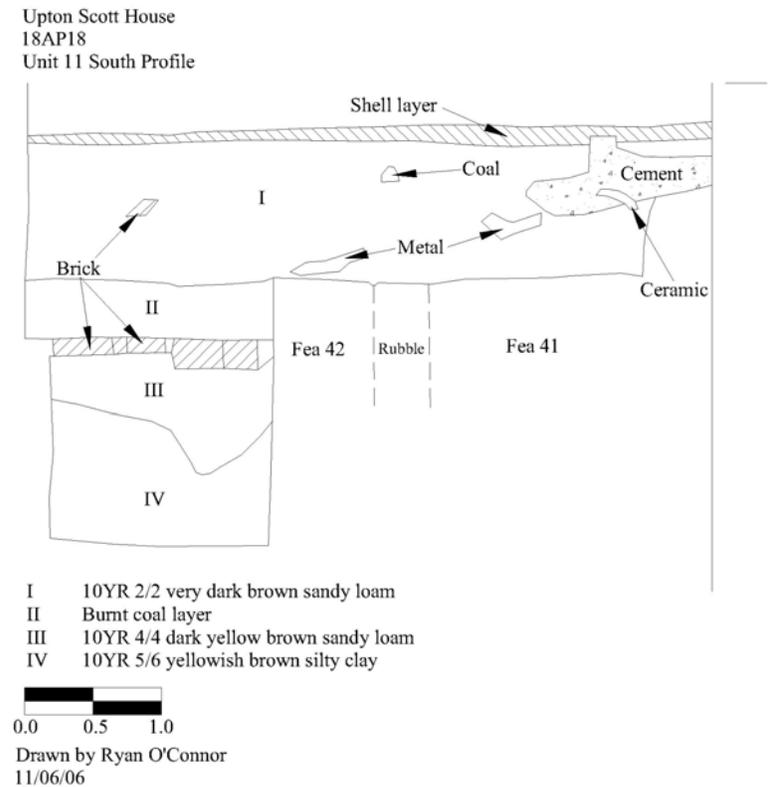
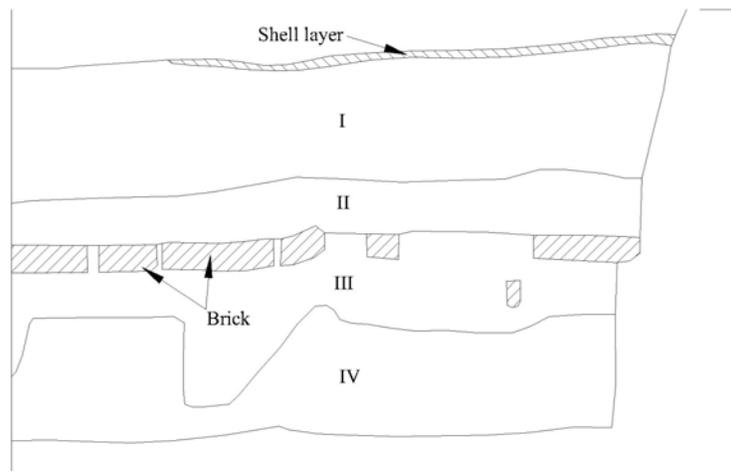


Figure 26: Profile Map – Unit 11 South Wall

These deposits and features sealed strata associated with earlier occupations of the site, and whatever levels and features exist below Unit 10 Level D and Unit 11 Level C are dated prior to Stratum III. The artifact percentages are broken down as follows, bone (2%), brick (40%), coal (3%), mortar (34%), and shell (5%) (Table 12.)

Upton Scott House
18AP18
Unit 11 East Profile



- I 10YR 2/2 very dark brown sandy loam
- II Burnt coal layer
- III 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam
- IV 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown silty clay



Drawn by Ryan O'Connor
11/06/06

Figure 27: Profile Map - Unit 11 East Wall

**Artifacts Recovered from Stratum III in the Laundry Area, at the
Upton Scott House Site (18AP18): Period of Use as Wash House
(ca. 1873-1962)**

Artifact Type	Total Count	Percentage
Bone	68	2.0%
Brick	1440	40.0%
Coal	112	3.0%
Ceramics	21	.5%
Glass	30	.5%
Metal	156	4.0%
Mortar	1192	34.0%
Nails	106	3.0%
Sewer Pipe	9	.5%
Shell	188	5.0%
Stone	9	.5%
Synthetic Material	141	4.0%
Wood	74	2.0%
Tile	8	.5%
Tobacco Pipe	1	.5%
Total	3555	100.0%

Table 12: Area Two Stratum III Artifact Counts

Seligman 2006

Stratum IV

Stratum IV, which dates from 1759 to 1819, includes the largest quantity of late eighteenth and early nineteenth century material culture and activity. Included within Stratum IV are Features 1, a large east-west running brick wall, and Level E from Units 2, 10 and 11. The backyard garden walls of 18AP18 postdate the construction of the original house and are of considerable importance to the archaeological analysis of the outbuilding (Cosans 1972:14). The outbuilding's southern brick and stone foundational wall is built atop the eighteenth century garden wall. Both have very similar brick forms with almost identical mortar styles. The garden walls can therefore be dated to the late eighteenth century.

Unit 10 Level E consists of soil below Features 44 and 45, and is associated with the remains of the brick floor constructed inside the outbuilding during the later occupation of the property by Denis Claude. All soils underneath the Claude-era brick floor have associations with this earlier period. It is therefore reasonable to place Unit 10 Level E within Stratum IV due to the brick floor remains located immediately above it. The floor of the outbuilding was unpaved until after Claude acquired the property. Because almost no architectural material was found below Unit 10 Level E, the level can be reasonably dated to Stratum IV. The lack of material found below Unit 10 Level D is likely where the original dirt floor of the outbuilding was placed. Unit 10 Level E is also associated with the east-west foundation wall from Upton Scott's occupation.

Unit 10 Level E is historically and stratigraphically associated with Unit 2 Level E which consists of a 10YR5/6-5/8 yellow/brown clay. Unit 2 Level E occupies the right half of Unit 2 along with Level F, located to Level E's immediate left. The artifact percentages are broken down as follows, brick (29%), coal (6%), glass (3%), mortar (53%), and nails (4%) (Table 13).

Artifacts Recovered from Stratum IV in the Laundry Area, at the Upton Scott House Site (18AP18): Period of Use as Wash House (ca. 1873-1962)

Artifact Type	Total Count	Percentage
Bone	2	1.0%
Brick	71	29.0%
Coal	16	6.0%
Ceramics	5	2.0%
Glass	8	3.0%
Metal	1	.5%
Mortar	131	53.0%
Nails	11	4.0%
Shell	3	1.0%
Stone	1	.5%
Total	249	100.0%

Table 13. Area Two Stratum IV Artifact Counts

Seligman 2006

Stratum V and VI

No material culture or features were found to be contained within Stratum V or VI which corresponds to the historical period preceding Upton Scott's residence of the house or that of the house's original construction and that of subsoil. Within Unit 2, sterile subsoil was reached at an elevation of 31.84ft and consisted of a 10YR3/2 silty clay at Level F. Within Unit 10, subsoil was reached at an elevation of 32.53ft with a 10YR4/6 dark yellow/brown sandy clay at Level F. Within Unit 11, subsoil was reached at an elevation of 32.02ft with a 10YR5/6 yellow/brown silty clay at Level G. Within Unit 21, subsoil was reached at an elevation of 31.26ft with a 10YR6/4 light yellow/brown silty loam.

Summary

The archaeology of Area Two yielded very few clues as to the actual historical use of this outbuilding. It would be a mistake to refer to the outbuilding as a smokehouse or a laundry. It is highly probable that the outbuilding was used for a variety of purposes, especially in light of the many periods of ownership the Upton Scott property went through. Historic laundries are most often recovered with pins, buttons, eyehooks and other laundry related material culture—none of which was found within Area Two. The use of the outbuilding remains elusive. The archaeology of Area Two, while yielding evidence of late eighteenth century construction, is inconclusive. Very little interpretation can be accurately and reliably associated with the data gathered from the excavation of Area Two. What can be stated explicitly is that the building securely dates to the late eighteenth century and would most likely have been built at the same time as the construction of, or in close proximity to the building of, the Upton Scott House. Beyond that, few interpretations into the use of this outbuilding can be made.

Several features were excavated within Units 2, 10, and 11. These features are associated with the installation of a brick floor within the outbuilding, the brick garden wall which shares a partial foundation with the outbuilding, and wood joists and debris accumulated from the deconstruction of the outbuilding.

**Summary of Features Occurring within the Laundry Area in Strata I-VI
at the Upton Scott House Site (18AP18)**

Feature No.	Unit	Stratum	Interpretation
1	Unit 2	IV	Wall running E->W through southern half of unit. Runs contiguous with an existing wall. A four-inch nail was found pushed against the south eastern corner of this feature.
8	Unit 2	IV	Associated with Feature 1. Consists of the brick rubble which surrounds Feature 1. Dated to Upton Scott's period of residence due to the similarity in brick and mortar styles.
12	Unit 2	I	Wood joist from the deconstruction of the outbuilding during the duPont's period of residence.
14	Unit2	IV	Posthole located in center of unit, surrounded by brick.
14b	Unit 2	IV	Post mold belonging to posthole of Feature 14.
38	Unit 11	I	Brick pattern, part of brick wall that runs N->S (in line with unit 2 brick wall). Extends down another level and becomes Feature 41.
41	Unit 11	IV	Part of brick wall, continuation of Feature 38. Runs N->S. Perpendicular to feature 1.
42	Unit 11	III	Brick line, top slightly covered by mortar. Also runs N->S. Perpendicular to Feature 1.
44	Unit 10	III	Associated with 10.D and 11.C. Brick floor which is continued along the same plane as the Feature 46 brick floor. The two features have a difference of 0.27'. Similar red and white brick floors with mortar styles from the same period.
45	Unit10	III	Mortar and stone rubble from brick floor. Associated with F.44 and F.46.
46	Unit11	III	The brick floor of the outbuilding. Associated with 10.D and 11.C. Brick floor which consists of red and white brick. Also associated with Feature 46.

Table 14. Summary of Features within Area Two Stratum I-IV

Seligman 2006

Area Three: Backyard Activities: Brick Manufacture and the Formal Garden

Area Three encompasses much of the backyard area of the Upton Scott House property. Our primary goal was to highlight the nature and current state of the gardens once built and maintained by Dr. Upton Scott. Thirteen excavation units (Units 3, 4, 7, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 22, and 23) and six backhoe trenches were placed in this area to determine the nature and extent of the integrity of the remains of the Upton Scott garden. Dr. Scott was reported to have an orderly garden and green house. Although it was reported in 1811 that Dr. Scott had “a number of rare plants and shrubs in his green house and garden,” (Warden 1916:131-132) no evidence of the green house was recovered. Several of the intact remains of Upton Scott’s garden area were, however, recovered.

Betty Cosans in her 1972 Archaeological Feasibility Study states that the landscape of the property was drastically altered throughout the late nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries through episodes of fill deposition. The documentation of buried planting beds reported by Cosans guided the investigation of the garden area. The purpose of the 1998 and 1999 excavations was to systematically locate and excavate any garden bed features found, and to provide a stratigraphic account of the archaeological integrity of the beds. The research design was aimed at finding intact garden features and to see whether these features could yield information regarding the layout of the eighteenth century garden.

Area Three units are divided into two distinct areas. Units 3, 15, 19, and 20 represent the southern portion of Area Three, while Units 4, 7, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 22, and 23 represent the northern portion. They will henceforth be referred to in this manner (Figure 28).

All of the current landscape in this area is covered by a grass/sod surface. Immediately below this sod layer is a soil that is interpreted as fill. The soil is a 10YR3/2–10YR3/4 dark brown to dark yellowish brown silty loam. This layer extends to a depth of 3 to 4 inches below the surface. Existing within this layer of soil are features associated with the installation of utilities to the Upton Scott House in the mid-twentieth century. The next stratum within this area is also fill, extending to a depth of seven inches below the surface, but is interpreted as being from an earlier, possibly late-nineteenth century, time period. Soil at this depth consists of a 10YR3/6 dark yellowish brown silty loam. Within the above fill layers are features related to the occupation of the site by the Sisters of Mercy. These features include post holes and plantings. Below the various fill layers is a substantial layer of crushed brick and ash. The crushed brick and ash are interpreted as a fill episode meant to adjust the topography and elevation of the backyard.

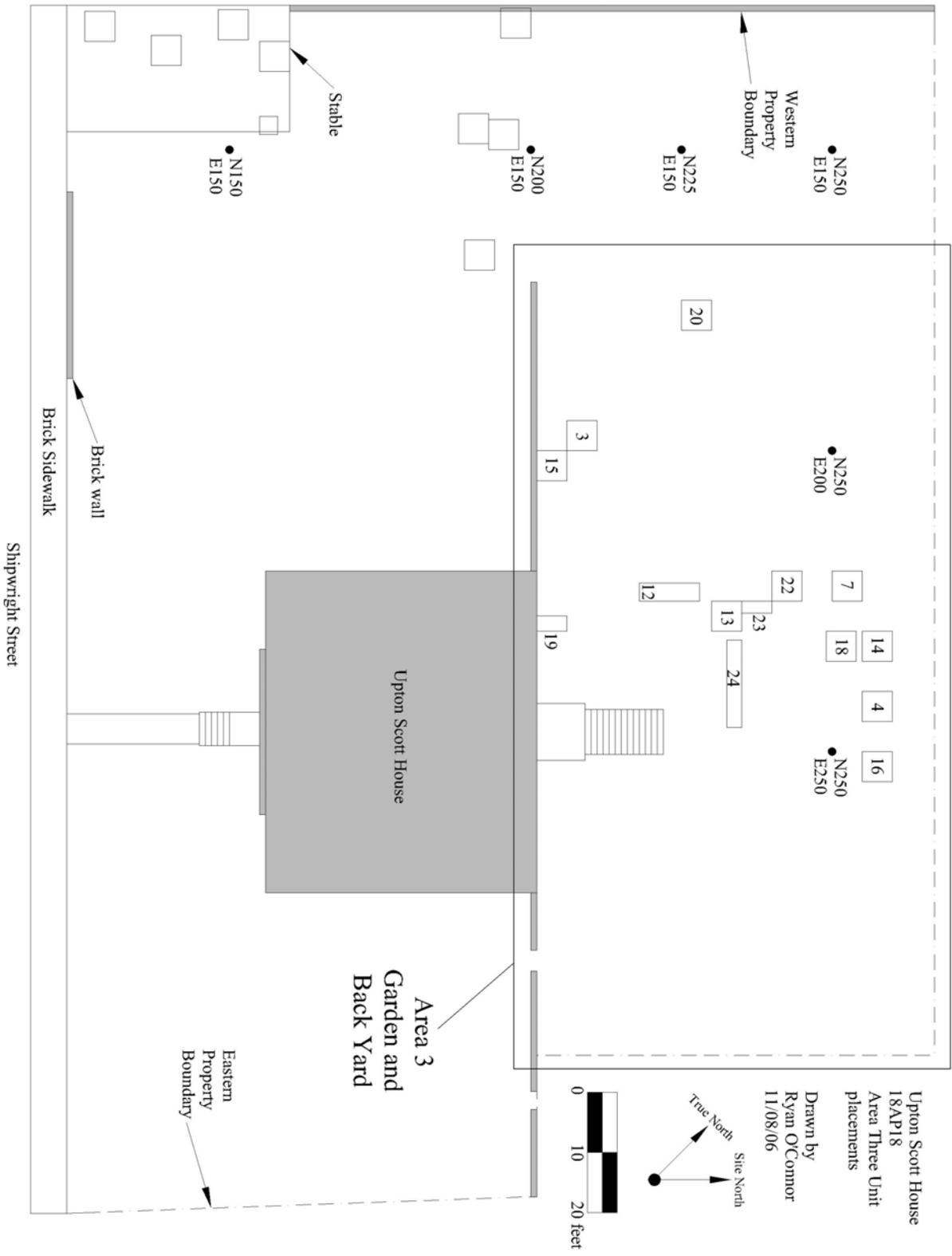


Figure 28: Area Three Unit Placements

Beneath the layer of crushed brick and ash are isolated, rectangular patches of a 10YR4/3 brown silty loam. These patches have been interpreted as the truncated remnants of planting beds within the Upton Scott garden. These planting bed features extend to a depth of between 2.5 and 3 feet below the surface, with the actual planting beds an average of 5 to 6 inches in depth. The beds were excavated by cultural strata within the 10YR4/6 dark yellowish brown clay subsoil. Associated with these planting features is a brick walkway that extends from the center of the house into the garden area. It was typical for gardens to be accompanied with crushed brick walkways for a separation between planting beds. The significant amount of crushed brick recovered within Area Three supports the idea that the Upton Scott gardens contained this walkway feature.

The results of the archaeological investigations provide glimpses into the use of this area during the entirety of the site's history. Material culture recovered from the sod and two fill layers have helped to provide a method of assigning historical date ranges to the various site strata which follow.

Stratum I

The first stratum encountered within the northern portion of Area Three consisted of a sod layer with a 10YR3/3-10YR3/5 dark brown silty loam immediately beneath the modern ground surface. This layer extends to an average depth of 3 to 6 inches below the surface. The types of artifacts recovered from this context are of fairly recent origin.

Type	Number	Percent
Bone	5	1.30%
Bottle Glass	20	5.40%
Brick	70	19.00%
Ceramic Sewer Pipe	2	0.50%
Ceramics	19	5.00%
Coal	77	21.00%
Coin	1	0.27%
Egg Shell	11	3.00%
Flat Glass	4	1.10%
Glass General	8	2.20%
Metal	10	2.70%
Modern Materials	17	4.60%
Mortar	45	12.00%
Nail Cut	9	2.30%
Nail General	18	4.90%
Nail Mod	1	0.27%
Plant Remains	7	1.89%
Plaster	1	0.27%
Shell (Oyster)	39	11.00%
Window Glass	7	1.89%
Total	364	100.00%

Table 15. Area Three Stratum I Artifact Counts

Seligman 2006

Material culture from this stratum includes ceramic and architectural debris dating from the turn of the twentieth century. Artifact placement within Stratum I can be looked at as resulting from rodent disturbances and other natural disruption. Features discovered within Stratum I are of equally recent origin and represent contemporary utility work. A modern concrete spill episode—Feature 50—was recovered at a depth of 3 inches in Unit 16. This feature indicates an on-site repair of some fixture of the landscape in relatively modern times.

The southern portion of Area Three Stratum I includes soil deposits also associated with the most recent occupation of the site. Soil is characterized by a 10YR4/3 brown to 10YR3/2 very dark grayish brown silty loam. This soil extends to approximately four inches below the modern ground surface. The largest distributions of artifacts recovered from this context include brick, shell, bottle glass, and modern architectural materials. Two fragments of a pearl ware vessel were recovered from Unit 19 at this stratum depth. A Lincoln Head penny from 1978 provides a likely TPQ for this stratum. The relative lack of artifactual material from this context implies a pattern of consistent lawn care and restricted use of those areas in close proximity to the main dwelling.

Intrusive features were limited to tire tracks that left their impression on the soil when the soil was moist. These features are interpreted as signs of fairly modern landscaping activities associated with lawn maintenance or perhaps from heavy machinery connected with the duPont family's restoration efforts (see Architecture in Annapolis nd: 150).

Stratum II

Soils designated within Stratum II contain artifacts and features, associated with the occupation of the site by the Sisters of Mercy. Two distinct levels of fill comprise much of what has been designated Stratum II. Intrusive fill layers within this context are interpreted as features linked to the use of the landscape by the nuns at various times during the 89 year ownership of the property by the Sisters of Mercy.

Stratum II is a 10YR3/2 very dark grayish brown to 10YR4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy loam which extends to an average depth of 1.3 ft.. Two episodes of fill deposition were found during the course of excavation in Area Three. These episodes are evident from the stratigraphy of the soil profiles as two different colors of soil.

Through an examination of the levels within Stratum II, patterns emerge in the densities of artifacts from various time periods within each level. Levels A, B, and C—strata closest to the modern surface—29% of the datable artifacts dated from 1870-1950, 25% from 1845-1860, 26% from 1760-1818, and 20% from 1700-1755.

A TPQ of 1950 is assigned for each of these levels and the presence of plastic fragments within these levels supports the notion that the second fill event mentioned above occurred between 1900 and 1960. The first layer of fill was presumably deposited almost immediately after the Sisters of Mercy gained ownership of the property. This notion is supported by the lack of any modern materials such as plastic, as well as a fairly low amount of debris from the occupation of the Sisters of Mercy. It is thought that the first layer of fill

had been deposited in Area Three shortly after the nuns settled on the property. Consequently, the nuns did not have adequate time to build a noticeable amount of refuse.

Although no historical journal or reference makes mention of a need to solve drainage or erosion problems with the backyard of the property, archaeological evidence suggests that the historical period of ownership coinciding with the Sisters of Mercy was prone to erosion. For this reason, crushed brick, possibly associated with the demolition of secondary structures once located on the property, as well as household debris from various time periods was removed from elsewhere on the property and spread throughout the back lot.

The artifacts recovered from this context illustrate the event of landscape modification through filling. When such an amount of dirt is removed from one area to a new location, intact features and other deposits are disturbed and mixed with materials from other time periods. Consequently, what is recovered archaeologically is an entirely new context, one which is characterized only by its jumbled nature.

In order to understand the behaviors of the Sisters of Mercy it was required that we isolate artifacts dating between the years 1870 and 1960 from the earlier-dated artifacts recovered within the fill.

Type	Number	Percent
Brick	769	14.00%
Ceramics	1670	31.00%
Coal	1110	21.00%
Flat Glass	213	3.90%
Metal	65	1.20%
Modern Materials	15	0.28%
Mortar	355	6.60%
Nail Cut	27	0.50%
Nail General	161	3.00%
Nail Hand wrought	54	1.00%
Nail Mod	36	0.60%
Plant Remains	4	0.07%
Plaster	38	0.70%
Prehistoric Materials	1	0.0001%
Shell (Oyster)	462	8.60%
Tobacco Pipe	58	1.08%
Window Glass	303	5.60%
Worked Bone	1	0.0001%
Total	5038	93.53%

Table 16. Area Two Stratum II Artifact Counts

Seligman 2006

There was very little recovered from this time period that would provide insight into the lives of the nuns, compounded by the fact that artifacts associated with the nuns may have become mixed with the fill that comprised their landscape. What the artifacts do demonstrate is that the Sisters of Mercy used fairly simple as well as ornate table wares with

transfer print decoration, consumed beverages of unknown variety, as well as preserved food items. They may also have engaged in some canning, as evidenced through the recovery of Mason jar fragments. These findings may not be out of the ordinary for ecclesiastical orders that have made vows of poverty.

Additionally, eight features were discovered within Stratum II (Features 67, 68, 71, 74, 82, 93, 94, and 95) in this area. These features are a series of post holes and post molds, as well as plantings that were dug within the fill that covers the original garden. Around the 1930s and into the 1940s, electricity and sewerage were introduced to the property. Features 36, 54, 55, and 59 are related to the installation of these utilities at the Upton Scott house.

Feature	Unit	Open	Close	Munsell	Description
36	12	30.63	NR	10YR5/3 sand	sand line in Southern portion of trench
54	16	33.02	32.68	N/A	0.5x0.5' limestone square feature—associated with a post from the arbor
55	16	32.78	32.76	N/A	metal pipe that runs into Feature 54/lines up w/ pipe attached to outside wall of rear house
59	16	32.09	31.9	N/A	near Feature 54 and 55/ brick fragments—possible walkway
67	18	31.59	31.32	N/A	SW corner of unit assoc w/ brick in SE corner Resembles a brick walkway
68	18	31.43	30.6	10YR3/4 clay loam	semi circle Stain that surrounds Feature 67 looks like posthole for Feature 67
71	24	33.47	32.27	10YR4/4 silty loam	trench/ soil stain that contains brick/center of trench
74	24	NR	NR	NR	possible posthole with post mold/eastern portion of trench
82	23	31.59	31.17	10YR3/4 sandy clay loam	post hole with brick
93	Trench 6	31.65	31.05	10YR4/3 silty loam	possible garden feature
94	Trench 4	NR	NR	10YR4/3 loam	circular stain, possible garden feature
95	Trench 1	32.17	31.77	10YR4/4 loam	nineteenth century intrusion/cuts through brick clamp

Table 17. Area Two Stratum II Utility Features

Beadenkopf 2002

Soils within the southern section of Stratum II contain artifacts and features that are most likely associated with the occupation of the site by the Sisters of Mercy. Stratum II soil is typified by a 10YR3/3 dark brown to 10YR4/4 dark yellowish brown silty loam. This extends to an average depth of 1' below the surface in this area. This stratum consists of two distinct layers of fill. Unlike the southern portion of Stratum I, the southern region of Stratum II contains a higher density of material culture. Ceramics recovered from Unit 3 Level A, Unit 15 Levels A and D, Unit 19 Levels C and R, and Unit 20 Level A included mostly undecorated white wares and yellow wares, as well as some hand painted whiteware dating to the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. In addition, patches of coal ash were encountered during the excavation of levels within this region of Stratum II indicating a possible use of coal furnaces. Beneath these artifact rich layers is a brick path/patio feature.

During the course of excavation, it had been suggested that the area contained the remains of a brick clamp, one component of a brick manufacturing workshop. Analysis between the stratigraphic relationships and the material culture contained within the soil deposits indicates a different interpretation of the data. In the absence of trenches filled with burned brick and soils—features that are associated with the activity of manufacturing bricks—the features encountered should be better considered a path or patio—perhaps related to the patio located on the west side of the house. This path was broken up over time and then covered with soil. No reliable evidence of brick manufacture was found in any region of Area Three.

The aforementioned brick path/patio layer—Features 53 and 57—was encountered during the excavation of Unit 15 and appeared at a depth of 1.25 feet. The feature has an irregular surface and no distinguishable pattern. The feature suffered a great deal of disruption and damage either immediately before or after it had been covered by soil. The soil deposits that cover the brick patio/path—a 10YR5/6 yellowish brown sandy loam—provide an approximate date range of 1870 to 1900. Cosans's 1972 Archaeological Feasibility Report provides evidence of a disturbed and damaged brick path and patio area immediately to the west of the main house (Cosans 1972: Site Map in Appendix J).

The recovered brick path/patio feature may be related to the path and patio Cosans makes reference to. It is entirely possible that the surviving visible remains were once part of a more extensive brick-paved area that was originally situated throughout the backyard of the house.

It is noteworthy that intrusive planting areas were documented in each of the layers and brick features within Stratum II. These intrusions—named by excavators as Unit 15 Levels C and D—yielded artifacts from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and appear to be planting holes for trees that may have once provided shade to the patio. This might also explain the fragmented appearance of the brick within the feature.

The brick path/patio feature carries a TPQ of 1830, a date provided by deposits located under the feature. The soil deposits are associated with the occupation of the site by Richard Jones and Dennis Claude during the years 1820-1873. While the TPQ of 1830 provides an approximate date for when the path was constructed. A true understanding of when the feature was built remains elusive. The patio was covered sometime in the early twentieth century.

Many of the features uncovered within Stratum II are related to the fill episodes that occurred on the property between 1873 and 1960, and to the use of this area as a brick patio.

Features 4, 5, 6, and 9 are coal ash deposits within the fill layers. They were all recovered from Unit 3 at a depth of 0.3ft below the surface and extended down 0.43ft. Their location within the uppermost fill layer—a cultural context set between 1900 and 1960—suggests that they are associated with the Sisters of Mercy and perhaps a coal burning furnace. Feature 10 is a concentration of oyster shells that was recovered from Unit 3 at 0.5ft below the surface. The recovery of Features 4, 5, 6, 9, and 10 supports the idea that the Sisters of Mercy perceived and used this area closest to the main house and much of the

backyard as a utilitarian space and not as a place of entertainment and pleasure as during the time of Upton Scott.

Stratum III

The period after the death of Dr. Upton Scott and his heirs is not well documented. The archaeology of this period is also lacking. Soils from this period are largely a 10YR3/4 silty loam and extend to an average depth of 2 ft. in this area. No intrusive features were discovered in this context, suggesting a lack of cultural activities during that period. However, the artifacts contained within Stratum III provide information about other types of activities taking place in this area of the property during the decades before the Sisters of Mercy acquired the property.

Looking at the percentage of artifact types recovered from Stratum III (Table 18), a significant amount of ceramic, bone, bottle glass, and other types of historic household material is apparent. These artifacts were strewn about the back lot of the property, creating a sheet midden. Rather than digging a hole or trench for waste disposal, items that were broken during the course of everyday activity within the household were simply thrown into this area. The use of the area as a trash pit is a good indicator that this area of the property was not well maintained. No features identified with this time were recovered.

Type	Number	Percent
Bone	718	12.60%
Bottle Glass	262	5.00%
Brick	917	16.00%
Ceramics	1206	21.00%
Coal	880	15.00%
Flat Glass	134	2.40%
Glass General	88	1.50%
Metal	71	1.20%
Modern Materials	2	0.04%
Mortar	66	1.20%
Nail (Cut)	39	0.70%
Nail (General)	201	3.50%
Nail (Hand wrought)	62	1.10%
Nail (Modern)	13	0.20%
Plaster	33	0.58%
Shell (Oyster)	661	12.00%
Stemware	1	0.02%
Tobacco Pipe	60	1.00%
Window Glass	283	5.00%
Worked Bone	1	0.02%
Total	5698	100.06%

Table 18. Area Three Stratum III Artifact Counts

Seligman 2006

Uncovered within the southern region of Area Three, and underneath the brick patio/path area—Features 53 and 57—is a very dense deposit containing a large number of

artifacts, mostly brick and ceramic fragments. The deposit contains a 10YR4/6 dark yellowish brown silty loam, extending from a depth of 1.25' to approximately 1.7'. The deposit dates from the historical period spanning the years 1820 to 1873 when the property was owned by a series of individuals unrelated to the Scott family.

Two rodent's burrows, Features 51 and 62 were encountered in Stratum III within Unit 15. The burrows brought materials from a more recent context down to Stratum III depth. No other features associated with the use of this area at that time were recovered.

Stratum IV

This Stratum is dominated by the presence of Features 49, 56, 58, 79, 80, 89, 90 and 91. All of these features are the remnants of Dr. Upton Scott's garden beds. Each of the above features has a 10YR3/4 silty loam fill and date to the late eighteenth to early nineteenth century. Perhaps the best example of these garden beds is Feature 49, a 10YR3/4 dark yellowish brown linear stain that runs along a north/south axis. Bone (35%), brick (23%), and shell (18%) predominated in the material culture recovered, indicating that this area was kept fairly tidy during this time period (Table 19).

Brick, shell, and bone were essential elements in maintaining drainage and overall soil quality in eighteenth century gardens. Examples of this kind of intentional deposition of trash for drainage purposes has been noted in planting beds at Gunston Hall Plantation and at Colonial Williamsburg (Gunston Hall Plantation 2000). This practice continues in today's gardens with the use of a "soakaway", a large hole at the lowest point of the garden area, dug and then filled with rubble or broken bricks to direct and then drain water from the garden (Diydata.com 2000). The lack of other household refuse here indicates that the garden was well-maintained. A more detailed stratigraphic analysis of the six recovered garden beds follows.

Type	Number	Percent
Bone	36	35.05%
Bottle Glass	3	3.05%
Brick	24	23.12%
Ceramics	4	3.85%
Charcoal	2	1.96%
Mortar	7	7.00%
Nail General	5	5.05%
Plaster	1	0.96%
Shell (Oyster)	19	18.06%
Tobacco Pipe	1	0.96%
Window Glass	2	1.90%
Total	104	100.00%

Table 19: Area Three Stratum IV Artifact Counts

Seligman 2006

The Garden Beds

Due to the importance of the gardens kept by Dr. Upton Scott, the stratigraphic analysis of the existing garden beds is separate from rest of Area Three. Dr. Upton Scott maintained elaborate gardens on his property, as did many of Annapolis' gentry. Excavation units and mechanically excavated trenches were placed in Area Three to assess the present conditions of the garden beds and to help determine the dimensions and layout of the gardens. The Upton Scott gardens are unique in that they are, at present, the only example known through archaeology of a distinctively rectangular, flat garden from the eighteenth century in the city of Annapolis. Their excavation and interpretation lead to a more complete understanding of the variety of garden traditions in the city.

Upton Scott's gardens are Georgian, in the same tradition as the pleasure gardens that belonged to William Paca, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, and Annapolis silversmith William Faris. Faris, with whom Upton Scott exchanged seeds and species of flora on a regular basis, maintained an elaborate formal garden on his property between Cathedral and West Streets in Annapolis. Much in the same fashion as Upton Scott, Faris used a geometric grid pattern to arrange his garden beds. The usage of geometric patterns in garden layout enabled Faris and Scott to create "practical pathways" made of oyster shell and brick fragments throughout their respective gardens (Letzer and Russo 2003:79-8). The pathways were also used as dividers between planting beds. Separation and division are key organizational features of Georgian gardens.

William Faris's garden was arranged in an inverted L shape, highlighting the aesthetic features of Faris's property and masking the more utilitarian smokehouse, stable, hog enclosure, and kitchen garden of the yard (Letzer and Russo 2003:82). Faris's utilitarian buildings were situated on the north side of his property along Cathedral Street. His gardens were arranged in such a way that the utilitarian buildings were obstructed from view on West Street.

1789 Federal Direct Tax records show that Upton Scott's property contained five outbuildings: a stable and cowhouse, a poultry house, a smokehouse, a carriage house, and a green house (Miller and Ridout 1998:147). With these many utilitarian outbuildings, it is likely that Upton Scott used his garden to mask—or at least obstruct—the presence of the outbuildings and stables on his property and to focus the visitor's attention on his great house.

Similar to Faris, Scott built garden walls protruding from the backyard edges of his house to help direct viewer's eyes to a desired focal point on the property—a standard feature in Georgian formal gardens. Garden walls also served as practical boundaries between properties (Letzer and Russo 2003:82). Faris and Scott shared similar situations concerning the visibility of their houses and gardens. Both had two roads bounding their properties—Cathedral and West Streets bounding Faris's property and Duke of Gloucester, and Shipwright Streets bounding Scott's property. This posed a problem in that their properties were visible from a great many vantage points. Both men wanted the right type of attention given their property and both wanted that attention taken away from their utilitarian

outbuildings (Miller and Ridout 1998:150). Landscaping efforts involved elevated and terraced gardens. Garden planting bed arrangements were techniques employed in reducing the effect of utilitarian features on the property visible from the streets. Garden layouts were planned in a precise manner with cause and deliberation.

Ten excavation units (Units 4, 7, 12, 13, 14, 16, 18, 22, 23, and 24) in addition to six trenches measuring 2.5 ft. wide and from 10-45 ft. long (Trenches 1-6) were excavated to help expose the garden bed stratigraphy. The six trenches were excavated to a depth of at least 1.5 ft. and as deep as 5 ft. These were excavated and refilled by a local backhoe operator under the supervision of staff archaeologists, in locations previously determined through stratigraphic excavations to contain archaeological deposits. When completed, these trenches allowed the deposits in the area of the garden to be understood with clarity, for virtually the entire historical occupation of the site. They were vital to our interpretation of the archaeology of the Upton Scott Site (Figure 29).

All trenches were dug well into sterile substrata while the units were excavated in a standard fashion, by cultural strata to sterile soil. Artifact recovery occurred in all of the stratigraphic excavation units, but did not occur in any of the backhoe trenches. Archaeology in Annapolis site supervisor, Matthew Palus, drew soil profiles for all trenches, for one or sometimes both walls of the trench. Features and artifacts found within the walls of the trenches were point plotted on trench profiles.

A complete set of profiles of these trenches was drawn. Three of these profiles were digitized and are included in this report. These profiles were chosen for inclusion in this report because they showed evidence of Dr. Upton Scott's garden beds, a primary interpretive objective for the analysis of Area Three. The scaled drawings of all trench profiles are archived at the University of Maryland College Park, in the Archaeology in Annapolis collection at the Hornbake Library. The complete paper records of Archaeology in Annapolis excavations at the site are currently housed in the archive there.

The archaeology of Area Three revealed only one fully intact garden bed. Along with the one intact bed, the "bottoms," of five other garden beds were recovered. The intact bed and the bottoms of the others were found because of the consistency of soil type of the beds. Soil type and color was a consistent indicator. In addition to some insight into the physical dimensions of the garden beds, garden order and layout can be estimated. The garden beds are lettered alphabetically from A to F detailed on the following map of Area Three (Figure 30).

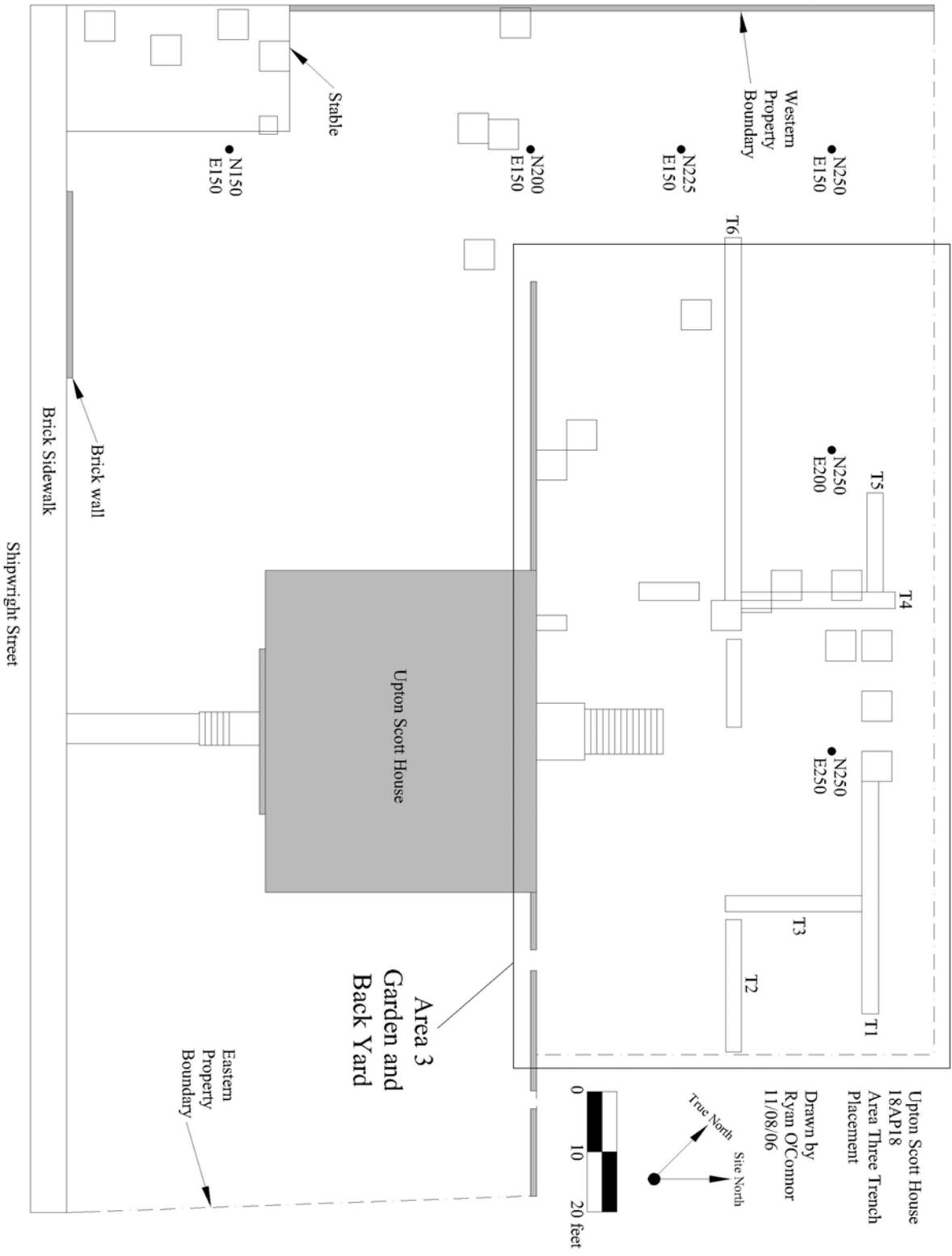


Figure 29: Area Three Trench Placement

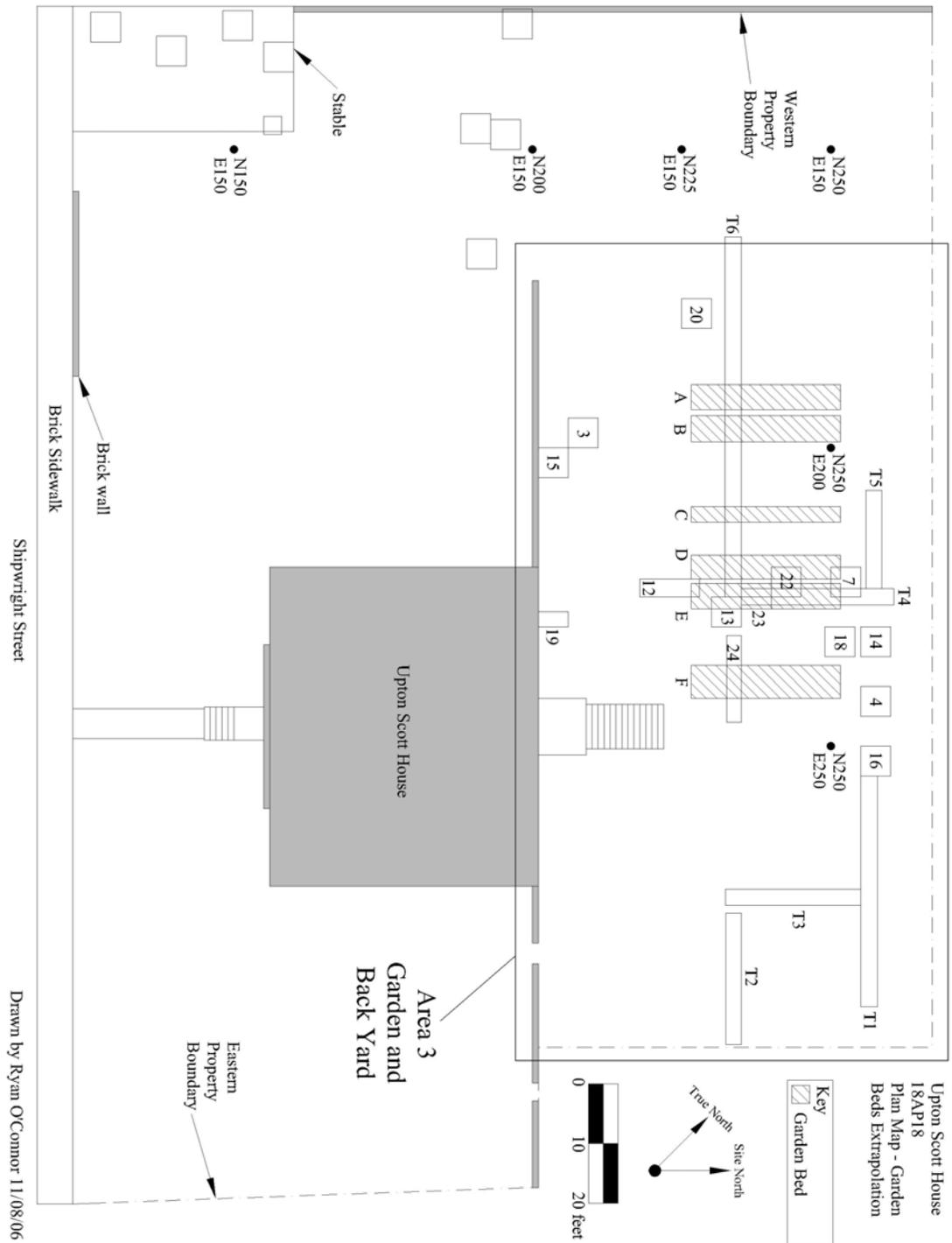


Figure 30: Plan Map-Garden Bed Placement Extrapolation

Stratigraphy

Directly beneath the sod level within Area Three, two distinct levels of fill appear. The two fill levels contain mixed artifacts and appear to be associated with the nineteenth and twentieth century fill that completely leveled the backyard of the Upton Scott House site.

These may be associated with the establishment of the school building adjacent to the property. Features recorded within these strata relate to the use of the property by the Sisters of Mercy and the other twentieth century owners of the house.

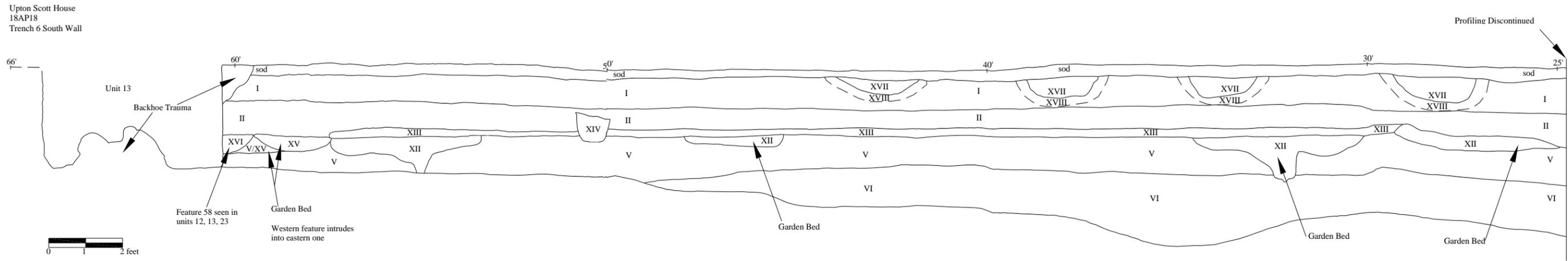
Beneath these fill strata, one encounters a very thin—only 3” at the thickest—level of a reddish 7.5YR3/4 brown sand. The reddish sand appears directly atop almost all of the evidence for garden beds. Beneath this strata lay the evidence of the six former garden beds.

The only intact garden bed, Bed E, appears in profiles drawn from Trench 4, and in Units 12, 13, 22, and 23. The physical dimensions of Bed E are determined from the east wall profile of Unit 12, the east wall profile of Unit 13, the east wall profile of Unit 22, and the west, north and south wall profiles of Unit 23. The Trench 4 profiles are used to determine Bed E’s dimensions and placement. In the profile drawing for the East Wall of Trench 4, the garden bed is visible as level XII. (Figure 31).

Several features were found with the excavation of Area Three. These features are related to Upton Scott’s garden and are detailed in the following table (Table 20). The table includes information on the excavation trench or unit the cultural feature was found in, the opening and closing elevations of the feature (giving the approximate depth of each feature), the Munsell color and consistency of the feature, and a brief qualitative description of the feature.

Profile drawings of the trenches oriented east-to-west provide perhaps the most convincing evidence of the bottoms of the garden beds, A, B, C, D, E, and F. The five garden beds (Beds A, B, C, D, and E) found within Trenches 4 and 6 are first encountered at a depth of 2.2 ft. below the surface and continue as far down as 3.5 ft. as is clear from the stratigraphy in the south wall profile drawing from Trench 6 (figure 32). The exact dimensions of the planting beds are extrapolated from the trench and unit profile drawings. The west and east wall profiles from Trench 4 show the garden bed evidence within a stratigraphic level that is directly above the sterile subsoil. From the dimensions of this level visible in the east and west wall profiles of Trench 4 (Figure 31 and Figure 33), it is clear that the garden bed (Bed E) (Feature 89) was around 25’ in length.

Although Trench 4 is the only north-south trench in the northwestern area of the backyard, it is reasonable to assume that the other garden beds had the same linear dimension from north to south.



- Notes
- Unit 13 included to get absolute position of this trench profile.
 - Profile measured from the west to confirm w/ drawing of the North profile.
 - Profile measured from west end of trench so that both N & S profile drawings can be compared
 - Profile to show locations of planting beds in south trench wall (not extended to include brick feature to the west)
- I 10YR 3/3 dark brown silty loam
 - II 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown loam
 - V 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown loamy clay
 - VI 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown clay
 - XII 10YR 4/3 brown silt
 - XIII 7.5YR 3/4 dark brown sand
 - XIV 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty loam with moderate density of shell
 - XV 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown loam - planting bed fill
 - XVI 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown Fea. 58 fill, somewhat darker and "richer" than the other greenish planting beds
 - XVII 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown very sandy loam
 - XVIII 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown with much coal, compressed loamy clay

Drawn by Ryan O'Connor
09/13/06

Figure 32: Trench 6 South Wall Profile

Actual Locations of Archaeological Evidence from which Garden Beds are Reconstructed by Length, Width, and Depth.

Feature	Unit	Open	Close	Munsell	Description
49	12	29.08'	28.63'	10YR3/4 Silty Loam	Garden Bed
56	18	32.43'	32.16'	10YR3/4 Silty Loam	Garden Bed
58	13	32.19'	31.19'	10YR4/6 Sandy Loam	Eastern ½ of unit associated w/ garden bed feature located in Unit 12 (Feature 49)
79	18	30.47'	29.72'	10YR3/4 Sandy Loam	Garden Bed
80	18	30.47'	29.12'	10YR3/4 Sandy Loam	Garden Bed
89	Trench 6	28.63'	28.13'	10YR4/3 Silty Loam	Feature 89 appears to be identical to garden bed feature recovered in Unit 13—same garden bed
90	Trench 6	31.35'	30.75'	10YR4/3 Silty Loam	Trench 6—8' west of Feature 89—similar to F.89—same garden bed
91	Trench 6	31.4'	30.9'	10YR4/3 Silty Loam	Feature 91 similar to features 89 and 90—same garden bed
93	Trench 6	31.66'	31.05'	10YR4/3 Silty Loam	Garden Bed
94	Trench 6	NR	NR	10YR4/3 Silty Loam	Circular stain, possible garden bed feature

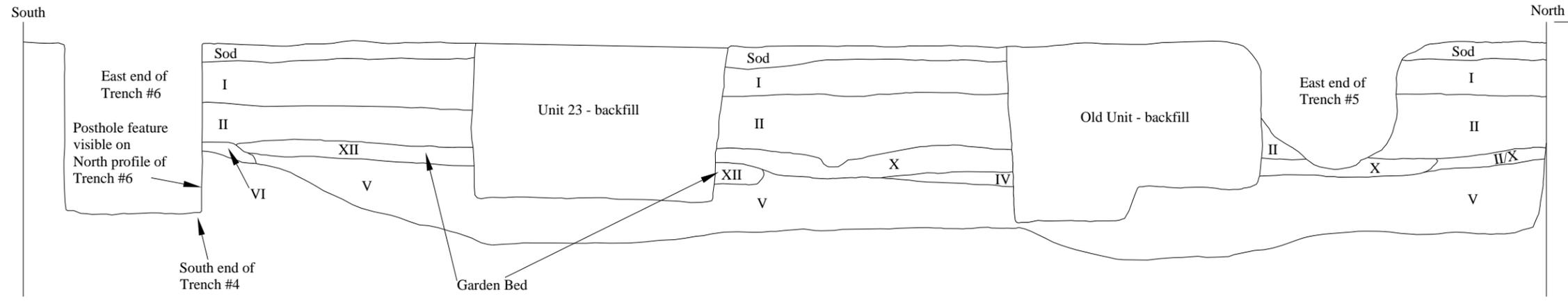
Seligman 2006

Table 20 Provides the features, their elevations, and soil color readings which, when assembled on a map, allow for the reconstruction (Figure 36 and 38) of the six garden beds on the north side of the Upton Scott house. The beds date to the late 18th and early 19th centuries.

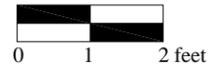
Garden bed width was reasoned in the same manner as length. The south profile of Trench 6 displays the width of two garden beds approximately 1ft. apart from one another. The first garden bed (Bed A), labeled on the profile as Level L, begins at 24ft. west and continues eastward for 5ft., ending at 29ft. The next 1ft. of soil is the 7.5YR3/4 red sand. The second garden bed, Bed B, (stratigraphic Level L) begins at 30ft. west and continues for 5ft., ending at exactly 35ft. A third garden bed (Bed C) profiled in Trench 6 begins at 53ft. west and continues for 4.5ft. to end at 57.5ft. Based on these three garden bed widths, it is reasonable to infer that the remaining two garden beds are also around 5ft. in width (Figure 32).

The average depth of a garden bed was 0.53ft. These instances will be rounded off to 0.5ft. An average must be taken due to the apparent disruption the subsoil dealt the garden beds over the years. The final dimensions for the one intact garden bed (Bed E) found in Trenches 4 and 6 measure 25ft. x 5ft. x 0.5ft. It is likely that the bottoms of the beds that are parallel to the aforementioned bed, Bed E, are equal in width.

Upton Scott House
 18AP18
 Trench 4 West Wall



- Sod 10YR 3/3 dark brown loam
- I 10YR 3/3 dark brown silty loam
- II 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown loam
- IV 7.5YR 4/4 brown silty loam
- V 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown loamy clay
- VI 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown clay
- X 5YR 4/6 yellowish brown (crushed brick) sandy
- XII 10YR 4/3 brown silt



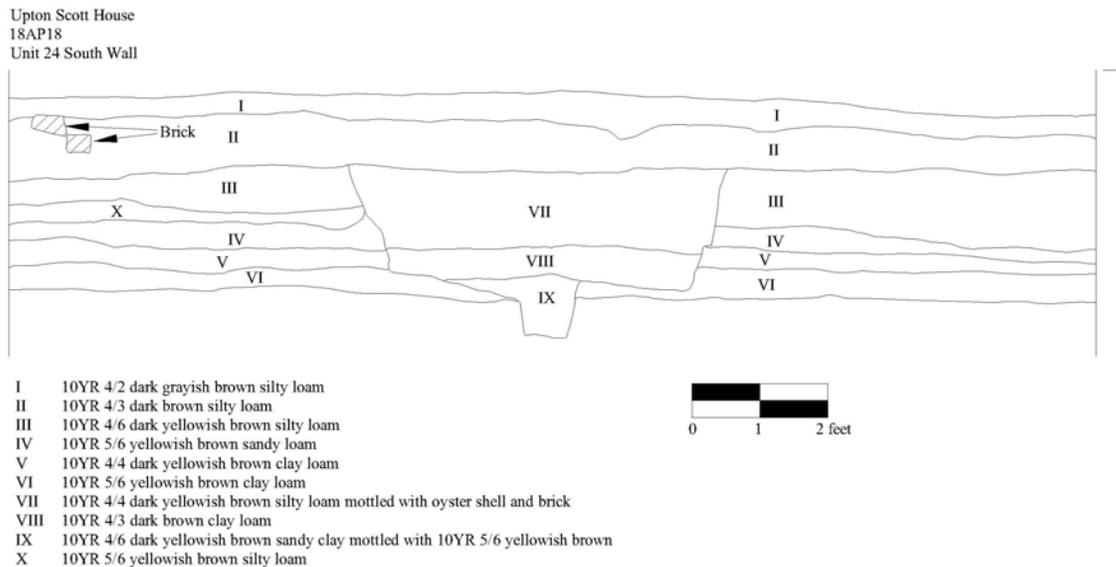
Drawn by Ryan O'Connor
 09/11/06

Figure 33: Trench 4 West Profile

Garden Bed Spacing

The bottoms of garden beds A through D can be seen within the Trench 6's north and south profiles. All of the garden bed bottoms appear at a uniform depth and with identical soil color and consistency. The color is 10YR4/3 and is an organic silty loam. While the spacing between the two garden beds in the south profile of Trench 6 is shown to be 1 ft., the next garden bed appears in the profile around 18 ft. to the east. Both north and south Trench 6 profiles substantiate this distance. While it is conceivable that Upton Scott planned his garden with a distance of 18 feet between his garden beds, it cannot be known from the soil profiles. It is possible that more garden beds existed in the past and were completely destroyed, leaving no depositional remains.

It is reasonable to predict a sixth garden bed located to the right of Units 12, 13, 22, and 23. Unit 24, a trench excavated with hand tools that measures 12 ft. by 4 ft. and oriented from east to west, lends support to the existence of Bed F. Bed F is seen in Unit 24's south wall profile. The first indicator that Level I, seen as VII in the profile drawing, within Unit 24 is a garden bed is its soil color and consistency: brown silty loam, a departure from the surrounding soil consistencies which were predominantly mottled clay loam. Level I was also encountered at an average of 2.3' below the surface, in close proximity to the depths where the other garden beds were recovered. Further excavation of this area yielded little in the way of cultural activity other than the existence of the possible sixth garden bed (Figure 34).



Drawn by Ryan O'Connor
09/11/06

Figure 34: Profile Map – Unit 24 South Wall. Garden Bed F is visible in the center of the profile, labeled as VII.

Three trenches (Trenches 1-3) were excavated immediately east of Excavation Units 16 and 24 to determine if the garden layout was mirrored in the northeast region of the

backyard. The stratigraphy in this portion of Area Three did not support the idea that Dr. Upton Scott used the northeast part of his yard for a garden. Rather, the stratigraphy in Trenches 1, 2, and 3 was not disturbed by cultural activity. As a result, archaeological evidence suggests that the garden beds of Dr. Upton Scott were confined to the northwest area of the backyard area.

The stratigraphy from the backyard suggests that the surface of the garden beds associated with the ownership of the site by Upton Scott has been significantly altered or eroded away. What is now largely observable are the bottoms, or remnant lower layers, of the planting and garden beds buried beneath the more recent fill. At this time, what is apparent and visible is the construction surface of the original Upton Scott property, perhaps the first real modification of the grounds at the site. Little remains of the garden.

Analyses of the artifacts from within the garden bed context, which included underglazed black creamware, lead glazed refined redwares, and 5/64" pipe stems fragments, suggest that at least one of the planting beds was maintained until 1820, a few years after the death of Upton Scott. The implication of these findings is that the heirs of Dr. Upton Scott maintained his garden after his in 1814.

Stratum V

The material contained within features and strata associated with the occupation of the site by Dr. Upton Scott between the years 1759 and 1814 have provided not only a secure method of dating but also interesting glimpses into the lives of the all of the inhabitants of the house at this time. The figure below illustrates the percentages of artifacts recovered from Stratum V. Of particular interest is the large amount of brick fragments recovered. The use of brick fragments for drainage in gardening practices is well documented on historic sites (Harmon 2000). Shell was also very effective in providing drainage and the addition of oyster shell releases phosphorus necessary for root development and bloom as well as fruits (Foothill Cottage Gardens 2002). Further supporting this notion that this area was once the garden of Dr. Upton Scott is the relative lack of architectural and domestic artifacts. It was not a dumping area.

Eight features were found within Stratum V (continuing from Stratum IV), interpreted as several of the truncated remains of the eighteenth century garden of Dr. Upton Scott (Features 56, 58, 79, 80, 81, 89, 90, and 91) as discussed in the previous garden bed stratigraphy. Each of these features was dug into natural subsoil and filled in with a 10YR3/4 brown to a 10YR4/6 dark yellowish brown silty loam.

Also contained within Stratum V in the northwest portion of Area Three were the possible remains of a late eighteenth century brick manufacturing site. At approximately 2.1 feet below the surface, and between each of the five garden beds, a series of 3 linear trenches (Features 75, 84, and 92) was discovered. These trenches are approximately one foot in width and range from 7' to 20' in length. Contained within these trenches is a 5YR5/4 silty loam which has been oxidized or burned with inclusions consisting of burned, crushed brick fragments and brick powder.

An assessment of the stratigraphic association between the six planting beds and the brick clamp trenches suggests that the area was tilled or dug for use as a garden after the use

of the brick-filled trenches—the garden beds lay atop the trenches. Whether or not these trenches were part of a brick manufacturing effort is unclear. At this time, the archaeology does not support the idea of a brick clamp and manufacturing area. The trenches could also have been dug during the same period as the gardens to provide even more drainage of the planting bed area.

Type	Number	Percent
Bone	373	9.00%
Bottle Glass	192	4.60%
Brick	1927	46.00%
Ceramics	449	11.00%
Charcoal	5	0.12%
Coal	35	0.80%
Coin	1	0.02%
Flat Glass	91	2.20%
Metal	25	0.60%
Modern Material	1	0.02%
Mortar	241	6.00%
Nail (Cut)	67	1.60%
Nail (Hand wrought)	64	1.50%
Nail General	35	0.80%
Plant Material	2	0.05%
Plaster	35	0.80%
Shell (Oyster)	612	15.00%
Tobacco Pipe	25	0.60%
Window Glass	16	0.34%
Worked Bone	1	0.02%
Total	4197	101.07%

Table 21. Area Three Stratum V Artifact Counts

Seligman 2006

Summary of Area Three: Gardening and Backyard Use at the Upton Scott House

The information presented above details the nature of the archaeology conducted in Area Three of the property. The nature of the stratigraphy, subsurface features and artifact distribution were used to describe and explain the cultural activity that occurred in this area through time. The following is a synthesis of all of the above material.

The northwestern portion of Area Three was first modified with the digging of several trenches, associated with the original construction of the main house between the years 1759 and 1764. Once the construction was completed, this area was tilled and served as the location of Dr. Upton Scott’s garden. The northeastern portion of Area Three was not modified until the mid nineteenth century when fill was imported from elsewhere on the property under the direction of the Sisters of Mercy.

The gardens were maintained until shortly after the death of Dr. Scott, as evidenced by the types and number of artifacts deposited in this location through time. By examining

the percentage of four artifact types—ceramic, bottle glass, brick, and window glass—within each stratum in Area Three, a shift can be illustrated in the use of this area of the property that occurred after the death of Dr. Upton Scott in 1814. The relative presence or absence of domestic ceramic, bottle and window glass and other artifacts illustrates the changing conception of and use of the backyard over time. As time progressed less interest was taken in the formal use of the backyard.

Coupled with the history of the site, Area Three became an area for refuse accumulated throughout the property as early as 1820, when Mrs. Scott, presumably one of a few remaining individuals with an interest in the garden, died. By observing changing percentages of these artifacts across strata, we can infer a change in use of the property. Use of the backyard can lead to an interpretation of the backyard environment as a function of historical owner. As the figure below indicates, a gradual decrease in the deposition of brick fragments occurred around the time of Dr. Scott’s death in 1814.

Change in Artifact Distribution at 18AP18 over Time, Percentage of Artifact Type for Five Classes of Artifacts over Time: 1790-1812, 1813-1820, 1821-1839, 1850-1880, 1900.

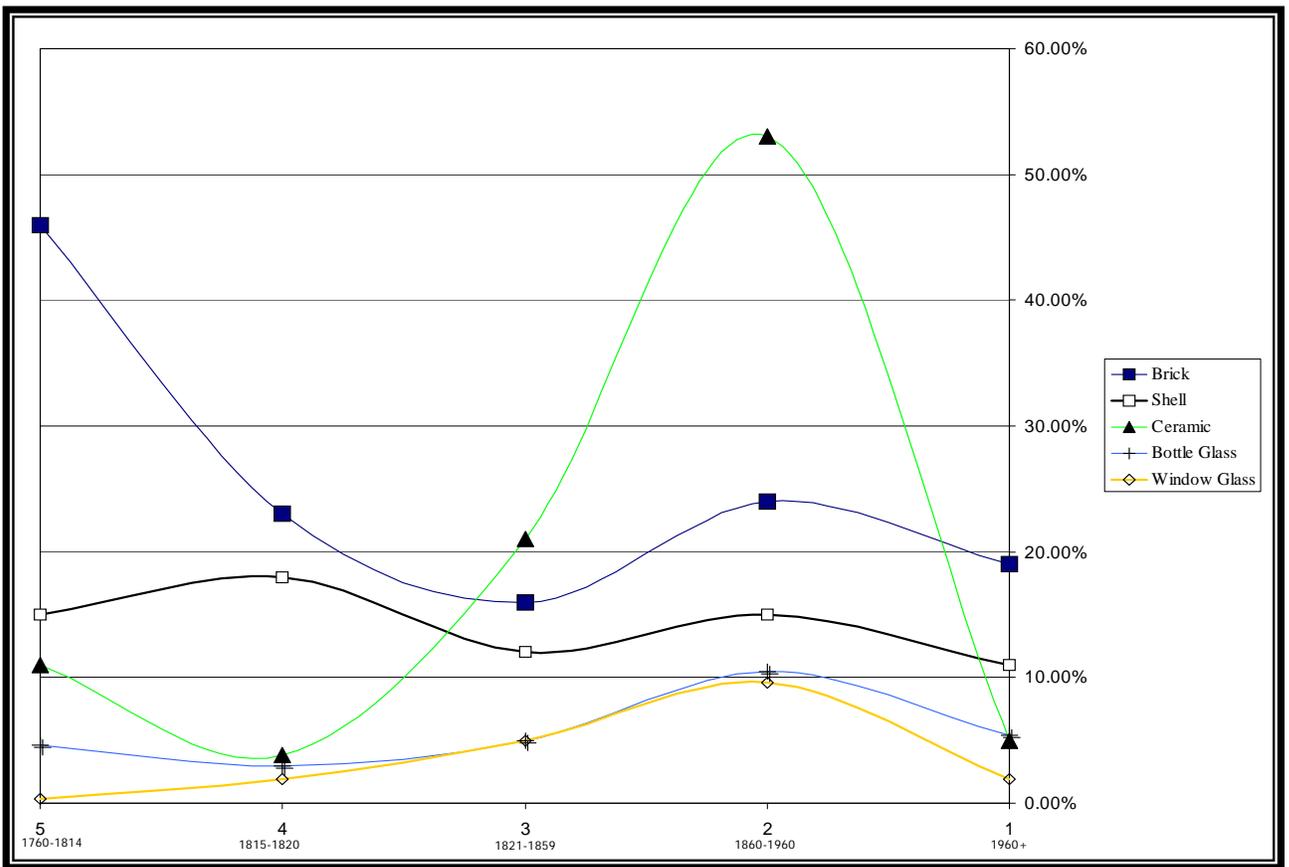


Figure 35. Change in Artifact Distribution and Use over Time

Beadenkopf 2002

This is interpreted as a decline in the maintenance of garden drainage. A sharp increase in brick fragments coincides with the periods of filling that was conducted during

the occupation of the site by the School Sisters of Mercy, perhaps in association with the building of the St. Mary's school on the adjacent property. In support of this interpretation are the increased amounts of architectural materials such as window glass and household refuse such as broken ceramic and bottle glass increases as one advances towards the modern period of ownership.

As a result of these changes in the use of the landscape throughout the nineteenth century, the surviving remains of Dr. Upton Scott's garden are at best minimal. Nevertheless, the truncated remains of six garden features were discovered within Area Three and provide us with an understanding of how Dr. Scott organized his landscape. While Dr. Scott's garden lacked the mirrored symmetry of contemporaneous formal gardens, such as at the William Paca house or the Charles Carroll house, it possessed uniqueness because of its flat, rectangular bed shape—the only excavated garden of its kind in the city of Annapolis.

Although potential recovery of seed and pollen samples from the remains of the garden was anticipated, little was found. While the amount of plant materials recovered was insignificant, we do have documentary evidence of the types of plants Dr. Scott cultivated within his garden. After the property was acquired by individuals other than the immediate heirs of Dr. Upton Scott, the garden fell into disarray and was used as a dumping area for household refuse.

The next great change to the landscape, various fill episodes, occurred during the years spanning 1873 to 1950, with the earliest fill episode taking place between 1873 and 1900. The most recent filling episode occurred sometime after 1900 possibly to alleviate similar problems with the landscape, or to repair inconsistent elevation in the topography of the backyard.

During the 1930s and 1940s, electric and sewage utilities were installed at the house. Consequently, a series of utility trenches was dug. After 1960, few alterations were made to this area of the property.

Chapter 8

Summary and Recommendations

The Garden

Among preservationists in Annapolis, including those historians interested in 18th century gardens and landscapes, and in popular historical lore, the gardens built by Dr. Upton Scott are well-known. Also in popular lore, Upton Scott's gardens rank with the important gardens in the city like those built by William Paca, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, the Ridout family, and the one accompanying the Governor's Mansion on what is now the U.S. Naval Academy. The gardens with which Upton Scott's are ranked all have much greater knowledge either because they still exist, were excavated, or are depicted in one way or another. Upton Scott's garden had virtually disappeared, thus although it is famous, far less was known about it.

The garden created and maintained by William Faris is equally famous, although it was flat, middle-class, and far more modest. Because of the recent work resulting in the publication of Faris' diary on his garden, that planned space is important in understanding the parts of Upton Scott's garden which Archaeology in Annapolis excavated.

Upton Scott's garden falls in two parts. From the south front of the house to Spa Creek, there is likely to have been a descent, or terraced, falling garden. No knowledge of this was recovered through archaeology. On the north side of the Upton Scott house, excavations uncovered the remains of five garden beds on the northwest side of the house, and the remains of a central path leading from the garden door off toward Duke of Gloucester Street.

Enough remains of planting beds were recovered so that we can reconstruct the arrangement of five long, narrow beds, and possibly a sixth, now buried fairly deeply below the modern sod. Our map illustrates their dimensions and relationships to each other. The tops of the beds had been destroyed sometime in the 19th century, or even in the early 20th century. Enough of the beds remain to warrant their protection. A swimming pool in this location, or other deep structure will destroy what remains.

There is no question that the treasure in a city like Annapolis is its planned landscapes, aside from its remaining buildings. The planned landscapes include the city plan, and the great terraced gardens that one can still see built by Paca, Carroll, and Ridout. Because we know that each great house had a land approach which was often flat, we also know that rectangular garden beds built on a flat plane often adorned the street approach to a great house. This is what survives at the Upton Scott house, although truncated, and even partially eliminated.

These are the most important remains of flat landscapes on a land approach to a great house surviving in the city. While they are far less interesting than the terraced gardens which we are so fortunate to have, they are nonetheless rather more rare. Not only are the remnants there, but also we can see that the widths between the beds is not regular. While the beds are parallel to each other, they appear to be laid out in pairs, with spacing that is otherwise not predictable. We have not had time to do enough research in the famous garden

dictionaries of the 18th century in order to know whether these measures are recommended and were used to create visual interest, as was often the case with other elements of 18th century garden design.

Further archaeological work may assess whether the Upton Scott garden beds extend symmetrically to the east of the main walk extending from the garden door of the house.

Although potential recovery of seed and pollen samples from the remains of the garden was anticipated, little was found. While the amount of plant materials recovered was insignificant, we do have documentary evidence of the types of plants Dr. Scott cultivated within his garden (see Appendix D).

After the property was acquired for the heirs of Dr. Upton Scott, the garden area, once well maintained, fell into disarray and was used as a dumping area for household refuse.

The next great change to the landscape—various fill episodes—occurred during the years 1873 to 1950, with the earliest fill episode taking place between 1873 and 1900. The most recent filling episode occurred sometime after 1900 possibly to alleviate similar problems with the landscape, or to repair undulations in the topography.

The Barn

The archaeology of the barn is completely intact throughout the interior. The archaeology around the exterior of the barn is disturbed, but still informative.

The great brick barn of the Upton Scott House is one of the most important buildings to survive from the 18th century in all Annapolis. It is the only brick barn in the city from the 18th century, and is one of few in Maryland. Indeed, it may be the only such building. It is second in importance only to the Upton Scott House itself. Excavation showed that the archaeology of the entire interior is intact, and thus very valuable in terms of historic preservation, and scientific information. There are at least three intact levels below the current floor. There is an early 20th century floor, a 19th century level, and an 18th century stratum. Each is deep, rich in information, and largely uninterrupted by later use. All efforts should be made to leave these deposits intact and to afford them substantial protection.

The Laundry

There was an 18th century laundry building between the house and the barn which was demolished in recent memory. It survived intact through usage for other purposes by the Sisters of Mercy who occupied the house for nearly a century. The building was positioned so as to form a visual unit between the house and the barn composed of complimentary architectural shapes. Only the slender foundation and interior floor levels of this building remain. Excavation in and around the building yielded little information particularly about the 18th century parts of the building.

The Front Yard

The south-facing front yard of the Upton Scott House ends at Shipwright Street. The yard includes the east and west land that abuts the sides of the house. Some testing was done in these areas and archaeological remains exist there. They are unidentified and should be protected. There are remains that may be quite important on the east side of the front yard near a house that was once a dependency, but is now privately owned.

During the 1930s or 1940s, electricity and sewerage were installed at the house. A series of utility trenches were excavated and piping laid.

Surrounding Areas Once Part of the Upton Scott Property but Now Under Private Ownership

When St. Clair Wright first introduced this property and its archaeological potential to Mark Leone, she already knew the house and yard extraordinarily well. She had hired Betty Cosans to do the initial archaeology and knew Ms. Cosans well. Mrs. Wright understood that Dr. Upton Scott maintained a medicinal garden on the flat, north side of his house. This is the garden whose truncated remains are described in this report.

Mrs. Wright understood that Dr. Upton Scott's equally famous garden to the south was a falling garden that either included Shipwright Street, or began on its south side and descended all the way to Spa, formally Carroll, Creek. This falling garden would have been extraordinary and noticeable particularly from the water. It is important to understand that the very great garden built in 1771 by Charles Carroll of Carrollton and Dr. Upton Scott's garden built around this time would have composed hundreds of linear feet of landscaped waterfront properties made up of views, formed by terraces, that framed the two great houses which were, and remain, adjacent to each other. The view from the water through these gardens and up to these late, great 18th century mansions would have been extraordinary and one of the reasons the Revolutionary elite regarded Annapolis as the acme of contemporary taste and esthetic achievement.

No explorations have been made in the many small yards of the dozen or so houses that now fill Upton Scott's falling garden. The entire space is occupied by late Victorian single-family houses built quite close together. These buildings have small front yards, tiny side yards, and medium sized back yards. Entry into all of these is difficult and was never organized by members of Archaeology in Annapolis. Because the archaeology of the city tends to be intact virtually everywhere despite much building and earth moving, we can probably expect that aspects of Dr. Upton Scott's garden could be found in the yards that are left on this sloping terrain.

Appendix A

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Appendix B

LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT of DR. UPTON SCOTT

[Reference: Anne Arundel County Wills. JG3/39-42. 1814

MDHR Location: 1/3/12/17]

This is the last will and testament of Upton Scott of the City of Annapolis, Physician.

I give and devise to my dearly beloved wife, Elizabeth Scott and to her heirs, all my right, title and interest in and to the following parcels of land:

Part of Norwoods Fancy containing nine acres purchased from and conveyed to me by Benjamin Yieldhale, also parts of Providence containing on hundred and nineteen acres purchased from and conveyed to me by William Woodward and Mary Holmes, the parts of Providence consist of three distinct divisions; the first contains seventy five acres, the second contains forty three acres, and the third one acre, all of which together with the part of Norwoods Fancy purchased of Benjamin Yieldhale are situated in Anne Arundel County and lay on the round bay of the Severn River adjoining the land she inherited from her late Father.

I give and devise to my said wife during her life, the use and occupation of my house and lots in Annapolis.

I give and bequeath unto my said wife the following Negroes: Mingo, Chester, Old Dick, Harry, son of Nanny, Jenny and Peg the daughter of Nanny.

I give and bequeath unto my said wife all the following articles of which I may die possessed in Annapolis, or have any claim upon at Belvoir, excepting such particular articles as I shall specifically bequeath to individuals in the subsequent parts of this testament. That is to say, my port chaise, with its harness, two horses, a cow, all of my household furniture, consisting of tables, chairs, settees, bedsteads, bed, blankets, curtains, sheets, table linen, plates, pictures, carpets, knives and forks with their cases, mirrors, lamps, and irons, shovels, tongs, all sorts of china ware, Earthenware, glassware, and kitchen utensils, also a desk and a chest of drawers in her bed chamber.

I give and bequeath unto my said wife all the shares of Bank stock of the Farmer's Bank of Maryland and the Union Bank of Maryland that shall at the time of my death stand to my credit on the books of said banks.

In lieu of full satisfaction of all claims of dower she may have on my lands, I do give and bequeath unto my said wife the sum of one thousand dollars to be paid to her annually in the following manner:

Seven hundred dollars by Clotworthy Birnie and three hundred dollars by Upton Scott Reid, on half of which sums shall become due and payable at the expiration of six months after my death, and the other moiety at the termination of the year and thus she will be secure in the receipt of five hundred dollars every six months during her life, the said sums of money to be a charge upon the lands intended herein after to be devised to the said Clotworthy Birnie and Upton Scott Reid. And if the said Clotworthy Birnie shall fail at any time to make payment of the sum of money directed to be paid by him then it is my will that my said wife shall take possession of and retain during her life the part of Runnymede Enlarged, hereafter to be devised to him. Also, if the said Upton Scott Reid should fail to

make payments of the sum of money directed to be paid by him, my said wife shall take possession of and retain during her life, the land called New London, hereafter to be devised to him, the possession of the rest to be taken by my wife in case of a failure to pay within six months after the money becomes due from either of them.

I give and bequeath unto my said wife all such stores of wine, sugar, tea, coffee, candles, and corn as shall be found in my house, provided for the use of my family, at the time of my death.

I give and devise unto Upton Scott Reid (eldest son of my nephew Hugh Reid late of Frederick County Maryland) and to his heirs forever, all that tract of land called New London, containing thirteen hundred and sixty acres, with three additions thereto: The first addition granted by patent for six and a half acres, the second addition granted for seventeen and a half acres and the third addition granted by fifteen acres, the whole united comprehending 1339 acres and lying in Frederick County, all of which lands are expressly charged with the payment of my dear wife during her life of the sum of money before directed to be paid to her by the said Upton S. Reid and for which she is to enter, in case of failure to pay the same, within six months after any payment shall become due.

I give and bequeath unto the said Upton S. Reid fifteen shares of the stock which (I) hold in the Bank of Columbia and the negroes following: Sam, a negro man now living at Belvoir, Peg, a cook, Peggy, Peg's daughter, Malvin and Henry, children of Peggy and William, son of Fanny.

I give and devise to Francis Reid, (son of Hugh Reid aforesaid), all that tract of land called Ross Town Creek granted by patent 520 acres lying in Allegheny County, the same to him and his heirs forever.

I give and bequeath to the said Francis Reid, ten shares of the stock which I hold in the Bank of Columbia and the following negroes: Esther, Lucy, Lydia and George, children of Lucy, and Nelly, daughter of Pole.

I give and devise to Elizabeth Reid, eldest daughter of my said nephew Hugh Reid, all that part of Runnymede Enlarged, at present occupied by Mary Reid, her mother, beginning at a stone standing at the end of the fifty ninth line of Runnymede Enlarged, and running with the outlines to the end of the seventy fourth line thereof thence (in order to leave out 130 acres sold to George Warner), the three following courses: North 34 degrees, East 43 perches, North 46 ½ degrees, West 45 perches, then North 34 degrees, East 113 ½ perches to intersect the 83rd line of Runnymede Enlarged, thence with the said 83rd line to its end, thence with the outlines of Runnymede Enlarged, to a stone standing at the end of the 99th line of said tract, and thence by a straight line to the beginning estimated to contain 508 acres more or less. The said tract of land is situated in Frederick County on this condition, that the said Elizabeth Reid shall pay to her mother, Mary Reid, 200 dollars annually during her life, for her support and maintenance, with the payment of which sum, the land aforesaid is charged.

I give and bequeath to the said Elizabeth Reid twenty shares of stock which I hold in the Bank of Columbia, also the following negroes: Harry, Toby, Poll, Pedro, and Anne, Polly's Children.

I give and bequeath to the other daughters of the aforementioned Hugh Reid, the following sums, that is to say, to Margaret Reid, the sum of one thousand dollars, current money. To Thomas Henderson, the sum of five hundred dollars. To Mary Reid, the sum of one thousand dollars. To Catherine Reid, the sum of one thousand dollars.

I give and bequeath to Mrs. Elizabeth Maynadier, wife of Dr. Henry Maynadier, Negro Henny, daughter of Sarah. Whereas I heretofore granted to said Elizabeth Maynadier

(at that time Elizabeth Key) a lease during her life for a moiety of a tract of land called Wingfield's Delight lying in Frederick County near Liberty Town, and containing 1300 acres, I hereby confirm the validity of said lease and my further will is that if the said Elizabeth Maynadier should die before her husband, that then her said husband, Henry Maynadier, shall have use and occupy the said moiety of the tract of land aforesaid during his life and as a tenant for life. And after the death of the said Henry Maynadier and Elizabeth his wife, I give and devise unto Upton Scott (the son of John Scott of Pipe Creek, Frederick County, Maryland) my right of the moiety of the said land described as aforesaid.

I give, bequeath and devise all the rest and residue of my estate, both real and personal, to my nephew Clotworthy Birnie Senior, of Frederick County 42 acres and to his heirs, forever. In this devise is included and by it is to pass part of a tract of land called Runnymede Enlarged which land is expressly charged with the payment of my dear wife during her life, of the sums of money before directed to be paid to her by the said Clotworthy Birnie and upon which she is to enter in case of failure to pay the same within six months after said payment shall become due.

Lastly, I do hereby constitute the said Clotworthy Birnie, Senior, Executor of this my last will and testament in testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal this twenty fourth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eleven.

Signed, sealed, published, and declared by Upton Scott Esquire the above named testator as and for his last will and testament in the presence of Upton Scott, who at his request and in his presence have subscribed our names as witnesses thereto:

Alex C. Magruder

John T. Stoddert

Addison Ridout

UPTON SCOTT (Seal)

Anne Arundel County, the 25th day of February 1814. Then came Clotworthy Birnie, Sr. and he made oath on the holy of Almighty God that the within instrument of writing is the true, whole, and last will and testament of Upton Scott, late of Anne Arundel County deceased that hath come to his hands or possession and that he does not know of any other.

Appendix C

Upton Scott Property Ownership (Chain of Title)

Parcel 34
Section III
Lot #12 and part of Page 1

This section, owned throughout the latter half of the Eighteenth Century and well into the Nineteenth by Dr. Upton Scott, is composed of Stoddett lots #11 and 12. As the map shows, the Scott mansion at 4 Shipwright is built on Lot 12.

Since the lots were held by different owners until their acquisition by Dr. Scott, their early histories are summarized separately.

Lot 12 11716-1759

- | | | |
|------|--|----------------------|
| 1716 | Wornell Hunt to Charles Carroll, E364.7.4 ster. and E135.12.3 cur., Beard's Lot 73 with tenement "where On the said Wornell now dwelleth", and Lot 66 with Tenement opposite to #73 | IB2:303 |
| | [MCW. Note: See also Parcel 34 1/2, Section II, Which is Stoddert Lot #15, across Shipwright Street From #12. Which one was Beard's #73 and which one Was #66 is unknown.] | |
| 1718 | Lot #12 re-surveyed for Charles Carroll. | Stoddert
Notebook |
| 1720 | Charles' Carroll I dies, will devises houses and lot Bought from Wornell Hunt to son Charles (could be either 12 or 15, but probably #15; see next deed below). Charles II is an executor (and becomes heir at law upon death of older brother Henry.) (See also Parcel 34, Section II for notes on Carroll family). | Wills L.
176 |
| 1723 | Charles Carroll (II) to Margaret Macnemara, E45, Lot 12 on Shipwright Street where she now dwells Bought by Carroll I from Wornell Hunt who bought same from Patrick Ogilvery. Margaret was charged with E45 in Carroll I's ledger for the lot; money now paid and title granted. | RCW2:165 |
| | [McW. Note: For Macnemara family notews, see Parcel 34, Section II "Macnemara Land", (Lot 2 and part of 3)]. | |
| 1759 | Michael Macnemara to Dr. Upton Scott" E 50 ster., | |

Lot #12 on Shipwright Street with all buildings, etc.

BB2:249

Parcel 34
Section II
Lot #12 and part of
Page 2

Lot 11 1718-1763

For early history (1718-1745) see Parcel 34, Section II, "Ogleby land".

By 1745, Lot 11 (plus Lot 10 and 17 also from Ogleby) belonged to Charles Carroll II.

1763

Charles Carroll to Dr. Upton Scott, E58.16 ster. part of Lot 11 running back to Lots 2 and 3 with 40 feet six inches along #2 and 46 feet 10 inches along #3 (this is the extent of the part of #3 sold to Macnemara – see Parcel 34, Section II, "Macnemara land").

BB2:780

The remained of Lot 11 is included with Parce 34, Section 11 (see map).

1798

Upton Scott charged with a two-story brick dwelling 54 X 45 and five brick outhouses: stable and cowhouse 30 feet X 20 feet, poultry house 10 feet X 6 feet, smoke house 10 feet X 10 feet, carriage house 14 feet X 14 feet, and green house 14 feet X 13 feet with a total assessment at \$1600.

Fed'l Dir
Tax, f.17

1814

Upton Scott, physician , died 23 February. His will devises to wife, Elizabeth Scott, the "use and occupation of my house and lots in Annapolis" for her life; the property then goes to Scott's nephew Clotworthy Birnie of Frederick County.

MG.3 Marc
AA Co. Wi
JG3.39

Bland land (Lot 9)

1718 Lot 9 re-surveyed for heirs of Thomas Bland.

Stoddert
Notebook

[McW. Note: Research so far has failed to turn up the link between Bland's heirs and Charles Carroll into whose hands this lot eventually passed. A comprehensive study of Carroll property such as the one mentioned in connection with the Carroll I land would probably be necessary to solve the mystery. The key to the solution is the identity of Bland's heirs; since he apparently left no probate records in Maryland, they are as yet unknown. Alan Day, presently (1971) a doctoral candidate in history at Johns Hopkins, has found that a Thomas Bland did own land in Middenext Parish, Anne Arundel County in the 1690's. He was a lawyer in the 1670's, but was later disbarred and disappears from the records about 1699. Further research will be necessary on the early history of this lot.]

Ogleby Land (Lot 10) 1718-1745

1718 Lot 10 (plus and #17) re-surveyed for heirs of Patrick Ogleby.

Stoddert
Notebook:
13,14,20

1736 Daniel Davison of Charles Town Massachusetts Bay, and his wife Margaret, daughter and sole heir of

Patrick Ogilvie, late of Boston, deceased, to Thomas Jenner of Charles Town, E135 ster., three lotts in Annapolis of which Ogilvie died possessed – ie. Lots #10, 11, 17 on Stoddert survey.

RD3:84

1745

Thomas Jenners of Charles Town and wife, Joannah, to Charles Carroll, E75 cur., Lots 10, 11, and 17 laid out for Patrick Ogilvie in 1718

L.B.:234

RB2:148

(For Lots 11 and 17 see Section III and Parcel 34 1/2, Section II)

Parcel 34 1/2

Section 11

Lots 15 and 17

(See note on this Parcel under summary for Section 1)

This Section includes the two lots on the South side of Shipwright Street owned by Charles Carroll of Carrollton in 1783 – ie. Lots #15 and #17. They are separated by Section III, Lot 16, which belonged to Upton Scott. (See also Parcel 34, Section III)

For a brief genealogy and notes on the Carroll family, see Parcel 34, Section II.

Lot 15's early history is summarized with that of Lot 12 under Parcel 34, Section III.

[McW. Note: Both of these lots held houses as early as 1716, one of which was occupied by Wornell Hunt, their owner. It seems likely that Beard's Lot 73, Hunt's dwelling lot, was Lot #15. A comment on Stoddert's original map for Lot 15 says "Chas. Carroll, esq., that was Hunts" – Hunt's house-lot would probably be remembered as his longer than a lot which he rented out. Also, it is evident from the 1723 deed (RCW2:165) that Charles Carroll I had agreed to sell Lot 12 to Margaret Macnemara prior to his death in 1720. With that in mind, it is improbable that the house and lot from Hunt devised to Charles II refers to #12; rather, it is more likely that Charles II was to inherit #15.]

1763

John Ross and Dr. Upton Scott to Charles Carroll, E5.5 ster., 7 feet 4 inches of Lot 16 on Shipwright Street adjoining Carroll's Lot #15.

BB2:779

(See Section III for Lot 16)

Lot 17's early history is summarized with that of Lot 10 (and 11) – see Parcel 34, Section II “Ogleby land”. It remained in the Carroll family until:

1790 Charles Carroll of Carrollton to Dr. Upton Scott, E50 cur., Lot 17. NH5:167

Lot 15 was probably included in the Annapolis lots devised by Carroll of Carrollton to his grandson Charles.

Balto. Co
Wills
L.15 f.1
Parcel 34 1/2
Section III
Lot 16

(See note on this Parcel under Section 1)

1718 Lot 16 resurveyed for William Bladen. Stoddert Notebook

1756 Thomas Bladen, son and heir of William Bladen, deceased, to John Ross, E10.10 ster., Lot 16 BB1:21E

1760 John Ross to Dr. Upton Scott 5 sh. ster., Ross's claim to Lot 16 with buildings and improvements. (For Scott property across Shipwright Street, see Parcel 34, Section III) BB2:403

1763 John Ross and Dr. Upton Scott to Charles Carroll, E5.5 ster., a strip of Lot 16 with 7 feet 4 inches on Shipwright Street and 264 feet back along line of Carroll's lot #15 (see Section II). On this lot, at the end of 7 feet 4 inches on Shipwright is “SE gavel end of the Brick Study or shop now in occupation of Dr. Scott.” BB2:779

[McW. Note: Assumably –his lot remained under Scott's ownership until his death in 1814 and then went to nephew Clotworthy Birnie along with the mansion across the street (for citations, see Parcel 34, Section III). However, Dr. Scott does not seem to be charged with the brick shop mentioned above on the

1798 Federal Direct Tax List; this certainly isn't conclusive evidence of any sort, but it does indicate that possibly Scott sold the lot before his death. A search would have to be made backwards from the present owners to establish exactly what happened.]

Appendix D

<i>Upton Scott Flower List</i> <i>plate # from Curtis Botanical Magazine</i>		
<i>Plate #</i>	<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>Common Name</i>
16	<i>Iris variegata</i>	Chalcedonian Iris
91	<i>Iris susiana</i>	
273	XX <i>Chinensis</i>	
168	<i>Moreae neopavonia</i>	
531	<i>Hermodactylus tuberosus</i>	Snake's Head Iris
671	<i>Iris germanica florentina</i>	Orris Root
135	<i>Gladiolus cardinalis</i>	Waterfall Gladiolus
272	<i>Gladiolus tristis</i>	Marsh Afrikaner
591	<i>Gladiolus carneus</i>	Painted Lady
574	<i>Gladiolus hirsutus</i> (?) caryo?	
625	XX <i>Blandus</i> (?)	
610	<i>Gladiolus floribundus</i>	
315	<i>Amaryllis equestris</i>	
369	XX <i>undulata</i>	
404	XX <i>aurea</i>	
657	XX <i>reticulata</i>	
661	XX <i>longiflora</i>	
725	XX <i>curviflora</i>	
30	<i>Lilium Chalcedonicum</i>	
790	XX <i>pomponium</i>	
608	<i>Watsonia marginata</i>	
600	XX <i>Iridifolia fulgens</i>	
693	<i>Morea iridoides</i>	
759	XX <i>Crispa</i>	
695	XX <i>flexuosa</i>	
626	<i>Babiana distycha</i>	
680	XX <i>tubiflora</i>	
614	<i>Wachandorfia hirsuta</i>	
616	XX <i>paniculata</i>	
190	<i>Ornithogalum aureum</i>	
653	XX <i>revolutum</i>	
720	XX <i>arabicum</i>	
144	<i>Ferraria undulata</i>	
532	XX <i>tigrida</i>	
678	<i>Tritonia crispa</i>	
714	XX <i>fenestrata</i>	
414	<i>Xeranthemum fulgidum</i>	
425	XX <i>sesamoides</i>	
171	<i>Ixia chinensis</i>	

184	XX crocata	
294	XX bulbocodium	
381	XX tricolor	
548	XX bicolor	
549	XX maculata	
624	XX flexuosa	
685	XX pallida	
718	Pancreatium illyricum	
827	XX rotatum	
155	Oxalis versicolor	
287	XX caprina	
116	Limnorum tuberosum	
232	Fumaria cava	
318	Anthericum liliasteum	
440	Antholyza meriani	
500	Agapanthus umbellatus	
502	Heliconia psittacorum	
749	Scilla peruviana	
845	Crocus biflorus	
779	Sparaxis grandiflorus	
745	Lachenalia purpur coerulea	
662	Hypoxis stellata	
822	Drimia ellata	
672	Geissorhiza obtusata	

Appendix E

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS BELONGING TO DR. UPTON SCOTT JULY 1814 (AT HIS DEATH)

<u>Folio</u>	<u>Vols.</u>
<u>Miscellaneous</u>	
Chamber's Dictionary	2
Bayle's Dictionary 1st & 4 th	2
Dictionaire de L'Academia Francaise	2
D'Anvilles Maps to Rollins Anc. Hist	1
Blair's Chronology	1
Blome' s Britannia	1
Rushworths Historical Collections	1
History of the Council of Trent	1
Observer, by Sir Roger L"Estrange	1
Philips' English Dictionary	1
Book of Rates	1
Raleigh's History of the World	1
Sarah & Hagar	1
History of Edward IV	1
Tragi-commical History of our times	1
The Case of Sacheverlell	1
Hobbes' Thucidydes	1
Littleton's Sermons	1

Guicciardini's History	1
Templeman's Survey of the Globe	1
Harris's Voyages	2
Catron & Rouille's Roman Hist.	6
Antiquitates Christiana	1
Howell's Hist. of the World 2 nd	1
Horrid Conspiracy of Russell, Hampden etc.	1

Medical, Botanical

Miller's Gardeners Dictionary	2
Miller's Plants 1 in bound 1 in sheets	2

Miscellaneous

Relation of the Wicked Contrivance of Stephen Blackhead & Robert Young	1
Deragulieres Philosophy	2
Book of Horsemanship	1
Theatrical Narrative	1
Letters of Sir Francis Bacon	1
Hatton's Merchants Magazine	1
Danila's History of France	2
Latin and English Dictionary	1
Book of Common Prayer (printed 1629)	1
Brief Acct. of Ancient Church government	1

Works of the Learned by de la Crosse	1
Man (a manuscript poem)	1
History of the Tuesday Club	3
Tuesday Club	1

Medical etc.

Cullen's Materia Medica	1
Macbride's Practice of Physic	1
Hunter on Teeth	1
Whytts Works	1
Heisters Cases in Surgery	1
Lewis's Materia Medica	1
Neumann's Chemistry	1
Maladies des Femmes (Maniceau)	1
Heister's Surgery	1
Van Swietens Commentaries (3rd wanting)	5
Pitcarini elementa Medica	1
Deventer's Operations Surgica	1
Millers Botanical Dictionary	1

Miscellaneous

Batavia Illustrata	1
Ellis's Voyage to Hudson's Bay	1
Saxby's British Customs	1
Clarke's Attributes	1
Art of War	1
Hale's Treatise on Ventilators	1
Higgon's View of English History	1 2 copies
Memoires from 1672 to 1679	1
Memoires of John Kerr (2nd & 3rd)	2
Miscellaneous Tflacts	1
Controversial Letters	1
Belling on the Sacrament	1
Mystery of the (Sereitirme?)	1
Sorbieres Journey to England	1
Worster's Philosophy	1
Hatton's Mathematic Manual	1
British Apollo	1
Pious Poems	1
Method Latine	1
Welton's Sufferings of the Son of God	1
Recueil de Theatre	1
Terence (English Translation)	1
Peterborow's Conduct in Spain	1

Cowley's Works	2
Bolingbroke's Letters	2
Seneca's Morals	1
Middleton's Letter from Rome	1
Dialogues on Education	1
Montaigne's Essays	2
Chamberlayne's Present State of Gt.Br.	1
Daniel Defoe's Works	2
Hill's Dramatic Works	2

Miscellaneous

Universal Catalogue for 1772	1
Leland's View of the Deistical Writers	2
State of Gt. Britain and N. Am. 1767	1
Churchill's Poems	2
Middleton's Life of Cicero	3
Orrery's Pliny	2
London's and its environs described	6
Voltaire's Age of Louis 14	2
Collin's Peerage of England 1741	6
Present State of Europe (1752)	1
Conduct of the Duchess of Marlborough	1
Account of the European Settlements in America	1
Posthumous Works of Sir W. Temple	1

Book of Common Prayer Fr. & Eng.	1
Oeuvres de Voltaire	17
Plutarch's Lives	8
Philidor on Cheis	1
Philosophical Dictionary	1
Landdowne's Plays	1
Wilsonts Surveying	1
Plays	1
Wycherley's Works	1
Lee's Works	2
Ben Jonson's Works	6
Puinctilians Institutes	2
Gordon's Geograph. Grammar	2
Belfast Magazine	3
American Review	8 nos.
Dictionaire Francoise Flamen	1 2 copies
Locke's Essay on Understanding	2
Watts Logic	1
Orrery's Swift	1
Boyces Fr. & Engl. Dictionery	1
Gentlemans Magazine 10. 12. 13. 15.21	5
<u>Medical Botanical etc.</u>	
Systema Vegetabilium Linnai	1

McMahan's American Gardiner's Calendar	1
Families of Plants	2
Florists Directory	1
Medical Commentaries	6
Cullen's F(irst?) Lines	1
Monroe on Dropsy	1
Brocklesby's Observations	1
Mathew's Boerhaane	1
Parsons on Propagation	1
Medical Observations	6
Allen's Synopsis	2
Mead on Poisons	1
Percivals Essays	1
Mead's de Mortis Sacris	1
Meade's Medical Precepts	1
Warners Cases in Surgery	1
Sharp's Surgery	1
Sharpe's Enquiry	1
Baker on the Microscope	1
Stynes on the Eyes	1
Benton's Midwifery	1
Medicina Statica	1
LaDrau's Surgery	1
Handmaid to the Arts	1
Practice of Physic	1

Turners Siphylis	1
Turner on the Skin	1
The Farrier's Dispensatory	1
Fuller's Pharmacopeia	1
Lissot on Fever	1
Hinder's Materia Medica	1
Monroe's Anatomy	1
Cheyne's English Malady	1
Medical Theses	3
Shaw's Practice of Physic	2
London Practice of Physic	1
Cours de la Chymie	1
Memoires de Chirurgie (10th wanting)	15
Wainwright on Non Naturals	1
Armstrong's Diseases of Infants	crossed out
Hale's Staticks	2
Boerhaaven Academ. Lectures	6
Berhenhouts Pharmacopeia	1
Homer Principia Medecina	1
Sydenham's Works	1
Artruc's Diseases of Women	2
LeDrau's Consultations	1
Cullen's Institutions of Medicine	1

Clarke on Abscesses	1
New Dispensatory	1
Pembertons Dispensatory	1
Warner on the Gout	1
Armstrong's Synopsis	1
Maclungs Experiments on Bile	1
Alexander's Essays	1
Bissets Medical Essays	1
Duncan's Medical Cases	1
Hewson on the Blood	1
Barry on Digestions	1
Fordyce's Practice	1
Gregory's Lectures	1
Fullers Medicina Gymnastica	1
Columella's De Re Rustica	1

Smaller than Octavo:

Miscellaneous

Sir Charles Grandison	7 (the 3 rd wanting)
Thos. Brown's Works	4
Plutarchs Morals	5 (the 4 th wanting)
Shakspeare (vols 1,2.5.6.7.8.9)	7
Priors Poems	2
Gays Poems	2

Southern Works	2
The Dean of Coleraine	3
Spectator	8
Longsword Earl of Salisbury	2
Shaftesbury's Letters (4th Vol)	1
Cleveland's Works	1
Ethereges Works	1
Philosophical Vision	1
Familiar Letters	1
Salmon's English Peerage	1
Remarks on Italy (rth Vol)	1
Cornelii Tacti Opera (Ist Vol)	1
Montesquieu's Reflections on the Grandeur and Decline of the Romans	1
Tatler	4
Denham's Poems	1
Suchlings Works	1
Milton's Paradise regained & Sampson Agon.	1
Novum-Testamentum	1
Swifts Miscellaneous Works (1,2,3 & 6)	4
Rowes Works (1,3)	2
Waller's Poems	1
Histoire de Jean de Bourbon	1

Irish Heraldry (4th Vol)	1
Buckinghams Works	1
Memoires of the House of Brandenburg	1
Testament de Colbert	1
Gazatteer	1
Oeuvres de Moliere	4
The World	6
Oeuvres diverses de J.J. Rousseau	2
Fool of Quality	3
Oeuvres de Racine	2
Butters Works	2
Telemachus	1
Contes de la Fontaine	1
Vicar of Wakefield	1
Gil Blas in English	4
Tom Jones	4
Amelia	3
Theatre de Corneille	6
Sandford and Merton	1
Hudibras	1
Same	1
Oeuvres de Destouches	5
Oeuvres de Boileau	2

Lap-D'O- (poeme)	1
Academie des Jeure	1
Diable Borteur	2
Memoires du Marechall Grammont	2
Memoires du Conte de Grammont	1
Congreves Works	3
Otways Works	3
Lucien (de la tradrection de Peirot)	2
Fable de l'Amour	2
Philosophie de DesCentes	1
Council of Trent	1
Nouveau Theatre Italien	9
Parodies du Theatre Italien	4
Recueil de Theatre	1
Scots Christain Life	2
Government of the Tongue	1
Craddock's version of the Psalms	1
Remarks on Le Couragers Book on English Ordination	1
Pope's Translations and Miscellanies	1
Steeles Christian Hero	1
History of the League	1
Vie du Cardinal Commendon	1
Happy Orphans (Ist vol)	1

Vie de Philippe Second	6
Vie du Cardinal Richelieu	2
Cracteres de Theophraste par de la Bryere	1
Oeuvres de Voiture	2
Poetique d'Aristote (per Dacien)	1
Conversations par Mlle Scudery	1
Manveurs elements de Geometrie	1
Treatise on Repentance and Fasting	1
Vie de Gaspard de Coligny	1
Mystery of (Servitisan?)	1
Wotton's Works	1
Lettres de Crebillon	1
Vie du Compte de Teheli	1
Entretieres d'Ariste et d'Eugene	1
Entertainments of the Course	1
Valor Beneficiorum	1
Vangelar Quinte Curce	1
Codringtons Quintus Centian	1
Histoire Romaine (pen Rollin)	1
Histoire Ancienne (pen Rollin)	16
Traite's de Etude (pen Rollin)	14
Egarements du Cour et de l'Esprit	4
Oeuvres d'Horace traduits par Dacier	1

Horace de Dacier	10
Lettres du Compte de Bussy (3rd vol)	10
Memoires de Choisy	1
Traite de la Conscience	1
Comedies de Terence	3
Terence de Dacier (2nd vol)	1
Oeuvres de Rapin	2
Oeuvres de le Pays	2
Passions de l'Ame (pen Descartes)	1
Voyage de Patin	1
L'Art de Parler	1
Memoires de Ludlow	1
Traite du poeme Epique (par Le Bossu)	1
Histoire de Gustave Adolphe	1
Etat present d'Allemagne	1
Norris's Letters	1
Sandys's Europe Speculum	1
Picture of Quakerism	1
Moore's Arithmetic	1
Pope's Works	9
Pope's Illiad (the 4th wanting)	6
Dryden's Miscellany	6
Same	6

Dryden's Dramatic Works (2nd wanting)	6
Drydens Virgil	6
Drydens Juvenal	1
Drydens Dram. Works (I & 4)	2
<u>Medical etc.</u>	
Armstrong's Diseases of Infants	1
Venus Physique	1
Culture Hortensis	1
Duncan's Therapeutics	1
Medical Essays	6
Aphorismi Boerhaave	1
Macquers Chemistry (2nd & 3rd)	2
Boyle on the Blood	1
Bennetts Theatrum Tabidorum	1
Essay on Lime Water	1
Boerhaaves Institutiones Medicae	1
LeDran on Gun Shot Wounds	1
Duncan on Mercury	1
Harris on the Diseases of Children	1
Theobald's Dispensatory	1
Consultations Choiesies de Montpelier	1
Compend of Physics	1
Alkaline Waters	1
Elliot on Mineral Water	1
Botanical Lexicon	1
<u>Folio</u>	38

<u>Quarto</u>	34
<u>Octavo</u>	240
<u>Smaller than Octavo</u>	<u>338</u>
Vols	650

Ref: Anne Arundel County Testamentary Papers. Inventory.

Box 113 Folio 30. 1 814

Transcribed January 29, 1986 by Jean Ruso & Jean Lee Eareckson, Historic Annapolis, Inc.

Shirley V. Baltz told us that many of the books in Dr. Scott's library may have come from the estate of Benjamin Tasker, Junior.

See here Chronicle of Belair. Bowie Heritage Committee. 1984

Page 31 "An old friend, Dr. Upton Scott, testified ... that he had been called in the middle of the night to visit Tasker as he lay on his sick-bed. Concerned lest he not recover, Tasker requested Scott's aid in drawing up a will, but Scott, inexperienced in such matters, suggested it would be better 'to apply to Mr. Thomas Johnson to frame the samelit 87

87 Chancery Court, Liber 13: folios 59-114

Page 32 "At the end of the will a desposition was added.

Sarah Meyers, spinster, who attended Tasker in his last illness, **swore** that he 'desired her to tell his Father that his library in General, as **well** in the City of Annapolis as at Billair,

was all for Dr. Upton Scatt.88

88 Wills, Liber 31: folio 90

Appendix F

INVENTORY OF THE GOODS AND CHATTELS
OF UPTON SCOTT AS APPRAISED BY JOHN SHAW
AND JOHN RANDALL IN THE CITY OF ANNAPOLIS

Cash	Cash on hand			111	83	
Plate	216 of plate at \$1.10			237	60	
						349.43
Negroes	Old Dick	Infirm	78 years old	10		
	Mingo		58 Ditto	200		
	Charles				400	
	Charles	the gardner	16 Ditto		300	
	Peg	Infirm	50 to 60	50		
	Peggy		23	250		
	Malvina		4	20		
	Henaey		2 ½		16	
	Milly		½	10		
	Susan		19	250		
	Frank	Diseased	45	60		
						1466
			Negroes at Belvoir			
	Nany	Infirm	72 years old	5		
	Dick	Ditto	60	10		
	Sam		38	300		
	Jerry		21	300		
	Dick		18	300		
	Harry		16	250		
	Robert		9	200		
	George		6	100		
	Joshua		5	75		
	Charles		3		30	
	Bristol		½	10		
	Poll	Infirm	52	50		
	Nanny	Ditto	38	150		
	Lucy	Ditto	35	150		
	Betty		24	200		
	Mary		8	100		
	Peg		14	125		
	Prifs		14	251		
						2480
						4295.43
	Liddy		4	35		
	Beckey		2	15		
	Henny		16	150		

					4495.43
Bedding	1 bed matrays curtains and furniture	100			
	3 beds and furniture at \$60	180			
	2 Ditto and Ditto	50			
	1 Ditto and Ditto	20			
	1 Ditto and Ditto	30			
Linen	6 pair Linen Sheets \$24, 8 pair Cotton Ditto \$16	40			
	17 pillow cases 4.25, 6 large fine table cloths 30		34	25	
	3 small table cloths \$9, 12 common Ditto 18	27			
	12 old Damask napkins \$6, 34 other kinds 8.50		14	50	
	12 new towels 3, gold Ditto 1, 48 common 3	7			
Furniture	3 wash hands 5.00, 1 mahogany dressing table 2.00	7			
	1 mahogany chest of drawers 70, 6 common tables 6	76			
	1 clock 20, 4 mahogany dining tables 30	50			
	2 round tables 5, 2 tea tables 5, 1 side table 5	15			
	4 old card tables 8, 2 fine pereans 5, 1 couch 6	19			
					609.75
	1 bed chair 10, 1 night chair 5, 1 easy chair 15	30			
	1 old arm chair 6, 12 mohy chairs mitten worn 36	42			
	2 litteas to suit them 15	15			
	24 old mahogany chairs 48, 14 very old rose wood 21	69			
	4 old leather bottomed chairs 4	4			
	3 damask window curtains \$50, 1 medicine chest 50	100			
	3 old hair trunks 3.00, 1 black gammon bone 2.50	5	50		
	1 old chys board and men	2			
	2 large looking glasses 30, 4 chamber ditto 8	38			
	1 old wilton carpet 20, 1 ditto theomenster 30yf 15	35			
	2 small ditto 8, 1ditto much worn 1	9			
	1 old hearth vig 1, 3 wine fenders 6, 1 jeon ditto .12 ½	7	12 ½		
	1 pair Breys andirons 6, 5 other pair all old 5	11			
	6 pair shovels and tongs 6, 1 poker 12 ½	6	12 ½		
	1 pair bellows .6, 1 leuttle and coal shovel 1.00	1	06		
	1 warming pan 2.00, 1 plate warmer 2.00	4			
	12 old Windsor chairs 6.00, 1 copper cooler 1.50	7	50		
					386.31
					5491.49
	3 passage lamps \$15, 18 punch glasses 6	21			
	24 wine glasses 4, 2 quart decanters 2	6			
	6 pint decanters 3, 2 old labuers set glasses 20	13			
	9 salt lellars 1.12 ½, 2 glass shades 6	7	12 ½		
	3 china punch bowls 4.50, 1 set tea china 20	24	50		
	1 broken set china 8, 1 broken table Do 6	14			
	94 pieces green wyid ware 8, 5 jubehered basins 2	10			
	5 cruits .50cnts, 3 odd ditto 25cnts	75			

4 old decanter hands 1.00, 6 common tumblers 1	2	
2 goblets 75cents, 1 crumb brush 25cents, 4 brass candle sticks	2	75
3 old Japan candlesticks 25cents, 2 old tin ditto 12 ½cents	37 ½	
5 queensware candlesticks 1.00, 3 pair snuffers 50cents	1	50
1 pair seales and weights 1.00, 8 tin canisters 4.00	5	
12 small canisters 3.00, 1 bread toaster 25cents	3	25
1 bell metal mortar and pestle 2.00, 1 pair hat yards 2	50	

113.75

1 puserving pan 2.00, 1 tin heating plate 1.00	3	
6 stone jars 3.00, 2 large soap jars 4.00	7	
1 plate basket 2.00, 1 carving knife and fork 1.00	3	
1 gold watch \$50, 1 silver repeter watch 16	66	
2 large iron pots 3.00, 4 small ditto 4.00	7	
1 dutch oven 1.00, 1 broken ditto 50cents	1	50
2 tin coffee pots 50cents, 5 wooden bowls 50cents	1	
1 fish kettle 2.00, 2 copper funnels 1.50	3	50
3 small tubs 1.00, 5 pails 1.00	2	
2 wooden knife boxes 25cents, 1 large kettle 1.00	1	25
1 small tin kettle 12 ½, 1 tin pan 12 ½		25
2 lion spits and jacks 2.50, 1 small tin roaster 25		25
1 lion tre 25, 1 gridiron 1.00, 1 frying pan 50	1	75
1 large shovel and tongues 2.00, 1 pair large and irons 4.00	6	
3 milk pans 25, 1 tin strainer 12 ½, 1 seran 1.00	1	37 ½
4 flat irons 1.00, 1 hair sifter 25	1	25
3 pair pot hooks and crooks 1.00, 1 copper collender 25	1	25
1 iron spoon ladle and flesh fork 50cents, plate rack 2.00	2	50

[Error] →

100.87 ½
5715.11 ½

1 bottle sack 25cents, 1 cloths sack 25cents, 2 ½ oz bottles 2.50	3	
1 old bathing tub 2.00, 1 pickle stand 12 ½, 1 tea kettle 2.00	4	12 ½
2 china patty pans 50cents, 22 tin ditto 50cents	1	
52 cake pans 1.00, 3 small baskets 75, 3 corn baskets 75	2	50
5 meal bags 2.50, 12 pinter dishes \$12.20, plates 5.00	19	50
7 water plates 5.00, 1 basin & gallon pot 2.00	7	
1 cheese dish 50cents, 1 marble mortar 3.00	3	50
Old barrels Hogsheads coops mortar 6.00	6	
1 iron meal rack 1.00, 6 oil pigs 1.00, 3 stone pots 2.00	4	
A quantity marble dust 1.00, 1 pocket lantern 50cents	1	50
Old well chain 1.00, 2 old pot racks and salamander 2.00	3	
1 coffee and pepper mill 2.00, map of Maryland 2.00	4	
2 moh. knife cases \$12, 20 pair knives and forks \$4	16	
20 small knifies and forks 2.00, 4 mantle lamps \$40	42	
6 packs playing cards 2.00, Japan Waiters \$10	12	
1 Jerman flute 1.00, 1 case drawing instruments	11	

140.12 ½

2 pocket spy glasses 5.00, 1 silver Haneet and case 3.00	8	
1 reading glass 1.00, Sundry small articles 1.00	2	
1 cittas 5.00, 1 mahogany book case \$20	25	
1 pain pistols\$10, glass machine for soda water \$10 20		
old maps & sundry small articles & an old gun	10	
1 old glass 1.00, 1 old walnut book case 4.00	5	
1 pair and irons 1.00, 2 large walnut chests 6.00	7	
1 cloths prep \$20, wearing apparel \$50	70	
1 old desk and bureau \$10, 1 walnut book case \$16 26		
1 Iron bound chest 4.00, 1 bell glass1.00, 2 luintes 1.00	6	
1 old prejs & chest 50cnts, 1 old leription painting 1.00	1 50	
1 cherry tree bookcase and desk \$15, 1 charriot \$60 75		
2 horses \$40, 1 cow \$15, 1 old chair or sulkey \$10 65		
1 horse cart and gear \$15, 1 old wheelbarrow 25cnts15 25		
2 old spades and rake 50cnts, 2 hoes and Lythe 1.00 1 50		
2 old laws 1.00, 1 hand mill & stones 1.50 2 50		
		339.75
		6294.98
1 old iron chisk	10	
1 " armed chair	5	
		15.00
Books		
38 Albums Folio as per Catalogue @ 1.00	38 "	
34 quarto ditto " .75	25 50	
240 octavo " .50	120 "	
338 smaller than octavo " .25	84 50	
a number of unbound magazines	10 "	
and pamphlets valued altogether	" "	
		248.00
Bank Stock		
20 certificates Union Bank of Baltimore	2,000	
30 Ditto Farmers Bank of Maryland	1,500	
40 shares ditto ditto	2,000	
204 shares Bank of Columbia Georgetown	20,400	
		25900.00
		32487.98
L....s in Addition	100	
		32587.98
Error in casting up the 4 th page		100
		32487.98

John Shaw
} Appraisers
John Randall

Anne Arundel County
This 11th day of May 1814:

Thou came Elizabeth Scott administratrix with thou will annexed of Doctor Upton Scott lato of Anne Arundel County deceased and made Oath on his holy Evangoly of almighty God that his within and foregoing is a true and perfect inventory of all and singular the goods, chattel and personal estate of the said deceased, taken in this city of Annapolis, and that came to her hand, and possession at his time of the making there of and that what hath since on shall hereafter come to her hands or possession she will return in additional inventory. That she knows of no concealment of any part or parcel of the deceased estate by any person whatsoever and that if she shall hereafter discover any concealment or

Appendix G Unit Summaries

Unit 1

Unit 1 was opened June 4, 1998 along the modern western border of the Upton Scott property. Unit 1 contains one of five units comprising the area within Upton Scott House stables (Area 2). The unit is located along the northern edge of the stables. Unit 1 contains 12 cultural strata in addition to a sod layer. The main features include a brick walkway leading into the barn (F2), a probable posthole (F19), a moist, circular depression of soil which contains approximately seven bricks (F27), a possible posthole wedged in between Levels I and J (F33), and a change in soil texture which was declared (F39) and contained within it Staffordshire and creamware fragments. The length of digging was made difficult due to frequent rainstorms and having to constantly bail water from the unit. Much maintenance was necessary.

The sod layer of the unit (which also contains partial areas of Levels A and B) is split between the northern and southern halves of the unit. The northern half of the unit is characterized by a 10YR3/2 very dark grayish brown silty loam, while the southern half—lighter, possibly due to rain runoff—is dominated by a 10YR4/2 dark graying-brown sandy silt. Level A, having the same Munsell description as the southern half of the sod layer, contains soil that is lighter in color than the Level B 10YR3/2 very dark grayish brown silty loam—the lighter color perhaps due to the influence of a brick wall placed nearby. Brick, coal, mortar, plaster, flower pot shards, metallic foil, bone, and wire nails were recovered. The TPQ at these levels is a present day electrical fuse most likely dating to the 1990s. Level B is typified by a somewhat large shell deposit found along the western profile of the level in addition to a significant quantity of brick debris from a possible earlier renovation of the stable nearby. Coal debris was also found in large amounts likely resulting from heating and/or smithing near the western profile of the unit.

Level C was declared after breaking through noticeably different soil. The 10YR3/2 dark grayish-brown silty loam soil is mottled with mortar, coal ash, oyster shell and brick. F2 was declared in the southern half of the level. The F2 brick path could have very well been a doorway into the barn of the stable. The existence of bone near F2 is possibly due to trash being thrown from the stable door. Lightning glass, whiteware and creamware fragments, nearly 200 cut nails, close to 400 pieces of mortar, and a fragment of Jackfield ceramic were recovered at Level C. A ¼ inch sub-strata of ash was discovered approaching Level D, but was included with Level C. Levels D and E are a 10YR4/6 dark yellow-brown sandy clay and largely uneventful. Partially containing F2, Levels D and E are also the locations of a stone path which was most likely positioned under F2.

A possible kitchen site was uncovered at Level F. The 10YR2/3 dark brown silty clay yielded small blue and pink ceramic fragments, coarse stoneware, creamware, pearlware, and whiteware fragments, animal bone and teeth, and many cut and wire nails. A kitchen area is assumed due to the presence of animal bones, shell, and burnt ashes. Forty bricks were also recovered from the level. Level G is a 10YR4/4 silty clay and contains F19—a posthole positioned 1.5 feet away from the stable. The condyle of a femur was found, but besides this, very few artifacts were recovered at this depth.

Level H is characterized by a 10YR3/3 dark brown silty clay and contains F27. No artifacts were retrieved from this level until a 1.5 inch triangular bone was recovered while trying to close the unit. This necessitated the declaration of additional levels. Level I was declared in the eastern 2/3 of the unit (a 10YR3/6 dark yellow-brown sandy clay) while Level J occupies the remaining 1/3 of the unit area (a 10YR4/6 dark yellow-brown silty clay). Very few artifacts were recovered, although brick and mortar continued to be found. Brick continued to be uncovered at Level K, a very-compact 10YR4/6 yellow-brown sandy clay. F39 was also declared at this depth. Subsoil was reached at Level L (a soft and pliable 10YR4/6 dark yellow-brown clay). The unit was closed after Level L.

Unit 2

This unit was opened June 6, 1998 in Area 2, the southern edge of the backyard of the property. The unit contains six levels, in addition to a sod layer and subsoil. The main feature is a remnant brick wall.

Immediately after removing the sod, fragments of a brick wall became evident and was designated Feature 1. F1 is part of a brick wall that extends east to west across the property. It runs contiguous with an existing wall that sets off the driveway from the yard. The F1 wall bisects the unit, so the southern portion was designated Level A, while the northern soil was designated Level B. Level B has a higher clay content, color 10YR3/2, and is lighter in color than A, 10YR2/2. Within Level A was coal and mortar, glass, and a four inch nail, found pushed against the southeastern corner of F1. Level B contained an assortment of materials, including the following: mortar, bricks, shells, a bone, a small metal dish, and two seven inch pronged spikes wedged deeply into the ground that are possible gate hinge pieces. Level C was designated under B when the soil lightened to 10YR4/3 brown. The interface of Levels B and C contained clay and brick fragments. Level C contained more brick and mortar, as well as plastic.

Brick and mortar rubble surrounding F1 on the southwestern side of the feature was designated Feature 8. Besides brick and mortar, glass and nails were also found in F8. Below Level C in the northern part of the unit was Level D, 10YR3/2, a dark gray-brown soil that extended on the North side of F1. The F8 rubble was removed before excavating level D. Objects found in D include pottery, nails, and glass, as well as a feature. In approximately the center of the unit was a post mold of very dark brown (10YR2/2) clay, surrounded by bricks. This postmold was designated Feature 14. As F14 continued into level D, the post hole of darker brown (10YR4/3) soil became clear and was given a separate designation of Feature 14B. F14B contained glass, bone, pottery, nails, and brick. Level E and F14 were excavated down. Level E contained brick, slate, and a few fragments of glass. F14 had glass, bone, pottery, brick, and a nail.

A new feature in the northwest corner of the unit, Feature 18, consisted of a rectangular-shaped soil stain, 10YR3/1, cutting into Level E, which had mortar and pottery within. Level F is the last stratum, and had no artifacts found. The area of soil under the F1 wall was cleaned off to see in profile and the unit was closed. The small portion of soil designated Level A on the south side of the unit was excavated with adjacent Unit 11, which was placed next to Unit 2.

Unit 3

Unit 3 was opened June 4, 1998, approximately seven feet north of the brick wall in the backyard of the Upton Scott House. The southeastern corner of Unit 3 touches Unit 15. The unit contains nine cultural strata in addition to a sod level and five features. The Sod Level is a fairly dry and hard soil. One piece of ceramic was recovered from the level. A Sod Level Report was not officially recorded, so Munsell descriptions and opening elevations are not available. Level A contains a 10YR4/3 brown sandy loam. A toy doll burial scene was uncovered containing a partial body of a female doll and a tombstone object on which an epitaph was inscribed. Level A contains a high concentration of brick and coal. Once Level A was excavated further, a mottled Level B became evident with a 10YR5/6 hard, silty loam covering the northern half of the unit. Observed was a band of very light 10YR6/4 yellow-brown soil running in between the darker Level A and Level B. Unglazed, coarse earthenware, shell, and roughly 50 pieces of coal were uncovered at Level B.

An arbitrary Level C was declared to make excavating easier. Level C contains a very mottled 10YR4/3 brown sandy loam which is situated where Levels A and B were removed. Four ash deposits were uncovered and declared Features 4a, 4b, 5 and 6. Ash deposits F4a and F4b eventually converge upon each other towards the north of the unit, but were kept as separate features. In the abovementioned features shell, glass, nails, and ceramic debris were uncovered. It is assumed that the four ash deposits are refuse pits due to the variety of artifacts found in the features—bone, brick, coal, pottery, ash and slag.

While taking Level C down further to the point where Levels D and E were declared, a large shell deposit was unearthed and declared Feature 9. F9 contains a small patch of shells running from the east side of the unit to the halfway to the west edge. Possible interpretations of the shell deposit include a midden, a path or a drainage area for a flower bed. Within F9 an 1887 Indian head penny was uncovered in addition to some poly-chrome glazed ceramics, a fragment of bird shot, and fragments of a lead pencil. Feature 10 was declared south of F9 and contains what is thought to be a band of shell fragments.

Level D consisting of a 10YR4/4 compact, silty clay loam is situated in the southeastern corner of the unit adjacent to F9 and F10. It was declared after the uncovering of F10 and serves as an arbitrary level to make excavating easier and subsequent levels more distinguishable. Another arbitrary level was declared Level E with a 10YR4/3 compact silty clay loam. Level E arches out of the southwestern corner of the unit in a rainbow shape and stops abruptly in the middle of the unit as it approaches the area of Level D. Nothing noteworthy was recovered or recorded at this depth. A transitional Level F was declared once Levels D and E were taken down to the identical depth. Level F is a 10YR4/3 light brown, gritty soil containing the occasional worked bone fragment, button, nail and shell fragment. A considerable quantity of hand-wrought iron nails was unearthed.

Level G is a 10YR3/6 dark yellow-brown silty clay which yielded a significant amount of brick—over one thousand fragments. Tin glazed earthenware, Rockingham ceramic, and some blue on white porcelain fragments were uncovered at this depth. Level G—spread over only one-third of the unit—gave way to Level H which comprises the entire unit with a 10YR3/4 dark

yellow-brown silty clay. Very few artifacts were uncovered at this depth, but include brick bits and shell fragments. Level H is most likely a sterile soil, in keeping with the standard sterile soil characteristics present in Annapolis. Subsoil was reached with Level I, a 10YR5/4 yellow-brown silty loam. A lone piece of bone a quarter inch wide was unearthed, but the unit was it was decided to close the unit regardless due to the lack of material being unearthed.

Unit 4

Unit 4 was opened June 4, 1998 in the back garden of the Upton Scott House in Area 4. The five by five foot square unit has 12 cultural levels, a sod layer and a sterile subsoil layer, in addition to three features. The datum point for the unit is the northeast corner. Upon removal of the sod in Unit 4, two distinct soil types were evident, defined as Level A—a 10YR4/3 dark brown silty loam—which encompasses the western two thirds of the unit, and Level B—a 10YR5/4 yellow-brown silty clay—the eastern third. Level B is thought to begin the top of a walkway since there is a walkway north of the unit and because of the drier soil than Level A. Nineteenth century nails were found in connection with Level A. Both Levels A and B were taken down to where Level C—a 10YR3/3 dark brown silty loam—was evident. Level C was found to contain a hand-forged nail, possible bone, an abundance of brick, mortar, and charcoal, as well as glass and pearlware ceramic fragments.

A pick-axe was used as the soil continued uniformly down. An arbitrary Level D was declared after it was decided Level C was too deep. Level D is typified by 10YR3/3 silty loam. It is interpreted as fill. Cultural materials recovered from this depth include an 1897 penny, two pieces of coral, and a range of ceramics including pearlware, whiteware, Staffordshire, and some shell-edged fragments. The layer had been disturbed prior to excavation that season. Level E was designated when the soil changed to a 10YR4/4 brown clay full of brick fragments. Other cultural debris included refined stoneware, porcelain, tin-glazed earthenware, animal bones, oyster shells, and nails. Also appearing in Level E are two layers of brick debris in the northeast and northwest corners of the unit. Crushed brick debris appeared in the northern corners of the unit, and this new level was called Level F.

Level F is a 10YR4/3 brown loamy sand. While excavating Level F, pockets of dark soil appeared in the southeast corner. A pipe stem was found in the associated Level F. The southeast corners contained burnt ash, while in the center of the unit was a large concentration of crushed brick. This brick rubble was designated Feature 25. The ash and charcoal layer which cover the southern third of the unit was designated Level G—a 10YR2/2 sandy loam. It is possible that the ash layer was laid intentionally for drainage or as the base for a terraced garden bed. Levels F and G were removed to reveal Level H, a sandy ashy soil colored 10YR2/1. F25 is situated in the middle of Level H. Another feature, Feature 26, was found in Level H midway along the western edge of the unit. F26 is a possible posthole, containing ceramics, bone, and oyster shell. Level H was found to contain coal, brick and burnt wood pieces. Near the southeastern wall towards the east was a thick piece of light blue stoneware with intricate molding. Level I was declared in the northern third of the unit, which has a similar 10YR3/4 yellow-brown sandy loam to the soil found in Level H, excluding Level H's ash deposits. Level H and I revealed little, but F25 contained bone, glass, oyster shell, and ceramics. Level H contained a thick piece of light blue molded stoneware ceramics.

F26 and Levels H and I were taken down until an arbitrary Level J was declared. Level J contains 10YR3/4 dark yellow brown sandy loam. Found at Level J depth was brick, coal, and a piece of transfer print ceramic. The F25 brick concentration continues to reside in the south center of the unit. Level J was taken down in the eastern half of the unit, where the soil changed to a 10YR4/4 sandy loam which was subsequently declared Level K. The remainder of J was removed from the western half of the unit, as was the remainder of F25. As Level K was dug, a concentration of ash and brick appeared on the northwestern edge of the unit, labeled Feature 35. F35 may have been a continuation of the higher ash layers. Regardless, the ash deposit disappeared quickly. Below Level K is Level L. F25 rested on Level L, a 10YR4/4 sandy clay loam fading to subsoil. The F26 posthole continued down through Levels H and J into subsoil. Layer L was leveled off and an arbitrary Level M was declared, which turned out to be subsoil. With the reaching of subsoil, the unit was closed.

Unit 5

Unit 5 was opened June 4, 1998 and placed in Area 1, inside the stable building. It contained eight cultural levels, seven features, and a subsoil level. The opening surface of the area was a dusty brick floor. The first step for this unit was mapping the brick pattern. Bricks were then removed. Level A is a pale yellow to brown sand layer, 2.5YR7/4, likely placed as a base for the bricks, mixed with dust, dirt, and items which fell through the brick cracks. The Level A sand was mottled and mixed with Level B below it. Level B is a 10YR3/3 brown sandy clay, containing nails, ceramics, coal, mortar, and slivers of wood. This level is likely the fill used to level off the surface for paving. It includes a clump of mortar which was labeled Feature 3, associated with Levels A and B.

Level C is a 10YR3/4 dark yellow brown silty clay. Along the length of the north wall, and down two-thirds the east wall was what looked like a trench, labeled Feature 7. Level C contained the usual suite of artifacts, including metal objects, bone, ceramic, glass, and nails. Feature 7 was intriguing, and was divided into part A, which was the eastern edge of the unit, and part B, which crossed the northern edge of the unit. This “trench” contained a jumble of artifacts, including faunal bones, a wine bottle neck as well as a thick base, wood chips, and what appeared to be a log. Beneath all of this was a line of stones and bricks along the north wall, a possible surface from an earlier period.

The rest of Level C is clay, with some mortar, metal objects, and a few bones. Beneath it, Level D emerged with a very uneven surface. Level D is a 10YR3/4 dark yellow brown clay loam. Crisscrossing wood fragments were unearthed within Level D—perhaps remnants of a wooden floor or remains of an old support frame. The base of Level D was partially composed of white patches of 10YR5/6 yellow-brown clay. Additional excavation indicated that the building once had floorboards running north to south, with joists underneath running east to west. A surface had compacted on this flooring, forming what appeared to be a plaster-like floor surface. Level D also contained transfer print ceramics, nails, brick, and coal.

The soil surrounding the wood floorboards was designated Level E, and the boards themselves as Feature 12. Brushes were used to excavate around the boards (Level E), where possible. The

wood was rotten, and the level was excavated out as a very dark brown organic matrix colored 10YR2/2. A portion of the wood near the south wall of the unit appeared to be burnt. Level E also contained copper tubing, a key, nails, brick, ceramic, and shell. The F12 wood pieces were removed. The wood was so decayed that it was sifted as if it were soil. Selections from this layer, including plaster, nails, and a sample of the wood were saved in bag 52. Level E continued in the center and southern half of the unit.

In the southwest corner of the unit, there is a patch of hard, resistant clay mottled with what looks like burnt wood. Level F was declared as the soil below the wood of F12. It is composed of a thin layer of compact clay soil and cobbles, and confined to the northwest of the unit. When removed, another brick floor was revealed, designated Feature 13. The F13 brick floor was located only in this northwest corner. It consisted of 16 whole bricks, as well as cobbles ranging from small (<0.3 ft diam. – count of 12), to medium (0.4 to 0.6 diam.– count of 13), to large (>0.6 ft diam. – count of 11). There were also three flat, slate-like stones. F13 was drawn and then removed. Immediately below the F13 floor was a large metal object, believed to be part of a horse saddle, as well as three pieces of leather. A large metal object like a padlock or pulley was recovered, as well as a hoe, and some bone.

Level G was designated as the thin layer below F13 in the northern half of the unit. In the southern portion, Level E continues down. Level H was declared arbitrarily in the southern portion when level E was even with the strata in the northern portion of the unit. Two small dark spots of earth were found in Level H, one in the southwest corner, where a nail was found, the other in the southeast. Below the southwest stain was a pocket of light tan sandy material, and this anomaly was all designated Feature 17. Most likely it was a piece of wood from an upper floor. A new dark spot appeared in the northwest corner of the unit, in Level H, and was labeled Feature 21.

Levels H and G were evened out, and an arbitrary Level I was designated with a color of 10YR4/4. Feature 21 persisted as a dark stain in the northwest corner of the unit, a dark yellow-brown soil color of 10YR3/4. Level I contained brick, mortar, coal, shell, and nails, but turned out to be subsoil. However, a couple more features were designated before the unit was closed. In the south central area of the unit Feature 22 was another dark stain, circular in shape. F21 contained coal, brick fragments and mortar, nails, and glass. F22 revealed little, but contained a piece of wood, which was itself designated Feature 24.

Unit 6

Unit 6 was placed in Area 1 of the site, inside the stable on its southwestern wall, and directly across from the main entrance. The unit was found to contain 12 cultural strata and six features. The area was a brick floor; many of the bricks had crumbled and molded. Most of the bricks run uniformly east west, but across the northern edge the bricks are perpendicular to these, presumably where a pipe was laid or other work completed. Bricks in the south end are crumbling and appear to be sinking into the ground.

A total of 109 bricks were removed. The bricks lay on top of Level A—a 10YR6/6 sand, mixed with brick powder, and debris including nails, brick, glass, and decaying wood. Below Level A is Level B, a 10YR4/4 to 5/4 sandy clay soil colored, and containing glass, nails, bone, and

ceramics. The next level, Level C, is a splotchy clay silt, colored 10YR3/4 to 4/6. It contained many wood planks, as if for a floor. Material objects included porcelain buttons, ceramics, shell, bone, glass, peach pits, coal, and metal. In the south-central portion of the unit there was a large slate slab. Level C is so mixed, that it was eventually leveled off and declared the arbitrary Level D, a yellow-brown clayey loam colored 10YR3/4. This level contained pottery, shell, nails, and a large amount of glass. The large slate piece was left in place. Level E is a 10YR3/4 sandy silt of inconsistent dark brown to yellowish-brown color. Within Level E, excavators designated Feature 11, thought to be a posthole, located on the north central area of the unit. Feature 11 soil is a yellowish-red silty loam. The slate piece was removed with Level E. All layers contained brick and mortar fragments.

Continuing down, Level F was designated when the soil changed to sandy clay with decomposing wood. Level F has a Munsell color of 10YR3/3. Pieces of salt-glazed stoneware and the bottom of a glass bottle were recovered. Below Level F, Level G was declared—a layer of brown clay, Munsell 10YR4/3, with decomposed brick in it. A horseshoe, as well as pottery and glass, were recovered. Feature 11 extends into Level G. Level H is a thin layer of brick crumble mingled with clay, 10YR4/3. Rhenish blue-gray stoneware was recovered from this depth. Feature 11 still apparent at this level, and is likely the remnants of a post used to support previous brick floors in the structure. The Level was changed to Level I, a loamy clay with a few sherds and oyster shell bits. Within level I was Feature 15, a stake hole. The base was squared off, and contained the decomposed wood of the stake. A larger posthole was designated Feature 16. This hole was on the eastern edge of the unit towards the south, and the fill is colored 10YR4/4. It is a large posthole, nearly a foot across, with stones set around it. Stoneware from the F16 hole dates to the eighteenth century. The hole lines up with the edge of the building's doorway, and in between the windows on the building's south side. The conjecture is that it is ideal for placement of a stall. Level I was taken down, and was a stubborn layer of clay lenses.

Below Level I were Levels J and K, Level J occupying the southern portion of the unit and Level K the northern. At this change, excavators also identified another posthole feature, Feature 20, along the western edge of the unit, as if the other post was situated in conjunction with Feature 16, making up a horse stall. Feature 20 was excavated, and Levels J and K were both taken down to a harder level. Feature 23 was declared at this depth. F23 was a clump of debris set against the center south wall of the unit. Found within the feature was a projectile point, unearthed among some ceramics and metal artifacts. Levels J and K finished at a layer of field stones that lay at the interface with Level L. Level L was a 10YR4/6 dark yellowish-brown clay with coal, shell, brick, and mortar. Level L was likely the original ground surface for this area. After Level L was peeled off and Feature 23 excavated, the layer below was designated Level M. Level M was taken down approximately ten inches before it was declared sterile soil, and the unit was closed.

Unit 7

Unit 7, opened June 5, 1998, is located in Area 4 of the Upton Scott House excavation, the eastern third of unit touching Trench 4. The top eighth of the unit also intersects Trench 5. The unit is comprised of nine cultural strata in addition to a sod level and one feature.

After uncovering a 1979 dime coin, a walnut, shell fragments, white plastic, and a soda can pop-top tab from the 1980s from the Sod Level, Level A was begun. Level A typified by 10YR3/4 dark yellow brown loam, is mottled by an abundance of intertwining tree roots. Small fragments of pearl and whiteware, brick, flat window glass, blown in mold glass, rose and L-head nails, one piece of undecorated Rockingham ceramics, and a good deal of highly refined earthenware was uncovered from this depth. An arbitrary Level B with 10YR3/4 dark yellow brown loam was declared after not reaching distinctively different soil within Level A. Level B yielded a great deal of ceramic fragments including an abundance of creamware, pearlware and whiteware in addition to yellowware fragments, white tin glazed earthenware, a handful of hand-wrought iron nails, and roughly 200 pieces of brick. Seven animal molars were unearthed in addition to a worked bone disc. Level B continued on for an extended period of time so an arbitrary Level C was declared after the soil started to marbleize, although soil consistency and Munsell description stayed largely uniform. Level C contains a manageable 10YR3/4 dark yellow and brown loamy soil. At this depth, ash and brick debris became evident. It is thought that Level C could have been a cooking pit due to the fine brick and black coal ash mottled soil.

Level D is a crushed brick and ash mottled layer of soil. It is thought to be another cooking area—perhaps a continuation from the above Level C—due to the ash, oyster, and mammal bone remains. Little else was unearthed at Level D. Below Level D in the eastern third of the unit was found a lighter clay soil which was declared Level E. Level F was dug in the remaining two thirds of the unit. Level E is a sandy clay soil with a dark brown 10YR3/3 color. Bone fragments including a possible horse tooth, shell, brick, and some shell tempered mortar was uncovered at this depth. It is thought that Level E is a partial edge of a cooking or barbequing area. Level F—dug to the same depth as Level E—is a 10YR2/1 black fine silt, most probably an ash layer. Level F, associated with Levels D and E, is most likely a barbeque bit or a cooking site due to the very ashy nature of the soil. Oyster shell fragments, brick and glass were uncovered.

The ashy nature of Level F gave way to the rich soil of Level G, characterized by a 10YR2/2 very dark brown sticky and fine garden soil. It is very possible that a garden bed was uncovered at this depth due to the very high quality and richness of the soil. Brick, slag, iron fragments, and modern glass were unearthed from this depth. Digging further, a dark reddish brown 5YR3/3 moist and sticky silt was discovered and declared Level H. The outline of an ash pit was unearthed—the likes of which started in H, but became fully apparent in Level I—and declared Feature 34. It is possible that F34 was part of a more recent ash deposit, but settled to a lower stratigraphic level with time.

F34 became completely visible with the taking down of Level I. Level I is a 10YR3/6 dark yellow and brown moist and sticky clay. F34 contains the same soil consistency and Munsell description with the exception that it is mottled with ash and very fine brick fragments. The feature is most likely just a continuation of the above ash deposits and is possibly associated with the garden bed quality soil found in Level G. The unit was closed with the reaching of subsoil under Level I.

Unit 8

Unit 8 was placed in Area 1, off the northeast corner of the stable building, to ascertain whether the stable wall once extended farther north. Unit 8 was the only unit in Area 1 placed outside the building, and unlike the other units it was only 3 by 3 feet in size. The unit contained five cultural strata, and no features. The north wall of the stable appeared to be new construction, and excavators intended to find out if a foundation wall extended towards the northeast. The opening surface layer of the unit was currently being used as a driveway. This surface layer was removed by shovel, and was composed of soil saturated with oil, as well as some oyster shell and brick. Below the surface layer was level A, a fill-like layer of brick and rocks, but also with some window glass, ceramics, and a metal washer. The Munsell reading was 10YR2/2, a very dark brown gritty and sticky matrix. Level A was comprised of some rather large fieldstones and cobblestones, one 12 by 12 by five inches. In all, Level A contained 20 brick fragments of random sizes, 11 flat slabs of slate, and two large cobblestones, as if it were the remnants of a walkway or path. The soil changed to a dark gray-brown soil, 10YR3/2. This was designated level B, a clay layer with mortar, brick, oyster, bone, a tooth, pipe stem, nails, and transfer print pearl- or white- ware. Level B was quickly removed, revealing a layer of oyster shell crossing the entire unit, which was labeled Level C. Level C is a yellow-brown, 10YR5/6, mixture of sand, clay, and shell. Artifacts included brick, pottery, glass, bones, and a horse tooth. Level D, below, is a 10YR4/4 mottled orange-brown clay. Level D contained ceramics, a nail, coal, and shell. The unit showed no signs of uncovering a wall. Profiles of all four walls were drawn, and the unit was closed.

Unit 9

Unit 9 was the last of the units placed in Area 1, the Stable building. It was a standard five by five foot unit, begun on June 24, 1998. It was placed in the northwest corner of the building's interior, and contained four cultural strata and six features. The opening level is a brick floor, which was mapped and removed. Below the brick, Level A is a yellowish brown silty sand layer, measuring 10YR5/6. Along with many brick fragments, the unit contained pieces of mortar, glass, and a pipe stem. Level A was removed, and at the interface with Level B was found two features. Level B was a packed layer of 10YR4/6 sandy clay and debris, and containing nails, mortar, brick, glass bits, a few bones, and one piece of ceramic. In the northwest corner of the unit is Feature 28, a depression in the soil adjacent to a collection of bricks. In the southeast quadrant of the unit was Feature 29, a large patch of mortar. F29 turned out to be a thick layer of broken bricks and mortar. Feature 28 was excavated three or four inches down, and was found to blend in with the surrounding soil. The bricks that edged it were left in place.

The two features and Level B were all taken down until Level C was recognized underneath. Level C is a 10YR4/6 yellowish-brown loamy clay, containing brick, mortar, nails, and shell. At the interface with Level C, three more features were identified. Features 30 and 31 are pockets of ash. Feature 32 is likely a root hole. F30 lies beneath Feature 28 in the northwest corner, and they are probably the same feature. F28 disappears quickly into Level C, revealing no artifacts. Feature 31 is located in the southwest corner and resembles a posthole. F31 goes down almost two feet, maintaining its circular shape, until bottoming out. The postmold contained porcelain,

in addition to brick, mortar, and shell. F32 is a long linear soil stain, stretching from the northeast corner across to the south central part of the unit before ending. F32 disappears quickly into Level C with no artifacts, and is probably a root or rodent stain. After the features were removed, the Level C rubble was taken down. Level C contained a large amount of brick fragments.

Once Level C rubble was removed, an arbitrary level D was declared. Level D is a 10YR3/6 dark yellow-brown sandy loam. Level D also contained heavy concentrations of crushed brick and mortar. Level D was taken down before Feature 43 was designated in the northwest corner of the unit. Feature 43 is below the same location as F28 and F30. F43 is defined by a dip, as well as a concentration of red sediment from the brick. Feature 43 was excavated down and consists primarily of brick and mortar debris. Level D was brought down level with the bottom of Feature 43, and the unit was cleaned up and stopped, so that it could be continued the following year.

Unit 10

This unit was placed in Area 2, the Laundry. It was positioned to expose the northeast corner of the Laundry feature. It contained six cultural strata, a sod layer, and two features. The surface layer was shell driveway. The northern third of the unit was labeled Level A; it has a lighter brown soil and is slightly higher in elevation than the southern two thirds of the unit which was labeled Level B. Level A is a mottled silty loam, colored 10YR3/3 to 5/6. Level A is debris from a nineteenth century building, probably the knocked-down laundry. It contained brick fragments, glass, cut nails, wood pieces, bone, cloth, slate tile, and other debris. Level B was taken down separately, but is similar in composition, with modern debris including a coke bottle, plastic reflector, bottle caps, etc. Along the eastern edge of the unit ran a brick wall, at least three courses thick, that stretched the entire length of the unit from north to south. Only the western two thirds or so of the unit could be excavated. Bricks from Levels A and B contained imprints that included: "Universal," "Acme," and "Lehigh." Level B also included five cobblestones, and a flat rock.

Levels A and B were closed out and Level C was declared. Level C is a 10YR3/2 dark grayish-brown soil. It contained a varied assortment of trash and debris, including foil and many bricks. Within Level C was a soil change labeled Level D, a 10YR3/3 dark brown soil. The band of soil stretching down the middle of the unit from north to south at Level D was completely removed. Within Level D is Feature 40, in the southwest corner, which included a collection wood and metal rods. Level D also contained some nails and ceramic. The remainder of Level C was removed until a brick floor was reached. Artifacts from Levels C and D included pieces of transfer print and other ceramics, many tile pieces, a large metal cylindrical container, a glass perfume bottle stopper, a wire clothes hanger, copper pins, hand blown glass, an aluminum can, and many bones.

The brick floor was declared Feature 44. It was clearly the floor of the laundry building. A second feature, Feature 45, was a section of mortar and stone for the floor. The bricks were mapped and removed, and excavation continued. The wall, which had been running north to south ended with the floor. The inventory of bricks for the Feature 44 floor included 25 whole

bricks, and one that was shaped like an “L.” Below, Level E was found the sandy rubble layer used to set the bricks in place. It contained no artifacts. Below the sandy rubble layer is Level F, a 10YR4/6 dark yellow-brown clay. Feature 47 is a round soil stain associated with Level F in the east-central portion of the unit. It contained brick bits and glass. Level F turned out to be subsoil, and with that the unit was closed.

Unit 11

Unit 11 was placed in Area 2, the Laundry. The unit continued to expose the laundry wall encountered previously in unit 2. The top, level A, was a dark brown loam, colored 10YR2/2, and contained transfer print pearlware, clay water pipe, a molded lettered bottle, a metal spoon, and some other materials. Within level A, in the center of the unit, was a large boulder. It was estimated at 30 to 40 pounds in weight, and it had mortar on one side indicating it had been construction material. Within level A was Feature 37, which was a concrete ring approximately 2 feet in diameter, in the southwest corner of the unit. Only one quarter of it was visible in the unit, with the ends running into the walls. It was perhaps for the nearby drainpipe. Feature 38 was a pattern of four bricks set in mortar in the southwestern portion of the unit.

Level B is a 10YR3/3 dark brown sandy loam, containing much decaying wood and rubble. It was also found to contain hand-blown glass, brick, bones, and metal objects. Feature 38 continued down through Level B. Level C is a 10YR2/2 very dark brown sandy loam. It is a shallow transitional level, containing coal, a thimble, glass, bones, and pieces of whiteware. Associated with Level C are two features, both brick walls. Feature 41 ran north to south in the west-center portion of the unit, and was comprised of red brick in two rows, one lengthwise and one perpendicular to the former. This turned out to be the continuation of the previous F38. F38 was the first indicator of this wall. Feature 42 is another brick wall, running north to south through the direct center of the unit. This particular wall was two brick courses wide, with both courses running lengthwise. Level D is a layer of coal one to two inches deep. It also contained some glass. Level D was excavated only in the eastern third of the unit, due to the presence of brick walls of F41 and F42. The narrow strips of Level C that remained between these walls were not excavated.

Below Level D is a brick floor, labeled Feature 46, which covered the entire eastern portion of the unit, presumably the interior of the laundry. The floor was mapped, and the bricks were removed. There was a total of 117 brick pieces, mostly partial bricks, with only three whole bricks. Below the brick floor is Level E, a 10YR4/4 sandy clay layer. It contained lots of mortar and brick fragments, a little coal, and a three pieces of hand-blown glass. Level F is marked by a 10YR3/4 dark yellowish brown silty loam. It had considerably less mortar in it than that of Level E. Below Level F was sterile subsoil, labeled Level G. Feature 48 was a pocket of charcoal within Level G, against the center east wall of the unit. F48 was removed; Level G was tested further and was found to be sterile. With the reaching of sterile subsoil, the unit was closed.

Unit 12

Unit 12 is a trench in the backyard garden area of the property, Area 4. It contains five cultural

strata, with a sod and a subsoil level in addition to two features. The goal this unit's excavation is to learn more about the backyard, and to illuminate the stratigraphy found in Units 4 and 7. Both units have a dark ashy layer thought to be remnant garden beds. The trench is ten feet by three feet, with the long axis the same length as that of the house, running northeast to southwest.

The sod layer contained brick, shell, and coal. Below the sod layer, the unit showed two soil types. The southern third of the unit is designated Level A, a 10YR4/3 dark brown sandy clay, and the northern two thirds as Level B, a 10YR3/2 grayish brown silty loam. Both were shovel scraped. Both levels contained brick, shell, mortar, and glass. A thin layer of Level B was found under Level A in the southern portion of the unit. Below these was Level C, a 10YR3/3 dark brown silt, covering the entire unit. Within Level C was Feature 36, a line of brown sand a few inches wide, stretching east to west across the southern third of the unit. It was removed and the rest of Level C was taken down further. Below this, Level D is a 10YR3/4 dark yellow brown silty loam. The level change from Level C to Level D was made due to Level D being lighter and more clayey than the above levels. Level D revealed blue-gray stoneware, whiteware, pipe bowl and stems, mixed glass, bone, two teeth, and brick, shell, and mortar. Below, Level E is a 10YR4/6 moist and sticky dark yellow-brown clay. Feature 49 is a 10YR3/4 yellow-brown soil stain that ran from the northeast corner down half the unit and into the east wall. F49 is interpreted as a flower bed due to its straight 90 degree angles and equal distances from the east wall. It contained pieces of brick, pipe stem, oyster shell, nails, glass, and bone. The bone included a cow horn and part of skull. The feature extended down approximately 6 inches. The remainder of Level E was excavated until encountering Level F, which was pronounced subsoil.

Unit 13

Although the unit datum was traditionally taken from the northeast corner, Unit 13 was taken from the southeast due to the apparent high elevation of that corner. The sod contained a variety of small artifacts, including mortar, charcoal, unglazed red earthenware, charcoal slag, glass, shell, salt-glazed stoneware, glazed whiteware, unglazed earthenware, square pieces of metal, wire nail and concrete. Upon removal of the sod, two distinct layers were declared. Level A appeared to consist of a dark and lighter clay surface, while Level B consisted of a denser form of dried clay with a stone white appearance.

Level B was situated in the southeast corner of the unit and has defined edges. Level B intruded into Level A, which indicated that there was a recent disturbance in this location. A slight depression was present on the eastern edge of Level B explained through the deposits of wood chips lain around, which was indicative that a tree may have formed the depression. Coal, shell, wood chips, bricks, charcoal slag, and a tiny piece of clear glaze earthenware were recovered from Level B. Towards the bottom of Level B, two halves of red brick were uncovered. As Level A was removed, it revealed Level C, which featured two brick halves that were designated as Feature 52.

Feature 52 is located in the southeast corner of the unit. The feature is associated with Level B, and appeared to cut through Level A, as well as Level C. In addition to the bricks, F52 contained shell, glass, mortar, coal slag, pre-coal, and a small piece of whiteware.

Level C contained many pieces of coal and brick scattered around the entire unit. Chunks of

mortar were also found further down in Level C. Level C was a very dense fill. Level D possesses a mottled soil with orange to brown clay flecks colored 10YR4/2 dark grayish brown and 10YR4/3 dark brown, in addition to a high concentration of shell fragments. The eastern section of the unit contained a more compact soil, while the soil in the western section seemed to be very soft. As the level became uncovered, a change in the color and content of the soil became apparent. The soil seemed to be more of an orange-red color, but there were also pockets of granular looking grayish brown soil within it. Among the few artifacts found in Level D include creamware, yellowware, whiteware with transfer print, and abundance of iron nails, brick, shell and mortar.

Level E is a 10YR4/6 dark yellowish brown soil. Artifacts recovered in Level E included brick, iron nails, shell, redware with black glaze, hand painted pearlware, glass, porcelain, whiteware, bone, creamware, and an unidentified flat round metal object. Approximately one foot into Level E, reddish color of soil in the eastern portion of the unit and a dark brown color of soil in the western portion of this unit appeared. To the western half section of the unit, a flower-bed feature was identified and designated Feature 58.

The boundaries of Feature 58 were located in the western section of the unit were easily perceived. F58 was bisected and excavated to the side closest to the north, and then the southern side of the flower bed. Towards the southern end of the entire unit, it was noticeable that the boundary of the bed appears to form an irregular line. It formed a bulge, making it difficult to determine its dimensions. Among the artifacts recovered from F58 include a clump of iron, pieces of salt-glazed stoneware, whiteware, bone, pipe stem, shell and brick.

For Level F, to the eastern half section of the unit, a few pieces of nail, brick and unidentified ceramic fragments were recovered. Level F is a 10YR5/6 yellowish brown very sandy loam, mottled with darker brown inclusions. A red layer of very sandy loam is associated with Feature 63. F63 is a semi-circle stain of 10YR3/4 dark brown sandy loam located at the center south point of the unit and yielded no artifacts. Level G acts as a transition soil between the red soil in Level F and the brown soil or sterile soil below.

Unit 14

Upon removal of the Sod Level—a 10YR3/2 dark brown silty loam—mixture of nineteenth and twentieth century artifacts was recovered including a soda can top, plastic, glass shards, brick, oyster shell pieces, coal, and a clay marble. Recovered from Level A—a 10YR3/2 very dark brown silty loam—was an oyster shell covered pocket knife, glass, whiteware ceramic, green-shelled earthenware, a white marble with red stripe, a nail, a ceramic marble, some small brick pieces, coal, mortar, and a glass thermometer fragment. The unit was deemed too difficult to excavate and subsequently abandoned due to the density of root mass as well as the danger of cutting the roots and risk of negatively impacting the tree belonging to St. Mary's property.

Unit 15

Unit 15 is situated along the original brick wall to the left of the Upton Scott House, the northwest edge of the unit placed touching the southeast corner of Unit 3. The unit contains four

cultural strata in addition to a sod layer and three features. Upon sifting through the sod, much material culture was recovered including embossed clear, colorless glass, pieces of green glass containing bubbles, two plastic buttons, one band-aid, a piece of foil, and a 1978 penny. Also found were pieces of broken brick, coal, oyster shells, pieces of mortar, and pieces of slag, sewer type and salt-glazed earthenware. Level A contains a 10YR4/3 brown silty loam with dense grass roots towards the south wall and is a fill layer. A rodent run was found in the northeast corner of Level A. Small pieces of brick and a glass were among the artifacts recovered from Feature 51.

Upon reaching Level B—also a continuation of the fill layer with a 10YR5/8 yellow brown sandy loam—a brick concentration scattered about the East wall of the unit was uncovered. The concentration of brick was declared Feature 53. It is possible that the bricks form a possible decorative brick path since the bricks only go down a few inches. Artifact findings are becoming scarcer at this level. Taking down Level C's 10YR4/6 dark yellow brown sandy loam, another rodent run appeared in the southern wall, along with a mammal bone near the center, and several tree roots. The southwest area of Level C contains significant amounts of coal, while the northwest portion contains brick densely packed together. Feature 57 located in the northwest corner accounts for the amounts of brick that turn up in higher concentration. Level D contains 10YR4/6 dark yellow and brown silty clay and is deemed subsoil, it is slowly appearing right in the center of the unit. The soil beneath F53 is the same as that of F57. It could very possibly be a robbed brick wall, due to the fact that the two features form a 90 degree angle in the northeast corner of the unit. F53 appears to be denser than F57. F53 could be a path and F57 simply a fill or vice versa. Concerning the soil stain that appeared on the west side of the border of Level C and Level D, it appears as a result from a rodent burrow as well. Thus Level D is determined to be subsoil, where the few pieces of bricks at this level are attributed to the nearby rodent hole.

Unit 16

Unit 16 was adjacent to Unit 4. Unit 4 contained a crushed brick path. Therefore, the purpose of excavating this unit was to find evidence of a crushed brick path found in Unit 4. If the brick path exists, symmetry in the garden would be displayed. After clearing away the sod level, a clear glass belonging to a possible light bulb was recovered. There was a metal rod with electrical wiring that happens to be next to the unit and was assumed to be a lamppost. Other artifacts found within the sod level included few pieces of coal, a piece of brick, mortar, and some ceramics. Finally a rubber band, and two different types of glass, one brown and thick, the other clear and thin were found. Level A contained significant amounts of heavy tempered mortar became exposed on the east side of the unit.

This mortar concentration was designated Feature 50. A spill resulted from the construction of a modern concrete path, which continues to St. Mary's yard, may in fact account for such a feature. Artifacts recovered from Level A included a metal object, immediately found in the northwest corner of the site, and a corroded metal object towards the end of leveling out Level A. Also found was a nail, whiteware, pieces of pottery, glass, and a small piece of a jawbone. Coal and ash were also evident throughout Level A, aside from the mortar mentioned. About eight inches deep along the middle of the west wall, a concentration of coal brick and mortar became obvious. A deposit of white chalky ash was also exposed during the excavation in Level B in the

NW corner of the unit.

The orange clayey soil was thought to be an irregular part of the fill at this level. While leveling the unit, a perfectly square five inch by five inch lime stone feature was discovered.

Feature 54, as it has been designated, was thought to be in line with the possible path from the back door as well. A twentieth century photograph shows an “arbor” post approximately where the feature sits. In the process, a metal pipe was uncovered running along the west part of the unit in the north-south direction. The pipe, labeled as Feature 55, also ran into the south wall of the limestone Feature 54. After excavating the fill directly around the feature, and already in Level C, it was discovered that the feature does not extend further in any direction and is uneven in its layering. The pipe continued north, and it, again, is believed to be a lamppost. A new pipe was also found that extending west. Both these pipes are believed to be electrical. The bottom of Level C appeared to have more pottery, nails and teeth, while very little brick, and virtually no coal content. This pattern ended abruptly with the appearance of Level D, which appeared, initially, to be more orange in color and more clayey. While the soil change did not appear in other areas throughout, an arbitrary level was declared to further investigate.

Feature 59 is a 10YR4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam that is probably the crushed brick path. The bottom of the feature hits a “floor” of brick, which now denotes a new Feature. The brick clusters in Feature 59 are chronologically associated with the eighteenth century brick path. Feature 59 showed to be unevenly distributed, making the feature a possible smear from the brick path rather than a deliberate deposit. A Spanish 1780 coin was recovered in association with Feature 59. While shells were apparent, they were not as concentrated as in Level C. However, Level D is very similar to Level C. It is possible that Level C was undercut. Thus Level D is actually Level C. Nevertheless, artifacts recovered in Level D included a spoon head, more pottery and bone; especially teeth, and the shell in the southeast corner.

The top of Level E is darker and contained charcoal throughout. At the same elevation as Level E, Feature 66 appeared as a little strip of orange and red sandy loam with ash deposits. Level F shows more concentration of shell, but less charcoal and lighter color than the level above. Feature 59 is directly above Feature 66. Feature 66 contained drastically three layers of different soils in total. The second layer of F66 is a thin, dark colored soil, which indicated a sort of burning of the area. F66 also appears to undercut 3/4 of the unit in Level F. F66 has defined edge—straight lines running along a north-south axis. A metal button with the shank was found within F66.

Immediately next to F66, Level F contained artifacts that date to the period of occupation by Upton Scott. Once in Level G, a distinction was apparent between Level G and F66. Within Feature 75, brick and dark ashy soil was designated the second layer of F75 (F75b), as differing from the first layer of F75 (F75a). F75 appeared to be a sort of garden feature with shovel marks. F75 cuts into the subsoil. Once having reached subsoil, a soil stain was found. The stain was designated as Feature 81 and interpreted as a planting or garden feature, containing six circular depressions of varying depths along the center of the unit that go into the subsoil. The circles are irregular in shape, and do not appear to be in any pattern.

Unit 17 Not Excavated

Unit 18

Unit 14 was closed due to excessive root intrusions. Unit 18 was opened with the goal of locating the edges of a possible garden bed and/or to find the continuation of a crushed brick walkway found in previous excavations. Unlike Unit 14, few roots are found disturbing the soil in Unit 18, raising the likelihood of the existence of a fill. Level A is a 10YR4/3 brown color and contains an array of artifacts ranging from various time periods. Level C was an orange soil very similar to the soil found in Unit 15. The soil in Level C was less compact than that of Level B.

Feature 56 was revealed at this level as a dark stain located in the southeast corner. It turns out to be somewhat shallow, going down about 3.5 inches into Level D. No artifacts found within the feature. Level D appears to have a brick like soil going in the northeast corner of the unit. Furthermore, a concentration of burnt brick and ash appeared to run throughout most of the unit, with the exceptions of southeast and northwest corners. These corners contained a mottled red brown yellow clayey soil.

Level E was defined as a more powdery soil in the northeast corner, although the general composition generally composed of mottled ash and burnt brick, along with clay. Level F was defined on the basis of texture change rather than a change in composition. At this level, Feature 67 was defined to account for the brick concentration along the southern edge, which included the southwest concentration as well. Brunt brick and unburned brink were recovered from the feature. Subsoil was also found at the bottom of the feature. A change in soil to a darker soil, possible garden soil was noted in Level G.

Feature 73 was designated for this dark soil. F73 is related to F67. Level G of pure ash gave way to a transition layer of mottled ash and clay. Two whole oyster shells were recovered, as well as a few chunks of burnt wood along the southeastern edge of the layer, next to F73. Screening of the soils from this provenience revealed a small piece of Rhenish blue and gray. The only artifacts found were on top of the level. There are also patches of red throughout Level H, and although the subsoil has been reached by now, a large dark soil stain in the western portion of this level is evident. This stain was irregular. Feature 76 may have extended out of Feature 67. Assuming that F67 may have been a tree fall, this feature would account as part of that tree fall. Also at this level three other features were associated. Towards the center of the unit, Feature 78 was a posthole or post mold. Feature 79, a semi-circle soil stain was uncovered and is interpreted as a planting feature within a planting bed. Feature 80 is also a garden feature with a similar shape as F79.

Unit 19

Unit 19 was opened on June 11, 1999 and is situated directly behind the Upton Scott House towards the left of the house. The unit contains four cultural strata. Sod and subsoil level reports were not completed for this unit. It was opened in the hopes of finding an eighteenth century level and less fill than found in Unit 15—an associated unit. A very steep slope towards the north is present in the unit. Upon excavation of Level A's 10YR6/3 sandy silt, twentieth

century glass, a twentieth piece of screw and a hand forged nail were found. Also, few pieces of brick and mortar and some oyster shell recovered. In the northwest corner, a large piece of twentieth century glass and a piece of leather or brown plastic protrudes the unit. Upon declaring Level B, the soil darkened to a 10YR4/4 yellow sandy silt with clay which was easier to dig. Creamware, hand forged nails, bone fragments, glass shards, shell and brick were found at this depth. In addition, a twentieth century sewer pipe was unearthed. At the south end of the unit, a trash feature surfaced and declared Feature 60. The refuse collection contains parts of a twentieth century sewer pipe supported by brick and stone. There are large segmented pipe pieces that are non corroded metal spring, as well as corroded wire that emerges from the west wall at the southern end of the unit.

Towards the middle of the unit, and in front of F60, a different soil is evident. The soil at this depth forms a circular stain, declared Feature 61. At this point, the southeast portion of the unit is darker than the northern part of the unit. The southeastern portion of the unit was declared Level C with 10YR3/6 wet sandy silt. The northern part of the unit was declared Level D with a mottled 10YR3/3 soil. Upon closer inspection, a rodent run was uncovered. The rodent run was declared as Feature 62. It wears off to the east about eight inches down. A Coke Cola can was found in the feature. Once bisected, F61 shows that the northern edge forms a very clear-cut curved edge, while the southern end runs indeterminately into the trash trench that is F60. Excavation continued for F61 and is to be bisected as a possible garden feature. The northern edge now forms a very clear-cut curved edge, while the southern end runs indeterminately into the trash trench that is F60. Only fragmentary brick pieces, small shell pieces and one small glass shard were recovered from this feature. The bisected portion of the unit shows a main hole and a smaller hole to the north of it. Also a dark soil stain in the east end of the unit shows the same size as the smaller of the two holes. These holes may represent the root system of the supposed tree being pulled out once the trash trench was set in.

Unit 20

Bricks, mortar, shell, coal, glass, concrete, plastic were recovered from the sod level of Unit 20. A level of sandy and lighter colored soil marked the change in level. Level A is a mottled level of a 10YR3/6 dark yellowish brown and a 10YR2/2 very dark brown sandy loam—perhaps indicative of a better soil being mixed with a lower grade soil. The greatest concentration of the sandy loam part of the mottled soil is a pocket stretching from the center of the west wall. A tractor tire imprint at the top of Level B is designated as a Feature. Feature 64 runs a northeast to southwest path, stopping as it reaches the lower center of the unit. The imprint is covered by sandy loam from Level A, while it sits on the top of Level B. Level B exhibits a clayey loam which has a concentration of brick and coal, and proves to be a very compact soil. On the north side of the wall, Level B is reached much further down. A key was found intact as it was covered in cloth to the southwest corner of the unit. A lighter colored soil appears in the north quadrant, while a darker color is present to the south of the unit. At this new level, the brick decreases while the coal content increases.

Level C contains many roots and as excavation continues nearly no artifacts are being retrieved, except for very small pieces of glass, small bricks and a ceramic fragment. The ground in Level

C is very hard, mason hammers were used at this level. A layer of shell similar to one found in Unit 13 is spotted. At this point, very few artifacts such as pieces of glass, coal, brick and ceramic keep coming up, although, an intact glass cylinder, or possible bottle stopper was recovered. The new layer is composed of shell, mixed in with brick and coal. To the northwest corner an orangey dark brown mottled level looks spotted in appearance. There, it appears it contains very few artifacts. Artifacts are present throughout the unit, otherwise. Only few concentration of shell appeared as the level was excavated, but not enough to cover the whole level. A soil change became apparent and Level E was declared. It has mottled soil with the same Munsell reading as Level D; however, Level E contained small pockets of light brown throughout the soil. Very few artifacts were recovered at this point. Level E was thought to be a transition level. Approximately four inches down, a new level emerged. Level F had an orangey soil sandy loam, similar to the trench near the back door of the house, and also present in Unit 13. In reality Level F has been declared as such due to the difference in soil texture and its soil color change. The texture is much more loose sandy loam texture, and not silty loam. A sample from the trench' orangey level has been taken to determine this. Although no artifacts are recovered from this level, upon examination of the profile, it appears that in the north wall, the edge of an artifact fill level is present. Even if no artifacts are found at this level, it may denote the eighteenth century level because artifacts do appear elsewhere.

Since this level is the same soil than that of the trench, it is expected that soon subsoil or a transitional layer will come next. However, more brick has been found in the east side of the unit. Soon, the bricks fragments are in both Level F and the newly declared Level G. The new level is declared due to the increasingly mottled clay and sand soil present. Surprisingly, Level G encounters substantial deposits of brick. Some are burnt, while others are not. Brick continues to be found in all parts of the unit. Within the layer, three different types of brick, but no significant building material such as nails, glass, or mortar is found. Although a cut nail (dated 1790-1890) was finally recovered. Less than ten architectural artifacts were recovered. It appears the brick layer does not have an order or pattern. Different soil pockets began to appear, but a sherd of hand-painted porcelain with gold gilding was found. It dated to the nineteenth century.

As an undulating clay layer appeared, Level H was declared. It appeared to be subsoil. However, some brick flecks were spotted in it. Underneath the very top of Level H, whole bricks were evident. As the excavation continued, to the southwest corner a yellow soil stain was present. Feature 87 appears to be a natural formation. Sterile subsoil was reached about one to two inches below F87.

Unit 22

The goal of excavating this unit is to expose the northern extent of the "planning bed" exposed earlier in Units 12 and 13, and open the southern edges of the burned/crushed brick feature/strata to the north. Level A was a light colored, sandy loam similar to that in other areas of the site. Two metal staples extended down into Level A. The top of Level A was irregular, undulating probably from root action and quickly changed color to a 10YR4/4 dark grayish brown soil. The lighter soil is a sandy loam, while the darker soil seems to have a more clay. The lighter, sandy soils may have been added to the fill to level it out. While it was found mainly in the northeast

and southeast corners, it was mottled throughout the unit. Amounts of brick and coal increased in Level B. The large metal staples were still showing at this level. A large piece of cement appeared, rooted in a lower level. It was located in the southeast corner of the unit. In the southwest corner there was a small "ditch" layer of clay.

Level C was defined by a higher density of shell than in the previous level. A transition from dark yellowish brown fill to a more reddish fill is observed in the profile of Unit 23, at the bottom of Level C. This slight difference was detected and declared as Level D. It was noted that as amounts of shell decreased, brick fragments are increased in number. Feature 84 began to appear at the bottom of Level D. Level E was very mottled and with a low density of artifacts. Three features were associated with this level. All of these features penetrated into subsoil. Feature 84 was located in the northwest corner of the unit, with an ashy black fill, denoting burnt soil with charcoal. A 10YR2/1 black silty loam, 2.5YR4/1 gray ash or silt, and a 5YR5/4 reddish "corona" all blend into F84. The feature might have been burned soil with reddish soil resulting from oxidation. Feature 83, located along the northwest corner, was a dark feature intruded into by a pit or post hole. F83 penetrated F84, although not related to it. F83 contained large amounts of brick and stone deposits. It appeared to cut through the eighteenth century fill layer associated with feature 58. F58 continued from Units 12, 13 and 23 across Unit 22 from north to south, with no northern edge. Noteworthy is the fact that F58 cut through the burned layer. It appears very irregular at the base, and the feature contained dark mottle probably from root action. Finally, F58 appears to be deeper at south end, while shallow overall to the north end. Subsoil was reached at Level F.

Unit 23

Unit 23 was started on July 2, 1999 under hot and muggy weather conditions. The unit is positioned adjacent to the southeast corner of Unit 22 and alongside the north profile of Unit 13, also intersecting the southeast corner of the later-dug Trench 4. The unit is characterized by an eighteenth century surface including thin bands of reddish sand visible on the north and east profiles of the unit. The unit contains seven cultural levels in addition to a level of sod and Feature 58, a planting bed of a garden, and Feature 82, a brick-capped posthole located at the north profile of the unit.

The Sod Level is characterized by 10YR4/2 dark grayish and brown silty/sandy loam. The soil yielded a piece of metal protruding from Level A and also contained shell fragments, a variety of rocks, and a brown piece of curved glass.

Level A is a 10YR4/3 brown silty/sandy loam. The northern portion of Level A is comparably softer than the rest of the level and is typified by a higher concentration of clay. The southern portion of Level A is more compacted and dryer than the rest of the level. Level A is bisected by Level B in an almost linear southwest to northeast streak, Level B being distinguished by darker soil. Level A contained coal, brick, mortar, tin glazed earthenware yellowware, creamware, and pearlware fragments, cut nails, a crown cap, shell fragments, and mammal and bird bone.

Level B, distinguishable from Level A due to its 10YR4/3 olive brown, sandy loam, is characterized by dry soil towards the southern profile of the unit with a more wet soil towards

the northern profile. The TPQ is a plastic comb, a yellow plastic toothbrush and the additional find of an aluminum bottle cap fragment. Level B contained coal, naturally formed stones, creamware, pearlware and whiteware ceramic fragments, 4/64 inch bowl and stem pieces, hand-wrought nails, and blown-in-mold glass shards. The level also contained a coal, shell and brick fill area which extends through Levels B, C, and D.

Level C is marked by 10YR3/6 dark yellow and brown sandy loam with a higher concentration of clay in the soil than is found in the above-excavated levels. As was with Level B, the northern portion of Level C contains wet and softer soil while the southern portion contains a dry and harder soil. A 5/64 inch pipe stem was unearthed as well as a decent quantity of flat, clear window glass in addition to a quantity of modern architectural brick. In addition, a doll's head and a more than a dozen nails were found. The fill layer from Level B continues into Level C with a higher concentration of glass and shell fragments.

Level D contains a 10YR3/4 dark yellow and brown clay-concentrated loam with much the same soil consistency as Level C. A second fill episode starts at the lower portion of Level D with the addition of a reddish soil layer composed primarily of brick and shell. This second fill layer in Level D lacks the coal filling that Levels B and C has in their respective fill layer—perhaps resulting in the increased red tint to the soil. Unearthed at this level were fragments of a possible canine skeleton—including two bone claws and a leg bone. A large tooth was found, perhaps belonging with the other probable canine bone remains. Over thirty pieces of flat, clear window glass were uncovered, in addition to roughly twenty pieces of undecorated creamware.

Level E is characterized by 10YR3/4 dark yellow and brown silty/sandy loam, much the same soil consistency as the previous three levels. Bone was uncovered from the possible canine skeleton. These including a rib fragment, a leg bone, and a molar.

Mottled Level F contains 10YR3/4 dark yellow and brown silty and sandy loam with a much higher concentration of clay than that of any previously dug strata. Level F consists of transitioned mixed soil from the uncovered flowerbed and subsoil. Based on the stratigraphy, the level is thought to have begun at the bottom of the flowerbed. Artifact findings were limited and sparse, being restricted to a marginal amount of brick and shell. Below F lies at the subsoil which consists of a 10YR4/6 dark yellow and brown sandy and clay-concentrated loam. Artifacts were not recovered this deep, although F82 was unearthed towards the northern edge of the unit. F82, a posthole with a brick cap, was found a few inches to the right of center in between the northwest and northeast corners of the unit.

**Appendix H
Feature List**

18 AP 18 Upton Scott						Note: All Elevations Are Feet Above Mean Sea Level (AMSL)
Features						
AREA	FEATURE	UNIT	ELEVATIONS			DESCRIPTION
			OPEN	CLOSE	MUNSELL	
1	2	1	35.17	NR	N/A	brick wall leading from stable turning towards east (garden wall)
1	3	5	36.38	36.05	N/A	pocket of mortar along east wall of unit
1	7	5	36.16	35.78	10yr 4/4 silty clay loam	dark stain up against corner of the stable room
1	11	6	36.11	34.88	10yr 3/4 clay loam	Post hole
1	12	5	36.29	NR	10yr 2/2 clay loam	decayed wooden floor
1	13	5	35.99	35.42	N/A	brick floor
1	15	6	35.21	34.88	10yr 3/4 clay loam	Square stain/continuation of fill in northwest corner of unit (continuation of Feature 11)
1	16	6	34.81	34.21	10yr 4/4 clay loam	Stall Post Hole
1	17	5	35.45	35.35	10yr 3/3 loamy clay	decayed wood/ possibly related to wood floor
1	19	1	33.62	NR	10yr 4/3 clay loam	1.5' off north wall of the stable
1	20	6	34.98	NR	10yr 4/4 clay loam	west wall / possible post hole for stable stall like feat. 16
1	21	5	34.91	NR	10yr 3/4 loamy clay	NW quad of unit/ found at same level as feat.22
1	22	5	34.88	NR	10yr 3/4 loamy clay	circular stain
1	23	6	34.88	33.31	10yr 4/4 clay	SE quad of unit/ near feat.16/pocket of shell and some ash
1	24	5	34.69	NR	N/A	decayed wood within feat22/southern portion of unit
1	27	1	33.17	NR	10yr 2/2 clay loam	ring of brick and stone that surrounds feat. 19
1	28	9	35.04	NR	10yr 4/4 sandy clay	depression along west wall of unit
1	29	9	35.39	NR	10yr 4/6 sandy clay	SE corner of unit/ mortar
1	30	9	34.93	34.78	2.5yr 3/2 silty loam	Ash deposit
1	31	9	34.85	34.68	2.5yr 3/2 silty loam	Ash deposit
1	32	9	35.05	35.03	10yr 3/4 sandy loam	root disturbance originally found at surface of level C
1	33	1	32.75	32.75	10yr 4/4 sandy clay	post hole
1	39	1	32.38	31.87	N/A	intrusive amorphous pit
1	43	9	34.27	NR	10yr 4/6 sand	Leveling sand
2	1	2	34.52	NR	N/A	brick wall running E/W through southern half of unit

2	8	2	34.17	NR	N/A	brick rubble and soil around feature one
2	12	2	NR	NR	N/A	wood joist/part of floor
2	14	2	33.37	31.65	10yr 4/3 clay loam	post hole surrounded by brick
2	18	2	32.26	31.91	10yr 3/1 silty loam	Dark circular stain in NW corner of unit
2	37	11	34.92	NR	N/A	concrete ring in SW portion of unit/drain pipe near by
2	38	11	34.57	NR	N/A	4 bricks in place among jumble of bricks removed from level C may be related to laundry
2	40	10	33.5	NR	N/R	Fill
2	41	11	33.8	NR	N/A	top of brick wall running N-S/perpendicular to feat.1 in unit 2 may be related to laundry
2	42	11	33.78	33.31	N/A	top of brick wall running N-S/perpendicular to feat.1 in unit 2
2	44	10	32.9	32.61	N/A	brick floor/ serves as floor of laundry
2	45	10	NR	NR	N/A	mortar and stone/for the brick laundry
2	46	11	33.24	32.99	N/A	brick floor / may be floor of laundry
2	47	10	31.87	31.53	10yr 3/4 loamy clay	East wall of unit /circ. Stain
2	48	11	31.77	30.8	10yr 4/3 silty clay	stain w/ frags of charcoal
3	4	3	33.48	33.05	10yr 6/3	ash deposit by eastern wall
3	5	3	33.48	33.05	10yr 6/3	ash in center of unit
3	6	3	33.48	33.05	10yr 6/3	ash deposit in northwest corner of unit
3	9	3	33.48	33.05	10yr 4/3 clay loam	ash coal and slag began as feat 4,5, and 6 and extended
3	10	3	33.39	NR	10yr 4/4 silty clay loam	shells that start mid-point of eastern wall and ends at western part of south wall
3	51	15	33.3	32.51	10yr 5/4 silty loam	rodent run/NE corner of quad
3	53	15	33.22	32.75	10yr 5/8 silty loam	high concentration of brick in eastern portion of unit
3	57	15	32.9	32.65	N/A	dense lens of brick/lies along N wall and intersects w/ feat 53
3	60	19	NR	NR	N/R	consists of trench at S end of unit/ modern trash, sewer pipe, brick and slabs of concrete
3	61	19	NR	NR	N/R	dark fill flecked w/ brick shell, charcoal
3	62	19	NR	NR	N/R	rodent run extending down to level E
3	64	20	32.55	32.49	10yr 3/3 loam	tire tracks from modern construction vehicle
4	25	4	32.02	NR	7.5yr 3/4 sandy loam	eastern portion of unit/brick dust and frags w/ash surrounding it

4	26	4	31.93	NR	10yr 3/4 sandy loam	brown stain on western wall surrounded by ash level next to feat. 25
4	34	7	30.99	30.79	10yr 3/6 clay loam	SE corner/circ. Stain/ash and crushed brick
4	35	4	30.52	30.27	10yr 3/6 sandy loam	brick and ash fill going through eastern bisect
4	36	12	30.63	NR	10yr 5/3 sand	sand line in Southern portion of trench
4	49	12	29.08	28.63	10yr 3/4 silty loam	Garden Bed
4	50	16	33.56	33.48	10yr 6/3 concrete	patch of crumbly concrete/SE corner of unit
4	52	13	33.24	33.04	N/A	deteriorated brick path
4	54	16	33.02	32.68	N/A	.5x.5' limestone sqr.assume feat. Is assoc. w/ a post from the arbor
4	55	16	32.78	32.76	N/A	metal pipe that runs into feat 54/lines up w/ pipe attached to outside wall of rear house
4	56	18	32.43	32.16	10yr 3/4 silty loam	Garden Bed
4	58	13	32.19	31.19	10yr 4/6 sandy loam	eastern half of unit assoc w/ planting bed feat. Located in unit 12 (feat.49)
4	59	16	32.09	31.9	N/A	near feat 54 and 55/ brick frags poss walkway
4	63	13	31.58	31.38	10yr 3/4 sandy loam	semi circ. Stain in S portion of unit.
4	65	21	33.88	33.84	10yr 3/3 loam	amorphous deposit of shell/SE corner of unit
4	66	16	31.81	31.55	10yr 2/1 silty loam	W portion of unit/ dense layer of brick form, frags, burned, and ash Trench for Fea. 55
4	67	18	31.59	31.32	N/A	SW corner of unit assoc w/ brick in SE corner resembles a brick walkway
4	68	18	31.43	30.6	10yr 3/4 clay loam	semi circ. Stain that surrounds feat 67looks like posthole for feat 67
4	68	21	33.63	33.48	10yr 3/4 clay loam	brick path
4	69	24	34.27	33.67	N/A	Bricks that appear to be intentionally laid down/trench
4	70	24	33.07	32.77	10yr 5/6 silty loam	trench/ E portion of unit/ brick rubble/poss. crushed brick path/lines up with back door
4	71	24	33.47	32.27	10yr 4/4 silty loam	trench/ soil stain that contains brick/center of trench
4	72	21	31.2	NR	10yr 3/4 clay loam	concentration of brick mortar and stone found underneath feat 68
4	74	24	NR	NR	NR	poss. posthole w/ post mold/eastern portion of trench
4	75	16	31.17	30.56	10yr 3/6 silty loam	irregular soil stain located in center of feat 66
4	76	18	30.87	30.34	10yr 3/6 clay loam	irregular soil stain that extends

4	77	21	33.25	32.99	10yr 3/2 silty loam	off of feat 67 SE corner of unit/ slag, clinker, bone
4	78	18	30.42	29.71	10yr 3/4 sandy loam	stain circ./ decayed wood within its center/posthole and mold or garden feature
4	79	18	30.47	29.72	10yr 3/4 sandy loam	garden bed feature
4	80	18	30.42	29.12	10yr 3/4 sandy loam	poss. garden bed feature
4	81	16	30.37	29.87	7.5yr 3/4 silty loam	center of unit irreg. Semi sqr shape
4	82	23	31.59	31.17	10yr 3/4 sandy clay loam	post hole with brick
4	83	22	31.44	30.57	10yr 3/4 silty clay loam	pit intruding into feat 84/chunky mixed fill w/ brick
4	84	22	31.26	31.08	2.5y 4/1 ash/sand	ash/soot dump
4	85	21	31.94	31.74	N/A	small pile of broken unorganized brick, goes in straight line
4	86	21	31.2	NR	10yr 3/4 clay loam	odd soil stain/SE corner of unit
4	88	Trench 6	30.43	29.43	7.5yr 3/4 sandy loam	trench 6/ intrusive feat. That cuts through subsoil/Eastern most portion of trench
4	89	Trench 6	28.63	28.13	10yr 4/3 silty loam	trench 6 appears to be identical to garden bed that was discovered in unit 13
4	90	Trench 6	31.35	30.75	10yr 4/3 silty loam	trench 6 8ft. West of feat 89/ similar to feat 89 and both located on N-S profile/length dif
4	91	Trench 6	31.4	30.9	10yr 4/3 silty loam	trench 6 similar to feats. 89 and 90/ believe all are poss. garden beds
4	92	Trench 6	31.66	29.66	NA	trench 6 lg brick deposit/ all appear to be reject bricks/ poss. manufacturing at nearby location
4	93	Trench 6	31.65	31.05	10yr 4/3 silty loam	possible garden feat
4	94	Trench 4	NR	NR	10yr 4/3 loam	circular stain, possible garden feature
4	95	Trench 1	32.17	31.77	10yr 4/4 loam	nineteenth century intrusion/cuts through brick clamp

Appendix I

Staff Qualifications

CURRICULUM VITAE

September 2006

Mark P. Leone

Dept. of Anthropology
University of Maryland
College Park, MD 20742
(301) 405-1425

Home Address:

5057 Overlook Road, NW
Washington, D.C. 20016
(202) 362-4088

Born: Waltham, Massachusetts, June 26, 1940

EDUCATION

1963 B.A. Tufts University, History.
1966 M.A. University of Arizona, Anthropology.
1968 Ph.D. University of Arizona, Anthropology.

RESEARCH AREAS

North American Archaeology; Historical Archaeology; Outdoor History Museums.

PROFESSIONAL EMPLOYMENT

Assistant Professor, Department of Anthropology, Princeton University, 1968-1975.
Associate Professor, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park, 1976-1990.
Professor, 1990-present.
Acting Chairman, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park, 1978-1980.
Director, University of Maryland Field School in Urban Historical Archaeology, 1983-present.
Instructor, Smithsonian Resident Associate Program, Fall 1983.
Adjunct Faculty, Anne Arundel Community College, Fall 1983.
Chair, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park, August 1993 - 2003.
Chair-elect, College Park Senate, 1999-2000; Chair 2000-01.

RESEARCH EXPERIENCE SUPPORTED BY GRANTS AND FELLOWSHIPS, FROM 1990

¹ Historical archaeology and program of public interpretation within the Historic District of Annapolis, Maryland. Reynolds Tavern site (1743) and Victualling Warehouse site (1790). Maryland Humanities Council; State of Maryland Commission on the Capital City, 1982, 9 months each. Historical archaeology used to create an archaeological interpretation for the Historic District of Annapolis, Maryland. National Endowment for the Humanities, Museum and Historical Organizations Program, 1983-1985, 2 years; Maryland Humanities Council, 1983, 9 months; Mayor and City Council of Annapolis, FY 1984.

For videotape on archaeological interpretations; for excavations around State Circle. Maryland Humanities Council, Summer 1989; Mayor and City Council of Annapolis, FY 1990.

African-American Historical Archaeology, Franklin Street site (1780-1970). Maryland Humanities Council for public interpretation; Mayor and City Council of Annapolis and Anne Arundel County for excavation, 1990-91.

For research on Annapolis and writing *An Archaeology of Capitalism in Annapolis*, Distinguished Faculty Research Fellowship, 1990-91.

For finishing *An Archaeology of Capitalism in Annapolis*. National Endowment for the Humanities Fellowship for College Teachers and Independent Scholars, 1991-92.

For African American historical archaeology, the Maynard-Burgess site, Mayor and City Council of Annapolis, FY 1992. Maryland Humanities Council for an exhibit: "The Maryland Black Experience as Understood Through Archaeology," April 1991-May 1992. Charles Carroll House, Inc. for excavations, 1991-92.

For African-American historical archaeology and laboratory support, Mayor and City Council of Annapolis, FY 1993. Department of Defense, Legacy Program, through the U.S. Navy, for an archaeological survey of the U.S. Naval Academy, Oct. 1992-Sept. 1993.

For archaeological survey and plan of historic resources, U.S. Naval Academy, Department of Defense, Legacy Program. Oct. 1993 - Sept. 1994. For support of archaeological laboratories, Mayor and City Council of Annapolis, FY 1994.

Contract for archaeological survey, U.S. Naval Academy, Oct. 1994 - Sept. 1995, Department of Defense, with John Seidel as chief principal investigator.

Contract for Anne Arundel County Courthouse archaeological excavation, April, 1994 - June, 1995, with John Seidel as chief principal investigator. Grant in support of archaeological laboratories in Annapolis and UMCP, Mayor and City Council of Annapolis.

Maryland Humanities Council 1995, for Bordley Randall House excavations in Annapolis, open to the public. Mayor and City Council of Annapolis for support of the laboratory analyses for current excavations. FY1996.

Grants from the Maryland Historical Trust, 1995-1996, 1996-1997. To build a GIS for the Historic District of Annapolis using archaeological, cartographic, documentary, and photographic resources.

Grant from the Mayor and City Council of Annapolis for excavations at Slayton House (1774). FY1997.

¹ Archaeology in Annapolis was begun in 1981. By 1984, about \$2 million had been raised through these and other sources for the project.

Grant from the Mayor and City Council of Annapolis for excavations at Slayton House, FY1998.

Grant from City of Annapolis, Department of Planning and Zoning for GIS for the Historic District of Annapolis, with John Buckler, 1998.

Grant from the Mayor and City Council of Annapolis for laboratory analyses of Brice (1766) and Upton Scott (1770) Houses, FY 1999.

Grants from International Masonry Institute for excavations at Brice House , with James Harmon, 1998-1999.

Grant from the Mayor and City Council of Annapolis for laboratory support for analyses of Slayton and Brice Houses, FY2000.

Grant from the Mayor and City Council of Annapolis for running the archaeological laboratories of Archaeology in Annapolis. FY2001.

“Archaeological Investigations at Wye Hall,” with Jessica Neuwirth. Funded by Diane Brendsel. June 2000- June 2002.

Grant from Maryland Historical Trust for “Banneker-Douglass Archaeology, Phase I/II,”with Eric Larson. August 2000 - May 2001.

Grant from the Mayor and the City of Annapolis for public interpretations of the William Paca Garden and for running the laboratory of Archaeology In Annapolis. July 2002 - June 2003.

“Archaeological Investigations at Wye Hall: the Quarter.” Funded by Diane Brendsel to the University of Maryland Foundation. 2003 - 2004.

“Archaeological Investigations at Wye Hall: the Quarter, the Avenue, and the Shoreline of Wye Island.” Funded by Diane Brendsel to the University of Maryland Foundation. 2004 - 2005.

Grant from the Mayor and the City of Annapolis for Archaeology in Annapolis laboratory, University of Maryland, College Park. July 2005 - June 2006.

BOOK EDITOR

Series Co-Editor with Joan Gero and Robin Torrence. WAC 5 (World Archaeological Congress 2003) series of fifteen volumes. University College Press, London.

EDITORIAL ACTIVITY

Advisory Editor, Dialogue: A Journal of Mormon Thought, 1979-1982.

Advisory Editor, Studies in Historical Archaeology, Stanley South, Editor. Academic Press, 1979-1985.

Advisory Editor, Series entitled "Social Archaeology," Ian Hodder, Editor. Basil Blackwell, Oxford, 1986.

Editorial Board, Rural History, Cambridge University Press, 1989-present.

Editorial Board, International Journal of Historical Archaeology, 1997-present.

Editorial Board, Winterthur Portfolio, 1995-present.

Editorial Board, Journal of Social Archaeology. 2000-

BOOKS

1979 Roots of Modern Mormonism. Harvard University Press.

1995 Invisible America, with Neil A. Silberman. Henry Holt Co.

- 2005 The Archaeology of Liberty in an American Capital: Excavations in Annapolis. University of California Press.

EDITED BOOKS

- 1972 Contemporary Archaeology, editor. (5 printings.) Southern Illinois University Press.
- 1974 Religious Movements in Contemporary America, co-edited with Irving R. Zaretsky. Princeton University Press.
- 1988 The Recovery of Meaning: Historical Archaeology in the Eastern United States, co-edited with Parker B. Potter, Jr. Smithsonian Institution Press. Paperback edition 1994. Reprinted with a new Prologue, Percheron Press, 2003
- 1999 Historical Archaeologies of Capitalism, edited with Parker B. Potter, Jr. Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers.

FILM

- 1986 Annapolis: Reflections of the Age of Reason. Script of 12-slide projector, 20-minute audio/visual introduction to the material culture of 18th century Annapolis for visitors to the Historic District of Annapolis, Maryland. Produced by Telesis, Inc. Sponsored by Historic Annapolis, Inc., and the University of Maryland. Videotape transfer, 1991. Mounted in the Visitors' Center, Maryland Statehouse, 1992.

GUIDEBOOK

- 1984 Archaeological Annapolis: A Guide to Seeing and Understanding Three Centuries of Change with Parker B. Potter, Jr. Historic Annapolis, Inc., and the University of Maryland. (A guidebook to the Historic District of Annapolis, Maryland) Reprinted, 1989. Reprinted in Contemporary Archaeology in Theory, edited by Robert W. Preucel and Ian Hodder. Blackwell Publishers, 1996.

REFEREED JOURNAL ARTICLES

- 1968 Neolithic Economic Autonomy and Social Distance. Science 162:1150-1151, 6 December.
- 1971 Modern American Culture, The Decline of the Future? Journal of Popular Culture IV:4:863-880, Spring. Also in Crisis on Campus, Nye, Russell B., Ray B. Browne, and Michael T. Marsden, editors. Bowling Green University Press, 1971.
- 1972 The Evolution of Mormon Culture in Eastern Arizona. In Utah Historical Quarterly 40:2:122-141, Spring.
- 1973 Why the Coalville Tabernacle Had to Be Razed. Dialogue: A Journal of Mormon Thought 8:2:30-39.
- 1977 The New Mormon Temple in Washington, D. C. In Historical Archaeology and the Importance of Material Things. Historical Archaeology. Special Publication Series 2:43-61. Reprinted in Sunstone (a Mormon journal), September-October, 1978.
- 1977 The Role of Primitive Technology in Nineteenth Century American Utopias. 1975 Proceedings of the American Ethnological Society, pp. 87-107.
- 1978 On Text and Interpretation. Current Anthropology 19:3:664-665.

- 1982 Some Opinions About Recovering Mind. In American Antiquity 47:742-760. Reprinted in Readings in American Archaeological Theory: Antiquity 1962-2000, edited by Garth Bawden. Society for American Archaeology, 2003.
- 1983 Method as Message. Museum News 62:1:35-41.
- 1983 The Role of Archaeology in Verifying American Identity. Archaeological Review from Cambridge 2:1:44-50.
- 1986 Liberation Not Replication: "Archaeology in Annapolis" Analyzed, with Parker B. Potter, Jr. Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences 76:2:97-105, June 1986.
- 1987 Toward a Critical Archaeology, with Parker B. Potter, Jr. and Paul A. Shackel. Current Anthropology 28:3:283-302. Reprinted in Interpretive Archaeology, edited by Julian Thomas, pp. 458-473. London: Leicester University Press. 2000.
- 1988 The Relationship Between Archaeological Data and the Documentary Record: Eighteenth-Century Gardens in Annapolis, Maryland. Historical Archaeology 22:1:29-35.
- 1989 Issues in Historic Landscapes and Gardens. Historical Archaeology 23:1:45-47.
- 1990 The Georgian Order in Annapolis, Maryland. With Paul A. Shackel. In *New Perspectives on Maryland Historical Archaeology*, edited by Richard J. Dent and Barbara J. Little. Maryland Archeology. 26 (1&2): 69-84.
- 1992 Legitimation and the Classification of Archaeological Sites. With Parker B. Potter, Jr. American Antiquity 57:1:137-145.
- 1992 Epilogue: The Productive Nature of Material Culture and Archaeology. In *Meanings and Uses of Material Culture*, edited by Little, Barbara J. and Paul A. Shackel. Historical Archaeology 26:3:130-133.
- 1995 A Historical Archaeology of Capitalism. American Anthropologist 97(2): 251-268.
- 1998 Seeing: The Power of Town Planning in the Chesapeake, with Silas D. Hurry. Historical Archaeology, 32:4:34-62.
- 1999 Conjuring in the Big House Kitchen: An Interpretation of African American Belief Systems, Based on the Uses of Archaeology and Folklore Sources, with Gladys-Marie Fry. Journal of American Folklore, Summer 1999; 112:445:372-403.
- 2002 The Political Economy of Archaeological Cultures. With Christopher N. Matthews and Kurt Jordan. Journal of Social Archaeology, 2:1:109-134.
- 2003 Hidden in View: African Spiritual Spaces in North American Landscapes. With Timothy Ruppel, Jessica Neuwirth, and Gladys-Marie Fry. Antiquity. 77: 296: 321-335.
- 2005 Perspective and Surveillance in Eighteenth-Century Maryland Gardens, Including William Paca's Garden on Wye Island. With James M. Harmon, and Jessica L. Neuwirth. Historical Archaeology, 39:4: 131-150.
- 2005 The Archaeology of Black Americans in Recent Times. With Jennifer Babiarz and Cheryl LaRoche. Annual Reviews of Anthropology. 13: 15: 575-599.
- 2006 Foundational Histories and Power. Archaeological Dialogues 13:2:23-28.
- 2006 How the Landscape of Fear Works in Spring Valley, a Washington, D.C. Neighborhood. City and Society. XVIII (1). 36-42.

- 2006 LIDAR for Archaeological Landscape Analysis: A Case Study of Two Eighteenth Century Maryland Plantation Sites. With James M. Harmon, Stephen D. Prince, and Marcia Snyder. American Antiquity 71:4:649-670.

CHAPTERS IN BOOKS (Refereed), SINCE 1990

- 1990 Plane and Solid Geometry in Colonial Gardens in Annapolis, Maryland, with Paul A. Shackel. In Earth Patterns, Kelso, William and Rachel Most, editors, pp. 153-167. University of Virginia Press.
- 1991 An Anthropological View of "Great Basin Kingdom." In Great Basin Kingdom Revisited. Alexander, Thomas G., editor, pp. 77-95. Logan: Utah State University Press.
- 1991 Materialist Theory and the Formation of Questions in Archaeology. In Processual and Postprocessual Archaeologies, Preucel, Robert W., editor, pp. 235-241. Carbondale, Illinois: Center for Archaeological Investigations.
- 1992 Archaeology in a Democratic Society: A Critical Theory Perspective, with Robert W. Preucel. In Quandaries and Quests: Visions of Archaeology's Future, Wandsnider, Lu Ann, editor, pp. 114-134. Carbondale, Illinois: Center for Archaeological Investigations.
- 1992 Establishing the Roots of Historical Consciousness in Modern Annapolis, Maryland, with Parker B. Potter, Jr. In Museums and Communities, Karp, Ivan and Christine Mullins Kreamer, editors, pp. 476-505. Washington: Smithsonian Institution Press.
- 1992 Critical Perspectives on Work Concerning Charles Carroll of Carrollton, with Elizabeth Kryder-Reid. In Representations in Archaeology, Gardin, Jean-Claude and Christopher S. Peebles, editors, pp. 151-167. Bloomington: Indiana University Press.
- 1992 The Rationalization of Sound in Mid-eighteenth Century Annapolis, Maryland, with Elizabeth Kryder-Reid and Janice Bailey-Goldschmidt. In The Art and Mystery of Historical Archaeology: Essays in honor of James Deetz, Yentsch, Anne E. and Mary Beaudry, editors, pp. 229-245. CRC Press.
- 1993 Artifacts as Expressions of Society and Culture: Memory and Subversive Genealogy, with Barbara J. Little. In History from Things, Lubar, Steven and David Kingery, editors, pp. 160-181. Smithsonian Institution Press.
- 1994 An Archaeology of the DeWitt Wallace Gallery at Colonial Williamsburg. In Museums and the Appropriation of Culture. Pearce, Susan, editor. pp. 198-212. New Jersey: The Anthlone Press.
- 1994 Overview of Archaeological Discoveries in Annapolis Since 1981. In The Historic Chesapeake: Archaeological Contributions, Little, Barbara J. and Paul A. Shackel, editors, pp. 219-229. Smithsonian Institution Press.
- 1995 Can An African American Historical Archaeology Be An Alternative Voice?, with Paul Mullins, Marian C. Creveling, Laurence Hurst, Barbara Jackson-Nash, Lynn Jones, Hannah Kaiser, George Logan, and Mark Warner. In Interpretive Archaeologies, Hodder, Ian, et al. editors, pp.110 - 124. Routledge.
- 1996 Taxonomic Description and Questions About Change: Comments on Papers by Norman Barka and Carter Hudgins. In The Archaeology in 18th Century Virginia, Theodore R.

- Reinhard, editor, pp. 57-64. Special Publication No. 5 of the Archaeological Society of Virginia. Council of Virginia Archaeology and the Archaeological Society of Virginia.
- 1997 Tourism with Race in Mind: Annapolis, Maryland Examines African-American Past through Collaborative Research, with George C. Logan. In Tourism and Culture: An Applied Perspective, Chambers, E. editor, pp. 129-146, SUNY Press.
- 1998 A Street Plan for Hierarchy in Annapolis: In An Analysis of State Circle as a Geometric Form, with Jennifer Stabler and Anne-Marie Burlaga. In Annapolis Pasts, Shackel, Paul A., Mullins, Paul R., and Warner, Mark S. , editors, 1998, pp.291-306. University of Tennessee Press.
- 1999 Ceramics from Annapolis, Maryland: A Measure of Time Routines and Work Discipline, with assistance from Marian Creveling and Christopher Nagle. In Historical Archaeologies of Capitalism, Leone, M.P. and P. B.Potter, Jr., editors, pp.195-216. Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers.
- 1999 Archaeology of the Modern State: European Colonialism, with James Delle and Paul Mullins. In Companion Encyclopedia of Archaeology, ed. Barker, G., pp. 1107-1158. Routledge.
- 2000 L'archeologia Storica Nelle Terre Dei Colonizza. (Historical Archaeology in the Land of the Colonizer.) In Archeologia Teorica, edited by N. Terrenato, pp. 267-280. Edizioni All' Insegna del Giglio, Florence.
- 2001 Spirit Management among Americans of African Descent. Mark P. Leone, Gladys-Marie Fry and Tim Ruppel. In Race and the Archaeology of Identity, edited by C. Orser, pp. 143-157, University of Utah Press.
- 2003 Where is Culture to be Found by Historical Archaeologists? Prologue, pp v-xxi. In The Recovery of Meaning. Leone, M.P. and Parker B. Potter Jr., eds. Percheron Press.
- 2003 The Origins of Questions in Historical Archaeology. In Essential Tensions in Archaeological Method and Theory. Edited by Van Pool, T.L. and C.S. Van Pool. Pp. 17-22. University of Utah Press.
- 2006 Critical Archaeology: Politics Past and Present. With Matthew M. Palus and Matthew D. Cochran. In Historical Archaeology, edited by Hall, Martin and Stephen Silliman. pp. 84-104. Blackwells.
- 2007 How to Work the Past: Middle Range Theory in Historical Archaeology. In Expanding Method and Theory in Americanist Archaeology, edited by Skibo, James, Michael Graves, and Miriam Stark. University of Arizona Press.

VISITING UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS AND CLUSTERS OF LECTURES AT FOREIGN UNIVERSITIES

- Visiting Associate Professor, Department of Anthropology, The Johns Hopkins University, 1978.
- Visiting Associate Professor, Department of Archaeology, University of Cape Town, Cape Town, South Africa, July-September, 1988.
- “Critical Theory in the Archaeology of 18th Century Annapolis.” Invited lecture at the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa, July, 1988.
- “Historical Archaeology of Annapolis, Maryland.” Invited lecture at the South African Archaeological Society, University of Cape Town, South Africa, August, 1988.

- “Outdoor History Museums.” Invited lecture at the South African Museum, Cape Town, South Africa, August, 1988.
- “Forks, Clocks, Music, and Power in 18th Century Annapolis, Maryland.” Invited lecture at the Department of Archaeology, University of Stellenbosch, Stellenbosch, South Africa, September, 1988.
- Visiting lecture at the University of Lund, Sweden, October, 1990.
- Visiting lecture at the University of Gothenberg, Sweden, November, 1990.
- Visiting lecture at the University of Oslo, Norway, November, 1990.
- Visiting lecture at the University of Tromso, Norway, November, 1990.
- “The Tabernacle and the Clock.” Paper presented at the Department of Archaeology and Paleoanthropology, University of New England, Armidale, Australia, July, 1992.
- “Archaeology in Annapolis and African American Research.” Paper presented at the Department of Archaeology, University of Sydney, Australia, July, 1992.
- “The Political Role of 18th Century Landscapes in the Chesapeake Region of America.” Paper presented at the Australian Garden Historical Society, LaTrobe University, Victoria Archaeological Survey, Melbourne, Australia, August, 1992.
- “The Ideological Role of Material Culture in 18th Century Annapolis, Maryland.” Paper presented at the Departments of Archaeology and History, LaTrobe University, Melbourne, Australia, August, 1992.
- “The Use of Marxist Idea of Ideology.” Paper presented at the Second Australian Rock Art Congress, Cairns, Australia, August, 1992.
- “Is an Archaeology of Mind Possible?” Paper presented at the Department of Archaeology, Hebrew University, Jerusalem, June, 1993.
- “Interpreting the Past for the Public in U.S. Archaeology.” Paper presented at the conference on *Interpreting the Past, Presenting Archaeological Sites to the Public* at the University of Haifa, Israel, June, 1993.
- “Design for City-wide Archaeological Excavations to Facilitate the Development of Heritage Tourism.” Lectures presented at the Tangir American Legation Museum Society. Tangir, Morocco, April, 2005.

UNIVERSITY LECTURES, SINCE 1990

- 1990 “The Archaeology of Merchant Capitalism in 18th Century Annapolis, Maryland” and “Historical Archaeology and Critical Theory.” Papers presented at the Department of Anthropology, State University of New York College, Oneonta.
- 1990 “The Social Context of Style in 18th Century America.” Paper presented at the Department of Anthropology, University of Delaware.
- 1991 “An Archaeology of Capitalism in Annapolis.” Paper presented at the Department of Anthropology, University of Virginia.
- 1991 “African American Historical Archaeology in Annapolis, Maryland.” Paper presented at the Department of Anthropology, UCLA.
- 1991 “The Archaeology of Merchant Capitalism in 18th Century Annapolis.” Paper presented at the Department of Anthropology, University of California, Berkeley.

- 1992 “Ten Years in Post-Processual Archaeology.” Paper presented at the Department of Anthropology, University of Massachusetts.
- 1992 “Class Structure in 18th Century Annapolis as Seen Through Archaeology.” Paper presented at the Department of Anthropology, University of North Carolina.
- 1992 “A Multicultural African American Historical Archaeology.” Paper presented at the American Anthropological Association Annual Meeting, Presidential Session, San Francisco.
- 1993 “Ceramics from Annapolis, Maryland as a Measure of Time and Work-Discipline.” Conference organizer for: *Historical Archaeology of Capitalism* at the School of American Research, Santa Fe, New Mexico.
- 1993 “Historical Archaeology of and against the State.” Archaeology Division Distinguished Lecture, American Anthropological Association annual meeting, Washington, D.C.
- 1996 “The Archaeology of West African Religions in Annapolis.” Paper presented at the conference *Theorizing the Hybrid*, University of Texas, Austin.
- 1998 “The African Roots of African American Religion through Historical Archaeology.” Paper presented at the Department of Anthropology, SUNY Binghamton.
- 1999 “The Archaeology of Hoodoo: The Remains of Africa in North America.” Paper presented at the Department of Anthropology, Southern Methodist University.
- 2000 “Enlightenment Time Ideology and the Maintenance of West African Spirit Management in the American South.” Paper presented at the Wenner-Gren Conference on Time and Temporalities, Majorca, Spain.
- 2000 “African Traditions in North American Landscapes.” Paper presented at the Symposium on African American Landscapes and Gardens, Dumbarton Oaks, Washington, D.C.
- 2002 “The Archaeology of Hoodoo” and “A Method for Intellectual Autobiography.” Papers presented at the Archaeology Center, Stanford University.

HONORS

The major honors on this CV are two fellowships from the National Endowment for the Humanities (1975-1976, 1991-1992), election as Chair of the University of Maryland, College Park Senate (2000-2001), and the Distinguished Lecture in Archaeology for the American Anthropological Association in 1996.

Samuel K. Seligman

Current Address

4803 Calvert Road
College Park, Maryland 20742

Permanent Address

16529 Keats Terrace
Rockville, Maryland 20855

Phone and Email

(301)455-1976
Seligman@umd.edu

Education

- The University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland (Fall 2004-Present)
3.7 GPA
Semester Academic Honors "Dean's List"
University Honors Program
Honors Anthropology Program
- Relevant Coursework: ANTH487 Honor Thesis Writing, ANTH486 Honors Thesis Research, ANTH689R Method and Theory of Archaeology, ANTH360 Method and Theory of Cultural Anthropology, ANTH386 Site Report Writing, ANTH398A Artifact Processing and Analysis, ANTH440 Historical Archaeology, ANTH240 Introduction to Archaeology, ANTH220 Biological Anthropology, ANTH260 Introduction to Cultural Anthropology

Prior Work Experience

- Archaeological Laboratory Technician, URS Corporation, 5-5 Metropolitan Court Gaithersburg, MD 20877 (September 2006-Present)
Artifact analysis and processing including washing/cleaning, labeling, cataloging. Proficiency with prehistoric and historic material.
- Archeology in Annapolis Laboratory Internship (January 2005-Present)
Proficiency with artifact processing and analysis including washing/cleaning, labeling, identification/cataloging, report writing/analysis. Experience with early to late Colonial, nineteenth, and twentieth century material culture.
- University of Maryland, Archaeology in Annapolis Archaeology Field School (Summer 2006)
Field work completed at 18TA314 Wye House Plantation. Proficiency with Phase I, II and III archaeology collection/recovery method, survey/mapping, field note taking, laboratory and artifact processing.
- Montgomery College, Office of Institutional Advancement, Rockville Campus (Summer 2005)
Clerical work including note taking, phone answering and press release writing and editing.
Developed the Montgomery College's Expert Faculty Guide
Assisted in the creation of a Montgomery College *Fast Fact* Guidebook

Research

- Honors Anthropology Thesis Research (January 2006-Present)
"New Philadelphia and Hadley Township: Cultural Migration Trends on the Nineteenth Century Illinois Frontier." Research concerning migration trends utilizing U.S. Census Schedules from 1850-1880 collected from New Philadelphia and Hadley Township, Illinois. Thesis to be defended December 2006. Honors Thesis Committee Chair: Dr. Paul Shackel.
- Undergraduate Research Assistant Program (Spring 2005 Semester)
Work on Caesarea Maritima excavations under Professor Kenneth Holum of the Department of History. Research and writing on maritime 12th century Crusader latrine

architecture for paper presented at the national meeting of the American Schools of Oriental Research (ASOR).

Honors and Awards

- Eagle Scout (June 2002)
- The Wye Hall Archaeology Scholarship (June 2006)
Awarded \$5,000 to attend the University of Maryland archaeology field school
- University of Maryland Hillel Outstanding Freshman of the Year (2004-2005)

References

- Matthew Palus, MAA
Field Director, Archaeology in Annapolis
mpalus@starpower.net
- Lisa A. Kraus
Associate Director, Archaeology in Annapolis
(512) 423-0923
lisa.kraus@gmail.com
lkraus@mail.utexas.edu
- Jennifer Babiarz, MAA
Associate Director, Archaeology in Annapolis
(443) 845-6868
jbabiarz@mail.utexas.edu
- Amelia Chisholm, MAA
Laboratory Director
(301) 405-1429
achisholm@anth.umd.edu

Thomas William Cuddy

6408 Potomac Avenue
Alexandria, Virginia 22307

703.660.9170 Phone
Tom_Cuddy@urscorp.com

Disciplinary Interests

Origins of complex societies; Ancient Mesoamerica and Central America; Economic models in archaeology; Historical archaeology of the eastern U.S.; GIS applications in anthropology.

Education

Columbia University, PhD, Anthropology, 2000
Columbia University, MA, Anthropology, 1996
Virginia Commonwealth University, BS, Summa cum Laude Soc./Anthropology, 1992

Dissertation: "Socioeconomic Integration of the Classic Maya State: Political and Domestic Economies in a Residential Neighborhood." Professor Terrence N. D'Altroy, Chair.

Professional Positions

Senior Archaeologist, URS Corporation, 2004 - present
Curator of Archaeology, Historic Annapolis Foundation/University of MD, 2002-2004
Postdoctoral Fellow, Smithsonian Institution, 2000-2002
Scientific Assistant, American Museum of Natural History, 1998-2000

Academic Teaching

Adjunct Instructor, Dept. of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park:
Introduction to Archaeology (ANTH 240), 2002-2004
Computer Mapping and GIS (ANTH 448D/689D), 2003-2004
Maya Civilization Past and Present (ANTH 386), 2003
Advanced GIS for Anthropologists (ANTH 448S/689S), 2003-2004

Adjunct Instructor, Dept. of Sociology and Anthropology, St. Mary's College:
Maya Civilization Past and Present, 2000
The Rise of Civilization, 2001

Adjunct Instructor, Dept. of Sociology & Anthropology, Mary Washington College:
Introduction to Physical Anthropology and Archaeology, 2001

Academic Committees

Investigations into the Lives of Africans and African Americans on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Jennifer J. Babiarz, Masters of Applied Anthropology, UMD 2003.

The Archaeology of the William Paca Garden. Jason Shellenhamer, Masters of Applied Anthropology, UMD 2004.

Grants & Fellowships

- 2003 & 2004 City of Annapolis Grants in Aid Program
- 1999-2001 Smithsonian Institution Postdoctoral Research Fellowship
- 1996-1998 Robert Stigler Foundation Award for field research
- 1995-1999 Columbia University President's Fellowship
- 1992 Outstanding Anthropology student, Virginia Commonwealth University

Peer Reviewed Journal Articles

- In Review Hurricane Cemetery Damage and Recovery Efforts in Coastal Parishes of Louisiana. *CRM: The Journal of Heritage Stewardship*. Submitted September 14, 2006.
- In Review Maya Domestic Economy at Chau Hiix, Belize. *Latin American Antiquity*. Submitted October 13, 2006.
- 2003 Spatial Analysis and Archaeological Resources in the Finger Lakes National Forest. In: *The Finger Lakes National Forest Archaeology Project: A Case Study in Archaeology and GIS*, edited by James Delle, pp. 95-100. *Northeast Historical Archaeology*, vol. 32.
- 2003 Appendix: Creating a GIS Project in ArcView. In: *The Finger Lakes National Forest Archaeology Project: A Case Study in Archaeology and GIS*, edited by James Delle, pp. 107-121. *Northeast Historical Archaeology*, vol. 32.
- 2002 Death in the Afternoon: Honduras, Hemingway, and Duncan Strong. *Bulletin of the History of Archaeology* 12(2):5-22.
- 2000 Maya Burials: AD 100 to 1100 at Chau Hiix, Belize. *Smoking Mirror* 7(6):2-8.

Books & Book Sections

- 2006 *Political Identity and Archaeology in Northeast Honduras*. University Press of Colorado.
- In Press New Africa: Understanding the Americanization of African Descent Groups through Archaeology. Coauthored with Mark P. Leone. In *Collaboration in Archaeological Practice: Engaging Descendent Communities*, edited by Chip Colwell-Chanthaphonh and T. J. Ferguson.
- In Press Northeast Honduras Pottery. In *Pottery of Prehistoric Honduras II*, edited by Rosemary Joyce, Marilyn Beaudry-Corbett, and Jeanne Lopiparo, UCLA Press.

In Press Using Ceramic Themes to Determine Cultural Corridors in North Central and Northeast Honduras. Coauthored with Marilyn Beaudry-Corbett. In: Volume in Honor of George Hasemann, edited by Gloria Lara Pinto.

Additional Publications

- 2006 Hastings Street. Special to the *Washington Post*, August 24, Metro Section.
- 2005 African American Archaeology in Annapolis. The Archaeological Record, newsletter of the Society for American Archaeology, March 2005.
- 2004 Book Review Essay of *Daily Life of the Aztecs* by Jacques Soustelle, and *Time History and Belief in Aztec and Colonial America* by Ross Hassig. *Latin American Antiquity* 15(1):110-112.
- 2004 William Paca Garden. In *Exclusively! Annapolis*.

Academic Presentations

- 2006 "Maya Domestic Economy at Chau Hiix, Belize." Society for American Archaeology, San Juan, Puerto Rico.
- 2005 "Indian Artifacts in African Contexts," Eastern States Archaeological Federation, Williamsburg.
- 2005 "Heritage... Is that What We Found?" American Anthropological Association, Washington, DC.
- 2002 "Economic Involution," Society for American Archaeology, Denver.
- 2001 "The New Economy and the Ancient Maya Community: Transformations from the Classic to Postclassic at Chau Hiix, Belize." American Anthropological Association, Washington, DC.
- 2001 "Wankibila: The 1933 Excavations by W. D. Strong." Society for American Archaeology, New Orleans.
- 2000 "The Political Economy of Ceramics and the Development of Complexity in the Maya Lowlands." Society for American Archaeology, Philadelphia.
- 2000 "William Duncan Strong and the Archaeology of Northeast Honduras." Conocimiento sin Fronteras, Latin American Research Program, Smithsonian Institution.
- 1999 "Architecture of a GIS" Northeast Anthropological Association, Providence; and Society for American Archaeology, Chicago.
- 1997 "Residential Terracing in Maya Settlement Patterns at Chau Hiix, Belize." Society for American Archaeology, Nashville.

Invited Lectures

- 2005 "Flaming Fleming: the Baker (and Burner) of 99 Main Street," St. Claire Wright History Center, Annapolis.
- 2004 "African American Archaeology in Annapolis," Stanton Center 4H Youth Group.
- 2003 "What Archaeology Tells Us About Paca Garden Architecture," Historic Annapolis Foundation.
- 2003 "Archaeology at the Governor Calvert House," Historic Annapolis Foundation.
- 2003 "Archaeology of Reynolds' Tavern," Historic Annapolis Foundation.
- 2002 "Archaeology at Wye Hall," Historic Annapolis Foundation.
- 2002 "Archaeology of the Paca House," Historic Annapolis Foundation.
- 2000 "William Duncan Strong and the Archaeology of Northeast Honduras." Department of Anthropology, Smithsonian Institution.
- 1998 "Early Scientific Archaeology in Mexico: Saville's 1898 Expedition to the Valley of Oaxaca." Department of Anthropology, American Museum of Natural History.

Exhibits and Websites

- 2005 HistoryQuest at *99 Main Street*, Historic Annapolis Foundation.
<http://www.annapolis.org/history-main-street.html>
- 2003 *Archaeology at Reynolds' Tavern*, Historic Annapolis Foundation.
- 2002 Online Academy Series, Anacostia Museum and Center for African American History and Culture, Smithsonian Institution. Segments by Mark P. Leone and Maisha Washington.
<http://www.si.edu/anacostia/Academy/academy.htm>
- 2000 *Selections from the Field Journal of William Duncan Strong (Honduras, 1933)*. National Anthropological Archive, Smithsonian Institution. <http://www.nmnh.si.edu/naa/features/strong.htm>
- 1999 *Body Art, Marks of Distinction*. American Museum of Natural History.
- 1998 *Xoxocotlan Excavations*. Fieldwork Online of the Department of Anthropology, American Museum of Natural History.
<http://anthro.amnh.org/>
- 1993 *Seeds of Change*. National Museum of Natural History.

Anthropological Field Research

2005-2006 Preservation Specialist, FEMA. Planned and implemented historic preservation for New Orleans and southern Louisiana as part of FEMA recovery efforts from hurricanes Katrina and Rita. Coordinated multi-agency efforts between SHPO, US Army Corps of Engineers, federal agencies, and private contractors. Wrote guidelines for "demo/rebuild" grants program, conducted environmental assessments, built and used GIS database to predict impacts to archaeology in New Orleans, directed fieldwork, evaluated new finds.

2002-2004 Program Manager, "Archaeology in Annapolis." Worked with Dr. Mark Leone to coordinate University of Maryland summer fieldschool program, directed laboratory operations, raised support through grant preparation, and oversaw historic excavation projects in Annapolis at 99 Main Street, 209 Duke of Gloucester, 10 Francis Street, Eastport (multiple sites), and Wye Hall Plantation (Queen Anne's County).

1996-1998 Field Director, "Chau Hiix Archaeological Project." Worked with Dr. Anne Pyburn planning and directing international archaeological excavations in Belize, Central America. Included survey, excavation, botanical sampling and analysis, laboratory operations, and camp operations at ancient Mayan city to understand smallholder strategies for coping with political upheavals.

1998 Researcher, "Finger Lakes National Forest GIS." Worked with Dr. James Delle and Forest archaeologist David Lacy to build a Geographic Information System of archaeological resources within the Forest. Created regional research database of rural 19th century farmsteads using GPS in conjunction with archaeological field techniques.

1991-1993 Researcher, "Curles Neck Plantation" and "Jordan's Journey," Virginia. Worked with Dr. Daniel Mouer excavating 17th century fort and home, and 18th century manor house.

Public Outreach and Community Based Projects

2002-2004 *Program Manager*, "Banneker Douglass Museum Summer Camp." Annual summer program with Museum Education Administrator Maisha Washington teaching hands-on experiential program to Annapolis city students which synthesized archaeology, science, and cultural history.

2002-2004 *Presenter*, "The Archaeological Dig." Mock-dig program presented at the University Of Maryland at College Park's Maryland Day Festival.

2002-2004 *Occasional Reviewer*, Historic Preservation Commission, Annapolis.

2003 Discussant, "Maryland Slavery Roundtable." Londontown.

2002 *Curator*, "Walking Tour: Annapolis Historical Archaeology."

Professional Membership

American Anthropological Association (AAA)

Society for American Archaeology (SAA)

Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA)

Languages

French (intermediate)

Spanish (basic)

Computer Applications

Blackboard®, Web-CT®, GIS, Access, AutoCAD, Corel-Draw, PhotoShop, Surfer, more.

Travel

Belgium, Belize, England, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Holland, Honduras, Italy, Mexico, United States, Yugoslavia

Training

Hazardous Waste Site Worker 40-hour course satisfying OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120 (e) (3) (i) May 8-12, 2006 All American Environmental Services, Inc., Columbia, Maryland.

References and Technical Report experience available upon request

Amelia Grace Chisholm
achisholm@anth.umd.edu

Business Address: Department of Anthropology
University of Maryland
1124 Woods Hall
College Park, MD 20742
(301) 405-1429

Home Address: 6811 Dartmouth Avenue
College Park, MD 20740
(240) 678-9007

Education

2005 M.A.A. University of Maryland, Applied Anthropology.
2003 B.S. Mercyhurst College, Anthropology/Archaeology, Magna cum Laude.

Research Interests

Historical Archaeology in the Eastern United States; Public education in archaeology; African American archaeology; Issues of gender in archaeology; Perishable technologies.

Employment Experience

Curator of Archaeology, Archaeology in Annapolis Program/University of MD, 2004-present.
Recruiter, Physical Sciences Program, Department of Physics, University of MD, 2004-2005.
Assistant in Exhibit Design, Banneker-Douglass Museum, 2004-2005.
Assistant Collections Manager, Historic Annapolis Foundation/University of MD, 2004.
Laboratory Assistant, Mercyhurst Archaeological Institute, 2000-2003.

Teaching Experience

Teaching Assistant, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park:
Introduction to Archaeology (ANTH 240) with Dr. Thomas Cuddy, 2003-2004
Teaching Assistant, Department of Anthropology and Geology, Mercyhurst College:
Summer Field Training in Prehistoric Archaeology (ANTH226A) with Professor Joseph Yedlowski, Summer 2001.
Tutor, Mercyhurst College:
Calculus (MATH170), 2000.
World Cultures (ANTH112), 2001-2002.
Sedimentation (GEOL245), 2002.
Stratigraphy (GEOL247), 2003.

Grants and Fellowships

2005 & 2006 City of Annapolis Grants in Aid Program.

2004 & 2005 Maryland Heritage Assistantship, IMPART Fellowship.
1999-2003 Egan Scholarship, Mercyhurst College.

Book Sections

2005 Appendix: Archaeological Sites Excavated in Annapolis. In *The Archaeology of Liberty in an American Capital: Excavations in Annapolis*, written by Mark P. Leone, UCLA Press.

Technical Reports

2006a *Archaeological Investigations at the Adams-Kilty House (18AP107)*. Co-authored with Alexandra Jones. Report prepared for Mr. and Mrs. Howard Safir, by the Archaeology in Annapolis Project.

2006b *Final Report of the Phase III Archaeological Investigations at the Dr. Upton Scott House (18AP18), Annapolis, Anne Arundel County, Maryland, 1998-1999*. Co-authored with Samuel Seligman and Dr. Thomas W. Cuddy. Report prepared for Mr. and Mrs. Paul Christian, by the Archaeology in Annapolis Project.

2005 *Preliminary Report on Archaeological Investigations at Wye Hall Plantation: Summers of 2002 and 2004, Wye Island, Queen Anne's County, Maryland 18QU977*. Co-authored with Jennifer Babiarz. Report prepared for Mrs. Diane Brendsel, by the Archaeology in Annapolis Project.

Additional Publications

2007 Archaeology in the Classroom, Making Connections. Co-authored with Mark P. Leone and Brett T. Bentley. *Social Education*, May/June 2007.

Exhibits

2006 *Annapolis Underground*. Banneker-Douglass Museum, Annapolis, Maryland.

Anthropological Field Research

2004-present Laboratory Director, "Archaeology in Annapolis." Works with Dr. Mark Leone and associates to coordinate the University of Maryland summer fieldschool program, directs laboratory operations, raises support through grant preparation, produces technical reports on past work, and oversees research on material culture from Adams-Kilty House(131 Charles Street), Eastport (multiple sites), Wye Hall Plantation (Queen Anne's County), and Wye House Plantation (Talbot County).

2004 Researcher, "99 Main Street (18AP21)," Annapolis, Maryland. Worked with Dr. Thomas Cuddy on Phase III excavations of the 17th through 19th century former bakery.

2002-2003 Researcher, "Erie County Cemetery Project." Worked with Dr. Maryann Owoc on data collection and photography of oldest tombstones in Erie County, Pennsylvania. Focused specifically on the Urn and Willow design, produced Senior Research Project:

- 2002 Researcher, “Buckaloons,” Allegheny National Forest, Pennsylvania. Worked with Joseph Yedlowski excavating Middle to Late Woodlands period Seneca nation camp sites.
- 2001 Researcher, “Irvine Flats,” Allegheny National Forest, Pennsylvania. Worked with Judith Thomas excavating 19th century mill and miller’s house.
- 2000-2003 Laboratory Technician, R.L. Andrew’s Center for Perishable Technology, “Mercyhurst Archaeological Institute.” Worked with Dr. James Adovasio on analysis of perishable materials from a number of sites including: textiles from Babe dh-Dhra cemetery (Jordan), USAO No. 01-015-S-BLW, U.S. v. Jerry Lee Young (Idaho), textile impressions from Orton Quarry (PA), Weaving accoutrements from Numeira (Jordan), textiles from Hogup Cave (Utah), textiles from 42SA14, floral analysis for Danger Cave (Utah), and textile impressions from the Scilly Islands (Great Britain).
- 2000-2002 Research, “Meadowcroft Rockshelter,” Avella, Pennsylvania. Worked with Dr. James Adovasio on site maintenance and written data accumulation.
- 2000 Laboratory Technician, Processing Laboratory, “Mercyhurst Archaeological Institute.” Worked with Jeffery Illingworth on maintenance and curation of collections from Buckaloons (Allegheny National Forest, PA), Erie Land Light House (PA), Tracey School (PA), and Irvine Flats (Allegheny National Forest, PA).

Public Outreach and Community Based Projects

- 2004-present *Public Interpreter*, “Archaeological Dig.” Mock-excavation presented at the Annual University of Maryland’s Maryland Day Festival.
- 2004 *Curriculum Designer and Researcher*, “Banneker-Douglass Museum Summer Camp.” Annual summer program with Museum Education Administrator Maisha Washington teaching a hands-on experiential learning program to Annapolis city children, which combined archaeology, science, and culture history.
- 2003 *Lecturer*, “Archaeology of Meso-America.” Public outreach at Sacred Heart Middle School, Erie, Pennsylvania, Spring 2003.
- 2003 *Lecturer*, “Brief Introduction to Archaeology.” Public outreach at Ridgefield Elementary School, Erie, Pennsylvania, Spring 2003.

Professional Memberships

- Society for American Archaeology (SAA)
- Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA)

Professional Training

- 2001-2003 Training in Perishable Technologies, taught by Dr. James Adovaiso and Jeffery Illingworth, Mercyhurst Archaeological Institute.

2001 Archaeological Field School in Historical Archaeology (ANTH226B), Mercyhurst College.

Languages

French

Computer Applications

Blackboard®, WebCT®, Access, Corel-Draw, Endnote, PhotoShop, Dreamweaver, FrontPage, GIS

Reference available upon request.

Appendix J

SCOTT HOUSE

Archaeological Feasibility Study

1972

Please return to Mrs. Coleman duPont
4 Shipwright Street
Annapolis, MD 21401

Feasibility Study of the Upton Scott
House for Mrs. Coleman duPont

July 31-August 4, 1972

Betty Cosans

The purpose of this feasibility study was to determine if the Scott house site warranted full-scale investigation and, if so, to formulate a series of recommendations to that end. This preliminary study involved three phases:

1. Construction of an historical base map illustrating the chronological sequence of ownership, development, and change.
2. Construction of an archaeological base map recording all standing structures and visible features.
3. Limited test excavations, the results of which were incorporated into the archaeological base map.

Work was carried out by a site supervisor and two crew members during the week of July 31-August 4, 1972.

Documentation:

Although the Scott House is mentioned briefly in many secondary materials dealing with the history and architecture of Annapolis, the National Register Field Sheets are the only source which treats the site in any detail. The information in this report is not foot-noted and contains a number of errors, omissions, and unwarranted assumptions. (1)

The National Register data sheets erroneously conclude that the N.E. or garden front of the house was originally the main entrance but "...with the development of Shipwright Street to the southwest of the house, the garden front on the southwest has become the main entrance."

(2) This assumption has no basis in fact either architecturally or historically.

Shipwright Street properties were developed prior to the 1718 Stoddert Survey of Annapolis which shows the street at its present location. (3) This was obviously no "paper"

street, but a functioning thoroughfare with buildings on both sides of the street long before Scott even came to America.

Architecturally, the S.W. or streetside façade was designed to be the more impressive with its projecting bay and full pediment, features not included on the N. E. or garden front. This is noted but dismissed in the National Register data sheets. Not mentioned at all are other architectural details like the larger size of the doorway on the S.W. front and the interior plan of the entry hall both features indicating that the structure was designed and built with its front or main entrance facing Shipwright Street. The garden was originally—as it is now—located on the N.E. side of the house.

Less easily refuted is the contention that William Buckland, the architect, had a hand in the planning or construction of the Scott House. Quality of design and craftsmanship are the basis of popular attribution despite the observation that “...the Scott House was completed before Buckland moved to Annapolis.” (4) There is no positive evidence associating Buckland with this house in any capacity and there has been no detailed comparative analysis of this house and known Buckland buildings to demonstrate the possibility.

Completely omitted from any mention is the fact that the lot on which the Scott House stands was developed as early as 1716. (5) Scott was not the initial developer of the premises. What was there prior to Scott’s acquisition of the property, how he altered the land and its structures, and what standing structures or parts of standing structures he may have incorporated into his own dwelling house and its dependencies is a critical aspect of the site’s history and development.

Also open to question is the interpretation of the house as a pure expression of Georgian concepts in its planning and design. The house is thoroughly Georgian in its plan and treatment

but there is good reason to believe it was not initially sited in terms of a Georgian concept of the balanced relationship of space and mass which is a function of a structure's setting as well as its design.

The generally accepted dates for construction of the house are 1762-1764. The house stands wholly on Lot #12 (so designated in the 1718 Stoddert Survey of Annapolis) which Upton Scott purchased from Michael Mcnemera for 50 £ sterling on 18 June 1759. (6) The S.E. wall of the house sets on the S.E. property line of this house. On May 13, 1763, Scott purchased the N.W. portion of Lot #11 from Charles Carroll for 58 £ 16s. sterling. If the accepted dates for construction of the house are correct, the land on the S.E. side of the house was not acquired until a year after construction began. Acquisition of this lot more or less centered the house (the house was 6'2" off-center over a distance of 235'10") and permitted the erection of an outbuilding at the south corner of the lot to balance the stable at the west corner. There are alternatives, of course: the sale may have been prearranged and merely formalized at this time or construction of the house may actually date somewhat later than currently thought. (7)

In terms of the limited objectives of this project, historical research was confined to the examination of land records. No attempt was made to fully document site content in other kinds of public records and contemporary private papers. All major changes in ownership and subdivision of the property were identified and confirmed in the documents but time did not permit the location and examination of all available records.

Five periods critical to the development of the site were established:

1. Pre-Scott ownership and development including the erection of a dwelling on the premises by 1716. (17th c.-1759)

2. Acquisition, development, and occupation of the site by Upton Scott and his heirs.
(1759-1819)

3. Acquisition and occupation of the site by Dennis Claude and his heirs. (1819-1873)

Claude presumably purchased the premises from Scott's heirs sometime after the death of Elizabeth Scott in 1819. (8) In 1858, the courts partitioned Claude's estate among his heirs giving his widow Elizabeth Claude life rights to the house and grounds and full ownership as her dower rights of a small lot created in the south corner of the premises measuring about 35' front and 78' deep. In 1872, Elizabeth Claude devised her life rights in the estate to her daughter Phoebe Kilborn. The following year William and Phoebe Kilborn transferred the premises to James Revell in trust for the Sisters of Mercy. In 1885, the small lot given outright to Elizabeth Claude was sold at public auction for non-payment of taxes.

4. Ownership and occupation as a school and convent by a religious order of the Roman Catholic Church. (1873-1962)

5. Ownership and occupation as a private dwelling by the present owners. (1962-present)

All these transactions are illustrated on the historical base map. Whenever possible, visible and excavated features on-site were interpreted in the context of this chronology.

The Site:

The bounds of the DuPont property defined the physical limits of the site although the properties to the S.E. and the N.E. were historically part of the Scott House grounds. The present house lot is about half its original size of 235' 10" front with a depth of 247' 6". Only the N.W. property line of the present house lot is an historical boundary dating to the period of Upton

Scott. The rest of the boundaries have been created subsequent to Scott's death. The dwelling on the small property created in the south corner of the original house lot has been enlarged and altered over the years but it is said that the oldest section fronting the street was part of the Scott House outbuilding complex. Although no investigation of the premises was made at this time, the old part of this structure does correspond in both size and relative location to the stable at the opposite or west corner of the present house lot.

A modern brick school building runs across most of the N.E. end of the original house lot with a convent building on the S.E. side forming an "L" with the school building in the east corner. A modern brick garden wall located about 45' S.W. of the historical rear property line runs N.W./S.E. from the west corner of the school building to the old garden wall along the N.W. property line. The north corner of the original house lot is vacant. These church-related buildings actually subsume only a small part of the original house lot. Most of the land formerly associated with the Scott House has been left open to provide a courtyard or cloister for the convent. No visible features mark the boundary between church property and the present house lot, preserving the visual effect of a large, open garden area behind the house.

The Scott House property presently includes the main dwelling, a one story brick stable fronting on Shipwright Street at the west corner of the property, and the exposed foundations of a demolished frame outbuilding located on the N.W. side of the house. A paved brick courtyard the width of the demolished frame building extends from its S.E. side to the N.W. side of the house. The only visible features on the S.E. side of the house are a small area of brick paving and a modern brick walk leading from the convent to the street. This walk has not been used since the DuPonts acquired the property and has become almost entirely over-grown.

A brick garden wall six feet high, extends from the north and east corners of the house, isolating the N.E. or garden side of the house from the side yards. This wall crosses the property line on the S.E. side of the house and continues across the adjoining property. On the N.W. side of the house, portions of the garden wall have been knocked out and the base of the wall incorporated into the foundations of the frame outbuilding. A brick wall also extends from the north corner of the stable along the N.W. property line. When measured from the present property line at the S.W. wall of the stable, this wall was found to extend 6.45' beyond the 247'6" depth of the original house lot. The present sidewalk along the N.E. side of Shipwright Street measures 6.50' suggesting the original property line was probably measured from the present curblineline. (9) These garden walls appear to be contemporary with the house. A garden wall may have surrounded the entire property but there is no visible evidence that the old wall along the N.W. property line turned a corner and continued along the N.E. property line. The end of the wall has been re-used to fence in the property adjoining to the N.W. and any trace of the wall remaining below grade except possibly in the vacant north corner of the lot has been destroyed by construction of the school and convent.

The ground on the S.W. side or front of the house has been terraced in a curve extending from the south and west corners of the house to the street. The terraced area is flat and approximately at street level. The ground on the N.W. side of the house slopes away from the street toward the N.E. and also dips toward the N.W. property line. The ground on the S.E. side of the house also slopes away from the street toward the N.E. At its lowest point, grade on the N.W. side of the house is about 1.5' above the level of the ground at its lowest point on the S.E. side of the house. The N.E. or garden side of the house is flat and also lies about 1.5' below the

low point in the N.W. yard and on about the same level as the low point in the S.E. yard. There is a 3' difference in elevation between grade at the front and back of the house. (10)

The House:

The house is a large, two-story brick dwelling in the Georgian style. It measures 54' front by 45' deep and sits approximately 35' off the street with its corners oriented to the points of the compass. (11) The Scott House was recorded by the HABS in 1964, but the record is not complete because no plan was made of the cellar. Numerous changes have been made in the cellar, the most important of which for the purposes of this study was the addition of two projecting cellar entries on the N.W. and S.E. sides of the house near the north and east corners. These entries contain steps up from the cellar to the side yards (six steps on the N.W. and four steps on the S.E.) and were 19th c. additions to accommodate extensive regrading of the side yards. As originally built, the cellar was entered directly from the yard through arched brick entries built flush with the gable ends of the house, requiring at most, one or two interior steps down.

The house is entered from the outside through the main entrance on the S.W. front and a garden entrance on the N.E. front, both of which were original to the house. The steps to the N.E. and S.W. entries are brick capped in cement with arched brick supports. At first glance, it seemed the steps on the S.W. were cut away to facilitate enlargement of the cellar windows leaving the pediment of the front door hanging in mid-air. However, a photo published in 1929 shows the steps were cut away before the windows were enlarged. This rises the question as to whether the stairs with their arched brick supports are original to the house. A modern entry has been added in the N.W. gable end, access to which is provided by frame steps.

The Stable:

The stable is located at the west corner of the present house lot. It is a one story brick building measuring 21.5' front and 37.58' deep with its corners oriented to the compass. This structure was also surveyed by HABS in 1964.

If this structure was intended for use as a stable, it presents an interesting functional problem: how did the horses get in and out? The stable is presently entered through two doors in the S.E. wall facing the N.W. yard of the house: one is 3.5' wide by 5.67' high, and the other is 3'0" wide and 5.96' high. There is also a doorway at loft height on the street side and evidence of a possible bricked-up doorway on the N.W. side of the stable about the same size as the other two doors. (This feature was difficult to see because of the whitewash on the exterior of the building and the poor light inside.) None of these entries is large enough to admit a horse safely.

Close examination of the structure strongly suggests that the N.E. gable end has been altered. This is not apparent in the HABS drawings which only contain elevations of the S.E. and S.W. facades. Three sides of the stable are laid up in Flemish bond while the N.E. end is laid up in a bond consisting of two stretcher courses and a header course. This same bond is used in the interior partition which divides the N.E. end of the stable into two rooms. The other three walls have air slits, the N.E. end does not. The N.E. end of the stable has two wood framed windows which seem to have been built into the wall. There are two possible explanations: either the N.E. wall of the stable was originally constructed as an interior partition or the wall was rebuilt in its original location to serve some other use than that of a stable. If the former is true, this may not have been a stable; if the latter is true the N.E. gable end probably contained a large entry through which the horses were taken in and out of the building.

The Exposed Foundation:

The exposed foundation on the N.W. side of the side of the house is all that remains of a small two story frame structure demolished by the DuPonts because it was structurally unsound. This building obviously post-dated construction of the house and was used by the nuns as a wash house.

The building sits 50' from the house with its corners oriented to the points of the compass, and its gable end facing the house. The foundations are about 24.5' wide and 15.5' deep, with a small shed attached to the N.W. side. (12) The building had no cellar.

The N.W. end of the garden wall extending from the north corner of the house was partially taken down and the bottom re-used as the N.E. foundation wall of the building. The S.E. and S.W. walls were constructed of machine-made bricks and are only .75' thick, while the re-used portion of the garden wall is 1.1' thick. There is no trace of the N.W. wall above grade.

The interior of the foundation was filled with debris and heavily over-grown with weeds and poison ivy. An interior partition wall was barely visible running N.E.-S.W. for an undetermined distance across the building from the N.E. wall. The remains of a brick chimney stood on the N.W. side of the partition wall. This is the chimney visible in the photograph of the N.E. façade of the house which shows part of the frame outbuilding in the background. (13) There was a brick-filled doorway in the N.E. wall 4.5' from the east corner of the building and another roughly centered in the S.W. wall. A large pile of rubble, apparently from demolition of the building, extended across the building on the N.E. side of the foundation.

Excavations:

Field work began with clearing the brick courtyard and foundation interior on the N.W. side of the house to define features for measurement and photography. Clearing of the interior of the foundation was expanded to include the partial excavations of the S.E. end of the building when a stone wall and cobble paving were exposed during clearance.

Test Trench 1 was originally planned as a 3' x 3' test at the west corner of the outbuilding foundation to pick up the N.W. wall of the structure. The wall was not found here and the trench expanded laterally to expose a brick paving and gutter complex on the N.W. side of the foundation. Test Trench 1A was a deep test pit inside the feature complex placed between the exposed ends of the N.E. and S.W. walls of the outbuilding foundation to locate the N.W. wall. Test Trench 2 was originally planned as a 3' x 3' test about ten feet S.W. of Test Trench 1 in a shallow depression where probing produced a series of "hard hits" quite near the surface. This trench was extended along the line of a section of diagonally laid brick paving to the S.W. side of Test Trench 1. Test Trench 3 was planned as a stratigraphic control trench 2' wide running from the S.W. side of the outbuilding foundation toward the street. This trench was finally closed at 37' in length. Two deep test pits were excavated at intervals along this trench. Test Trench 4 was a 3' x 3' test on the N.E. side of the garden wall at the point where the wall was taken down and re-used as a foundation of the outbuilding. This trench was not expanded beyond its original dimensions but an area of brick paving exposed while clearing rubble prior to excavation was cleaned and defined. Test Trench 5 was a small 1' x 1' test under the brick paving of the courtyard about mid-way between the house and the outbuilding foundation.

Test Trenches 6, 7, and 8 were placed in the S.E. yard. Test Trench 6 was a "V" shaped trench 2' wide designed to cut diagonally across the area on the S.E. side of the house corresponding to the courtyard on the N.W. This trench ran south from the end of the paved

brick area in front of the cellar entry for a distance of 15' then east 22' to intersect the modern brick walk leading from the convent to the street. Test Trench 7 was a small 2' x 3' test placed specifically to pick up and trace of a possible brick walk running diagonally along the south leg of Test Trench 6. It was placed 35' N.E. of the front property line on the N.W. side of the modern brick walk. Test Trench 8 was a small 1' x 1' test under the brick paving in front of the cellar entry. An irregular hole approximately four feet in diameter in the corner of the present house lot on the S.W. side of the garden wall was cleaned and determined to be the root hole of a tree. The area on the S.E. side of the house was also systematically probed at 3' intervals.

Test Trenches 9 and 10 were related to the stable. Test Trench 9 was a 4' x 7' test along the S.E. wall of the stable between the two doors. Test Trench 10 was an "L" shaped test at the east corner of the stable.

No testing was done in the N.E. yard except for Test Trench 4 related to investigations of the outbuilding foundation. Some probing was done to trace out the over-grown portions of the brick walk exposed while clearing rubble on the N.E. side of the foundation. No tests were made in the S.W. yard at this time.

Prior to closing the site, all test trenches were backfilled and sod replaced except those where paving had been exposed. The excavated areas in the S.E. end of the foundation interior were also left exposed with instructions for stabilizing and protecting the stone wall.

The Brick Courtyard-N.W. side yard:

The paved brick courtyard on the N.W. side of the house extends up to the foundation of the demolished outbuilding on the N.W. and the garden wall on the N.E. The S.W. edge of the courtyard which had been overgrown was paved to form a brick gutter. This feature was

exposed for its entire length. (See Detail Drawing #1) The gutter began 12' from the house. The area between the house and the gutter was paved flat to the edge. The area immediately adjacent to the house has been paved with concrete but the brick appears to continue under this modern paving. The gutter was disturbed within 1' of the outbuilding foundation and blocked off on a line with the S.E. wall of the foundation with two machine-made bricks, one of which bore an illegible maker's mark. These bricks were left in place. It was subsequently established that the gutter ran along the S.W. wall of the outbuilding and was related to the gutter on the N.W. side of the outbuilding.

Outbuilding Interior: N.W. yard:

While trenching along the S.E. side of the interior brick partition wall to establish the extent of this feature, a mortared stone wall was exposed. This wall was apparently unrelated to the frame outbuilding. (Once it was established that the feature initially called the "interior brick partition" was also unrelated to the frame outbuilding, it was re-named "the center wall.") This feature began 8' from the inner face of the N.E. wall where the center wall ended. The stone wall continued on a line with the center wall for 2.5', then turned a corner and extended across the S.E. wall. Part of the brick foundation at the S.E. end of the frame outbuilding was built on the stone wall. About 3' from the east corner, the wall ended abruptly but traces of a mortar bed extended into the east corner.

The N.E. end of the center wall was tied into the garden wall while the S.W. end terminated in what appeared to be a finished surface. Three bricks were set length-wise on the stone wall adjoining the end of the center wall and appeared to form the sill for a doorway.

The area on the S.W. side of the stone wall was paved with cobbles. The surface of the cobble paving was 1.5' below the surface of the brick-paved courtyard. The full extent of the cobble paving was not exposed but it probably continues under the unexcavated area to the S.W. and possibly under the S.E. foundation wall of the frame outbuilding. A brick floor was exposed in the north and east corners of the area excavated on approximately the same level as the cobble paving. The brick paving is probably continuous over the entire area S.E. of the center wall and N.E. of the stone wall.

These features were only exposed sufficiently to define them and record their location. At no point were the bottoms of the features exposed nor was a statistically reliable sample of artifacts retrieved. However, enough of the area was exposed to give a rough idea of the stratification and artifact content. The entire foundation interior was covered with rubble and debris of modern origin. At the S.E. end of the foundation, the rubble level sloped from the N.E. to the S.W. so that the top of the wall was exposed by removing the rubble. On the N.E. side of the stone wall a level consisting of dark grey ashy fill with chunks of coal containing artifacts dating 1820-1850 began somewhat above the top of the wall. This level appears to have been continuous over the entire area excavated sloping N.E. to S.W. like the rubble level above. On the S.W. side of the wall over the cobble paving the fill consisted of dark brown humic soil containing artifacts of a similar date range. A rough sketch of the stratigraphy is included below:

No attempt was made to test in the N.W. end of the outbuilding foundation due to the heavier concentration of rubble at this end of the structure.

Test Trench 1-N.E. Yard:

This test was designed to pick up the N.W. wall of the frame outbuilding. No wall was found but a section of the brick gutter and paving was exposed adjacent to the expected location of the wall. The trench was then expanded laterally toward the N.W. and N.E. to define these features.

The gutter was identical in construction to the gutter along the S.W. side of the brick courtyard and on a line with it. It ran from the N.W. end of the S.W. foundation wall on a curving line then parallel with the N.W. property line tapering off into a fan-shaped area of brick paving which butted up against the S.W. side of the brick wall in the N.E. yard exposed while clearing for Test Trench 4. The curved section of the gutter was bordered on both sides by a double row of cobbles.

Two distinctly different areas of paving were partially exposed on the outer side of the gutter: a section near the top of the curve paved in diagonally laid bricks running almost due north and south, and a section beyond the curve paved with a combination of brick, stones, and cobbles.

The brick paving on the inner side of the gutter followed the contour of the feature extending N.E. to a brick sill. This sill ran 7.5' N.W. from the expected location of the N.W.

wall then turned a corner and continued N.E. for an undetermined distance. The area within the sill was filled with extremely hard brick and mortar rubble. Excavation of the sill was terminated when it was identified as the foundation of a small shed-like structure which stood on the N.W. side of the frame outbuilding. The paving on the inner side of the gutter was picked up again 3.3' N.E. of the sill and extended the length of the gutter. Presumably both the brick paving and the brick sill continue under the unexcavated area between the foundation and the exposed features N.W. of it.

That part of Test Trench 1 lying in the N.W. yard was covered with hard-packed ashy grey fill containing oyster shells, brick rubble and artifacts. This level varied in depth from .25' to .50'. It was covered by a thin layer of humus barely covering the roots of the grass. Artifacts from this level dated late 19th-20th century and consisted primarily of nails, fragments of window glass and bottles, and a few bones. At the N.E. end of the area excavated the fill changed to a more soil-like consistency containing similar artifacts.

Test Trench 1A-N.W. yard:

Test Trench 1A was a 2' x 4' test pit placed between the ends of the N.E. and S.W. walls of the outbuilding foundation for the express purpose of locating the N.W. wall. The top of the wall was exposed in its expected location about 1' below the surface. Once the feature was confirmed and its location recorded, the trench was closed.

Test Trench 2-N.W. Yard:

Upon removing the sod in the original 3' x 3' limits of Test Trench 2, the top of a large dressed stone was exposed. This stone was of the type usually associated with a step or doorsill

but it was not immediately apparent whether it was in situ or had been placed there during demolition of the frame outbuilding. It was set at an angle and seemed possibly related to the small area of diagonal paving partially exposed on the outer side of the curved section of the gutter in Test Trench One some ten feet away. Thus, Test Trench Two was expanded toward Test Trench One following the angle of the stone. Two large flat stones were laid immediately adjacent to the dressed stone on the north side. Beyond the stones was an area about 1.5' wide of broken stone and hard brick rubble which seemed to set on a section of diagonal brick paving. The brick paving extended from the point of exposure to the edge of the cobbles bordering the gutter at the edge of Test Trench 1. At the intersection of Test Trench One and Two on the N.W. side of Test Trench Two a metal ring about 1.5' in diameter was exposed. It set on the brick paving and was 3" thick.

The same hard ashy fill under a thin layer of humus found in Test Trench One extended over the entire trench. The artifact content was also similar with a high concentration of window glass associated with stones and rubble at the S.W. end of the trench.

Test Trench 3-N.W. Yard:

Test Trench 3 was designed to test the extent of fill and disturbance in the N.W. yard; if possible, establish original grade; and generate some concept of the original topography of the site. The trench began on the S.E. side of the bricked-up doorway in the S.W. wall of the outbuilding foundation and when closed, extended 37' toward the street. The trench was positioned as near the middle of the yard as possible while avoiding 4 concrete bases for a clothesline.

Immediately adjacent to the S.W. wall of the outbuilding foundation, a section of brick gutter was exposed confirming the observation that the gutter along the S.W. side of the courtyard was part of the same drainage system as the gutter curving away from the west corner of the frame outbuilding foundations. The area on the S.W. side of the gutter was paved in brick for a distance of 5' at which point two large flat stones were uncovered. It was impossible to tell if the stones were set on the bricks or at the end of the paving without removing them. The stones were left in place to be followed laterally then possibly removed if time permitted. Beyond the stones, the surface of the yard sloped upward toward the street. The area immediately adjacent to the stones on the S.W. was yellow clay which changed to the same ashy hard-packed fill encountered over the features in Test Trench 1 and 2. About 4' S.W. of the stones, a deep test pit was excavated through the ashy fill to expose an area of brick rubble .50' below the surface of the ash fill (.75' below the surface of the yard.) The surface of the ashy fill was exposed for another 4' and a second test pit excavated. At this point, the ashy fill was 1.0' thick over a surface of brown clay containing a brick and some mortar. This level was not excavated. The ashy fill surface was exposed to the limit of excavation but time did not permit additional testing below the ash.

The ashy fill level contained glass, nails, and bone similar to the content of the fill in Test Trench 1 and 2. The brown clay produced one artifact, a fragment of extremely thin white salt glazed stoneware ca. 1750-60.

Test Trench 4-N.E. yard:

Before Test Trench 4 could be excavated, it was necessary to clear the rubble from the N.E. side of the outbuilding foundation. During clearance, a section of brick paving was

exposed and defined. This feature was part of a brick walk that ran diagonally across the N.E. yard from the garden entry to the house, turned about a 45° angle at the east corner of the outbuilding and ran parallel with the outbuilding foundations beneath the rubble. This walk was picked up on the other side of the rubble pile where it continued past the north corner of the outbuilding foundation toward the N.W. property line. About 6' from the inner face of the garden wall along the N.W. property line, the walk ran under a pile of yellow clay. The clay was taken back about a foot exposing the ends of several pieces of wood. The brick walk appeared to run under the wood, the clay heaped on top of it. At this point, the end of the walk was photographed and the area closed. The fan-shaped terminus of the gutter exposed in Test Trench 1, butted against the S.W. side of this walk.

Test Trench 4 was placed against the N.E. side of the garden wall at the east corner of the outbuilding foundation to establish whether the stone wall or its mortar bed exposed in the S.E. end of the outbuilding interior extended beyond the garden wall into the N.E. yard. This trench was carried down to the stone foundations of the garden wall with negative results. The soil on this side of the wall consisted of brown garden loam with some artifacts and a few small fragments of brick and mortar. The artifact content was randomly distributed throughout the level and consisted of fragments of white salt glazed stoneware, tin glazed earthenware, creamware, red earthenware, ironstone, a slate pencil, iron nails, and a brass drawer handle with a date range of 1750-1850. Probing indicated this soft, relatively clean garden soil continued below the depth of the trench bottom.

Test Trench 5-N.W. Yard:

Test Trench 5 was a small test under the bricks in the courtyard to determine the nature of the ground under the paving. Ashy brown soil with fragments of brick and mortar extended to a depth of .75' below the surface of the brick paving. The test pit was taken no deeper but the level continued below the limit of excavation. No artifacts were recovered.

Test Trench 6-S.E. Yard:

Test Trench 6 was designed to serve a dual purpose: to provide a stratigraphic control for the S.E. yard and locate any sub-surface features related to this side of the house: none were found. The trench began at what appeared to be a diagonally laid brick walk running from the south corner of the paved area in front of the cellar entry. For the first 8' the ground to a depth of 1' was disturbed brown soil containing brick rubble and artifacts dating to the mid-19th century. Beyond 8' and continuing down the eastward leg of the trench the soil was soft brown garden loam containing a few random brick chips and specks of mortar but no artifacts. The bottom of the trench was probed at 1' intervals and the S.E. yard at 3' intervals with negative results. If sub-surface features exist in this area then they lie more than 1.5 below the present surface.

Test Trench 7:

Test trench 7 was placed at the side of the modern walk to pick up any trace of a possible walk running from the south corner of the paved area. Results were negative. The soil was soft brown garden loam with little disturbance and no artifacts.

Test Trench 8:

Test trench 8 was a small 1' x 1' test under the brick paving in front of the S.E. cellar entry. Ashy brown fill containing late pearlware of the period 1830-1850 extended from a thin sand base under the brick to a depth of .70'. The level below which was exposed but not excavated was disturbed yellow clay containing building rubble.

Test Trench 9:

Test Trench 9 exposed a paved area associated with the S.E. side of the stable. The area next to the wall is mortared sloping downward into a brick gutter resembling that associated with the paved courtyard and the features at the N.W. end of the frame outbuilding. The area immediately adjacent to the gutter is paved in large flat stones. A diagonally laid brick curbing separates the large stones from an area paved in small stones, cobbles, and brick. The diagonal approximates the line of the brick paving in Test Trench 1 and 2. The soil was similar to that noted in Test Trench One and Two. However, the hard ashy fill terminated at the outer edge of the gutter—the gutter area itself was filled to the surface with soft brown soil. (see Detail Drawing #2)

Test Trench 10:

Test Trench 10 was placed in the east corner of the stable in order to expose the corner below grade and pick up any other features associated with the N.E. end of the building. This trench was closed after clearing the surface due to extensive root disturbance. There was a great deal of stone and brick rubble in dark brown humic soil. Because of the disturbance, it was impossible to determine whether this was jumbled paving or evidence of re-building.

Conclusions:

The brick courtyard, the frame outbuilding, and the gutter and paving complex in the N.W. yard were 19th century features. The frame outbuilding was constructed on the site of an earlier structure parts of which were re-used. This reorganization of the yard was accompanied by extensive filling at the lower end of the yard with particular attention to the construction of the drainage system. The paving on the S.E. side of the stable and the paving in Test Trench 2 are contemporary with these features. The hard ash fill higher up in the yard and that covering the excavated features was placed subsequent to the reorganization of the yard. The preponderance of ash in this later fill would suggest it was placed after the installation of the coal furnace. The artifact content retrieved from these test excavations was not sufficient to date the construction more closely than after 1820. The hard ashy fill dates late 19th-early 20th century.

The Stone foundation wall and cobble paving exposed inside the foundations of the frame outbuilding were structurally tied into the garden wall and hence related to the period of construction and occupation of the house by Scott. The area excavated was too small to yield a comprehensive picture of Scott's organization and use of the N.W. yard but it did establish two critical facts: Scott's organization of the N.W. yard was quite different from that imposed by the 19th century and the change itself was achieved by a process of filling and building over. The only other areas in which evidence of Scott's period of occupation were found was in the brown clay in the second deep test pit in Test Trench Two and mixed with later artifacts in the brown loamy soil on the N.E. side of the garden wall in Test Trench 4.

The paved area in the S.E. yard in front of the cellar entry is contemporary with the changes in the N.W. yard. The absence of artifacts, disturbance, and fill in the S.E. yard is consistent with the period after 1873 when the main house and the small lot at the south corner of

the original house lot were no longer owned or occupied by the same people. It is not consistent with the period when part of the outbuilding complex associated with the house was located in the S.E. yard nor with the pattern of change observed in the N.W. yard. Either evidence of earlier use is below the level of 1.5' (both probing and excavation) or the pattern of change on this side of the house involved removal of features and deposit of clean fill rather than rebuilding.

At no point was evidence found in the ground relating to the period of occupation prior to Upton Scott's acquisition of the property.

Recommendations:

1. Recording of the cellar to complete the set of architectural drawings of the house and complete a photographic survey of the house inside and out.
2. Complete documentation of the site including construction of an historical base map for the block on which the house stands as well as the block on the other side of Shipwright Street where Scott also owned all the land from the present site of Revell Street to Spa Creek. Edward Pappenfuss' three volume study of property development in 18th century Annapolis contains most of the necessary historical information and only requires translation into historical base map form and up-dating through the 19th century. It is also necessary to construct an index in chronological sequence of all contemporary references to the house and all graphic illustrations of it.
3. Complete excavation of the N.W. yard. This was not only the most productive area tested but also the property on which the early 18th century developments took place, the results of excavation in this area would be critical in determining where further work

could most productively be carried out. This would involve exposing the entire yard level by level, recording and removing the 19th century changes to reach the 18th century, and extensive testing inside the stable. This should take six to eight weeks in the field with a site supervisor and crew of four. Time allotted for field drawing and artifact analysis would depend on what is found.

4. Complete excavations of the S.W. yard, some testing in the cellar of the house, and extensive testing in the N.E. yard. The decision to completely excavate the S.W. yard would depend entirely on results from excavations in the N.W. yard. This area could bear a critical relationship to the period of pre-Scott development and occupation of the property. Excavation in the N.E. yard would be a necessary prerequisite to garden restoration. Ideally, church property should be included in any investigations of the N.E. yard but this is not critical except in the north corner of the original house lot to locate the original bounds of the property. This should take four to six weeks in the field with site supervisor, crew of four and staff specialists as required.
5. Beyond limited testing which could be carried out as part of Recommendation 4, complete excavation of the S.E. yard is not feasible unless carried over the present property line to include the small lot created in the south corner of the original house lot. Whether excavation is undertaken or not, the structure on the neighboring property should be recorded in both measured drawings and photographs. This could be done in conjunction with Recommendation 1. Full excavation of the S.E. yard and adjoining property would require four to six weeks in the field with site supervisor and crew of four with staff specialists as needed.

Footnotes

1. Appendix C
2. Appendix C, Item 7, page 1
3. 1718 Stoddert Survey of Annapolis, ms. Md. Hall of Records 1718 Survey Notebook, Appendix A-2
4. Appendix C, Item 8, page 2
5. Appendix A-1
6. Appendix A-5
7. Appendix A-7
8. According to Scott's will, his nephew Clotworthy Birnie inherited his residual estate and was also named executor. There is no recorded transaction between Birnie and Claude. Claude was a large landowner in Anne Arundel County. About 1/3 of his deeds and Grantee were checked with negative results.
9. H.B.M. notes
10. Instrument elevations were not taken. These are relative differences computed from a) measuring the steps up from the cellar b) measuring the difference in the exposed stone foundation. These elevations are approximate and subject to confirmation by instrument measurements.
11. As an interesting sidelight, Scott's neighbor Charles Carroll sited Carrolton with the facades oriented to the points of the compass.
12. An elderly local resident who attended school at the Scott House in 1912 identified this feature. He also stated that none of the paving exposed in Test Trench 1 and 2 were exposed during his memory.
13. Photograph in possession of Mr. and Mrs. Coleman DuPont.

Appendix A
Brief of Title to the Upton Scott House Lots (Lots 11 and 12 on the Stoddert
Survey of Annapolis)

Wornell Hunt, Annapolis, Esq.
to
Charles Carroll, Annapolis

Anne Arundel County Deeds
1B-2-303
25 August 1716

364£ 7s.4d. sterling and 132£ 12s.8d. current money in Maryland

...All that tenement and lot of ground wherein sd. Wornell dwelleth #73
...and also all that tenement and lot of ground #66 opposite to the lot
whereon sd. Wornell Dwelleth...

Note: the lot numbers were changed by Stoddert in 1718 RCW-2-165
confirms the identification of this with lot #12 according to the
Stoddert survey.

James Stoddert's Notebook
ms. Maryland Hall of Records
25 July 1718
folio 8

I have resurveyed for the heirs of Mr. Patrick Ogleby one Lot within the City and Port of Annapolis number 11 lying on the Northeast side of Shipwright Street beginning at a Locust Post of their own Lott standing in the line of the aforesaid Street and running with said Street Northeast 148 ½' to a Locust Post then Northeast 247 ½' to Locust Post standing in the line of a Lott belonging to Mr. Thomas Mcnamara then Southeast 148 ½' to a Locust post standing in the line of a lot belonging to Charles Carroll Esq. it being a corner post of their own lot then with a straight line to beginning containing 36,504 square feet.

The pages containing Surveys for lots 12. 13. 14. and 15 are missing.

Charles Carroll, Annapolis, Esq.
to
Margaret Mcnemera

Anne Arundel County Deeds
RCW-2-165
last day of April, 1723

...Margaret Mcnamera charged with 45 in my fathers ledger for a lot in city where the said Margaret now dwells heretofore bought by Charles Carroll Esq. father of Charles party to these presents of Wornell Hunt who brought the same of Patrick Ogleby...

granted to the said Margaret the said Charles right and title in and to the aforesaid lott lying in the sd. City on Shipwright Street and in the last survey of the city #12...

Daniel Davison, Charleston, Mass., skinner and Margaret his wife being
the sole heir and daughter of Patrick Ogleby, late of
Boston, Mass., merchant, dec.

to
Thomas Jenner, Charlestown, Mass.

Anne Arundel County Deeds
RD-3-84
15 November, 1736

135£ sterling money of Great Britan

3 lots lately in the possession of Patrick Ogleby's # 10, 11, 17

Note: there is no other description of the premises beside the reference to
Stoddert's Survey

William Kilburn and Phoebe his wife
to
James Revell in trust for the Sisters of Mercy

Anne Arundel County Deeds
SH-7-496
24 June 1873

...all that lot or parcel of ground with buildings and improvements thereon erected and being situated on the northeast side of Shipwright Street in the City of Annapolis which was assigned to Phoebe Claude (who has since intermarried with said William) subject to the estate of MRS. Elizabeth Claude therein under and by virtue of certain proceedings in a cause in equity wherein Dennis Claude and others were complainants and Hammond Claude and others were defendants in the Circuit Court for Anne Arundel County. The said Elizabeth Claude having conveyed her said life estate therein to the sd. Phoebe Kilburn by deed dated November 9, 1872 and recorded SH-7-128...

Elizabeth Claude of Annapolis, Md., widow
to
Phoebe Kilburn of Chicago, Ill.

Anne Arundel County Deeds
SH-7-128
9 November, 1872

...all that certain piece of parcel of land with improvements thereon erected on the NorthEast side of Shipwright Street...which was by a return of the Commissioners appointed to make partition of the real estate mentioned in the proceedings in the case of Dennis Claude and others vs. Hammond Claude...April term, 1858...Elizabeth Claude given portion for life...property described by Commissioners as “the brick dwelling house, out houses, lots and garden on the northeast side of Shipwright Street...

Note: this transaction did not include the small lot at the south corner of the original house lot which was devised to Elizabeth Claude outright and subsequently seized for non-payment of taxes.

Will of Dr. Upton Scott
Anne Arundel County Probate Records
JG-3-39
March, 1814

...Item To my wife the use and occupation during her lifetime of house and lots in Annapolis...

The rest of Scott's estate both real and personal devised to his nephew Clotworthy Birnie of Fredrick County, Md. Who was also named executor of the estate. The Scott House was included in the residual estate since it was not specifically devised to another party.

Michael Macnamara, Annapolis, gent.
to
Upton Scott, Annapolis, physican

Anne Arundel County Deeds
BB-2-249
18 June, 1759

50£ sterling

Lot #12 on Shipwright Street

Note: the property was described only by reference to the lot number on
the 1718 Stoddert Survey. No additional bounds or description of
the property was given.

Hon. Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Esq.
to
Upton Scott, physician

Anne Arundel County Deeds
NH-5-167
10 February, 1790

50£ current money of Maryland

Carroll's right and interest in Lot #17 on Shipwright Street

Charles Carroll, Annapolis, Esq.
to
Upton Scott of Sd. City, physician

Anne Arundel County Deeds
BB-2-780
13 May, 1763

58£ 16s. sterling

...all that part of Lot #11...lying on Shipwright Street beginning at the beginning post of lot #12 and running thence with said lot NE 247'6" until it intersects the NW line of Lot #2 thence binding that lot SE 40'6" still SE binding on that part of Lot #3 sold by Charles Carroll's father to Thomas Macnemara 46'10" to touch the end of a SW course of that part of Lot #3 sold to Thomas Mcnamera and which SW source includes the brick meat house mentioned in the said deed then SW 247'6" to Shipwright Street then with said street to the beginning...

Thomas J. Durall, late Collector of State, County and School Taxes for the
years 1880-1882

to
James Farrell Jr.

Anne Arundel County Deeds
SH-29-217
2 October, 1886

...Whereas a certain Elizabeth Claude, widow was indebted for sundry State, County, and School taxes for the years 1880, 1881, and 1882 on certain property in the City of Annapolis (the lot of ground hereby conveyed being part thereof) which it was the duty of the said Thomas Durall as Collector to collect...Whereas the time limit for collecting the said taxes was duly extended by order of the Circuit Court for Anne Arundell County and whereas said Thomas J. Durall having set up on the premises sold, a statement showing the Aggregate of viz. description with which said Elizabeth Claude was accused and on which taxes were due...a certain house and lot of ground on Shipwright Street in the City of Annapolis...

29 August, 1885 the house and lot was sold to James Farrell Jr. at public sale for \$200

...beginning about 35' on the northeast side of Shipwright Street with a depth of about 78' and adjoining the property of the Redemptionists and School Sisters of Notre Dame...and which lot was part of the dower assigned to the said Elizabeth Claude under certain proceedings on the Equity side of Circuit Court in the Case of Dennis Claude Jr. vs. Hammond Claude et.al...

Appendix B

Title of Upton Scotts Properties on the S.W. side of Shipwright Street to acquisition by Scott.

Michael Macnamara, Annapolis, gent.
to
Upton Scott, Annapolis, physican

Anne Arundel County Deeds
BB-2-249
18 June, 1759

50£ sterling

Lot #12 on Shipwright Street

Note: the property was described only by reference to the lot number on
the 1718 Stoddert Survey. No additional bounds or description of
the property was given.

Hon. Charles Carroll of Carrolton, Esq.
to
Upton Scott, physican

Anne Arundel County Deeds
NH-5-167
10 February, 1790

50£ current money of Maryland

Carroll's right and interest in Lot #17 on Shipwright Street

Daniel Davison, Charlestown, Mass., skinner and Margaret his wife being
the sole heir and daughter of Patrick Ogleby, late of
Boston, Mass., merchant, dec.

to

Thomas Jenner, Charlestown, Mass.

Anne Arundel County Deeds

RD-3-84

15 November, 1736

135£ sterling money of Great Britan

3 lots lately in the possession of Patrick Ogleby's #10, 11, 17

Note: there is no other description of the premises beside the reference to
Stoddert's Survey

Thomas Bladen, Kingdom of England, Esq. son and heir of William
Bladen, late of Annapolis gent. dec.

to
John Ross, Annapolis, gent.

Anne Arundel County Deeds
BB-1-216
12 August, 1756

10£ 10s. sterling

Lot #16 Stoddert Survey

John Ross of Annapolis, Gent.
to
Dr. Upton Scott, Annapolis

Anne Arundel County Deeds
BB-2-403
14 November, 1760

5s.

right title and interest to Lot #16

John Ross, Esq. and Upton Scott, physican both of Annapolis
to
Charles Carroll of Annapolis, Esq.

Anne Arundel County Deeds
BB-2-779
13 May, 1763

5£ 2s. sterling

...part of lot #16 on the S.W. side of Shipwright Street beginning at a
Locust Post of Charles Carroll's lot #15 standing in the line of said Street
and running thence S.E. with said street 7'4" to the S.E. gable end of the
brick study or shop now in the occupation of Dr. Scott then S.W. 264' to
the wharfage then with the wharfage 7'4" to Charles Carrol's lot with said
lot to first beginning...

Appendix K
Upton Scott Artifact Catalog

ARCHAEOLOGY IN ANNAPOLIS
ARTIFACT CATALOG COMPUTER CODES

(Where XX appears, substitute codes from attribute list)

CERAMICS

<u>Earthenware</u>	100000
Coarse Earthenware	120000
Unglazed (describe in comments)	120001
Aboriginal (describe in comments)	123000
Iberian Storage Jars (1763)c.1745-1780--	
ext wash,int clear glaze [p.143].....	124000
Interior Lead Glazed (describe in comments)	120002
Exterior Lead Glazed (describe in comments)	120003
Int/Ext Lead Glazed (describe in comments)	120004
Black Glazed Redware (only true black glaze)	127100
Staffordshire Manganese Mottled (late 17th, early 18thc)	
buff body streaked brown glaze, very porous.....	126000
North Devon Gravel Tempered Ware (1713)c.1650-1775--red	
to gray body, apple green glaze	121100
Buckley Ware (1746)c.1720-1775--streaked body, black glaze	
[pp.132-133,135]	122000
Coarse Agate (1780)c.1750-1810--marbled body--date	
excludes doorknobs, [p.132]	129500
Slipwares	129000
Slip Combed (1733)c.1670-1795 [pp.107,134-135]	129005
Combed + Dotted (1733)c.1670-1795 [pp.107,134-135]	129400
Trailed (describe in comments)	129006
North Devon Sgraffito (1680)c.1650-1710--incised dec	
[pp.104-105]	129100
American Brush Trailed (describe in comments) [p.99] ...	127500
American Brush Trailed w/ copper green dec [p.99]	127508
Other Coarseware Attributes (describe in comments)	120009
Refined Earthenwares	130000
Tin Glazed Earthenware	112000
White Glazed (1720)c.1640-1800 (may have blue tint)	
[p.109]	112011
Blue Dash Chargers (1670)c.1630-1720--rim dec	
[pp.108-109]	112012
Identifiable Design Motif (describe in comments)	112013
Manganese stippling (green or brown stipple dec)	112016
Blue on White (other)	112017
Polychrome Palette (describe in comments)	112018
Other (describe in comments)	113200

CERAMICS (CONT.)

Whieldon-Wedgewood wares	131099
Agateware (1758)c.1740-1775--thin, clr glz [p.132].....	131100
Tortoiseshell (1755)c.1740-1770--brown + white dec [p.123]	131200
Clouded (1755)c.1740-1770--multi-color dec [p.123]	131300
Cauliflower (vegetable motifs)	131400
Other (describe in comments)	131500
 Creamware	132000
Undecorated (1791)c.1762-1820--comment if deeper yellow [pp.125-128]	132020
Annular (1798)c.1780-1815--slip dec [p.131]	1321XX
Handpainted (1788)c.1765-1840	1322XX
Transfer Printed (1790)c.1765-1815 [p.126-128]	1324XX
Shell edged	1325XX
Featheredge	132600
 Pearlware	133000
Undecorated (1805)c.1780-1830 [p.128-132]	133020
Annular (1805)c.1790-1820--slip dec [pp.131-132]	1331XX
Handpainted	1332XX
underglaze blue (1800)c.1780-1820 [pp.128-129]	133221
underglaze polychrome (1805)c.1795-1815-- peasant pallette [p.129]	133222
Transfer Printed (1818)c.1795-1840 [pp.128-130]	133434
Shell Edged (1805)c.1780-1830 [p.131]	1335XX
 Whiteware	134000
Undecorated (1860)c.1820-1900 [pp.130-31]	134020
Annular (slip dec)	1341XX
Handpainted	1342XX
Transfer Printed	1344XX
Shell Edged	1345XX
Fiesta	1346XX
 Yellow Ware	135000
Undecorated	135020
Annular (slip dec)	1351XX
 Other 19thc. Wares (describe in comments)	138000
Other 18thc. Wares (describe in comments)	138500

CERAMICS (CONT.)

HIGHLY FIRED REFINED WARES (these types of ceramics are under debate as to whether they are earthenware or stoneware) . 250000

Black Basalt (1785)c.1750-1820--dry, black body [pp.121-122]	2361XX
Rosso Antico (1733)c.1690-1775--dry, red body; sprig molded [pp.121-122]	236252
Engine Turned (1769)c.1763-1775--dry, red body; incised lines [p.121]	236251
Jasper (1774 to early 19thc) dry, color tinted; sprig molded	236352
Lead Glazed Refined Redware	2365XX
Jackfield (1760)c.1740-1780--red to purple body, black glz [p.123]	2370XX
Astbury (1738)c.1725-1750--red body, white sprig molding [p.123]	238052
Shaw (1741)c.1732-1750--red body, int wht slip [p.118].	2390XX
Ironstone (1870) c.1840-1900, [p.131]	136000
Undecorated	136020
Rockingham (19thc) hard, buff body, mottled br glz	137500
Undecorated	137520

STONEWARE

Coarse Stonewares	200000
Gray Bodied	220000
rhenish blue and gray (1668)c.1650-1725-- w/manganese dec [pp.280-281]	221047
rhenish blue and gray	221048
rhenish blue and gray (1713)c.1650-1775--incised [pp.280-81]	221050
rhenish blue and gray (1738)c.1700-1775-- stamped or geometric designs [pp.284-285]	221048
American blue and gray (mid 18th-19thc) thick cobalt dec [p.101]	211000
w/albany slip (int slip--indicates later ware) [p.101].	213000
Hohr (1700)c.1690-1710--plain gray, incised or sprig molded [p.284]	220050
Other gray bodied (describe in comments)	220009
Frechen (1625)c.1550-1700--Bellarmine Bottles [pp.55-57]	222000
Brown Bodied	229999
English Brown (1733)c.1690-1775 [pp.112-14]	230000
Burslem (1738)c.1700-1775--crouch ware [p.114]	232000
Fulham (1733)c.1690--1775--mugs and tankards [pp.112-114]	233000
American Brown (mid 18thc) [p.100]	212000
Other Brown Bodied (describe in comments)	230500

CERAMICS (CONT.)

Refined Stonewares 240000

Nottingham (1755)c.1700-1810--drab body, luster br glz
[p.114] 231000

White Saltglazed (1763)c.1720-1805--date excludes plates
and molded vessels [pp.115-117] 235000

slip-dipped WSG (1745)c.1715-1775--gray body w/wht
slip [pp.114-115] 235100

scratch brown (1725)c.1720-1730--incised, br dec
[p.117] 235350

scratch blue (1760)c.1744-1775--incised bl dec [p.117] 235450

debased scratch blue (1780)c.1765-1795--incised,
sloppy bl dec [p.118] 235550

handpainted (describe in comments) 2356XX

transfer printed (1760)c.1755-1765 [p.128] 2357XX

molded (1753)c.1740-1765-plates
(describe in comments) [p.115] 235056

PORCELAIN

Porcelain (undistinguished) 300000

Chinese general 310000

undecorated 310020

blue on white (1730)c.1660-1800 [p.257] 310021

batavian c.18thc--ext brown glz [p.18]W 310037

imari overglaze enamels (1740)c.1700-1780--red + gold
[pp.258-259] 310038

famille verte (1696)c.1662-1730--translucent enamels
[pp.15-16]W 310040

famille rose 18thc (1730-)--opaque enamels;
intro of wht [pp.16-17]W 310039

encre de chine (1762)c.1730-1795--black ink lines
[pp.17-18]W 310042

blanc de chine (1700)c.1650-1750--molded, all wht,
no sheen [p.45]W 310044

canton (1815)c.1800-1830-diagnostic rim design [p.262] 310041

other Chinese (describe in comments) 310043

English (1770)c.1745-1795--softer paste,
some transfer print [p.137] 3200XX

bone china (c.1794-) very thin, very white paste 321000

Other Porcelain (describe in comments-put semi-pcln here) 340000

HANDPAINTED DECORATIVE ATTRIBUTES

No further analysis	00
Undecorated	20
Blue on White	21
18thc. palette (peasantware)	22
19thc. palette (reds, etc...)	23
Stenciled	24
Sponged	25
Luster Glazed	26
Finger-trailed	27
Mocha	28
Banded	29
Overglaze Painting	30
Gold Gilding	31

TRANSFER PRINTED DECORATIVE ATTRIBUTES

No Further Analysis	00
Overglaze Transfer Print	32
Underglaze Black	33
Underglaze Blue	34
Underglaze-other 18thc colors	35
Underglaze-19thc colors	36
Flow Blue	37
Decalcomania	38
Underglaze Green	39
Underglaze Red	40

OTHER DECORATIONS

Incised/applied design	50
Engine-turned	51
Sprig-molded, relief dec	52
Molded rim (identify design)	53
Molded	54
Incised	55
Applied	56

TOBACCO PIPES

Pipes general	500000
Bowls, plain	510000
Bowls, marked	511000
Bowls, molded	512000
Stems, unmeasurable	520000
Stems, plain 4/64	520004
Stems, plain 5/64	520005
Stems, plain 6/64	520006
Stems, plain 7/64	520007
Stems, plain 8/64	520008
Stems, plain 9/64	520009
Stems, marked 4/64	521004
Stems, marked 5/64	521005
Stems, marked 6/64	521006
Stems, marked 7/64	521007
Stems, marked 8/64	521008
Stems, marked 9/64	521009

GLASS

Glass general	600000
Flatglass	609999
Window	610000
Bull's eye	610001
Mirror	660000
Bottle Glass	629999
Wine/Liquor Bottle (dk olive green)	630000
wine/liquor neck	630001
wine/liquor base	630002
wine/liquor frag	630003
Round Bottle (whole)	630084
round neck	630081
round base	630082
round frag	630083
Case Bottle-square (whole)	630074
case neck	630071
case base	630072
case frag	630073
Medicinal Phial-18thc.	621000-16*
Medicinal Bottle-19thc. (see Hume, p.73).....	620017-21*
Blown-in-Mold Bottle (whole).....	631000
blown-in-mold neck	631100
blown-in-mold base	631200
blown-in-mold frag	631300
Machine Made Bottle (whole).....	632000
machine made neck	632100
machine made base	632200
machine made frag	632400
Drinking Glass	640000
Wineglass (whole)	641000
wineglass frag	641090
wineglass bowl	641091
wineglass stem	641050-75*
wineglass base	641085-89*
(see Noel Hume, p.190)	

Drinking Glass (cont)

Tumbler (whole)	642000
base	642001
rim	642004
body	642005
stenciled or etched	642002
faceted body	642003
other 18thc. attributes	643000
other 19thc. attributes	643200
Serving Glass	650000
Decanter.	651000
top	651005
Urinal Bottle.	652000
Storage Jar	653000
canning/mason jar	653001
Lighting Glass	654000
Cosmetic Jar	655000

ARCHITECTURAL MATERIALS

Nails General	710000
Handwrought	711000
rose head	711001
L-head	711002
headless	711003
Cut	712000
Modern (wire)	713000
Plaster	720000
Shell Tempered	721000
Shell Tempered, painted	721001
Shell Tempered, lath marked	721002
Horse Hair Tempered	721003
Modern	722000
Mortar	730000
Shell Tempered	730001
Modern (concrete goes here)	730002
Stone	
Stone, Natural (bog iron goes here).....	750000
architectural or landscape	
worked	752000
paving	752001
step or landscape	752002
other building related	752003
Worked for Flints	752004
Worked, other	752005
Prehistoric Materials	880000
Stone debitage	752006
Stone Tools (specify)	752007
Stone Tool Fragment	752008
Brick	
Brick General	760000
wall brick	760001
well brick (curved)	760002
coping brick	760003
marked	760004
paving brick	760005
fire brick	760006

Tile (ceramic)	
Tile General	770000
roofing	770001
paving	770002
flooring	770003
drain (terra cotta)	770004
Sewer Pipe	780000
Fire Place Tile	1150XX
Organic Materials (egg shell goes here)	800000
Bone, Fragments (turtle)	810000
mammal	810001
bird	810002
bird/rodent	810005
rodent	810006
fish	810003
teeth	810004
Shell, Fragments	820000
oyster	820001
clam	820002
blue crab	820003
mussel	820004
other (describe in comments)	820005
Wood, building related	840000
worked, other	840001
natural	840003
form identifiable	840004
unidentifiable	840099
Leather	850000
form identifiable	850001
Textile	860000
form identifiable	860001
Paper	855000
Charcoal	840002
Plant Remains	870000
leaves	870001
seeds and nuts (specify)	870002
pollen samples	870003
Soil Samples	870500
Worked or Shaped Shell	881000
form identifiable	881001

Organic Materials (cont)

Worked or Shaped Bone	881500
form identifiable	881501
Worked or Shaped Horn	882000
form identifiable	882001
Coal/Clinker	870004
Coal	870005
Clinker	870006
Bog Iron (same code as stone, natural)	750000
Metal Materials (Slag)	900000
Iron	910000
form identifiable (other than nails).....	910001
Brass	920000
form identifiable	920001
Pewter	930000
form identifiable	930001
Lead	940000
form identifiable	940001
debitage-puddles	940002
printing type	943000
Copper	960000
form identifiable	960001
Silver	970000
form identifiable	970001
Other Metal	950000
form identifiable	950001
Synthetic/Recent Materials	980000
Synthetic/Recent Samples	981000
Mixed Materials	990000
form identifiable	990001

Forms Key

0000-1000 = General Ceramic Attributes

5000-5999 = Glass General/Table Glass

6000-6999 = Storage Vessels

7000-7999 = Cooking

8000-8999 = Misc. Ceramics and Glass

9000 = Misc Artifacts

9100-9199 = Architectural/Hardware

9200-9299 = Kitchen

9300-9399 = Clothing

9400-9499 = Personal

9500-9599 = Tools

9600-9699 = Weapons

9700-9799 = Harness

9800-9899 = Decorative

9900-9999 = (unassigned)

Form codes below may be grouped by material rather than numerically
i.e. Flower Pot appears under ceramic.

FORMS

Identifiable Ceramic Fragment Attributes

Spout	0030	Lid	0036
Handle	0031	Cup	0037
Rim	0032	Plate	0038
Hollow Body Frag ...	0033	Bowl	0039
Flat Body Frag	0034	Figurine	9801
Base	0035	Flowerpot	8500

Identifiable Glass Fragment Attributes

Hollowware	5998	Jar	6300
Flatware	5999	Canning Jar	6951
Bottle	6200	Jar lid liner	6952
Bottle finish	6201	Lamp Globe	8761
Carboy	6970	Lamp Base	8763
Perfume	9416	Lamp Chimney	8762
Patent medicine	6960	Candle sticks	8760

Identifiable Attributes

Window Came	9110	Thimble	9340
Hinges gen or type unknown..	9125	Wig Curler	9345
door	9126	Coin	9410
furniture	9127	Comb	9415
other	9129	Jewelry	9420
Locks general.....	9135	Key	9430
door	9136	Doll/Doll Parts	9441
Keyhole	9146	Marble	9442
Screw	9150	Game Piece	9443
Upholstery Tacks (brass) ...	9176	Slate Pencil	9445
Wire	9180	Toy	9446
Insulator	9181	Writing Implement ..	9460
Drain/Sewer Pipe ...	9102	Toothbrush	9406
Cutlery	9201	Bead	9401
Buckles	9305	Spring	9550
shoes	9306		
other	9308		
Button	9310		
1-piece	9311	Weapon Related	
2-piece	9312	Gunflints	9640
Collar button	9426	Shell Casing	9660
Clothing Fastener ..	9316	Shot, Ball, Bullet .	9661
Pin	9320		
handwrought	9321	Harness Related	
machine made	9322	Horse shoe	9726
Safety	9323		
Scissors	9335		

Add Skoes
Regular fact ?

Cataloguing Abbreviations
for use in "Comments" section

COLORS

Amber -- Amb
Aqua -- Aq
Black -- Blk
Blue -- Bl
Brown -- Br
Clear -- Clr
Cobalt -- Cob
Dark -- Dk
Gold -- Gld
Gray -- Gy
Green -- Gn
Light -- Lt
Manganese -- Mang
Olive -- Ol
Orange -- Or
Pink -- Pk
Purple -- Pp
Red -- Rd
Silver -- Slv
Turquoise -- Trq
White -- Wht
Yellow -- Yw

BODY TYPES

Brown Bodied -- Brbod
Buff Bodied -- Bfbod
Dry Bodied -- Drybod
Gray Bodied -- Gybod
Hard Bodied -- Hrbod
Pink Bodied -- Pkbod
Red Bodied -- Rdbod
Salmon Bodied -- Smbod
Soft Bodied -- Sftbod
White Bodied -- Whtbod
Yellow Bodied -- Ywbod

ABBREVIATIONS CONTINUED

METALS

Aluminum -- Al
Copper -- Cu
Gold -- Au
Iron -- Fe
Lead -- Pb
Magnesium -- Mg
Silver -- Ag
Tin -- Sn

SPECIFIC PATTERNS/EDGE DECORATIONS

Barley Pattern -- Brlypttrn
Basketweave -- Bsktwve
Bead and Reel -- B&R
Beaded -- Bead
Diamond -- Dimnd
Dot, Diaper, and Basket -- D.D.B
Feather Edged -- Fthredg
Fluted -- Flut
Queen's Shape -- Qshp
Royal Pattern -- Rylpttrn
Scalloped -- Sclpd
Shell Edged -- Shledg
Spearhead -- Sprhd
Wheat Pattern -- Wheat

PLACE CODES

Removed for Conservation -- RFC (02)
Removed for Exhibit -- RFE (03)
Removed for Study -- RFS (04)
Removed for Crossmending -- RFM (06)
Water Screen -- WS

GENERAL DESCRIPTIVE ATTRIBUTES

American -- Amn
Annular -- Anlr
Applied -- Appld
Assorted -- Asst
Banded -- Bnd
Base -- Bse
Body -- Bod
Bottle -- Btl
Bottom -- Bttm
Bowl -- Bwl
Buckle -- Bckl
Burned -- Brnd
Button -- Bttn
Century -- C
Chamber Pot -- Chmbrp
Chinese -- Chn
Clothing -- Clthg
Coarse -- Crs
Combed -- Cmbd
Corroded -- Corrd
Creamware -- Cmwr
Crossmend -- Crsmend
Curved -- Crvd
Cutlery -- Ctlry
Decorated -- Dec
Diameter -- Dia
Drinking -- Drnkg
Dutch -- Dtch
Earthenware -- Erthnwr
Edge -- Edg
Embossed -- Emb
Enamel -- Enml
Engine Turned -- Engtrnd
English -- Engl
Exterior -- Ext
Flat -- Flt
Fork -- Frk
Fragment -- Frag
French -- Fren
Frosted -- Frstd
German -- Germ
Glass -- Gls
Glaze -- Glz
Glaze Chip -- Glzchp
Gravel Tempered -- Gvltmpd
Handle -- Hndl
Handpainted -- Hndptd
Hardware -- Hdwr
Incised -- Incsd
Interior -- Int
Ironstone -- Irnstn
Jewelry -- Jwlry
Knife -- Knf
Large -- Lge
Long -- Lng
Lead Glaze -- Pbglyz
Maker's Mark -- MM
Mammal -- Mml
Material -- Matl
Modern -- Mdrn
Mold -- Mld
Mottled -- Mttld
Neck -- Nck
Overglaze -- Overglz
Pattern -- Pptrn
Pearlware -- Plwr
Plastic -- Plstc
Plate -- Plt
Platter -- Pltr
Porcelain -- Pcln
Round -- Rnd
Salt -- Slt
Serving -- Srvng
Slip -- Slp
Slipware -- Slpwr
Small -- Sm
Spanish -- Spn
Sponge -- Spng
Spoon -- Spn
Spout -- Spt
Stamped -- Stmpd
Stencilled -- Stncld
Stoneware -- Stnwr
Square -- Sq
Tempered -- Tmpd
Thick -- Thk
Thin -- Thn
Trailed -- Trld
Transfer Printed -- Trnsfrpr
Undecorated -- Undec
Underglaze -- Undrglyz
Unglazed -- Unglz
Unidentifiable -- Unident
Ware -- Wr
Whole -- Whl
Window -- Wndw
With -- W/
Whiteware -- Whtwr

FORMS

Identifiable Ceramic Fragment Attributes

Spout	0030
Handle	0031
Rim	0032
Hollow Body Frag	0033
Flat Body Frag	0034
Base	0035
Lid	0036
Cup	0037
Plate	0038
Bowl	0039
Figurine	9801
Flowerpot	8500

Identifiable Glass Fragment Attributes

Hollowware	5998
Flatware	5999
Bottle	6200
Bottle finish	6201
Carboy	6970
Perfume	9416
Patent medicine	6960
Jar	6300
Canning Jar	6951
Jar lid liner	6952
Lamp Globe	8761
Lamp Base	8762
Lamp Chimney	8762
Candle sticks	8760

Identifiable Attributes

Window Came	9110
Hinges general or type unknown.....	9125
door	9126
furniture	9127
other	9129
Locks general.....	9135
door	9136
Keyhole	9146
Upholstery Tacks (brass)	9176
Wire	9180
Insulator	9181
Drain/Sewer Pipe	9102
Cutlery	9201
Buckles	9305
shoes	9306

other	9308
Buttons	9310
1-piece	9311
2-piece	9312
Collar button	9426
Identifiable Attributes (cont)	
Pins	9320
handwrought	9321
machine made	9322
Safety	9323
Scissors	9335
Thimbles	9340
Wig Curlers	9345
Coins	9410
Combs	9415
Jewelry	9420
Keys	9430
Dolls/Doll Parts	9441
Marbles	9442
Game Pieces	9443
Slate Pencils	9445
Writing Implement	9460
Toothbrushes	9406
Bead	9401
Weapon Related	
Gunflints	9640
Shell Casing	9660
Shot, Ball, Bullet	9661
Harness Related	
Horse shoe	9726

UNIT	LVL	FEA	Bag	Item	Master Code	Form	Quan	Comment
?			180	1	Whiteware		2	
?			180	2	Brick, General		12	
?			180	3	Bone, Fragments, Turtle		1	
?			180	4	Shell, Fragments		6	
?			180	5	Coal/Clinker		29	
?			180	6	Clinker		6	
?	?		35	1	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor Neck		1	
?	?		35	2	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor Base		1	
?	?		35	3	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor Fragment		2	1 memo w/ Prvs
?	?		35	4	Bone, Fragments, Mammal		1	
1		2	68	1	Whiteware, Undecorated	Rim	1	
1		2	68	2	Flat Glass, Window		1	
1		2	68	3	Mortar		4	
1		2	68	4	Mixed Recent Materials, Form Identifiable		1	Plaster and Brick
1		2	68	5	Brick, General		81	
1		2	68	6	Shell, Fragments, Oyster		6	
1		2	68	7	Refined Earthenware	Rim	1	Transfer Print
1		2	68	8	Coal		2	
1		2	68	9	Slag		1	Slag
1		27	110	1	Nail, General		2	
1		27	110	2	Mortar, Shell Tempered		7	
1		27	110	3	Brick, General		59	
1		27	110	4	Bone, Fragments, Mammal		3	
1		27	110	5	Stone, Other Building Related		1	
1		27	110	6	Mortar, Shell Tempered		1	
1		27	110	7	Shell, Fragments, Oyster		3	
1		27	110	8	Slag		5	
1		33	128	1	Creamware		1	
1		33	128	2	Shell, Fragments		2	
1		33	128	3	Bottle Glass		1	
1		33	128	4	Mortar		1	
1		33	128	5	Stone, Natural (also Bog Iron)		1	
1		33	128	6	Brick, General		51	
1	A		3	1	Coarse Earthenware, Unglazed	Flowerpot	10	3 Rim Frags.
1	A		3	2	Coarse Earthenware, Unglazed		1	Buff Bod.
1	A		3	3	Glass, General		5	Colorless, Crvd.
1	A		3	4	Bottle Glass		23	
1	A		3	5	Flat Glass, Window		11	
1	A		3	6	Glass, General		1	Colorless Rim
1	A		3	7	Glass, General		1	Aqua, Crvd.
1	A		3	8	Nail, Cut		6	

UNIT	LVL	FEA	Bag	Item	Master Code	Form	Quan	Comment
1	A		3	9	Nail, Modern (Wire)		1	
1	A		3	10	Iron		2	ORMA 12VH2 TP2 embossed 1
1	A		3	11	Glass, General		1	Vaccum tube Attach to # 10
1	A		3	12	Plaster		1	
1	A		3	13	Mortar		4	
1	A		3	14	Brick, General		1	
1	A		3	15	Sewer Pipe, Ceramic		1	
1	A		3	16	Bone, Fragments, Mammal		1	
1	A		3	17	Bone, Fragments, Bird/Rodent		3	
1	A		3	18	Shell, Fragments		1	
1	A		3	19	Shell, Fragments		1	
1	A		3	20	Charcoal		1	
1	A		3	21	Coal		1	
1	A		3	22	Clinker		1	
1	A		3	23	Synthetic/Recent Material		1	Tin Foil
1	A		3	24	Synthetic/Recent Material		2	Plastic, Aqua
1	A		3	25	Synthetic/Recent Material		3	Window Putty
1	A		3	26	Synthetic/Recent Material		4	Plastic Bag Frags., Black
1	A		3	27	Stone, Natural (also Bog Iron)		1	Slate
1	A		3	28	Coal/Clinker		1	
1	B		5	1	Whiteware	Rim	1	Poss. Burnt
1	B		5	2	Whiteware		2	1 with Blue Dec.
1	B		5	3	Coarse Earthenware	Flowerpot	6	
1	B		5	4	Flat Glass, Window		12	
1	B		5	5	Flat Glass		1	
1	B		5	6	Drinking Glass		2	Mend
1	B		5	7	Glass, General		6	Clr, Crvd
1	B		5	8	Machine Made Bottle, Base		1	
1	B		5	9	Machine Made Bottle, Fragment		3	Gm, Crvd
1	B		5	10	Nail, Cut		15	
1	B		5	11	Nail, Modern (Wire)		6	
1	B		5	12	Sewer Pipe, Ceramic		5	
1	B		5	13	Shell, Fragments, Oyster		4	
1	B		5	14	Shell, Fragments, Blue Crab		1	
1	B		5	15	Coal		32	
1	B		5	16	Clinker		34	
1	B		5	17	Mortar, Shell Tempered		81	
1	B		5	18	Plaster, Shell-Tempered		1	
1	B		5	19	Stone, Natural (also Bog Iron)		8	
1	B		5	20	Brick, General		104	
1	B		5	21	Synthetic/Recent Material		1	

UNIT	LVL	FEA	Bag	Item	Master Code	Form	Quan	Comment
1	C	17	1	Coarse Earthenware, Unglazed	Flowerpot	6		
1	C	17	2	Whiteware, Undecorated	Base	1		
1	C	17	3	Whiteware		1	Blue dec	
1	C	17	4	Whiteware, Undecorated		1		
1	C	17	5	Whiteware, Shell Edged, Blue on White	Rim	1	Burned	
1	C	17	6	Jackfield		1		
1	C	17	7	Porcelain (undistinguished)		1	Burned	
1	C	17	8	Bowl, Molded		1	Burned	
1	C	17	9	Flat Glass, Window		34		
1	C	17	10	Glass, General		5	Colorless Crvd	
1	C	17	11	Glass, General		1	Aqua Crvd	
1	C	17	12	Glass, General		1	Bright green crvd	
1	C	17	13	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor Fragment		1		
1	C	17	14	Lighting Glass		1		
1	C	17	15	Blown-in-Mold Bottle Neck		1	Includes finish	
1	C	17	16	Glass, General		2	Insulator frag	
1	C	17	17	Ironstone		1		
1	C	17	18	Nail, Cut		198		
1	C	17	19	Iron		250	Approx count, very samll frag	
1	C	17	20	Iron, Form Identifiable (not nails)		1	Ridged ring	
1	C	17	21	Iron		1	Sectionof latch	
1	C	17	22	Pearlware, Transfer Printed		1		
1	C	17	23	Iron, Form Identifiable (not nails)		1	Mesh for gutters	
1	C	17	24	Other Metal, Form Identifiable		1	Pencil end	
1	C	17	25	Other Metal, Form Identifiable		1	Button fastener (Garter)	
1	C	17	26	Pearlware, Handpainted, Underglaze Poly. Peasant Pallette		2		
1	C	17	27	Pearlware, Undecorated		1		
1	C	17	28	Other Metal, Form Identifiable		1	Plate with screw holes	
1	C	17	29	Shell, Fragments, Oyster		2		
1	C	17	30	Bone, Fragments, Turtle		15		
1	C	17	31	Bone, Fragments, Bird		9		
1	C	17	32	Wood, Building Related		29		
1	C	17	33	Mortar		375		
1	C	17	34	Mortar, Modern (or Concrete)		5		
1	C	17	35	Metal Material		72	Slag	
1	C	17	36	Coal		50		
1	C	17	37		987000	100		
1	C	17	38	Coal/Clinker		130		
1	C	17	39	Shell, Fragments		11	Frag	
1	C	17	40	Shell, Fragments, Clam		1		
1	C	17	41	Brick, General		35	Large frag	

UNIT	LVL	FEA	Bag	Item	Master Code	Form	Quan	Comment
1	C		17	42	Brick, General		120	Mid sized frag
1	C		17	43	Brick, General		740	Small frag
1	C		17	44	Stone, Natural (also Bog Iron)		1	
1	C		17	45	Ceramic Tile, Flooring		2	
1	D		40	1	Coarse Stoneware, Grey Bodied		3	
1	D		40	2	Whiteware, Transfer Printed		2	
1	D		40	3	Other 19th Cent. Wares		1	Pos Burned
1	D		40	4	Coarse Earthenware, Unglazed		1	
1	D		40	5	Coarse Earthenware, Int/Ext Lead Glaze		1	Bn Glaze
1	D		40	6	Pearlware, Undecorated		2	
1	D		40	7	Whiteware, Undecorated		1	
1	D		40	8	Flat Glass		1	
1	D		40	9	Bottle Glass		2	
1	D		40	10	Nail, General		6	
1	D		40	11	Iron		1	
1	D		40	12	Coal		72	
1	D		40	13	Clinker		17	
1	D		40	14	Plaster, Shell-Tempered		210	
1	D		40	15	Shell, Fragments		27	
1	D		40	16	Brick, General		594	
1	E		54	1	Tin Glazed Earthenware		1	No Glz
1	E		54	2	Whiteware		1	
1	E		54	3	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor Neck		2	
1	E		54	4	Nail, General		5	
1	E		54	5	Mortar, Shell Tempered		45	
1	E		54	6	Ceramic Tile, Drain (Terra Cotta)		1	
1	E		54	7	Refined Stoneware		2	Gy Bod
1	E		54	8	Bone, Fragments, Turtle		1	
1	E		54	9	Bone, Fragments, Teeth		1	
1	E		54	10	Shell, Fragments, Oyster		26	
1	E		54	11	Coal		8	
1	E		54	12	Clinker		18	
1	E		54	13	Stone, Natural (also Bog Iron)		7	
1	E		54	14	Brick, General		195	
1	F		73	1	Coarse Earthenware, Interior Lead Glaze	Rim	1	Rdbod, Clr Glz
1	F		73	2	Coarse Earthenware, Unglazed	Hollow Body Fragment	1	Rdbod
1	F		73	3	Coarse Earthenware, Int/Ext Lead Glaze	Hollow Body Fragment	1	Rdbod, dk br glz
1	F		73	4	Slipware	Hollow Body Fragment	1	Rdbod, wht slip
1	F		73	5	Creamware	Hollow Body Fragment	4	
1	F		73	6	Creamware, Undecorated		5	
1	F		73	7	Pearlware, Undecorated	Handle	1	

UNIT	LVL	FEA	Bag	Item	Master Code	Form	Quan	Comment
1	F		73	8	Pearlware, Handpainted, Underglaze Poly. Peasant Palette	Rim	1	
1	F		73	9	Pearlware, Handpainted, Underglaze Poly. Peasant Palette	Hollow Body Fragment	3	
1	F		73	10	Pearlware, Transfer Printed	Base	4	2 pcs mend, bl dec
1	F		73	11	Pearlware, Transfer Printed	Flat Body Fragment	3	Bl dec
1	F		73	12	Pearlware, Shell Edged, Banded	Rim	2	Gn dec
1	F		73	13	Whiteware, Handpainted, Underglaze Poly. Peasant Palette	Hollow Body Fragment	1	
1	F		73	14	Whiteware	Hollow Body Fragment	1	
1	F		73	15	Whiteware, Handpainted	Hollow Body Fragment	1	Blk dec
1	F		73	16	Refined Earthenware	Hollow Body Fragment	1	Weathered
1	F		73	17	Porcelain, Blue on White		1	
1	F		73	18	Coarse Stoneware, Grey Bodied	Hollow Body Fragment	6	Int Streaked Orange
1	F		73	19	Coarse Stoneware, Grey Bodied	Hollow Body Fragment	1	
1	F		73	20	Coarse Stoneware, Grey Bodied	Base	1	Orange Int
1	F		73	21	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor Fragment		6	
1	F		73	22	Flat Glass, Window		3	
1	F		73	23	Nail, Modern (Wire)		23	
1	F		73	24	Nail, General		35	
1	F		73	25	Nail, General		2	Spikes
1	F		73	26	Iron, Form Identifiable (not nails)		2	Wire Pieces
1	F		73	27	Iron		1	Lump
1	F		73	28	Mortar		38	
1	F		73	29	Plaster		19	
1	F		73	30	Stone, Natural (also Bog Iron)		7	Granite
1	F		73	31	Stone, Natural (also Bog Iron)		6	
1	F		73	32	Stone, Natural (also Bog Iron)		1	wht Pebble
1	F		73	33	Brick, General		55	
1	F		73	34	Bone, Fragments, Mammal		19	
1	F		73	35	Bone, Fragments, Teeth		2	
1	F		73	36	Shell, Fragments, Oyster		69	
1	F		73	37	Bone, Fragments, Teeth		1	
1	F		73	38	Coal		3	
1	F		73	39	Coal/Clinker		35	
1	F		73	40	Clinker		12	
1	F		73	41	Slag		4	
1	F		73	42	Brass, Form Identifiable		1	
1	G		84	1	Coarse Earthenware, Iberian Storage Jars		2	
1	G		84	2	Coarse Stoneware		1	
1	G		84	3	Creamware, Undecorated		4	
1	G		84	4	Pearlware, Handpainted		1	
1	G		84	5	Creamware, Undecorated		1	
1	G		84	6	Stem, Plain 5/64		1	Frag

UNIT	LVL	FEA	Bag	Item	Master Code	Form	Quan	Comment
1	G		84	7	Bowl, Molded		1	
1	G		84	8	Bottle Glass		9	
1	G		84	9	Flat Glass		4	
1	G		84	10	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor (dk olive green)		1	
1	G		84	11	Nail, General		13	
1	G		84	12	Mortar		121	
1	G		84	13	Stone, Natural (also Bog Iron)		26	
1	G		84	14	Bone, Fragments, Turtle		26	
1	G		84	15	Coal		69	
1	G		84	16	Shell, Fragments, Oyster		120	
1	G		84	17	Brick, General		163	
1	H		108	1	Coarse Earthenware		1	
1	H		108	2	Coarse Stoneware, Grey Bodied		1	
1	H		108	3	Porcelain (undistinguished)		1	
1	H		108	4	Stone, Natural (also Bog Iron)		1	
1	H		108	5	Nail, General		2	
1	H		108	6	Mortar		2	
1	H		108	7	Brick, General		3	Frag
1	H		108	8	Bone, Fragments, Mammal		1	
1	H		108	9	Coal/Clinker		7	
1	H		108	10	Shell, Fragments		30	
1	K		154	1	Stone, Other Building Related		7	
1	K		154	2	Brick, General		66	
1	K		154	3	Bone, Fragments, Mammal		1	
1	K		154	4	Shell, Fragments, Oyster		4	
1	K		154	5	Clinker		3	
1	Surf		1	1	Glass, General		3	COLORLESS,CRVD
1	Surf		1	2	Flat Glass, Window		2	
1	Surf		1	3	Bottle Glass		3	Green
1	Surf		1	4	Lighting Glass		1	
1	Surf		1	5	Mortar		12	
1	Surf		1	6	Brick, General		64	
1	Surf		1	7	Coarse Stoneware	Rim	1	Buff Bod, Int Brn glz, Ext Cl
1	Surf		1	8	Coarse Earthenware, Exterior Lead Glaze		1	Rd Bod, Ext Brn glz
1	Surf		1	9	Sewer Pipe, Ceramic		4	
1	Surf		1	10	Shell, Fragments, Oyster		7	
1	Surf		1	11	Coal/Clinker		11	
10		47	167	1	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor Fragment		1	
10		47	167	2	Plaster		1	
10		47	167	3	Stone, Natural (also Bog Iron)		1	Granite
10		47	167	4	Shell, Fragments, Oyster		4	

UNIT	LVL	FEA	Bag	Item	Master Code	Form	Quan	Comment
10		47	167	5	Coal		1	
10	A	122	1	1	Coarse Earthenware, Unglazed	Base	1	Rdbod
10	A	122	2	2	Coarse Earthenware, Unglazed		3	Rdbod
10	A	122	3	3	Pearlware		2	
10	A	122	4	4	Stem, Plain 4/64		1	
10	A	122	5	5	Flat Glass, Window		19	
10	A	122	6	6	Glass, General		5	Colorless Crvd
10	A	122	7	7	Bottle Glass		2	Colorless molded
10	A	122	8	8	Glass, General		1	Molten Lump, Aqua
10	A	122	9	9	Mortar		320	
10	A	122	10	10	Mortar, Modern (or Concrete)		19	
10	A	122	11	11	Nail, General		22	
10	A	122	12	12	Plaster, Shell-Tempered		15	
10	A	122	13	13	Plaster, Shell-Tempered, Painted		13	
10	A	122	14	14	Brick, General		306	
10	A	122	15	15	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor Fragment		3	
10	A	122	16	16	Coal		166	
10	A	122	17	17	Clinker		7	
10	A	122	18	18	Iron, Form Identifiable (not nails)		1	Staple
10	A	122	19	19	Coarse Earthenware, Int/Ext Lead Glaze		1	Rdbod w/Brown Glaze
10	A	122	20	20	Wood, Building Related, Worked, Other		251	
10	A	122	21	21	Bone, Fragments, Mammal		7	
10	A	122	22	22	Bone, Fragments, Bird		3	
10	A	122	23	23	Bone, Fragments, Teeth		1	
10	A	122	24	24	Ceramic Tile, Flooring		3	Marbled
10	A	122	25	25	Ceramic Tile, Flooring		4	Beige
10	A	122	26	26	Iron, Form Identifiable (not nails)		2	Bitle Caps
10	A	122	27	27	Iron, Form Identifiable (not nails)		3	Straps
10	A	122	28	28	Iron, Form Identifiable (not nails)		1	Pipe frag?
10	A	122	29	29	Iron		13	
10	A	122	30	30	Iron, Form Identifiable (not nails)		1	Folded joint
10	A	122	31	31	Other Metal		6	Flat frag
10	A	122	32	32	Synthetic/Recent Material		1	Plastic lid
10	A	122	33	33	Synthetic/Recent Material		1	Stirrer
10	A	122	34	34	Textile		1	
10	A	122	35	35	Shell, Fragments, Oyster		33	
10	A	122	36	36	Pearlware		1	Incized banded dec
10	A	122	37	37	Wood, Building Related, Natural		1	
10	B	125	1	1	Coarse Earthenware, Unglazed		1	Rdbod
10	B	125	2	2	Refined Stoneware, White Saltglaze		1	
10	B	125	3	3	Blown-in-Mold Bottle (Whole)		1	

UNIT	LVL	FEA	Bag	Item	Master Code	Form	Quan	Comment
10	B		125	4	Glass, General		2	Colorless, Crvd
10	B		125	5	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor Fragment		3	
10	B		125	6	Flat Glass, Window		7	
10	B		125	7	Glass, General		1	Lt Gn
10	B		125	8	Flat Glass		1	Colorless, Flt
10	B		125	9	Bottle Glass		1	Base
10	B		125	10	Nail, General		45	
10	B		125	11	Nail, Handwrought, Rose Head		3	
10	B		125	12	Nail, Cut		24	
10	B		125	13	Nail, Modern (Wire)		7	
10	B		125	14	Mortar, Shell Tempered		31	
10	B		125	15	Mortar, Modern (or Concrete)		13	Plaster Faced
10	B		125	16	Stone, Other Building Related		6	
10	B		125	17	Brick, General		610	
10	B		125	18	Mortar		999	
10	B		125	19	Shell, Fragments, Oyster		164	
10	B		125	20	Mortar		141	
10	B		125	21	Synthetic/Recent Material		94	Floor tile
10	B		125	22	Synthetic/Recent Material		17	Composite Roofing Tile
10	B		125	23	Charcoal		5	
10	B		125	24	Coal		79	
10	B		125	25	Coal/Clinker		23	
10	B		125	26	Clinker		4	
10	B		125	27	Bone, Fragments, Mammal		8	
10	B		125	28	Bone, Fragments, Bird/Rodent		4	
10	B		125	29	Bone, Fragments, Turtle		8	
10	B		125	30	Wood, Building Related		74	
10	B		125	31	Mixed Recent Materials		5	
10	B		125	32	Iron, Form Identifiable (not nails)		2	
10	B		125	33	Other Metal, Form Identifiable	Screw	3	
10	B		125	34	Iron, Form Identifiable (not nails)	Screw	2	Insulated
10	B		125	35	Other Metal, Form Identifiable	Screw	1	Valve Stem
10	B		125	36	Other Metal		1	Cigarette filter
10	B		125	37	Synthetic/Recent Material		1	Rd Tailight lens frg
10	B		125	38	Synthetic/Recent Material		27	Wd Bckg
10	B		125	39	Synthetic/Recent Samples		1	Insulation
10	B		125	40	Synthetic/Recent Samples		1	
10	B		125	41	Synthetic/Recent Samples		1	Paint (Dried)
10	B		125	42	Slag		3	
10	B		125	43	Ceramic Tile, General		2	
10	B		125	44	Ceramic Tile, Flooring		1	

UNIT	LVL	FEA	Bag	Item	Master Code	Form	Quan	Comment
10	B	125	45	Ceramic Tile, Roofing			4	
10	B	125	46	Ceramic Tile, Drain (Terra Cotta)			1	
10	B	125	47	Ceramic Tile, Roofing			1	[? can't read??]
10	B	125	48	Sewer Pipe, Ceramic			7	Cellophae
10	B	125	49	Other Metal, Form Identifiable			1	Bottle cap
10	B	125	50	Synthetic/Recent Material			1	Asbestos
10	B	125	51	Lead			1	Collar
10	B	125	52	Iron			1	Sheet metal rolled rim
10	B	125	53	Iron			5	Callanized formaed sheet
10	B	125	54	Iron, Form Identifiable (not nails)			3	Crown Bottle Cap
10	B	125	55	Iron, Form Identifiable (not nails)			6	Cow frgs
10	B	125	56	Iron, Form Identifiable (not nails)			2	Staple
10	B	125	57	Iron, Form Identifiable (not nails)			1	Elec Fitting
10	B	125	58	Iron			23	Flat Frgs
10	B	125	59	Iron, Form Identifiable (not nails)			1	Latch
10	B	125	60	Iron			1	Flt Frg w/Flange
10	B	125	61	Other Metal, Form Identifiable			96	Ductwork Frg
10	B	125	62	Other Metal, Form Identifiable			1	Al Edging
10	B	125	63	Other Metal, Form Identifiable			1	Al Foil Tab
10	C	148	1	Coarse Earthenware, Unglazed			5	Rabod
10	C	148	2	Whiteware			6	
10	C	148	3	Whiteware		Rim	1	
10	C	148	4	Whiteware		Base	1	
10	C	148	5	Coarse Earthenware, Int/Ext Lead Glaze			1	Bfbod Dk Int Cir Ext
10	C	148	6	Pearlware			4	Old Blue Glz
10	C	148	7	Whiteware, Handpainted, Underglaze Blue		Rim	1	Molded Edge
10	C	148	8	Synthetic/Recent Material			1	
10	C	148	9	Ceramic Tile, General			1	
10	C	148	10	Flat Glass, Window			20	
10	C	148	11	Bottle Glass			5	Br Crvd
10	C	148	12	Glass, General		Bottle Finish	2	Aqua
10	C	148	13	Glass, General			1	Stopper "C&CO" letters
10	C	148	14	Glass, General			5	Cir Crvd
10	C	148	15	Glass, General			1	Molded "Trade" Letters
10	C	148	16	Bottle Glass, Round Base			1	Cir w/ Lettering
10	C	148	17	Glass, General		Hollowware	1	Pressed Pptrn Scalloped Edge
10	C	148	18	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor Base			2	
10	C	148	19	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor Fragment			6	
10	C	148	20	Glass, General		Marble	1	
10	C	148	21	Glass, General		Button	1	4 hole Sew thru
10	C	148	22	Other Metal		Buckles	1	Poss Lingerie part

UNIT	LVL	FEA	Bag	Item	Master Code	Form	Quan	Comment
10	C		148	23	Synthetic/Recent Material		2	Insulation
10	C		148	24	Synthetic/Recent Material		1	Platic Cap Poss Oil Can
10	C		148	25	Shell, Fragments, Oyster		57	
10	C		148	26	Stone, Natural (also Bog Iron)		1	Poss Burnt
10	C		148	27	Wood, Building Related, Unidentifiable		15	
10	C		148	28	Other Metal		110	Poss Galvanized, corrugated
10	C		148	29	Mortar, Shell Tempered		200	
10	C		148	30	Brick, General		160	
10	C		148	31	Iron, Form Identifiable (not nails)		1	Cylindrical container
10	C		148	32	Other Metal		13	Metal strips "folded" 12" & .5
10	C		148	33	Coal		244	
10	C		148	34	Clinker		9	
10	C		148	35	Stone, Natural (also Bog Iron)		3	
10	C		148	36	Iron		91	
10	C		148	37	Iron, Form Identifiable (not nails)		1	Bottle Cap
10	C		148	38	Other Metal		1	Fiting Poss Electrical
10	C		148	39	Nail, General		33	
10	C		148	40	Nail, Handwrought		10	
10	C		148	41	Nail, Cut		40	
10	C		148	42	Iron, Form Identifiable (not nails)	Screw	3	
10	C		148	43	Other Metal, Form Identifiable	Screw	1	
10	C		148	44	Other Metal, Form Identifiable	Wire	2	One Twisted poss handle
10	C		148	45	Iron, Form Identifiable (not nails)		6	Springs Frags
10	C		148	46	Iron, Form Identifiable (not nails)		1	Screw w/ washer
10	C		148	47	Iron, Form Identifiable (not nails)		1	Triangular Poss File
10	C		148	48	Synthetic/Recent Material		32	Dk Red Asphalt Tile
10	C		148	49	Synthetic/Recent Material		28	Buff Asphalt Tile
10	C		148	50	Synthetic/Recent Material		1	Early Formica
10	C		148	51	Synthetic/Recent Material		5	formed Tile for Floors "stone"
10	C		148	52	Stone, Natural (also Bog Iron)		1	Slate Frag
10	C		148	53	Mixed Recent Materials, Form Identifiable		1	Aluminum foil w/ Plastic Etc
10	C		148	54	Synthetic/Recent Samples		1	Plastic bag
10	C		148	55	Bone, Fragments, Mammal		128	
10	C		148	56	Bone, Fragments, Bird		15	
10	C		148	57	Iron, Form Identifiable (not nails)	Screw	1	Galvanized
10	D		156	1	Coarse Earthenware, Int/Ext Lead Glaze		1	Rdbod Br Glz
10	D		156	2	Whiteware, Transfer Printed, Underglaze Blue	Rim	1	
10	D		156	3	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor Fragment		1	
10	D		156	4	Glass, General		4	Colorless Crvd
10	D		156	5	Bottle Glass, Blown-in-Mold Base		1	
10	D		156	6	Bottle Glass		1	Lt Gn Crvd

UNIT	LVL	FEA	Bag	Item	Master Code	Form	Quan	Comment
10	D		156	7	Nail, General		15	
10	D		156	8	Nail, Cut		2	
10	D		156	9	Mortar, Shell Tempered		21	
10	D		156	10	Brick, General		18	
10	D		156	11	Ceramic Tile, Flooring		1	
10	D		156	12	Bone, Fragments, Mammal		7	
10	D		156	13	Bone, Fragments, Bird		3	
10	D		156	14	Bone, Fragments, Rodent		1	
10	D		156	15	Shell, Fragments, Oyster		3	
10	D		156	16	Coal/Clinker		110	
10	D		156	17	Plant Remains		11	
10	D		156	18	Other Metal		1	
10	D		156	19	Iron		25	2 Can Frgs
10	D		156	20	Iron, Form Identifiable (not nails)		1	Washer
10	D		156	21	Other Metal		2	1 Rod w/ knob, 1 Bracket
10	D		156	22	Other Metal, Form Identifiable		8	Flashing
10	E		162	1	Blown-in-Mold Bottle Neck		1	Sm, Thn, Made w/ Lipping Tool
10	E		162	2	Blown-in-Mold Bottle Base		1	Sm, Thn
10	E		162	3	Blown-in-Mold Bottle Fragment		1	Sm, Thn
10	E		162	4	Mortar		145	
10	E		162	5	Brick, General		1	
10	E		162	6	Coal		3	
10	E		162	7	Clinker		2	
10	F		164	1	Mortar, Shell Tempered		48	
10	F		164	2	Stone, Natural (also Bog Iron)		1	
10	F		164	3	Brick, General		21	
10	F		164	4	Brick, General		21	
10	F		164	5	Brick, General		2	Burned
10	F		164	6	Shell, Fragments, Oyster		7	
10	F		164	7	Wood, Building Related, Natural		3	Branch Frg
10	F		164	8	Coal		8	
10	F		164	9	Other Metal		2	Fit Sheet Metal Frg
11		38	152	1	Nail, General		1	
11		38	152	2	Iron		3	
11		38	152	3	Bone, Fragments, Turtle		1	
11		38	152	4	Mortar		48	
11		38	152	5	Brick, General		27	
11		38	152	6	Coal		16	
11		46	163	1	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor Fragment		3	
11		46	163	2	Mortar, Shell Tempered		7	
11		46	163	3	Brick, General		159	

UNIT	LVL	FEA	Bag	Item	Master Code	Form	Quan	Comment
11	46	163	4	Stone, Other Building Related			1	
11	46	163	5	Shell, Fragments, Oyster			1	
11	46	163	6	Coal			11	
11	48	169	1	Charcoal			5	
11	48	169	2	Coal			1	
11	A	135	1	Pearlware, Transfer Printed	Plate		1	
11	A	136	1	Machine Made Bottle, Fragment			1	Lt Bl Ltrs "IVED"
11	A	135	2	Whiteware, Undecorated	Hollow Body Fragment		2	
11	A	136	2	Mortar, Shell Tempered			28	
11	A	135	3	Ironstone	Hollow Body Fragment		1	
11	A	136	3	Shell, Fragments, Oyster			13	
11	A	135	4	Porcelain (undistinguished)	Hollow Body Fragment		1	
11	A	136	4	Wood, Building Related, Natural			8	
11	A	135	5	Other Porcelain/Semi-Porcelaineous	Doll/Doll Part		1	Part of Arm
11	A	136	5	Brick, General			47	
11	A	135	6	Flat Glass, Window			51	
11	A	136	6	Clinker			1	
11	A	135	7	Glass, Canning/Mason Jar			1	Emb Ltrs
11	A	136	7	Nail, Cut			1	
11	A	135	8	Glass, Canning/Mason Jar			4	
11	A	136	8	Nail, Modern (Wire)			1	
11	A	135	9	Bone, Fragments, Mammal			32	
11	A	136	9	Iron, Form Identifiable (not nails)			1	Sewer Pipe Frg
11	A	135	10	Bone, Fragments, Bird			12	
11	A	136	10	Iron			3	
11	A	135	11	Synthetic/Recent Material			1	Plastic Flower Vial, Gn
11	A	135	12	Synthetic/Recent Material			2	Plastic cup or bowl frg, Red
11	A	135	13	Synthetic/Recent Material			2	Plastic, Flt, Printed Ltrs, Yl
11	A	135	14	Synthetic/Recent Material			1	Plastic Plant Label
11	A	135	15	Coarse Earthenware, Unglazed	Flowerpot		2	Rim
11	A	135	16	Coarse Earthenware, Unglazed	Flowerpot		1	Base
11	A	135	17	Coarse Earthenware, Unglazed	Flowerpot		16	
11	A	135	18	Coarse Earthenware, Unglazed	Rim		2	Rd bod
11	A	135	19	Coarse Earthenware, Unglazed	Hollow Body Fragment		3	Rdbod
11	A	135	20	Coarse Stoneware			1	Neck of Jug
11	A	135	21	Coarse Stoneware	Hollow Body Fragment		1	
11	A	135	22	Coarse Stoneware	Base		1	
11	A	135	23	Bottle Glass			9	Colorless
11	A	135	24	Mortar			598	
11	A	135	25	Synthetic/Recent Material			1	Plastic, Blr
11	A	135	26	Coarse Earthenware, Interior Lead Glaze	Hollow Body Fragment		1	Rdbod, Tan Glz Weathered

UNIT	LVL	FEA	Bag	Item	Master Code	Form	Quan	Comment
11	A		135	27	Brick, General		713	
11	A		135	28	Shell, Fragments, Oyster		225	
11	A		135	29	Sewer Pipe, Ceramic		16	
11	A		135	30	Nail, Cut		5	Rose Head
11	A		135	31	Nail, Handwrought		2	
11	A		135	32	Nail, Cut		41	
11	A		135	33	Nail, Modern (Wire)		17	
11	A		135	34	Nail, General		29	
11	A		135	35	Stone, Worked, Other		8	Slate
11	A		135	36	Stone, Worked, Other		5	Quartz
11	A		135	37	Brick, Paving		1	
11	A		135	38	Iron		47	Flt Frg
11	A		135	39	Iron		1	Wire, 6 inch
11	A		135	40	Iron, Form Identifiable (not nails)		2	Latch Frg
11	A		135	41	Iron, Form Identifiable (not nails)	Hinges, General or Unknown	1	
11	A		135	42	Iron		5	Misc Frag
11	A		135	43	Other Metal		1	Galvanized tube, Finished End
11	A		135	44	Other Metal		9	Galvanized Sheet Metal Frg
11	A		135	45	Synthetic/Recent Material		1	All Pull Tab
11	A		135	46	Other Metal	Cutlery	3	Spoon Frg
11	A		135	47	Wood, Building Related, Natural		26	
11	A		135	48	Paper		4	Crumpled
11	A		135	49	Coal		28	
11	A		135	50	Coal/Clinker		42	
11	A		135	51	Clinker		294	
11	A		135	52	Synthetic/Recent Material		5	Dessicated rubber
11	D		159	1	Flat Glass, Window		5	
11	D		159	2	Glass, General	Button	1	Wht, Frg
11	D		159	3	Nail, General		7	
11	D		159	4	Mortar		83	
11	D		159	5	Brick, General		29	
11	D		159	6	Bone, Fragments, Mammal		2	
11	D		159	7	Bone, Fragments, Bird		1	
11	D		159	8	Mortar, Modern (or Concrete)		1	
11	D		159	9	Coal		356	
11	D		159	10	Coal/Clinker		134	
11	D		159	11		880006	18	
11	D		159	12	Other Metal		2	Thin Sheet
11	E		165	1	Coarse Earthenware, Interior Lead Glaze		4	Rdbod
11	E		165	2	Pearlware, Transfer Printed		1	
11	E		165	3	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor Base		2	Mend

UNIT	LVL	FEA	Bag	Item	Master Code	Form	Quan	Comment
11	E		165	4	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor Fragment		6	
11	E		165	5	Mortar, Shell Tempered		131	
11	E		165	6	Nail, General		11	
11	E		165	7	Brick, General		71	
11	E		165	8	Stone, Other Building Related		1	
11	E		165	9	Bone, Fragments, Mammal		2	
11	E		165	10	Shell, Fragments, Oyster		3	
11	E		165	11	Coal		16	
11	E		165	12	Other Metal		1	
11	F		166	1	Mortar, Shell Tempered		29	W/ 3 Small stones
11	F		166	2	Brick, General		14	
11	F		166	3	Nail, Handwrought		1	
11	F		166	4	Iron		1	
11	F		166	5	Coal		1	
11	F		166	6	Shell, Fragments, Oyster		4	
11	G		168	1	Brick, General		1	
12	C		146	1	Coarse Earthenware		7	Rdbod
12	C		146	2	Coarse Earthenware		2	Bfbod no Glz
12	C		146	3	Coarse Earthenware		3	Bfbod dk br glz int
12	C		146	4	Coarse Earthenware	Handle	1	Bfbod dk br glz
12	C		146	5	Coarse Earthenware, Int/Ext Lead Glaze		5	Rdbod dk br glz
12	C		146	6	Coarse Earthenware, Interior Lead Glaze	Rim	2	Rdbod clr glz
12	C		146	7	Coarse Earthenware, Interior Lead Glaze		2	Rdbod
12	C		146	8	Coarse Earthenware, Interior Lead Glaze		3	Bfbod Dk Br Glz
12	C		146	9	Coarse Earthenware		1	Rdbod Ext Wash
12	C		146	10	Lead Glazed Refined Redware		1	Burned
12	C		146	11	Coarse Stoneware, Grey Bodied		1	Incised Blue Dec
12	C		146	12	Coarse Stoneware		1	Bfbod ext clr slit glz
12	C		146	13	Creamware	Handle	2	Pieces mend
12	C		146	14	Creamware		4	
12	C		146	15	Creamware		2	One Blue/one Blk
12	C		146	16	Whiteware		6	Burned
12	C		146	17	Whiteware		14	4 rims
12	C		146	18	Whiteware		4	Blue Br Dec
12	C		146	19	Whiteware, Transfer Printed, Underglaze Black		1	
12	C		146	20	Whiteware, Transfer Print, Underglaze Green		1	
12	C		146	21	Tin Glazed Earthenware		3	One poss base
12	C		146	22	Refined Stoneware, White Saltglaze		4	One Poss base
12	C		146	23	Pearlware	Base	2	
12	C		146	24	Pearlware		2	Br Glz One Side
12	C		146	25	Pearlware, Handpainted, Underglaze Blue	Rim	1	

UNIT	LVL	FEA	Bag	Item	Master Code	Form	Quan	Comment
12	C		146	26	Creamware		20	
12	C		146	27	Porcelain (undistinguished)	Base	1	
12	C		146	28	Porcelain (undistinguished)	Rim	2	
12	C		146	29	Porcelain, Blue on White		3	
12	C		146	30	Stem, Plain 4/64		2	
12	C		146	31	Bowl, Plain		1	
12	C		146	32	Flat Glass, Window		42	Aqua Tint
12	C		146	33	Flat Glass, Window		2	Clr
12	C		146	34	Glass, General		13	Clr Crv
12	C		146	35	Glass, General		1	Facets Clr
12	C		146	36	Glass, General		2	Base Frags Clr
12	C		146	37	Glass, General		1	Base of Sm Square Bottle Clr
12	C		146	38	Glass, General		1	Burned
12	C		146	39	Glass, General		2	Aqua Crvd
12	C		146	40	Glass, General		1	Cut Clr Stopper
12	C		146	41	Glass, General		10	Gn Crvd
12	C		146	42	Glass, General		4	Br Crvd
12	C		146	43	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor Base		1	
12	C		146	44	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor Fragment		13	
12	C		146	45	Nail, General		58	Plus Many Sm Frags
12	C		146	46	Nail, General		9	
12	C		146	47	Iron		8	irregular Lumps
12	C		146	48	Mortar, Shell Tempered		9	
12	C		146	49	Clinker		29	
12	C		146	50	Stone, Natural (also Bog Iron)		3	Slate
12	C		146	51	Stone, Natural (also Bog Iron)		13	Poss Debitage
12	C		146	52	Stone, Worked, Other	Slate Pencil	1	
12	C		146	53	Brick, General		131	
12	C		146	54	Clinker		23	
12	C		146	55	Coal		180	
12	C		146	56	Bone, Fragments, Turtle		21	
12	C		146	57	Bone, Fragments, Teeth		3	
12	C		146	58	Shell, Fragments, Oyster		57	
12	C		146	59	Synthetic/Recent Material		2	
12	D		157	1	Coarse Earthenware, Unglazed	Rim	2	Rdbod
12	D		157	2	Slipware, Trilled		1	Rdbod
12	D		157	3	Coarse Stoneware, Grey Bodied		1	Mottled Brown Glz, Int Wash
12	D		157	4	Bowl, Plain		3	Pieces Mend
12	D		157	5	Stem, Plain 4/64		3	
12	D		157	6	Tin Glazed Earthenware, Blue and White (other)		1	
12	D		157	7	Refined Earthenware	Rim	1	Weathered

UNIT	LVL	FEA	Bag	Item	Master Code	Form	Quan	Comment
12	D		157	8	Refined Earthenware	Base	1	Weathered
12	D		157	9	Pearlware, Undecorated		2	
12	D		157	10	Whiteware, Undecorated	Rim	1	
12	D		157	11	Whiteware, Undecorated	Base	1	
12	D		157	12	Whiteware, Undecorated		2	
12	D		157	13	Whiteware		1	Molded Dec
12	D		157	14	Porcelain, Blue on White		1	
12	D		157	15	Porcelain (undistinguished)		1	
12	D		157	16	Coarse Stoneware, Grey Bodied	Rim	1	Blue Band Dec
12	D		157	17	Flat Glass, Window		11	
12	D		157	18	Glass, General		1	Colorless Crvd
12	D		157	19	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor Base		7	
12	D		157	20	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor Fragment		2	
12	D		157	21	Bottle Glass		1	Blue Green
12	D		157	22	Nail, General		26	Frag
12	D		157	23	Coarse Earthenware, Unglazed		1	Rdbod
12	D		157	24	Brick, General		118	Small Frag
12	D		157	25	Stone, Architectural or Landscape, Worked		14	
12	D		157	26	Bone, Fragments, Turtle		10	
12	D		157	27	Bone, Fragments, Mammal		5	
12	D		157	28	Bone, Fragments, Teeth		1	Large mammel
12	D		157	29	Shell, Fragments, Oyster		85	
12	D		157	30	Coal		10	
12	D		157	31	Coal/Clinker		11	
12	D		157	32	Mortar		6	
12	D		157	33	Tin Glazed Earthenware		1	Glaze Missing
12	E		170	1	Shell, Fragments, Oyster		1	
12	E	49	171	1	Lead Glazed Refined Redware	Hollow Body Fragment	2	Metallic Blk Glz
12	E	49	171	2	Creamware	Hollow Body Fragment	1	
12	E	49	171	3	Stem, Plain 5/64		1	
12	E	49	171	4	Flat Glass, Window		2	
12	E	49	171	5	Bottle Glass		2	Gn
12	E	49	171	6	Bottle Glass		1	Heavy Patina
12	E	49	171	7	Nail, General		5	
12	E	49	171	8	Plaster		1	
12	E	49	171	9	Mortar		7	
12	E	49	171	10	Stone, Natural (also Bog Iron)		2	
12	E	49	171	11	Stone, Natural (also Bog Iron)		2	Bog Iron
12	E	49	171	12	Brick, General		23	
12	E	49	171	13	Brick, General		1	Burned
12	E	49	171	14	Shell, Fragments, Oyster		18	

UNIT	LVL	FEA	Bag	Item	Master Code	Form	Quan	Comment
12	E	49	171	15	Bone, Fragments, Turtle		34	
12	E	49	171	16	Bone, Fragments, Turtle		2	Calcified
12	E	49	171	17	Charcoal		2	
12	NP		160	1	Coarse Earthenware, Exterior Lead Glaze		1	Mottled Dk Br Glz
12	NP		160	2	Whiteware		2	Molded W Gn Glz
12	NP		160	3	Whiteware		6	
12	NP		160	4	Pearlware		2	
12	NP		160	5	Pearlware	Base	1	
12	NP		160	6	Refined Earthenware		2	No Glz
12	NP		160	7	Refined Stoneware, White Saltglaze		1	
12	NP		160	8	Refined Stoneware		1	Gybod incised salt Glzd
12	NP		160	9	Coarse Earthenware, Int/Ext Lead Glaze		5	Rcbod
12	NP		160	10	Coarse Earthenware		1	Bfbod Greenish Glz
12	NP		160	11	Other Porcelain/Semi-Porcelaineous	Rim	1	Blue on White
12	NP		160	12	Bowl, Molded		1	
12	NP		160	13	Flat Glass, Window		13	
12	NP		160	14	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor (dk olive green)		5	
12	NP		160	15	Glass, General		1	One Thick Poss Base Frag
12	NP		160	16	Glass, General		5	Clr Crvd
12	NP		160	17	Nail, General		8	
12	NP		160	18	Mortar		7	
12	NP		160	19	Stone, Worked for Flints		1	
12	NP		160	20	Stone, Other Building Related		6	Foundation Stones
12	NP		160	21	Brick, General		15	
12	NP		160	22	Bone, Fragments, Turtle		10	
12	NP		160	23	Bone, Fragments, Teeth		1	
12	NP		160	24	Shell, Fragments, Oyster		8	
12	NP		160	25	Coal		20	
12	NP		160	26	Clinker		5	
13		52	185	1	Brick, General		1	
13		58	199	1	Coarse Earthenware		2	Rd bod
13		58	199	2	Coarse Earthenware, Iberian Storage Jars		2	Bn Gl
13		58	199	3	Refined Earthenware		2	
13		58	199	4	Tin Glazed Earthenware		1	
13		58	199	5	Creamware, Shell Edged		1	
13		58	199	6	Whiteware		4	
13		58	199	7	Pearlware, Undecorated		1	
13		58	199	8	Pearlware, Transfer Printed		1	
13		58	199	9	Coarse Stoneware, Grey Bodied		3	
13		58	199	10	Ironstone, Undecorated	Handle	1	
13		58	199	11	Refined Stoneware, White Saltglaze	Rim	1	

UNIT	LVL	FEA	Bag	Item	Master Code	Form	Quan	Comment
13	58	199	12	Bowl, Plain			1	Frag
13	58	199	13	Stem, Plain 5/64			2	
13	58	199	14	Flat Glass			5	
13	58	199	15	Bottle Glass			6	
13	58	199	16	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor (dk olive green)			3	
13	58	199	17	Nail, General			11	
13	58	199	18	Iron			1	
13	58	199	19	Plaster			11	
13	58	199	20	Brick, General			31	
13	58	199	21	Bone, Fragments, Turtle			48	
13	58	199	22	Shell, Fragments			45	
13	58	199	23	Coal/Clinker			9	
13	58	199	24	Plant Remains, Seeds and Nuts			1	
13	A	179	1	Coarse Earthenware, Unglazed			1	Rd bod
13	A	179	2	Coarse Earthenware, Interior Lead Glaze			1	Bn GJ Rd bod
13	A	179	3	Creamware, Undecorated			8	
13	A	179	4	Pearlware, Undecorated			10	
13	A	179	5	Whiteware, Transfer Printed			7	
13	A	179	6	Stem, Plain 5/64			1	
13	A	179	7	Flat Glass			11	
13	A	179	8	Bottle Glass			5	
13	A	179	9	Nail, Handwrought			2	
13	A	179	10	Nail, Modern (Wire)			4	Tacks
13	A	179	11	Plaster, Modern			2	
13	A	179	12	Mortar			14	
13	A	179	13	Mortar, Modern (or Concrete)			2	
13	A	179	14	Shell, Fragments			12	
13	A	179	15	Shell, Fragments			2	
13	A	179	16	Bone, Fragments, Turtle			3	
13	A	179	17	Coal			202	
13	A	179	18	Clinker			53	
13	A	179	19	Brick, General			41	
13	C	186	1	Coarse Earthenware, Unglazed			11	One w combed
13	C	186	2	Coarse Earthenware, Unglazed		Rim	2	
13	C	186	3	Highly Fired Refined Ware, Engine Turned			1	Rdbod Br Glz Etched
13	C	186	4	Highly Fired Refined Wares			2	One w incised Lines Br Bod
13	C	186	5	Coarse Earthenware, Interior Lead Glaze			1	Rdbod
13	C	186	6	Refined Earthenware		Base	1	Bfbod Int Br Glz
13	C	186	7	Refined Earthenware			2	Gybod Cl Salt Glz
13	C	186	8	Coarse Earthenware, Int/Ext Lead Glaze			6	Rdbod Dk Br Glz
13	C	186	9	Coarse Earthenware, Interior Lead Glaze		Rim	1	Rdbod Br Glz

UNIT	LVL	FEA	Bag	Item	Master Code	Form	Quan	Comment
13	C		186	10	Coarse Earthenware, Interior Lead Glaze		2	Rdbod Cl Glz
13	C		186	11	Slipware, Slip Combed		2	Rdbod
13	C		186	12	Coarse Earthenware, Int/Ext Lead Glaze		2	Rdbod Cl Glz
13	C		186	13	Coarse Stoneware		2	Bfbod Br Glz
13	C		186	14	Refined Earthenware		1	Rdbod Thin W/ Br Int Ext Glz
13	C		186	15	Refined Earthenware		1	Sm Frag Bfbod Clr Glz Int/Ext
13	C		186	16	Whiteware		6	Burned
13	C		186	17	Whiteware		16	No Glz
13	C		186	18	Whiteware		3	Molded Pattern Pieces Mend
13	C		186	19	Whiteware		4	Blue Dec
13	C		186	20	Whiteware		1	Blue Dec
13	C		186	21	Tin Glazed Earthenware		3	
13	C		186	22	Pearlware, Handpainted, Underglaze Poly. Peasant Palette		3	
13	C		186	23	Pearlware, Handpainted, Mocha		3	
13	C		186	24	Yellow Ware		6	
13	C		186	25	Refined Stoneware, White Saltglaze		6	
13	C		186	26	Whiteware, Transfer Printed		3	Blk Dec
13	C		186	27	Whiteware		31	
13	C		186	28	Whiteware, Handpainted, Underglaze Blue	Rim	1	
13	C		186	29	Whiteware, Handpainted, Underglaze Blue		3	
13	C		186	30	Pearlware, Handpainted, Underglaze Blue	Rim	2	
13	C		186	31	Pearlware, Shell Edged, Underglaze Blue	Rim	1	
13	C		186	32	Pearlware	Base	1	
13	C		186	33	Pearlware		23	
13	C		186	34	Creamware		35	
13	C		186	35	Porcelain (undistinguished)		9	
13	C		186	36	Porcelain, Blue on White		2	
13	C		186	37	Porcelain, Blue on White	Rim	1	
13	C		186	38	Porcelain (undistinguished)		1	
13	C		186	39	Stem, Plain 5/64		4	Bisque White Ornament
13	C		186	40	Bowl, Plain		5	
13	C		186	41	Earthenware	Marble	1	Unglazed Bfbod
13	C		186	42	Flat Glass, Window		94	
13	C		186	43	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor Fragment		16	
13	C		186	44	Glass, General		10	Gn Crvd
13	C		186	45	Glass, General		9	Opaque Aqua Burned
13	C		186	46	Glass, General		3	Br Crvd
13	C		186	47	Glass, General		17	Clr Crvd
13	C		186	48	Glass, General		5	Aqua Crvd
13	C		186	49	Glass, General		1	Folded Over Poss Foot Frag
13	C		186	50	Nail, Handwrought		20	

UNIT	LVL	FEA	Bag	Item	Master Code	Form	Quan	Comment
13 C		186	51	Nail, General			23	
13 C		186	52	Nail, Modern (Wire)			3	
13 C		186	53	Iron		Screw	1	
13 C		186	54	Iron			1	Poss Wire
13 C		186	55	Iron			4	Knife Blade Frags mend
13 C		186	56	Lead			1	Small Oval Poss Lead
13 C		186	57	Other Metal			1	Small Crvd Frag
13 C		186	58	Mortar, Shell Tempered			20	
13 C		186	59	Brick, General			65	
13 C		186	60	Bone, Fragments, Turtle			34	
13 C		186	61	Bone, Fragments, Teeth			3	
13 C		186	62	Shell, Fragments, Oyster			6	
13 C		186	63	Coal			143	
13 C		186	64	Stone, Natural (also Bog Iron)			5	
13 C		186	65	Clinker			26	
13 D		191	1	Coarse Earthenware, Interior Lead Glaze		Base	2	Rdbod
13 D		191	2	Coarse Earthenware, Interior Lead Glaze			3	Bfbod
13 D		191	3	Coarse Earthenware, Int/Ext Lead Glaze			7	Rdbod One Rim
13 D		191	4	Earthenware			1	Poss North Devon
13 D		191	5	Slipware			1	Flat Frag Poss Tile
13 D		191	6	Coarse Earthenware, Int/Ext Lead Glaze			1	Rdbod Dk Br Glz
13 D		191	7	Coarse Earthenware, Int/Ext Lead Glaze			1	Rdbod Cir Glz
13 D		191	8	Coarse Earthenware, Int/Ext Lead Glaze		Rim	2	One Rdbod One Bfbod
13 D		191	9	Refined Earthenware			2	Bfbod Br Salt Glz Ext
13 D		191	10	Refined Stoneware, White Saltglaze, Scratch Brown		Handle	1	Brbod Dk Br Glz
13 D		191	11	Refined Stoneware			1	Dk Br Int/Ext Glz Poss Mold
13 D		191	12	Refined Earthenware			3	Lt Br Salt Glz Bfbod
13 D		191	13	Refined Earthenware			2	Clr Salt Glz Bfbod
13 D		191	14	Refined Stoneware, White Saltglaze, Molded			2	Basket Pitrn
13 D		191	15	Refined Stoneware, White Saltglaze			3	One w/Incised Band
13 D		191	16	Refined Stoneware, White Saltglaze, Scratch Blue			2	Gybod Blue Dec Pieces mend
13 D		191	17	Tin Glazed Earthenware			4	
13 D		191	18	Whiteware, Undecorated			26	
13 D		191	19	Whiteware, Transfer Printed, Underglaze Black		Rim	2	
13 D		191	20	Whiteware			1	
13 D		191	21	Pearlware, Undecorated			12	
13 D		191	22	Pearlware, Undecorated		Rim	1	
13 D		191	23	Pearlware, Handpainted, Underglaze Blue			3	
13 D		191	24	Pearlware		Rim	1	Gn Dec
13 D		191	25	Creamware, Undecorated			10	
13 D		191	26	Creamware			1	Molded

UNIT	LVL	FEA	Bag	Item	Master Code	Form	Quan	Comment
13	D	191	27	Yellow Ware, Undecorated			2	
13	D	191	28	Yellow Ware, Annular, Mocha			1	Fine Lines
13	D	191	29	Porcelain (undistinguished)			2	
13	D	191	30	Porcelain, Chinese General			4	
13	D	191	31	Porcelain (undistinguished)		Rim	1	Poss Gold Dec
13	D	191	32	Bowl, Molded			2	Frag
13	D	191	33	Pipes, General			6	Frag
13	D	191	34	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor (dk olive green)			17	
13	D	191	35	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor Neck			1	
13	D	191	36	Glass, General			2	Poss Facets
13	D	191	37	Glass, General			3	Clr Crvd
13	D	191	38	Glass, General			2	One Poss Neck One Poss Rim
13	D	191	39	Glass, General			1	Aqua Crvd
13	D	191	40	Flat Glass, Window			34	
13	D	191	41	Nail, General			25	
13	D	191	42	Nail, Handwrought, L-Head			3	
13	D	191	43	Iron			1	Hollow Cylinder
13	D	191	44	Iron			4	One Poss Blade Frag
13	D	191	45	Bone, Fragments, Turtle			39	
13	D	191	46	Bone, Fragments, Teeth			3	
13	D	191	47	Shell, Fragments, Oyster			64	
13	D	191	48	Plaster, Shell-Tempered			7	
13	D	191	49	Coal			3	
13	D	191	50	Clinker			7	
13	D	191	51	Glass, General			1	Poss Decorative "Center"
13	E	195	1	Brick, General			22	
13	E	195	2	Wood, Building Related, Natural			3	
13	E	195	3	Brick, General			11	Drk
13	E	195	4	Shell, Fragments, Oyster			58	
13	E	195	5	Bone, Fragments, Teeth			2	
13	E	195	6	Bone, Fragments, Mammal			42	
13	E	195	7	Bowl, Plain			3	
13	E	195	8	Coal/Clinker			13	
13	E	195	9	Clinker			1	
13	E	195	10	Iron			2	
13	E	195	11	Nail, General			7	
13	E	195	12	Nail, Modern (Wire)			6	
13	E	195	13	Nail, Cut			8	
13	E	195	14	Nail, Handwrought, Rose Head			3	
13	E	195	15	Nail, Handwrought			3	
13	E	195	16	Brass, Form Identifiable		Upholstery Tacks (Brass)	1	

UNIT	LVL	FEA	Bag	Item	Master Code	Form	Quan	Comment
13	E	195	17	Brass, Form Identifiable			1	Lid
13	E	195	18	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor Fragment			13	
13	E	195	19	Flat Glass			11	
13	E	195	20	Bottle Glass, Round Fragment			15	
13	E	195	21	Stone, Natural (also Bog Iron)			6	
13	E	195	22	Mortar, Shell Tempered			3	
13	E	195	23	Stone, Natural (also Bog Iron)			2	Walter Smoothed
13	E	195	24	Tin Glazed Earthenware, Other			4	Bl Glz
13	E	195	25	Tin Glazed Earthenware, Other			1	Pnk Glz
13	E	195	26	Tin Glazed Earthenware, White Glazed			1	
13	E	195	27	Creamware, Undecorated			9	
13	E	195	28	Refined Earthenware			3	Unglzd
13	E	195	29	Whiteware, Undecorated			4	
13	E	195	30	Porcelain, Other Chinese			1	Gn Glz Hndpt Blk Lings
13	E	195	31	Porcelain, Blue on White			2	
13	E	195	32	Porcelain, Undecorated			1	
13	E	195	33	Pearlware, Undecorated			3	
13	E	195	34	Pearlware, Shell Edged, Molded Rim			1	Bl
13	E	195	35	Pearlware, Handpainted, Underglaze Poly. Peasant Palette			1	
13	E	195	36	Coarse Earthenware, Staffordshire Manganese Mottled			4	
13	E	195	37	Coarse Earthenware, Unglazed			2	Unglzd Rd Wr
13	E	195	38	Coarse Earthenware, Black Glaze Redware			21	
13	E	195	39	Rosso Antico			3	PP/Blk Glz
13	E	195	40	Coarse Earthenware, Exterior Lead Glaze			2	
13	E	195	41	Coarse Earthenware, Interior Lead Glaze			1	
13	E	195	42	Refined Stoneware, White Saltglaze			2	
13	E	195	43	Coarse Stoneware, Grey Bodied			3	
13	E	195	44	Stem, Plain 4/64			2	
13	E	195	45	Stem, Plain 5/64			3	
13	E	195	46	Refined Stoneware, White Saltglaze			1	
13	E	195	47	Coarse Stoneware, Rhenish Blue and Gray w/ Manganese Dec			1	
13	E	195	48	Coarse Stoneware, Other Grey Bodiedf			1	Br Glz
13	E	195	49	Refined Stoneware, Nottingham			1	
13	E	195	50	Coarse Stoneware			1	Br Glz Incsd Lines Br/Gy Bod
13	F	202	1	Coarse Earthenware, Unglazed			1	Bfbod
13	F	202	2	Coarse Stoneware			1	Bfbod Br Salt Glaze Int/Ext
13	F	202	3	Nail, General			3	
13	F	202	4	Stone, Natural (also Bog Iron)			2	
13	F	202	5	Brick, General			2	
13	F	202	6	Plant Remains			2	Twigs or Roots
13	F	202	7	Coal			3	

UNIT	LVL	FEA	Bag	Item	Master Code	Form	Quan	Comment
13	F	202	8	Shell, Fragments, Oyster			6	
13	F	202	9	Iron			1	Broken Washer w/Screw
13	SOL	175	1	Coarse Earthenware			2	Rd Bod
13	SOL	175	2	Refined Stoneware, Nottingham			1	Bf Bod Bn Glz
13	SOL	175	3	Whiteware, Undecorated			2	
13	SOL	175	4	Flat Glass			2	
13	SOL	175	5	Bottle Glass			1	
13	SOL	175	6	Nail, Modern (Wire)			1	
13	SOL	175	7	Mortar			1	
13	SOL	175	8	Mortar, Modern (or Concrete)			2	
13	SOL	175	9	Shell, Fragments			2	
13	SOL	175	10	Coal			9	
13	SOL	175	11	Clinker			2	
13	SOL	175	12	Synthetic/Recent Material			1	Asphalt
13	SOL	175	13	Synthetic/Recent Material			1	Frag Wire Nut
13	SOL	175	14	Brass			1	Brass Plate w/Pin
14	A	178	1	Coarse Earthenware			1	Bfbod-Burnished
14	A	178	2	Coarse Earthenware, Interior Lead Glaze			1	Bfbod
14	A	178	3	Coarse Earthenware, Exterior Lead Glaze			1	Rdbod Br Glz
14	A	178	4	Creamware			9	
14	A	178	5			120017	1	
14	A	178	6	Pearlware		Rim	2	
14	A	178	7	Pearlware			4	
14	A	178	8	Whiteware			17	
14	A	178	9	Whiteware		Rim	1	
14	A	178	10	Whiteware, Transfer Printed, Underglaze Blue			1	
14	A	178	11	Pearlware, Shell Edged, Underglaze Green			1	
14	A	178	12	Coarse Stoneware, Rhenish Blue and Gray, Incised			1	
14	A	178	13	Porcelain (undistinguished)			2	BC on Wh
14	A	178	14	Porcelain (undistinguished)			2	Undec
14	A	178	15	Bowl, Plain			1	Frg
14	A	178	16	Stems, Plain 4/64			1	
14	A	178	17	Stems, Plain 5/64			2	
14	A	178	18	Flat Glass, Window			25	
14	A	178	19	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor Fragment			9	
14	A	178	20	Bottle Glass			2	Br
14	A	178	21	Glass, General			3	Colorless, Crvp
14	A	178	22	Nail, Handwrought, L-Head			1	
14	A	178	23	Mortar, Shell Tempered			30	
14	A	178	24	Brick, General			21	
14	A	178	25	Bone, Fragments, Turtle			9	

UNIT	LVL	FEA	Bag	Item	Master Code	Form	Quan	Comment
14	A	178	26	Coal/Clinker			31	
14	A	178	27	Shell, Fragments, Oyster			21	
14	A	178	28	Plant Remains, Seeds and Nuts			2	Walnut Frgs
14	A	178	29	Slag			2	
14	A	178	30	Iron, Form Identifiable (not nails)			1	Bolt
14	A	178	31	Iron, Form Identifiable (not nails)			1	Wahser
14	A	178	32	Brass, Form Identifiable			1	Hose Fitting
14	A	178	33	Glass, General			1	
14	A	178	34	Glass, General			1	Thermometer Frg
14	A	178	35	Mixed Recent Materials, Form Identifiable			1	Pocket Knife Pearl Handle
14	A	178	36	Synthetic/Recent Material			0	
14	SOC	174	1	Flat Glass, Window			4	
14	SOC	174	2	Bottle Glass			1	Lt Gn
14	SOC	174	3	Glass, General			1	Clrless, Crvp
14	SOC	174	4	Brick, General			12	
14	SOC	174	5	Shell, Fragments, Oyster			4	
14	SOC	174	6	Coarse Earthenware, Unglazed		Marble	1	Wh
14	SOC	174	7	Plant Remains, Seeds and Nuts			3	Nutshells (Sm)
14	SOC	174	8	Plant Remains, Seeds and Nuts			1	Pine cone
14	SOC	174	9	Clinker			5	
14	SOC	174	10	Other Metal, Form Identifiable			1	Pull Top
14	SOC	174	11	Synthetic/Recent Material			4	
14	SOC	174	12	Synthetic/Recent Material			1	Straw
14	SOC	174	13	Synthetic/Recent Material			1	
15		57	200	1 Coarse Earthenware, Unglazed			1	Rdbod
15		57	200	2 Porcelain (undistinguished)			1	Under Glz Bl
15		57	200	3 Nail, General			2	
15		57	200	4 Brick, General			96	
15		57	200	5 Shell, Fragments, Oyster			1	
15		57	200	6 Other Metal, Form Identifiable			1	
15		57	200	7 Lead			1	
15	A	176	1	Coarse Earthenware			20	Rdbod
15	A	176	2	Coarse Earthenware		Flowerpot	5	Rdbod
15	A	176	3	Coarse Earthenware			7	Rdbod, Poss Glz
15	A	176	4	Coarse Earthenware, Interior Lead Glaze			4	Rdbod
15	A	176	5	Coarse Earthenware, Exterior Lead Glaze			3	Rdbod
15	A	176	6	Coarse Earthenware, Int/Ext Lead Glaze			9	Rdbod
15	A	176	7	Coarse Earthenware, Interior Lead Glaze			4	Rdbod Lt Br Glz
15	A	176	8	Coarse Earthenware, Unglazed		Drain/Sewer Pipe	7	2 Sure, 5 poss
15	A	176	9	Coarse Earthenware, Black Glaze Redware			2	Brmt
15	A	176	10	Coarse Earthenware, Exterior Lead Glaze			2	Rd

UNIT	LVL	FEA	Bag	Item	Master Code	Form	Quan	Comment
15	A	176	11	Coarse Earthenware, Interior Lead Glaze			1	Bfbood Lt Br Glz
15	A	176	12	Coarse Earthenware, Black Glaze Redware		Rim	1	Brnt
15	A	176	13	Earthenware			1	
15	A	176	14	Whieldon-Wedgewood Ware, Tortoiseshell			1	
15	A	176	15	Tin Glazed Earthenware			2	Bebod no Glz
15	A	176	16	Creamware		Rim	16	Frgs
15	A	176	17	Creamware			35	
15	A	176	18	Creamware, Transfer Printed, Underglaze Black			0	
15	A	176	19	Pearlware			6	Bl
15	A	176	20	Pearlware, Transfer Printed			3	
15	A	176	21	Pearlware, Transfer Printed			2	Gn
15	A	176	22	Pearlware, Shell Edged			1	Gn
15	A	176	23	Pearlware, Transfer Printed			3	
15	A	176	24	Whiteware			63	
15	A	176	25	Whiteware, Handpainted			1	
15	A	176	26	Yellow Ware			4	
15	A	176	27	Refined Earthenware			1	Gybod Molded Dec
15	A	176	28	Refined Earthenware			1	Gybod Br Salt Glz
15	A	176	29	Refined Stoneware, White Saltglaze			3	
15	A	176	30	Refined Stoneware, White Saltglaze			3	
15	A	176	31	Porcelain (undistinguished)			7	
15	A	176	32	Porcelain, Blue on White			3	Handpainted
15	A	176	33	Other Porcelain/Semi-Porcelainous			1	Molded Dec bisque
15	A	176	34	Whiteware			10	Burned
15	A	176	35	Stem, Plain 4/64			2	
15	A	176	36	Bowl, Plain			3	Frgs
15	A	176	37	Flat Glass, Window			63	
15	A	176	38	Glass, General			30	Clr Crvd
15	A	176	39	Glass, General			10	Aqua Crvd
15	A	176	40	Blown-in-Mold Bottle Neck			1	Clr Finish W/ Lipping Tool
15	A	176	41	Blown-in-Mold Bottle Neck			1	Aqua Finish W/ Lipping Tool
15	A	176	42	Bottle Glass			4	clr Frags
15	A	176	43	Glass, General			1	Stem Frag
15	A	176	44	Glass, General			2	Clr rim Frag
15	A	176	45	Glass, General			1	Opaque Bluish
15	A	176	46	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor Fragment			37	
15	A	176	47	Bottle Glass			6	Gn Crvd
15	A	176	48	Bottle Glass			1	Gn Crvd neck Frag
15	A	176	49	Nail, General			28	Very Corroded
15	A	176	50	Nail, Handwrought			22	
15	A	176	51	Nail, General			5	Thin Long

UNIT	LVL	FEA	Bag	Item	Master Code	Form	Quan	Comment
15	A	176	52	Mortar, Shell Tempered			8	
15	A	176	53	Mortar, Modern (or Concrete)			1	
15	A	176	54	Stone, Natural (also Bog Iron)			6	Slate
15	A	176	55	Stone, Worked, Other		Slate Pencil	7	Slate Pencils
15	A	176	56	Bone, Fragments, Turtle			60	
15	A	176	57	Bone, Fragments, Teeth			7	
15	A	176	58	Shell, Fragments, Oyster			70	
15	A	176	59	Coal			100	
15	A	176	60	Clinker			21	
15	A	176	61	Synthetic/Recent Material			1	Tooth From Comb
15	A	176	62	Iron			3	
15	A	176	63	Synthetic/Recent Material			2	Paint Frags
15	A	176	64	Brass			2	One Threaded one w/hole
15	A	176	65	Brass, Form Identifiable		Shell Casing	1	
15	A	176	66	Brass, Form Identifiable		Upholstery Tacks (Brass)	1	
15	A	176	67	Iron			1	Wire 9 inch
15	A	176	68	Synthetic/Recent Material			1	Poss foik
15	A	176	69	Other Metal		Thimble	1	Gold Finish Broken
15	A	176	70	Synthetic/Recent Material			1	Knit Material Poss Sock
15	A	176	71	Glass, General		Button	3	4 hole Sew Thru One Broken
15	A	176	72	Earthenware		Marble	1	
15	A	176	73	Brick, General			167	
15	B	188	1	Flat Glass			4	
15	B	190	1	Coarse Earthenware			1	Rdbod
15	B	188	2	Bottle Glass			1	Clr
15	B	190	2	Coarse Earthenware, Interior Lead Glaze			1	Rdbod
15	B	188	3	Bottle Glass			6	Gn
15	B	190	3	Coarse Earthenware, Int/Ext Lead Glaze			1	Rdbod
15	B	188	4	Coal			1	
15	B	190	4	Coarse Earthenware, Int/Ext Lead Glaze			1	Rdbod Clr Glz
15	B	188	5	Bone, Fragments, Teeth			1	
15	B	190	5	Creamware			2	
15	B	188	6	Bone, Fragments, Turtle			1	
15	B	190	6	Pearlware			1	
15	B	188	7	Shell, Fragments, Oyster			1	
15	B	190	7	Other Porcelain/Semi-Porcelaneous			1	Angled Frag
15	B	188	8	Stone, Architectural or Landscape, Worked			14	
15	B	190	8	Refined Stoneware, White Saltglaze, Molded			1	Molded Band Dk Blu Glz Band
15	B	188	9	Brick, General			574	
15	B	190	9	Refined Stoneware			1	Buffbod By Salt Glz
15	B	190	10	Refined Stoneware, White Saltglaze, Molded			1	Buffbod Clr Glz

UNIT LVL	FEA	Bag	Item	Master Code	Form	Quan	Comment
15 B	190	11	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor	Fragment		8	
15 B	190	12	Glass, General			1	Interim Frag Deorative
15 B	190	13	Glass, General			1	Poss Foot Frag
15 B	190	14	Glass, General			2	Crvd Clr
15 B	190	15	Glass, General			1	Angled Clr
15 B	190	16	Flat Glass, Window			2	
15 B	190	17	Nail, General			5	
15 B	190	18	Bone, Fragments, Turtle			4	
15 B	190	19	Shell, Fragments, Oyster			4	
15 C	196	1	Coarse Earthenware, Interior Lead Glaze			1	Rdbod Br Glz
15 C	196	2	Coarse Earthenware, Int/Ext Lead Glaze			1	Rdbod Br Glz
15 C	196	3	Pearlware, Handpainted, Underglaze Blue		Rim	2	
15 C	196	4	Creamware			8	
15 C	196	5	Whiteware			1	
15 C	196	6	Porcelain (undistinguished)			1	Ovr Glz Dec
15 C	196	7	Stem, Plain 5/64			2	
15 C	196	8	Flat Glass, Window			4	
15 C	196	9	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor (dk olive green)			6	
15 C	196	10	Nail, General			6	
15 C	196	11	Mortar, Shell Tempered			2	
15 C	196	12	Pearlware, Annular, Stenciled		Rim	1	
15 C	196	13	Tin Glazed Earthenware			1	
15 C	196	14	Coarse Earthenware, Exterior Lead Glaze			1	Rdbod Lt Br Glz
15 C	196	15	Stone, Architectural or Landscape, Worked			2	
15 C	196	16	Stone, Worked for Flints			1	
15 C	196	17	Brick, General			42	
15 C	196	18	Bone, Fragments, Mammal			1	
15 C	196	19	Bone, Fragments, Turtle			12	
15 C	196	20	Bone, Fragments, Teeth			2	
15 C	196	21	Shell, Fragments, Oyster			9	One Brnt
15 C	196	22	Other Metal, Form Identifiable		Button	1	
15 D	214	1	Whiteware			2	
15 D	214	2	Coarse Stoneware, Brown Bodied			1	Bn Bod Rhenish Bn Gl
15 D	214	3	Fiat Glass			4	
15 D	214	4	Bottle Glass			3	Gn
15 D	214	5	Bottle Glass			2	Clear
15 D	214	6	Mortar			1	
15 D	214	7	Shell, Fragments			1	
15 D	214	8	Mortar, Modern (or Concrete)			1	
15 D	214	9	Brick, General			18	
15 D	214	10	Bone, Fragments, Turtle			5	

UNIT	LVL	FEA	Bag	Item	Master Code	Form	Quan	Comment
15	SOL		172	1	Flat Glass, Window		4	
15	SOL		172	2	Flat Glass		2	
15	SOL		172	3	Bottle Glass		6	
15	SOL		172	4	Bottle Glass		1	Lt Gn
15	SOL		172	5	Lighting Glass		2	
15	SOL		172	6	Mortar, Shell Tempered		12	
15	SOL		172	7	Brick, General		30	
15	SOL		172	8	Coarse Earthenware, Unglazed	Flowerpot	1	
15	SOL		172	9	Shell, Fragments, Oyster		5	
15	SOL		172	10	Coal/Clinker		11	
15	SOL		172	11	Clinker		4	
15	SOL		172	12	Copper, Form Identifiable	Coin	1	Lincoln Penny
15	SOL		172	13	Other Metal		1	Tin foil
15	SOL		172	14	Synthetic/Recent Material		1	Cigarette Filter Frag
15	SOL		172	15	Synthetic/Recent Material		1	Bandid
15	SOL		172	16	Synthetic/Recent Material		1	Plastic Fig
15	SOL		172	17	Synthetic/Recent Material		2	Furniture Nail Covers
15	SOL		172	18	Sewer Pipe, Ceramic		6	
16	A		177	1	Shell, Fragments, Oyster		14	
16	A		231	1	Brick, General		4	1-Pc Brnd
16	A		276	1	Brick, General		1	Glazed & Overfired
16	A		177	2	Bone, Fragments, Mammal		3	
16	A		231	2	Shell, Fragments, Oyster		5	
16	A		177	3	Synthetic/Recent Material		1	Bl plastic
16	A		231	3	Mortar, Shell Tempered		2	
16	A		177	4	Porcelain, Undecorated		1	
16	A		177	5	Porcelain, Blue on White		1	
16	A		177	6	Pearlware, Undecorated		1	
16	A		177	7	Pearlware, Handpainted, Underglaze Blue		3	
16	A		177	8	Whiteware, Undecorated		14	
16	A		177	9	Whiteware, Handpainted, 19th Cent. Palette (reds, etc...)		2	1 Piece Brnd
16	A		177	10	Coarse Earthenware, Unglazed		4	Unglz Rd Bod
16	A		177	11	Coarse Earthenware, Exterior Lead Glaze		1	Brm/Rd Glz
16	A		177	12	Coarse Earthenware, Int/Ext Lead Glaze		1	Brm Glz
16	A		177	13	Coarse Earthenware, Int/Ext Lead Glaze		1	Bl Glz ext. Rd/Bl Glz int.
16	A		177	14	Coarse Stoneware, Grey Bodied		1	
16	A		177	15	Whiteware, Shell Edged, Molded Rim		1	Gn
16	A		177	16	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor Fragment		2	
16	A		177	17	Glass, General		4	Light Bulb
16	A		177	18	Bottle Glass, Round Fragment		22	1 Amb, 1 Gn
16	A		177	19	Flat Glass		35	

UNIT	LVL	FEA	Bag	Item	Master Code	Form	Quant	Comment
16	A	177	20	Brick, General			78	1 Piece Flat
16	A	177	21	Mortar, Modern (or Concrete)			51	
16	A	177	22	Coal/Clinker			413	
16	A	177	23	Coal			4	
16	A	177	24	Stone, Natural (also Bog Iron)			3	
16	A	177	25	Wood, Building Related, Natural			2	1 Piece Brnd
16	A	177	26	Iron			1	Garden
16	A	177	27	Iron			1	C SHaped
16	A	177	28	Nail, Modern (Wire)			7	
16	A	177	29	Clinker			101	Mon-Coal
16	A	177	30	Porcelain (undistinguished)			1	Rd Gld Dec.
16	A	177	31	Glass, Canning/Mason Jar			1	
16	B	181	1	Coal/Clinker			290	
16	B	224	1	Brick, General			11	One Piece Black Brick
16	B	181	2	Brick, General			63	
16	B	224	2	Shell, Fragments, Oyster			9	
16	B	181	3	Shell, Fragments, Oyster			64	
16	B	224	3	Coal			1	
16	B	181	4	Mortar, Shell Tempered			9	
16	B	224	4	Bone, Fragments, Mammal			1	
16	B	181	5	Mortar, Modern (or Concrete)			4	
16	B	224	5	Bone, Fragments, Rodent			1	
16	B	181	6	Bone, Fragments, Mammal			20	
16	B	224	6	Mortar, Shell Tempered			5	Plaster Faced
16	B	181	7	Bone, bird			3	Nail?
16	B	224	7	Mortar, Shell Tempered			3	
16	B	181	8	Bone, Fragments, Teeth			5	
16	B	224	8	Refined Stoneware, White Saltglaze			1	
16	B	181	9	Nail, Modern (Wire)			13	
16	B	224	9	Refined Stoneware, Wt. Saltgl. Handpt., 18th C. Palette		Rim	1	
16	B	181	10	Nail, General			17	
16	B	224	10	Coarse Stoneware, Rhenish Blue and Gray w/ Manganese Dec			1	
16	B	181	11	Nail, Handwrought, Headless			2	
16	B	224	11	Coarse Stoneware, Brown Bodied			1	
16	B	181	12	Nail, Cut			14	Unident
16	B	224	12	Jackfield			1	
16	B	181	13	Copper, Form Identifiable		Screw	1	
16	B	224	13	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor Fragment			1	
16	B	181	14	Iron, Form Identifiable (not nails)		Screw	2	
16	B	181	15	Iron			5	Unident
16	B	181	16	Brass, Form Identifiable		Upholstery Tacks (Brass)	1	

UNIT	LVL	FEA	Bag	Item	Master Code	Form	Quan	Comment
16 B	181	17	Iron, Form	Identifiable (not nails)			1	Spn Hndl Mead
16 B	181	18	Iron, Form	Identifiable (not nails)			2	Bolts
16 B	181	19	Stone, Natural	(also Bog Iron)		Slate Pencil	3	
16 B	181	20	Porcelain, Blue on	White			11	
16 B	181	21	Porcelain, Chinese	General			6	
16 B	181	22	Porcelain, Other	Chinese			1	Faint Rd Anlr
16 B	181	23	Refined Stoneware, White	Saltglaze			1	Bnd Rim?
16 B	181	24	Coarse Stoneware, Grey	Bodied		Drain/Sewer Pipe	1	
16 B	181	25	Coarse Stoneware, Brown	Bodied		Drain/Sewer Pipe	1	
16 B	181	26	Whiteware				7	Unglz
16 B	181	27	Pearlware, Undecorated				7	
16 B	181	28	Pearlware, Handpainted, Underglaze	Blue			1	
16 B	181	29	Creamware, Undecorated				26	
16 B	181	30	Whiteware, Undecorated				26	
16 B	181	31	Whiteware, Undecorated			Plate	1	Btm
16 B	181	32	Pearlware, Handpainted, Underglaze	Poly. Peasant Palette			3	
16 B	181	33	Pearlware, Transfer	Printed			1	Br Trnsfrpr
16 B	181	34	Whiteware, Transfer	Print, Underglaze- 19th C. Colors			2	PP
16 B	181	35	Whiteware, Handpainted, Overglaze	Painting			1	Br
16 B	181	36	Whiteware, Annular, Underglaze	Blue			6	
16 B	181	37	Whiteware, Transfer	Printed, Underglaze Black			1	Blk
16 B	181	38	Whiteware, Shell Edged, Molded	Rim			4	Gn
16 B	181	39	Whiteware, Annular, Incised				1	Lt Br
16 B	181	40	Whiteware, Annular, Applied				1	Br
16 B	181	41	Yellow Ware, Undecorated				1	
16 B	181	42	Whiteware				3	Unglz Brnd
16 B	181	43	Coarse Earthenware, Unglazed				4	Rd/Or Bod, 1-Pc Thk
16 B	181	44	Coarse Earthenware, Int/Ext	Lead Glaze			2	Brld Glz
16 B	181	45	Coarse Earthenware, Int/Ext	Lead Glaze			1	1-Side Yw, 1-Slide Rd/Br
16 B	181	46	Coarse Earthenware, Int/Ext	Lead Glaze			2	Rd&bod BI/Rd Glz
16 B	181	47	Black Basalt				2	Blk Glz
16 B	181	48	Coarse Earthenware, Exterior	Lead Glaze			3	Rd bod Rd/Br Glz
16 B	181	49	Coarse Earthenware, Exterior	Lead Glaze			2	
16 B	181	50	Coarse Stoneware, Other	Grey Bodiedf			1	Br Glz
16 B	181	51	Coarse Earthenware				2	GY Glz
16 B	181	52	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor	Fragment			19	
16 B	181	53	Bottle Glass, Round	Fragment			22	1-Pc Amb
16 B	181	54	Flat Glass				58	
16 B	181	55	Stone, Natural (also	Bog Iron)			3	
16 B	181	56	Stem, Plain	5/64			2	
16 B	181	57	Stem, Plain	4/64			1	

UNIT	LVL	FEA	Bag	Item	Master Code	Form	Quan	Comment
16	B	66	232	1	Shell, Fragments		3	
16	B	66	232	2	Coal/Clinker		1	
16	B	66	232	3	Bottle Glass, Round Fragment		1	
16	B	66	232	4	Mortar, Shell Tempered		2	
16	B	66	232	5	Mortar, Shell Tempered		3	Plaster-Faced
16	C		193	1	Stone, Natural (also Bog Iron)		20	2-Pc Slate
16	C		193	2	Mortar, Shell Tempered		16	
16	C		193	3	Shell, Fragments, Oyster		153	
16	C		193	4	Shell, Fragments, Clam		1	
16	C		193	5	Brick, General		50	
16	C		193	6	Iron		11	
16	C		193	7	Iron, Form Identifiable (not nails)		1	
16	C		193	8	Nail, General		20	Unident
16	C		193	9	Nail, Cut		23	
16	C		193	10	Nail, Modern (Wire)		16	
16	C		193	11	Nail, Handwrought, Headless		7	
16	C		193	12	Nail, Handwrought, L-Head		3	
16	C		193	13	Nail, Handwrought, Rose Head		4	
16	C		193	14	Iron		1	
16	C		193	15	Iron, Form Identifiable (not nails)		1	Spn Mead
16	C		193	16	Brass, Form Identifiable		1	Plated
16	C		193	17	Lead, Form Identifiable		1	
16	C		193	18	Clinker		8	
16	C		193	19	Coal/Clinker		16	
16	C		193	20	Wood, Building Related, Worked, Other		3	Mollowed
16	C		193	21	Bone, Fragments, Teeth		13	
16	C		193	22	Bone, Fragments, Fish		9	
16	C		193	23	Bone, Fragments, Bird		17	
16	C		194	23	Pearlware, Shell Edged, Molded Rim		1	Bl
16	C		193	24	Bone, Fragments, Mammal		144	Bear Claw
16	C		193	25	Plant Remains, Seeds and Nuts		1	
16	C		193	26	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor Fragment		39	
16	C		193	27	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor Base		1	Frag
16	C		193	28	Bottle Glass, Round Fragment		9	
16	C		193	29	Flat Glass		51	
16	C		193	30	Wineglass, Fragment		2	1-Stem
16	C		193	31	Coarse Earthenware, North Devon Gravel Tempered Ware		1	
16	C		193	32	Porcelain, Undecorated		8	
16	C		193	33	Porcelain, Imari Overglaze Enamels		2	Rd/Or Anlr & Wvy Ln & Dots
16	C		193	34	Porcelain, Blue on White		7	1-Pc Brnd
16	C		193	35	Other Porcelain/Semi-Porcelaineous		2	3 Anlr Lns Thk Pastle

UNIT	LVL	FEA	Bag	Item	Master Code	Form	Quan	Comment
16 C			193	36	Pearlware, Undecorated		30	1 Pc Br Nd
16 C			193	37	Pearlware, Undecorated	Base	1	Frag Plt
16 C			193	38	Pearlware, Shell Edged, Molded Rim	Rim	2	Bl
16 C			193	39	Pearlware, Annular, incised/Applied Design	Rim	2	Bl
16 C			193	40	Pearlware, Annular, incised/Applied Design	Rim	1	Gn Br Decor
16 C			193	41	Pearlware, Shell Edged, Molded Rim	Rim	8	Gn
16 C			193	42	Pearlware, Handpainted, Underglaze Poly. Peasant Palette		1	
16 C			193	43	Pearlware, Annular, Applied		1	Br & Yw Anlr
16 C			193	44	Pearlware, Handpainted, Underglaze Poly. Peasant Palette		1	Bl & Br Anlr
16 C			193	45	Pearlware, Annular, Applied		1	Rd/Br
16 C			193	46	Pearlware, Handpainted, Underglaze Poly. Peasant Palette	Rim	1	Br Anlr & Shoots
16 C			193	47	Pearlware, Handpainted, Underglaze Blue	Rim	1	
16 C			193	48	Whiteware, Transfer Printed, Underglaze Blue		2	
16 C			193	49	Whiteware, Handpainted, Underglaze Blue		4	Bl
16 C			193	50	Creamware, Undecorated		65	1-Pk Brnd
16 C			193	51	Creamware, Undecorated	Rim	6	
16 C			193	52	Creamware, Undecorated	Base	1	
16 C			193	53	Whiteware, Undecorated		17	
16 C			193	54	Whiteware, Handpainted, 19th Cent. Palette (reds, etc...)		1	Brnd
16 C			193	55	Whiteware, Undecorated		7	Brnd
16 C			193	56	Whiteware, Shell Edged, Molded Rim		2	Brnd
16 C			193	57	Tin Glazed Earthenware, White Glazed		2	
16 C			193	58	Tin Glazed Earthenware, Blue and White (other)		1	
16 C			193	59	Tin Glazed Earthenware, Other		2	Bl on Bl Undr Glz
16 C			193	60	Pearlware, Handpainted, Mocha		1	
16 C			193	61	Coarse Earthenware, Int/Ext Lead Glaze		14	Blk Glz
16 C			193	62	Coarse Earthenware, Staffordshire Manganese Mottled		8	
16 C			193	63	Coarse Earthenware, Int/Ext Lead Glaze		1	Rd/Br
16 C			193	64	Coarse Earthenware, Int/Ext Lead Glaze		1	Gr / Br
16 C			193	65	Coarse Earthenware, Exterior Lead Glaze		1	IncSD Lines
16 C			193	66	Jackfield		1	
16 C			193	67	?		4	
16 C			193	68	Ironstone, Undecorated		1	
16 C			193	69	Coarse Stoneware, Other Grey Bodiedf		2	
16 C			193	70	Coarse Stoneware, Brown Bodied		3	
16 C			193	71	Coarse Stoneware, Brown Bodied		1	Luster Glazed?
16 C			193	72	Coarse Stoneware, Other Grey Bodied		1	Rd/Br Glz
16 C			193	73	Coarse Stoneware, Other Grey Bodied	Drain/Sewer Pipe	3	
16 C			193	74	Coarse Stoneware, Other Grey Bodied		2	Br Glz
16 C			193	75	Coarse Earthenware, Interior Lead Glaze		8	Drk Rd/Br Glz
16 C			193	76	Coarse Earthenware, Black Glaze Redware		2	

UNIT	LVL	FEA	Bag	Item	Master Code	Form	Quan	Comment
16 C		193	77	Coarse Earthenware, Unglazed			18	
16 C		193	78	Coarse Earthenware, Interior Lead Glaze			2	Br/Rd/Or glz
16 C		193	79	Coarse Earthenware, Unglazed			4	Brnd
16 C		193	80	Coarse Earthenware, Interior Lead Glaze			1	On glz
16 C		193	81	Refined Earthenware			1	Gr/Br Glz w/rD &gN aNLR
16 C		193	82	Refined Earthenware			1	Wh/Yw/Pk
16 C		193	83	Refined Stoneware, White Saltglaze			2	
16 C		193	84	Tin Glazed Earthenware, White Glazed			1	
16 C		193	85	Whiteware, Undecorated			2	
16 C		193	86	Bone, Fragments, Fish			1	
16 C		193	87	Black Basalt, Molded			1	
16 C		193	88	Coarse Stoneware, Grey Bodied			2	Int Rd Glz
16 C		193	89	Coarse Stoneware, Rhenish Blue and Gray			2	
16 C		193	90	Refined Earthenware			2	Rd ErtMnwr w/Rd Bnd
16 C		193	91	Creamware			4	Mld
16 C		193	92	Stem, Plain 5/64			2	
16 C		193	93	Stem, Plain 4/64			5	
16 C		66	223	1 Brick, General			1	
16 C		66	228	1 Brick, General			1	
16 C		66	223	2 Shell, Fragments, Oyster			1	
16 C		66	228	2 Bone, Fragments, Mammal			1	
16 C		66	223	3 Coal			2	
16 C		66	228	3 Shell, Fragments			1	
16 C		66	223	4 Stone, Natural (also Bog Iron)			1	
16 C		66	228	4 Stone, Natural (also Bog Iron)			3	Granite
16 C		66	228	5 Clinker			2	
16 D		204	1	Pearlware, Shell Edged, Underglaze Green			1	
16 D		204	1	Brick, General			23	
16 D		204	2	Stem, Plain 5/64			1	
16 D		204	2	Stone, Natural (also Bog Iron)			1	Granite
16 D		204	3	Nail, Handwrought, Rose Head			1	
16 D		204	3	Shell, Fragments, Oyster			7	
16 D		204	4	Coarse Earthenware, Interior Lead Glaze			1	Rdbod Br Glz
16 D		204	4	Shell, Fragments			30	
16 D		204	5	Brick, General			25	
16 D		204	5	Lead, Form Identifiable			1	
16 D		204	6	Bone, Fragments, Bird			3	
16 D		204	6	Nail, Cut			9	
16 D		204	7	Shell, Fragments, Oyster			5	
16 D		204	7	Bone, Fragments, Teeth			10	Mammal
16 D		204	8	Coal/Clinker			2	

UNIT	LVL	FEA	Bag	Item	Master Code	Form	Quan	Comment
16	D	204	8	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor Fragment			11	
16	D	204	9	Bottle Glass, Round Fragment			4	
16	D	204	10	Bone, Fragments, Mammal			24	
16	D	204	11	Bone, Fragments, Bird			6	
16	D	204	12	Flat Glass			16	3 Pcs Opaque/wht
16	D	204	13	Bowl, Marked			2	
16	D	204	14	Bowl, Plain			1	
16	D	204	15	Stem, Plain 4/64			2	
16	D	204	16	Coarse Stoneware, Grey Bodied			1	Cir Glz
16	D	204	17	Porcelain, Chinese General			2	Hand-Paint-1
16	D	204	18	Porcelain, Chinese General		Rim	1	
16	D	204	19	Creamware, Undecorated			5	
16	D	204	20	Tin Glazed Earthenware, White Glazed			1	
16	D	204	21	Pearlware, Undecorated			5	Incl One Rim
16	D	204	22	Pearlware, Handpainted, Underglaze Blue			2	
16	D	204	23	Pearlware, Handpainted, Underglaze Poly. Peasant Palette			1	
16	D	204	24	Pearlware, Handpainted, Mocha			2	
16	D	204	25	Coarse Stoneware, American Brown			1	
16	D	204	26	Whiteware, Undecorated			2	Burned
16	D	204	27	Whiteware, Undecorated			16	
16	D	204	28	Coarse Earthenware, Int/Ext Lead Glaze			4	1 Pc Incised
16	D	204	29	Coarse Earthenware, Exterior Lead Glaze			4	1-BI 1-Br 1-Cir
16	D	204	30	Refined Earthenware			1	Rd/Br Glz
16	D	204	31	Refined Earthenware			1	Rd/Br Glz
16	D	204	32	Refined Earthenware			2	Br/Gn Glz
16	D	204	33	Creamware, Undecorated			3	
16	D	204	34	Whiteware, Transfer Printed, Underglaze Blue			1	
16	D	204	35	Highly Fired Refined Ware, Engine Turned			1	
16	D	204	36	Slipware, Slip Combed			2	
16	D	204	37	Stem, Plain 4/64			1	
16	D	204	38	Yellow Ware, Undecorated			3	Incl one Pc Rim
16	D	204	39	Whiteware, Undecorated		Rim	1	
16	D	204	40	Pearlware, Transfer Printed		Rim	1	
16	D	204	41	Pearlware, Annular, 18th Cent. Palette (peasantware)			1	Anular
16	E	211	1	Coarse Earthenware, Unglazed			5	Rd
16	E	211	2	Coarse Earthenware, Unglazed		Flowerpot	1	Rd
16	E	211	3	Coarse Earthenware, Int/Ext Lead Glaze		Base	1	
16	E	211	4	Coarse Earthenware, Int/Ext Lead Glaze			13	
16	E	211	5	Coarse Earthenware, Interior Lead Glaze			9	
16	E	211	6	Rockingham			1	
16	E	211	7			237020	1	Burned

UNIT	LVL	FEA	Bag	Item	Master Code	Form	Quan	Comment
16	E		211	8	Slipware, Slip Combed		2	1 w/Clpd Rim
16	E		211	9	Slipware, Trilled	Flat Body Fragment	1	Yw Trid
16	E		211	10	Slipware, Trilled	Flat Body Fragment	1	Ym Erthnwr
16	E		211	11	Whiteware, Undecorated	Base	2	
16	E		211	12	Whiteware, Shell Edged	Rim	1	
16	E		211	13	Whiteware, Undecorated	Rim	1	
16	E		211	14	Whiteware, Undecorated	Flat Body Fragment	48	3 Brnd
16	E		211	15	Ironstone, Undecorated		2	1 Bse
16	E		211	16	Tin Glazed Earthenware, White Glazed		1	
16	E		211	17	Tin Glazed Earthenware, Blue and White (other)		3	
16	E		211	18	Refined Earthenware		1	Gn Glz
16	E		211	19	Creamware, Annular	Rim	1	Br Anln
16	E		211	20	Pearlware, Undecorated	Flat Body Fragment	6	
16	E		211	21	Pearlware, Undecorated	Handle	1	Mided
16	E		211	22	Pearlware, Undecorated	Base	2	
16	E		211	23	Pearlware, Handpainted, Underglaze Blue	Flat Body Fragment	3	
16	E		211	24	Pearlware, Handpainted, Underglaze Blue	Rim	2	
16	E		211	25	Pearlware, Annular	Rim	1	
16	E		211	26	Pearlware, Annular	Flat Body Fragment	1	
16	E		211	27	Pearlware, Handpainted, Underglaze Poly. Peasant Palette		4	1 rim /Anlr
16	E		211	28	Pearlware, Shell Edged	Rim	2	Gn
16	E		211	29	Coarse Stoneware, Rhenish Blue and Gray w/ Manganese Dec	Flat Body Fragment	1	
16	E		211	30	Coarse Stoneware, Grey Bodied		3	Br Glz
16	E		211	31	Porcelain, Undecorated		1	
16	E		211	32	Porcelain, Blue on White		1	Rim/Bse?
16	E		211	33	Clinker		1	
16	E		211	34	Coal/Clinker		7	
16	E		211	35	Wood, Building Related, Natural		1	
16	E		211	36	Bowl, Plain		3	1 Pc Inner Burned
16	E		211	37	Stone, Natural (also Bog Iron)		1	Marbled Granite
16	E		211	38	Stone, Natural (also Bog Iron)		4	
16	E		211	39	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor Fragment		33	
16	E		211	40	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor Fragment		2	Frag
16	E		211	41	Bottle Glass, Round Fragment		7	
16	E		211	42	Stone, Natural (also Bog Iron)	Slate Pencil	2	
16	E		211	43	Stone, Worked, Other	Marble	1	
16	E		211	44	Flat Glass		8	Wht Opaque
16	E		211	45	Flat Glass		39	
16	E		211	46	Mortar, Shell Tempered		13	
16	E		211	47	Bone, Fragments, Fish		3	Scales
16	E		211	48	Brick, General		49	

UNIT	LVL	FEA	Bag	Item	Master Code	Form	Quan	Comment
16 E		211	49	Shell, Fragments, Oyster			144	
16 E		211	50	Bone, Fragments, Teeth			13	
16 E		211	51	Bone, Fragments, Bird			8	Butchery Marks
16 E		211	52	Bone, Fragments, Fish			3	
16 E		211	53	Bone, Fragments, Mammal			68	
16 E		211	54	Nail, Cut			8	
16 E		211	55	Nail, General			12	
16 E		211	56	Lead			1	Unident
16 E		211	57	Iron, Form Identifiable (not nails)		Hinges, General or Type Unkr	2	
16 E		211	58	Iron			1	
16 E		211	59	Stem, Plain 5/64			8	
16 F		226	1	Stone, Natural (also Bog Iron)			5	
16 F		226	2	Mortar, Shell Tempered			4	
16 F		226	3	Mortar, Shell Tempered			1	Mix With Brick
16 F		226	4	Shell, Fragments, Oyster			36	
16 F		226	5	Shell, Fragments, Clam			1	
16 F		226	6	Clinker			1	
16 F		226	7	Brass, Form Identifiable		Button, 1-piece	2	Incsd Design On 1
16 F		226	8	Brick, General			10	
16 F		226	9	Nail, General			18	
16 F		226	10	Nail, Cut			8	
16 F		226	11	Nail, Handwrought, Headless			2	
16 F		226	12	Iron			11	
16 F		226	13	Bone, Fragments, Mammal		Collar Button	1	
16 F		226	14	Bone, Fragments, Teeth			8	
16 F		226	15	Bone, Fragments, Bird			6	
16 F		226	16	Bone, Fragments, Fish			198	Incl Scales, 1-Pc Lobster Shel
16 F		226	17	Bone, Fragments, Mammal			101	
16 F		226	18	Bone, Fragments, Mammal			1	Nail?
16 F		226	19	Porcelain, Blue on White			1	
16 F		226	20	Porcelain, Undecorated			2	
16 F		226	21	Porcelain, Imari Overglaze Enamels			1	
16 F		226	22	Porcelain, Famille Rose			1	
16 F		226	23	Slipware, Slip Combed			1	
16 F		226	24	Tin Glazed Earthenware, White Glazed			3	
16 F		226	25	Yellow Ware, Undecorated			2	
16 F		226	26	Creamware, Undecorated			33	
16 F		226	27	Creamware, Undecorated		Handle	2	Incsd
16 F		226	28	Creamware, Undecorated		Flat Body Fragment	1	
16 F		226	29	Pearlware, Undecorated			9	
16 F		226	30	Pearlware, Annular		Rim	1	Gm

UNIT	LVL	FEA	Bag	Item	Master Code	Form	Quan	Comment
16	F		226	31	Pearlware, Handpainted, Underglaze Blue		4	1-Rim (0032)
16	F		226	32	Pearlware, Annular		1	Brn w/Grn Incsd (Glz)
16	F		226	33	Pearlware, Annular, 18th Cent. Palette (peasantware)		1	Brn
16	F		226	34	Coarse Earthenware, Exterior Lead Glaze		2	Blk Glz
16	F		226	35	Coarse Earthenware, Exterior Lead Glaze		1	Clr Glz
16	F		226	36	Coarse Earthenware, Exterior Lead Glaze		1	Rd/Blk glz
16	F		226	37	Coarse Earthenware, North Devon Gravel Tempered Ware		1	
16	F		226	38	Coarse Earthenware, Int/Ext Lead Glaze		15	Blk Glz 1-Rim
16	F		226	39	Coarse Earthenware, Unglazed		3	Rd Unglzd
16	F		226	40	Refined Stoneware, White Saltglaze		5	
16	F		226	41	Refined Earthenware		2	Unglzd
16	F		226	42	Coarse Stoneware, Grey Bodied		3	Sewage Pipe Br Olz
16	F		226	43	Coarse Stoneware, American Brown	Drain/Sewer Pipe	1	
16	F		226	44	Coarse Stoneware, Grey Bodied		1	
16	F		226	45	Coarse Stoneware, Other Grey Bodiedf		2	Gry Outer Glz, Brn Inner Glz
16	F		226	46	Coarse Stoneware, Other Grey Bodiedf		1	Brn Glz Inner & Outer
16	F		226	47	Refined Earthenware		5	Burned, Blk Glz
16	F		226	48	Jackfield	Handle	1	
16	F		226	49	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor Fragment		18	
16	F		226	50	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor Neck		1	
16	F		226	51	Flat Glass		7	
16	F		226	52	Flat Glass		5	Opaque Wht
16	F		226	53	Bottle Glass, Round Fragment		22	
?	?	?	?	?		?	?	?
?	?	?	?	?			4	
16	F		226	56	Stem, Unmeasurable		1	
16	G		263	1	Coarse Earthenware, Unglazed		1	Rd
16	G		263	2	Coarse Earthenware, Interior Lead Glaze		4	1-Pc Bse
16	G		263	3	Coarse Earthenware, Int/Ext Lead Glaze		9	1-Pc Hnd or Rim
16	G		263	4	Slipware, Trailed		2	
16	G		263	5	Pearlware, Undecorated		1	
16	G		263	6	Pearlware, Shell Edged, Molded Rim	Rim	1	Shledg
16	G		263	7	Pearlware, Handpainted, Underglaze Blue		4	1-pc Rim
16	G		263	8	Ironstone, Undecorated		13	1-Pc Bse; 1 Pc Rim
16	G		263	9	Ironstone, Undecorated		1	Brnd
16	G		263	10	Coarse Stoneware, Rhenish Blue and Gray, Incised		1	
16	G		263	11	Coarse Stoneware		5	
16	G		263	12	Porcelain, Chinese General		1	Brnd
16	G		263	13	Coarse Earthenware, Black Glaze Redware		1	
16	G		263	14	Flat Glass		19	
16	G		263	15	Bottle Glass		16	

UNIT	LVL	FEA	Bag	Item	Master Code	Form	Quan	Comment
16	G		263	16	Nail, Cut		8	
16	G		263	17	Nail, General		6	
16	G		263	18	Brick, General		56	1-Pc Brnd
16	G		263	19	Mortar, Modern (or Concrete)		1	
16	G		263	20	Plaster, Shell-Tempered		2	Plaster-faced
16	G		263	21	Mortar, Shell Tempered		13	
16	G		263	22	Shell, Fragments, Oyster		84	
16	G		263	23	Mortar		1	
16	G		263	24	Charcoal		2	
16	G		263	25	Bone, Fragments, Teeth		5	
16	G		263	26	Bone, Fragments, Fish		3	
16	G		263	27	Bone, Fragments, Bird		3	
16	G		263	28	Bone, Fragments, Rodent		1	
16	G		263	29	Bone, Fragments, Mammal		26	
16	G		263	30	Bone, Fragments, Mammal		6	Brnd
16	G		263	31	Plaster		2	
16	G		263	32	Shell, Fragments, Clam		1	
16	G		263	33	Bone, Worked or Shaped		1	
16	G		263	34	Stone, Natural (also Bog Iron)	Slate Pencil	1	
16	G		263	35	Coarse Stoneware, Rhenish Blue and Gray	Rim	1	Anular
16	N/A		189	1	Other Metal		3	Has Lime
16	N/A		201	1	Creamware, Undecorated		1	
16	N/A		206	1	Mortar, Modern (or Concrete)		21	Sample 1/4 of Feature
16	N/A		189	2	Bone, Fragments, Teeth		1	
16	N/A		201	2	Pearlware, Handpainted, Underglaze Blue		2	
16	N/A		189	3	Bone, Fragments, Mammal		2	
16	N/A		201	3	Coarse Stoneware		1	
16	N/A		189	4	Shell, Fragments		1	
16	N/A		201	4	Stem, Plain 4/64		1	
16	N/A		189	5	Coal/Clinker		1	
16	N/A		201	5	Pipes, General		1	
16	N/A		189	6	Synthetic/Recent Material		5	Small Plastic Tubes Wht
16	N/A		201	6	Flat Glass		4	
16	N/A		189	7	Nail, Cut		1	
16	N/A		201	7	Bottle Glass		6	
16	N/A		189	8	Creamware		4	
16	N/A		201	8	Nail, Cut		4	
16	N/A		189	9	Earthenware		1	Sftbod Unglz
16	N/A		201	9	Brick, General		190	
16	N/A		201	10	Mortar, Shell Tempered		9	
16	N/A		201	11	Bone, Fragments, Fish		3	

UNIT	LVL	FEA	Bag	Item	Master Code	Form	Quan	Comment
16	N/A	201	12	Charcoal			2	
16	N/A	201	13	Shell, Fragments, Oyster			51	7 Pcs Brnd
16	N/A	201	14	Bone, Fragments, Mammal			13	
16	N/A	201	15	Bone, Fragments, Bird			1	
16	N/A	201	16	Brass, Form Identifiable		Pin, Machine Made	1	Hndmade Head
16	N/A	201	17	Stem, Plain 4/64			1	
16	Sod	173	1	Coal			2	
16	Sod	173	2	Coal/Clinker			16	
16	Sod	173	3	Clinker			3	
16	Sod	173	4	Slag			2	
16	Sod	173	5	Mortar, Modern (or Concrete)			14	
16	Sod	173	6	Whiteware, Undecorated			3	
16	Sod	173	7	Other Metal			2	Aluminum
16	Sod	173	8	Synthetic/Recent Material			1	Rubber Band
16	Sod	173	9	Brick, General			3	
16	Sod	173	10	Brick, General			2	Brick and Mortar Combined
16	Sod	173	11	Bottle Glass, Round Fragment			6	Clr 2-Thick
16	Sod	173	12	Flat Glass			1	
16	Sod	173	13	Glass, General			3	Light Bulb Glass
16	Sod	173	14	Glass, General			1	Wht
16	Sod	173	15	Bottle Glass, Round Fragment			1	Amb
16	Sod	173	16	Wood, Building Related, Unidentifiable			1	
18		56	205	1 Slipware		Rim	1	Rdbod int w/Glz
18		56	205	2 Creamware			1	
18		56	205	3 Flat Glass, Window			1	
18		56	205	4 Mortar, Shell Tempered			3	
18		56	205	5 Brick, General			7	
18		56	205	6 Bone, Fragments, Mammal			1	
18		56	205	7 Shell, Fragments			17	
18		56	205	8 Clinker			1	
18		67	223	1 Bottle Glass			1	Badly Burned
18		67	223	2 Mortar			20	
18		67	223	3 Brick, General			241	
18		67	223	4 Shell, Fragments, Oyster			3	
18		73	262	1 Mortar			2	
18		73	262	2 Brick, General			42	
18		73	262	3 Stone, Architectural or Landscape, Worked			1	Large
18		80	281	1 Brick, General			4	
18		80	281	2 Stone, Natural (also Bog Iron)			1	
18		80	281	3 Shell, Fragments, Oyster			2	
18		80	281	4 Wood, Building Related, Natural			3	

UNIT	LVL	FEA	Bag	Item	Master Code	Form	Quan	Comment
18	A		184	1	Bone, Fragments, Mammal		1	Walnut
18	A		184	2	Plant Remains, Seeds and Nuts		1	
18	A		184	3	Brick, General		29	
18	A		184	4	Mortar, Shell Tempered		28	
18	A		184	5	Coal/Clinker		26	
18	A		184	6	Shell, Fragments, Oyster		14	
18	A		184	7	Synthetic/Recent Material		1	Blk Plstc Bttin
18	A		184	8	Synthetic/Recent Material		1	Bl Plstc
18	A		184	9	Synthetic/Recent Material		1	Gn Plstc
18	A		184	10	Synthetic/Recent Material		1	Clr Label Food Wrapper
18	A		184	11	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor Fragment		16	
18	A		184	12	Bottle Glass, Round Fragment		10	
18	A		184	13	Flat Glass		44	
18	A		184	14	Flat Glass, Window		3	
18	A		184	15	Nail, Modern (Wire)		6	
18	A		184	16	Nail, General		2	
18	A		184	17	Nail, Cut		2	
18	A		184	18	Nail, Handwrought, L-Head		2	
18	A		184	19	Other Metal, Form Identifiable		1	Steeks Pen/ Pencil Tip
18	A		184	20	Refined Earthenware	Writing Implement	2	Unglz
18	A		184	21	Creamware, Undecorated		14	
18	A		184	22	Creamware, Undecorated	Rim	1	
18	A		184	23	Tin Glazed Earthenware, Blue and White (other)		1	
18	A		184	24	Creamware, Undecorated		14	
18	A		184	25	Creamware, Undecorated	Rim	1	
18	A		184	26	Creamware, Annular	Rim	1	
18	A		184	27	Pearlware, Undecorated		7	
18	A		184	28	Pearlware, Handpainted, Underglaze Blue		1	
18	A		184	29	Pearlware, Handpainted, Underglaze Poly. Peasant Palette		1	
18	A		184	30	Porcelain, Undecorated		1	
18	A		184	31	Porcelain, Blue on White		7	
18	A		184	32	Porcelain (undistinguished)		1	Headless Doll
18	A		184	33	Coarse Stoneware, Other Brown Bodied	Drain/Sewer Pipe	1	
18	A		184	34	Coarse Earthenware, Int/Ext Lead Glaze		1	Rd/Br Glz
18	A		184	35	Coarse Earthenware, Int/Ext Lead Glaze		2	
18	A		184	36	Coarse Earthenware, Exterior Lead Glaze		1	Yw/Or Glz & Br/Rd Glz
18	A		184	37	Coarse Earthenware, Exterior Lead Glaze		1	Brnd
18	A		184	38	Coarse Earthenware, Unglazed	Rim	1	
18	A		184	39	Coarse Earthenware, Unglazed		4	
18	A		184	40	Coarse Stoneware, Other Grey Bodiedf		1	Br Ext
18	A		184	41	Synthetic/Recent Material		1	Chalk (Wht)

UNIT	LVL	FEA	Bag	Item	Master Code	Form	Quan	Comment
18	A	184	42	Stone, Natural (also Bog Iron)			2	
18	A	184	43	Ceramic Tile, General			2	Stone?
18	A	184	44	Ironstone, Undecorated		Base	1	
18	A	184	45	Whiteware, Undecorated			5	
18	A	184	46	Whiteware, Undecorated		Rim	2	
18	A	184	47	Whiteware, Undecorated		Base	1	
18	A	184	48	Whiteware, Transfer Printed, Underglaze Blue		Rim	1	
18	A	184	49	Whiteware, Handpainted, Underglaze Poly. Peasant Palette			1	
18	B	187	1	Brick, General			27	
18	B	187	2	Mortar, Shell Tempered			8	Brick Faced
18	B	187	3	Coal/Clinker			51	
18	B	187	4	Clinker			3	
18	B	187	5	Coal			6	
18	B	187	6	Stone, Natural (also Bog Iron)			7	
18	B	187	7	Bone, Fragments, Teeth			5	
18	B	187	8	Bone, Fragments, Bird			2	
18	B	187	9	Bone, Fragments, Mammal			19	
18	B	187	10	Shell, Fragments, Oyster			34	
18	B	187	11	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor Fragment			27	
18	B	187	12	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor Neck			1	Frag
18	B	187	13	Bottle Glass, Round Fragment			1	Bl
18	B	187	14	Bottle Glass, Round Fragment			3	Amb
18	B	187	15	Bottle Glass, Round Fragment			1	Insd Blk Lines
18	B	187	16	Bottle Glass, Round Fragment			30	
18	B	187	17	Flat Glass			75	
18	B	187	18	Brass, Form Identifiable			1	Eagle Medallion
18	B	187	19	Bowl, Plain			2	
18	B	187	20	Synthetic/Recent Material			1	Blk Multi Facet Plstc "Gem"
18	B	187	21	Iron			8	
18	B	187	22	Iron, Form Identifiable (not nails)			2	Garden Implement
18	B	187	23	Nail, General			6	
18	B	187	24	Nail, Cut			7	
18	B	187	25	Nail, Modern (Wire)			7	
18	B	187	26	Refined Earthenware			14	UnGlz Buff Wht/Ym Bod
18	B	187	27	Whiteware, Undecorated			15	
18	B	187	28	Porcelain, Undecorated			6	
18	B	187	29	Porcelain, Blue on White			6	
18	B	187	30	Pearlware, Shell Edged, Molded Rim			1	Bl
18	B	187	31	Whiteware, Handpainted, Mocha			2	
18	B	187	32	Whiteware, Transfer Print, Underglaze- 19th C. Colors			1	Gn
18	B	187	33	Pearlware, Transfer Printed			1	Bl

UNIT	LVL	FEA	Bag	Item	Master Code	Form	Quan	Comment
18	B	187	34	Whiteware, Transfer Printed, Underglaze Blue			1	
18	B	187	35	Pearlware, Handpainted, Underglaze Blue			5	
18	B	187	36	Glass, Canning/Mason Jar			1	Mill K Glass
18	B	187	37	Pearlware, Handpainted, Underglaze Poly. Peasant Palette			1	
18	B	187	38	Creamware, Undecorated			52	
18	B	187	39	Creamware, Undecorated			2	Deeper Yw
18	B	187	40	Pearlware, Undecorated			32	
18	B	187	41	Pearlware, Transfer Printed			2	Gn
18	B	187	42	Whiteware, Transfer Printed, Underglaze Black			1	
18	B	187	43	Pearlware, Annular			4	Br Anlr 3-Rim (0032)
18	B	187	44	Pearlware, Handpainted			1	UndrGlz Br
18	B	187	45	Coarse Stoneware, Grey Bodied			3	
18	B	187	46	Coarse Stoneware, Brown Bodied			1	
18	B	187	47	Coarse Stoneware, Brown Bodied			1	Br Glz
18	B	187	48	Black Basalt, Molded			1	Br Mittld Glz Mld Bod
18	B	187	49	Coarse Earthenware, Unglazed			1	
18	B	187	51	Coarse Earthenware, Exterior Lead Glaze			3	Frag
18	B	187	52	Coarse Earthenware, Black Glaze Redware			1	
18	B	187	53	Coarse Earthenware, Staffordshire Manganese Mottled			2	
18	B	187	54	Coarse Earthenware, Int/Ext Lead Glaze			2	Buff Rd Bod Mittld Br
18	B	187	55	Coarse Earthenware, Int/Ext Lead Glaze			1	Mittld Br Glz Br/Rd Bod
18	B	187	56	Coarse Earthenware, Interior Lead Glaze			4	Bk Glz
18	B	187	57	Coarse Earthenware, Int/Ext Lead Glaze			1	Br Glz Incsd
18	B	187	58	Coarse Earthenware, Unglazed			5	
18	B	187	59	Coarse Earthenware, Unglazed			1	
18	B	187	60	Rosso Antico			1	Mid
18	B	187	61	Whiteware			2	
18	B	187	62	Whiteware, Handpainted, Underglaze Blue			1	Mid
18	B	187	63	Stem, Plain 5/64			11	
18	B	187	64	Stem, Plain 4/64			2	
18	B	187	65	Stem, Unmeasurable			1	
18	B	187	66	Refined Earthenware			3	Wr Unident Brnd Bl Design
18	B	187	67	Iron, Form Identifiable (not nails)			1	
18	B	187	68	Iron			1	Crvd w/ incsd Dec
18	B	187	69			400000	1	Clamp
18	B	187	70	Refined Earthenware			1	Pc of Ceramic Marble
18	C	194	1	Coal/Clinker			2	
18	C	194	2	Shell, Fragments, Oyster			45	
18	C	194	3	Shell, Fragments, Clam			1	
18	C	194	4	Mortar, Shell Tempered			19	
18	C	194	5	Brick, General			9	

UNIT	LVL	FEA	Bag	Item	Master Code	Form	Quar	Comment
18	C	194	6	Bone, Fragments, Turtle			2	
18	C	194	7	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor Fragment			18	
18	C	194	8	Glass, General			1	Drk Bl
18	C	194	9	Bottle Glass, Round Fragment			6	
18	C	194	10	Flat Glass			11	
18	C	194	11	Bone, Fragments, Teeth			2	
18	C	194	12	Bone, Fragments, Mammal			8	
18	C	194	13	Iron			2	
18	C	194	14	Nail, Handwrought, L-Head			2	
18	C	194	15	Nail, Modern (Wire)			3	
18	C	194	16	Nail, Cut			3	
18	C	194	17	Nail, General			4	Unident
18	C	194	18	Creamware, Undecorated			16	
18	C	194	19	Tin Glazed Earthenware, White Glazed			1	
18	C	194	20	Tin Glazed Earthenware, Blue and White (other)			1	Bl Hndpid Lines
18	C	194	21	Pearlware, Undecorated			5	
18	C	194	22	Pearlware, Shell Edged, Molded Rim			2	Gn
18	C	194	24	Pearlware, Handpainted, Underglaze Poly. Peasant Palette			2	
18	C	194	25	Porcelain, Undecorated			4	
18	C	194	26	Porcelain, Blue on White			3	
18	C	194	27	Porcelain, Blue on White		Rim	1	
18	C	194	28	Refined Stoneware, White Saltglaze			2	
18	C	194	29	Coarse Stoneware, American Blue and Gray, Thick Cobalt Dec			1	
18	C	194	30	Coarse Stoneware, Other Grey Bodiedf			1	Lt Br Glz
18	C	194	31	Coarse Earthenware, Unglazed			3	Brnd
18	C	194	32	Coarse Earthenware, Exterior Lead Glaze			1	Rd/Br Glz
18	C	194	33	Coarse Earthenware, Int/Ext Lead Glaze			1	Rd/Or Glz
18	C	194	34	Coarse Earthenware, Int/Ext Lead Glaze		Rim	1	Yw/Or Glz
18	C	194	35	Coarse Earthenware, Black Glaze Redware			2	
18	C	194	36	Coarse Earthenware, Int/Ext Lead Glaze			7	Int Yw/Gn Ext Dk Gn
18	C	194	37	Coarse Earthenware, Int/Ext Lead Glaze			1	Dk Rd/Blk Glz
18	C	194	38	Coarse Earthenware, Exterior Lead Glaze			1	Mttid Rd/Br
18	C	194	39	Coarse Earthenware, Interior Lead Glaze			2	Rd/Blk Glz
18	C	194	40	Synthetic/Recent Material			1	Wht Plstc
18	C	194	40	Stem, Plain 5/64			3	
18	D	209	1	Brick, General			77	Rd/or
18	D	209	2	Brick, General			123	Blk 4-Lg All Plaster Faced
18	D	209	3	Stone, Natural (also Bog Iron)			9	
18	D	209	4	Mortar, Shell Tempered			98	
18	D	209	5	Shell, Fragments, Oyster			61	
18	D	209	6	Nail, Cut			9	

UNIT	LVL	FEA	Bag	Item	Master Code	Form	Quan	Comment
18	D		209	7	Nail, Handwrought, Headless		2	
18	D		209	8	Nail, General		2	Unident
18	D		209	9	Iron		1	
18	D		209	10	Bone, Fragments, Teeth		1	
18	D		209	11	Bone, Fragments, Bird		1	
18	D		209	12	Bone, Fragments, Mammal		23	
18	D		209	13	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor Fragment		5	
18	D		209	14	Bottle Glass, Round Fragment		10	
18	D		209	15	Flat Glass		8	
18	D		209	16	Tin Glazed Earthenware, White Glazed		1	
18	D		209	17	Tin Glazed Earthenware, White Glazed		1	Deeper Bl tint
18	D		209	18	Creamware, Undecorated		14	
18	D		209	19	Pearlware, Undecorated		2	
18	D		209	20	Pearlware, Handpainted, Underglaze Blue		2	
18	D		209	21	Pearlware, Shell Edged, Molded Rim		1	Gn Shell Edge
18	D		209	22	Refined Earthenware		1	Clr Glz Brnd
18	D		209	23	Porcelain, Undecorated		2	
18	D		209	24	Other Porcelain/Semi-Porcelaneous		3	Rd, Yw, Gn Glz Flower Design
18	D		209	25	Porcelain, Encre de Chine		1	
18	D		209	26	Refined Stoneware, White Saltglaze		2	
18	D		209	27	Coarse Stoneware			Gy/Br bod Lt Br Glz
18	D		209	28	Coarse Earthenware, Unglazed		3	UnGlz Rd bod
18	D		209	29	Coarse Earthenware, Staffordshire Manganese Mottled		1	
18	D		209	30	Coarse Earthenware, Interior Lead Glaze		1	Wht/Gn Glz Brnd?
18	D		209	31	Coarse Earthenware, Int/Ext Lead Glaze		1	Mttld Rd/Blk Qlz
18	D		209	32	Coarse Earthenware, Int/Ext Lead Glaze		1	Lt Br/Rd Glz
18	D		209	33	Coarse Earthenware, Int/Ext Lead Glaze		3	Ext Bl Glz Int Rd/Br G;z
18	D		209	34	Coarse Earthenware, Int/Ext Lead Glaze		1	
18	D		209	35	Stem, Plain 4/64		2	
18	D		209	36	Stem, Plain 5/64		1	
18	D		209	37	Pipes, General		1	11/64 Stem
18	E		216	1	Stone, Natural (also Bog Iron)		3	
18	E		216	2	Mortar, Shell Tempered		1	
18	E		216	3	Bone, Fragments, Mammal		9	3-Brnd
18	E		216	4	Shell, Fragments, Oyster		49	
18	E		216	5	Nail, Cut		4	
18	E		216	6	Nail, Handwrought, Rose Head		1	
18	E		216	7	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor Fragment		1	
18	E		216	8	Bottle Glass, Round Fragment		2	
18	E		216	9	Flat Glass		2	
18	E		216	10	Porcelain, Blue on White		1	

UNIT	LVL	FEA	Bag	Item	Master Code	Form	Quan	Comment
18	E		216	11	Refined Stoneware, White Saltglaze		1	
18	E		216	12	Porcelain, Chinese General		1	Hndptd Rd
18	E		216	13	Slipware, North Devon Sgraffito		1	
18	E		216	14	Coarse Earthenware, Int/Ext Lead Glaze	Rim	1	Rd/Br Glz
18	E		216	15	Tin Glazed Earthenware		1	
18	E		216	16	Pearlware, Undecorated		1	
18	E		216	17	Coarse Earthenware, Int/Ext Lead Glaze	Rim	1	Br/Mittld Glz
18	E		216	18	Coarse Earthenware, Staffordshire Manganese Mottled		1	
18	E		216	19	Stem, Plain 5/64		2	
18	F		253	1	Iron		1	
18	F		253	2	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor Fragment		2	
18	F		253	3	Bottle Glass, Round Fragment		1	
18	F		253	4	Bone, Fragments, Mammal		1	
18	F		253	5	Shell, Fragments, Oyster		1	
18	F		253	6	Stone, Natural (also Bog Iron)		1	
18	F		253	7	Brick, General		28	3 Cornered
18	F		253	8	Mortar, Shell Tempered		28	1 Cornered
18	F		253	9	Refined Earthenware		1	
18	F		253	10	Refined Stoneware, White Saltglaze		1	
18	G		256	1	Nail, Cut		1	
18	G		256	2	Tin Glazed Earthenware, White Glazed		1	
18	G		256	3	Refined Stoneware, White Saltglaze		1	
18	G		256	4	Coarse Stoneware, Rhenish Blue and Gray		1	
18	G		256	5	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor Fragment		2	
18	G		256	6	Charcoal		3	
18	G		256	7	Clinker		2	
18	G		256	8	Stone, Natural (also Bog Iron)		1	
18	G		256	9	Shell, Fragments, Oyster		7	
18	G		256	10	Shell, Fragments		10	
18	G		256	11	Bone, Fragments, Mammal		4	
18	G		256	12	Stone, Natural (also Bog Iron)		7	
18	G		256	13	Stone, Natural (also Bog Iron)		6	Granite
18	G		256	14	Brick, General		7	Unglazed & Over-Fired
18	G		256	15	Brick, General		3	Glazed & Over-Fired
18	H		268	1	Shell, Fragments, Oyster		22	
18	H		268	2	Mortar, Shell Tempered		3	
18	H		268	3	Coal/Clinker		4	
18	H		268	4	Brick, General		10	
18	H		268	5	Brick, General		1	Corner
18	H		268	6	Coarse Earthenware, Int/Ext Lead Glaze		1	Rd/Br Glz
18	H		268	7	Pearlware, Undecorated		1	

UNIT	LVL	FEA	Bag	Item	Master Code	Form	Quan	Comment	
18	H		268	8	Coarse Stoneware, Other Grey Bodiedf		1	Int Salt Glz Gy	
18	H		268	9	Refined Earthenware		1	Rd Erthnwr w/Glz	
18	N/A		274	1	Brick, General		31		
18	N/A		278	1	Shell, Fragments, Oyster		5		
18	N/A		274	2	Shell, Fragments, Oyster		1		
18	N/A		278	2	Bone, Fragments, Mammal		7		
18	N/A		278	3	Mortar, Shell Tempered		3		
18	N/A		278	4	Brick, General		8		
18	N/A		278	5	Stone, Natural (also Bog Iron)		2		
18	N/A		278	6	Nail, General		1		
18	N/A		278	7	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor Fragment		1		
18	N/A		278	8	Flat Glass		1		
18	N/A		278	9	Tin Glazed Earthenware, White Glazed		1		
18	N/A		278	10	Porcelain, Undecorated		1	Hndl or Rim	
18	N/A		278	11	Tin Glazed Earthenware		1	Hndptd	
18	NP		258	1	Brick, General		1		
18	NP		258	2	Bone, Fragments, Mammal		1		
18	NP		258	3	Wood, Building Related, Natural		1		
18	SOE		183	1	Coal/Clinker		3		
18	SOE		183	2	Stone, Natural (also Bog Iron)		2		
18	SOE		183	3	Shell, Fragments, Oyster		13		
18	SOE		183	4	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor Fragment		1		
18	SOE		183	5	Flat Glass		1		
19			61	207	1	Coarse Earthenware, Interior Lead Glaze		1	Rdbod, Lt Br Glz
19			61	207	2	Glass, General		1	Lt Gn, Poss Btl
19			61	207	3	Flat Glass, Window		3	
19			61	207	4	Mortar, Shell Tempered		3	
19			61	207	5	Mortar		1	
19			61	207	6	Stone, Architectural or Landscape, Worked		1	Brick bat Shape
19			61	207	7	Stone, Natural (also Bog Iron)		7	Granite
19			61	207	8	Stone, Natural (also Bog Iron)		18	
19			61	207	9	Stone, Architectural or Landscape, Worked		1	
19			61	207	10	Stone, Paving		2	Bog Iron, Magnetic
19			61	207	11	Brick, General		4	Glazed
19			61	207	12	Brick, General		58	
19			61	207	13	Brick, General		9	Magnetic
19			61	207	14	Bone, Fragments, Mammal		2	
19			61	207	15	Shell, Fragments, Oyster		35	
19			61	207	16	Iron		4	Lumpy Fig
19	A		192	1	Glass, General		8	Clr Crvd	
19	A		192	2	Glass, General		1	Greenish	

UNIT	LVL	FEA	Bag	Item	Master Code	Form	Quan	Comment
19	A		192	3	Flat Glass, Window		19	
19	A		192	4	Nail, General		4	
19	A		192	5	Nail, Handwrought, Rose Head		2	
19	A		192	6	Other Metal		1	Phillips Head Screw
19	A		192	7	Brick, General		11	
19	A		192	8	Shell, Fragments, Oyster		32	
19	A		192	9	Sewer Pipe, Ceramic		1	Rdbod Tiny
19	A		192	10	Bone, Fragments, Turtle		2	
19	A		192	11	Stone, Architectural or Landscape, Other Building Related	Slate Pencil	1	
19	A		192	12	Mortar		2	
19	A		192	13	Stone, Natural (also Bog Iron)		5	
19	A		192	14	Coal		6	
19	A		192	15	Clinker		7	
19	A		192	16	Wood, Building Related, Unidentifiable		1	
19	C		198	1	Coarse Earthenware, Unglazed		1	Rdbod
19	C		198	2	Whiteware		1	
19	C		198	3	Ceramic Tile, General		1	
19	C		198	4	Earthenware		1	Bfbod
19	C		198	5	Flat Glass, Window		11	
19	C		198	6	Glass, General		2	Online Gn Crvd
19	C		198	7	Nail, General		7	
19	C		198	8	Mortar		1	
19	C		198	9	Stone, Natural (also Bog Iron)		3	
19	C		198	10	Shell, Fragments, Oyster		2	
19	C		198	11	Plant Remains, Seeds and Nuts		1	Blk Walnut Shell
19	C		198	12	Synthetic/Recent Material		5	
19	D		62	203	1	Flat Glass, Window	2	
19	D		62	203	2	Glass, General	2	
19	D		62	203	3	Nail, General	1	Colorless Crvd
19	D		62	203	4	Stone, Worked for Flints	2	
19	D		62	203	5	Brick, General	3	
19	D		62	203	6	Bone, Fragments, Mammal	7	
19	D		62	203	7	Shell, Fragments, Oyster	1	
19	D		62	203	8	Other Metal	1	
19	R		197	1	Coarse Earthenware, Unglazed		2	Coke Can, Pulltop
19	R		197	2	Coarse Earthenware, Interior Lead Glaze		11	Rdbod 1 Fir Pot Frg
19	R		197	3	Coarse Earthenware, Exterior Lead Glaze		4	Rdbod Br Glz
19	R		197	4	Tin Glazed Earthenware		3	Bf Bod Br Glz
19	R		197	5	Pearlware	Base	2	No Glz
19	R		197	6	Pearlware		2	Mnd
19	R		197	7	Pearlware, Annular, Blue on White		4	
19	R		197				1	

UNIT	LVL	FEA	Bag	Item	Master Code	Form	Quan	Comment
19	R	197	8	Whiteware, Transfer Printed, Underglaze Blue		Rim	1	
19	R	197	9	Whiteware, Handpainted, Banded			2	
19	R	197	10	Whiteware, Transfer Printed, Underglaze Black		Rim	1	
19	R	197	11	Whiteware, Transfer Printed, Underglaze Blue			1	
19	R	197	12	Whiteware			17	
19	R	197	13	Refined Earthenware			3	No Glz
19	R	197	14	Creamware			3	
19	R	197	15	Refined Earthenware			3	No Glz
19	R	197	16	Yellow Ware, Annular, Banded			2	Mnd
19	R	197	17	Refined Stoneware, Nottingham			1	Engine Turned
19	R	197	18	Refined Stoneware, White Saltglaze			3	
19	R	197	19	Porcelain (undistinguished)			3	
19	R	197	20	Flat Glass, Window			164	
19	R	197	21	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor Fragment			4	
19	R	197	22	Glass, General			2	Lt Bl Crvd
19	R	197	23	Bottle Glass			1	Nck Frg Colorless
19	R	197	24	Bottle Glass			4	Lt Gn
19	R	197	25	Bottle Glass			13	Colorless, Crvd
19	R	197	26	Glass, General			1	Opak
19	R	197	27	Nail, General			28	
19	R	197	28	Nail, Handwrought, Rose Head			1	
19	R	197	29	Nail, Cut			10	
19	R	197	30	Mortar, Shell Tempered			23	
19	R	197	31	Stone, Other Building Related			12	Slate
19	R	197	32	Stone, Architectural or Landscape, Worked			8	
19	R	197	33	Sewer Pipe, Ceramic			7	Br Glz
19	R	197	34	Bone, Fragments, Mammal			6	
19	R	197	35	Bone, Fragments, Bird			7	
19	R	197	36	Bone, Fragments, Teeth			1	
19	R	197	37	Shell, Fragments, Oyster			14	
19	R	197	38	Shell, Fragments			19	
19	R	197	39	Coal			3	
19	R	197	40	Clinker			12	
19	R	197	41	Iron		Screw	14	
19	R	197	42	Iron, Form Identifiable (not nails)			3	
19	R	197	43	Iron, Form Identifiable (not nails)			3	Tacks
19	R	197	44	Iron, Form Identifiable (not nails)		Wire	1	
19	R	197	45	Iron, Form Identifiable (not nails)		Pin	1	Screw Eye
19	R	197	46	Iron, Form Identifiable (not nails)		Screw	1	Window Putty
19	R	197	47	Mixed Recent Materials, Form Identifiable			1	
19	R	197	48	Brick, General			93	

UNIT	LVL	FEA	Bag	Item	Master Code	Form	Quan	Comment
2	1	37	1	Nail, Cut			1	
2	1	37	2	Slag			32	Slag
2	1	37	3	Iron			1	Electric Terminal
2	1	37	4	Brick, General			350	
2	1	37	5	Brick, General			210	Over Fired
2	1	37	6	Mortar, Shell Tempered			430	
2	1	37	7	Bone, Fragments, Turtle			3	
2	1	37	8	Bone, Fragments, Turtle			1	Sawed
2	1	37	9	Shell, Fragments			6	From mortar?
2	1	37	10	Wood, Building Related			40	
2	1	37	11	Coal/Clinker			32	
2	1	37	12	Coal			60	
2	1	37	13	Clinker			9	
2	1	37	14	Stone, Natural (also Bog Iron)			2	
2	14	57	1	Coarse Earthenware, Unglazed			1	
2	14	57	2	Pearlware			1	
2	14	57	3	Pearlware			2	
2	14	57	4	Whiteware			1	Molded Edge
2	14	57	5	Whiteware			3	
2	14	57	6	Whiteware, Transfer Printed, Blue on White			1	Burned
2	14	57	7	Whiteware			1	Glz Gone
2	14	57	8	Stem, Plain 5/64			1	
2	14	57	9	Blown-in-Mold Bottle Fragment			1	
2	14	57	10	Flat Glass, Window			4	
2	14	57	11	Nail, General			33	very Corroded
2	14	57	12	Iron			1	Lump
2	14	57	13	Iron			1	Poss 5 in. Pipe, Very Corroded
2	14	57	14	Bone, Fragments, Turtle			1	
2	14	57	15	Shell, Fragments, Oyster			3	
2	14	57	16	Wood, Building Related			11	
2	14	57	17	Mortar, Shell Tempered			2	
2	14	57	18	Lead			2	1 Pencil Lead, 1 Slate
2	14	57	19	Brick, General			32	Large and Small
2	14	57	20	Coal			8	
2	14	57	21	Clinker			6	Pressed Pattern
2	18	86	1	Stone, Natural (also Bog Iron)			1	
2	18	86	2	Brick, General			3	
2	18	86	3	Shell, Fragments, Oyster			3	
2	8	38	1	Bone, Fragments, Turtle			34	Frag
2	8	38	2	Shell, Fragments, Oyster			8	
2	8	38	3	Porcelain, Blue on White			1	

UNIT	LVL	FEA	Bag	Item	Master Code	Form	Quan	Comment
2	8	38	4	Bottle Glass			1	
2	8	38	5	Nail, General			10	
2	8	38	6	Iron, Form Identifiable (not nails)			1	Wire
2	8	38	7	Iron			2	
2	8	38	8	Synthetic/Recent Material			1	Roofing
2	8	38	9	Synthetic/Recent Material			1	Caulk
2	8	38	10	Stone, Natural (also Bog Iron)			10	
2	8	38	11	Coal			163	
2	8	38	12		870008		11	
2	8	38	13	Stone, Natural (also Bog Iron)			22	
2	8	38	14	Wood, Building Related, Natural			22	
2	8	38	15	Mortar			680	
2	8	38	16	Mortar, Modern (or Concrete)			3	
2	8	38	17	Brick, General			195	
2	A	8	1	Coarse Earthenware, Unglazed		Flowerpot	3	
2	A	8	2	Flat Glass, Window			3	
2	A	8	3	Glass, General			2	Clr., Crvd
2	A	8	4	Nail, Handwrought			3	
2	A	8	5	Nail, Cut			6	
2	A	8	6	Mortar, Shell Tempered			63	
2	A	8	7	Whiteware			2	Burnt
2	A	8	8	Brick, General			64	
2	A	8	9	Bone, Fragments, Turtle			11	
2	A	8	10	Shell, Fragments, Oyster			34	
2	A	8	11	Wood, Unidentifiable			11	
2	A	8	12	Coal/Clinker			75	
2	A	8	13	Coal			40	
2	A	8	14	Clinker			30	
2	A	8	15	Stone, Natural (also Bog Iron)			3	Burned Slate
2	A	8	16	Synthetic/Recent Material			10	Poss Plastic Cup Frags.
2	B	12	1	Coarse Earthenware, Unglazed		Flowerpot	1	Rim
2	B	34	1	Flat Glass			3	
2	B	12	2	Creamware, Undecorated		Base	1	
2	B	34	2	Bottle Glass			7	
2	B	12	3	Whiteware, Undecorated		Hollow Body Fragment	1	MLD
2	B	34	3	Coarse Earthenware			8	Frag
2	B	12	4	Flat Glass, Window			3	
2	B	34	4	Coarse Earthenware, Exterior Lead Glaze			3	Bn Glaze Bf Bod
2	B	12	5	Bottle Glass			2	Colorless
2	B	34	5	Bone, Fragments, Turtle			5	
2	B	12	6	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor Fragment			1	

UNIT	LVL	FEA	Bag	Item	Master Code	Form	Quan	Comment
2	B		34	6	Mortar		150	
2	B		12	7	Nail, Cut		21	
2	B		34	7	Stone, Natural (also Bog Iron)		2	
2	B		12	8	Plaster		9	With Bl paint
2	B		34	8	Slag		10	Slag
2	B		12	9	Plaster		2	
2	B		34	9	Synthetic/Recent Material		1	Pos Rubber Stopper
2	B		12	10	Mortar		1320	Estimated
2	B		34	10	Synthetic/Recent Material	Button, 1-piece	1	
2	B		12	11	Mortar, Modern (or Concrete)		6	
2	B		34	11	Shell, Fragments		10	
2	B		12	12	Stone, Natural (also Bog Iron)		32	
2	B		34	12	Brick, General		180	Many Sm Frag
2	B		12	13	Brick, General		250	Walnut-size and larger
2	B		34	13	Nail, Handwrought		35	
2	B		12	14	Brick, General		546	Small pieces
2	B		34	14	Nail, Modern (Wire)		3	
2	B		12	15	Bone, Fragments, Mammal		5	
2	B		34	15	Iron	Hinges, General or Unknown	1	
2	B		12	16	Bone, Fragments, Bird		1	
2	B		34	16	Iron		3	Strap w Nails
2	B		12	17	Shell, Fragments, Oyster		62	
2	B		34	17	Iron	Spring	1	Spring Clothespin
2	B		12	18	Wood, Building Related, Natural		37	
2	B		34	18	Iron		2	Sheet Scraps
2	B		12	19	Coal/Clinker		200	
2	B		34	19	Brass		1	Washer
2	B		12	20	Clinker		2	
2	B		34	20	Iron	Wire	1	
2	B		12	21	Slag		11	Slag
2	B		34	21	Wood, Building Related, Natural		21	
2	B		12	22	Iron, Form Identifiable (not nails)		1	Pry bar
2	B		34	22	Plant Remains, Seeds and Nuts		3	
2	B		12	23	Brass, Form Identifiable		1	Washer
2	B		34	23	Synthetic/Recent Material		1	Caulk
2	B		12	24	Synthetic/Recent Material		1	Battery anode
2	B		34	24	Coal/Clinker		64	
2	B		12	25	Synthetic/Recent Samples		3	Window glaze
2	B		34	25	Synthetic/Recent Material		7	Plastic Sheet
2	B		12	26	Synthetic/Recent Samples		2	Al foil
2	B		12	27	Synthetic/Recent Samples		2	Black plastic

UNIT	LVL	FEA	Bag	Item	Master Code	Form	Quan	Comment
2	B		12	28	Synthetic/Recent Samples		3	Tar paper
2	B		12	29	Synthetic/Recent Samples		1	Cellophane
2	D		93	1	Flat Glass, Window		4	
2	D		93	2	Glass, General		1	Mltd
2	D		93	3	Nail, Handwrought, Rose Head		1	
2	D		93	4	Nail, Cut		3	
2	D		93	5	Mortar, Shell Tempered		15	
2	D		93	6	Brick, General		2	
2	D		93	7	Shell, Fragments, Oyster		6	
2	D		93	8	Shell, Fragments, Other		2	Snail, Tiny
2	D		93	9	Coal/Clinker		55	
2	D		93	10	Clinker		38	
2	D		93	11	Wood, Unidentifiable		1	
2	D		93	12	Iron		2	
2	D		93	13	Lead, Debitage/Puddles		1	
2	E		71	1	Creamware, Undecorated	Rim	1	
2	E		71	2	Creamware, Undecorated	Hollow Body Fragment	3	
2	E		71	3	Coarse Stoneware, Grey Bodied	Hollow Body Fragment	1	Slight Mltd Br Glz
2	E		71	4	Porcelain, Blue on White	Rim	1	
2	E		71	5	Porcelain, Chinese General		1	Rd Dec
2	E		71	6	Stem, Plain 5/64		1	
2	E		71	7	Flat Glass, Window		1	
2	E		71	8	Glass, General		1	Colorless, Crvd
2	E		71	9	Wineglass, Base (see Hume, pp. 190)		1	
2	E		71	10	Bottle Glass		1	Colorless
2	E		71	11	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor Fragment		28	
2	E		71	12	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor Base		2	
2	E		71	13	Bottle Glass		1	Aqua
2	E		71	14	Mortar		16	
2	E		71	15	Stone, Natural (also Bog Iron)		4	Granite
2	E		71	16	Stone, Natural (also Bog Iron)		1	Bog Iron
2	E		71	17	Nail, General		5	
2	E		71	18	Brick, General		30	
2	E		71	19	Bone, Fragments, Mammal		13	
2	E		71	20	Bone, Fragments, Bird		1	
2	E		71	21	Bone, Worked or Shaped		1	
2	E		71	22	Bone, Fragments, Teeth		1	
2	E		71	23	Shell, Fragments, Oyster		14	
2	E		71	24	Charcoal		2	
2	E		71	25	Coal		3	
2	E		71	26	Coal/Clinker		5	

UNIT	LVL	FEA	Bag	Item	Master Code	Form	Quan	Comment
2	E		71	27	Clinker		2	
2	F		104	1	Creamware		1	
2	NP		11	1	Yellow Ware		1	
2	NP		11	2	Coarse Earthenware, Unglazed		1	
2	NP		11	3	Pearlware		4	Rd bod
2	NP		11	4	Pearlware, Shell Edged		1	
2	NP		11	5	Whiteware, Undecorated	Rim	1	Base w/ molded band
2	NP		11	6	Whiteware		7	
2	NP		11	7	Yellow Ware		1	
2	NP		11	8	Porcelain (undistinguished)	Rim	9	
2	NP		11	9	Flat Glass, Window		1	Sq flat sides
2	NP		11	10	Bottle Glass		2	
2	NP		11	11	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor Fragment		1	
2	NP		11	12	Bottle Glass		1	Lt Gn
2	NP		11	13	Nail, General		9	
2	NP		11	14	Mortar, Shell Tempered		64	
2	NP		11	15	Brick, General		56	
2	NP		11	16	Coal/Clinker		27	
2	Sod		2	1	Nail, General		1	
2	Sod		2	2	Flat Glass		2	
2	Sod		2	3	Mortar, Shell Tempered		506	
2	Sod		2	4	Brick, General		466	
2	Sod		2	5	Shell, Fragments		163	
2	Sod		2	6	Shell, Fragments, Oyster		20	
2	Sod		2	7	Wood, Building Related, Natural		79	
2	Sod		2	8	Coal		2	
2	Sod		2	9	Clinker		7	
2	Sod		2	10	Slag		24	
2	Sod		2	11	Synthetic/Recent Material		1	Aerosol Can Cap
2	Sod		2	12	Synthetic/Recent Material		2	Plastic Frags., 1 Printed
2	Sod		2	13	Synthetic/Recent Material		2	Styrofoam Frags.
20		263?	1	Coarse Earthenware, Unglazed		6	Rdbod	
20		264	1	Coarse Earthenware, Unglazed		6	Rdbod Pos Fir Pot	
20		263?	2	Tin Glazed Earthenware, Blue and White (other)		1		
20		264	2	Refined Earthenware		1	Trnsfr Prntd-BI	
20		263?	3	Tin Glazed Earthenware		1	No Glz	
20		264	3	Creamware		6	1 MND	
20		263?	4	Refined Earthenware		1	Under Glz BI	
20		264	4	Tin Glazed Earthenware, Blue and White (other)		1		
20		263?	5	Creamware		3		
20		264	5	Tin Glazed Earthenware		1	No Glz	

UNIT	LVL	FEA	Bag	Item	Master Code	Form	Quan	Comment
20			263?	6	Yellow Ware		3	
20			264	6	Pearlware		2	
20			263?	7	Coarse Stoneware, Grey Bodied		3	Rhenish Br Bod / Mend
20			264	7	Whiteware		4	1 Brnt
20			263?	8	Refined Stoneware, White Saltglaze		1	
20			264	8	Yellow Ware	Rim	2	
20			263?	9	Stem, Plain 4/64		3	1 Mend
20			264	9	Yellow Ware		1	
20			263?	10	Bottle Glass		5	Lt Gn
20			264	10	Pearlware		1	No Glz
20			263?	11	Glass, General		2	Colorless Crvd
20			264	11	Coarse Stoneware, Grey Bodied	Rim	2	Rhenish Br
20			263?	12	Flat Glass, Window		2	
20			264	12	Coarse Stoneware, Grey Bodied		1	Rhenish Br
20			263?	13	Mortar, Shell Tempered		1	
20			264	13	Flat Glass, Window		2	
20			263?	14	Brick, General		50	
20			264	14	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor Fragment		4	
20			263?	15	Shell, Fragments, Oyster		17	
20			264	15	Bottle Glass		1	Li Bl
20			263?	16	Shell, Fragments		15	
20			264	16	Glass, General		2	Colorless, Crvd
20			263?	17	Whiteware		1	
20			264	17	Bottle Glass		1	
20			263?	18	Bone, Fragments, Turtle		3	
20			264	18	Stem, Plain 4/64		1	
20			263?	19	Bone, Fragments, Teeth		2	
20			264	19	Stem, Plain 5/64		2	
20			263?	20	Iron		1	
20			264	20	Mortar, Shell Tempered		1	
20			263?	21	Other Metal		8	
20			264	21	Brick, General		49	
20			263?	22	Coal/Clinker		45	
20			264	22	Bone, Fragments, Turtle		5	
20			263?	23	Bone, Fragments, Turtle		1	Brnt
20			264	23	Bone, Fragments, Teeth		1	
20			263?	24	Bottle Glass		1	Crvd, Bl
20			264	24	Shell, Fragments		20	
20			263?	25	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor Base		1	Fig
20			264	25	Shell, Fragments, Oyster		17	
20			263?	26	Clinker		3	

UNIT	LVL	FEA	Bag	Item	Master Code	Form	Quant	Comment
20			264	26	Coal/Clinker		28	
20			264	27	Coal		18	
20			264	28	Iron		10	
20	A		210	1	Coarse Earthenware, Unglazed		6	Rdbod
20	A		210	2	Coarse Earthenware, Exterior Lead Glaze		1	Rdbod w/Brown Glz
20	A		210	3	Tin Glazed Earthenware, White Glazed		1	
20	A		210	4	Tin Glazed Earthenware, White Glazed		2	Pieces Mend
20	A		210	5	Tin Glazed Earthenware, Blue Dash Charger		3	
20	A		210	6	Creamware, Undecorated		1	
20	A		210	7	Pearlware, Undecorated		4	
20	A		210	8	Whiteware, Undecorated		3	
20	A		210	9	Whiteware, Handpainted, 19th Cent. Palette (reds, etc...)		1	
20	A		210	10	Yellow Ware, Undecorated		1	
20	A		210	11	Coarse Stoneware, English Brown		1	
20	A		210	12	Jackfield		1	
20	A		210	13	Refined Earthenware		1	
20	A		210	14	Coarse Stoneware, Grey Bodied		1	Brown glaze w/Incised Dec
20	A		210	15	Whiteware, Undecorated		1	Ridged
20	A		210	16	Stem, Plain 5/64		2	
20	A		210	17	Bowl, Plain		2	
20	A		210	18	Flat Glass, Window		38	
20	A		210	19	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor (dk olive green)		7	
20	A		210	20	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor Base		1	
20	A		210	21	Bottle Glass		4	Amber
20	A		210	22	Bottle Glass		1	Amber, Embossed "O Dep"
20	A		210	23	Glass, General		3	Aqua Crvd
20	A		210	24	Glass, General		5	Colorless Crvd
20	A		210	25	Nail, General		11	
20	A		210	26	Nail, Cut		1	
20	A		210	27	Mortar		3	
20	A		210	28	Brick, General		63	
20	A		210	29	Bone, Fragments, Turtle		4	
20	A		210	30	Bone, Fragments, Turtle		1	Burned
20	A		210	31	Plant Remains, Seeds and Nuts		1	
20	A		210	32	Shell, Fragments, Oyster		24	4 whole
20	A		210	33	Plant Remains		1	
20	A		210	34	Coal/Clinker		57	
20	A		210	35	Coal		41	
20	A		210	36	Clinker		16	
20	A		210	37	Stone, Natural (also Bog Iron)		4	
20	A		210	38	Synthetic/Recent Material		3	White Plastic

UNIT	LVL	FEA	Bag	Item	Master Code	Form	Quan	Comment
20	A	210	39	Synthetic/Recent Material			1	Record Frag
20	G	277?	1	Porcelain (undistinguished)		Rim	2	Rd GN Dec Ovr Glz
20	G	277?	1	Porcelain, Chinese General			2	Gld Red Decoration
20	G	277?	2	Flat Glass, Window			3	
20	G	277?	2	Nail, General			7	
20	G	277?	3	Nail, Handwrought			4	
20	G	277?	3	Flat Glass			3	
20	G	277?	4	Stone, Other Building Related			3	
20	G	277?	4	Stone, Natural (also Bog Iron)			34	
20	G	277?	5	Brick, General			75	
20	G	277?	5	Fire Brick			28	
20	G	277?	6	Slag			1	
20	G	277?	6	Brick, General			287	
20	G	277?	7	Bone, Fragments, Mammal			1	
20	G	277?	7	Shell, Fragments			7	
20	G	277?	8	Shell, Fragments, Oyster			6	
20	G	277?	8	Bone, Fragments, Turtle			1	
20	G	277?	9	Plaster, Shell-Tempered			2	
20	G	277?	9	Mortar			2	
20	SOL	208	1	Bottle Glass			9	Clr
20	SOL	208	2	Bottle Glass			3	Brn
20	SOL	208	3	Nail, General			2	
20	SOL	208	4	Mortar, Modern (or Concrete)			2	
20	SOL	208	5	Stone, Natural (also Bog Iron)			8	
20	SOL	208	6	Brick, General			13	
20	SOL	208	7	Pearlware			1	
20	SOL	208	8	Bone, Fragments, Turtle			1	
20	SOL	208	9	Shell, Fragments, Oyster			9	
20	SOL	208	10	Coal			14	
20	SOL	208	11	Plant Remains, Seeds and Nuts			2	Walnut
21		266	1	Coarse Earthenware, Unglazed		Hollow Body Fragment	3	Rdbod
21		275	1	Coarse Earthenware, Int/Ext Lead Glaze			9	Bfbod Clr Glaze
21		266	2	Coarse Earthenware, Exterior Lead Glaze			1	Rdbod, Weathered Wht Glz
21		275	2	Coarse Earthenware, Int/Ext Lead Glaze			1	Rdbod
21		266	3	Coarse Earthenware, Int/Ext Lead Glaze			1	Rdbod, Dk Br Glz
21		275	3	Stone, Natural (also Bog Iron)			1	
21		266	4	Coarse Earthenware			2	Cy bod, Unglzd
21		275	4	Pearlware			9	
21		266	5	Tin Glazed Earthenware, White Glazed		Base	1	
21		275	5	Flat Glass			15	
21		266	6	Refined Earthenware		Rim	1	Weathered

UNIT	LVL	FEA	Bag	Item	Master Code	Form	Quan	Comment
21			275	6	Bottle Glass, Medicinal Bottle-19th Century	Rim	1	
21			266	7	Refined Earthenware	Hollow Body Fragment	2	Weathered
21			275	7	Nail, General		1	
21			266	8	Creamware	Rim	1	
21			275	8	Brick, General		5	
21			266	9	Creamware, Undecorated	Hollow Body Fragment	1	
21			275	9	Mortar		13	
21			266	10	Pearlware, Annular, Banded	Hollow Body Fragment	2	
21			275	10	Bone, Fragments, Turtle		4	
21			266	11	Pearlware, Undecorated	Flat Body Fragment	1	
21			275	11	Shell, Fragments		3	
21			266	12	Creamware, Undecorated	Rim	1	
21			275	12	Coal		42	
21			266	13	Whiteware		41	
21			266	14	Whiteware, Undecorated	Hollow Body Fragment	6	
21			266	15	Whiteware, Handpainted, Underglaze Blue	Rim	1	
21			266	16	Whiteware, Annular, Banded	Hollow Body Fragment	2	Pcs Mend
21			266	17	Yellow Ware, Annular, Overglaze Painting	Hollow Body Fragment	1	BI Dek
21			266	18	Lead Glazed Refined Redware		1	
21			266	19	Ironstone, Undecorated	Lid	9	Mid
21			266	20	Ironstone	Rim	2	
21			266	21	Ironstone	Base	1	
21			266	22	Ironstone	Hollow Body Fragment	8	
21			266	23	Stem, Plain 5/64		1	
21			266	24	Flat Glass, Window		76	
21			266	25	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor Fragment		2	
21			266	26	Blown-in-Mold Bottle Base		1	Aq, Pontil Mark
21			266	27	Blown-in-Mold Bottle Base		1	Aq
21			266	28	Blown-in-Mold Bottle Neck		1	
21			266	29	Bottle Glass		1	OI Gn
21			266	30	Lighting Glass		1	
21			266	31	Bottle Glass		2	Colorless
21			266	32	Glass, General		3	Rim, Solarized
21			266	33	Nail, General		57	
21			266	34	Plaster		14	
21			266	35	Mortar, Shell Tempered		226	
21			266	36	Stone, Architectural or Landscape, Paving		4	
21			266	37	Brick, General		340	
21			266	38	Bone, Fragments, Mammal		20	
21			266	39	Bone, Fragments, Turtle		1	Calcined
21			266	40	Bone, Fragments, Bird		2	

UNIT	LVL	FEA	Bag	Item	Master Code	Form	Quan	Comment
21		266	41	Shell, Fragments, Oyster			28	
21		266	42	Brick, General			7	Burned
21		266	43	Stone, Natural (also Bog Iron)			1	Slate
21		266	44	Stone, Other Building Related			3	Quartz
21		266	45	Clinker			13	
21		266	46	Iron, Form Identifiable (not nails)		Scissors	1	
21		266	47	Coal			80	
21		266	48	Bone, Worked or Shaped, Form Identifiable		Button	1	Sew Thru
21		266	49	Brass			1	Poss Valve Stem, Automotive
21		266	50	Synthetic/Recent Material			1	Comb Frg
21		65	219	1 Mortar			1	
21		65	219	2 Brick, General			12	
21		65	219	3 Coarse Earthenware			1	Flower Pot
21		65	219	4 Coal			5	
21		65	219	5 Shell, Fragments, Oyster			272	Frag
21		65	219	6 Clinker			3	
21		65	219	7 Synthetic/Recent Material			2	Asbestos Shingles Frag
21		68	227	1 Flat Glass, Window			3	
21		68	227	2 Nail, General			3	
21		68	227	3 Nails, L-head			3	
21		68	227	4 Nail, Cut			1	
21		68	227	5 Mortar, Shell Tempered			21	
21		68	227	6 Brick, General			15	1 Whole
21		68	227	7 Bone, Fragments, Turtle			4	
21		68	227	8 Coal/Clinker			28	
21		68	227	9 Other Metal, Form Identifiable		Coin	1	1917 Indian Head Nickel
21		85	287	1 Nail, General			2	Mend
21		85	287	2 Mortar, Shell Tempered			5	
21		85	287	3 Stone, Other Building Related			1	
21		85	287	4 Brick, General			112	
21	B	260	1	Coarse Earthenware			2	
21	B	260	2	Whiteware			3	
21	B	260	3	Yellow Ware			1	
21	B	260	4	Coarse Stoneware, English Brown			1	
21	B	260	5	Flat Glass			17	
21	B	260	6	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor (dk olive green)			1	
21	B	260	7	Nail, General			40	
21	B	260	8	Mortar			76	
21	B	260	9	Brick, General			75	
21	B	260	10	Slag			22	Slag
21	B	260	11	Coal			72	

UNIT	LVL	FEA	Bag	Item	Master Code	Form	Quan	Comment
21	B		260	12	Mortar		1	
21	B		260	13	Wood, Building Related, Worked, Other		1	
21	B		260	14	Bone, Fragments, Turtle		19	
21	B		260	15	Shell, Fragments		5	
21	C		267	1	Nail, General		165	
21	C		267	2	Iron		61	
21	C		267	3	Iron, Form Identifiable (not nails)	Keyhole	1	
21	C		267	4	Iron, Form Identifiable (not nails)		1	Jack Toy
21	C		267	5	Iron, Form Identifiable (not nails)	Pin	1	
21	C		267	6	Coal		316	
21	C		267	7	Brick, General		149	
21	C		267	8	Mortar, Modern (or Concrete)		1	
21	C		267	9	Mortar		210	
21	C		267	10	Plaster		43	On Mortar
21	C		267	11	Mortar		5	With Brick
21	C		267	12	Shell, Fragments, Oyster		65	
21	C		267	13	Clinker		157	
21	C		267	14	Bone, Fragments, Turtle		103	
21	C		267	15	Bone, Fragments, Mammal		18	
21	C		267	16	Bone, Fragments, Teeth		2	
21	C		267	17	Iron		36	Oxidized
21	C		267	18	Wood, Building Related		24	
21	C		267	19	Stone, Natural (also Bog Iron)		8	Granite
21	C		267	20	Stone, Natural (also Bog Iron)		2	Bog Iron
21	C		267	21	Stone, Step or Landscape		2	
21	C		267	22	Stone, Natural (also Bog Iron)		18	
21	C		267	23	Coarse Earthenware, Unglazed		8	Rd Bod
21	C		267	24	Coarse Earthenware, Interior Lead Glaze		8	
21	C		267	25	Coarse Earthenware, Int/Ext Lead Glaze		4	
21	C		267	26	Stem, Plain 4/64		4	
21	C		267	27	Bowl, Plain		2	
21	C		267	28	Refined Earthenware		23	glaze Missing and Weathered
21	C		267	29	Creamware		91	
21	C		267	30	Creamware	Rim	2	
21	C		267	31	Creamware	Base	1	
21	C		267	32	Pearlware		27	
21	C		267	33	Pearlware	Rim	2	
21	C		267	34	Pearlware, Handpainted, Underglaze Poly. Peasant Palette		3	Blue, Green and Brown Dec
21	C		267	35	Pearlware, Handpainted, Underglaze Poly. Peasant Palette		5	Blue, Green Dec, 3 Rim Pieces
21	C		267	36	Tin Glazed Earthenware, Blue and White (other)		2	
21	C		267	37	Pearlware, Transfer Printed		1	

UNIT	LVL	FEA	Bag	Item	Master Code	Form	Quan	Comment
21	C		267	38	Pearlware, Transfer Printed	Rim	1	Green Molded Dec
21	C		267	39	Whiteware, Handpainted	Rim	1	
21	C		267	40	Whiteware	Rim	5	
21	C		267	41	Whiteware	Base	2	
21	C		267	42	Whiteware	Hollow Body Fragment	104	
21	C		267	43	Iron, Form Identifiable (not nails)		1	Screw
21	C		267	44	Glass, General		1	Milk Glass Rim (2" Diam)
21	C		267	45	Glass, General		2	Colorless w/molded Band/mend
21	C		267	46	Glass, General		11	Colorless Crvd
21	C		267	47	Flat Glass, Window		322	
21	C		267	48	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor (dk olive green)		19	
21	C		267	49	Bottle Glass, Case Bottle Fragment		1	Bl
21	C		267	50	Stone, Other Building Related		3	Slate
21	C		267	51	Brass, Form Identifiable		1	Conical Cap
21	C		267	52	Synthetic/Recent Material	Comb	2	
21	C		267	53	Other Metal		1	
21	C		267	54	Brass		1	
21	C		267	55	Synthetic/Recent Material	Bead	1	Plastic
21	C		267	56	Refined Earthenware	Marble	1	Bfbod
21	C		267	57	Synthetic/Recent Material	Button, 1-piece	2	
21	C		267	58	Yellow Ware		9	Bn & Blu Decoration
21	C		267	59	Coarse Stoneware, Grey Bodied		5	
21	C		267	60	Whiteware, Handpainted, Sponged		2	Pp
21	C		267	61	Coarse Stoneware		1	Bn Gl
21	C		267	62	Refined Stoneware, Nottingham		1	Bear Jug
21	C		267	63	Porcelain, Blue on White		4	
21	C		267	64	Refined Stoneware, White Saltglaze		1	
21	C		267	65	Whiteware		1	
21	D		284	1	Coarse Earthenware, Unglazed	Flat Body Fragment	1	Rdbod
21	D		284	2	Coarse Earthenware, Exterior Lead Glaze	Hollow Body Fragment	1	Rdbod, Dk Br Glz
21	D		284	3	Coarse Earthenware, Int/Ext Lead Glaze	Hollow Body Fragment	2	Rdbod, Dk Br Glz
21	D		284	4	Slipware, Slip Combed	Hollow Body Fragment	1	
21	D		284	5	Tin Glazed Earthenware, White Glazed	Hollow Body Fragment	2	
21	D		284	6	Tin Glazed Earthenware, White Glazed	Rim	1	
21	D		284	7	Creamware, Undecorated	Hollow Body Fragment	1	
21	D		284	8	Creamware	Hollow Body Fragment	1	
21	D		284	9	Creamware, Undecorated	Hollow Body Fragment	2	Mld
21	D		284	10	Whiteware, Handpainted, 19th Cent. Palette (reds, etc...)	Hollow Body Fragment	1	
21	D		284	11	Whiteware, Undecorated	Hollow Body Fragment	1	
21	D		284	12	Coarse Stoneware, Grey Bodied	Hollow Body Fragment	1	
21	D		284	13	Coarse Stoneware, Rhenish Blue and Gray w/ Manganese Dec	Hollow Body Fragment	1	

UNIT	LVL	FEA	Bag	Item	Master Code	Form	Quan	Comment
21	D	284	14	Coarse Stoneware, Grey Bodied		Hollow Body Fragment	1	Mtld Br Glz
21	D	284	15	Coarse Stoneware, English Brown		Hollow Body Fragment	1	Mld, Decorated
21	D	284	16	Bowl, Plain			1	
21	D	284	17	Flat Glass, Window			8	
21	D	284	18	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor Fragment			6	
21	D	284	19	Nail, General			27	
21	D	284	20	Mortar			8	
21	D	284	21	Stone, Architectural or Landscape, Worked			3	
21	D	284	22	Brick, General			220	
21	D	284	23	Sewer Pipe, Ceramic			2	
21	D	284	24	Bone, Fragments, Mammal			41	
21	D	284	25	Bone, Fragments, Bird			3	
21	D	284	26	Bone, Fragments, Teeth			4	
21	D	284	27	Wood, Building Related, Unidentifiable			2	
21	D	284	28	Shell, Fragments, Oyster			24	
21	D	284	29	Coal/Clinker			2	
21	D	284	30	Coal			3	
21	D	284	31	Clinker			5	
21	D	284	32	Brass, Form Identifiable		Upholstery Tacks (Brass)	1	
21	D	284	33	Synthetic/Recent Material			1	Final
21	E	291	1	Brick, General			25	
21	E	291	2	Stone, Worked, Other			1	
21	E	291	3	Shell, Fragments, Oyster			1	
21	E	291	4	Coal			1	
21	E	291	5	Bone, Fragments, Mammal			9	
21	E	291	6	Slag			3	
21	N/P	292	1	Mortar, Shell Tempered			3	
21	SOC	213	1	Coarse Earthenware, Unglazed		Rim	1	Salmon Bod
21	SOC	213	2	Coarse Earthenware, Unglazed		Flowerpot	2	Rim
21	SOC	213	3	Coarse Earthenware, Unglazed		Flowerpot	4	
21	SOC	213	4	Coarse Earthenware, Unglazed		Hollow Body Fragment	1	Rdbod
21	SOC	213	5	Coarse Earthenware, Int/Ext Lead Glaze		Hollow Body Fragment	1	Rdbod, Dk Br Glz
21	SOC	213	6	Whiteware, Shell Edged, Molded Rim		Rim	1	Gn Dec
21	SOC	213	7	Whiteware, Undecorated		Rim	1	Mld Dec
21	SOC	213	8	Whiteware, Undecorated		Base	1	
21	SOC	213	9	Whiteware, Undecorated		Rim	1	
21	SOC	213	10	Whiteware		Hollow Body Fragment	1	
21	SOC	213	11	Highly Fired Refined Wares		Hollow Body Fragment	1	Bfbod, Mld Dec
21	SOC	213	12	Whiteware, Undecorated		Hollow Body Fragment	1	
21	SOC	213	13	Flat Glass, Window			35	
21	SOC	213	14	Flat Glass			1	Wht Enamel and Molded

UNIT	LVL	FEA	Bag	Item	Master Code	Form	Quan	Comment
21	SOL		213	15	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor Neck	Bottle Finish	1	String Rim
21	SOL		213	16	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor Fragment		1	
21	SOL		213	17	Bottle Glass		2	Gn
21	SOL		213	18	Bottle Glass		3	Br
21	SOL		213	19	Glass, General		1	Blue, crvd
21	SOL		213	20	Glass, General		1	Milk, Crvd
21	SOL		213	21	Bottle Glass		1	Milk Btl Frg
21	SOL		213	22	Bottle Glass		1	colorless, Rim
21	SOL		213	23	Glass, General		13	Colorless, Crvd
21	SOL		213	24	Stone, Other Building Related		14	Slate
21	SOL		213	25	Nail, General		42	
21	SOL		213	26	Nail, Cut		5	
21	SOL		213	27	Nail, Modern (Wire)		3	
21	SOL		213	28	Iron		1	Heavy Gauge, Crvd Sheet
21	SOL		213	29	Iron, Form Identifiable (not nails)		3	Stapples
21	SOL		213	30	Iron, Form Identifiable (not nails)	Screw	1	Machine
21	SOL		213	31	Iron, Form Identifiable (not nails)		1	Crown Btl Cap
21	SOL		213	32	Brass, Form Identifiable	Screw	2	wood Screw
21	SOL		213	33	Lead, Form Identifiable		1	Fishing Sinker
21	SOL		213	34	Iron		1	Mire, 2-inch
21	SOL		213	35	Mortar		197	
21	SOL		213	36	Shell, Fragments, Oyster		365	
21	SOL		213	37	Bone, Fragments, Mammal		17	
21	SOL		213	38	Bone, Fragments, Bird		2	
21	SOL		213	39	Coal/Clinker		243	
21	SOL		213	40	Clinker		66	
21	SOL		213	41	Iron, Form Identifiable (not nails)		1	Bit of Chain
21	SOL		213	42	Synthetic/Recent Material		13	Sm Pcs Misc Plastic
21	SOL		213	43	Synthetic/Recent Material		2	Al Foil
21	SOL		213	44	Synthetic/Recent Material		1	Al Pull Tab
21	SOL		213	45	Synthetic/Recent Material		2	Blk Plastic Rim
21	SOL		213	46	Synthetic/Recent Material		1	Blk Comb Frg
21	SOL		213	47	Brick, General		299	
21	SOL		213	48	Plant Remains, Seeds and Nuts		1	Black Walnut Shell
22		58	288	1	Coarse Earthenware, Interior Lead Glaze	Hollow Body Fragment	1	Rdbod, Ext Br Glz, Int Wash
22		58	288	2	Coarse Stoneware, Rhenish Blue and Gray w/ Manganese Dec	Hollow Body Fragment	1	
22		58	288	3	Flat Glass, Window		1	
22		58	288	4	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor Base		1	
22		58	288	5	Plaster		1	
22		58	288	6	Stone, Natural (also Bog Iron)		2	
22		58	288	7	Brick, General		15	

UNIT	LVL	FEA	Bag	Item	Master Code	Form	Quant	Comment
22		58	288	8	Bone, Fragments, Mammal		7	
22		58	288	9	Shell, Fragments, Oyster		3	
22		83	285	1	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor Fragment		2	
22		83	285	2	Nail, Handwrought		1	
22		83	285	3	Mortar, Shell Tempered		1	Plaster Faced
22		83	285	4	Shell, Fragments		3	
22		83	285	5	Brick, General		190	
22	B	254		1	Coarse Earthenware, Unglazed	Hollow Body Fragment	6	Rdbod
22	B	254		2	Coarse Earthenware, Interior Lead Glaze		3	Rdbod, Dk Br Glz
22	B	254		3	Coarse Earthenware, Interior Lead Glaze		2	Rdbod,Clr Glz
22	B	254		4	Coarse Earthenware, Interior Lead Glaze	Hollow Body Fragment	3	Rdbod, Ext Br Glz-Mftld
22	B	254		5	Coarse Earthenware, Interior Lead Glaze	Hollow Body Fragment	1	Rdbod, Gn and Br Glz
22	B	254		6	Coarse Earthenware, Int/Ext Lead Glaze		6	Rdbod, Dk Br Glz
22	B	254		7	Coarse Earthenware, Int/Ext Lead Glaze		1	Rdbod, Br Glz
22	B	254		8	Coarse Earthenware, Black Glaze Redware		1	
22	B	254		9	Refined Earthenware		16	Nt Identifiable
22	B	254		10	Refined Earthenware	Rim	1	Burned, Shell Edge
22	B	254		11	Pearlware, Shell Edged, Molded Rim	Rim	7	Gn Dec
22	B	254		12	Pearlware, Shell Edged, Molded Rim	Rim	1	Bl Dec
22	B	254		13	Pearlware, Transfer Printed	Hollow Body Fragment	5	Bl Dec
22	B	254		14	Pearlware, Undecorated	Rim	1	
22	B	254		15	Pearlware, Undecorated	Hollow Body Fragment	5	
22	B	254		16	Pearlware	Hollow Body Fragment	9	
22	B	254		17	Slipware	Hollow Body Fragment	1	Br Dec
22	B	254		18	Slipware	Hollow Body Fragment	1	
22	B	254		19	Tin Glazed Earthenware		2	Glz GGne
22	B	254		20	Tin Glazed Earthenware, White Glazed		2	
22	B	254		21	Tin Glazed Earthenware, Blue and White (other)		2	
22	B	254		22	Creamware		27	
22	B	254		23	Creamware, Transfer Printed, Blue on White		1	
22	B	254		24	Creamware	Rim	1	
22	B	254		25	Creamware	Rim	1	Mld
22	B	254		26	Creamware, Undecorated	Rim	1	rolled
22	B	254		27	Creamware, Undecorated	Base	1	Footring
22	B	254		28	Creamware, Undecorated	Hollow Body Fragment	17	
22	B	254		29	Creamware, Undecorated	Base	1	
22	B	254		30	Pearlware		25	
?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
?	?	?	?	?	?		9	
22	B	254		33	Whiteware, Shell Edged, Molded Rim		1	
22	B	254		34	Whiteware, Handpainted, Sponged		2	Bl Dec

UNIT	LVL	FEA	Bag	Item	Master Code	Form	Quan	Comment
22	B		254	35	Whiteware, Transfer Printed, Underglaze Blue		6	
22	B		254	36	Whiteware, Transfer Printed, Underglaze Black	Base	1	
22	B		254	37	Whiteware, Transfer Printed, Underglaze Black		1	
22	B		254	38	Whiteware, Annular, Underglaze Blue		1	
22	B		254	39	Whiteware, Annular, No Further Analysis		1	Gray
22	B		254	40	Yellow Ware		4	
22	B		254	41	Yellow Ware, Undecorated		4	
22	B		254	42	Yellow Ware, Annular		1	Bl Dec
22	B		254	43	Yellow Ware, Annular		1	Br Dec
22	B		254	44	Highly Fired Refined Ware, Engine Turned	Hollow Body Fragment	1	
22	B		254	45	Refined Stoneware, Nottingham	Hollow Body Fragment	1	
22	B		254	46	Porcelain (undistinguished)	Rim	2	
22	B		254	47	Porcelain (undistinguished)	Hollow Body Fragment	9	
22	B		254	48	Pearlware, Handpainted, Underglaze Blue	Hollow Body Fragment	1	
22	B		254	49	Other Porcelain/Semi-Porcelaineous	Hollow Body Fragment	1	Bit of Gray Dec
22	B		254	50	Porcelain, Blue on White	Rim	2	
22	B		254	51	Porcelain, Blue on White	Hollow Body Fragment	1	
22	B		254	52	Porcelain, Chinese General		1	Weathered
22	B		254	53	Coarse Stoneware, Brown Bodied	Rim	1	Mttld Br Ext
22	B		254	54	Coarse Stoneware, Brown Bodied	Hollow Body Fragment	1	Mttld Br Ext
22	B		254	55	Coarse Stoneware, Grey Bodied	Hollow Body Fragment	2	Mttld Br Ext
22	B		254	56	Coarse Stoneware, Grey Bodied	Hollow Body Fragment	1	Br Int and Ext Glz
22	B		254	57	Coarse Stoneware, Grey Bodied	Hollow Body Fragment	1	
22	B		254	58	Refined Stoneware, White Saltglaze	Base	2	
22	B		254	59	Refined Stoneware, White Saltglaze		4	
22	B		254	60	Stem, Plain 5/64		2	
22	B		254	61	Bowl, Plain		3	
22	B		254	62	Flat Glass, Window		123	
22	B		254	63	Glass, General		10	Colorless, Crvd
22	B		254	64	Bottle Glass		2	Aqua
22	B		254	65	Bottle Glass		2	Gn
22	B		254	66	Nail, General		25	
22	B		254	67	Nail, Handwrought		3	
22	B		254	68	Iron, Form Identifiable (not nails)		1	Staple
22	B		254	69	Iron		3	Lumps
22	B		254	70	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor Fragment		28	
22	B		254	71	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor Base		3	
22	B		254	72	Glass, General		14	Colorless, Crvd
22	B		254	73	Drinking Glass		1	Stem
22	B		254	74	Glass, General		2	Emb Pattern
22	B		254	75	Bottle Glass		2	Aqua

UNIT	LVL	FEA	Bag	Item	Master Code	Form	Quan	Comment
22	B		254	76	Bottle Glass		4	Gn
22	B		254	77	Bottle Glass		2	Br
22	B		254	78	Glass, General		4	Crvd, Heavy Patina
22	B		254	79	Glass, General	Marble	1	
22	B		254	80	Plaster		26	
22	B		254	81	Mortar		4	
22	B		254	82	Stone, Natural (also Bog iron)		5	Granite
22	B		254	83	Stone, Natural (also Bog iron)		10	Slate
22	B		254	84	Stone, Natural (also Bog iron)		13	Sandstone
22	B		254	85	Brick, General		169	
22	B		254	86	Bone, Fragments, Mammal		27	
22	B		254	87	Bone, Fragments, Teeth		5	
22	B		254	88	Shell, Fragments, Oyster		66	
22	B		254	89	Wood, Building Related, Natural		4	
22	B		254	90	Coal		325	
22	B		254	91	Coal/Clinker		36	
22	B		254	92	Clinker		17	
22	B		254	93	Slag		14	
22	B		254	94	Brass, Form Identifiable	Upholstery Tacks (Brass)	1	Head Only
22	B		254	95	Lead, Debitage/Puddles		1	
22	B		254	96	Brass		1	Folded Sheet
22	C		273	1	Coarse Earthenware, Unglazed		7	Rd Bod
22	C		273	2	Coarse Earthenware, Int/Ext Lead Glaze		3	Br Glaze Rd Bod
22	C		273	3	Coarse Earthenware, Int/Ext Lead Glaze		7	Dk Bn Gl Rd Bod
22	C		273	4	Coarse Earthenware, Int/Ext Lead Glaze		3	Bk Gl Rd Bod
22	C		273	5	Coarse Earthenware		1	Bf Bod
22	C		273	6	Coarse Earthenware, Exterior Lead Glaze		1	Br Gl
22	C		273	7	Refined Earthenware		9	
22	C		273	8	Slipware, Combed + Dotted		2	
22	C		273	9	Creamware		23	
22	C		273	10	Tin Glazed Earthenware		2	
22	C		273	11	Pearlware		8	
22	C		273	12	Whiteware		19	
22	C		273	13	Whiteware, Handpainted, Mocha		2	
22	C		273	14	Pearlware, Handpainted, Underglaze Poly. Peasant Palette		2	
22	C		273	15	Whiteware, Transfer Printed		2	BI
22	C		273	16	Refined Stoneware, White Saltglaze		3	
22	C		273	17	Coarse Stoneware, Grey Bodied		1	
22	C		273	18	Coarse Stoneware, Rhenish Blue and Gray		1	
22	C		273	19	Porcelain, English		2	
22	C		273	20	Porcelain, Chinese General		2	

UNIT	LVL	FEA	Bag	Item	Master Code	Form	Quan	Comment
22	C		273	21	Stem, Plain 5/64		3	Frag
22	C		273	22	Bowl, Plain		2	Frag
22	C		273	23	Bottle Glass		24	Clear Fra
22	C		273	24	Bottle Glass		8	Am
22	C		273	25	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor (dk olive green)		18	
22	C		273	26	Flat Glass		29	
22	C		273	27	Nail, General		18	
22	C		273	28	Nail, Modern (Wire)		1	
22	C		273	29	Mortar		7	
22	C		273	30	Stone, Natural (also Bog Iron)		9	
22	C		273	31	Brick, General		19	
22	C		273	32	Coal		62	
22	C		273	33	Clinker		4	
22	C		273	34	Shell, Fragments		74	
22	C		273	35	Bone, Fragments, Turtle		78	
22	C		273	36	Stone, Worked, Other		1	Slate Pencil
22	C		273	37	Brass, Form Identifiable	Button, 1-piece	1	
22	D		280	1	Coarse Earthenware		1	Rdbod Glz One Side
22	D		280	2	Refined Earthenware		1	Rdbod Dk Br One Side
22	D		280	3	Tin Glazed Earthenware, Blue and White (other)		1	
22	D		280	4	Creamware		2	
22	D		280	5	Whiteware		2	
22	D		280	6	Whiteware	Handle	1	Sn Dec Molded
22	D		280	7	Slipware, Slip Combed		1	
22	D		280	8	Porcelain (undistinguished)	Rim	1	Poss Burned
22	D		280	9	Stem, Plain 5/64		3	
22	D		280	10	Bowl, Plain		1	
22	D		280	11	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor (dk olive green)		3	
22	D		280	12	Glass, General		1	Clr Crvd
22	D		280	13	Bottle Glass		1	Aqua Crvd
22	D		280	14	Glass, General		1	Thin Molded Dec
22	D		280	15	Nail, Handwrought, Rose Head		3	Two Smaller
22	D		280	16	Nail, Handwrought		6	
22	D		280	17	Mortar, Shell Tempered		4	
22	D		280	18	Brick, General		86	
22	D		280	19	Bone, Fragments, Turtle		25	
22	D		280	20	Shell, Fragments, Oyster		23	
22	E		283	1	Coarse Stoneware, Brown Bodied		1	rHENISH bR sALT gLZ
22	E		283	2	Refined Stoneware		1	Gybod Salt Glz
22	E		283	3	Porcelain (undistinguished)		1	Blk Dec
22	E		283	4	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor Fragment		3	

UNIT	LVL	FEA	Bag	Item	Master Code	Form	Quan	Comment
22	E		283	5	Bottle Glass		1	Gn Curvd
22	E		283	6	Flat Glass, Window		1	
22	E		283	7	Nail, General		3	
22	E		283	8	Brick, General		16	5 Burned Gized
22	E		283	9	Mortar, Shell Tempered		9	
22	E		283	10	Bone, Fragments, Mammal		8	
22	E		283	11	Bone, Fragments, Teeth		5	
22	E		283	12	Shell, Fragments, Oyster		17	
22	SOL		220	1	Synthetic/Recent Material		3	
22	SOL		220	2	Shell, Fragments, Oyster		10	
22	SOL		220	3	Coal		2	
22	SOL		220	4	Bottle Glass		4	
22	SOL		220	5	Bottle Glass		1	Amb
22	SOL		220	6	Iron, Form Identifiable (not nails)		1	U Shaped Wire
23		82	282	1	Brick, General		4	
23		82	282	2	Bone, Fragments, Bird		1	
23	A		255	1	Coarse Earthenware		3	
23	A		255	2	Coarse Earthenware, Exterior Lead Glaze		1	
23	A		255	3	Tin Glazed Earthenware		2	
23	A		255	4	Creamware		20	
23	A		255	5	Yellow Ware		3	
23	A		255	6	Yellow Ware		3	Banded
23	A		255	7	Pearlware		17	
23	A		255	8	Pearlware, Transfer Printed		2	
23	A		255	9	Refined Earthenware		4	
23	A		255	10	Jackfield		1	Bn Gl
23	A		255	11	Porcelain (undistinguished)		5	
23	A		255	12	Coarse Earthenware, Int/Ext Lead Glaze		1	
23	A		255	13	Porcelain (undistinguished)	Doll/Doll Part	1	Tiny
23	A		255	14	Flatglass		25	
23	A		255	15	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor Fragment		7	
23	A		255	16	Bottle Glass		6	
23	A		255	17	Coarse Earthenware, Int/Ext Lead Glaze		1	Bk Glaze
23	A		255	18	Stone, Worked, Other		2	
23	A		255	19	Stone, Prehistoric Debitage		1	Poss Indian Flake
23	A		255	20	Stone, Other Building Related		3	
23	A		255	21	Stone, Other Building Related		2	Slate
23	A		255	22	Synthetic/Recent Material		1	Asphalt
23	A		255	23	Nail, General		15	
23	A		255	24	Nail, Cut		1	
23	A		255	25	Mortar		6	

UNIT	LVL	FEA	Bag	Item	Master Code	Form	Quan	Comment
23	A		255	26	Mortar, Modern (or Concrete)		1	
23	A		255	27	Brick, General		10	
23	A		255	28	Stem, Unmeasurable		1	
23	A		255	29	Bone, Fragments, Mammal		3	
23	A		255	30	Bone, Fragments, Bird		1	
23	A		255	31	Bone, Fragments, Teeth		1	
23	A		255	32	Shell, Fragments, Oyster		17	
23	A		255	33	Plant Remains, Seeds and Nuts		1	Walnut Frg
23	A		255	34	Coal		6	
23	A		255	35	Coal/Clinker		14	
23	A		255	36	Clinker		13	
23	A		255	37	Synthetic/Recent Material		1	Al Btl Cap Fra
23	B		259	1	Coarse Earthenware, Unglazed	Rim	1	Rdbod
23	B		259	2	Coarse Earthenware, Interior Lead Glaze	Hollow Body Fragment	1	Rdbod, Dk Br Glz
23	B		259	3	Coarse Earthenware, Exterior Lead Glaze	Hollow Body Fragment	1	Rdbod, Dk Br Glz
23	B		259	4	Coarse Earthenware, Int/Ext Lead Glaze	Hollow Body Fragment	1	Rdbod, Dk Br Glz
23	B		259	5	Tin Glazed Earthenware	Hollow Body Fragment	1	Most Glz Gone
23	B		259	6	Tin Glazed Earthenware		1	Glz Gone
23	B		259	7	Refined Earthenware	Hollow Body Fragment	3	Weathered, Brnd
23	B		259	8	Creamware, Undecorated	Hollow Body Fragment	1	
23	B		259	9	Creamware	Hollow Body Fragment	6	
23	B		259	10	Pearlware	Hollow Body Fragment	4	
23	B		259	11	Whiteware, Undecorated	Hollow Body Fragment	1	
23	B		259	12	Whiteware	Hollow Body Fragment	3	
23	B		259	13	Whiteware, Handpainted	Hollow Body Fragment	1	
23	B		259	14	Whiteware, Transfer Printed, Underglaze Blue	Hollow Body Fragment	1	
23	B		259	15	Refined Stoneware, White Saltglaze	Hollow Body Fragment	1	
23	B		259	16	Porcelain (undistinguished)	Rim	1	
23	B		259	17	Porcelain, Blue on White	Hollow Body Fragment	2	bisque, Footring
23	B		259	18	Other Porcelain/Semi-Porcelaineous	Base	1	
23	B		259	19	Bowl, Plain		1	
23	B		259	20	Stem, Plain 4/64		1	
23	B		259	21	Flat Glass, Window		27	
23	B		259	22	Blown-in-Mold Bottle Neck		2	Colorless
23	B		259	23	Blown-in-Mold Bottle Fragment		1	
23	B		259	24	Glass, General		11	Colorless, Crvd
23	B		259	25	Glass, General		1	Aqua, Crvd
23	B		259	26	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor Fragment		3	
23	B		259	27	Nail, Handwrought		1	
23	B		259	28	Nail, General		14	
23	B		259	29	Iron, Form Identifiable (not nails)		1	Bent Wire

UNIT	LVL	FEA	Bag	Item	Master Code	Form	Quan	Comment
23	B		259	30	Mortar		5	
23	B		259	31	Iron		1	Crvd Frg
23	B		259	32	Brick, General		16	
23	B		259	33	Stone, Natural (also Bog Iron)		1	Granite
23	B		259	34	Stone, Natural (also Bog Iron)		6	
23	B		259	35	Stone, Worked, Other	Slate Pencil	1	
23	B		259	36	Bone, Fragments, Mammal		4	
23	B		259	37	Bone, Fragments, Bird		2	
23	B		259	38	Shell, Fragments, Oyster		9	
23	B		259	39	Coal		13	
23	B		259	40	Coal/Clinker		34	
23	B		259	41	Stone, Natural (also Bog Iron)		1	Bog Iron
23	B		259	42	Clinker		9	
23	B		259	43	Slag		4	
23	B		259	44	Synthetic/Recent Material		1	Plastic, Yllw, Toothed
23	B		259	45	Mixed Recent Materials, Form Identifiable		2	Milk Glass and Iron
23	C		261	1	Coarse Earthenware, Unglazed		4	Rdbod
23	C		261	2	Coarse Earthenware, Interior Lead Glaze		1	Rdbod Dr Br Glz
23	C		261	3	Coarse Earthenware, Exterior Lead Glaze	Rim	1	Rdbod Dk Br Glz
23	C		261	4	Refined Earthenware	Rim	1	Trnsfr Prmtd
23	C		261	5	Refined Earthenware		3	
23	C		261	6	Pearlware		5	
23	C		261	7	Whiteware		7	
23	C		261	8	Whiteware, Annular, Banded		1	
23	C		261	9	Refined Stoneware, Nottingham	Rim	1	
23	C		261	10	Highly Fired Refined Wares		1	Int Br Glz Ext Wht glz
23	C		261	11	Highly Fired Refined Wares		1	Bfbod Lt Br Salt Glz
23	C		261	12	Yellow Ware		2	
23	C		261	13	Highly Fired Refined Wares		2	Grbod No Glz
23	C		261	14	Highly Fired Refined Wares		1	Slt Glz
23	C		261	15	Porcelain (undistinguished)		1	
23	C		261	16	Stem, Plain 5/64		1	
23	C		261	17	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor Fragment		8	
23	C		260	18	Bottle Glass		1	Lt Br
23	C		261	19	Bottle Glass		5	Lt Gn
23	C		261	20	Flat Glass, Window		10	
23	C		261	21	Bottle Glass		2	Clrless, Crvd /Neck 1 Base fig
23	C		261	22	Flat Glass		4	Clrless
23	C		261	23	Bottle Glass		7	Clrless Crvd
23	C		261	24	Nail, General		14	
23	C		261	25	Mortar, Shell Tempered		8	

UNIT	LVL	FEA	Bag	Item	Master Code	Form	Quan	Comment
23	C		261	26	Stone, Other Building Related		5	
23	C		261	27	Stone, Architectural or Landscape, Other Building Related		1	
23	C		261	28	Brick, General		27	
23	C		261	29	Bone, Fragments, Mammal		6	
23	C		261	30			3	
23	C		261	31			1	Mltd
23	C		261	32			24	
23	C		261	33	Coal		25	
23	C		261	34	Clinker		7	
23	C		261	35	Iron, Form Identifiable (not nails)		1	Harness?
23	C		261	36	Iron		5	Tube Frgmts
23	C		261	37	Mixed Recent Materials, Form Identifiable		2	
23	D		265	1	Refined Earthenware		1	Bfbd Br Salt Glz
23	D		265	2	Coarse Stoneware, Grey Bodied		2	One w/Salt Glz
23	D		265	3	Coarse Stoneware, Rhenish Blue and Gray, Incised		3	
23	D		265	4	Refined Stoneware, White Saltglaze		2	
23	D		265	5	Refined Stoneware, White Saltglaze	Rim	1	
23	D		265	6	Refined Stoneware, White Saltglaze		1	
23	D		265	7	Tin Glazed Earthenware		2	
23	D		265	8	Refined Earthenware		7	No Glz
23	D		265	9	Creamware, Undecorated		22	
23	D		265	10	Creamware, Handpainted	Rim	1	
23	D		265	11	Creamware, Undecorated	Base	1	
23	D		265	12	Whiteware	Base	1	
23	D		265	13	Whiteware	Rim	4	One w/ Br Band
23	D		265	14	Whiteware		18	
23	D		265	15	Whiteware, Annular, Banded		1	
23	D		265	16	Whiteware, Handpainted, Underglaze Blue		2	Bl Dec
23	D		265	17	Yellow Ware		1	
23	D		265	18	Slipware, Slip Combed		1	
23	D		265	19	Refined Earthenware		7	
23	D		265	20	Bowl, Plain		2	
23	D		265	21	Stem, Plain 4/64		2	
23	D		265	22	Pearlware		15	
23	D		265	23	Pearlware, Shell Edged	Rim	1	Gn Dec
23	D		265	24	Pearlware	Rim	3	
23	D		265	25	Pearlware		1	Bl Dec
23	D		265	26	Coarse Earthenware, Unglazed		3	
23	D		265	27	Coarse Earthenware, Interior Lead Glaze		2	
23	D		265	28	Coarse Earthenware, Interior Lead Glaze		2	
23	D		265	29	Coarse Earthenware, Int/Ext Lead Glaze	Rim	4	

UNIT	LVL	FEA	Bag	Item	Master Code	Form	Quan	Comment
23	D		265	30	Flat Glass, Window		33	
23	D		265	31	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor Fragment		2	
23	D		265	32	Bottle Glass		13	Dk Olive Gn
23	D		265	33	Bottle Glass		3	Aqua Crvd
23	D		265	34	Bottle Glass		3	Clr Crvd
23	D		265	35	Nail, General		29	
23	D		265	36	Stone, Other Building Related		10	
23	D		265	37	Plaster, Shell-Tempered		16	
23	D		265	38	Stone, Architectural or Landscape, Worked		1	Poss Whet Stone Frag
23	D		265	39	Brick, General		8	Burned
23	D		265	40	Brick, General		21	
23	D		265	41	Bone, Fragments, Turtle		42	
23	D		265	42	Bone, Fragments, Teeth		4	
23	D		265	43	Shell, Fragments, Oyster		52	
23	D		265	44	Coal		7	
23	D		265	45	Clinker		6	
23	D		265	46	Iron		2	Corroded Lumps
23	D		265	47	Other Metal, Form Identifiable	Button	1	
23	D		265	48	Brass	Upholstery Tacks (Brass)	1	
23	E		269	1	Coarse Earthenware, Interior Lead Glaze		1	Rdbod Dk Br Glz
23	E		269	2	Coarse Earthenware, Int/Ext Lead Glaze		1	Rdbod Dk Br Glz
23	E		269	3	Refined Earthenware		1	Int/Ext Dk Br Glz
23	E		269	4	Coarse Earthenware		1	flake w Cl Glz One Side Rdbd
23	E		269	5	Refined Earthenware		3	No Giz One Poss Burned
23	E		269	6	Tin Glazed Earthenware, Blue and White (other)		1	
23	E		269	7	Creamware		2	
23	E		269	8	Pearlware		4	
23	E		269	9	Pearlware, Shell Edged		1	Gn Dec
23	E		269	10	Whiteware	Rim	4	
23	E		269	11	Whiteware		4	
23	E		269	12	Refined Earthenware		1	Poss flow Blue Dec
23	E		269	13	Refined Stoneware, White Saltglaze		2	Trans Pirnt Burned, One Plain
23	E		269	14	Porcelain, Blue on White		3	One w/Molded Dec
23	E		269	15	Bowl, Plain		1	
23	E		269	16	Stem, Plain 5/64		4	
23	E		269	17	Flat Glass, Window		2	
23	E		269	18	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor (dk olive green)		5	
23	E		269	19	Bottle Glass		4	
23	E		269	20	Nail, Handwrought		3	Clr Crvd
23	E		269	21	Stone, Natural (also Bog Iron)		15	
23	E		269	22	Brick, General		3	Poss Debitage
23	E		269				21	Two w Glz One Poss Burned

UNIT	LVL	FEA	Bag	Item	Master Code	Form	Quan	Comment
23	E		269	23	Bone, Fragments, Turtle		52	
23	E		269	24	Bone, Fragments, Teeth		4	
23	E		269	25	Brass, Form Identifiable		1	Plain
23	E		269	26	Shell, Fragments, Oyster		34	
23	F		279	1	Creamware		1	
23	F		279	2	Whiteware		1	
23	F		279	3	Creamware, Shell Edged		1	Gn
23	F		279	4	Brick, General		18	
23	F		279	5	Flat Glass		4	
23	F		279	6	Bottle Glass		4	
23	F		279	7	Plaster		1	
23	F		279	8	Mortar		1	
23	F		279	9	Stone, Natural (also Bog Iron)		1	
23	F		279	10	Coal		1	
23	F		279	11	Bone, Fragments, Turtle		1	
23	F		279	12	Shell, Fragments		6	
23	F		279	13	Iron		1	
23	F		279	14	Shell, Fragments, Oyster		11	
24			71	278	1	Brick, General	22	
24	N/P		301	1	Whiteware, Annular, Banded		1	
24	N/P		301	2	Nail, General		1	
24	N/P		301	3	Bone, Fragments, Mammal		1	
24	N/P		301	4	Bone, Fragments, Bird		1	
24	N/P		301	5	Shell, Fragments, Clam		1	
24	Tr	N/A	257	1	Coarse Earthenware, Unglazed	Base	1	Rdbod, Ext Br Wast
24	Tr	N/A	257	2	Coarse Earthenware, Unglazed	Hollow Body Fragment	1	Rdbod, Ext/Int Br Wahs
24	Tr	N/A	257	3	Coarse Earthenware, Unglazed	Rim	1	Rdbod
24	Tr	N/A	257	4	Coarse Earthenware, Interior Lead Glaze	Rim	1	Rdbod, Dk Br Giz
24	Tr	N/A	257	5	Creamware, Undecorated	Base	1	
24	Tr	N/A	257	6	Creamware	Hollow Body Fragment	1	
24	Tr	N/A	257	7	Pearlware, Transfer Printed	Hollow Body Fragment	1	BI Dec
24	Tr	N/A	257	8	Pearlware, Shell Edged, Molded Rim	Base	1	Gn Shell Edge
24	Tr	N/A	257	9	Whiteware, Undecorated	Handle	1	
24	Tr	N/A	257	10	Whiteware, Annular, Banded	Rim	1	BI Dec
24	Tr	N/A	257	11	Whiteware, Undecorated	Flat Body Fragment	1	
24	Tr	N/A	257	12	Whiteware, Transfer Printed, Underglaze Blue	Hollow Body Fragment	1	
24	Tr	N/A	257	13	Refined Stoneware, White Saltglaze	Rim	2	
24	Tr	N/A	257	14	Refined Stoneware, White Saltglaze	Hollow Body Fragment	2	
24	Tr	N/A	257	15	Porcelain (undistinguished)	Hollow Body Fragment	1	
24	Tr	N/A	257	16	Porcelain (undistinguished)	Rim	1	
24	Tr	N/A	257	17	Stem, Plain 4/64		1	

UNIT	LVL	FEA	Bag	Item	Master Code	Form	Quan	Comment
24	Tr	N/A	257	18	Machine Made Bottle, Fragment		1	Emb Ltrs
24	Tr	N/A	257	19	Flat Glass, Window		1	
24	Tr	N/A	257	20	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor Fragment		2	
24	Tr	N/A	257	21	Nail, Handwrought, Rose Head		1	
24	Tr	N/A	257	22	Nail, Handwrought		1	
24	Tr	N/A	257	23	Mortar		1	Brick Inclusions
24	Tr	N/A	257	24	Brick, General		1	
24	Tr	N/A	257	25	Brick, General		3	Glazed
24	Tr	N/A	257	26	Plaster		1	
24	Tr	N/A	257	27	Bone, Fragments, Turtle		6	
24	Tr	N/A	257	28	Shell, Fragments, Oyster		4	
24	Tr	N/A	257	29	Coal		1	
24	Tr	N/A	257	30	Brass, Form Identifiable	Button	1	W/ Shank
24	Tr	N/A	257	31	Synthetic/Recent Material		1	Black Plastic Rim Frg
24	Tr	N/A	257	32	Synthetic/Recent Material		1	Crimped Btl Cap, Metal
3			10	58	1 Pearlware		1	
3			10	58	2 Glass, General		1	
3			10	58	3 Nail, General		1	
3			10	58	4 Shell, Fragments, Oyster		125	
3			10	58	5 Coal		1	
3			9	51	1 Refined Earthenware	Rim	1	Weathered
3			9	51	2 Whiteware, Undecorated	Rim	2	
3			9	51	3 Whiteware, Transfer Printed, Underglaze Blue	Hollow Body Fragment	1	
3			9	51	4 Coarse Stoneware, Grey Bodied	Hollow Body Fragment	1	
3			9	51	5 Coarse Stoneware	Hollow Body Fragment	1	Buf Bod, No Ext Glz, Blk Int G
3			9	51	6 Sewer Pipe, Ceramic		1	
3			9	51	7 Flat Glass, Window		3	
3			9	51	8 Glass, General		2	Colorless, Crvd
3			9	51	9 Drinking Glass, Tumbler, Base		2	Pcs Mend
3			9	51	10 Nail, General		28	
3			9	51	11 Stone, Natural (also Bog Iron)		1	
3			9	51	12 Brick, General		22	
3			9	51	13 Bone, Fragments, Mammal		42	
3			9	51	14 Shell, Fragments, Oyster		13	
3			9	51	15 Coal/Clinker		139	
3			9	51	16 Clinker		106	
3			9	51	17 Slag		13	
3			9	51	18 Brass		1	Crvd Strip, 2 Holes, Rimmed
3	A		4	1 Coarse Earthenware, Unglazed	Rim	1	1	Rd Bod
3	A		4	2 Coarse Earthenware, Unglazed	Flowerpot	12		Includes 2 Rim Frags.
3	A		4	3 Whiteware, Undecorated	Rim	1		

UNIT	LVL	FEA	Bag	Item	Master Code	Form	Quan	Comment
3	A	4	4	4	Whiteware, Undecorated		1	
3	A	4	5	5	Refined Stoneware, White Saltglaze	Rim	1	
3	A	4	6	6	Coarse Stoneware		2	Buff Bod, Int Brn glz, Ext Clr
3	A	4	7	7	Refined Earthenware	Marble	1	
3	A	4	8	8	Porcelain (undistinguished)		1	3/4 inch Doll's Body
3	A	4	9	9	Glass, General		2	Colorless, Crvd
3	A	4	10	10	Flat Glass, Window		9	
3	A	4	11	11	Bottle Glass		1	Amber
3	A	4	12	12	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor Fragment		1	
3	A	4	13	13	Nail, Cut		14	
3	A	4	14	14	Iron		2	Flat Frags.
3	A	4	15	15	Mortar		2	
3	A	4	16	16	Stone, Natural (also Bog Iron)		2	Slate
3	A	4	17	17	Stone, Natural (also Bog Iron)		1	
3	A	4	18	18	Brick, General		113	
3	A	4	19	19	Sewer Pipe, Ceramic		3	
3	A	4	20	20	Bone, Fragments, Turtle		1	
3	A	4	21	21	Plant Remains, Seeds and Nuts		2	
3	A	4	22	22	Shell, Fragments, Oyster		14	
3	A	4	23	23	Coal/Clinker		6	
3	A	4	24	24	Coal		9	
3	A	4	25	25	Clinker		26	
3	A	4	26	26	Slag		20	
3	A	4	27	27	Brass, Form Identifiable	Shell Casing	1	
3	A	4	28	28	Other Metal		1	Corrugated Band
3	A	4	29	29	Synthetic/Recent Material		3	
3	A	4	30	30	Synthetic/Recent Material		1	Window Putty
3	A	4	31	31	Synthetic/Recent Material		2	Plastic Frags., Blue
3	A	4	32	32	Synthetic/Recent Material		1	Plastic Cup Frag., White
3	A	4	33	33	Synthetic/Recent Material		1	Flat White "AR23726"
3	B	15	1	1	Coarse Earthenware, Unglazed		1	Rd bod
3	B	15	2	2	Bottle Glass		1	Colorless, Crvd
3	B	15	3	3	Mortar, Shell Tempered		13	
3	B	15	4	4	Brick, General		9	
3	B	15	5	5	Nail, General		2	
3	B	15	6	6	Shell, Fragments		2	
3	B	15	7	7	Coal/Clinker		50	
3	B	15	8	8	Clinker		8	
3	B	15	9	9	Shell, Fragments		12	
3	B	15	10	10	Bone, Fragments, Turtle		1	
3	C	24	1	1	Slipware		1	Rd bod

UNIT	LVL	FEA	Bag	Item	Master Code	Form	Quan	Comment
3C			28	1	Pearlware		2	
3C			29	1	Whiteware, Undecorated	Rim	1	
3C			30	1	Pearlware, Undecorated	Rim	2	
3C			31	1	Coarse Stoneware, Grey Bodied		2	
3C			24	2	Refined Earthenware		1	Rd Bod, Ext Brown Glz
3C			28	2	Whieldon-Wedgewood Ware, Agateware		1	
3C			29	2	Yellow Ware, Undecorated	Hollow Body Fragment	1	
3C			30	2	Whiteware, Undecorated	Base	1	
3C			31	2	Sewer Pipe, Ceramic		1	
3C			24	3	Whiteware, Undecorated		1	Buff Bod w/Ext Brown Glz
3C			28	3	Flat Glass, Window		4	
3C			29	3	Coarse Stoneware, Grey Bodied	Hollow Body Fragment	1	Dk Br Int Glz
3C			30	3	Whiteware, Undecorated		1	
3C			31	3	Pearlware, Undecorated		1	
3C			24	4	Whiteware, Undecorated	Rim	3	Pieces Mend
3C			28	4	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor Fragment		2	
3C			29	4	Flat Glass, Window		2	
3C			30	4	Whiteware, Handpainted, 19th Cent. Palette (reds, etc...)		2	Blue and brown dec
3C			31	4	Whiteware		1	
3C			24	5	Whiteware, Undecorated	Base	4	Pieces Mend
3C			28	5	Nail, General		12	
3C			29	5	Nail, General		6	
3C			30	5	Stem, Plain 5/64		1	
3C			31	5	Nail, General		5	
3C			24	6	Whiteware, Handpainted		43	
3C			28	6	Plaster, Shell-Tempered		2	
3C			29	6	Nail, Cut		1	
3C			30	6	Sewer Pipe, Ceramic		1	
3C			31	6	Mortar		1	
3C			24	7	Whiteware, Handpainted		2	Amber
3C			28	7	Slag		18	
3C			29	7	Brick, General		9	
3C			30	7	Flat Glass, Window		9	
3C			31	7	Clinker		2	
3C			24	8	Bottle Glass		1	Colorless molded stopper
3C			28	8	Brick, General		11	
3C			29	8	Shell, Fragments, Oyster		27	
3C			30	8	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor Fragment		3	
3C			31	8	Coal/Clinker		91	
3C			24	9	Glass, General		1	
3C			28	9	Bone, Fragments, Mammal		3	

UNIT	LVL	FEA	Bag	Item	Master Code	Form	Quan	Comment
3	C	29	9	Bone, Fragments, Mammal			1	
3	C	30	9	Glass, General			4	Aqua Crvd
3	C	31	9	Slag			6	Slag
3	C	24	10	Nail, Cut			14	
3	C	28	10	Bone, Fragments, Bird			1	
3	C	29	10	Bone, Fragments, Bird			3	
3	C	30	10	Glass, General			1	Colorless Crvd
3	C	31	10	Brick, General			7	
3	C	24	11	Brick, General			3	
3	C	28	11	Shell, Fragments, Oyster			1	
3	C	29	11	Coal/Clinker			52	
3	C	30	11	Nail, General			9	
3	C	31	11	Bone, Fragments, Turtle			3	Frag
3	C	24	12	Bone, Fragments, Turtle			3	
3	C	28	12	Plant Remains, Seeds and Nuts			1	Walnut
3	C	29	12	Clinker			35	
3	C	30	12	Nail, Cut			16	
3	C	31	12	Shell, Fragments			7	
3	C	24	13	Clinker			12	
3	C	28	13	Lead			2	
3	C	30	13	Iron			2	Flat Frag
3	C	24	14	Coal/Clinker			2	
3	C	28	14	Iron, Form Identifiable (not nails)			1	3/16" dia rod 3/4" long
3	C	30	14	Iron			1	Large Lump
3	C	24	15	Slag			5	
3	C	30	15	Mortar			3	
3	C	24	16	Copper		Coin	1	1887 Indian head penny
3	C	30	16	Brick, General			12	
3	C	24	17	Copper, Form Identifiable		Shot, Ball, Bullet	1	Shot
3	C	30	17	Bone, Fragments, Turtle			4	
3	C	24	18	Glass, General		Button	1	H-hole, weathered white
3	C	30	18	Bone, Fragments, Mammal			1	
3	C	24	19	Synthetic/Recent Material			1	Pencil Lead
3	C	30	19	Coal/Clinker			50	
3	C	24	20	Synthetic/Recent Material		Writing Implement	1	Pencil Lead for Mechanical
3	C	30	20	Coal			7	
3	C	24	21	Wood, Building Related, Form Identifiable			1	Pencil Section
3	C	30	21	Clinker			13	
3	C	24	22	Other Metal			1	Frag
3	C	30	22	Synthetic/Recent Material			1	White plastic (Zipper bag?)
3	C	30	23	Other Metal, Form Identifiable			1	Glaziers point

UNIT	LVL	FEA	Bag	Item	Master Code	Form	Quan	Comment
3D			61	1	Nail, General		2	FRAG
3D			61	2	Iron, Form Identifiable (not nails)		1	STAPLE
3D			61	3	Brick, General		2	
3D			61	4	Coal		9	
3D			61	5	Shell, Fragments, Oyster		5	
3F			65	1	Whiteware		1	
3F			65	2	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor Base		1	
3F			65	3	Flat Glass, Window		3	
3F			65	4	Glass, General		1	AQ CRVD
3F			65	5	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor (dk olive green)		1	
3F			65	6	Nail, Handwrought		14	
3F			65	7	Nail, General		10	
3F			65	8	Brick, General		6	
3F			65	9	Coal		5	
3F			65	10	Clinker		4	
3F			65	11	Shell, Fragments, Oyster		10	
3G			72	1	Coarse Earthenware, Int/Ext Lead Glaze		2	Rdbod Dk Br Glz
3G			72	2	Coarse Earthenware, Interior Lead Glaze		1	Rdbod Dk Br Glz
3G			72	3	Coarse Earthenware, Unglazed		2	Rdbod
3G			72	4	Coarse Earthenware, Int/Ext Lead Glaze		2	Bfbod Dk Br Glz
3G			72	5	Tin Glazed Earthenware		5	One w/ Bl Dec Handpainted
3G			72	6	Rockingham		1	Bfbod
3G			72	7	Coarse Stoneware, Grey Bodied		1	Cl Salt Glz Molded
3G			72	8	Ironstone		1	Poss burned
3G			72	9	Whiteware		1	Molded Shell edge
3G			72	10	Whiteware		3	
3G			72	11	Whiteware, Transfer Printed, Blue on White		2	Bl Dec
3G			72	12	Yellow Ware		1	
3G			72	13	Creamware		1	
3G			72	14	Porcelain, Blue on White		1	Handpainted
3G			72	15	Stem, Plain 5/64		3	
3G			72	16	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor (dk olive green)		7	
3G			72	17	Flat Glass, Window		2	
3G			72	18	Bottle Glass		2	Clr Crvd
3G			72	19	Nail, General		42	Some Poss Handwrought
3G			72	20	Brick, General		428	
3G			72	21	Brick, General		675	
3G			72	22	Bone, Fragments, Turtle		29	
3G			72	23	Shell, Fragments, Oyster		48	
3G			72	24	Coal		28	
3G			72	25	Clinker		12	

UNIT	LVL	FEA	Bag	Item	Master Code	Form	Quan	Comment
3	G		72	26	Brick, General		16	
3	G		72	27	Stone, Natural (also Bog Iron)		3	
3	G		72	28	Stone, Natural (also Bog Iron)		1	Plastic Blt
3	H		87	1	Tin Glazed Earthenware		1	
3	H		87	2	Pearlware	Rim	1	Blu Dec
3	H		87	3	Porcelain (undistinguished)		1	
3	H		87	4	Porcelain, Blue on White		1	
3	H		87	5	Flat Glass, Window		1	
3	H		87	6	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor (dk olive green)		1	
3	H		87	7	Brick, General		46	Dk Gray Glazed
3	H		87	8	Stone, Other Building Related		1	
3	H		87	9	Stone, Natural (also Bog Iron)		760	
3	H		87	10	Bone, Fragments, Turtle		6	
3	H		87	11	Shell, Fragments, Oyster		5	
3	H		87	12	Iron		1	
3	I		100	1	Bone, Fragments, Mammal		1	
3	NP		79	1	Coarse Stoneware, Grey Bodied		1	
3	NP		79	2	Refined Stoneware, White Saltglaze		1	
3	NP		79	3	Brick, General		14	
3	NP		79	4	Bone, Fragments, Turtle		2	
3	NP		79	5	Bone, Fragments, Turtle		1	Ridged Dec Possible Handle
3	NP		79	6	Shell, Fragments		1	
3	NP		79	7	Coal/Clinker		19	
3	NP		79	8	Slag		3	
3	NP		79	9	Clinker		6	
4		25	106	1	Mortar, Shell Tempered		10	
4		25	106	2	Plaster, Shell-Tempered		6	
4		25	106	3	Bowl, Plain		1	
4		25	106	4	Shell, Fragments, Oyster		6	
4		25	106	5	Wood, Building Related, Unidentifiable		1	
4		25	106	6	Stone, Natural (also Bog Iron)		4	
4		25	106	7	Brick, General		10	Glazed
4		25	106	8	Brick, General		221	Very Sandy
4		26	109	1	Tin Glazed Earthenware, Blue and White (other)		1	
4		26	109	2	Porcelain (undistinguished)		1	
4		26	109	3	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor Fragment		1	
4		26	109	4	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor Fragment			amb
4		26	109	5	Brick, General		2	
4		26	109	6	Mortar, Shell Tempered		1	
4		26	109	7	Bone, Fragments, Mammal		4	
4		26	109	8	Bone, Fragments, Fish		2	

UNIT	LVL	FEA	Bag	Item	Master Code	Form	Quan	Comment
4		26	109	9	Shell, Fragments, Oyster		13	
4	A	10	1	1	Coarse Earthenware, Interior Lead Glaze		1	Rd Bod with Brn glz
4	A	14	1	1	Glass, General		2	Colorless Crvd
4	A	10	2	2	Refined Earthenware		1	Buff Bod with Ext Gray glz
4	A	14	2	2	Flat Glass, Window		2	
4	A	10	3	3	Creamware, Undecorated		1	
4	A	14	3	3	Bottle Glass		1	Aqua
4	A	10	4	4	Whiteware		2	
4	A	14	4	4	Nail, Cut		2	Over 4" long
4	A	10	5	5	Coarse Stoneware, Grey Bodied		1	
4	A	14	5	5	Nail, Cut		1	2" long
4	A	10	6	6	Flat Glass, Window		1	
4	A	14	6	6	Nail, General		18	Frag
4	A	10	7	7	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor Fragment		2	
4	A	14	7	7	Iron		1	Flat frag
4	A	10	8	8	Glass, General		1	Colorless, Crvd
4	A	14	8	8	Mortar		28	
4	A	10	9	9	Bottle Glass		2	Aqua, Crvd
4	A	14	9	9	Brick, General		40	
4	A	10	10	10	Nail, Cut		5	
4	A	14	10	10	Sewer Pipe, Ceramic		2	
4	A	10	11	11	Brick, General		4	
4	A	14	11	11	Bone, Fragments, Bird		2	
4	A	10	12	12	Coal		8	
4	A	14	12	12	Bone, Fragments, Mammal		1	
4	A	10	13	13	Clinker		2	
4	A	14	13	13	Bone, Fragments, Mammal		2	Sawn
4	A	10	14	14	Other Metal, Form Identifiable		1	1988 Dime
4	A	14	14	14	Shell, Fragments		4	
4	A	14	15	15	Organic Material (e.g. eggshell)		11	Egg shell frag (w/membrane?)
4	A	14	16	16	Wood, Building Related		40	
4	A	14	17	17	Plant Remains, Seeds and Nuts		1	
4	A	14	18	18	Stone, Natural (also Bog Iron)		3	Bog Iron
4	A	14	19	19	Stone, Natural (also Bog Iron)		1	White like plaster
4	A	14	20	20	Coal/Clinker		11	
4	A	14	21	21	Coal		20	
4	A	14	22	22	Clinker		9	
4	B	33	1	1	Whiteware		1	Mld Band
4	B	92	1	1	Flat Glass, Window		6	
4	B	33	2	2	Whiteware		1	
4	B	92	2	2	Glass, General		2	Colorless Crvd

UNIT	LVL	FEA	Bag	Item	Master Code	Form	Quan	Comment
4 B			33	3	Coarse Stoneware, Grey Bodied		1	
4 B			92	3	Bottle Glass		1	Lt Gr Crvd
4 B			33	4	Pearlware, Transfer Printed		1	
4 B			92	4	Nail, Handwrought		2	
4 B			33	5	Mortar, Shell Tempered		64	
4 B			92	5	Nails, L-head		1	
4 B			33	6	Brick, General		15	
4 B			92	6	Nail, Modern (Wire)		1	
4 B			33	7	Shell, Fragments		6	
4 B			92	7	Mortar, Shell Tempered		6	
4 B			33	8	Shell, Fragments, Oyster		1	
4 B			92	8	Ironstone, Undecorated		1	
4 B			33	9	Clinker		6	
4 B			92	9	Slag		1	
4 B			92	10	Coal/Clinker		1	
4 B			92	11	Brick, General		14	
4 B			92	12	Shell, Fragments, Oyster		15	
4 C			25	1	Coarse Earthenware, Unglazed	Rim	1	Rd bod
4 C			25	2	Coarse Earthenware, Interior Lead Glaze	Hollow Body Fragment	1	Rd Bod, Cir Glz
4 C			25	3	Coarse Earthenware, Interior Lead Glaze	Hollow Body Fragment	3	Rd bod, Dk Br Glz
4 C			25	4	Coarse Earthenware, Int/Ext Lead Glaze	Hollow Body Fragment	5	
4 C			25	5	Slipware, Slip Combed	Hollow Body Fragment	1	Stafforshire
4 C			25	6	Creamware	Hollow Body Fragment	14	
4 C			25	7	Creamware, Undecorated	Flat Body Fragment	4	
4 C			25	8	Creamware, Undecorated	Hollow Body Fragment	17	
4 C			25	9	Creamware, Undecorated	Rim	6	
4 C			25	10	Creamware, Undecorated	Base	1	
4 C			25	11	Creamware, Undecorated	Hollow Body Fragment	1	Mld
4 C			25	12	Pearlware	Rim	2	
4 C			25	13	Pearlware	Hollow Body Fragment	4	
4 C			25	14	Pearlware, Undecorated	Hollow Body Fragment	4	
4 C			25	15	Pearlware, Annular	Hollow Body Fragment	4	
4 C			25	16	Pearlware, Handpainted, Underglaze Blue	Hollow Body Fragment	1	Gn Dec
4 C			25	17	Pearlware, Handpainted, Underglaze Blue	Rim	3	4
4 C			25	18	Pearlware, Handpainted, Underglaze Poly. Peasant Palette	Hollow Body Fragment	3	2 pcs mend
4 C			25	19	Pearlware, Shell Edged, Molded Rim	Rim	3	Gn dec
4 C			25	20	Pearlware, Shell Edged	Hollow Body Fragment	1	Gn dec
4 C			25	21	Pearlware, Transfer Printed	Rim	1	Bl dec
4 C			25	22	Pearlware, Transfer Printed	Hollow Body Fragment	3	Bl dec
4 C			25	23	Whiteware	Hollow Body Fragment	15	
4 C			25	24	Whiteware, Undecorated	Hollow Body Fragment	10	

UNIT	LVL	FEA	Bag	Item	Master Code	Form	Quan	Comment
4	C		25	25	Whiteware, Undecorated	Rim	1	
4	C		25	26	Whiteware, Transfer Printed, Underglaze Blue	Hollow Body Fragment	1	
4	C		25	27	Lead Glazed Refined Redware	Rim	1	
4	C		25	28	Lead Glazed Refined Redware	Hollow Body Fragment	1	
4	C		25	29	Coarse Stoneware, Brown Bodied	Hollow Body Fragment	3	
4	C		25	30	Refined Stoneware, White Saltglaze	Hollow Body Fragment	2	
4	C		25	31	Refined Stoneware, White Saltglaze	Rim	1	
4	C		25	32	Refined Stoneware, White Saltglaze	Rim	1	Mld, maghese dec
4	C		25	33	Porcelain (undistinguished)	Hollow Body Fragment	6	
4	C		25	34	Porcelain (undistinguished)	Rim	1	
4	C		25	35	Porcelain, Blue on White	Rim	1	
4	C		25	36	Porcelain, Blue on White	Rim	4	
4	C		25	37	Other Porcelain/Semi-Porcelaneous	Hollow Body Fragment	1	Bisque, incised, poss doll
4	C		25	38	Bowl, Plain		4	
4	C		25	39	Flat Glass, Window		40	
4	C		25	40	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor Fragment		7	
4	C		25	41	Glass, General		9	OI Gn, Thn, Crvd
4	C		25	42	Glass, General		11	Gn Tint, Crvd
4	C		25	43	Glass, General		8	Colorless, Crvd
4	C		25	44	Glass, General		1	Heavy Patina
4	C		25	45	Glass, General		2	Poss Drinking Glass Base
4	C		25	46	Nail, Handwrought		8	
4	C		25	47	Nail, Cut		9	
4	C		25	48	Nail, Modern (Wire)		2	
4	C		25	49	Nail, General		11	
4	C		25	50	Iron, Form Identifiable (not nails)		1	Bent wire, 12-inch
4	C		25	51	Iron		3	Lumps
4	C		25	52	Mortar		57	
4	C		25	53	Stone, Natural (also Bog Iron)		2	Bog iron
4	C		25	54	Brick, General		93	
4	C		25	55	Stem, Plain 4/64		1	With part of Bowl
4	C		25	56	Bone, Fragments, Mammal		17	
4	C		25	57	Bone, Fragments, Bird		1	
4	C		25	58	Shell, Fragments, Oyster		36	
4	C		25	59	Shell, Fragments, Clam		1	
4	C		25	60	Coal		8	
4	C		25	61	Coal/Clinker		32	
4	C		25	62	Clinker		6	
4	C		25	63	Iron		1	Sm Pc Sheet
4	C		25	64	Brass, Form Identifiable	Shell Casing	2	
4	C		25	65	Brass, Form Identifiable	Upholstery Tacks (Brass)	1	

UNIT	LVL	FEA	Bag	Item	Master Code	Form	Quan	Comment
4	C		25	66	Brass, Form Identifiable	Button, 1-piece	1	
4	C		25	67	Iron, Form Identifiable (not nails)		1	Window Shape Bracket
4	C		25	68	Synthetic/Recent Material		1	Sm Blk Tube
4	D		66	1	Coarse Earthenware, Interior Lead Glaze		1	Rrbod Br Glz
4	D		66	2	Coarse Earthenware, Interior Lead Glaze		1	Bf Bod Br Glz
4	D		66	3	Coarse Earthenware, Int/Ext Lead Glaze	Handle	1	Rdbod Br Glz
4	D		66	4	Coarse Earthenware, Int/Ext Lead Glaze	Rim	1	Rdbod Clr Glz
4	D		66	5	Coarse Earthenware, Int/Ext Lead Glaze	Hollow Body Fragment	1	Rdbod Clr Glz
4	D		66	6	Coarse Earthenware, Exterior Lead Glaze		1	Rdbod Clr Glz
4	D		66	7	Coarse Earthenware, Exterior Lead Glaze		1	Rdbod Gr Glz
4	D		66	8	Coarse Earthenware		1	Rd bod Brnt
4	D		66	9	Coarse Earthenware, Int/Ext Lead Glaze		3	Rd bod Clr Glz
4	D		66	10	Coarse Earthenware, Staffordshire Manganese Mottled	Rim	1	Crenellated Rim
4	D		66	11	Coarse Earthenware, Staffordshire Manganese Mottled		9	
4	D		66	12	Tin Glazed Earthenware, White Glazed		2	
4	D		66	13	Tin Glazed Earthenware, Blue and White (other)		4	
4	D		66	14	Creamware		10	
4	D		66	15	Creamware		9	Brnt
4	D		66	16	Refined Stoneware, White Saltglaze	Handle	1	
4	D		66	17	Refined Stoneware, White Saltglaze		3	
4	D		66	18	Porcelain (undistinguished)		1	
4	D		66	19	Stem, Unmeasurable		1	
4	D		66	20	Creamware		1	
4	D		66	21	Coarse Stoneware, Brown Bodied		1	
4	D		66	22	Flat Glass, Window		10	
4	D		66	23	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor Fragment		6	
4	D		66	24	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor Fragment		1	Base Fig
4	D		66	25	Nail, Handwrought		7	
4	D		66	26	Nail, Handwrought, Rose Head		4	
4	D		66	27	Nail, Handwrought, L-Head		1	
4	D		66	28	Nail, Cut		13	
4	D		66	29	Plaster, Shell-Tempered		31	
4	D		66	30	Brick, General		15	Dk some Glzd
4	D		66	31	Brick, General		361	
4	D		66	32	Synthetic/Recent Material	Rim	1	
4	D		66	33	Coal		4	
4	D		66	34	Clinker		5	
4	D		66	35	Bone, Fragments, Mammal		15	
4	D		66	36	Shell, Fragments, Oyster		100	
4	D		66	37	Iron		1	
4	D		66	38	Copper, Form Identifiable	Coin	1	1897 penny

UNIT	LVL	FEA	Bag	Item	Master Code	Form	Quan	Comment
4	D		66	39	Shell, Fragments, Other		1	Two large coral specimens
4	D		66	40	Shell, Fragments, Other		9	
4	E		77	1	Coarse Earthenware, Int/Ext Lead Glaze		1	
4	E		77	2	Pearlware, Undecorated		1	
4	E		77	3	Pearlware, Handpainted, Underglaze Poly. Peasant Palette		1	
4	E		77	4	Highly Fired Refined Wares	Rim	3	Thin White, pieces mend
4	E		77	5	Refined Stoneware, White Saltglaze		1	
4	E		77	6	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor Fragment		1	
4	E		77	7	Nail, Handwrought		4	
4	E		77	8	Mortar, Shell Temptered		20	
4	E		77	9	Bone, Fragments, Turtle		8	
4	E		77	10	Bone, Fragments, Turtle		1	Cow?
4	E		77	11	Bone, Fragments, Mammal		3	
4	E		77	12	Bone, Fragments, Bird		1	
4	E		77	13	Bone, Fragments, Turtle		6	Clacified
4	E		77	14	Shell, Fragments		22	
4	E		77	15	Shell, Fragments, Oyster		3	
4	E		77	16	Shell, Fragments, Clam		1	
4	E		77	17	Stone, Natural (also Bog Iron)		5	
4	E		77	18	Iron		2	Frag
4	E		77	19	Brick, General		64	Burned
4	E		77	20	Brick, General		46	Very burned
4	E		77	21	Brick, General		490	
4	E		77	22	Plant Remains, Seeds and Nuts		1	Brown Glz Dec
4	F		81	1	Refined Earthenware		1	Burned
4	F		81	2	Stem, Plain 4/64		1	
4	F		81	3	Flat Glass, Window		2	
4	F		81	4	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor Fragment		3	
4	F		81	5	Nail, Cut		1	
4	F		81	6	Creamware		1	
4	F		81	7	Mortar		50	Small frag
4	F		81	8	Shell, Fragments		22	
4	F		81	9	Bone, Fragments, Turtle		6	Calcified
4	F		81	10	Bone, Fragments, Turtle		6	Burned
4	F		81	11	Brick, General		195	
4	F		81	12	Mortar		1	W/ Lath Marks
4	F		81	13	Brick, General		140	Burned
4	F		81	14	Clinker		1	
4	G		101	1	Creamware, Undecorated	Rim	1	
4	G		101	2	Creamware, Undecorated	Hollow Body Fragment	1	
4	G		101	3	Coarse Stoneware, Grey Bodied	Hollow Body Fragment	1	Ext Smooth Glz

UNIT	LVL	FEA	Bag	Item	Master Code	Form	Quan	Comment
4	G		101	3	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor Base		5	
4	G		101	4	Nail, Cut		2	
4	G		101	5	Plaster		19	
4	G		101	6	Brick, General		70	
4	G		101	7	Stone, Natural (also Bog Iron)		1	
4	G		101	8	Shell, Fragments, Oyster		10	
4	G		101	9	Coal		1	
4	H		107	1	Refined Earthenware		2	
4	H		107	2	Coarse Stoneware, Grey Bodied		2	White Glaze
4	H		107	3	Coarse Stoneware, Grey Bodied		1	Incized Banded Dec
4	H		107	4	Plaster		1	
4	H		107	5	Stone, Natural (also Bog Iron)		7	
4	H		107	6	Brick, General		14	1 piece w/glaze
4	H		107	7	Stone, Architectural or Landscape, Worked		3	
4	H		107	8	Bone, Fragments, Teeth		4	Burned
4	H		107	9	Bone, Fragments, Turtle		4	Burned
4	H		107	10	Shell, Fragments, Oyster		21	Frag
4	H		107	11	Clinker		1	
4	I		105	1	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor (dk olive green)		1	
4	I		105	2	Glass, General		1	Gn Patina
4	I		105	3	Mortar, Shell Tempered		7	
4	I		105	4	Stone, Natural (also Bog Iron)		4	
4	I		105	5	Brick, General		10	
4	I		105	6	Shell, Fragments, Oyster		22	
4	J		121	1	Brick, General		21	
4	J		121	2	Mortar		2	
4	J		121	3	Stone, Natural (also Bog Iron)		3	
4	J		121	4	Shell, Fragments		2	
4	J		121	5	Tin Glazed Earthenware, Blue and White (other)		2	
4	J		121	6	Creamware, Undecorated		1	
4	L		145	1	Brick, General		2	
4	NP		118	1	Coarse Earthenware, Iberian Storage Jars		1	
4	NP		118	2	Bottle Glass		1	
4	NP		118	3	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor (dk olive green)		1	
4	NP		118	4	Nail, General		1	
4	NP		118	5	Mortar		2	
4	NP		118	6	Mortar, Modern (or Concrete)		3	
4	NP		118	7	Stone, Natural (also Bog Iron)		1	
4	NP		118	8	Brick, General		79	
4	NP		118	9	Bone, Fragments, Turtle		2	Charred
4	NP		118	10	Shell, Fragments, Oyster		3	

UNIT	LVL	FEA	Bag	Item	Master Code	Form	Quan	Comment
4	Sod		6	1	Coarse Stoneware		1	Buff Bod., Int Bm glz, Ext Cl
4	Sod		6	2	Plaster, Shell-Tempered		1	
4	Sod		6	3	Brick, General		9	
4	Sod		6	4	Shell, Fragments		3	
4	Sod		6	5	Plant Remains, Seeds and Nuts		2	Walnut Frags.
4	Sod		6	6	Coal/Clinker		5	
4	Surf		6	7	Slag		2	
5		13	64	1	Glass, General		2	Clrless, Thn, Rd, Spiral Groove
5		13	64	2	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor Base		1	
5		13	64	3	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor Fragment		1	
5		13	64	4	Bottle Glass, Case Bottle Base		1	
5		13	64	5	Glass, General		3	GN, CRVD
5		13	64	6	Flat Glass, Window		1	
5		13	64	7	Nail, General		8	
5		13	64	8	Nail, Cut		10	
5		13	64	9	Nail, Modern (Wire)		1	
5		13	64	10	Iron, Form Identifiable (not nails)	Horse Shoe	1	COMPLETE HORSESHOE
5		13	64	11	Iron, Form Identifiable (not nails)		2	HARNESS RELATED FITTINGS
5		13	64	12	Iron, Form Identifiable (not nails)	Horse Shoe	1	FRAG
5		13	64	13	Iron		1	POSS INGOT
5		13	64	14	Iron		1	FLT FRAG, 4"X6"
5		13	64	15	Iron		8	UNIDENT FRAGS
5		13	64	16	Bone, Fragments, Mammal		31	
5		13	64	17	Bone, Fragments, Bird		1	
5		13	64	18	Shell, Fragments, Oyster		24	
5		13	64	19	Leather, Form Identifiable		3	SHOE FRAG
5	C		26	1	Coarse Earthenware, Exterior Lead Glaze	Rim	1	
5	C		26	2	Coarse Earthenware, Int/Ext Lead Glaze		1	
5	C		26	3	Pearlware, Undecorated		1	
5	C		26	4	Pearlware, Undecorated	Rim	2	
5	C		26	5	Whiteware		1	
5	C		26	6	Bowl, Plain		1	
5	C		26	7	Flat Glass, Window		5	
5	C		26	8	Bottle Glass		1	
5	C		26	9	Plaster, Shell-Tempered		5	
5	C		26	10	Mortar, Shell Tempered		74	
5	C		26	11	Mortar, Modern (or Concrete)		2	
5	C		26	12	Brick, General		112	
5	C		26	13	Bone, Fragments, Turtle		6	
5	C		26	14	Bone, Fragments, Mammal		5	
5	C		26	15	Shell, Fragments		11	

UNIT	LVL	FEA	Bag	Item	Master Code	Form	Quan	Comment
5	C	26	16	Shell, Fragments, Oyster			1	
5	C	26	17	Wood, Building Related			56	
5	C	26	18	Nail, General			2	
5	C	26	19	Plant Remains, Seeds and Nuts			4	Walnut
5	C	26	20	Plant Remains, Seeds and Nuts			1	Pumpkin
5	C	26	21	Coal/Clinker			47	
5	C	26	22	Slag			33	Slag
6	?	45	1	Bone, Fragments, Mammal			11	
6	D	43	1	Whiteware		Rim	1	Very faint Dec
6	D	43	2	Whiteware, Undecorated			4	
6	D	43	3	Whiteware, Transfer Printed, Blue on White			1	Blue Dec
6	D	43	4	Creamware			1	
6	D	43	5	Whiteware, Annular, Banded			1	
6	D	43	6	Porcelain (undistinguished)			1	
6	D	43	7	Flat Glass, Window			40	
6	D	43	8	Glass, General			4	Clr crvd
6	D	43	9	Glass, General			1	Br Crvd
6	D	43	10	Glass, General		Canning Jar	2	Aqua poss threader
6	D	43	11	Nail, General			8	
6	D	43	12	Nail, Modern (Wire)			1	
6	D	43	13	Bone, Fragments, Turtle			8	
6	D	43	14	Shell, Fragments			7	
6	D	43	15	Coal			59	
6	D	43	16	Clinker			1	
6	D	43	17	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor Neck			1	Neck Frag
6	D	43	18	Mortar, Shell Tempered			159	
6	D	43	19	Mortar, Shell Tempered			12	Plaster faced
6	D	43	20	Iron, Form Identifiable (not nails)			5	Cooking pot
6	D	43	21	Stone, Other Building Related			1	
6	F	49	1	Coarse Earthenware, Interior Lead Glaze		Hollow Body Fragment	1	Rd bod, Clr Glz
6	F	49	2	Whiteware, Undecorated		Hollow Body Fragment	1	
6	F	49	3	Whiteware, Handpainted, 19th Cent. Palette (reds, etc...)		Hollow Body Fragment	1	
6	F	49	4	Ironstone, Undecorated		Hollow Body Fragment	1	
6	F	49	5	Coarse Stoneware, Grey Bodied		Hollow Body Fragment	1	
6	F	49	6	Coarse Stoneware, Grey Bodied		Hollow Body Fragment	1	
6	F	49	7	Flat Glass, Window		Rim	1	Mttid Br dec, Large jug frg
6	F	49	8	Bottle Glass			7	
6	F	49	9	Lighting Glass			1	Aqua
6	F	49	10	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor Base			1	
6	F	49	11	Nail, General			13	
6	F	49	12	Mortar			67	

UNIT	LVL	FEA	Bag	Item	Master Code	Form	Quan	Comment
6	F		49	13	Plaster		8	
6	F		49	14	Brick, General		107	
6	F		49	15	Bone, Fragments, Mammal		2	
6	F		49	16	Bone, Fragments, Bird		3	
6	F		49	17	Shell, Fragments, Oyster		12	
6	F		49	18	Coal/Clinker		47	
6	F		49	19	Coal		5	
6	F		49	20	Clinker		7	
6	G		50	1	Coarse Earthenware, Int/Ext Lead Glaze	Rim	1	Rd Bod
6	G		50	2	Pearlware		1	
6	G		50	3	Pearlware, Transfer Printed		1	
6	G		50	4	Whiteware		1	
6	G		50	5	Refined Stoneware	Handle	1	
6	G		50	6	Refined Stoneware		1	Buff Bod Tan Int Glz
6	G		50	7	Sewer Pipe, Ceramic		2	Rd Bod
6	G		50	8	Refined Stoneware		1	Buff Bod Brn Glz
6	G		50	9	Porcelain, Blue on White		1	
6	G		50	10	Stem, Plain 5/64		1	
6	G		50	11	Bowl, Plain		3	Frgs
6	G		50	12	Nail, General		20	
6	G		50	13	Mortar, Shell Tempered		54	
6	G		50	14	Brick, General		455	
6	G		50	15	Stone, Other Building Related		33	
6	G		50	16	Bone, Fragments, Mammal		6	
6	G		50	17	Bone, Fragments, Bird		2	
6	G		50	18	Shell, Fragments, Oyster		11	
6	G		50	19	Iron, Form Identifiable (not nails)		1	
6	G		50	20	Iron		2	
6	G		50	21	Lead Glazed Refined Redware		1	
6	G		50	22	Flat Glass, Window	Rim	1	
6	G		50	23	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor Fragment		5	
6	G		50	24	Coal		4	
6	G		50	25	Slag		8	
6	I		19	1	Porcelain, Blue on White		3	
6	I		19	2	Bottle Glass		1	
6	I		19	3	Brick, General		1	
6	I		19	4	Brick, General		4	Glzd
6	I		19	5	Mortar, Shell Tempered		76	
6	I		19	6	Bone, Fragments, Bird		3	
6	I		19	7	Shell, Fragments		1	
6	I		19	8	Coal/Clinker		8	
6	I		19				2	

UNIT	LVL	FEA	Bag	Item	Master Code	Form	Quan	Comment
6	L	115	1	Flat Glass			1	
6	L	115	2	Bottle Glass			1	
6	L	115	3	Stone, Natural (also Bog Iron)			12	
6	L	115	4	Coal			5	
6	L	115	5	Brick, General			5	Frag
6	L	115	6	Mortar, Shell Tempered			3	
6	L	115	7	Mortar			1	
6	L	115	8	Wood, Building Related, Natural			1	
6	L	115	9	Bone, Fragments, Turtle			4	
6	L	115	10	Shell, Fragments			44	
6	Surf	7	1	Glass, General			2	Clr., Crvd
6	Surf	7	2	Glass, General			1	Amber, Crvd
6	Surf	7	3	Flat Glass, Window			1	
6	Surf	7	4	Nail, Cut			1	
6	Surf	7	5	Nail, Modern (Wire)			2	
6	Surf	7	6	Mortar, Shell Tempered			2	
6	Surf	7	7	Wood, Building Related, Unidentifiable			4	1 Sawed
6	Surf	7	8	Coal			5	
7		130	1	Pearlware			2	
7		130	2	Stem, Plain 5/64			1	
7		130	3	Nail, General			1	
7		130	4	Brick, General			44	
7		130	5	Bone, Fragments, Turtle			2	
7		130	6	Shell, Fragments			2	
7		130	7	Stone, Natural (also Bog Iron)			3	
7	A	22	1	Coarse Earthenware, Unglazed			15	Rd bod
7	A	22	2	Coarse Earthenware, Interior Lead Glaze			1	Rd bod Br Glz
7	A	22	3	Coarse Earthenware, Exterior Lead Glaze			2	Rd bod Br glz
7	A	22	4	Coarse Earthenware, Int/Ext Lead Glaze			6	Rd bod Br Glz
7	A	22	5	Coarse Earthenware, Int/Ext Lead Glaze		Rim	1	Rd bod Mt Br Glz
7	A	22	6	Refined Earthenware			10	No glz
7	A	22	7	Rockingham, Undecorated			1	
7	A	22	8	Refined Earthenware			4	Bf bod
7	A	22	9	Refined Earthenware			1	Bf bod Clr Glz
7	A	22	10	Pearlware, Undecorated			16	
7	A	22	11	Pearlware			1	Int Br Glz
7	A	22	12	Whiteware, Annular, Banded			1	
7	A	22	13	Pearlware, Transfer Printed		Rim	2	
7	A	22	14	Pearlware, Transfer Printed			2	
7	A	22	15	Pearlware, Shell Edged, Underglaze Green			1	
7	A	22	16	Pearlware			6	

UNIT	LVL	FEA	Bag	Item	Master Code	Form	Quan	Comment
7	A	22	17	Whiteware, Annular, Banded		Rim	1	
7	A	22	18	Pearlware, Transfer Printed			2	
7	A	22	19	Whiteware			49	
7	A	22	20	Whiteware		Rim	1	
7	A	22	21	Whiteware, Transfer Printed		Rim	1	
7	A	22	22	Whiteware, Transfer Printed, Underglaze Blue			33	
7	A	22	23	Yellow Ware			5	
7	A	22	24	Highly Fired Refined Wares			1	Ltr "S" in design
7	A	22	25	Coarse Stoneware, Grey Bodied			4	
7	A	22	26	Refined Stoneware, White Saltglaze			5	
7	A	22	27	Other Porcelain/Semi-Porcelainous		Base	1	
7	A	22	28	Porcelain, Blue on White			3	
7	A	22	29	Other Porcelain/Semi-Porcelainous		Rim	1	
7	A	22	30	Other Porcelain/Semi-Porcelainous			3	
7	A	22	31	Stem, Plain 5/64			2	
7	A	22	32	Bowl, Plain			4	2 Brnt
7	A	22	33	Flat Glass, Window			65	
7	A	22	34	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor Fragment			20	
7	A	22	35	Bottle Glass			2	Lt Br
7	A	22	36	Glass, General			14	Colorless crvd
7	A	22	37	Glass, General			1	Gy flat
7	A	22	38	Machine Made Bottle, Neck			1	Sq
7	A	22	39	Blown-in-Mold Bottle Neck			1	
7	A	22	40	Glass, General			4	Lt Gn Crvd
7	A	22	41	Glass, General			1	Mltd Blob
7	A	22	42	Machine Made Bottle, Base			1	
7	A	22	43	Wineglass, Bowl			1	
7	A	22	44	Wineglass, Stem (see Hume, pp. 190)			1	
7	A	22	45	Nail, General			25	
7	A	22	46	Nail, Cut			3	
7	A	22	47	Nail, Modern (Wire)			2	
7	A	22	48	Nail, Handwrought, Rose Head			2	
7	A	22	49	Nail, Handwrought, L-Head			5	
7	A	22	50	Tin Glazed Earthenware			2	
7	A	22	51	Mortar			22	
7	A	22	52	Brick, General			97	
7	A	22	53	Bone, Fragments, Turtle			22	
7	A	22	54	Bone, Fragments, Teeth			1	
7	A	22	55	Shell, Fragments			47	
7	A	22	56	Wood, Building Related, Natural			6	
7	A	22	57	Stone, Natural (also Bog Iron)			3	

UNIT	LVL	FEA	Bag	Item	Master Code	Form	Quan	Comment
7	A	22	58	Stone, Other Building Related			1	
7	A	22	59	Coal			28	
7	A	22	60	Clinker			85	
7	A	22	61	Stone, Worked for Flints			5	Slate
7	A	22	62	Bone, Worked or Shaped, Form Identifiable		Button	1	1 hole
7	A	22	63	Iron, Form Identifiable (not nails)		Wire	1	
7	A	22	64	Iron			4	
7	A	22	65	Lead			2	
7	A	22	66	Synthetic/Recent Material			3	1 comb frg
7	B	60	1	Coarse Earthenware, Unglazed		Hollow Body Fragment	5	RDBOD
7	B	60	2	Coarse Earthenware, Unglazed		Rim	1	RDBOD
7	B	60	3	Coarse Earthenware, Interior Lead Glaze		Hollow Body Fragment	2	RDBOD,DK BR GLZ
7	B	60	4	Coarse Earthenware, Interior Lead Glaze		Hollow Body Fragment	2	RDBOD, CLR GLZ
7	B	60	5	Coarse Earthenware, Exterior Lead Glaze		Rim	1	RDBOD,DK BR GLZ
7	B	60	6	Coarse Earthenware, Int/Ext Lead Glaze		Hollow Body Fragment	8	RDBOD, DK BR GLZ
7	B	60	7	Coarse Earthenware, Int/Ext Lead Glaze		Rim	1	RDBOD, DK BR GLZ
7	B	60	8	Slipware		Rim	1	RDBOD, WHT SLP
7	B	60	9	Tin Glazed Earthenware, White Glazed			6	
7	B	60	10	Tin Glazed Earthenware, White Glazed			1	GLZ GONE
7	B	60	11	Creamware, Undecorated		Lid	1	KNOB
7	B	60	12	Creamware, Undecorated		Rim	1	
7	B	60	13	Creamware, Undecorated		Rim	1	MLD
7	B	60	14	Creamware			10	
7	B	60	15	Creamware, Undecorated		Hollow Body Fragment	17	
7	B	60	16	Creamware, Transfer Printed, Underglaze Black			1	
7	B	60	17	Creamware, Annular			1	BR DEC
7	B	60	18	Pearlware			11	
7	B	60	19	Pearlware, Undecorated		Hollow Body Fragment	3	
7	B	60	20	Pearlware, Handpainted, Underglaze Blue		Hollow Body Fragment	5	
7	B	60	21	Pearlware, Handpainted, Underglaze Poly. Peasant Palette		Hollow Body Fragment	2	FLORAL
7	B	60	22	Pearlware, Annular, Undecorated		Hollow Body Fragment	1	BR DEC
7	B	60	23	Pearlware, Transfer Printed		Hollow Body Fragment	4	
7	B	60	24	Pearlware, Transfer Printed		Rim	2	
7	B	60	25	Pearlware, Shell Edged		Hollow Body Fragment	6	GN DEC
7	B	60	26	Whiteware		Hollow Body Fragment	14	
7	B	60	27	Whiteware, Undecorated		Hollow Body Fragment	8	
7	B	60	28	Whiteware, Shell Edged, Banded		Rim	1	BR DEC
7	B	60	29	Yellow Ware		Hollow Body Fragment	1	
7	B	60	30	Coarse Stoneware, Grey Bodied		Hollow Body Fragment	3	
7	B	60	31	Coarse Stoneware, Grey Bodied		Hollow Body Fragment	1	BL DEC
7	B	60	32	Coarse Stoneware, Grey Bodied		Hollow Body Fragment	1	MITLD BR DEC

UNIT	LVL	FEA	Bag	Item	Master Code	Form	Quan	Comment
7	B	60	33	Refined Stoneware, Nottingham	Rim	1		
7	B	60	34	Porcelain, Famille Rose	Base	1	FOOTRING	
7	B	60	35	Porcelain, Blue on White	Hollow Body Fragment	1		
7	B	60	36	Porcelain, Chinese General	Rim	1	BLK DEC	
7	B	60	37	Porcelain, Chinese General	Hollow Body Fragment	2	BLK DEC	
7	B	60	38	Other Porcelain/Semi-Porcelaineous	Rim	1	POLYHROME DEC	
7	B	60	39	Porcelain (undistinguished)	Rim	3		
7	B	60	40	Refined Earthenware		7	WEATHERED/BRND	
7	B	60	41	Bowl, Plain		2		
7	B	60	42	Stem, Unmeasurable		2		
7	B	60	43	Stone, Natural (also Bog Iron)		12	ONE CHIP	
7	B	60	44	Brick, General		200		
7	B	60	45	Bone, Fragments, Turtle		47		
7	B	60	46	Shell, Fragments, Oyster		14		
7	B	60	47	Coal		7		
7	B	60	48	Clinker		1		
7	B	60	49	Stem, Plain 5/64		66		
7	B	60	50	Flat Glass, Window		27		
7	B	60	51	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor (dk olive green)		3	AQ CRVD	
7	B	60	52	Glass, General		7	CLR CRVD	
7	B	60	53	Glass, General		1	CLR CRVD, FUSED WHT BNDS	
7	B	60	54	Glass, General		1	AQ LUMP, BRND	
7	B	60	55	Glass, General		36		
7	B	60	56	Nail, Handwrought		9		
7	B	60	57	Nail, General		53		
7	B	60	58	Bone, Fragments, Mammal		7		
7	B	60	59	Bone, Fragments, Teeth		3	BRND	
7	B	60	60	Bone, Fragments, Turtle		1	DISC W/CENTER HOLE	
7	B	60	61	Bone, Worked or Shaped, Form Identifiable	Wire	1		
7	B	60	62	Brass, Form Identifiable		1	POSS DRAWER PULL	
7	B	60	63	Brass, Form Identifiable		1		
7	B	60	64	Iron	Buckles	1		
7	B	60	65	Lead, Printing Type		1		
7	C	102	1	Coarse Earthenware, Int/Ext Lead Glaze		1		
7	C	102	2	Coarse Earthenware		1		
7	C	102	3	Coarse Stoneware, Grey Bodied		1		
7	C	102	4	Tin Glazed Earthenware		1		
7	C	102	5	Stem, Plain 5/64		1	Rd clay	
7	C	102	6	Flat Glass		1		
7	C	102	7	Bottle Glass		2		
7	C	102	8	Nail, General		2		

UNIT	LVL	FEA	Bag	Item	Master Code	Form	Quan	Comment
7	C		102	9	Mortar		3	
7	C		102	10	Stone, Natural (also Bog Iron)		2	
7	C		102	11	Iron		1	
7	C		102	12	Brick, General		97	
7	C		102	13	Other Metal		1	Silvery alloy
7	C		102	14	Bone, Fragments, Turtle		5	
7	C		102	15	Shell, Fragments		9	
7	D		103	1	Coarse Earthenware, Unglazed		1	Rdbod
7	D		103	2	Coarse Earthenware		1	Rdbod Clr Glz one side
7	D		103	3	Coarse Earthenware, Int/Ext Lead Glaze		1	Rdbod Dk Br Glz
7	D		103	4	Porcelain, Blue on White		1	Hand Pianted
7	D		103	5	Fiat Glass, Window		4	
7	D		103	6	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor Fragment		1	
7	D		103	7	Nail, Handwrought, Rose Head		3	
7	D		103	8	Mortar, Shell Tempered		9	
7	D		103	9	Brick, General		237	Burned
7	D		103	10	Stem, Plain 8/64		2	
7	D		103	11	Bone, Fragments, Mammal		15	
7	D		103	12	Shell, Fragments, Oyster		29	Burned
7	E		113	1	Coarse Earthenware		1	
7	E		113	2	Nail, General		1	
7	E		113	3	Mortar, Shell Tempered		6	
7	E		113	4	Brick, General		115	
7	E		113	5	Bone, Fragments, Turtle		29	
7	E		113	6	Wood, Building Related, Natural		3	
7	E		113	7	Charcoal		1	
7	E		113	8	Bone, Fragments, Mammal		9	
7	E		113	9	Bone, Fragments, Bird		2	
7	E		113	10	Bone, Fragments, Teeth		1	
7	E		113	11	Metal Materials		3	
7	E		113	12	Synthetic/Recent Material		1	Plastic
7	F		114	1	Porcelain, Blue on White		1	
7	F		114	2	Refined Earthenware		1	Burned w/Black? Glaze
7	F		114	3	Glass, General		6	Molten encased in ash?
7	F		114	4	Mortar		1	
7	F		114	5	Stone, Natural (also Bog Iron)		5	
7	F		114	6	Brick, General		10	
7	F		115	7	Shell, Fragments, Oyster		14	Burned
7	G		117	1	Bottle Glass		1	Colorless, crvd
7	G		117	2	Brick, General		47	
7	G		117	3	Shell, Fragments, Oyster		5	

UNIT	LVL	FEA	Bag	Item	Master Code	Form	Quan	Comment
7	G		117	4	Slag		7	
7	G		117	5	Iron		1	
7	H		126	1	Bottle Glass		1	
7	H		126	2	Shell, Fragments		1	
7	H		126	3	Brick, General		3	
7	H		126	4	Stone, Natural (also Bog Iron)		1	
7	H		126	5	Charcoal		9	
7	Sod		16	1	Porcelain (undistinguished)		1	
7	Sod		16	2	Bottle Glass		1	Amber
7	Sod		16	3	Stone, Natural (also Bog Iron)		1	Bog Iron
7	Sod		16	4	Nail, Cut		1	
7	Sod		16	5	Other Metal, Form Identifiable		1	Aluminum pull tab
7	Sod		16	6	Iron, Form Identifiable (not nails)		1	Paper clip
7	Sod		16	7	Coal		1	
7	Sod		16	8	Slag		2	
7	Sod		16	9	Shell, Fragments, Oyster		3	
7	Sod		16	10	Synthetic/Recent Material		1	Plastic toy frag
8	A		74	1	Whiteware, Handpainted, 19th Cent. Pallette (reds, etc...)		1	
8	A		74	2	Flat Glass, Window		6	
8	A		74	3	Machine Made Bottle, Base		1	Owens Scar
8	A		74	4	Glass, General		1	Colorless Ridged Flat Frag
8	A		74	5	Nail, General		8	Frag
8	A		74	6	Nail, Cut		0	
8	A		74	7	Iron, Form Identifiable (not nails)		1	Washer
8	A		74	8	Synthetic/Recent Material		1	Cellophane tape
8	A		74	9	Mortar, Shell Tempered		10	
8	A		74	10	Brick, General		39	
8	A		74	11	Iron		1	Flat frag
8	A		74	12	Shell, Fragments		6	
8	A		74	13	Bone, Fragments, Turtle		1	
8	B		82	1	Coarse Earthenware, Unglazed	Hollow Body Fragment	1	Rdbod
8	B		82	2	Coarse Earthenware, Interior Lead Glaze	Hollow Body Fragment	1	Rdbod, Br Glz
8	B		82	3	Pearlware, Transfer Printed	Rim	5	BI Dec
8	B		82	4	Pearlware, Transfer Printed	Hollow Body Fragment	17	BI Dec
8	B		82	5	Whiteware, Undecorated	Rim	1	
8	B		82	6	Whiteware, Undecorated	Base	1	
8	B		82	7	Whiteware, Undecorated	Rim	2	
8	B		82	8	Whiteware, Transfer Printed, Blue on White	Hollow Body Fragment	3	
8	B		82	9	Flat Glass, Window		6	
8	B		82	10	Bottle Glass		2	Br
8	B		82	11	Bottle Glass		1	Colorless, base

UNIT	LVL	FEA	Bag	Item	Master Code	Form	Quan	Comment
8 B			82	12	Bottle Glass		1	Colorless
8 B			82	13	Glass, General		1	Colorless, pressed dec
8 B			82	14	Glass, General		1	Fused
8 B			82	15	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor Fragment		2	
8 B			82	16	Bottle Glass		1	Olive Gn
8 B			82	17	Lighting Glass		1	
8 B			82	18	Nail, General		9	
8 B			82	19	Nail, Cut		1	
8 B			82	20	Mortar, Shell Tempered		2	
8 B			82	21	Brick, General		16	
8 B			82	22	Bone, Fragments, Mammal		2	
8 B			82	23	Bone, Fragments, Bird		1	
8 B			82	24	Bone, Fragments, Teeth		1	
8 B			82	25	Shell, Fragments, Oyster		14	
8 B			82	26	Coal		1	
8 C			88	1	Shell, Fragments		735	
8 C			88	2	Brick, General		40	
8 C			88	3	Mortar		2	
8 C			88	4	Coarse Earthenware, Unglazed		1	Pcs flower pot
8 C			88	5	Coarse Earthenware, Int/Ext Lead Glaze		1	Bn Gl
8 C			88	6	Coarse Earthenware, Interior Lead Glaze		1	
8 C			88	7	Stem, Plain 5/64		1	Frag
8 C			88	8	Pearlware, Undecorated		6	
8 C			88	9	Creamware		5	
8 C			88	10	Pearlware, Transfer Printed		3	
8 C			88	11	Coarse Stoneware, Grey Bodied		2	
8 C			88	12	Porcelain (undistinguished)		2	
8 C			88	13	Flat Glass		2	
8 C			88	14	Bottle Glass		1	
8 C			88	15	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor (dk olive green)		5	
8 C			88	16	Nail, General		10	
8 C			88	17	Iron		1	
8 C			88	18	Bone, Fragments, Turtle		10	
8 D			98	1	Pearlware		2	Aqua Giz Pieces mend
8 D			98	2	Creamware	Rim	3	
8 D			98	3	Creamware	Base	3	2 pieces mend
8 D			98	4	Whiteware		2	
8 D			98	5	Whiteware		1	Blue Dec
8 D			98	6	Coarse Earthenware		1	Dk Br Glaze
8 D			98	7	Stem, Plain 4/64		1	
8 D			98	8	Flat Glass, Window		2	

UNIT	LVL	FEA	Bag	Item	Master Code	Form	Quan	Comment
8	D	98	9	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor (dk olive green)			3	
8	D	98	10	Nail, General			2	
8	D	98	11	Iron			2	
8	D	98	12	Bone, Fragments, Turtle			1	
8	D	98	13	Shell, Fragments, Oyster			40	
8	D	98	14	Mortar, Shell Tempered			14	
8	D	98	15	Stone, Natural (also Bog Iron)			1	Slate Frag
8	D	98	16	Brick, General			46	
8	D	98	17	Coal			28	
8	D	98	18	Clinker			2	
8	Surf	67	1	Flat Glass, Window			3	One Very Thin
8	Surf	67	2	Coarse Earthenware			4	
8	Surf	67	3	Nail, General			5	
8	Surf	67	4	Mortar, Shell Tempered			96	One large
8	Surf	67	5	Stone, Natural (also Bog Iron)			1	
8	Surf	67	6	Brick, General			46	
8	Surf	67	7	Shell, Fragments, Oyster			14	
8	Surf	67	8	Clinker			53	
8	Surf	67	9	Coal			22	
9		43	161	Mortar, Shell Tempered			83	
9		43	161	Stone, Other Building Related			31	Found W Mortar Granite
9		43	161	Brick, General			112	
9		43	161	Bone, Fragments, Turtle			1	
9	B	123	1	Porcelain (undistinguished)			1	Handpainted overglaze dec
9	B	123	2	Stem, Plain 4/64			1	
9	B	123	3	Flat Glass, Window			2	
9	B	123	4	Bottle Glass, Wine/Liquor Fragment			4	
9	B	123	5	Nail, General			33	Frag
9	B	123	6	Mortar, Shell Tempered			33	
9	B	123	7	Stone, Natural (also Bog Iron)			9	
9	B	123	8	Brick, General			304	
9	B	123	9	Bone, Fragments, Turtle			12	
9	B	123	10	Shell, Fragments, Oyster			17	
9	B	123	11	Plaster			4	
9	D	153	1	Coarse Earthenware, Unglazed		Flowerpot	1	Rdbod
9	D	153	2	Flat Glass, Window			1	
9	D	153	3	Glass, General			4	Colorless, Crvd
9	D	153	4	Nail, General			8	
9	D	153	5	Mortar			309	
9	D	153	6	Brick, General			381	
9	D	153	7	Tin Glazed Earthenware			1	Glz Gone

UNIT	LVL	FEA	Bag	Item	Master Code	Form	Quan	Comment
9 D			153	8	Stone, Natural (also Bog Iron)		1	Bog Iron
9 D			153	9	Stone, Architectural or Landscape, Worked		60	
9 D			153	10	Bone, Fragments, Turtle		34	
9 D			153	11	Shell, Fragments, Oyster		33	
9 D			153	12	Coal/Clinker		1	
9 D			153	13	Coal		1	
N160	1		59	1	Coarse Earthenware, Unglazed		3	POSS WASH
N160	1		59	2	Coarse Earthenware, Int/Ext Lead Glaze		1	DK BR GLZ
N160	1		59	3	Pearlware	Rim	1	
N160	1		59	4	Whiteware		1	
N160	1		59	5	Whiteware, Transfer Printed, Blue on White		1	
N160	1		59	6	Whiteware	Rim	1	BR BND W/BLDEC
N160	1		59	7	Porcelain, Blue on White		1	
N160	1		59	8	Synthetic/Recent Material		1	PLSTC
N160	1		59	9	Fiat Glass, Window		3	
N160	1		59	10	Glass, General		4	3 GN, 1 CLR CRVD
N160	1		59	11	Nail, General		28	SEVERAL HND-WROUGHT
N160	1		59	12	Plaster, Shell-Tempered		110	
N160	1		59	13	Bone, Fragments, Mammal		7	SEVERAL BRND
N160	1		59	14	Bone, Fragments, Bird		1	
N160	1		59	15	Shell, Fragments, Oyster		73	
N160	1		59	16	Clinker		22	
N160	1		59	18	Stone, Natural (also Bog Iron)		4	BOG IRON
N160	1		59	19	Stone, Natural (also Bog Iron)		2	SLATE
N160	1		59	20	Stone, Architectural or Landscape, Worked		1	CRVD
N160	1		59	21	Coal/Clinker		140	
N160	1		59	22	Coal		48	
N160	1		59	23	Clinker		34	
N160	1		59	17	Brick, General		154	