

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS
OF SITE 36LU332
HOUSE #38/40 BACK STREET
ECKLEY MINERS' VILLAGE
LUZERNE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA**

FINAL REPORT

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ABSTRACT

The University of Maryland summer archaeological field methods course was taught at Eckley Miners' Village, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, from May through July 2015. As a result of the field school, three previously unrecorded sites (36LU331, 36LU332, and 36LU333) were identified. The field school proceeded to conduct additional archaeological investigations at 36LU332. The objective of this work was to assess the integrity of the archaeological deposits at the site as well as to answer a series of research themes related to the life of workers and their families at Eckley. The field school investigations included historical research as well as excavation of shovel test pits and 5 x 5 ft test units.

In total, the 64 shovel test pits (STPs) and 11 Test Units (TUs) excavated at 36LU332 yielded 6,487 historical artifacts, 195 faunal remains, and 66 modern items. Site 36LU332 was a company-constructed double tenancy house associated with a mid-nineteenth to early twentieth century occupation. According to historic maps, the structure was designated as Houses #38 and 40 on Back Street. Historical research indicated that the house was likely constructed in 1854 when Sharpe, Leisinger, and Company constructed the colliery at Eckley. The early occupation of the house is unknown, although the US federal census indicates that the property was occupied by William Wash and the Chiban family in 1920, the Ondeck and Charnigo families in 1930, and the Ondeck and Jurbella families in 1940. The house was demolished between 1940 and 1959. Based on the intact cultural deposits uncovered the site, 36LU332 is recommended for inclusion in the existing Eckley Miners' Village National Historic Register.

Analysis of the House #38/40 site artifact assemblage by research themes provided a framework for understanding the occupation of the house. The research themes investigated included (1) land and spatial use and organization, (2) consumer behaviors, (3) ethnicity and class differences, and (4) household economies. Analysis of the surviving architectural elements combined with a comparison to nearby houses indicate that House #38/40 was a one-and-a-half story, clapboard covered, balloon frame structure that measured 28 x 20 ft. Because the structure served as two domiciles, each side of the duplex measured approximately 14 x 20 ft. A detached summer kitchen was located 12 to 15 ft behind the house structure and measured 12 x 24 ft and was divided in the middle. An exterior brick chimney was added to the rear of House #40 between 1854 and 1920. Each side of the house would have included a front and rear room on the ground floor, a sleeping loft, and an unfinished cellar located beneath the front room. Artifacts from this site represented consumer items ranging from common and inexpensive (redware and Prosser buttons) to fashionable and expensive (shell buttons and gilded porcelain vessels).

Overall, the archaeological investigations of site 36LU332 indicate that the lifestyles of the workers living in the two households varied – possibly with the rise and decline of the coal industry. The houses served as home for several families of Eastern European descent as well as boarders. The historical and archaeological research conducted at this site concluded that variance in wealth within the immigrant population manifested within the material record as families used different strategies to cope with their economic and social circumstances through time.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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We are deeply thankful for the assistance of Bode Morin, Historic Site Administrator for Eckley Miners' Village, who facilitated our project and readily and eagerly responded to our questions, concerns, and issues. Also deeply deserving of thanks is Joe Michel for providing us with invaluable primary resources and remembrances of life in Eckley and Paul Falatko for sharing his generous knowledge of Back Street. We would also like to thank Tom Whittaker, who provided us with historic photographs of the town.

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Field work was supervised by V. Camille Westmont under the direction of Principal Investigator Paul A. Shackel, Ph.D., RPA. V. Camille Westmont, M.A.A., is the primary author of this report. Rebecca Stein assisted with the Minimum Number of Vessels (MNV) analysis. Toni Thomas, under the supervision of Professor Barnet Pavao Zuckerman conducted the faunal remains analysis.

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1. INTRODUCTION

This report presents the findings of a research-oriented Phase II archaeological survey conducted at the site 36LU332. The University of Maryland Department of Anthropology field school, under the direction of Dr. Paul A. Shackel, conducted this research during the summer of 2015 in accordance with the Pennsylvania Historic and Museum Commission's "Letter of Authorization" agreement signed January 29, 2015.

Site 36LU332 is located within the Eckley Miners' Village Historical Site and Museum, which is located in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, on Legislative Route 40006 approximately 10 miles east of the junction of PA 940 and PA 309. The site is located within Foster Township and is serviced by the Weatherly, Pennsylvania, Post Office district. The archaeology project was not conducted as part of any state or federally required compliance; instead, the project was conducted under a mutual agreement between the University of Maryland and the Pennsylvania Historic and Museum Commission in order to investigate the lives of the working class who resided at Eckley between 1854 and 1967.

A combination Phase I shovel test survey and surface survey was conducted on the PHMC-owned portion of Back Street in June 2015. This preliminary research indicated that House #34/36, House #38/40, and House #42/44, previously unrecorded archaeological sites, needed to be registered with the Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Office. These sites are designated as 36LU331, 36LU332, and 36LU333, respectively; however, for the 2015 summer field season, only 36LU332 was selected for further evaluation. As a result of the intact archaeological remains at 36LU332, the site is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). It is located approximately 174 ft from the edge of the Eckley Historic District, which was listed on the NRHP on October 26, 1971. It is recommended that the National Register boundaries be redrawn to include site 36LU332 and that the site be added as a contributing resource to the nomination under Criterion D, a place that has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

The Department of Anthropology conducted the archaeological investigations in accordance with the methods outlined in the "Letter of Authorization". Additional laboratory procedures were conducted in accordance with the State Museum of Pennsylvania's 2006 *Revised Curatorial Guidelines* and consultation with Janet Johnson of the State Museum of Pennsylvania.

The fieldwork and laboratory work were conducted under the overall direction of Paul A. Shackel, Ph.D., RPA, V. Camille Westmont, M.A.A., and Megan E. Springate, M.A., RPA with additional assistance provided by archaeological field technicians Stephanie Bohn, Dorothy Canevari, Aaron Duafala, Andreana Ely, Mikaela Girard, Shannon Goodman, and Esther Whitlock. Paul Shackel is the Principal Investigator for the project and Camille Westmont is the principal author.

This report is organized in the following way: Chapter 2 discusses the environmental setting of 36LU332 including the geological, soil, and floral and faunal resources. Chapter 3 describes the prehistoric and historic context of the site and presents regional archaeology findings and

chronology in addition to site-specific history, including deed research. Chapter 4 presents the research design and field methods utilized during the course of the project in addition to the research questions informing the excavations. Chapter 5 presents the field results while Chapter 6 artifact analysis including the Minimum Number of Vessel analyses for ceramic and glass vessels as well as an overview of the faunal analysis of the assemblage. Chapter 7 discusses the research questions and Chapter 8 provides a summary of the report and conclusions. Appendix A provides an additional Minimum Number of Vessel analysis. Appendix B provides the faunal analysis. Appendix C provides artifact inventories for site 36LU332. Appendices D and E provide the ceramic MNV and glass MNV inventories. Appendix F provides the Letter of Authorization for the project from PHMC and Appendix G consists of the updated site form.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

PHYSIOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

The field site is located in the Anthracite Upland Section of the Ridge and Valley Physiographic Province that stretches through the southeastern third of the state between the Appalachian Plateaus Province and the Piedmont Province (Figure 2-1). The Anthracite Uplands are characterized by low, linear to round hills, strip mines, and waste piles that overlay narrow geologic folds with steep limbs and many faults made from sandstone, shale, conglomerate, and anthracite (Sevon 2000: 2). The elevations of the site range from 1686 to 1696 ft amsl.

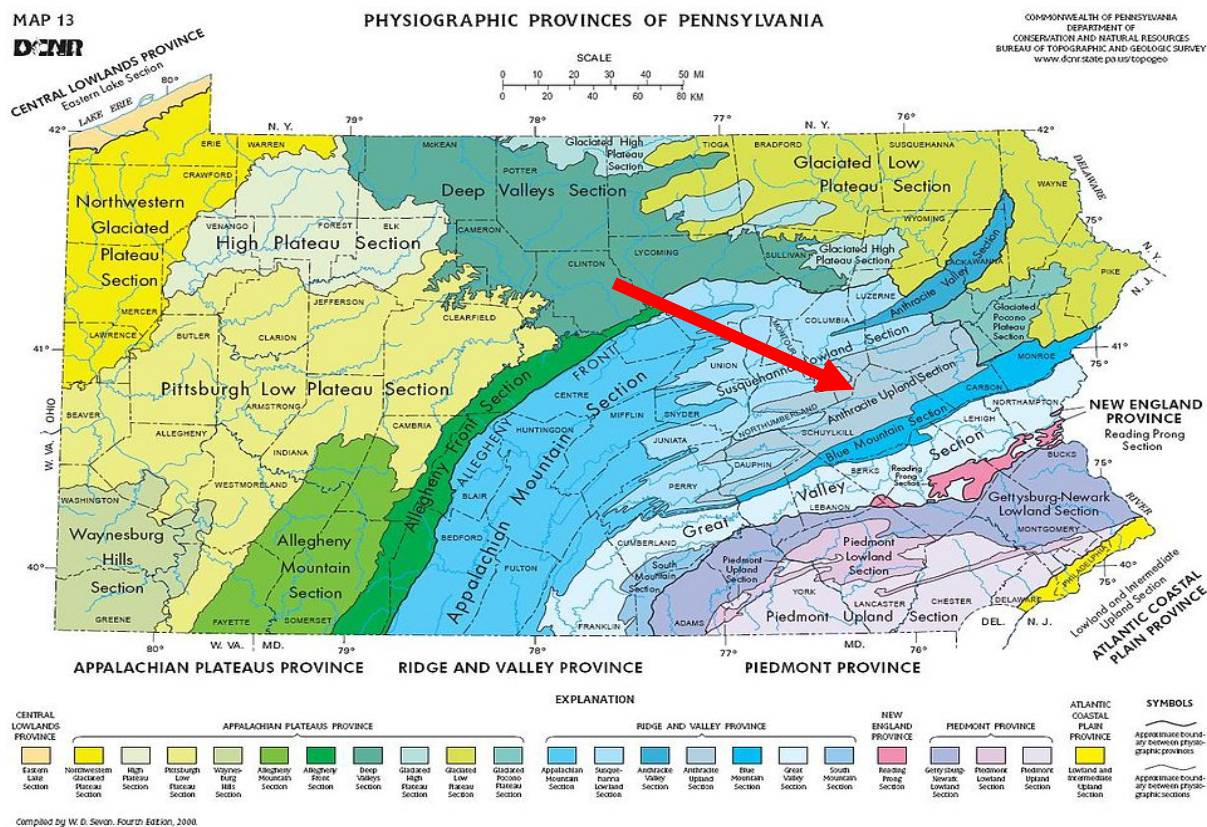


Figure 2-1. Physiographic Regions of Pennsylvania with Anthracite Upland Region Indicated

The site is located within the Central Susquehanna River subbasin watershed D. Drainage from the site flows into Black Creek, a tributary of Nescopeck Creek, which flows into the Susquehanna River. However, Black Creek is located 1720 meters from the site, which decreases the likelihood of prehistoric settlements or activities in this area.

The bedrock beneath the site is the Llewellyn Formation and the geographic setting is categorized as Middle Hillslope. The site is located approximately 50 feet from a reclaimed strip mining operation and approximately 150 feet from an active strip mining operation. Despite these disturbances, the site is believed to be approximately 80% intact with the only impacted area being the yard space immediately around the house. Shovel testing revealed that the top soil

from this area was removed at some point following the houses' destruction, although whether this was done intentionally or due to natural erosion is unknown. The site is unlikely to be further impacted by strip mining due to the site's ownership by PHMC as well as the conservation land easement between PHMC land and the active strip mine permit.

SOILS OF PROJECT AREA

The soil profiles within Eckley Miners' Village as a whole include Pocono (Po/Pp) and Buchanan (Bu) Soil Series. Overall, the Pocono soils dominate the village, including all remaining areas of Back Street and the eastern-most and western-most thirds of Main Street. The middle third of Main Street consists of Buchanan Series soil (Figure 2-2).

The Pocono Series features soils that are very deep and well drained, with moderate levels of permeability (Table 2-1). These soils are formed in the residuum and glacial till from acid sandstone and conglomerate. Slopes for this soil series range from 0 to 25 percent, creating topography that varies from gradually sloping to steep. Pocono soils appear in back slopes and mountain flanks (United States Department of Agriculture 1986). Pocono gravelly sandy loam (PoB) soil is found on Back Street and the eastern-third of Main Street. Slope for these soils ranges from 3 to 8 percent and the soil is typically identified as prime farmland. The eastern-third of Main Street consists of Pocono extremely stony sandy loam (PpB); this soil is described as not prime farmland.

Table 2-1. Soils in Project Area

Name/ USDA Mapping Symbol	Profile	Texture, Inclusions	Color	Slope %	Drainage	Landform
Pocono (PoB)	Oa: 1-0" A: 0-1" E: 1-5" Bt1: 5 to 11" Bt2: 11-24" Bt3: 24-36" Bt4: 36-57" BC: 57-65"	Decomposed litter Gravelly loam Very gravelly sandy loam Very gravelly loam Very gravelly loam Very gravelly loam Very gravelly loam Very gravelly loam	10YR 2/1 10YR 2/2 7.5YR 6/2 7.5YR 5/6 7.5YR 5/6 7.5YR 5/6 7.5YR 5/6 7.5YR 5/6	0-25%	Well drained	Uplands

Source: USDA National Cooperative Soil Survey, accessed March 2016

The Buchanan Series features soils that are very deep, poorly or moderately well drained, and slowly permeable. This soil type is derived from acid sandstone, quartzite, siltstone, and shale and formed in colluvium located on mountain foot slopes (National Cooperative Soil Survey 2013). Slopes found within this soil type range from 0 to 45%. Specifically, Buchanan channery loam is found in the middle third of Main Street within Eckley Miners' Village.

The specific soil within the 36LU332 site boundaries is Pocono gravelly sandy loam (PoB). The site is surrounded on three sides by strip-mined soil (Sm) and mine dump soil (Mg) (see Figure 2-2 inset).



Figure 2-2. Soil map of Eckley Miners' Village with 36LU32 marked [inset]

SITE AREA AND LOCATION

The total site area is approximately 20,000 square feet based on computer generated maps. The site was discovered using non-systematic surface survey that discovered stone foundations aided by georeferencing historic maps. Because only half of the site is located on PHMC-owned property, the project area measures approximately 10,000 square feet. Based on historic maps and documentation, the site is a historic-period (approximately 1850 to 1950 AD) domestic site

with no evidence of prehistoric occupation. The site is located approximately 174 feet from the edge of the Eckley Historic District, which was listed on the NRHP on October 26, 1971.

FLORA AND FAUNA

Southern Luzerne County's ecological composition includes a variety of species and ecological systems. Eckley Miners' Village is located in a rural part of the county not far from the Stockton Mountain Barrens Natural Area, a state-protected forest and game reserve.

Extensive second-growth Appalachian Oak and Northern Hardwood Forests cover the general area following the intense industrialization of the area and subsequent clear cutting of the forests in the mid and late nineteenth century. Dry and exposed ridge tops, including many located within and around Stockton Mountain Barrens Natural Area, feature stands of Pitch Pine and Scrub Oak (EDAW 2004: 3.9). Pocono Series soil supports poor quality woodlands, resulting in forests that consist of plants such as chestnut oak, black oak, aspen, birch, pitch pine, Virginia Pine, blueberry, mountain laurel, and ferns. Seedling mortality is high in these areas (USDA 1981: 56; USDA 1986).

A variety of wildlife species are found here as well. White-tailed deer are the most common large game animal due to their preference for brush and young forests over matured forests. The presence of mining activities around Eckley have inadvertently created an ideal deer habitat. Black bear are also found throughout the county, although their populations are sparse in the Southern extent of the county. Wild turkeys, cottontail rabbits, snowshoe hares, gray squirrels, pheasants, ruffed grouse, and woodcock represent the majority of the other types of terrestrial game animals found in Luzerne County. Beaver, muskrat, and raccoon are also found in Luzerne County, but are not generally associated with the area around Eckley Miners' Village. Waterfowl in the area include black ducks, mallards, wood ducks, and Canadian geese, although, again, the distance from site 36LU332 to the nearest substantial marsh land or permanent body of water indicates that these species are unlikely to be found near the site. The woodchuck is the most common non-game animal found in Luzerne County (USDA 1981: 60).

MODERN CLIMATE

The modern climate at Eckley Miners' Village varies depending on elevation and slope. The mean annual precipitation ranges from 36 to 44 inches and the mean annual temperature is between 45 and 50 degrees Fahrenheit. The agricultural growing period for this region ranges from 120 to 160 days annually. The climate is considered humid and temperate (National Cooperative Soil Survey 1986).

This chapter provides a brief overview of the historic context of the region dating from the Early Colonial Period until the Early Twentieth Century. Following the historic context, a review of historic maps of the site is presented. Previous archaeological investigations conducted in the general area of Eckley Miners' Village are reviewed, followed by a site-specific history of 36LU332.

3. CULTURAL OVERVIEW AND REVIEW OF PREVIOUS RESEARCH

HISTORIC CONTEXT

The historic period is divided into the Early Colonial period, the Early Nineteenth Century, the Civil War period, the Late Nineteenth to Early Twentieth Century, and the Mid to Late Twentieth Century. These times frames are discussed below with specific emphasis on events in Northeastern Pennsylvania and the surrounding region.

Early Colonial Period

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has a long and storied history, including social, economic, and industrial themes still present today that date back to the founding of the colony itself. In 1680, William Penn, a landholder in Ireland and England, sought to receive a charter for an American colony from King Charles II to fulfill two goals: firstly, to increase his service to Quakerism by creating a colony for religious tolerance, and secondly, to enlarge his property holdings with the purpose of creating new forms of revenue in order to repay the over £10,000 in loans he had accumulated over the previous decade (Soderlund 1983: 19). Eventually, after much political wrangling, including the attainment of personal consent from both Lord Baltimore and the Duke of York, as well as a call for repayment of a £16,000 loan owed to Penn's father by Charles II, Penn was granted his colony as well as sole proprietorship over its operation (Soderlund 1983; Lloyd 1916: 180). Arguably one of the most important clauses in this agreement (one which would later impact Eckley in particular) was the granting of "the propriety of the province, or any part hereof, or any ownership or interest in any lands, tenements, or other hereditaments, goods, or chattels, the same is left wholly to the said William Penn, his heirs or assigns" (Lord North 1681 quoted in Soderlund 1983: 35). Penn was able to use this right to grant title to land to amass himself and his heirs a small fortune; the system he devised, which included securing warrants, surveys, and patents on land before an individual could be granted title to the land, would serve as the foundation for Pennsylvania land transfers into the modern day.

At about the time Penn was gaining proprietorship of Pennsylvania, the Coxe family was making its first overtures into the Americas. Daniel Coxe, M.D., acquired an interest in the Province of West Jersey in 1684, followed by an interest in East Jersey in 1686. By 1687, he had become governor of the West Jersey colony, despite never having travelled to America. However, by 1692, Dr. Coxe had sold his interests in both Jerseys in order to pursue the founding of colonies in Carolina (Coxe 1919). The Coxe family's influence in the Commonwealth would continue to ebb and flow throughout the next three hundred years.

Although William Penn displayed a desire to negotiate with local Native American tribes for the purchasing of their land rather than resort to the standard practice at the time of forcing tribes to vacate as European settlers moved West, his children did not continue this tradition. After Penn's death in 1718, his heirs intensified the lucrative land title-granting practice by encroaching further into Lenape Indian territory. In 1737, John and Thomas Penn, two of William's sons, presented the Lenape with an unsigned document dated 1686 in which the Lenape agreed to sell

a portion of Delaware tribal land that began in current-day Easton, Pennsylvania and extended as far as a person could walk in a day and a half (Harper 2008). Believing this was approximately 40 miles, the Lenape agreed; however, the Penns had paid to hire three runners to run as far as possible. On September 19, 1737, the day of the ‘walk’, one hired man reached the location of present-day Jim Thorpe, or approximately 70 miles. The Lenape peoples were displaced from over 1,200,000 acres of land in what came to be known as the Walking Purchase (see Figure 3-1) (Harper 2008). The relationship between the colonial government and the Lenape, as well as several other nearby tribes, immediately turned sour and would never be restored – this damaged relationship would prove dangerous during the French and Indian War that would begin in 1754 (Harper



Figure 3-1. Map of Pennsylvania with Walking Purchase area highlighted

(Harper 2008; Klein and Hoogenboom 1980). The modern-day site of Eckley is located approximately 10 miles from the colonial boundary established by the Walking Purchase.

Indian-Colonist relations continued to deteriorate throughout the rest of the eighteenth century. Land that had been sold to both Pennsylvania colonists and Connecticut colonists by Indian groups located in the Wyoming Valley (including the Lenape) led to the intermittent Pennimite-Yankee Wars that occurred between 1769 and 1799 and led to the founding of Wilkes-Barre by Connecticut settlers in 1696. The skirmishes eventually ended with the entirety of the Wyoming Valley becoming the property of Pennsylvania (Ousterhout 1995). The Wyoming Valley again became the center of violence during the American Revolution. In the Battle of Wyoming, British and Indian forces attacked and killed approximately 300 settlers living near Wyoming, PA. The final incidence of violence in the region came two years later on September 11, 1780, when members of the Northampton County (Pennsylvania) volunteer militia were attacked by British and Indian forces on Little Nescopeck Creek. Approximately 10 members of the volunteer militia were killed and the incident became known as the Sugarloaf Massacre (Moore 2000).

In spite of the quarrels over territory taking place during this time, colonists in Northeastern Pennsylvania discovered the area's resources early. Acknowledgement of the massive coal mineral deposits appear throughout Pennsylvania's long history. The very first Euro-American recognition of coal in the state comes from Gabriel Thomas in 1698 in the form of his account of the region to William Penn. Thomas noted that "I have reason to believe there are good coals also, for I observed, the runs of water have the same coloring as that which proceeds from the coal-mines in Wales" (quoted in Hoffman 1978: 353). Although Thomas might have suspected,

it wasn't until 1762 that Connecticut settlers brought to the Wyoming Valley by the Pennimite-Connecticut Wars discovered and documented their coal vein finds at what would become Wilkes-Barre; a map published by John Jenkins, Sr. in that year revealed an outcropping of "stone coal" (Mine Safety and Health Administration n.d.; Edmunds 2002: 2). By 1769, anthracite from the banks of the Susquehanna was being used by blacksmiths in Wilkes-Barre (Latzko 2011).

Early Nineteenth Century

However, early coal mining in the region faced many issues. Aside from local use, anthracite coal had no real impact on the industrial economy until demand on the East Coast increased and methods of transporting the coal improved. The earliest method of successful transportation was the use of canals and coal barges (Figure 3-2). Abijah and John Smith were the first to successfully transport anthracite coal via the Susquehanna River in 1807 (Latzko 2011). It was only with the start of the War of 1812 that anthracite production finally reached industrial levels in Northeastern Pennsylvania. As America was cut off from English coal supplies, industrialists and citizens alike were forced to adopt anthracite coal in place of Welsh bituminous coal (Dublin and Licht 2005). Water-transportation of coal was not without its dangers, however. Coal boats sank with alarming frequency, often taking their crew down with them (Hoffman 1978). Despite these setbacks, canal building projects to move coal out of the anthracite region and into Philadelphia and New York had begun by the 1820s (Hoffman 1978).

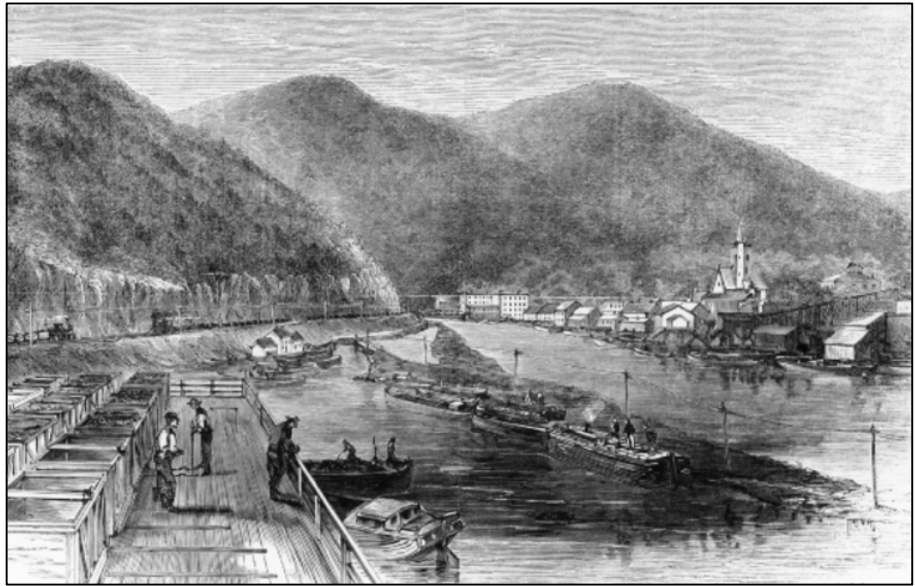


Figure 3-2. 1820s Lithograph of Anthracite Coal Barges in Mauch Chunk

Canals as a feasible and cost-effective method of coal transportation was short lived, however, as railroads throughout the anthracite region quickly grew and overtook the coal transportation industry by the mid-nineteenth century (Hoffman 1978). Although railroads initially intended to simply transport coal from mines to canals, by 1855 Asa Packer had opened his Lehigh Valley Railroad with the sole intention of by-passing the canal system altogether by supplying coal directly to the major East Coast cities (Girard 1946).

While industrialists were focusing on mining and transporting the anthracite out of the mountains, those who were mining the coal were finding ways to improve their lives inside the mountains. In 1842, the first recorded miners' strike in the anthracite region occurred, impacting 2,000 miners; five years later, a group of 5,000 miners went on strike (MSHA n.d.). Although labor unrest within the industry started early, the industry itself faced internal issues: increased

transportation meant increased supply, which, when combined with the only seasonal need for heating coal, drove down prices (Dublin and Licht 2005). In 1830, anthracite was selling for \$11 per ton. By 1840 it had declined to \$7 per ton, and by 1860 it had dropped to \$5.50 per ton (Adams 2004). As coal mine owners and railroad owners battled for control of the market, overproduction and overinvestment created dramatic financial instability, which fueled class conflict, as coal miners' wages continued to drop precipitously. As tensions within the labor hierarchy and tensions between laborers and industrialists grew, so, too, did the incident of strikes as laborers fought to retain some value for their work and their role as a 'partner' to industrialists. As industrialists pushed for a hierarchy where their authority was unilateral and unquestioned, they began resorting to hired force to retain their position. All this would change with the arrival of the Civil War when labor organizing could be interpreted as federal treason instead of workplace advocacy.

Civil War Period

The Civil War period in Northeastern Pennsylvania brought with it unprecedented social and financial change. As a border state, Pennsylvania became a target for the Confederates. The Gettysburg Campaign and subsequent Battle of Gettysburg in 1863, followed by the burning of Chambersville in 1864, brought the threat of war to the doorstep of the anthracite region. Many other Pennsylvanians felt the threat much more directly: approximately 330,000 Pennsylvanians served, second in number only to New York, with an unknown percentage of those serving as draftees. Pennsylvania provided nearly 80 percent of the Union's iron needs during the war, in addition to supplies of textiles, coal, and food (Blair and Pencak 2010: xii). Individuals from Luzerne County fought in the 8th, 25th, 50th, 52nd, 64th, 81st, 96th, 108th, 173rd, and 194th Pennsylvania Regiments (Bates 1869).

The Pennsylvania populous was largely Democratic at the outbreak of the war and in favor of smaller, less intrusive government; however, the Democratic vs. Republican split largely followed foreign-born vs. native-born lines. Expansionist tendencies during the war, such as the imposition of the draft and seizure of food stores by eminent domain to feed soldiers, angered many and increased public resistance to the war effort specifically and the Republican-led government in general. When the quota and draftee system became formal parts of the Union war strategy, first through the 1862 Militia Act and again in the 1863 Draft Act, Pennsylvanians in the anthracite region rioted (Palladino 2006). The stark contrast between the native-born electorate, who had overwhelmingly voted for Lincoln (56.3% of the Pennsylvanian popular vote compared to a national popular vote of only 39.8%) and the newly arrived, majority Irish, foreign-born population who actively opposed the tenants of Lincoln's Republican party would create ethnic and social tensions that would come to mar the next fifty years of ethno-social relations in the region (Burnham 1955; Palladino 2006). Northeastern Pennsylvania became notorious as a hotbed of anti-Union sentiment, as groups of miners stopped trains of conscriptees, murdered local draft organizers, and resorted to disruptive measures that reduced coal output for the war effort. The Governor of Pennsylvania, Andrew Curtin, went as far to write the Secretary of War in October of 1862, "I think the organization to resist the draft in Schuylkill, Luzerne and Carbon Counties is very formidable" in his argument to have a standing army relocated to Eastern Pennsylvania in order to quell violence instigated by "dangerous, treasonous coal miners" (Curtin quoted in Palladino 2006: 4). It has been argued that many of the

individuals involved in this war-time violence would go on to form the Molly McGuire group, which resorted to several of the same tactics, after the war (Palladino 2006; Murdock 1971).

With increasing tensions, coal mine owners began to argue that labor organization and discontent were proof that immigrants were harboring anti-American sentiments. While it is unknown whether these claims were made with the intent of alienating the immigrant community or through a simple misunderstanding of motivations, the connection of labor organization to anti-Unionism “provided industrialists and their supporters with the federal force necessary to override whatever local economic and political power the miners had thus far managed to achieve” when federal troops were deployed to the anthracite region to keep order (Palladino 2006: 6). After the war, however, social and economic pressures would continue to plague the workforce.

Late Nineteenth to Early Twentieth Century

The period following the Civil War would come to be characterized by several decades of labor struggles, including flashes of violence committed by both sides of the conflict. This period of unrest would last for the remainder of the coal industry’s influence in Northeastern Pennsylvania and, in some ways, continues today.

The violence of the Civil War continued after the war’s end in Northeastern Pennsylvania. A group of Irish immigrants who came to be known as the Molly Maguires were eventually found guilty of a variety of terrorist acts, including the assassinations of 16 men, the majority of whom were mine officials, and damage to private property belonging to the mine owners. In all, 20 Irish men were convicted and hanged in several towns across the anthracite region between 1877 and 1878 (Kenny 1998). The Molly Maguire movement originated in Ireland in the 1840s when an Irish widow began protesting their treatment by their English landlords. The first wave of violence associated with the Molly Maguires occurred between 1862 and 1868 and was largely attributed to anti-draft protests. The second wave occurred between 1874 and 1875 and was seen as a reaction against the Workingmen’s Benevolent Association (Kenny 1998). The Molly Maguires were eventually infiltrated by James McParland, an employee of the Pinkerton Detective Agency, who remained undercover for nearly two years. Eventually his cover was compromised, and Franklin Gowen, the President of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and a large mine owner in the region, acted as special prosecutor in the case.

While Irish immigrants were utilizing militant tactics in an attempt to secure better treatment by their employers, others were attempting to create labor unions in order to achieve their goals. Although John Bates had organized a labor union in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania in 1849, the union had failed before the end of the year; it wouldn’t be until the war was in full swing that another attempt at unionization would take root. Buoyed by the successes of the American Miners’ Association that was operating in Illinois and Missouri, miners in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania began organizing themselves in the early 1860s. The Workingmen’s Benevolent Association of Carbon County was founded in 1864, followed by the Workingmen’s Benevolent Association of Schuylkill County in 1867 (Industrial Workers of the World 1922). Both unions were later expanded into the Miners’ and Laborers’ Benevolent Association (MLBA) in 1870, a national union that held membership in Pennsylvania, Maryland,

Ohio, Kentucky, West Virginia, and Michigan. However, the MLBA would fall five short years later after the disastrous six-month Long Strike in 1875 that was broken by Franklin Gowen, the same man who would go on to send the Molly Maguires to the gallows two years later (Industrial Workers of the World 1922). Several other local and regional labor unions would appear and fold in the following five years; however, it wasn't until the Knights of Labor gained prominence in the anthracite region that the era of organized labor in anthracite mines would begin.

The Noble and Holy Order of the Knights of Labor, colloquially referred to at the Knights of Labor, was founded in Philadelphia in 1869 by Uriah Stephens, a tailor (Figure 3-3). The organization operated as a secret society, which was comprised of many smaller unions (Phelan 2000). The Knights of Labor offered a radically different approach to labor organizing than had



Figure 3-3. Seal of the Knights of Labor

and early 1890s. Membership in the organization dropped from over 700,000 in 1880 to only 100,000 in 1900. Much of this decline was due to the failed Missouri Pacific Railroad strike and the Haymarket Square Riot, both in 1886, which demoralized members within the union and turned public sentiment against the union as it came to be associated with anarchism (Phelan 2000; Weir 2010).

While the Knights of Labor organization experienced a gradual demise, the mining subsection of the Knights of Labor, known as Trades Assembly No. 135, had experienced its own decline in the late 1880s due to competition with other mining unions. In 1887, responding to increased membership in rival mining unions, the Trades Assembly No. 135, Knights of Labor, published the following ultimatum: "We now assert our intention to resist any and all encroachments on the rights of our members, whether by the Miners' Amalgamated Association or the National Federation of Miners and Mine Laborers" (Industrial Workers of the World 1922). Tensions between the unions grew until 1888, when leaders from the Trades Assembly No. 135 and the National Progressive Union of Miners and Mine Laborers voted to merge the two organizations into the United Mine Workers of America, although the union wouldn't become official until 1890 (Industrial Workers of the World 1922). The UMWA would become one of the "first

interethnic and interracial affiliates of the American Federation of Labor (AFL)” (“United Mine Workers of America” 2003) and would serve as the springboard for many significant figures in the American labor movement, including Mary “Mother” Jones, John Lewis, John Mitchell, William Wilson, John Brophy, and Richard Trumka (Jensen 2007).

Not all was rosy within the mining community after the formation of the UMWA, however. In early 1897, the UMWA supported the implementation of a 3 percent tax on foreign workers (Shackel and Roller 2012). This tax is identified as one of the motivations behind the 1897 Strikes and, fatefully, the Lattimer Massacre in which 19 unarmed striking miners were killed by the Sheriff of Luzerne County and his deputized posse (Shackel and Roller 2012).

After the Lattimer massacre the UMWA began to make serious inroads into the anthracite region. Successful strikes and unionization efforts in the bituminous coal mining regions of Kentucky, Alabama, and Indiana increased the power and influence of the UMWA from its founding in 1890 until 1898; in 1898, John Mitchell was voted into the Presidency of the union and immediately set to work on expanding the geographic and political realms of influence of the organization (“United Mine Workers of America” 2003). Between 1898 and 1902, Mitchell successfully expanded unionization efforts into Maryland, Missouri, Michigan, Kansas, and Arkansas, and set his sights on opening the anthracite region of Pennsylvania to union recognition. In the anthracite region, this goal was especially difficult due to the control of mining interests by the railroad companies in the region (Jensen 2007). Although the Coxe family did not own a railroad company when Eckley was founded, Eckley Coxe would go on to create the Delaware, Susquehanna and Schuylkill Railroad in 1891. Additionally, John Leisenring, one of the original four partners who had leased the town from the Coxe Estate, was a railroad prodigy: Leisenring had risen to the rank of assistant engineer in Asa Packer’s Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company at 18, was placed in control of the railroad’s eastern division by 19, and had played a major role in the creation of the Mauch Chunk switchback railroad at 24 (Rottenberg 2004). With these industry connections, the management at Eckley would have had the support of the railroad industry in breaking unionization efforts. Although the UMWA had been supporting strikes in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania since 1897, and one strike in 1900 even culminated in an increase in wages for mine workers, Mitchell opted to continue pushing for his ultimate goal: official recognition of the union by mine owners (Jensen 2007). This persistence resulted in the Coal Strike of 1902 in which Pennsylvania anthracite miners left their posts on May 12, 1902, and didn’t return for five and a half months. Their demands included an increase in wages, union recognition, and a shorter workday. At this time, anthracite coal was “essential for domestic



THE WASHINGTON SCHOOLMASTER
From the *Chronicle* (Chicago)

Figure 3-4. 1902 Strike Political Cartoon

heating” in East Coast cities, including New York City and Philadelphia. As winter approached and the coal stores had still not been replenished, President Theodore Roosevelt became involved in the controversy. On October 3, 1902, Roosevelt met miners, union representatives, and coalmine operators in Washington, D.C., becoming the first U.S. President to personally intervene into a labor dispute (Figure 3-4). Although John Mitchell and the UMWA leadership offered to negotiate with the coalmine owners, the owners refused, prompting Roosevelt to threaten to deploy military personal to operate the anthracite mines. On October 23, 1902, the miners returned to work with concessions including a 9 hour workday and a 10% raise but failed to achieve official recognition (Library of Congress 2011). Although the strike technically failed to achieve its primary goal, John Mitchell and the UMWA saw the incident as a win, and UMWA membership in the anthracite region in the following decades increased (Jensen 2007).

Mid to Late Twentieth Century Period

Pennsylvania would never again be as successful economically as it was during the period immediately preceding the turn of the century. As anthracite coal veins became depleted and those that remained became more difficult to access, mechanical scraping, also known as strip mining, became the preferred method of mineral extraction (Dublin and Licht 2005). The death rattle of the anthracite industry, however, is largely identified as the Knox Mine Disaster, which occurred on January 22, 1959. Twelve miners drowned when the Susquehanna River broke through the roof of the River Slope Mine and began flooding the workings. Subsequent investigations discovered that the roof of the mine was only 6 ft thick (despite federal mandates requiring a 35 ft roof), that the company was owned in part by organized crime, and that the UMWA District 1 President also held a financial stake in the mine – a serious conflict of interest (Dublin and Licht 2005). Even before the Knox Mine Disaster, though, the anthracite industry was on the decline. World War II had provided a much-needed second wind for the industry as anthracite was purchased for steel production and other industrial applications, but once the war ended, the region became mired in cycles of unemployment and underemployment which caused many to leave the area for more promising economic opportunities in New Jersey and New York. The textile industry, another Pennsylvania staple, also peaked around 1910 when Southern competition finally stripped the Keystone State of the production stronghold it had established in the 1880s (Stepenoff 1999). The textile industry would begin a slow decline that wouldn’t officially be over until neoliberal policies implemented in the 1980s finally closed the last garment factories in Northeastern Pennsylvania (Wolensky et al. 2002). Today, Northeastern Pennsylvania is experiencing a kind of renaissance – tax incentives established in the late 1990s and early 2000s have enticed distribution hubs to relocate to the area. Amazon, Office Depot, Michael’s, and Wegmans all own distribution centers in the now-defunct anthracite region. However, low paying jobs in these distribution centers have brought low-skill immigrant workers to the areas “en masse,” creating new forms of racism and ethnic tension (Klibanoff 2016).

HISTORIC MAP AND PHOTOGRAPHIC RESEARCH

In order to better understand temporal and geographic changes that occurred at Eckley, documentary research examined historical maps and aerial photographs. This method allows for

better understanding of the site's relationship to its neighbors, to the town, and to other towns in the area, in addition to creating a visual record of the growth and decline of Eckley.

This Foster Township Warrant Map shows the original land patents and warrants issued for lands sold by the Commonwealth to private individuals (Figure 3-5). Charles S. Coxe's patents are highlighted in blue and yellow; the yellow patent is the location where Eckley would eventually be situated. From the patent dates it is possible to see that Coxe was purchasing and securing patents in April and May of 1830, with the majority of his Foster Township holdings legally acquired during this period (although his purchasing of the warrant happened an unspecified time prior to the lands' patent). This indicates that Coxe was likely purchasing everything near that anthracite vein that was available at the time.

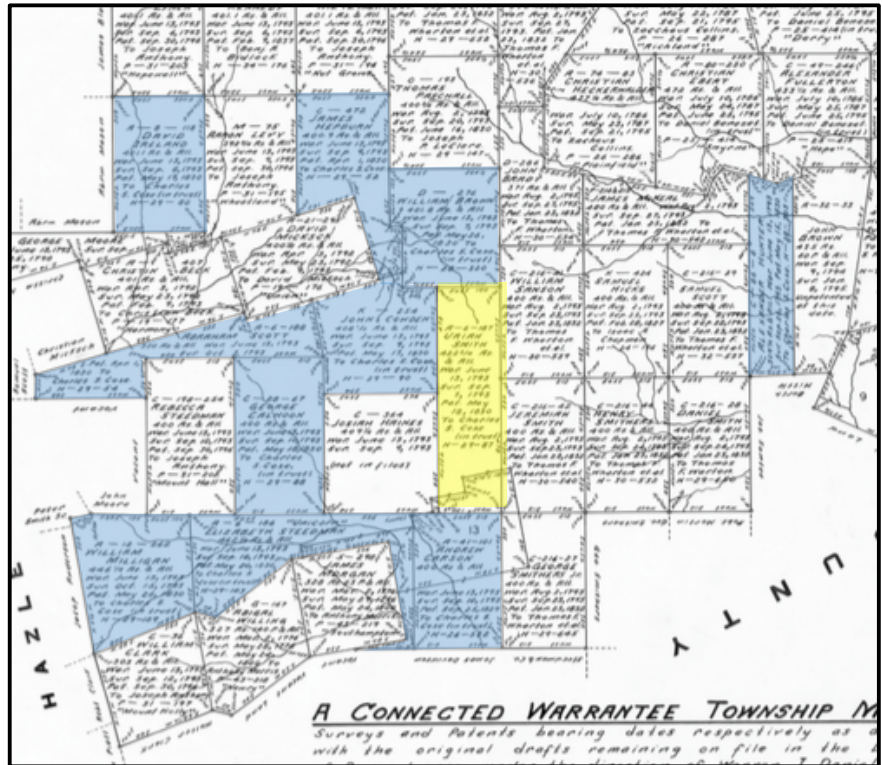


Figure 1-5. Section of Foster Township Warrant Map

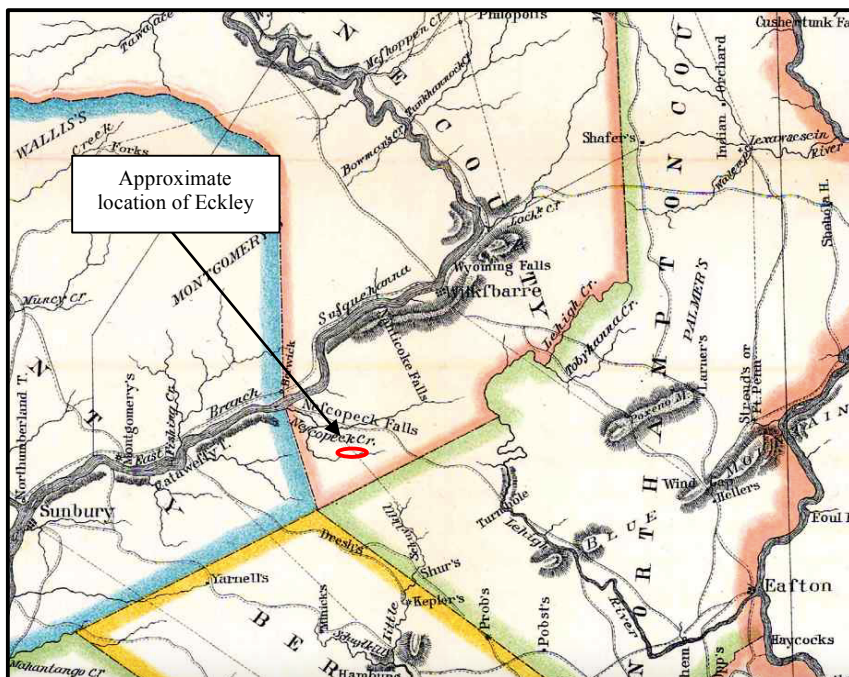


Figure 3-6. 1791 Howell Map of Pennsylvania

The 1791 Howell Map of Pennsylvania shows the Eastern Middle Anthracite coal field shortly before the turn of the nineteenth century (Figure 3-6). This map makes clear the relative lack of development or settlement in the region near Eckley. At this time, the closest village is Berwick (approximately 20 miles) and the closest town is Wilkes-Barre (approximately 17 miles). This map pre-dates the rise of the anthracite industry and the economic and cultural opening of this

region to the Eastern Seaboard through the canal and railroad systems that would develop in the proceeding decades.

In the 1836 Tanner's Universal Atlas Map of Pennsylvania (Figure 3-7), the growing population is evident with the appearance of new towns when compared to the 1791 map. In addition to Berwick, the villages of Nescopeck, Conyngham, and Mauch Chunk appear on this map of the region. This map still pre-dates the founding of Eckley, however, it shows the gradual development as the anthracite industry becomes established in Northeastern Pennsylvania during the first half of the nineteenth century.

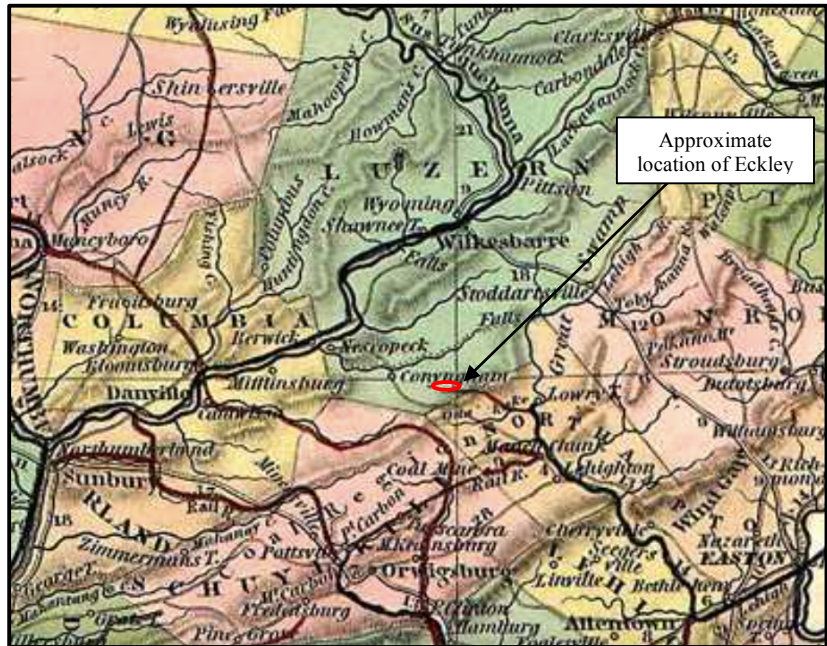


Figure 3-7. 1836 Tanner's Universal Atlas Map with Eckley Noted

The 1873 Foster Township Map (Figure 3-8) shows the proximity of Eckley to Jeddo as well as detail of the buildings within the town. The rapid growth in the region is illustrated by the sudden development of neighboring towns of Jeddo and Freehold, as well as the newly-installed railroad that connect these villages. This map reveals that Back Street (referred to as South St on the 1873 D.G. Beers Atlas [Figure 3-8]) is only developed for about half the distance of Main Street because of the rail line that served the breaker on the east end of town.

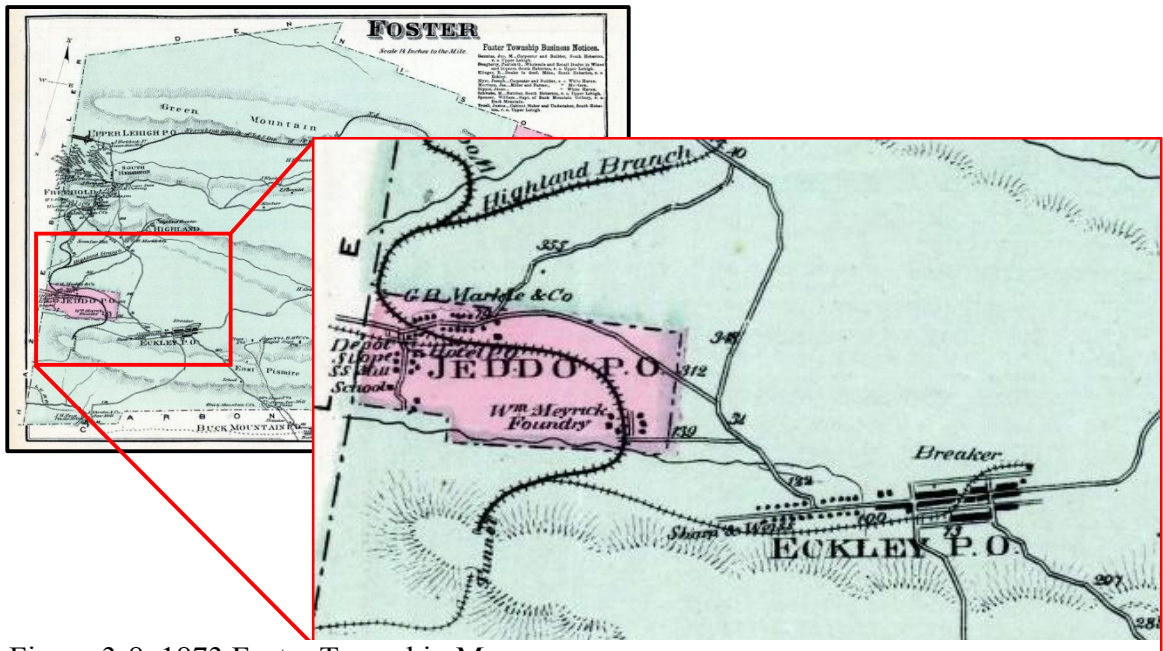


Figure 3-8. 1873 Foster Township Map

The 1873 town map inset of the D.G. Beers Atlas provides a town map of standing structures (Figure 3-9). Although houses on Back Street (then referred to as South St.) and Main Street are shown, there are several houses missing from this map that appear in early-twentieth century aerial photos, such as the store alley houses.

Additionally, this map does not have Buck Mountain Road, which would eventually

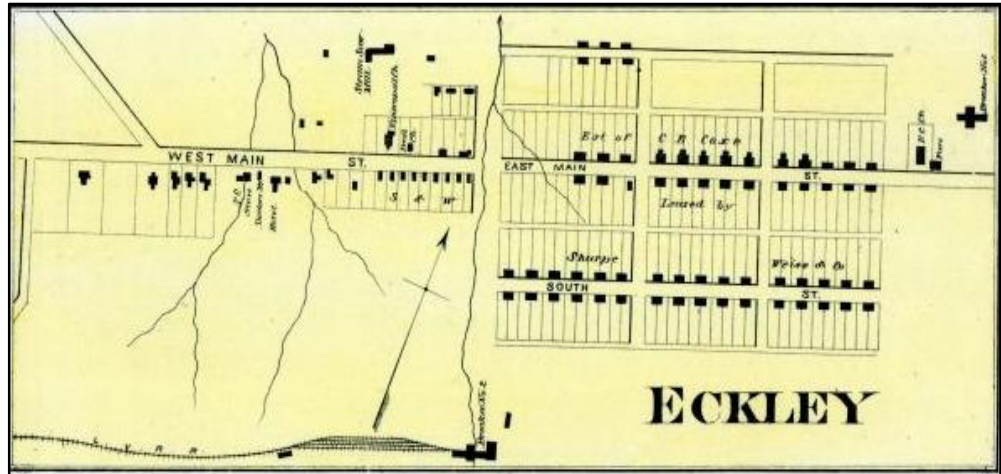


Figure 3-9. 1873 D.G. Beers Atlas Map of Eckley

become the major route to the town of Weatherly.

The 1876 Map of Pennsylvania (Figure 3-10) reveals that villages and towns in this area have increased 10 fold in less than five decades. Included on this map is Eckley in addition to many of the other surrounding coal company towns. This map conveys the prominence with which Eckley was being recognized within the region, as well as the ways in which coal mining transformed the geographic and cultural landscape of Northeastern Pennsylvania, including through the construction of railroads that feature prominently on this map.

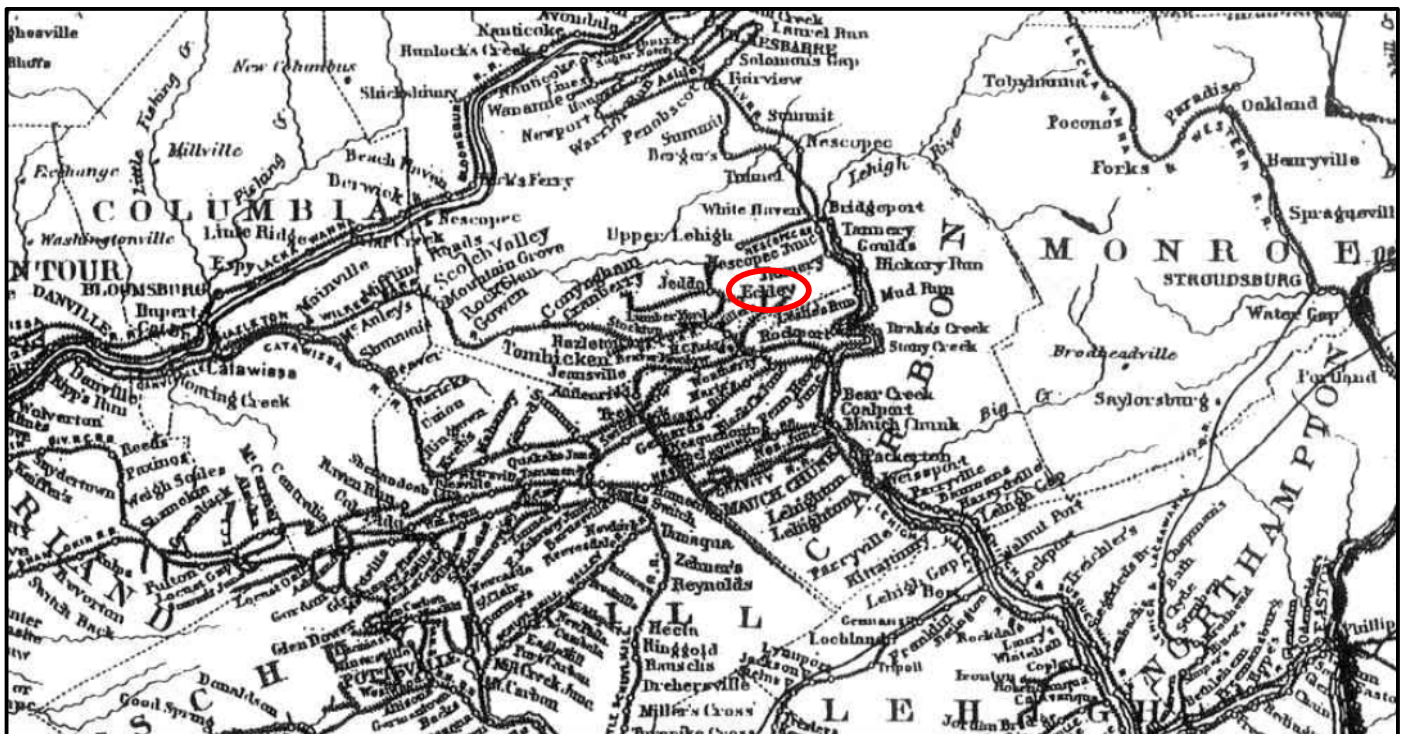


Figure 3-10. 1876 Map of Pennsylvania with Eckley circled

While maps provide a useful tool for understanding the history of a place, they lack many important details. Because company towns were owned by a single individual, insurance companies such as Sanborn were unlikely to create maps of the property. Additionally, land transference documentation does not exist because homes were rented and not sold by the company. However, as this analysis of historical documentation related to Eckley progresses, the advent of aerial photography and the systematic photographing of the landscape allow archaeologists to have a window into the town itself (instead of only the peripheral areas) through time.

The October 31, 1938 aerial photograph of Eckley (Figure 3-11) shows the town layout with the archaeology site marked.



Figure 3-11. 1938 Aerial Photograph of Eckley with site outlined



The July 2, 1939 aerial photograph of Eckley (Figure 3-12) shows the project site within the larger town. Note that the house structure is still standing, and Back Street is intact.

Figure 3-12. 1939 Aerial Photograph of Eckley with site outlined



The May 6th, 1959 aerial photograph shows that the majority of the house on Back Street have been demolished as a result of strip mining, with only the houses on the eastern end of the road left intact (Figure 3-13).

Figure 3-13. 1959 Aerial Photograph of Eckley with site outlined

The October 4, 1969 aerial photograph (Figure 3-14) shows that much of Back Street has been strip mined and that the site has started to return to forest.



Figure 3-14. 1969 Aerial Photograph of Eckley with site outlined

This 2014 aerial photograph of Eckley Miners' Village shows the current condition of the site (Figure 3-15). Much of the land surrounding the site as well as the town is reclaimed mine tailings or currently under active strip mining.



Figure 3-15. 2014 Aerial Photograph of Eckley with Site Outlined

SITE SPECIFIC HISTORY

The following presents detailed histories of the land, town, and houses that comprise Eckley, including their historical growth and change, from their earliest notations up to the present day.

History of Land

Immediately prior to European arrival in Northeastern Pennsylvania, the area that would eventually become Eckley was located on the border between the home ranges of the Susquehanna and Delaware Indian tribes (Sturtevant 1967). Although stories indicate that the Native American groups were aware of the flammable rock, they appear to have done little exploitation of the mineral (Christian 1978: 12). Coal was first discovered by Europeans on the banks of the Susquehanna River near modern-day Wilkes-Barre in 1762 (Christian 1978: 12). This finding created a domino effect, with additional coal seams being exposed by prospectors near modern-day Beaver Meadows, Pennsylvania in 1790, and by John Charles in the areas surrounding Hazleton in 1826 (Genovese 2003; Wesolowsky 1996). Industrial-scale coal extraction began in the region by 1795 (Genovese 2003). Seeking to fill the market need for a cheap, smokeless heating fuel created by growing cities on the Eastern Seaboard, Northeastern Pennsylvania entrepreneurs immediately began building infrastructure and sinking mine shafts in search of profit (Christian 1978). One of these enterprising individuals who made the anthracite coal industry possible was Tench Coxe.

Tench Coxe was a major political economist and a delegate to the Continental Congress (Figure 3-16). He became an important figure in the early Republic, earning himself a

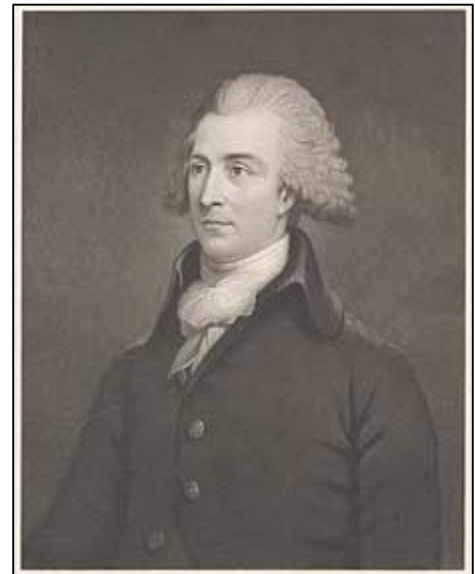


Figure 3-16. Engraving of Tench Coxe by Samuel Sartain

position in George Washington's administration as the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under Alexander Hamilton with whom he would later advocate for the industrialization of the United States (Cooke 1975). Sometime between 1787 and 1793, Tench Coxe purchased approximately 80,000 acres in Northeastern Pennsylvania, speculating that the coal seams recently discovered in this region would eventually yield significant financial dividends. This acquisition included the land that would eventually become the village of Eckley (Shackel and Westmont 2014; Christian 1978: 12). Although Coxe recognized the economic potential of the land, he did nothing to develop its industrial potential, and instead willed the holdings to his heirs upon his death in 1824 (Christian 1978: 12). The land was eventually consolidated into the Tench Coxe Estate and managed by a handful of coal mining companies until the village of Eckley and its colliery were sold to George Huss in 1963 (Warfel 1993:6; Wesolowsky 1996). Huss operated the Buckley Coal Company at Eckley, and engaged primarily in strip mining rather than tunnel mining. In 1968, Huss leased the entire town to Paramount Studios to serve as the set for the movie *The Molly Maguires* starring Sean Connery. Seeking to save the town following the film's production, a group of citizens organized the Anthracite Historic Site and Museum Corporation, which, in concert with the Hazleton Chamber of Commerce, purchased the land from Huss for \$100,000 in 1969. They then donated the town to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in 1971. Under the oversight of the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, in 1972 the village of Eckley was opened to the public and the museum was built in 1975 (Warfel 1993: 6; Shackel and Westmont 2014).

History of Town

The area known as Council Ridge, which is part of the Coxe Estate, was first settled in the 1840s (Christian 1978). These settlers took advantage of the abundant timber supply of the Ridge to create wooden shingles that they then bartered or traded to businesses in the nearby towns of White Haven and Hazleton, both of which were in their infancy and in need of building supplies (Wesolowsky 1996). They named their small outpost 'Shingletown' – a moniker that was still in use when coal prospectors Richard Sharpe, Francis Weiss, Asa L. Foster, and John Leisenring visited the town in the spring of 1853 (Christian 1978: 13). The four men decided that the area was ideal for coal mining and promptly formed a partnership. Sharpe, Leisenring and Company were subsequently granted a 21-year lease by Judge Charles Sidney Coxe with rights to mine, transport, and sell coal from a 1,500 acre tract owned by the Tench Coxe Estate in late 1854. They sunk their first coal mine shaft before the end of the year (Christian 1978: 13). All four men had experience in the anthracite region and the anthracite industry: Richard Sharpe had previously worked as a coal contractor for the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company; Francis Weiss was a surveyor (Wesolowsky 1996); John Leisenring was colloquially known in Mauch Chunk as the "boy wonder of the anthracite region" and had proven himself by becoming second-in-command at the Lehigh Coal and Navigation (LC&N) company by the age of 33 (Rottenberg 2004); and Asa Foster was a merchant from Mauch Chunk and namesake of Foster Township, Pennsylvania (Wesolowsky 1996). However, despite the men's impressive pedigrees, practical obstacles slowed progress. Due to the depth of the coal vein – located beneath nearly 200 ft of shale – excavation went slowly and the first shipment of coal from the Council Ridge colliery didn't occur until October 27th, 1855 (Wesolowsky 1996).

Sharpe, Leisenring and Company immediately began constructing their own company town. Before the end of 1854, all of the new town's workers' houses as well as the mine owners' houses were completed; additional buildings were constructed shortly thereafter, including the town's own school, the company store, an Episcopal Church (1859), a Presbyterian Church (1859), an Irish Catholic Church and Rectory (1861), a hotel, and a doctor's office (Christian 1978; Wesolowsky 1996; Shackel and Westmont 2014) (see Figure 3-8). A smattering of other businesses also arose around this time, including a shoe repair shop, an ice house, a private school, a butcher's shop, and a tailor shop (Wesolowsky 1996; Rottenberg 2004) With the exception of outbuildings, sheds, and additions that workers later added to their rented land and houses at their own expense, these buildings represent the entirety of town's construction within the town until Paramount Studios was granted a lease to the land in 1968 (Christian 1978: 14). By the time the first load of coal had reached the surface in 1855, the mine operators had also constructed the bulk of their colliery, including a breaker, a blacksmithing shop, a sawmill, mule barns, engine house, oil house, and other structures (Wesolowsky 1996). Additional colliery buildings, including new breakers, would be constructed at the site as the mine increased in production and technology created new opportunities for increasing efficiency and cash flow (Christian 1978).

In 1857, with the village standing and the mining operation underway, the mine operators attempted to rename the town 'Fillmore' in honor of the former President. This plan, however, was quickly halted when the businessmen filed for a Post Office to be opened in their new village and discovered that a town named Fillmore already existed, precluding their town from donning the same moniker. The partners eventually settled on 'Eckley' in honor of either Tench Coxe's paternal grandmother, Sarah Eckley, or in honor of Eckley Brinton Coxe, the 18-year old grandson of Tench Coxe. In 1857 the village received a Post Office shortly thereafter (Christian 1978: 13; Wesolowsky 1996). Additional changes in management arrived shortly as well, as John Leisenring was offered the superintendent of operations position with the LC&N Company in 1859, and decided to retire his managing role in the partnership to pursue that opportunity (although he maintained his financial stake in the Eckley mining business partnership) (Rottenberg 2004). In response, his business partners renamed the operation Sharpe, Weiss, and Company – a name that would be in use through the end of the partnership's lease with the Coxe Estate (Wesolowsky 1996).

At this time, the town was at its zenith. H.M. Alden writing for the September 1863 issue of *Harper's New Monthly Magazine* stopped at Eckley during their tour of the Northeastern Pennsylvanian coal fields (Figure 3-17). Upon

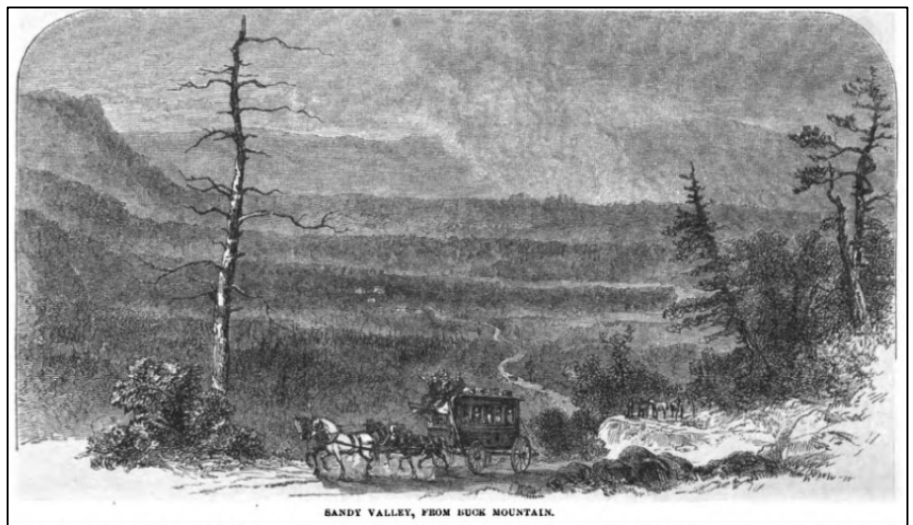


Figure 2-17. Engraving of Ridge Above Eckley from 1863 Harper's New Monthly Magazine

observing the town, which then had already been under mining operations for nine years, the writer noted, “Eckley itself is a vast collection of shanties – its uppermost social strata are yet to be formed; it is a good example of the sort of town which will grow up about a colliery” (Alden 1863: 463). Although unaware that the town he was witnessing was the largest Eckley would ever be, it would still have been an impressive sight: in 1860, 150 company houses held the 1,204 individuals according to the census, and the majority of the company colliery buildings would have been standing (Christian 1978; US Census Bureau 1860). All company houses were painted red and featured trim painted in black, with gables, eaves, porches, and fenestrations being identically placed. This pattern not only saved money on construction costs, but also instilled a feeling of order, formality, and hierarchy, both in the inhabitants and those passing by (Wesolowsky 1996; Mulrooney 1989). What might have looked like a random scattering of houses to the *Harper’s Magazine* reporter was actually a carefully planned town layout based on four levels of hierarchy: the houses at the western-most end of town belonged to the mine operators and are among the most ornate buildings in the town. Moving eastward, these residences were buffered from those of the workers by a collection of company buildings, including the company store, hotel, mule barn, and doctor’s office. On the other side of these buildings was a series of single residence company houses that were rented solely to the mine bosses and contractors. Moving further eastward, double houses that were rented to miners spread along either side of the road, followed at last by the houses of second-class miners and mine laborers – the poorest paid and generally newest arrived immigrants in the town. The pattern had the unintended consequence of creating strong ethnic enclaves across Eckley (Warfel 1993: 7). While these individuals were placed at the geographical opposite end of town from the mine owners, they would still have been required to walk through the areas of nicer houses in order to reach the company store, which was within sight of Richard Sharpe’s massive Gothic Revival mansion (Wesolowsky 1996; Beers 1873).

Other buildings in the town have similarly unique histories. At the direction of Richard Sharpe and Francis Weiss, St. James’ Protestant Episcopal Church was built in 1859 in the middle of the mine boss and contractor section of company housing. The Reverend Peter Russell, Richard Sharpe’s brother-in-law, moved to the town and became the church’s, and the town’s, first religious leader. Directly adjacent to the Episcopal Church was the Presbyterian Church, also constructed in 1859. Both the Episcopal and the Presbyterian churches had small congregations and were eventually torn down in 1938 and 1925, respectively (Wesolowsky 1996). A Catholic Church – the primary denomination of the miners and laborers in the town – was built in 1861 along with a rectory. The Philadelphia Diocese established a mission church charter for the Eckley Catholic Church and the altar was consecrated by the sitting bishop on October 25th, 1861. Because the majority of Catholics at that time were Irish immigrants, the church became synonymous with Irish Catholics, despite never having this formal denomination. Other immigrant groups refused to attend the Irish establishment, and instead chose to walk to nearby parishes in Freeland (approximately 3 miles) every week to attend churches of their own ethnicity (Christian 1978: 5). St. Mary of the Immaculate Conception, as the Irish Church came to be known, and its rectory still stand at Eckley today, although the original altar furniture was removed by the diocese when the church closed shortly after World War II (Christian 1978: 5).

The period between 1859 and 1874, while the village was under Sharpe, Weiss and Company’s tenure, proved to be some of the most socially successful for Eckley. The village’s population

topped 1,200 individuals (US Census Bureau 1860), the town managed to avoid the Molly Maguire violence that broke out in the Middle and Southern coal fields (Bimba 1970), the town experienced comparatively fewer mining accidents than its neighbors (Christian 1978: 13), and strikes were rare (Wesolowsky 1996). Eckley continued to attract Old World immigrants newly arrived in the United States who were searching for employment. The town prospered on the hard labor of the Irish, Eastern European, and Southern Europeans who arrived between the 1860s and the 1920s (Blatz 2003: 27; Holt 2001). The American Civil War proved to be a windfall for the mine operators. The desperate Union need for coal to operate their armories and navy vessels, in addition to the domestic need for coal to power steamboats, caused the price of anthracite to skyrocket (Christian 1978: 13; Wesolowsky 1996). Anthracite, favored over bituminous coal for industrial applications due to its clean burning properties, jumped from \$2.10 per ton of coal in 1861 to \$6.25 per ton in 1864 (Wesolowsky 1996; Christian 1978: 13). The coal mining operations in Northeastern Pennsylvania became so integral to the Union strategy that it changed the course of the war: Confederate General Robert E. Lee's stated purpose in marching the Army of Northern Virginia into Pennsylvania was to cut the Pennsylvania Railroad that was supplying coal to the North's foundries. Lee and the Confederates were stopped at Gettysburg, only 30 miles shy of their target – the rail connection between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh (Rottenberg 2004). Although the arrival of the Civil War was not welcome to many in Eckley, especially the Irish immigrants who traditionally backed Lincoln's opposition, the Democratic Party, over two dozen men from Eckley fought for the Union cause (Blatz 2003). In 1861, thirty-eight men from Eckley, all laborers in the mines, joined Company K of the 81st Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, colloquially called the "Fighting Chippewas". Company K consisted solely of recruits from Luzerne County (Michak et al. n.d.). Eckley men represented all levels of rank, including two captains, two 1st lieutenants, two 2nd lieutenants, a 1st sergeant, five sergeants, four corporals, two musicians, and at least 25 privates. Many of the men died at battles such as Spotsylvania Court House, Fredericksburg, Cold Harbor, and Antietam (Michak et al. n.d.).

In 1874, the lease held by Sharpe, Weiss and Co. expired. Richard Sharpe, Francis Weiss, and Asa Foster, feeling that the new lease terms were unfair, chose to end their stakes in the partnership, while John Leisenring elected to stay on and take over the entire lease himself. He signed a 10-year lease with the Coxe Estate and immediately renamed the operation Leisenring and Company (Christian 1978: 13). By this time, Leisenring had several mining interests underway in the Council Ridge area, including the Upper Lehigh Coal Company, which was located just north of Eckley and was an even more profitable operation. Lacking the time (or financial incentive) to devote himself to the Eckley property, Leisenring appointed his son-in-law John Wentz as superintendent at Eckley in 1875 (Rottenberg 2004: 44). Wentz' tenure at the site is unknown. In 1884, John Leisenring died of Bright's Disease, an inflammation of the kidney, and in 1886 the Coxe Estate rescinded the lease on Eckley from Leisenring and Company (Rottenberg 2004: xii).

By the time the Coxe Estate was managing Eckley again, the town was unrecognizable from its humble 1853 roots. In addition to the buildings mentioned earlier, the town's population had grown to around 1,100 people residing in houses along three streets (Christian 1978: 13; Blatz 2003). Ready to embrace his inheritance, Eckley Brinton Coxe, grandson of Tench Coxe, took over operations at Eckley under the Coxe Brothers and Company name through a lease from the

Coxe Estate in 1886 (Christian 1978: 14; Wesolowsky 1996; Bradsby 1893). At age 47, Coxe's reputation within the coal industry was already highly regarded. He had earned a degree from the University of Pennsylvania in mining engineering in 1858. He followed that course of study by spending two years in Paris, France at the *Ecole des Mines* and then an additional year in Saxony, Germany at the *Bergacademie*, Germany's premier university of mining and technology. Coxe then spent two years touring and observing mines and mining practices in Britain and mainland Europe before returning to Northeastern Pennsylvania (Bradsby 1893). Upon returning in 1865, he formed a partnership with his brothers called Coxe Brothers and Company. The company drilled their first shaft in Drifton, Pennsylvania, a small town located less than 5 miles from Eckley, and would continue to lease and sublease Tench Coxe Estate land until the 1960s (Blatz 2003: 14; Holt 2001: 8). Coxe Brothers and Company would become the largest independent anthracite producer in the industry that was not controlled by a railroad company (Shackel and Westmont 2014).

Eckley Coxe's tenure at the village would prove to be the village's downfall. Coxe Brothers and Company immediately constructed a new breaker at the site after receiving the lease in 1886. Although his actions implied that Eckley's coal extraction was booming and in need of expansion, the truth was that profits were diminishing and in 1890, Coxe made the fateful switch to strip mining. Several scholars cite his decision as the death knell for Eckley, as the condition and longevity of the town disintegrated shortly thereafter. Strip mining utilizes massive iron steam shovels to remove the top layers and expose the coal vein, effectively digging a massive hole into the earth, as compared with the comparatively less environmentally degrading tunnel or shaft mining, a technique used in prior years (Christian 1978). As the strip mine grew, it took with it the outlying areas of Eckley, particularly the residences located on the two streets on either side of Main Street (Christian 1978: 14). Because strip mining did not require as many workers to actually excavate the coal, people were laid off and Eckley's population dwindled (Wesolowsky 1996). Additional financial pressure from other fossil fuels, including natural gas and oil, added stress to the already fragile industry (Shackel and Westmont 2014). By 1920, the population dropped to less than 600 residents (Wesolowsky 1996). As profits dwindled and the company began to focus elsewhere, Eckley itself began to fall into disrepair. The onset of World War I saw maintenance on the workers' houses cease and major upkeep projects failed to return after the war. Little change occurred in the town during this period, although electricity and water were run to at least some of the properties during the early 20th century and a new social club, known as the Emerald House, was built in the 1930s. World War II brought new opportunities for anthracite coal, however these quickly disappeared as the price of coal plummeted when the federal demand decreased at the end of the war. By 1960 anthracite coal had lost 80% of its war time value. In 1957, the US Post Office removed the charter at Eckley, and the village officially ceased to exist as an independent town (Shackel and Westmont 2014).

Eckley B. Coxe died in 1895, but it wasn't until 1905 that the Coxe Brothers and Company's holdings were purchased by the Lehigh Valley Railroad. The company regained sovereignty some years later, but never mined in Eckley again. Instead, subleases were given to other, outside contractors, including Jeddo-Highland Coal Company, J. Robert Baizley, Gatti Engineering, and George Huss (Wesolowsky 1996; Christian 1978). Coxe Brothers and Company finally went out of business in 1963, and George Huss purchased the Eckley colliery and he continued to strip mine the edges of town (Christian 1978: 14). In 1968, Paramount

Pictures approach George Huss about obtaining a one year lease of Eckley Village in order to film their movie *The Molly Maguires* (Figure 3-18). Huss granted the request and Paramount Pictures filmed over three months in 1968. The use of the town as a film set required several changes to the buildings and landscape, including burying the town's electrical lines, removal of the road pavement, rerouting of the main road, and restoration of the town's buildings to an approximation of their 1870s appearance. The film studio also built several buildings, including a model breaker and a 'company store' building. In all, the film, which starred Sean Connery, Samantha Eggar, and Richard Harris, cost \$7 million to produce (*Sunday Independent* 1978).

Once filming had been completed, the land returned to George Huss who intended to continue strip mining the town. Citizens recently interested in the town due to the popularity of the movie's production became interested in saving it from destruction, and in 1969 a private group of citizens formed the Anthracite Museum Heritage Group, a subsidiary of Can-Do Hazleton, and raised \$100,000 to purchase the property from Huss (Christian 1978: 14). The Group then donated the land to the State of Pennsylvania, who arranged to have it preserved and managed by the Pennsylvania Historic and Museum Commission as one of the state's living history museum sites. It officially opened to the public in 1972 and continues to be managed by PHMC today.



Figure 3-18. The Molly Maguires (1978) Movie Poster

History of Working Class Houses

Working class housing in Eckley left something to be desired. Although Sharpe, Leisenring and Company had ensured workers had immediate shelter when mining began in 1854, bigger problems remained. The town boasted 60 double houses and 12 single residence homes, not including the houses of the mine operators, yet these homes offer little more than protection from the rain. Dry laid stone or mud masonry foundations supported the wood frame worker's houses, leaving the buildings unstable and heat-leaking sieves. The board and batten construction between the balloon frame and the exterior clapboard served as the only source of insulation. Double houses shared privies, and family members had to fetch water from communal spigots well into the 20th century. Septic systems were finally installed in some of the houses in 1924, although, at present, it is unknown which houses were fortunate enough to receive this luxury (Wesolowsky 1996). Families often took advantage of their deep lots to plant gardens and fruit trees that could sustain them cheaply (Holt 2001). Many of these fruit trees are still present in Eckley today. Oral histories revealed that families planted most of the yard with vegetables and typically raised tomatoes, wax beans, green peppers, beets, celery, cucumbers, radishes, and corn. Flower beds and fruit trees were common. Families raised chickens, which they sometimes used for barter. Former residents remember fondly the company store after it was no longer

controlled by the coal company. Vendors came into town to sell consumer products as well as different foods, such as meat and beer (Warfel 1993:13).

In addition to the very basic amenities provided, families often shared houses – at a steep price. A quote from Eckley B. Coxe’s 1888 congressional testimony about the state of his workers’ houses revealed the following:

A family, for \$4/Month, could share a four-room dwelling with three other families, two upstairs and two on the ground floor, plastered and whitewashed, with a communal kitchen. More generous quarters could be had for \$5.50/month, the price of sharing three rooms upstairs and two down with just one other family. These units cost the company \$850 to build, and with a monthly rental income of \$11, paid for themselves, including repairs, in 6-8 years [Holt 2001:10]

Workers, therefore, not only had to contend with unsafe and unsatisfactory work, but they were forced to return home at the end of the day to a house full of strangers. Coxe additionally testified to the committee that a bachelor could rent “some sort of shanty” for 35 cents (Holt 2001:10; Shackel and Westmont 2014).

Although the houses provide a physical reminder of the working class at Eckley, it’s the families and workers themselves that need to be remembered. Life was difficult, tumultuous, dirty, and short for these individuals. Recently arrived immigrant men typically began work as laborers and, after learning English and taking an exam, could become miners; however, very few new immigrants had the money or time to pursue this route – a purposeful structural inequality that created feedback loops of inequality within the ranks of immigrants and facilitated social discrimination of different ethnicities (Shackel and Roller 2012). Mulrooney’s work in coal company towns in Western Pennsylvania has detailed how workers were segregated into specific types of housing and were prevented from escaping: a worker’s ethnic group affiliation would signify what occupations they could hold within the company, which in turn dictated how much the worker could earn; earnings were a major factor in determining what type of house the company would rent to a worker, with the poorest paid workers receiving the cheapest housing. Because the rent for the houses were cheap, the structures were comparatively poorly made and amenities provided for higher earning families would not be supplied. In this way, ethnicity indirectly determined everything from neighborhood to whether a family would have indoor plumbing (Mulrooney 1989). Men working inside, including inside laborers and miners, operated in damp, dark, musty conditions using only hand tools such as shovels, picks, and hand drills. Every day they faced imminent threats such as cave-ins, floods, and explosions, but also silent, insidious threats such as Black Lung Disease and poisonous, odorless gases (Wesolowsky 1996). Male children who reached the age of eight or nine years old began as breaker boys – extremely dangerous work that easily killed and maimed them. Around the age of 12, these boys could begin working inside the mines opening the large air-flow doors for passing coal carts. At 14 they could begin serving as laborers. Similarly, female children from working class families were sent to textile mills as young as five where their tiny hands and fingers were needed to reach into the spinning, looming, and other machines. This work frequently resulted in maiming that would impact the girl for the rest of her life. Young women generally left the textile mills when they married or when their economic situation improved enough to make the additional

income unnecessary (Stepenoff 1999; Kessler-Harris 1983). While men worked in the mines, women were often faced with their own set of tasks. Laundry, cooking, cleaning, gardening, shopping, and child-rearing encompass just some of the tasks that were expected of working class women. Days were long and the work was arduous (Wesolowsky 1996). Many women also engaged in home-production or collection of goods, including picking berries, weaving, and other crafts that could be sold.

Many mine companies operated at full force during the summer months as East Coast customers stocked up on coal for the winter. During the rest of the year, miners worked two to three days a week, and sometimes as little as six hours a day (Blatz 2003:19-21). During most of the 1870s, coal production remained at a low level at the Council Ridge mines, however, the situation improved in the early 1880s as production steadily increased (Blatz 2003:22-23).

Workers also had to contend with serious social issues. The Northeastern Pennsylvanian coal mine owners succeeded in reducing the number of unions in the area by aligning class differences with ethnic differences. As new waves of immigrants arrived, they were immediately placed at the bottom of the social structure; those groups would move up on the social structure as soon as a new ethnic group arrived in the region. This pattern began when Irish immigrants, escaping the Potato Famine of 1845, already accounted for 23% of Eckley's population by the 1860s. The late 1870s saw the beginning of a wave of Eastern European immigrants move into the poorly paid positions, such as laborer and slate picker that the Irish before them had held. As the turn of the century arrived, the majority of the working class population consisted of first and second generation immigrants from Eastern Europe (Wesolowsky 1996).

History of Back Street

The excavations during the summer of 2015 focused on workers' households located on Back Street. Back Street, originally platted as South Street, runs parallel to Main Street approximately 400 ft to the south. Original company maps of the town reveal Back Street featured rows of identical company houses in two sizes that spanned three blocks on the East side of town. Eight larger double houses, measuring 25 x 25 ft were located in the western-most block, while the rest of the homes on the street were 28 x 20 ft. These houses were duplexes, with neighbors sharing an identical house; the layout was mirrored on each side of the common central wall. Families of upwards of 15 individuals would share these dwellings.

A total of eight large double houses and 24 small double houses were constructed on Back Street in 1854. They consisted of balloon frame construction covered with clapboard siding and finished with wooden shingles. These dwellings sat on lots that measured 200 ft deep and 50 ft wide for each side of the house. Houses had four bays on the front façade with the outermost bays consisting of wooden doors for each residence and the inner bays consisting of six-over-six hung sash windows. The larger houses had second floors, while the smaller houses were one-and-one-half story. All houses had shared privies located behind the house, unfinished basements under the front half of the structure, and detached shared summer kitchens also located just behind the house. The houses were supported by dry laid limestone foundations that created basements approximately 5 feet high with dirt floors. Families were able to add outbuildings and construct additions onto their houses as long as these changes did not affect or change the front

façade of the house. Several families added exterior fireplaces to the main block of the house, either to save them the hassle of dismantling and moving the summer kitchen cast-iron stove inside or to provide a more efficient source of heat to combat the cold and snowy Pennsylvania winters in these poorly insulated houses. Company records from the early twentieth century indicate that the company had spent money to upgrade the insides of the houses, including improving the cellars and plastering interior walls (Holt 2001:10); however, archaeology found no evidence of these upgrades at the #38/40 Back Street property. As mentioned earlier, all company houses were required to be painted red with black trim and look identical from the outside.

Aerial photographs from the early 20th century indicate that Back Street stretched to within 300 ft of the coal breaker. Life here would have been loud and, without paved streets, dirty. Although families lived in these houses through 1940, indoor plumbing or septic systems were never installed; instead, residents drained grey waste water directly into the unpaved streets – creating a constantly muddy and unsanitary environment (Mulrooney 1991; Wesolowsky 1996). Aside from dangers above ground, people on Back Street had the additional threat of dangers below ground: in the mid-1930s, part of the road collapsed into a mine shaft below it, creating a serious hazard for those living in the Back Street area (Paul Falatko, personal communication). Back Street was at the bottom of Eckley's social hierarchy and would have been home to some of the poorest and most disadvantaged members of the town. While the exteriors of Back Street's company houses would have been neat and uniform, the interior was the responsibility of the residents. Families stuffed newspapers into the plank walls in place of badly needed insulation; religious paintings and calendars often served as the only decorations in the buildings. Floor coverings were expensive, and families frequently made-do with the bare subflooring or with burlap bags spread on the ground (Wesolowsky 1996). These conditions, in addition to the crowded households and lack of resources, created a tableaux of working class life that would seem unbelievable to modern-day visitors of Eckley Miners' Village. Yet, despite its harshness, life on Back Street carried on.

According to the US federal census, throughout the 1860s and 1870s, Back Street families were primarily of German and Irish descent. By the 1920s, however, the original tenants had been replaced by families from across Eastern Europe, with the vast majority from Poland and Czechoslovakia. Just 10 years later, households on Back Street were comprised mostly of the children of Polish and Czechoslovakian immigrants, and by 1940, the vast majority of residents were born in Pennsylvania, although several individuals were from Austria, Germany, and Russia.

Although strip mining had been introduced to Eckley in the 1890s, it wasn't until the mid-20th century that it began affecting the domestic core of Eckley. Sometime between 1940 and 1959, the western half of Back Street was strip mined, taking with it the foundations, cellars, and memories of the families who had lived there for nearly a century. The entirety of Houses #1 through #32 were demolished, as well as house #33/35. The foundations of houses #34/36, 37/39, 38/40, 41/43, and 42/44 still exist, although all are in danger of being destroyed by natural forces. The only standing structures remaining on Back Street today are houses #46/48, 50/52, and 53/55.

In many ways the early demise of the majority of Back Street has meant the neighborhood's underground resources have been preserved. The pre-production for *The Molly Maguires* movie involved burying utility lines, which impacted many of the front yards along Main Street. However, since Back Street was already nothing more than a grassy field by then, it was spared. The archaeological resources along Back Street remain intact over 150 years after they were deposited. Archaeology has the key to telling the stories of the individuals and families that lived here.

History of Block B

The greater enclave that excavations on Back Street focused on included houses #25-#44 block. For the purposes of this analysis, this area is designated Block B (Figure 3-19). Since the majority of domestic activities were done outside the house the individuals would have the chance to interact on a daily basis. Neighbors would have seen and talked to one another as they walked to town, did laundry, toiled in their gardens, accessed their outbuildings, and carried supplies to and from their summer kitchens. Households sharing the double house would have been able to hear conversations through the thin, shared wall, and families in the house next door would have been able to easily see the 80 ft into their neighbors' living room. Privacy didn't exist inside these houses; even the privy, which was shared with the other half of the double house, featured two holes per side.

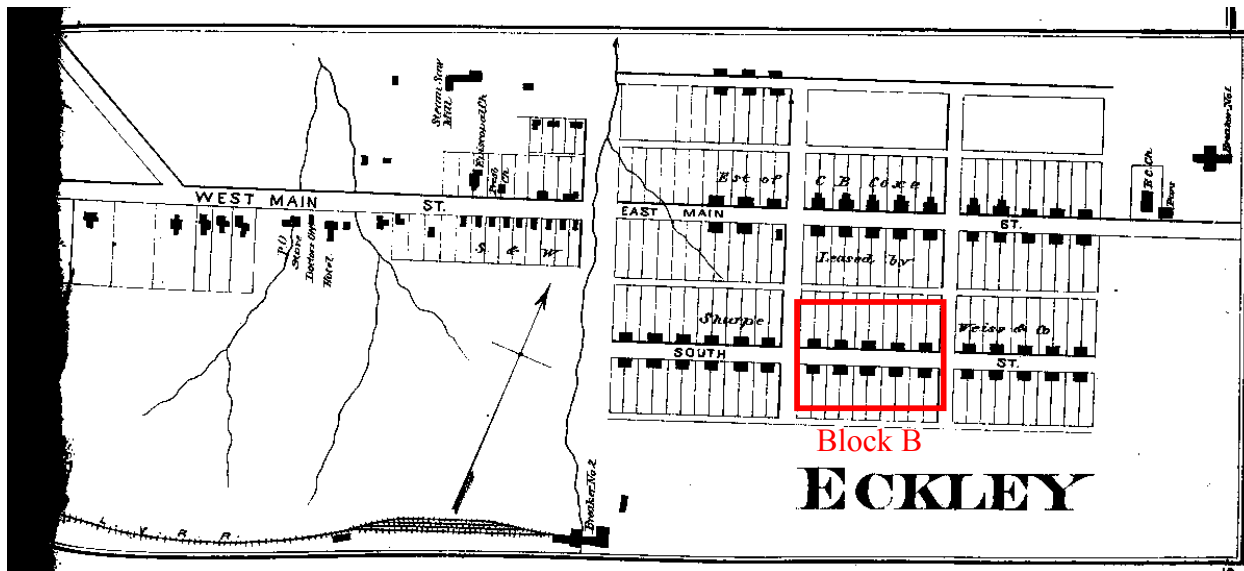


Figure 3-19. 1873 D.G Beers Atlas Map of Eckley with Block B Outlined

Due to limitations within the scope of the US federal census, the house tenure cannot be traced back beyond 1910; however, the names, occupations, and stories of those occupants between 1920 and 1950 are known. In the 1920s, Block B contained 20 households with 88 residents. The majority of households (N=13) were first or second generation immigrants from Czechoslovakia, followed by Galicia (N=4), Poland (N=1) and Hungary (N=1). Only one household was not a first or second generation immigrant. The individuals on Block B held a variety of jobs. The majority of men in Block B reported being miners (N=13), although many worked as outside laborers (N=11). There were also a pump man (N=1), and a blacksmith (N=1). Additionally, two

women were recorded as working in a silk factory (US Federal Census Bureau 1920). The largest household had 7 individuals while the smallest had only 1. In the 1930s, Block B's 20 households had 112 individuals. Nearly all were first or second generation immigrants from Czechoslovakia (N=19), although one household was from Poland. The most commonly held job for men was listed as a laborer (N=14), followed closely by miners (N=10). Men on the block also worked as teamsters (2), as well as a salesman (N=1), a carpenter (N=1), and a locomotive engineer (N=1). Only one woman was recorded as having an occupation, and she worked as a seamstress (N=1). By 1940, the demographics of the neighborhood had changed. The 110 residents of Block B represented 20 households. Of these, one was listed as a Russian immigrant, one was from Poland, two were from Czechoslovakia, and one was from Austria-Hungary; the other 15 households were all born in the United States. The men of Block B represented a variety of occupations, including miner (N=9), laborer (N=5), motor runner (N=3), clerk (N=1), roadman (N=1), timberman (N=1), carpenter (N=1), and locomotive engineer (N=1). The occupations of women in the US federal census were left blank.

SITE DISTRIBUTIONS AND PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCE STUDIES

Previous Archaeological Studies Adjacent to the Project Area

Background research revealed six archaeological investigations conducted within Eckley Miners' Village prior to the Back Street #38/40 excavations in 2015. A review of the previously completed work follows.

The first professional archaeology work at Eckley Miner's Village occurred in the 1980s. Stephen Warfel and Dawn Weaver (1989) excavated and compared the single dwelling doctor's house (36LU126) with two adjoining house lots (36LU130 and 36LU131) in an attempt to see if status differences were reflected in the ceramic assemblages. They compared earthenwares and porcelains and found no real difference to support their hypothesis of status sensitive ceramics reflecting socioeconomic status.

In 1991, Stephen Warfel of the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission (PHMC) served as Project Primary Investigator in a collaborative project between Pennsylvania State University and PHMC. An archaeological field school worked at House Lots #117/119 Main Street in preparation of the stabilization and restoration of a two and one-half story double house. The proposed construction work included replacing the foundation, installation of concrete basement floor, and re-grading the ground surface surrounding the structure to achieve positive draining. While the project trained students in archeological techniques, the archaeology also uncovered former landscape features, activity areas, and occupational refuse within a 20 ft proposed construction zone surrounding the building. Oral histories also were a significant part of this compliance and research project (Warfel 1993:4). Archaeologists found structural piers supporting the rear addition and porch and noted their poor condition. They confirmed that the rear addition piers and side porch support stones are contemporaneous with the main block construction. Maintenance and reconstruction of the side porch occurred in the 1930s. Archaeologists also uncovered the location of the original summer kitchen. An exploration of the sub-surface soils indicated a long-term problem of poor drainage, a situation that continues into

the present. Wood charcoal smears indicate that the original lands were cleared by burning the forests (Warfel 1993).

Much of the subsequent compliance work at Eckley was performed by Heberling Associates, Inc. They performed work in advance of foundation repairs in 1996, resulting in the excavation of 10 – 4 x 4 ft test units at 7 different sites. All of the test units were located against buildings in order to provide information about and an assessment of the buildings' foundations. Additionally, this archaeological testing identified buried exterior features such as porches. Heberling Associates recovered very few utilitarian wares, which surprised the investigators since food processing and storage would have predominated the everyday lives of miners and their families (Heberling 1996). In 1998, Heberling Associates, Inc. performed work on the Band Building, which is located east of the former Eckley Hotel, and on Houses #141 and #147, which were former foremen's houses. This work did not include investigations of the outbuildings located on these properties, such as sheds, privies, and other ancillary buildings (Heberling 1998).

Additionally, Heberling Associates, Inc. performed emergency excavations around Houses #46/48 on Back Street (Heberling 1999). A total of nine shovel tests and four test units were excavated. The building restoration uncovered a feature adjacent to the back wall of the structure that was tentatively identified as a chimney base. No further testing was recommended as an adequate sample was collected. Heberling (1999) noted that the archeological deposits were undisturbed in the back areas of the house and the structure is one of the oldest standing buildings in the village. Recorded sites impacted during the course of this work include 36LU222 and 36LU223 (Heberling 1999).

Heberling Associates, Inc. (Heberling 2004) also performed extensive testing in 2001 and 2003 in advance of proposed grading and drainage improvements at 19 historic workers' houses along Main Street. This work recovered over 23,000 artifacts from 444 shovel test pits and test units. Archaeologists uncovered 20th century utility lines and several historic landscape features, including a well, cesspool, and walkways. Archaeologists noted that they recovered few alcoholic beverage bottles and few canning jars. When compared with previous excavations sites in the village, the assemblages were found to be similar. No further work was deemed necessary (Heberling 2004).

In 2001, Cultural Heritage Research Services, Inc. (Kelly et al. 2001) excavated at the Sharp house (36LU238), the Rectory (36LU208), and the Mule Barn in advance of the installation of three propane gas tanks. During the course of excavations at the Sharpe House, an abundance of refined earthenwares were discovered compared to a low frequency of utilitarian wares. The authors conclude that these finding indicate that the Sharp family could purchase their own food, rather than having to grow and store it. Further archaeological excavations were recommended at the Sharpe House (36LU238) but not for the Mule Barn area which had disturbed soils (Kelly et al 2001).

Kenneth Baslik (2009) describes archaeological testing by Cultural Heritage Research Services, Inc. at seven locations in Eckley along Main Street. Shovel test pits were placed in a 10 x 10 ft grid and excavations units measured 3 x 3 ft In their work, they could not identify clear

stratigraphic definitions. The artifacts ranged from mid-nineteenth to the early twentieth centuries and the mixing of contexts may be a product of continual ground disturbances from the practice of gardening. Pipe trenches were also the most frequently identified archeological features. Baslick (2009) explains that this type of artifact patterning is typical throughout Eckley.

In a comprehensive summary of the archaeology performed at Eckley Miner’s Village over the past 25 years, Kenneth Basalik (2009: 13) notes that, “the work at Eckley Miners’ Village has been oriented toward maintenance and repair projects. As a result, the research objectives of the work by the various archaeologists who have performed surveys in the village have not been considerably different than those Warfel enumerated in 1993.”

In total, 34 sites have previously been identified as part of Eckley’s historical extent. The sites identified during this work are presented in a table (Table 3-1). Additionally, the distribution of these sites as well as their current Determination of Eligibility (DOE) for being listed on the National Register and their distance from site 36LU332 are presented below (Figure 3-20; Table 3-2).

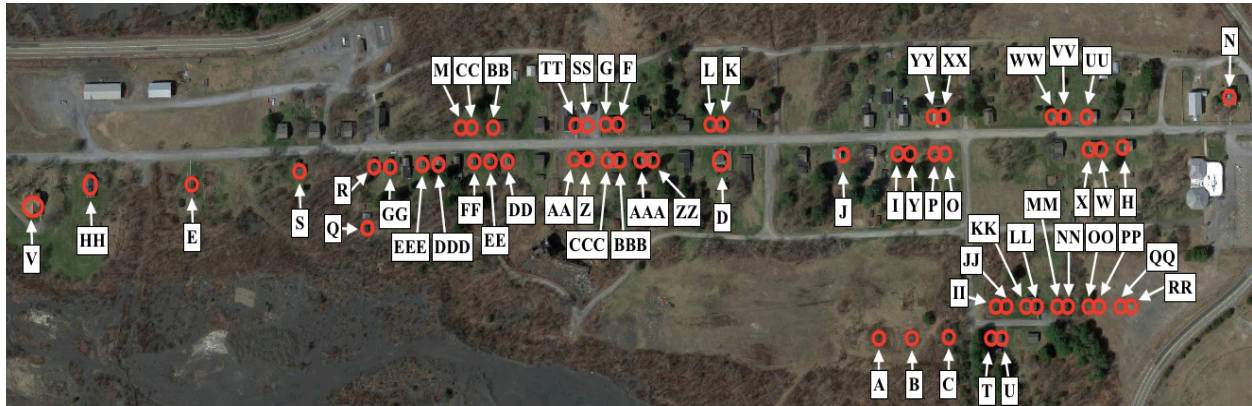


Figure 3-20. Location of Previously Recorded Sites

Table 3-1. Sites Identified during this Project

Site Number	Address/Building	National Register Eligibility Decision	Approximate Distance from Site	Map Letter
36LU331	42/44 Back Street	No DOE	50 ft	A
36LU332	38/40 Back Street	No DOE	0 ft	B
36LU333	34/36 Back Street	No DOE	50 ft	C

Table 3-2. Identified Archaeological Sites Related to Eckley Miners’ Village

Site Number	Address/Building	National Register Eligibility Decision	Distance from Site	Reference	Map Letter
36LU114	106/108 Main Street	Contributing element of NR District	660 ft	Parrington and Zatz 1986	D
36LU126	Doctor’s Office	Contributing element of NR District	2120 ft	Riegel 1992; Warfel and Weaver 1989	E

Site (cont.)	Address/Building (cont.)	National Register Eligibility (cont.)	Distance (cont.)	Reference (cont.)	Map (cont.)
36LU130	117 Main Street	Contributing element of NR District	952 ft		F
36LU131	119 Main Street	Contributing element of NR District	977 ft		G
36LU202	68 Main Street	Contributing element of NR District	745	Heberling 1996	H
36LU203	92 Main Street	Contributing element of NR District	505 ft	Heberling 1996; Heberling 2004	I
36LU204	98 Main Street	Contributing element of NR District	415 ft	Heberling 1996	J
36LU205	105 Main Street	Contributing element of NR District	585 ft	Heberling 1996, 2004	K
36LU206	107 Main Street	Contributing element of NR District	590 ft	Heberling 1996, 2004	L
36LU207	131 Main Street	Contributing element of NR District	1283 ft	Heberling 1996	M
36LU208	Rectory	Contributing element of NR District	1110 ft	Heberling 1996; Kelley et. al. 2001; Tolley et. al. 2004	N
36LU217	86 Main Street	Contributing element of NR District	385 ft	Heberling 1998	O
36LU218	88 Main Street	Contributing element of NR District	378 ft	Heberling 1998	P
36LU219	Band Building	Contributing element of NR District	1635 ft	Heberling 1998, 2004	Q
36LU220	141 Main Street	Contributing element of NR District	1645 ft	Heberling 1998, 2004	R
36LU221	147 Main Street	Contributing element of NR District	1785 ft	Heberling 1998, 2004	S
36LU222	46 Back Street	Contributing element of NR District	225 ft	Heberling 1999	T
36LU223	48 Back Street	Contributing element of NR District	275 ft	Heberling 1999	U
36LU238	Sharpe House	Contributing element of NR District	2610 ft	Heberling 2004; Kelley et. al. 2001; Tolley et. al. 2004	V
36LU239	70 Main Street	Contributing element of NR District	765 ft	Heberling 2004	W
36LU240	72 Main Street	Contributing element of NR District	715 ft	Heberling 2004	X
36LU241	90 Main Street	Contributing element of NR District	505 ft	Heberling 2004	Y
36LU242	122 Main Street	Contributing element of NR District	1060 ft	Heberling 2004	Z

Site (cont.)	Address/Building (cont.)	National Register Eligibility (cont.)	Distance (cont.)	Reference (cont.)	Map (cont.)
36LU243	124 Main Street	Contributing element of NR District	1120 ft	Heberling 2004	AA
36LU244	127 Main Street	Contributing element of NR District	1200 ft	Heberling 2004	BB
36LU245	129 Main Street	Contributing element of NR District	1250 ft	Heberling 2004	CC
36LU246	130 Main Street	Contributing element of NR District	1280 ft	Heberling 2004	DD
36LU247	132 Main Street	Contributing element of NR District	1330 ft	Heberling 2004	EE
36LU248	134 Main Street	Contributing element of NR District	1370 ft	Heberling 2004	FF
36LU249	140 Main Street	Contributing element of NR District	1610 ft	Heberling 2004	GG
36LU250	159 Main Street	Contributing element of NR District	2300 ft	Heberling 2004	HH
36LU258	45 South Street	Contributing element of NR District	215 ft	Tolley et. al. 2004	II
36LU259	47 South Street	Contributing element of NR District	265 ft	Tolley et. al. 2004	JJ
36LU260	49 South Street	Contributing element of NR District	315 ft	Tolley et. al. 2004	KK
36LU261	51 South Street	Contributing element of NR District	365 ft	Tolley et. al. 2004	LL
36LU262	53 South Street	No DOE	415 ft	Tolley et. al. 2004	MM
36LU263	55 South Street	No DOE	465 ft	Tolley et. al. 2004	NN
36LU264	57 South Street	No DOE	515 ft	Tolley et. al. 2004	OO
36LU265	59 South Street	No DOE	565 ft	Tolley et. al. 2004	PP
36LU266	61 South Street	No DOE	615 ft	Tolley et. al. 2004	QQ
36LU267	63 South Street	No DOE	665 ft	Tolley et. al. 2004	RR
36LU268	121 Main Street	Contributing element of NR District	1085 ft	Tolley et. al. 2004	SS
36LU269	123 Main Street	Contributing element of NR District	1120 ft	Tolley et. al. 2004	TT
36LU289	71 Main Street	Contributing element of NR District	705 ft	Basalik 2009	UU
36LU290	73 Main Street	Contributing element of NR District	650 ft	Basalik 2009	VV
36LU291	75 Main Street	Contributing element of NR District	630 ft	Basalik 2009	WW
36LU292	85 Main Street	Contributing element of NR District	465 ft	Basalik 2009	XX

36LU293	87 Main Street	Contributing element of NR District	458 ft	Basalik 2009	YY
36LU294	114 Main Street	Contributing element of NR District	820 ft	Basalik 2009	ZZ
36LU295	116 Main Street	Contributing element of NR District	845 ft	Basalik 2009	AAA
36LU296	118 Main Street	Contributing element of NR District	915 ft	Basalik 2009	BBB
36LU297	120 Main Street	Contributing element of NR District	935 ft	Basalik 2009	CCC
36LU298	137 Main Street	Contributing element of NR District	1413 ft	Basalik 2009	DDD
36LU299	138 Main Street	Contributing element of NR District	1456 ft	Basalik 2009	EEE

4. RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODS

INTRODUCTION

The overall goal of the 2015 summer field research was to establish whether intact archaeological deposits were present at House #38/40 and to learn more about the lives of the poorest workers residing at Eckley (Shackel and Westmont 2014). As a result of this investigation, it has been determined that extensive intact subsurface deposits are present at 36LU332 dating to the earliest decades of Eckley's existence and the archaeological site and surrounding area should be incorporated into the Eckley Historic District as a contributing structure. The following are the Research Themes that guided excavation, field methods, laboratory methods, and analytical methods.

FIELD METHODS

Shovel Test Survey

At the beginning of the archaeological field season, a shovel test survey was conducted across the site in order to determine the distribution of artifacts as well as to better understand the stratigraphy across the site. The majority of shovel tests were placed systematically, although several tests were not excavated in order to avoid damage to the foundation and the placement of two additional shovel tests were adjusted in order to avoid sensitive areas. The cultural and stratigraphic deposits noted in the shovel tests were used to guide decisions about the placement of the 5 x 5 ft test units.

A grid coordinate system was laid over the house lot using N1010/E1010 as an arbitrary datum point. This site datum elevation was recorded at 1686.000 ft amsl based on a USGS topographic map of the area. From this point, shovel tests were excavated at 10 ft intervals across the grid. Shovel tests measured approximately 1 ft in diameter and were excavated by natural strata until sterile subsoil was reached. Soil from the shovel tests was screened through ¼-inch mesh screen. A total of 68 shovel tests were excavated.

Test Units

Test Units across the site were excavated as 5 x 5 ft test units strategically located in areas identified as having high artifact densities as a result of the shovel testing as well as in areas that could yield information related to our research design. A total of 11 test units were excavated at 36LU332. Test units were hand excavated using shovels and trowels in arbitrary 0.5 ft levels within natural stratigraphy. Shovels were used to skim the bulk of the layer, at which point trowels were used to provide more detail oriented excavation of unit walls, around rocks, soil color transitions, and of features. This dual approach allowed archaeologists to move quickly yet retain careful control of horizontal stratigraphic contexts. Excavations ceased once sterile subsoil was encountered. All soils were screened through ¼-inch mesh screen. All artifacts with the exception of clinker, coal, and brick were retained for further analysis. When found, clinker, coal, and brick were sampled within each layer for subsequent cataloging.

Each test unit was designated by a unique test unit (TU) number and the coordinate location of the TU; however, the TU number was assigned sequentially in the order that units were dug for ease of identification. Because multiple test units were being excavated across the site simultaneously, test unit numbers are not necessarily sequential within a specific area. Additionally, although every test unit was designed to 5 x 5 ft in size, in instances where the unit was located on top of an architectural feature (e.g. a basement wall), the feature was left intact and the unit was dug in two discrete sections – a north half and a south half. Because the sizes of the architectural features vary, the ‘half’ does not necessarily refer to exactly half of the size of the unit. The exact measurements of the half units are noted where necessary.

Test units were excavated by both strata and arbitrary levels within strata. A level was dug until a new stratigraphic layer was encountered, or until the level had been dug approximately 0.5 ft, whichever came first. A new level was then designated, following the same procedures. To distinguish strata from levels, strata were designated by Roman numerals in the order in which they were encountered, while levels were designated by Arabic numerals. The levels restarted numbering within each strata. In this way, discrete proveniences for both natural and arbitrary cultural layers were created, which preserved more stratigraphic data than normally would be in excavating either cultural or arbitrary layers alone.

Following excavations, the strata from across the site were synthesized into a common numbering schema. Because the site was represented by only a few strata that appeared repeatedly, a numbering system that could apply to the entire site was developed. These common strata, called megastrata, are designated by a letter and a Roman numeral. The letter refers to whether the strata is located inside the house foundation (A strata) or outside the foundation (B strata). Roman numerals are assigned to each individual strata with I being located at the surface and designations descending from there.

After being excavated, washed, and sorted by object type, artifacts were catalogued and glass, ceramic, and faunal remains underwent further analysis. Artifacts were cataloged using an Excel-adapted version of the National Park Service National Capitol Region’s cataloging system. Within this system, artifacts are identified by functional categories. For the purposes of this project, the functional categories used are activity, architectural, domestic, lighting, personal, faunal, vegetal, and unknown.

Minimum Vessel Count (MVC) and Faunal Analysis

A minimum number vessel count (MVC) analysis was completed on the glass and ceramic assemblages. An initial assessment of the ceramics was performed by first identifying paste type, then by vessel part, then by decoration, and finally by rim diameter and shape. This methodology created a minimum number of ceramic vessel count of 137. The glass minimum number of vessels analysis was also done qualitatively, with glass artifacts being sorted by glass color, then by vessel part. Diagnostic pieces including bases and finishes were described and analyzed, as well as unique glass vessel colors and decipherable embossed patterns. This methodology helped to create a glass minimum vessel count of 95.

The faunal materials recovered from 36LU332 were analyzed by Toni Thomas. Due to unforeseen circumstances, the faunal collection was combined and therefore this assemblage lacks provenience beyond the basic information of having been excavated from 36LU332; therefore, the faunal assemblage will be described in broad terms rather than in a context-specific manner. Faunal remains were first organized and coded by portion, markings, partial or whole element, presence of burning, presence of gnawing, and shape. Bones that were unable to be identified as belonging to a specific part of the body were group together as ‘indeterminate mammal bones’. Indeterminate mammal bones comprised 176 fragments while identifiable bones portion was comprised of 39 bones.

RESEARCH THEMES

Introduction

During the course of archaeological investigations of site 36LU332, a total of 68 shovel test pits and 11 test units (275 square ft) were excavated revealing a total of 6,748 artifacts. The stone and concrete foundations and building episodes associated with House #38/40 were recorded, including their construction method. No prehistoric artifacts were recovered. Background historical research into the history of the site indicates that the house foundation likely represented part of the original town construction that dated to the mid-nineteenth century.

Research Themes

Given the house’s relationship to the original company town, the goals of the archeological excavations at House Lots #38/#40 in Eckley Miners’ Village were two-fold: to identify and plot the location of unknown domestic buildings and to investigate the everyday lives of workers and their families. The research questions manifested in the creation of four research themes: (1) land and spatial use and organization, (2) consumer behaviors, (3) ethnicity and class differences, and (4) household economies.

Land and Spatial Use and Organization

Examination of the original household style and its subsequent changes and additions could provide information about the priorities of the company as well as those of the tenants. Excavations focusing on the artifact distribution across the site and the orientation of the household and its additions within the property should provide more information about how the tenants used the land and show how land use changed over time.

Additionally, documenting the location of previously unrecorded domestic structures was a primary research goal in light of the anticipated construction of a baseball diamond, bleachers, and concession stand in the general vicinity of 36LU332, which will undoubtedly increase foot traffic to this area of Eckley Miners’ Village. The baseball diamond itself is expected to be located on reclaimed strip mining land, thus foregoing the need for archaeological excavations in advance of construction of that complex.

Consumer Behaviors and Socio-Economic Status

Analysis of consumer-associated items such as personal and domestic artifacts can provide insight into the purchasing power and socio-economic status of the families who resided at Back Street #38/40. The presence of objects such as buttons, toys, thimbles, and bottled goods can provide an indication of the amount of disposable income a family had. In addition, analysis of the ceramic assemblage including attributes such as paste type, vessel form, decoration, and comparative cost of those vessels can provide information as to the wealth of the family and their ability to maintain pace with rapidly changing social signaling. This provides an indicator of wealth as well as placement of the household within larger regional and global economic trends and markets.

Because of the influence of the company store, this work will have the added impact of indicating whether the residents of the town were purchasing products from the store or whether they were able to secure items from outside the town, such as from Freeland or Hazleton. By examining residents' level of participation in the regional economy, we can better understand how people related to the broader consumer economy of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. Additionally, because the company store at Eckley was abolished in 1886 under the Coxe Brothers and Company's management of the town, the ability to see how material culture changed after the closure of the company store will offer another insight into consumer responses to changing markets.

Household Structure and Composition

Information about the tenants of Back Street #38/40 was found through census records, draft cards, historical newspaper research, and oral histories with former residents of the town. This information can be elaborated upon by incorporating the archeological materials, which can reveal additional information, such as gender and age, through the presence or absence of artifacts generally associated with a particular demographic, such as toys, thimbles, kaolin pipe fragments, and marbles.

Additionally, census records and artifact analysis can provide information about how various demographics experienced patch town life differently. Differences in class, ethnicity, and gender all would have impacted how an individual was perceived and treated by the greater community. With a marked history of class and labor tensions in the area, as exemplified by such events as the Molly McGuires, the Lattimer Massacre, and the many labor strikes, understanding how different ethnicities interacted with each other is vital to creating a holistic picture of Eckley at the height of its industrial past (Foulke and Foulke 1979; Bimba 1970). The Anthracite Heritage Program is the only project currently using archaeology to investigate these types of questions in the anthracite region, and the mostly intact town of Eckley would provide an excellent site from which to expand our current understandings of ethnic identity in the coal fields (Warfel 1993).

Diet and Foodways

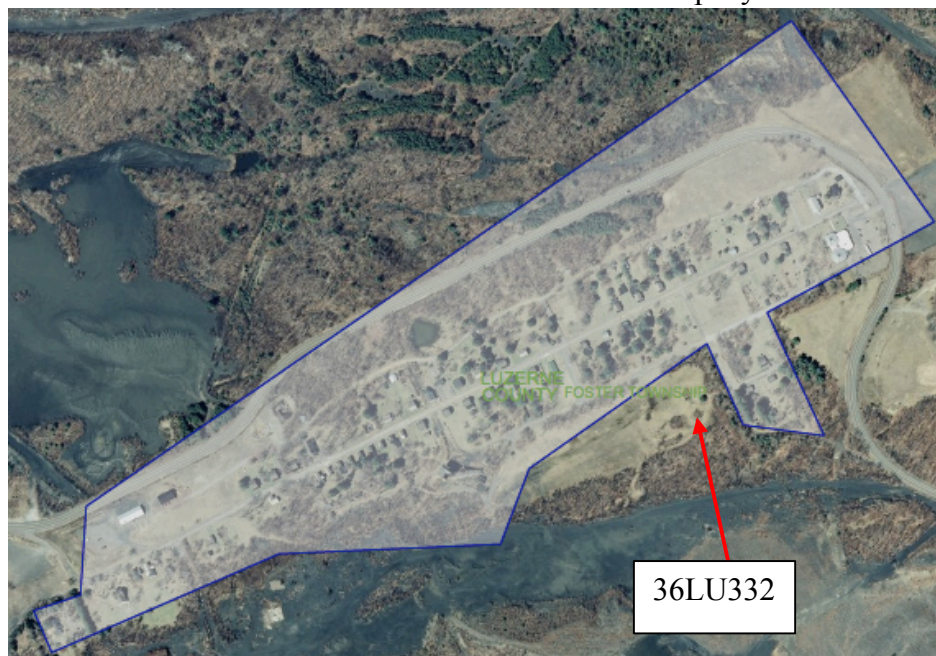
Analysis of food-related materials, including mollusks and animal bone, can provide insight into the dietary habits of the households' occupants. Identifying the species present in the archaeological record will provide information about whether tenants were purchasing butchered livestock or capturing and preparing local wildlife themselves. Additionally, analyzing the cuts of meat present in the assemblage will offer additional economic information about the quality of the meat the family was purchasing and consuming.

The material assemblage will also provide information about whether the tenants were growing food or purchasing food, as witnessed through the presence of food storage vessels (such as Mason jars and redware vessels) and canned food containers, respectively.

5. SITE 36LU332 FIELD RESULTS

INTRODUCTION

Site 36LU332, also known as Back Street #38/40, was first defined as a historic resource in 2014. At that time it was recorded as a stone and concrete foundation approximately 28 x 20 ft in size. The site has other contributing structures including a stone wall, possible ice house depression, and two possible privy depressions, although these are located on land adjacent to but not owned by Eckley Miners' Village and PHMC Archaeological, oral history, and archival research indicate that the site was the former location of a company-built double house dating from the



mid-nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century. The site is located within 100 ft of the Eckley Miners' Village National Historic District, although the site itself was excluded from the original boundaries of the nomination when it was listed in 1978.

Site 36LU332 is located in both a grassy field that is maintained by PMHC and a wooded area

Figure 5-1. Map of Eckley National Historic District Boundaries

owned by Jeddo Highland Coal Company. The adjacent field is a former coal reclamation project and now serves as a low lying area where water collects after heavy rains. The archaeology site is located approximately 60 ft south of the southern edge of the coal reclamation area. The portion of the site owned by Jeddo Highland Coal Company consists of former yard space of the property and is where the remaining evidences of outbuildings and structures are located. In recent years, trees have begun to grow inside the foundation.

Fieldwork undertaken during the summer of 2015 included clearing the site of underbrush around the foundation and establishing the historic property size and boundaries in relation to the modern landscape. The primary objective was to determine the integrity of the archaeological deposits, document the construction methods of the structure, and research the lifeways and consumption patterns of the former occupants of the double house. In order to fulfill this research design, test units were placed in areas that were identified as having high artifact concentrations, which was determined by the results of the initial shovel test survey of the site. Prior to the start of field work, an engineer's scale grid system was laid across the site in order to establish

horizontal controls. A total of 68 shovel tests and 11 Test Units were excavated at the site over the course of the summer field season (Figure 5-2).

FIELD RESULTS

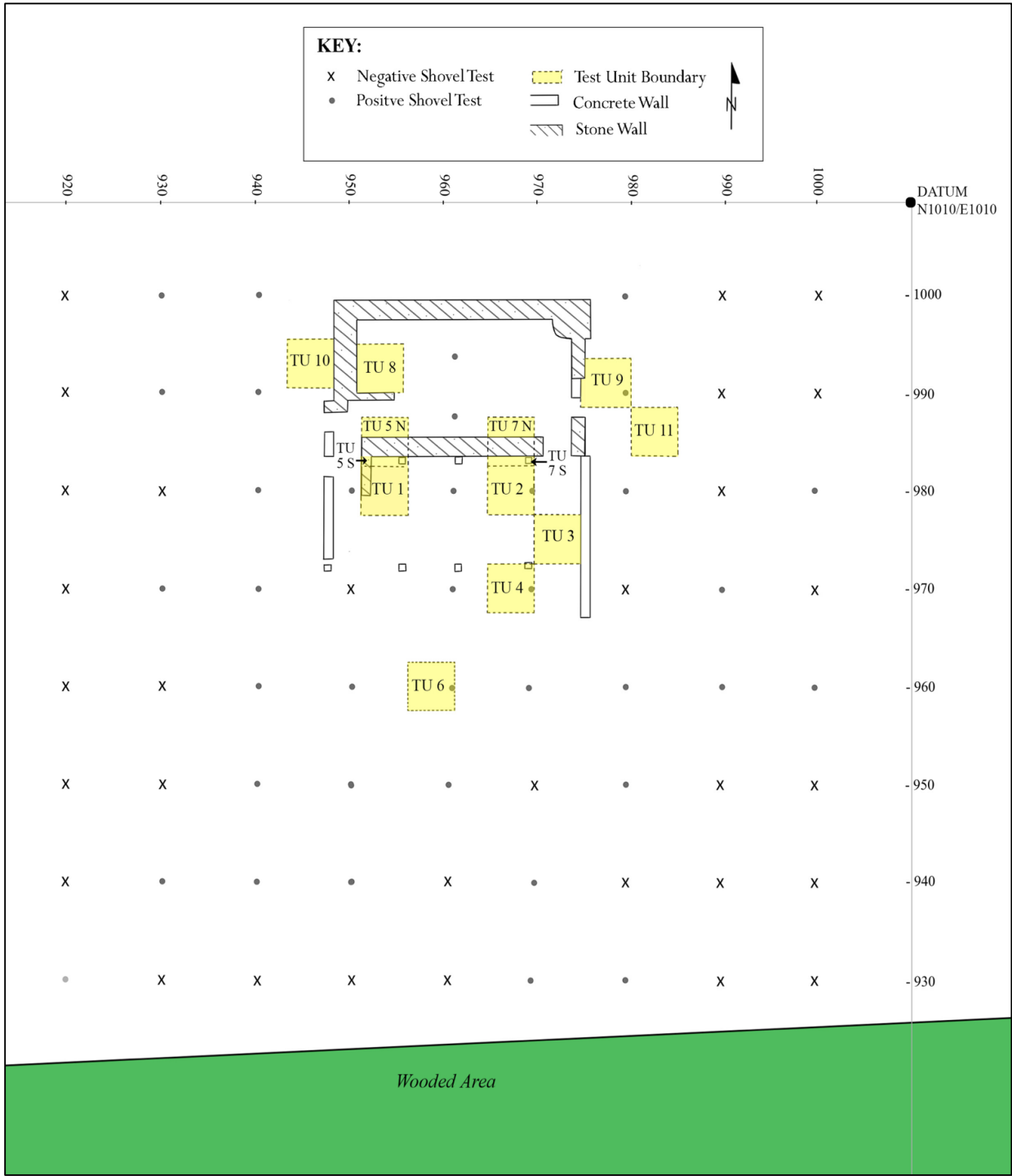


Figure 5-2. 36LU332 Site Map with Units and Shovel Tests Indicated

FIELD RESULTS

Shovel Tests

A total of 68 shovel tests were excavated at 36LU332 in order to guide the placement of excavation units (see Figure 5-1). Shovel tests were excavated on a systematic 10 ft grid across the site in the non-wooded, grassy area. The shovel test excavations yielded a total of 465 artifacts, the majority of which were discovered within 20 ft of the house foundation.

Shovel tests located near the house foundation revealed a pattern of three soil strata. The topmost strata is characterized as a very dark brown (10YR2/2) silty loam, which is underlain by a very dark greyish brown (10YR3/2) silty loam. Beneath these strata was a yellowish brown (10YR5/6) sterile clay subsoil layer. A total of 448 artifacts were recovered from 38 shovel tests located within 20 ft of the house foundation. These artifacts represent eight functional groups, including 20 activity artifacts, 176 architectural artifacts, 188 domestic artifacts, 11 faunal specimens, 14 lighting artifacts, nine modern artifacts, three personal artifacts, and two vegetal specimens. Additionally, 25 artifacts could not be assigned to a specific functional group.

Shovel tests that were excavated in the lawn area of the site (greater than 20 ft away from the house foundation) revealed only two soil strata. These strata consisted of a very dark brown (10YR2/2) silty loam that ranged from 0.07 ft below ground surface to 0.28 ft below ground surface that overlies a sterile yellowish brown (10YR5/6) clay stratum. The mottled stratum that had appeared near the house foundation diminished further from the house until that stratum was entirely absent from the below ground deposits. The range in the thickness of the very dark brown (10YR2/2) silty loam stratum is interpreted as being caused by a removal of topsoil as well as the historic living surface, although it is unknown whether that occurred by natural or human forces. A total of 17 artifacts were recovered from shovel tests located greater than 20 feet away from the house foundation. These artifacts were recovered from a total of 30 shovel tests. These artifacts represent three functional groups, including five architectural artifacts, 10 domestic artifacts, and one lighting artifact. One artifact could not be assigned to a specific functional group.

Test Units

Test units were excavated across the lots of both House #38 and #40. Excavations were then grouped based on where they were located in relation to the houses. A total of seven analytical areas were identified. These areas serve as the foundation for a spatial comparison between House #38 and #40 as well as a comparison for activity areas present in different locations around the house. The stratigraphy is described by area and then subsequently divided by test unit within those areas. Additionally, stratigraphy descriptions also include the stratum's megastrata connotation, which is a cross-site designation of soils that represent the same depositional event. Megastrata designations consist of two parts: a letter which refers to whether the stratum was present inside the house (A) or outside the house (B), as well as a roman numeral indicating that stratum's position relative to other strata (Megastratum I is above Megastratum II, etc). The megastrata designation allows an understanding of the stratigraphy of

the site as a whole, as well as by its constituent parts. Figure 5-3 provides a map of the locations of these seven areas of analysis.

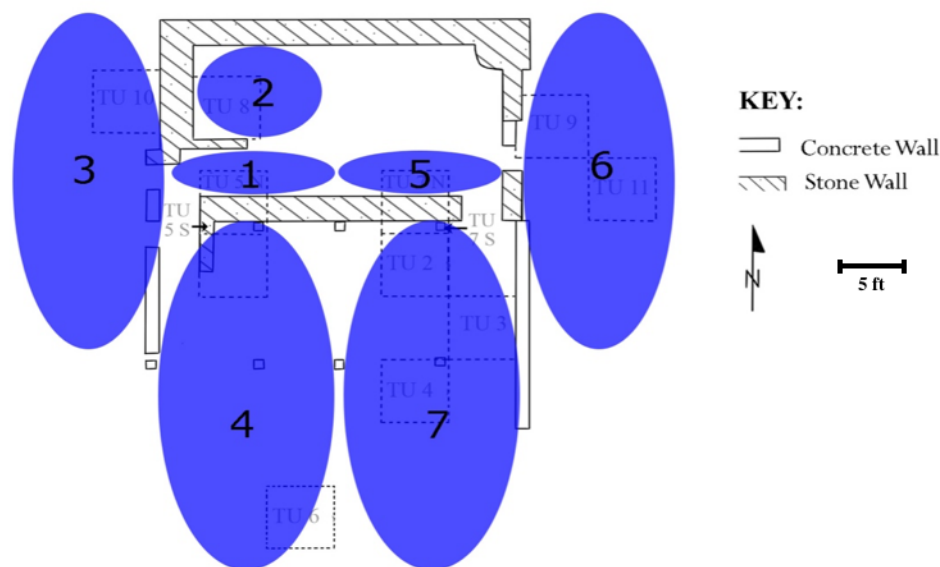


Figure 5-3. Map of Areas

Area 1 – Inside House #38 Crawlspace – Test Unit 5 North Half

Area 1 refers to excavations done in the interior of House #38/40, although this context was located in a crawlspace rather than the basement and therefore it has a different depositional pattern (see Figure 5-3). A crawlspace refers to the space between the floorboards of a building and the ground beneath them in the absence of a basement or cellar and provides storage space, insulation, and access to systems located beneath the floor such as plumbing and heat, where installed. This area was chosen for excavation in order to analyze the construction method of the rear foundation wall.

Test Unit 5 North Half

TU 5 North Half was a 2 x 5 ft excavation located immediately north of the rear foundation wall and three feet east of the concrete addition wall (Figure 5-4). As a whole, the test unit yielded 1,339 artifacts from three natural layers dug in four arbitrary levels (Figure 5-5). Artifacts from this context primarily date from the mid-nineteenth century to the mid-twentieth century. The opening elevation of this unit was 1687.465 amsl.

Stratum I (Megastratum A-I) consisted of a 0.45 ft layer of very dark brown (10YR2/2) silt loam. This stratum was excavated as one level. A total of 299 artifacts were recovered from this layer. Artifacts excavated from this stratum represented eight functional groups. Of these, 15 artifacts were from the activity functional group, 191 from architectural, 68 from domestic, six from faunal, one from lighting, 10 from personal, five from vegetal, and three unidentified.

Stratum II (Megastratum A-II) consisted of a 0.4 ft layer of dark yellowish brown (10YR3/4) clay loam with dark greyish brown (10YR3/2) gravelly loam inclusions. This was excavated in three arbitrary levels. This stratum witnessed a massive increase in domestic artifacts. A total of 899 artifacts were recovered from this layer. These artifacts represented eight functional groups. These consist of 22 activity artifacts, 453 architectural artifacts, 219 domestic artifacts, 26 faunal specimens, five lighting artifacts, 48 personal artifacts, five vegetal artifacts, and 55 artifacts from unidentified functional groups.

Stratum III (Megastratum A-III) consisted of a 0.3 ft layer of dark yellowish brown (10YR3/4) clay loam with dark greyish brown (10YR3/2) gravelly loam inclusions. This was excavated as one level. The total number of artifacts recovered was 141. These artifacts represent six functional groups, with 1 activity functional group artifact, 54 architectural artifacts, nine domestic artifacts, four faunal specimens, one personal artifact, and 72 unknown artifacts.



Figure 5-4. Test Unit 5 North Half Photo

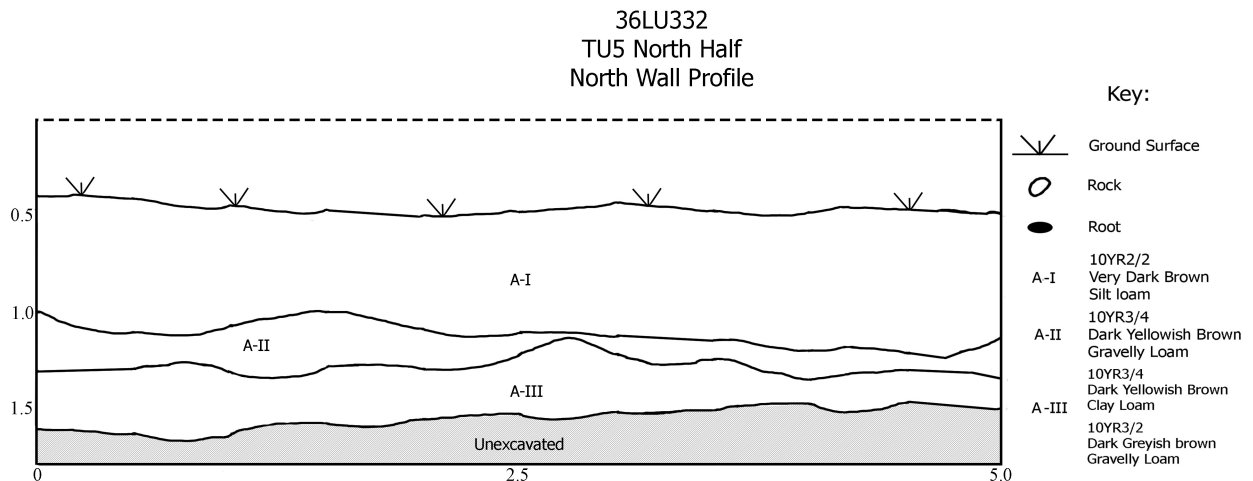


Figure 5-5. Test Unit 5 North Half Profile

Area 2 – Inside House #38 Basement – Test Unit 8

A single test unit, TU 8, was excavated in the basement of House #38 (see Figure 5-3). This test unit was placed after shovel testing identified a high artifact density in the basement. STP E1.5 (N995/E950) yielded 76 artifacts, including one tobacco pipe fragment, nine brick fragments, three machine cut nails, three wire nails, three unidentified nails, 41 fragments of container glass, two whiteware sherds, two redware sherds, seven bone fragments, one piece of wood, and one unidentified piece of iron. The high density of artifacts encountered in the shovel test indicated that excavations in the basement would provide additional information on the domestic consumption patterns of the household.

Test Unit 8 (5 x 5 ft)

Test Unit (TU) 8 was a 5 x 5 ft unit located in the northeast quadrant of the intersection of the west foundation wall and the central basement support wall and was adjacent to both walls (Figure 5-6). Six arbitrary levels were dug within three natural levels (Figure 5-7). A total of 387 artifacts were recovered. Artifacts from this context primarily dated to the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. The opening elevation of this unit was 1684.802 ft amsl.

Stratum I (Megastratum A-I) consisted of 0.41 ft layer of very dark brown (10YR2/2) silty loam. This stratum was excavated in two arbitrary levels. A total of 199 artifacts were recovered. This assemblage represented artifacts from seven activity groups, including 22 activity associated artifacts, 49 architectural artifacts, 92 domestic artifacts, 21 faunal specimens, seven lighting artifacts, three personal artifacts, and five unidentified artifacts.

Stratum II (Megastratum A-IV) consisted of 1.69 ft layer of brown (10YR4/3) silty loam soil that was excavated in four arbitrary levels. A total of 260 artifacts were recovered which represented eight activity groups, including 28 activity artifacts, 69 architectural artifacts, 63 domestic, five fauna, two lighting related, 10 personal, 81 unknown, and one vegetal artifact. Despite being over three times the thickness of Stratum I, this layer had a similar number of artifacts. The thickness of the layer indicates that it is likely the result of accumulated basement fill through the occupancy of the house.

Stratum III (Megastratum A-V) consisted of 0.3 ft layer of gravelly silty loam, which was dark greyish brown (10YR4/2). This layer appeared as an inclusion into Stratum II in the western half of the test unit and possibly



Figure 5-6. Test Unit 8 Photo, facing west

represents a deposition on the then-exposed floor of the basement. Artifact density was very low in this stratum with only 14 artifacts recovered, which could indicate this inclusion was quickly deposited. These artifacts included six activity artifacts, four architectural artifacts, three domestic artifacts, and one unidentified function artifact.

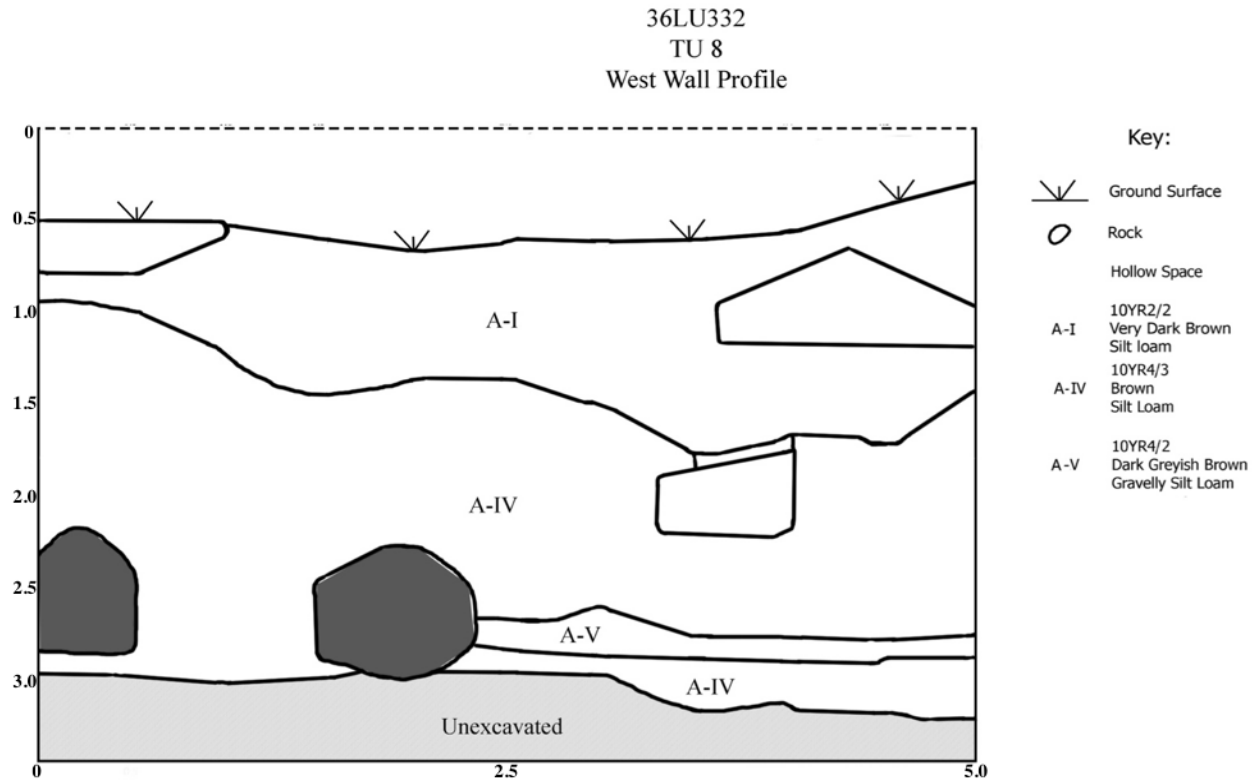


Figure 5-7. Test Unit 8 Profile

Area 3 – West Yard of House #38 – Test Unit 10

Area 3 consists of the west side yard of the #38 House lot adjacent to the house foundation (see Figure 5-3). One test unit was excavated in this area – TU 10. A high artifact density was discovered at nearby shovel test G2 (N990/E930). This location was chosen because of its proximity to the side door, which allows for the examination of side yard activities as well as to analyze the construction methods of the west foundation wall.

Test Unit 10 (5 x 5 ft)

Test Unit 10 measures 5 x 5 ft (Figure 5-8). It is located 4.0 ft south of the exterior northwest corner of house foundation, with



Figure 5-8. Test Unit 10 Photo, facing west

one side extending 5 ft from the stone foundation into the yard space and one side adjacent to the stone west wall foundation. Two arbitrary levels were excavated through three strata (Figure 5-9). A total of 609 artifacts were recovered. Artifacts primarily dated to the last quarter of the nineteenth century and first quarter of the twentieth century. The opening elevation of this unit was 1685.421 ft amsl.

Stratum I (Megastratum B-I) consisted of a 0.61 ft layer of very dark brown (10YR2/2) silt loam. This stratum was excavated in two arbitrary levels. A total of 364 artifacts representing seven functional groups were recovered. This includes 19 activity artifacts, 247 architectural artifacts, 76 domestic artifacts, three faunal specimens, nine lighting artifacts, one personal artifact, and nine unidentifiable functional group artifacts.

Stratum II (Megastratum B-II) consisted of a 0.31 ft layer of very dark greyish brown (10YR3/2) soil that had a silt loam texture. This stratum was excavated in two arbitrary levels. A total of 215 artifacts were recovered, including items from seven functional groups. These consisted of 46 activity artifacts, 58 architectural artifacts, 72 domestic artifacts, 10 faunal specimens, six lighting artifacts, four personal artifacts, and 19 unidentifiable functional group artifacts.

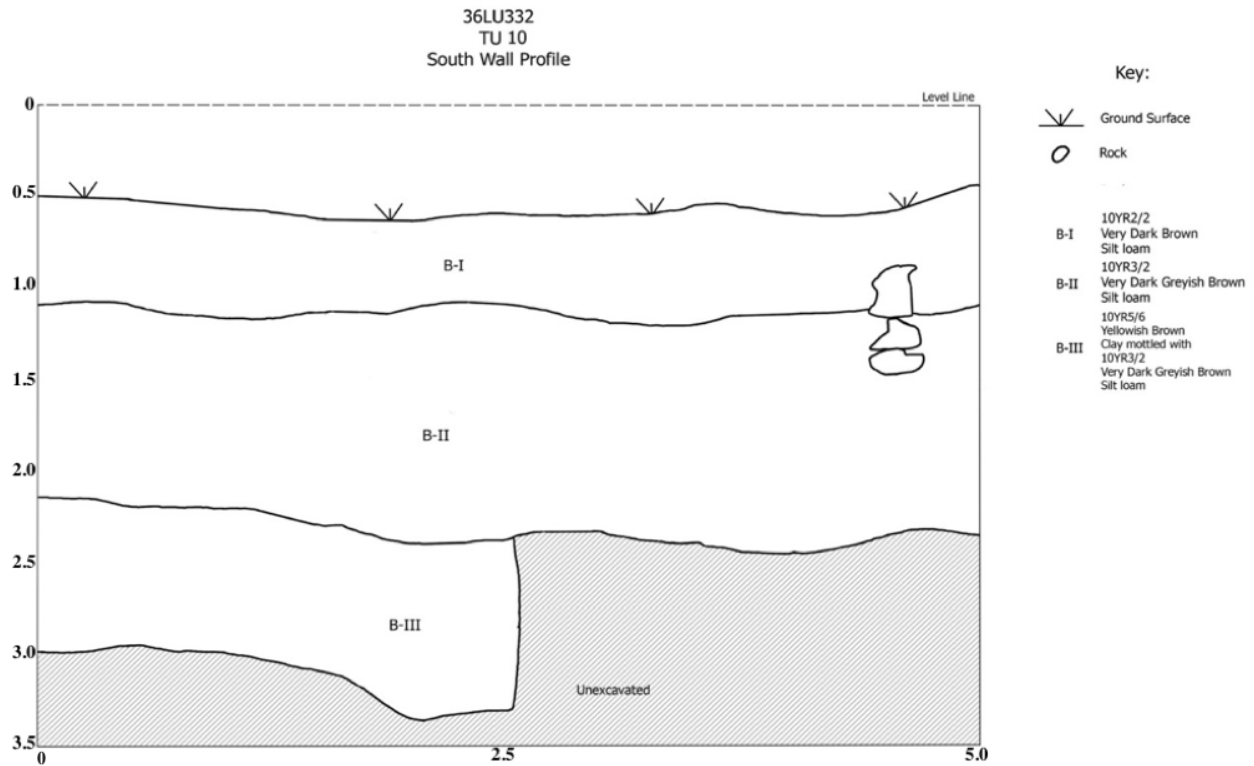


Figure 5-9. Test Unit 10 Profile

Redeposited subsoil was encountered below Stratum II. To test whether the redeposited subsoil was sterile, a 2.5 x 2.5 ft window was placed in the northwest corner of the TU. This window excavated a 0.91 ft layer of yellowish brown (10YR5/6) clay moderately mottled with very dark greyish brown (10YR3/2). This layer has been designated as Megastratum B-SUB. This window was dug in three arbitrary levels. Artifact density dropped dramatically, with a total of eight artifacts being recovered from the stratum. These included artifacts from the architectural, domestic, and unidentified functional groups. These artifacts are largely thought to be in this

location through natural processes of bioturbation and are believed to represent deposits made very shortly after the house was constructed when the interface between the redeposited subsoil and Stratum II was at the surface.

Area 4 – Behind House #38 - Test Units 1, 5 South Half, and 6

Area 4 encompasses the excavations located behind House #38. TUs 1 and 5 South Half were contiguously excavated in a 5 x 6 ft area immediately south of the rear foundation wall of House #38 and running parallel to the west wall of the structure (see Figure 5-2 – site map). These units were excavated in order to examine the area immediately outside the back door of the domicile as well as the construction methods of the foundation and subsequent addition.

Test Unit 6 was located south of TUs 1 and 5 South Half behind House #38. TU 6 was placed in the location of the former summer kitchen. This test unit intended to examine the area of the site under the summer kitchen in order to capture items that might have dropped between the floorboards of the structure or items related to the demolition of that structure. However, after excavation at this location, the stratigraphy indicated that this area of the site had been historically disturbed, possibly by grading or soil removal, and intact deposits were not present behind House #38/40. After the excavation of TU 6, no further test units were placed at this distance from the house foundation. However, the results of this excavations are presented below.

Test Unit 1 (5 x 5 ft)

TU 1 was located 1.0 ft south of the south foundation wall and 3.0 ft east of the concrete foundation of the addition (Figure 5-10).

Excavations of this unit revealed two natural strata which were each removed in arbitrary levels. A total of 793 artifacts were recovered. Artifacts primarily dated to the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The opening elevation of this unit was 1687.734 amsl.

Stratum I (Mesgastratum B-I) consisted of a 0.36 ft layer of very dark brown (10YR2/2) organic silt loam with heavy rock and root inclusions excavated in two arbitrary levels. Eight functional groups were reflected in the 482 artifacts recovered. These functional groups include activity, which was represented by 45 artifacts, architectural represented by 249 artifacts, domestic represented by 146 artifacts, faunal represented by nine artifacts, lighting represented by 11 artifacts, vegetal represented by one artifact, and 12 artifacts of unknown function.



Figure 5-10. Test Unit 1 Photo, facing north

Stratum II (Mesgastratum B-II) consisted of a 0.71 ft layer of very dark greyish brown (10YR3/2) gravelly silt loam mottled with brown (10YR5/3) ash excavated in three arbitrary

levels. Comparatively, fewer artifacts were found in this layer than in Stratum I, with a total of 311 artifacts, and the artifact density dropped dramatically. Historic artifacts consisted mostly of activity functional group artifacts, which yielded 91 artifacts. Other functional group-associated artifacts include 83 architectural artifacts, 81 domestic artifacts, six faunal specimens, 13 lighting artifacts, and 37 unidentified functional group artifacts. Excavations ceased at 1.60 ft bd when sterile subsoil was encountered.

Test Unit 5 South Half (1 x 5 ft)

TU 5 unit was excavated in two parts – north half and south half – in order to understand the depositional episodes that occurred inside and outside the house separately. TU 5 South Half was located adjacent to the north wall of TU 1, and placed 3.0 ft east of the concrete foundation addition and extended to the south foundation wall (Figure 5-11). Excavations revealed two strata, which were excavated in three arbitrary levels, and yielded a total of 124 artifacts (Figure 5-12). Artifacts primarily dated to the early twentieth century. The opening elevation was 1687.865 amsl.

Stratum I (Megastratum B-I) consisted of a very dark brown (10YR2/2) silt loam with abundant small roots throughout the 0.5 ft thick layer. This stratum was excavated in one layer. A total of 74 artifacts were recovered. This included five activity functional group artifacts, 38 architectural artifacts, 23 domestic artifacts, one faunal specimens, three lighting artifacts, one personal artifact, and three unidentified functional group artifacts.

Stratum II (Megastratum B-II) consisted of a 0.6 ft layer of very dark greyish brown (10YR3/2) silt loam. This stratum was excavated in two arbitrary layers. Compared to Stratum I, the artifact density in this layer was less dense, with significantly less architectural artifacts found. A total of 50 artifacts were recovered. These artifacts reflected seven functional groups, consisting of five activity-associated artifacts, 18 architectural artifacts, 18 domestic artifacts, two faunal specimens, two lighting artifacts, one personal artifact, and four unidentified artifacts. Excavations ceased at 2.1 ft below ground surface when the sterile subsoil was reached.



Figure 5-11. Test Unit 5 South Half, facing west

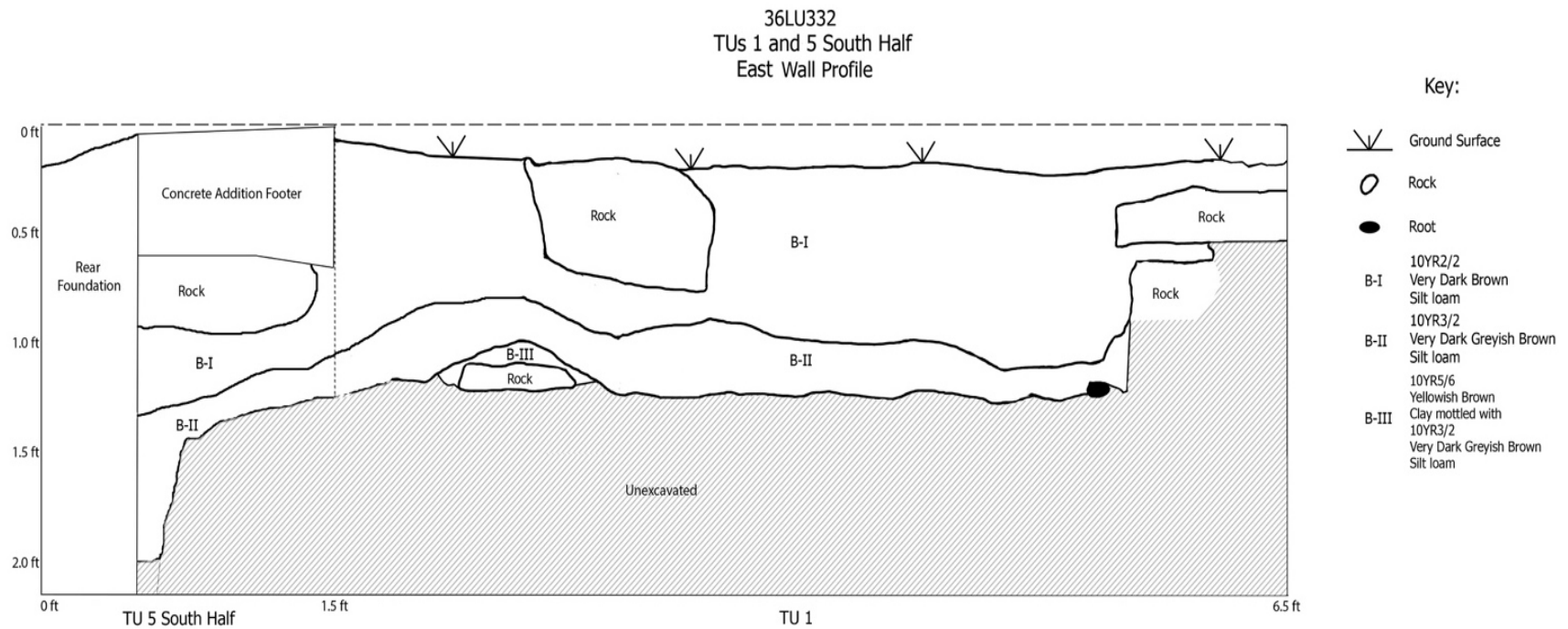


Figure 5-12. Test Unit 1 and 5 South Half Profile

Test Unit 6 (5 x 5 ft)

Test Unit 6 measures 5 x 5 ft and is located 21 ft south of the rear foundation of House #38 (Figure 5-13). The east wall of the test unit was located 0.5 ft from the dividing property line of the double house. Three arbitrary levels were excavated through two natural strata (Figure 5-14). A total of 197 artifacts were recovered. Artifacts primarily dated to twentieth century. The opening elevation was 1688.196 amsl.



Figure 5-13. Test Unit 6, facing north

However, in the course of laboratory processing of the artifacts from this context, artifacts from arbitrary levels 2 (Stratum I) and 3 (Stratum II) were mixed together. Because of this, these artifacts are categorized here but not included in the artifact analysis to avoid any possible contamination. Only the uppermost arbitrary level of Stratum I is discussed here.

Stratum I (Megastratum B-I) consisted of a 0.36 ft layer of a 0.2 ft layer of very dark brown (10YR2/2) silt loam excavated in one arbitrary level. Although Stratum I featured another arbitrary level of excavation, that level was accidentally mixed with the single arbitrary level of Stratum II. Excavations from this provenience yielded a total of 109 artifacts. These artifacts represent six functional groups. This breaks out into six activity group artifacts, 19 architectural group artifacts, 76 domestic artifacts, three lighting artifacts, three personal artifacts, and two unknown functional group artifacts.

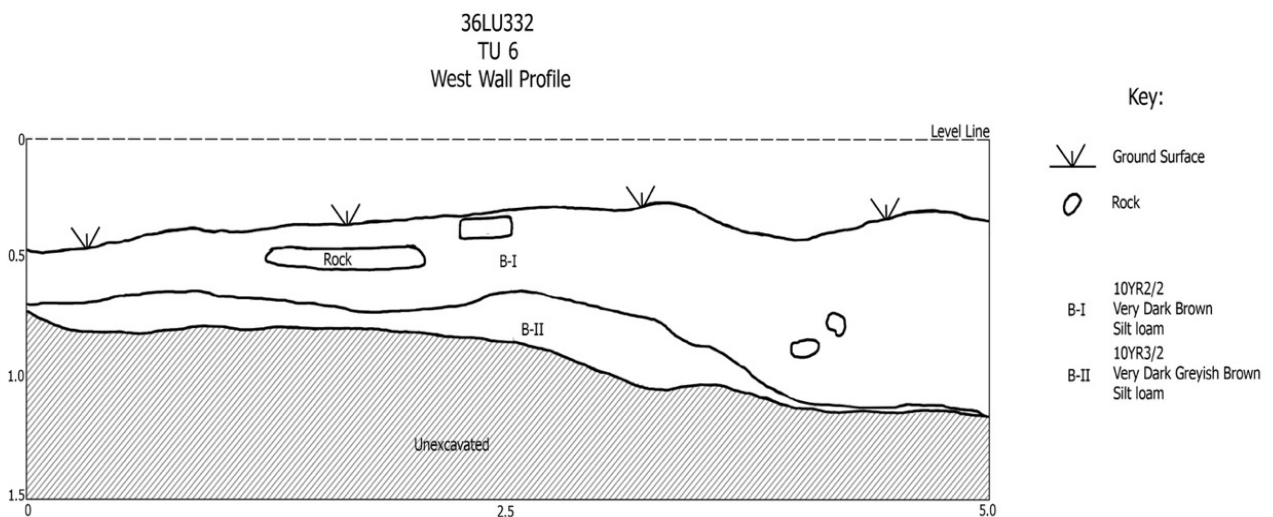


Figure 5-14. Test Unit 6 Profile

Mixed Stratum I and II consisted of a 0.25 ft layer of very dark brown (10YR2/2) silt loam and a 0.11 ft layer of mottled very dark greyish brown (10YR3/2) and yellowish brown (10YR5/6). This layer consisted of two arbitrary levels. In all, 88 artifacts representing four activity groups were collected. These activity-related artifacts include four activity artifacts, 19 architectural artifacts, 61 domestic artifacts, and four artifacts that could not be assigned to a functional group.

Area 5 – Inside House #40 – Test Unit 7 North Half

Area 5 consisted of the interior of House #40 (see Figure 5-3). One half Test Unit (TU) was placed in this context. Archaeological excavations were conducted in this area in order to better understand the depositional processes that occurred inside the house. Archaeological excavations were guided to this location by the placement of STP E2.5, which held an abundance of artifacts.

Test Unit 7 North Half

One TU was excavated inside the foundation of House Lot #40. TU 7 North Half measured 5.0 ft east-west and 2.0 ft north-south and encompassed an area that was directly inside the rear wall of the house beneath the floorboards in what was likely a crawlspace (Figure 5-15). TU 5 North Half was excavated up to the edges of the stones of the rear wall foundation. A total of three strata were excavated in four arbitrary levels (Figure 5-16). A total of 183 artifacts were recovered. Artifacts primarily dated to late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The opening elevation of this unit was 1687.264 amsl.

Stratum I (Megastratum A-I) consisted of a 0.77 ft layer of very dark brown (10YR2/2) silt loam with small roots and gravel throughout. This layer was excavated in two arbitrary levels. A total of 20 artifacts were found in the course of excavation. Artifacts from this layer represented three functional groups: activity, architectural, and faunal.

The activity group was represented by a single artifact, while the faunal group was represented by three artifacts. The architectural functional group was the most abundant of the stratum with 16 artifacts recovered.

Stratum II (Megastratum A-II) consisted of a 0.27 ft layer of very dark greyish brown (10YR3/2) silt loam. This stratum was excavated in a single level. A total of 152 artifacts were recovered. In



Figure 5-15. Test Unit 7 North Half Photo, facing east

all, these artifacts represented seven functional groups. The activity group had 14 artifacts, architectural had 59 artifacts, domestic had 37 artifacts, faunal had 26 artifacts, lighting had one artifact, personal had six artifacts, and nine artifacts could not be identified as belonging to a particular functional group. This layer featured a steep increase in artifact density, most notably in the percentage of domestic and personal artifacts.

Stratum III (Megastratum A-III) consisted of a 0.26 ft layer of dark greyish brown (10YR4/2) gravelly silt loam mottled with yellowish brown (10YR5/6) clay subsoil. The stratum was excavated in one level. A total of nine artifacts representing three functional groups were recovered. These include seven architectural artifacts, one faunal specimens, and one unidentified artifact. The artifact density once again declined in this stratum when compared to Stratum II.

Sterile subsoil was subsequently encountered at 1685.964 ft asml, as a yellowish brown (10YR5/6) clay. A window was placed in the northeast quadrant of the unit and excavated a 0.39 ft layer. No further artifacts were recovered, indicating that this was true subsoil and not redeposited subsoil. Excavations were ceased at 1685.574 ft asml.

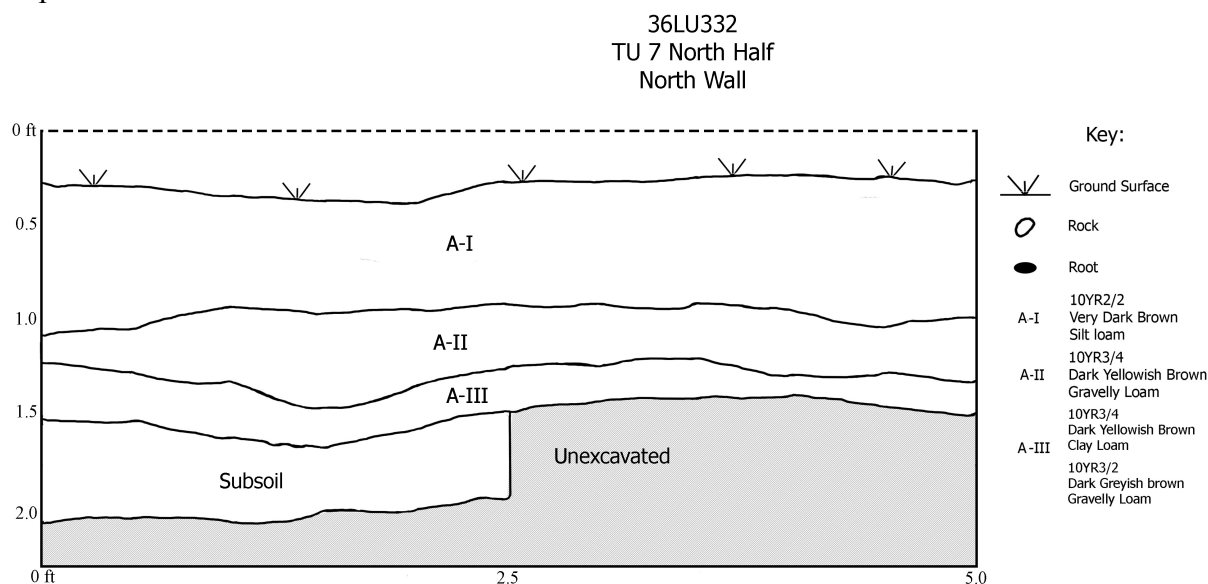


Figure 5-16. Test Unit 7 North Half Profile

Area 6 – East Side Yard – Test Units 9 and 11

Two TUs were located east of House Lot #40. TU 9 was located adjacent to the side yard door along the east wall foundation and TU 11 was located adjacent to the southeastern corner of TU 9 (see Figure 5-3). These two units intended to capture activities that occurred directly outside the door in the east yard. Archaeological excavations were conducted in this area in order to better understand the depositional processes that occurred immediately to the west of the house in the structure's side yard. The rough-cut stone foundation appeared to have been modified at some point after its construction to accommodate the addition of a door that exited directly into the west side yard; it is this area around the door that the archaeological excavations sought to investigate.

Test Unit 9

Test Unit 9 was located adjacent to the east foundation wall approximately one foot south of the northeast corner of the structure (Figure 5-17). A total of 288 artifacts were recovered. This unit had one stratum before subsoil was reached. Artifacts primarily dated to late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The opening elevation of this unit was 1685.883 amsl.

Stratum I (Megastratum B-I) consisted of a 0.6 ft layer of very dark brown (10YR2/2) silty loam with root and gravel inclusions.

This stratum was excavated in two arbitrary levels. A total of 288 artifacts were recovered from this stratum. These artifacts represented seven functional groups, including activity, architectural, domestic, faunal, lighting, personal and unidentified. This includes 14 activity group artifacts, 159 architectural artifacts, 90 domestic artifacts, three faunal specimens, two lighting artifacts, one personal artifact, and 19 unidentified functional group artifacts. Excavations ceased at 0.99 ft below ground surface when redeposited subsoil was reached.



Figure 5-17. Test Unit 9 Photo, facing north

Test Unit 11

TU 11 was located 6.0 ft south and 5.0 ft east of the northeastern corner of the House #38/40 foundation (Figure 5-18). The northwest corner of TU 11 adjacent to the southeast corner of TU 9. The placement of this unit intended to capture the extended stratigraphic profile of the east yard. A total of 276 artifacts were recovered. Artifacts from this layer primarily dated to the early twentieth century. Two arbitrary levels were excavated, revealing one natural stratum. Stratum I (Megastratum B-I) consisted of a 0.45 ft layer of very dark brown (10YR2/2) silty loam. This stratum was excavated with two arbitrary layers. Artifacts representing a total of six functional groups were recovered. These functional groups are activity represented by 20 artifacts, architectural represented by 140 artifacts, domestic represented by 104 artifacts, faunal represented by one artifact, personal represented by two artifacts, and nine artifacts that could not be identified as belonging to a specific functional group. Excavation ceased when the redeposited subsoil was reached at 0.97 ft below ground surface. The opening elevation of this stratum was 1686.329 amsl.



Figure 5-18. Test Unit 11 Photo, facing west

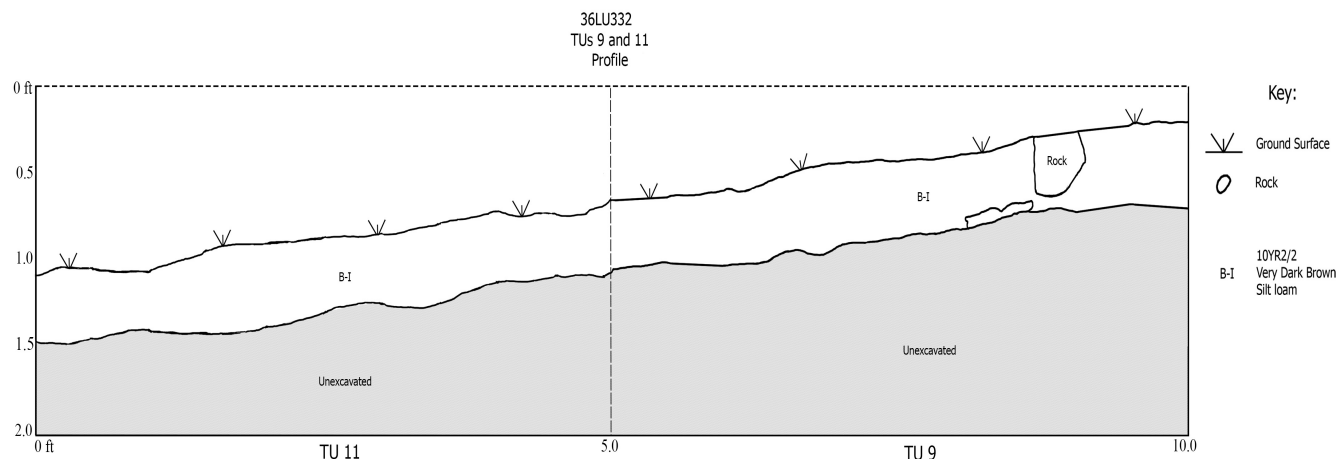


Figure 5-19. Test Units 9 and 11 Profile

Area 7 – Behind House #40 – Test Unit 2, 3, 4, & 7 South Half

Three TUs were excavated behind House #40. TU 2 was located directly south of the rear wall of the house. The northwest corner of TU 4 was located adjacent to the southeast corner of TU 2. TU 3 was located immediately southwest of TU 4. TU 7 South Half measured 5.0 ft east-west and 1.1 ft north-south and encompassed an area that was directly outside the rear wall of the house. TU 7 South Half was excavated up to the edges of the stones rear wall foundation (see Figure 5-2). These test units were placed in this area because of the presence of diagnostic pipe fragments in a shovel test conducted during the testing reconnaissance portion of the project. STP D3 (N980/E960) yielded a total of eight artifacts consisted of one pipe stem, one pipe bowl, one brick fragment, one machine cut nail, and four wire nails. That shovel test was expanded into TU 2. Archaeological excavations were conducted in this area in order to better understand the depositional processes that occurred in the area directly behind the house up to the rear wall of the house's summer kitchen as well as to evaluate the construction episodes that took place. These excavations revealed that the construction of the rear addition, which likely stretched between the house and the summer kitchen, was entirely above ground and used concrete footers poured in situ to support the structure. Additionally, these excavations revealed hearth stones and bricks that indicate the existence of a tenant-built fireplace located directly behind house #40. This fireplace was torn down before the construction of the addition. These excavations also revealed that the original foundation was dry laid stone that was constructed directly into the wall of the basement without a builder's trench.

Test Unit 7 South Half

TU 7 featured two distinct strata that were excavated in two layers. Altogether, 139 artifacts were found in the course of excavating these strata. The fireplace hearth stones were also found in this location (Figure 5-22). Artifacts recovered from this unit primarily dated to the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The opening elevation of this unit was 1687.264 amsl.

Stratum I (Megastratum B-I) consisted of a 0.2 ft layer of very dark brown (10YR2/2) silt loam with abundant small roots and gravel throughout the layer. This layer was excavated in a single layer. A total of 79 artifacts were recovered from this context representing six functional groups. These consisted of four activity artifacts, 46 architectural artifacts, 20 domestic artifacts, five faunal specimens, two personal artifacts, and two unidentified functional group artifacts.

Stratum II (Megastratum B-II) consisted of a 0.6 ft layer of very dark greyish brown (10YR3/2) silt loam. This stratum was excavated in one arbitrary level. A total of 60 artifacts representing six functional groups were found during the excavations of this layer. This stratum had a much lower artifact density compared to stratum I and also had a much lower percentage of architectural artifacts. The artifacts recovered break down to five activity artifacts, 25 architectural artifacts, 17 domestic artifacts, seven faunal specimens, one lighting artifact, and five unidentified artifacts. Sterile subsoil was encountered at 1.10 ft below ground surface and excavations were ceased.

Test Unit 2

This test unit was placed next to a poured concrete foundation support footer in order to understand the sealed stratigraphic context below the rear addition that would represent the earliest occupations of the house (Figure 5-20). Excavations in this location revealed two strata that were excavated in a total of three arbitrary levels. A total of 368 artifacts were recovered from this TU. Artifacts recovered from this unit primarily dated to the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The opening elevation of this unit was 1688.269 amsl.

Stratum I (Megastratum B-I) consisted of a 0.5 ft layer of very dark brown (10YR2/2) silt loam with abundant small roots and gravel inclusions throughout the layer. This layer was excavated in two arbitrary levels. A total of 209 artifacts were recovered. These artifacts represented seven functional groups. This included nine activity artifacts, 117 architectural artifacts, 55 domestic artifacts, five faunal specimens, six personal artifacts, one vegetal artifact, and 16 unidentified functional group artifacts.



Figure 5-19. Test Unit 7 South Half Photo, facing west



Figure 5-20. Test Unit 2 Photo, facing south

Stratum II (Megastratum B-II) consisted of a 0.19 ft layer of very dark greyish brown (10YR3/2) silt loam. This layer was excavated as a single layer. A total of 153 artifacts representing six functional groups were recovered. Compared to stratum I, this context had significantly less architectural artifacts and more domestic artifacts. These artifacts consisted of 13 activity artifacts, 33 architectural artifacts, 72 domestic artifacts, one faunal specimens, three personal artifacts, and 31 unidentified functional group artifacts.

Redeposited subsoil was encountered below Stratum II. To test whether the redeposited subsoil was sterile, a 2.5 x 2.5 ft window was placed in the southeast corner of the TU. This window excavated a 1.58 ft layer of yellowish brown (10YR5/6) clay moderately mottled with very dark greyish brown (10YR3/2). This context was designated as Megastratum B-III. This window was dug in five arbitrary levels until true sterile subsoil was reached. Artifact density dropped dramatically, with a total of six artifacts being recovered from the stratum. These included artifacts from the activity, architectural, domestic, and unidentified functional groups. These artifacts are largely thought to be in this location through natural processes of bioturbation and are believed to represent deposits made very shortly after the house was constructed when the interface between the redeposited subsoil and Stratum II was at the surface.

Test Unit 3

Test Unit 3 was placed in order to evaluate the area believed to be beneath the summer kitchen (Figure 5-21). Excavations in this location revealed two strata that were excavated with a total of four arbitrary levels. These excavations retrieved 701 artifacts. Artifacts recovered from this unit primarily dated to the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The opening elevation of this unit was 1688.29 amsl.

Stratum I (Megastratum B-I) consisted of a 0.60 ft layer of very dark brown (10YR2/2) silt loam with abundant small roots and gravel throughout the layer. This layer was excavated in three arbitrary levels. A total of 477 artifacts were recovered from this stratum. Artifacts in this context represented several functional groups, including 12 artifacts from the activity group, 156 from the architectural group, 243 from the domestic group, three from the faunal group, five from the lighting group, eight from the personal group, and 50 artifacts that were unable to be associated with a particular group.



Figure 5-21. Test Unit 3 Photo, facing north

Stratum II (Megastratum B-II) consisted of a 0.10 ft layer of very dark greyish brown (10YR3/2) silt loam texture. This layer was excavated in one level. A total of 224 artifacts were recovered. Artifact density increased dramatically for this stratum when compared to stratum I and featured

an unusually steep decline of architectural artifacts. These artifacts consisted of 24 activity group artifacts, 11 architectural group artifacts, 126 domestic group artifacts, five lighting group artifacts, and 58 artifacts that could not be assigned to a functional group and were therefore designated as unidentified. Redeposited subsoil was encountered at 0.612 ft ground surface at which point excavations ceased.

Test Unit 4

Test Unit 4 was placed along the outside wall of the rear addition in order to continue exploration of the sealed stratigraphic deposits located beneath the addition (Figure 5-22). TU 4 is located adjacent to TU 2 and TU 3, with the northwest corner of TU 4 being adjacent to the southeastern corner of TU2, and the southwest corner of TU 4 being adjacent to the northeast corner of TU 3. Excavations of this unit revealed two strata that were excavated in three arbitrary levels during which 637 artifacts were recovered. Artifacts recovered from this unit primarily dated to late nineteenth and early twentieth century. The opening elevation of this unit was 1688.043 amsl.

Stratum I (Megastratum B-I) consisted of a 0.56 ft layer of a very dark brown (10YR2/2) silty loam. It was excavated in two arbitrary levels. A total of 107 artifacts from this context represented a total of four functional groups. This included 73 architectural artifacts, 28 domestic artifacts, one personal artifact, one vegetal artifact, and four unidentified functional group artifacts.



Figure 5-22. Test Unit 4 Photo, facing north

Stratum II (Megastratum B-II) consisted of a 0.2 ft layer of very dark greyish brown (10YR3/2) soil that had a silt loam texture. This layer was excavated in one arbitrary level from which a total of 530 artifacts were recovered. These artifacts represented eight functional groups and consisted of 26 activity artifacts, 250 architectural artifacts, 154 domestic artifacts, 15 faunal specimens, two lighting artifacts, 32 personal artifacts, two vegetal artifacts, and 46 unidentified functional group artifacts. Excavations ceased at 0.92 ft below ground surface when yellowish brown (10YR5/6) clay redeposited subsoil was reached.

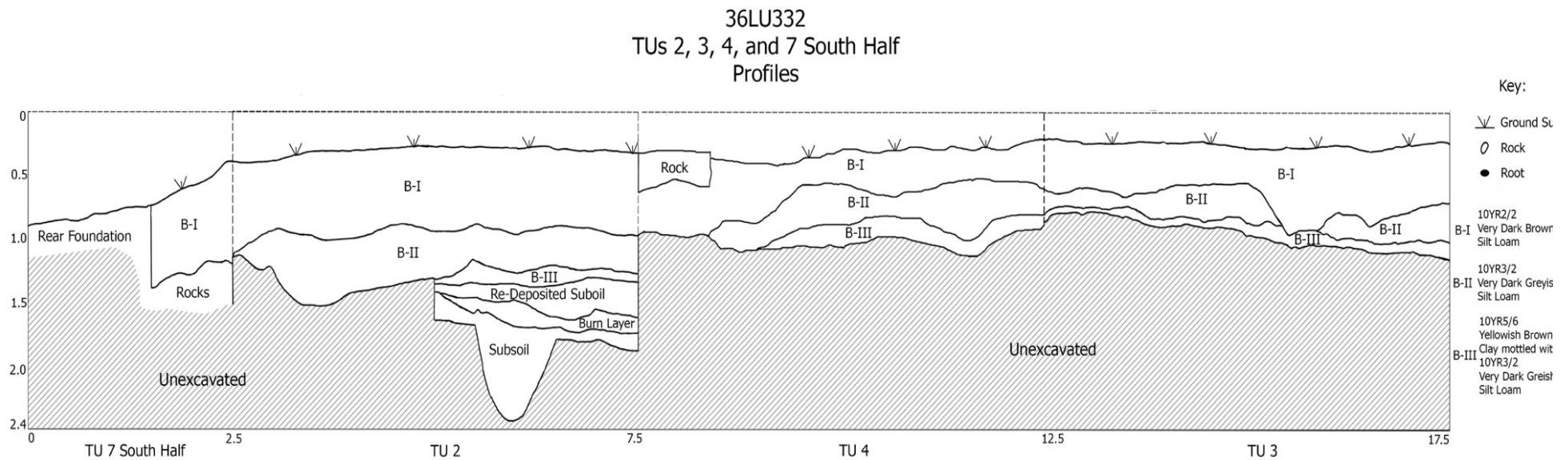


Figure 5-23. Test Units 2, 3, 4, and 7 South Half Profile

6. SITE 36LU332 ARTIFACT ANALYSIS

INTRODUCTION

In total, 6,748 artifacts were recovered from 36LU332. This number breaks down into 6,487 historical, 195 faunal, and 66 modern artifacts. Modern artifacts are believed to be deposited by visitors to the site after the structure was torn down and are less than 50 years old. These artifacts consist of one paper fragment, three golf balls, and 62 pieces of unidentifiable plastic. Because the modern items are not relevant for analyzing the site, they are excluded from further discussion. The assemblage is analyzed in terms of function, frequency, artifact manufacturing chronology, and intra-site variation. For the entire artifact catalog, see Appendix C.

HISTORIC ARTIFACTS BY FUNCTION

Although architectural artifacts were the most common artifacts found across the site, this perspective misses variation within the sample and within different areas of the two residences (Figure 6-1). To account for the variation in assemblages between House #38 and #40 and amongst interior, posterior, and lateral activity areas on the property, the artifact assemblage is analyzed by area.

In addition to grouping test units (TUs) into areas, strata representing the same depositional event present across the site have also been grouped into larger denominations referred to as Megastrats.

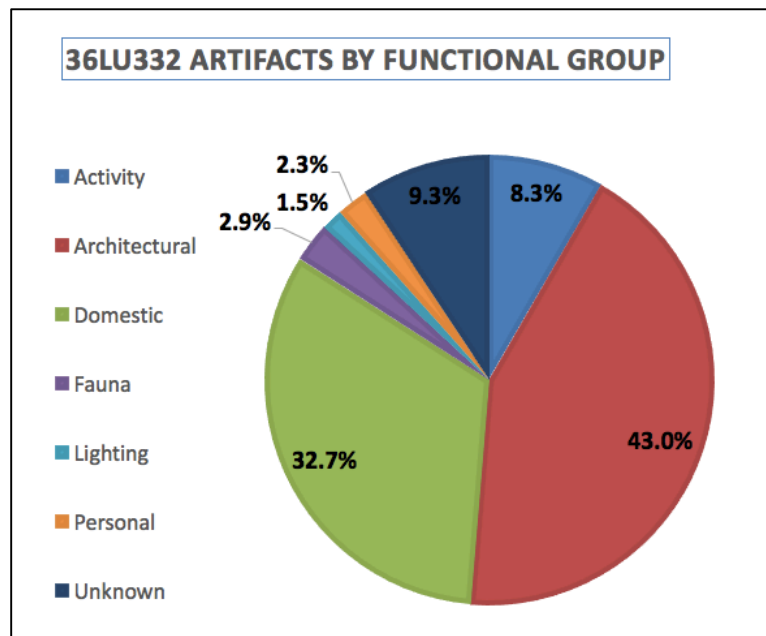


Figure 6-1. 36LU332 Artifacts by Functional Group

Area 1 – Inside House #38 Basement

Area 1 featured three distinct stratigraphic layers.

Megastrat A-I (ca. 1905 – ca. 1950)

A total of 199 artifacts are in this context. The most abundant functional group in this context is the domestic functional group with 92 artifacts, which includes 63 ceramic sherds. More than three-quarters of these sherds are whiteware (N=48, 76.2%), although pearlware (N=6, 9.5%) and creamware (N=3, 4.8%) also appear in small quantities. Very few porcelain sherds (N=1, 1.6%) are present. Utilitarian ceramics also appear in low numbers, but include salt-glazed

stoneware (N=1, 1.6%), redware (N=3, 4.8%), and terracotta (N=1, 1.6%) fragments. An analysis of the ceramics sherds in this context indicates a Mean Ceramic Date of 1860.419 (Table 6-1). Other domestic artifacts include container glass fragments (N=23), tableware drinking glass pieces (N=2), a metal can fragment (N=1), and a mirrored glass fragment (N=1). Additionally, artifacts that are unable to be associated with any functional group, such as heavily corroded metal, are also present. These unidentifiable pieces are listed last.

Table 6-1. Ceramic Shards from Area 1 Megastrat A-I

Ware	Date Range	Median Date	Frequency
Undecorated creamware	1775-1820	1797.5	3
Undecorated pearlware	1779-1820	1799.5	3
Edge decorated pearlware	1780-1795	1787.5	3
Gilded porcelain	1825+	1887.5	1
Blue and grey stoneware	1775-1900	1837.5	1
Undecorated whiteware	1820+	1885	35
Annular banded whiteware	1820-1850	1835	6
Edge decorated whiteware	1830-1860	1845	5
Sponge stamped whiteware	1845-1870	1857.5	1
Undecorated terracotta	1800-1900	1850	1
Undecorated redware	1800-1900	1850	3
Mean Ceramic Date		1860.419	

Artifacts associated with the activity functional group are also present. These include a tobacco pipe stem pieces (N=13), bisque doll fragments (N=2), a terracotta game piece (N=1), a toy shovel (1), a bullet casing (N=1), a thimble (N=1), a small knick-knack stand (N=1), a modified metal pipe (N=1), and a plastic spring (N=1).

A total of 49 architectural artifacts are present, consisting of brick fragments (N=4), window glass (N=12). Additionally, both machine cut nails (N=28) and wire nails (N=5) are present. The faunal group consists of 21 bones and bone fragments. The lighting functional group consists of seven lamp chimney fragments. Personal artifacts from the context consist of one piece of shoe leather, one gilded porcelain cross, one metal stand, and one Prosser button decorated with a blue circle. Additionally, there are 5 unidentified metal objects that are categorized as unidentified functional group.

Megastrat A-II (ca. 1870 – ca. 1905)

A total of 259 artifacts are present in this context. The most common identifiable functional group is architectural. Architectural functional group artifacts consist of brick fragments (N=2, 50%), window glass (N=5, 41.7%), machine cut nails (N=27), wire nails (N=7), unidentified nails (N=7), and tar paper (N=11). Additionally, artifacts that are unable to be associated with any functional group, such as heavily corroded metal, are also present. These unidentifiable pieces are listed last.

The activity functional group is represented by 28 artifacts. The most common activity artifact found are tobacco pipe stem (N=9) and bowl (N=7) fragments. Other artifacts present included

clinker (N=4), coal (N=3), a slate pencil (N=1), an unidentified piece of hardware (N=1), a bisque doll fragment (1), and a marble (1).

The domestic functional group consists of 63 artifacts. The majority of these are ceramic sherds, which include whiteware (N=32), pearlware (N=4), refined white stoneware (N=1), porcelain (N=1), and hard paste whiteware (N=3). An analysis of the ceramics sherds in this context indicates a Mean Ceramic Date of 1858.109 (Table 6-2). Also present are twelve unidentified glass container shards, one crown cap bottle top, one plastic container fragment, and seven metal container fragments.

Table 6-2. Ceramic Shards from Area 1 Megastrat A-II

Ware	Date Range	Median Date	Frequency
Edge decorated pearlware	1780-1795	1787.5	1
Molded pearlware	1770-1820	1795	1
Undecorated pearlware	1770-1820	1795	2
Undecorated Hard paste Whiteware	1850-1870	1860	3
Undecorated porcelain	1825+	1887.5	1
Annular banded whiteware	1820-1850	1835	8
Edge decorated whiteware	1830-1860	1845	4
Unidentified decorated whiteware	1820+	1885	1
Hand painted whiteware	1820+	1885	1
Sponge stamped whiteware	1845-1870	1857.5	1
Transfer printed whiteware	1830-1860	1845	1
Undecorated whiteware	1820+	1885	16
Undecorated redware	1800-1900	1850	1
Mean Ceramic Date		1858.109	

A total of ten personal objects are present in this context. These include a solid rubber button (N=1), two Prosser buttons, one metal button, two beads, a cross necklace pendant (N=1), one quartz crystal, one piece of shoe leather, and an unidentified piece of jewelry (N=1). The faunal group consists of five bone fragments. The lighting group includes one lamp chimney piece and one light bulb shard. The vegetal group consists of one seed. Additionally, 81 artifacts are unable to be associated with a particular functional group. These artifacts include one melted piece of glass, 10 pieces of unidentified metal, and 70 pieces of unidentified sheet metal.

Megastrat A-III (1854 – ca. 1870)

A total of 14 artifacts are present in this provenience. The most commonly found artifacts are activity functional group artifacts. Only the activity, domestic, and architectural functional group are represented in the assemblage. Additionally, artifacts that are unable to be associated with any functional group, such as heavily corroded metal, are also present. These unidentifiable pieces are listed last.

The activity functional group includes six artifacts. These six artifacts consists of two kaolin pipe bowl fragments and four kaolin pipe stem fragments. The architectural functional group includes

four artifacts consisting of three unidentified nails and one window glass shard. The domestic functional group consists of three artifacts, including two burnt earthenware sherds and one mirrored glass sherd. An analysis of the ceramics sherds in this context indicates a Mean Ceramic Date of 1885 (Table 6-3). Additionally, one piece of unidentified metal is unable to be assigned to a functional group.

Table 6-3. Ceramic Shards from Area 1 Megastrat A-III

Ware	Date Range	Median Date	Frequency
Hand painted earthenware	NA	NA	1
Undecorated whiteware	1820+	1885	1
Mean Ceramic Date			1885

Area 2 – Inside House #38 Basement

Area 2 featured three distinct stratigraphic contexts.

Megastrat A-I (ca. 1905 – ca. 1950)

A total of 299 artifacts are present in this context. The most common functional group is architectural. In total, artifacts from the activity, architectural, domestic, faunal, lighting, personal, vegetal and unidentified functional groups are represented by the artifact assemblage.

The activity functional group includes 15 artifacts. These include one ball clay marble, one porcelain doll fragment, three tobacco pipe fragments, one metal bracket, one piece of wire, one rivet, two pieces of pencil graphite, one pencil ferrule, three pieces of coal, and two pieces of clinker.

A total of 191 artifacts related to the architectural functional group are present. The majority of these, a total of 95, are window glass shards. One mortar fragment, seven brick fragments, 43 tar paper pieces, and one porcelain electrical insulator are present, as well as 35 machine cut nails, seven wire nails, and two nails that are unidentified.

The domestic group is characterized by 68 artifacts. A variety of ceramic sherds from different pastes are present, including redware (N=1), terra cotta (N=4), porcelain (N=1), whiteware (N=9), and yellowware (N=6). An analysis of the ceramics sherds in this context indicates a Mean Ceramic Date of 1861.261 (Table 6-4). Other domestic artifacts include one glass jug fragment, one glass tankard fragment, one foil wrapper, 28 glass container fragments, and seven glass bottle fragments.

Table 6-4. Ceramic Shards from Area 2 Megastrat A-I

Ware	Date Range	Median Date	Frequency
Annular banded whiteware	1820-1850	1835	1
Edge decorated whiteware	1830-1860	1845	3
Undecorated whiteware	1820+	1885	5
Annular banded yellowware	1828-1850	1839	3
Undecorated yellowware	1828-1930	1879	3
Hand painted porcelain	1825+	1887.5	1
Undecorated terracotta	1800-1900	1850	4
Undecorated redware	1800-1900	1850	1
Mean Ceramic Date			1861.261

Six faunal specimens are present, all of which are bones or bone fragments. One lighting artifact is present. This is one glass lamp chimney shard. The personal functional group includes a variety of artifacts. In total, 10 are present. These artifacts consist of one two-hole shell button, two white four-hole Prosser buttons, one dime, one piece of leather, one glass bead, three glass rosary beads, and one eyebrow pencil. The Prosser buttons include one blue painted Prosser button. Five vegetal artifacts are present. All five are pieces of wood. Additionally, three unidentified artifacts are present. These consist of one melted glass artifact and two unidentified metal pieces.

Megastrat A-IV (ca. 1854 – 1910)

A total of 899 artifacts are present in this context. The most common functional group is architectural. In total, artifacts from the activity, architectural domestic, faunal, lighting, personal, and vegetal functional groups are represented by the collected artifact assemblage. Additionally, unidentified functional group artifacts are present. These unidentifiable pieces are listed last.

A total of 88 activity group artifacts are present recovered. This consists of one .22 caliber bullet cartridge case, four clinker pieces, three pieces of coal, one slate pencil, one graphite pencil fragment, one metal bracket, one cotter pin, one metal hasp, one piece of wire, one piece of coal sorting screen, four unidentified hardware pieces, 53 kaolin pipe fragments, 11 ball clay marbles, and five porcelain doll pieces.

The architectural functional group is represented by 453 artifacts. The most common architectural artifacts present in this context are machine cut nails (N=157) as well as 76 wire nails and 25 unidentified manufacturing technique nails. In addition to the nails, seven brick fragments, one mortar, 62 tar paper pieces, one linoleum floor tile, one staple, one electrical grounding device, and 122 window pane fragments are present.

The domestic functional group consists of 219 artifacts. The ceramic sherds from this context include five terra cotta, one porcelain, five pearlware, 57 whiteware, one yellowware, six salt glazed stoneware, and 17 redware sherds. An analysis of the ceramics sherds in this context indicates a Mean Ceramic Date of 1862.176 (Table 6-5). One ceramic sherd is burnt beyond recognition. Additionally, two metal crown cap stoppers, one loop seal bottle stopper, two swing bottle stoppers, one glass food jar fragment, eight glass unidentified jar fragments, two glass

beverage bottle fragments, 20 glass unidentified bottle fragments, one plastic container fragment, one metal container fragment, one furniture caster, one clock gear, and one mirrored glass shard are present.

Table 6-5. Ceramic Shards from Area 2 Megastrat A-IV

Ware	Date Range	Median Date	Frequency
Undecorated pearlware	1770-1820	1795	5
Annular banded whiteware	1820-1850	1835	13
Edge decorated whiteware	1830-1860	1845	1
Molded whiteware	1820+	1885	3
Hand painted whiteware	1820+	1885	2
Sponge stamped whiteware	1845-1870	1857.5	3
Undecorated whiteware	1820+	1885	35
Undecorated porcelain	1825+	1887.5	1
Undecorated terracotta	1800-1900	1850	5
Undecorated yellowware	1828-1930	1879	1
Blue and grey stoneware	1775-1900	1837.5	1
Molded salt glazed stoneware	NA		5
Bristol glazed stoneware	1890-1950	1920	1
Undecorated redware	1800-1900	1850	17
Mean Ceramic Date			1862.176

A total of 48 personal artifacts are present. The majority of these are buttons. These include two shank buttons, two one-hole bone buttons, three two-holed Prosser buttons, and thirteen four-holed Prosser buttons with various decorations including blue painted, pie crust molded rim, and black. A range of other items including beads (N=3), comb fragments (N=2), a mirror shard (N=1), a photo holder (N=1), a possible coin bank (N=1), and a possible lipstick tube (N=1) are also present. The only other clothing related personal items recovered are a leather shoe fragment (N=1) and an unidentified piece of clothing (N=1). A penny (N=1) represents the only coin found. A jewelry pin (N=1), toy doll fragments (N=5), and toy marbles (N=11) comprise the rest of the personal artifact assemblage from this context.

A total of 26 faunal specimens are present. All of these are bones or bone fragments. Five artifacts from the lighting group are present. All of these are glass lamp chimney pieces. The vegetal functional group is represented by five pieces of wood. Additionally, 55 artifacts are unable to be assigned to a particular functional group. These include five unidentified glass piece, 33 unidentified metal pieces, and 17 sheet metal fragments.

Megastrat A-V (ca. 1900 – 1915)

This context features a total of 141 artifacts from six functional groups. The most common identifiable artifact functional group is the architectural group. In total, the activity, architectural, domestic, faunal, personal, and unidentified functional groups are represented in the items recovered from this stratum.

The activity group is represented by one artifact. This is a lead toy rooster. A total of 54 architectural artifacts are present. The most common is 34 pieces of window glass, followed by

seven tar paper pieces, four machine cut nails, two wire nails, and seven unidentified nails. The domestic artifact assemblage includes one glass beverage bottle fragment, one glass unidentified bottle fragment, and seven glass container fragments. The faunal group includes four bone fragments. The personal functional group includes only one penny. In addition, 72 unidentified pieces of metal are present in this context. Because they could not be identified, they are not assigned to a functional group.

Area 3 – West Side Yard

Megastrat B-I (ca. 1905 – ca. 1950)

A total of 364 artifacts are present in this context. The most common functional group is the architectural group. In total, artifacts from the activity, architectural, domestic, faunal, lighting, and personal functional groups are represented by the collected artifact assemblage.

Additionally, nine artifacts are present that could not be associated with a functional group. These unidentifiable pieces are listed last.

The activity functional group includes 19 artifacts. These consist of six kaolin pipe fragments, two clay marbles, two game pieces, one coal fragment, one clinker fragment, one hardware hook, one percussion cap, one pencil ferrule, one slate pencil, and three unidentified hardware pieces.

A total of 247 architectural artifacts are present. The majority are nails. This includes 63 machine cut nails, 79 wire nails, and 8 unidentified nail. Other architectural artifacts present include tar paper (N=49), brick (N=1), mortar (N=1), glass window pane (N=43), and electric insulator fragments (N=3) were also collected.

The domestic functional group includes 76 artifacts. The ceramic sherds in this context include whiteware (N=45), hardpaste whitewares (N=2), creamware (N=2), porcelain (N=1), terracotta (N=1) and red paste earthenware (N=2). An analysis of the ceramics sherds in this context indicates a Mean Ceramic Date of 1875.784 (Table 6-6). Other artifacts in the domestic group are one glass jelly jar shard, 18 glass unidentified container shards, and one pressed glass decorative vessel.

Table 6-6. Ceramic Shards from Area 3 Megastrat B-I

Ware	Date Range	Median Date	Frequency
Annular banded creamware	1810-1833	1821.5	1
Undecorated creamware	1775-1820	1797.5	1
Molded porcelain	1825+	1887.5	1
Hard paste whiteware undecorated	1842-1930	1886	1
Annular banded whiteware	1820-1850	1835	3
Molded whiteware	1820+	1885	7
Sponge stamped whiteware	1845-1870	1857.5	1
Transfer printed whiteware	1830-1860	1845	1
Undecorated whiteware	1820+	1885	32
Undecorated terracotta	1800-1900	1850	1
Undecorated redware	1800-1900	1850	2
Mean Ceramic Date			1875.784

A total of three unidentified faunal fragments are present in this strata. The lighting group consists of nine artifacts, including eight glass lamp chimney shards and one light bulb sherd. This context yields one personal artifact. That was one glass bead. The unidentified artifacts from this context consist of three unidentified glass shards, five metal pieces, and one piece of rubber.

Megastrat B-II (1854 – ca. 1905)

A total of 215 artifacts are present in this context. The most common functional group is domestic. In total, artifacts from the activity, architectural, domestic, faunal, lighting, and personal functional groups are represented by the collected artifact assemblage. Additionally, unidentified artifacts are also present.

The activity functional group is represented 46 artifacts. These consist of 43 kaolin pipe pieces and three coal pieces.

Architectural functional group artifacts, which total 58, are predominantly nails. A total of five machine cut nails and 33 unidentified nails are present. Additionally, 20 glass window pane pieces are also present.

A total of 72 domestic artifacts are present. The majority of these are ceramic vessel sherds. Ceramic pastes include whiteware (N=44), redware (N=2, 3.6%), yellowware (N=6, 10.7%), terracotta (N=1, 1.8%), and three heavily burnt and unidentifiable ceramic shards. An analysis of the ceramics sherds in this context indicates a Mean Ceramic Date of 1866.711 (Table 6-7). Other domestic artifacts include four glass bottle shards, one jar shard, and 11 unidentified glass container shards.

Table 6-7. Ceramic Shards from Area 3 Megastrat B-II

Ware	Date Range	Median Date	Frequency
Annular banded whiteware	1820-1850	1835	13
Edge decorated whiteware	1830-1860	1845	2
Molded whiteware	1820-1930	1875	2
Hand painted whiteware	1820+	1885	1
Sponge stamped whiteware	1845-1870	1857.5	2
Transfer printed whiteware	1830-1860	1845	1
Undecorated whiteware	1820+	1885	23
Undecorated yellowware	1828-1930	1879	6
Undecorated Redware	1800-1900	1850	2
Mean Ceramic Date			1866.711

The faunal assemblage includes animal bone (N=8) and oyster shell (N=2). The lighting functional group consists of six artifacts: four glass lamp chimneys shards and two glass light bulb fragments. A total of four personal artifacts are present in this context. All of these are quartz crystals (N=4). In addition, 19 pieces of unidentified metal are unable to be associated with any functional group.

Megastrat B-Subsoil (ca. 1854)

A total of eight artifacts are present in redeposited subsoil located below stratum B-II. These artifacts represent three functional groups: architectural, domestic, and unidentified. The architectural functional group consists only of one window pane shard and one unidentified nail. The domestic group consists of three whiteware ceramic sherds. Additionally, three metal items are unable to be assigned to a functional group.

*Area 4 – Behind House #38*Megastrat B-I (ca. 1905 – ca. 1950)

A total of 665 artifacts are present in this context. The most common functional group is architectural. In total, artifacts from the activity, architectural, domestic, faunal, lighting, personal, and vegetal functional groups are represented by the collected artifact assemblage. Artifacts with an unknown functional group association are also present.

A total of 56 artifacts represent the activity functional group. This includes 23 kaolin pipe fragments, one piece of clinker, one piece of coal, one gear, 18 unidentified hardware pieces, one slate pencil, one gaming piece, three ball clay marbles, and five toy porcelain tea set fragments.

The architectural group consists of 306 total artifacts. This includes 13 brick fragments, one mortar fragment, 38 tar paper pieces, 29 glass window pane shards, one hinge butt, one roofing nail, and two screws. Several types of nails are also present, including 86 machine cut nails, 81 wire nails, and 54 unidentified nails.

Altogether, the domestic functional group includes 245 artifacts. Several ceramic pastes are witnessed in this assemblage, including 108 whiteware fragments, two hardpaste whiteware fragments, five yellowware fragments, two terra cotta fragments, five redware fragments, six unidentified porcelain fragments, seven creamware fragments, one rockingham fragment, and one Albany slip glazed stoneware fragment. An analysis of the ceramics sherds in this context indicates a Mean Ceramic Date of 1871.725 (see Table 6-8). Other domestic artifacts present include three crown cap bottle closures, five loop seal bottle closures, one can key, 13 glass bottle shards, two glass jar pieces, three glass jelly jar pieces, 73 glass container pieces, two mirrored glass shards, two knife pieces, three pressed glass tumbler pieces, and one solarized glass cup shard.

Table 6-8. Ceramic Shards from Area 4 Megastrat B-I

Ware	Date Range	Median Date	Frequency
Annular banded creamware	1810-1833	1821.5	1
Undecorated creamware	1775-1820	1797.5	1
Hand painted porcelain	1825+	1887.5	2
Transfer printed porcelain	1830-1860	1845	1
Undecorated porcelain	1770-1820	1795	3
Undecorated hardpaste whiteware	1840-1870	1855	2
Annular banded whiteware	1820-1850	1835	10

Ware (cont.)	Date Range (cont.)	Median Date (cont.)	Frequency (cont.)
Edge decorated whiteware	1830-1860	1845	2
Hand painted whiteware	1820+	1885	6
Sponge stamped whiteware	1845-1870	1857.5	2
Transfer printed whiteware	1830-1860	1845	4
Undecorated whiteware	1820+	1885	83
Albany slip glazed stoneware	1805-1920	1862.5	1
Undecorated terra cotta	1800-1900	1850	2
Annular banded yellow ware	1828-1850	1839	1
Mocha-decorated yellow ware	1795-1840	1817.5	1
Undecorated yellow ware	1828-1930	1879	3
Undecorated redware	1800-1900	1850	5
Rockingham glazed earthenware	1812-1900	1856	1
Mean Ceramic Date			1871.725

The faunal group consists of ten unidentified bone and bone fragments. A total of 17 lighting artifacts are present. All are glass chimney lamp fragments. The personal group consists of eight items. A total of four buttons are present. These include one cut shell button, one plastic button, one black four-hole Prosser button, and one white four-hole Prosser button with molded concentric circles on its face. The final clothing-associated personal artifact is a series of cupric alloy fastener pieces, possibly pieces to a light-duty fastener such as a shoe or hose buckle (N=3). Among the most exciting finds is a pressed milk glass cameo (N=1). One piece of wood comprises the entirety of the vegetal functional group. Additionally, there are four glass pieces and 18 metal fragments that can not be assigned to a functional group and are thus unknown.

Megastrat B-II (1854 – ca. 1905)

A total of 361 artifacts are present in this context. The most common functional group is the architectural group. In total, artifacts from the activity, architectural, domestic, faunal, lighting, and personal functional groups are represented by the collected artifact assemblage.

The activity functional group consists of 97 artifacts. This includes 15 clinker fragments, one piece of coal, one door knob, one piece of wire, one unidentified hardware fragment, one safety pin, one game piece, and 76 kaolin pipe fragments.

The architectural functional group includes 101 artifacts. The majority of these are nails. Five wire nails, 32 machine cut nails, and 23 unidentified nails are present in this context. Brick fragments (N=39) and glass window pane shards (N=2) are also present.

A total of 99 artifacts are identified as domestic. Domestic ceramics included whiteware (N=65), pearlware (N=3) and yellowware (N=4) sherds. Utilitarian domestic paste types are also present in small amounts including Rockingham glazed earthenware (N=1) and redware (N=1, 1.3%). Three additional earthenware sherds are unidentifiable due to burning and spalling. An analysis of the ceramics sherds in this context indicates a Mean Ceramic Date of 1857.695 (Table 6-9).

Other domestic artifacts present include one cork bottle stopper, one loop seal bottle stopper, one mirrored glass shard, one jelly jar fragment, and 16 glass container fragments.

Table 6-9. Ceramic Shards from Area 4 Megastrat B-II

Ware	Date Range	Median Date	Frequency
Annular banded pearlware	1820-1850	1835	1
Undecorated pearlware	1770-1820	1795	2
Annular banded whiteware	1820-1850	1835	30
Hand painted whiteware	1820+	1885	4
Sponge stamped whiteware	1845-1870	1857.5	3
Transfer printed whiteware	1830-1860	1845	2
Undecorated whiteware	1820+	1885	26
Annular banded yellow ware	1828-1850	1839	1
Undecorated yellow ware	1828-1930	1879	3
Undecorated redware	1800-1900	1850	1
Rockingham glazed earthenware	1812-1900	1856	1
Mean Ceramic Date			1857.695

Eight pieces of unidentified faunal materials are present in this context. The lighting group includes 15 shards of chimney lamp glass. The personal functional group consists solely of one cupric alloy four-hole button (N=1). Additionally, 40 artifacts can not be identified as belonging to a specific functional group. This includes six melted glass pieces and 34 metal pieces.

Area 5 –House #40 Crawlspce

Test Unit 7 North Half features four distinct soil colors in Megastrat A when viewed in profile.

Megastrat A-I (ca. 1905 – ca. 1950)

A total of 20 artifacts are present in this context. The most common functional group is architectural. In total, artifacts from the activity, architectural, and faunal functional groups are represented by the collected artifact assemblage.

The activity functional group contains only one kaolin tobacco pipe fragment. A total of 16 architectural artifacts are present. These are identified as flat glass (N=6), brick (N=1), tar paper (N=1), machine cut nails (N=7), and unidentified nails (N=1). The faunal assemblage from this context consists of three unidentifiable bones.

Megastrat A-II (ca. 1870 – ca. 1905)

A total of 152 artifacts are present in this context. The most common functional group is architectural. In total, artifacts from the activity, architectural, domestic, faunal, lighting, and personal functional groups are represented.

The activity functional group includes 14 artifacts. These include one machine made bullet, one 12-gauge shotgun shell, one slate pencil, eight tobacco pipe fragments, one clinker fragment, and two ball clay marbles.

Altogether, a total of 59 architectural functional group artifacts are present. Architectural artifacts consist of brick (N=5), glass window pane shards (N=4), and bolts (N=2) fragments. The majority of the architectural artifacts are nails, which include machine cut (N=43) and wire (N=4) varieties.

The domestic functional group is represented by a total of 37 artifacts. Of these, 17 are ceramic sherds. The majority of these are whiteware (N=13), although yellowware (N=1, 5.9%), Rockingham glazed earthenware (N=1), and redware (N=2) are also present. An analysis of the ceramics sherds in this context indicates a Mean Ceramic Date of 1869.558 (Table 6-10). Other domestic artifacts recovered include one crown cap bottle stopper, two swing bottle stoppers, one can key, 11 glass container fragments, one knife fragment, three spoon pieces, and one decorative porcelain figurine.

Table 6-10. Ceramic Shards from Area 5 Megastrat A-II

Ware	Date Range	Median Date	Frequency
Annular banded whiteware	1820-1850	1835	1
Molded whiteware	1820-1900+	1885	1
Hand painted whiteware	1820+	1885	1
Sponge stamped whiteware	1845-1870	1857.5	1
Transfer printed whiteware	1830-1860	1845	2
Undecorated whiteware	1820+	1885	7
Undecorated yellowware	1828-1930	1879	1
Undecorated redware	1800-1900	1850	2
Rockingham glazed earthenware	1812-1900	1856	1
Mean Ceramic Date			1869.558

The faunal materials recovered from this provenience include oyster shell (N=1), dog remains (N=4), and unidentified faunal remains (N=21). The lighting group consists of a single piece of lamp chimney glass (N=1). A total of six personal artifacts are present in this location. This assemblage was dominated by several buttons (N=4). These buttons include three white four-hole Prosser buttons and one cupric alloy four-hole button. Other recovered personal items include a cupric alloy cosmetic cap (N=1), and a shaving razor blade (N=1). Additionally, nine pieces of metal are unable to be assigned to a particular functional group and are listed as part of the unidentified functional group.

Megastrat A-III (1854 – ca. 1870)

A total of nine artifacts are present in this context. The most common functional group is architectural. In total, artifacts from the faunal and architectural functional groups, as well as unidentified functional group artifacts, are represented by the collected artifact assemblage. The architectural functional group includes seven artifacts. These consist of three machine cut nails and four brick fragments. One piece of faunal material is present. The unidentified group consist of one metal item.

Area 6 – East Side Yard

Excavations in the east side yard reveal two soil strata in megastrat B.

Megastrat B-I (ca. 1905 – ca. 1950)

A total of 567 artifacts are present in this context. The most common functional group is architectural. In total, artifacts from the activity, architectural, domestic, faunal, lighting, and personal functional groups are represented by the collected artifact assemblage. Additional unidentified artifacts are also present.

The activity functional group includes 34 artifacts. The most common personal artifact found are tobacco pipe fragments (N=19). A toy marble (N=1) and a toy doll fragment (N=1) represent the toys present in this context. A cupric alloy gear, possibly to a watch or clock, is also present (N=1). Clinker (N=3) and coal (N=7) are also present, along with a slate pencil piece (N=1).

A total of 300 architectural artifacts are present in this context. This includes brick fragments (N=3), mortar fragments (N=1), tar paper (N=28), linoleum floor tile (N=1), glass window pane shards (N=177), and machine cut (N=48), wire (N=30), and unidentified nails (N=12).

The domestic artifact functional group assemblage features both glass and ceramic objects. Ten glass bottle fragments, one milk glass lid liner, one drinking glass fragment, and 58 glass container fragments are present in this context. Ceramic pastes represented in this sample include whiteware (N=103), pearlware (N=1), hardpaste whiteware (N=1), unidentified porcelain (N=5), stoneware fragments (N=6), Rockingham glazed earthenware fragment (N=1), tin-glazed earthenware fragment (N=1), and red paste earthenware fragments (N=5). An analysis of the ceramics sherds in this context indicates a Mean Ceramic Date of 1870.098 (Table 6-11). Additionally, one recovered sherd is too burnt to be identified.

Table 6-11. Ceramic Shards from Area 6 Megastrat B-I

Ware	Date Range	Median Date	Frequency
Undecorated pearlware	1779-1820	1799.5	1
Undecorated porcelain	1825+	1887.5	4
Molded porcelain	1825+	1887.5	1
Annular banded whiteware	1820-1850	1835	24
Flow blue transfer printed whiteware	1844-1929	1886.5	1
Molded whiteware	1820-1900+	1885	1
Hand painted whiteware	1820+	1885	1
Sponge stamped whiteware	1845-1870	1857.5	3
Transfer printed whiteware	1830-1860	1845	1
Undecorated whiteware	1820+	1885	70
Unidentified decoration whiteware	1820+	1885	2
Annular banded hard paste whiteware	1840-1850	1845	1
Undecorated buff paste stoneware	1705-1930	1817.5	1
Albany glazed stoneware	1805-1920	1862.5	5
Undecorated redware	1800-1900	1850	5
Rockingham glazed earthenware	1812-1900	1856	1
Mean Ceramic Date		1870.098	

A total of four unidentified faunal remains are present. The lighting functional group consists of only two light bulb fragments. A total of three personal artifacts are present, consisting of one lice comb pieces, one glass bead, and one two-hole Prosser button. Following the identification of functional groups for the artifacts, an additional 30 artifacts are unable to be assigned to a particular group. These artifacts consist of one piece of melted glass, 23 pieces of unidentified metal, and six pieces of unidentified sheet metal.

Area 7 – Behind House #40

Test units located behind House #40 features three soil layers in Megastrat B.

Megastrat B-I (ca. 1905 – ca. 1950)

A total of 872 artifacts are present in this context. Artifacts from the activity, architectural, domestic, faunal, lighting, personal and vegetal functional groups are represented by the collected artifact assemblage.

The activity group includes 25 artifacts. This consists of one machine made percussion cap, one clinker piece, one escutcheon, one spike, one piece of door handle hardware, three unidentified hardware items, one vinyl record fragment, 12 kaolin tobacco pipe fragments, one porcelain doll piece, and three ball clay marbles.

The most common functional group, the architectural group, consists of 392 artifacts; the majority of these are nails. Wire nails (N=156), machine cut nails (N=93), roofing nails (N=1), and unidentified nails (N=7) are all present. Other artifacts present include 61 pieces of tar paper, 26 brick fragments, one mortar fragment, 46 window pane fragments, and one screw.

The domestic functional group includes 346 artifacts. Of these, 175 are ceramic. The majority of these sherds are identified as whiteware (N=140), although hardpaste whiteware (N=4) yellowware (N=2), Rockingham glazed earthenware (N=2), stoneware (N=3), terracotta (N=4), and redware sherds (N=20) are present. An analysis of the ceramics sherds in this context indicates a Mean Ceramic Date of 1870.574 (Table 6-12). The remaining domestic artifacts include 27 glass bottle fragments, three glass beverage bottle fragments, one perfume bottle, six jelly jar fragments, one drinking glass fragment, 116 glass container shards, one milk glass lid liner, three crown cap bottle closures, three lightning bottle closures, two screw cap bottle closures, and one lead cap. A coal stove burner lifter tool is also present.

Table 6-12. Ceramic Shards from Area 7 Megastrat B-I

Ware	Date Range	Median Date	Frequency
Unidentified decoration porcelain	1825+	1887.5	1
Annular banded whiteware	1820-1850	1835	24
Decalcomania whiteware	1908+	1929	3
Edge decorated whiteware	1830-1860	1845	3
Molded whiteware	1820-1900+	1885	3
Hand painted whiteware	1820+	1885	5

Ware	Date Range	Median Date	Frequency
Sponge stamped whiteware	1845-1870	1857.5	8
Transfer printed whiteware	1830-1860	1845	4
Undecorated whiteware	1820+	1885	91
Undecorated hard paste whiteware	1840+	1895	4
Bristol glazed stoneware	1890-1950	1920	1
Transfer printed buff paste stoneware	NA		1
Salt glazed buff paste stoneware	NA		1
Undecorated terracotta	1800-1900	1850	4
Mocha decorated yellow ware	1795-1840	1817.5	1
Undecorated yellow ware	1828-1930	1879	1
Undecorated redware	1800-1900	1850	19
Pennsylvania Dutch slip trailed redware	1750-1825	1787.5	1
Rockingham glazed earthenware	1812-1900	1856	2
Mean Ceramic Date			1870.574

Faunal materials number 13 in total, all of which are unidentified bones and bone fragments. A total of five artifacts belonging to the lighting group are present. These consist of one lamp chimney fragment and four light bulb fragments. Personal artifacts from this context represent a variety of different objects. Several four-hole Prosser buttons (N=7), a penny (N=1), leather pieces (N=2), and a piece of a comb (N=1) are present in this location. Several pieces of jewelry are present as well, including beads (N=3), a necklace clasp (N=1), a green glass molded ‘gem’ (N=1), and a pinback button featuring the character Popeye on the front (N=1). The vegetal functional group includes only two pieces of wood. As well as these identifiable objects, 72 objects that could not be associated with a particular functional group are also present. Of these, 66 are unidentified metal fragments, one is an unidentified sheet metal fragment, and five are unidentifiable glass fragments.

Megastrat B-II (1854 – ca. 1905)

A total of 967 artifacts are present in this context. The most common functional group is domestic. In total, artifacts from the activity, architectural, domestic, faunal, lighting, personal and vegetal functional groups are represented by the collected artifact assemblage, in addition to objects that could not be assigned to one functional group.

The activity functional group consists of 68 artifacts. The most common activity-related artifact is kaolin pipe fragments, of which 23 are present in this provenience. Other artifacts recovered include 12 pieces of coal, seven pieces of clinker, three center fire bullet cartridges, one bullet percussion cap, one railroad spike, one washer, one piece of wire, one hardware ring, one slate pencil, one plastic doll piece, two ball clay marbles, one unidentified marble, one unidentified plastic toy, and one ceramic toy vase.

A total of 319 architectural artifacts are present. The most common architectural artifacts are nails. A total of 104 machine cut, 94 wire, and 64 unidentified nails are present from the excavations of this stratum. Two screws are also present. Other architectural artifacts recovered

include 17 brick fragments, one piece of concrete, one piece of roofing slate, 15 pieces of tar paper, one hinge, one insulated electrical wire, and 19 shards of window pane glass.

The domestic functional group includes 369 individual artifacts. The majority of these are ceramic sherds. A total of 289 ceramic sherds are present in megastrat B-II behind house #38. Whiteware is the most common with 212 sherds. Other tableware vessel pastes present include hardpaste whiteware (N=4), creamware (N=11), hotel ware porcelain (N=1), unidentified porcelain (N=9), pearlware (N=3), yellowware (N=1), Rockingham glazed earthenware (N=3), redware (N=36), and terra cotta (N=6). An analysis of the ceramics sherds in this context indicates a Mean Ceramic Date of 1862.127 (Table 6-13). We also have three heavily burnt earthenware sherds that could not be identified further in this context. The rest of the domestic artifacts recovered from this context consist of nine glass bottle fragments, four glass Lysol bottle fragments, 64 unidentified glass container fragments, two crown cap bottle closures, and one screw cap bottle closure.

Table 6-13. Ceramic Shards from Area 7 Megastrat B-II

Ware	Date Range	Median Date	Frequency
Annular banded creamware	1775-1820	1797.5	1
Hand painted creamware	1775-1820	1797.5	8
Undecorated creamware	1775-1820	1797.5	2
Hand painted pearlware	1779-1820	1799.5	1
Undecorated pearlware	1779-1820	1799.5	2
Undecorated hotel ware porcelain	1896+	1923	1
Annular banded porcelain	1825+	1887.5	1
Gilded porcelain	1825+	1887.5	3
Undecorated porcelain	1825+	1887.5	5
Annular banded whiteware	1820-1850	1835	28
Edge decorated whiteware	1820-1890	1855	13
Mocha decorated whiteware	1820-1840	1830	1
Molded whiteware	1820-1900+	1885	2
Hand painted whiteware	1820+	1885	15
Sponge stamped whiteware	1845-1870	1857.5	61
Transfer printed whiteware	1830-1860	1845	6
Undecorated whiteware	1820+	1885	86
Undecorated whiteware hard paste	1842-1930	1886	4
Undecorated terracotta	1800-1900	1850	6
Mocha decorated yellow ware	1795-1840	1817.5	1
Undecorated redware	1800-1900	1850	36
Burnt earthenware	NA	NA	3
Rockingham glazed earthenware	1812-1900	1856	3
Mean Ceramic Date			1862.127

A total of 23 faunal specimens are present in this context. The lighting functional group includes 11 artifacts, all of which are glass lamp chimney shards. Personal artifacts are present in

abundance from this location. One ferrous alloy button (1.5%) is present, along with 11 four-hole Prosser buttons, two two-hole Prosser buttons, and three pieces of broken Prosser buttons. Only one of these buttons is decorated – one four-hole Prosser button which features pie crust crimping along the edges. Other personal artifacts collected include two shoe leather pieces, one 1907 penny, one unreadable penny, one Santa Claus pinback button, seven glass beads, three plastic comb pieces, one faux cut-glass diamond, and one plastic necklace pendant. The vegetal functional group includes two artifacts. These are both pieces of wood. The unidentifiable artifacts consist of 19 glass pieces, 117 metal pieces, and three synthetic objects that could not be identified and, therefore, could not be assigned to a functional group.

Megastrat Subsoil (ca. 1854)

A total of 51 artifacts are present in this context. Nearly half of these are unable to be identified as belonging to a specific functional group. The most common functional group is domestic. In total, artifacts from the activity, architectural, domestic and personal functional groups are represented by the collected artifact assemblage.

The activity functional group assemblage includes five artifacts. These consist of two kaolin tobacco pipe pieces, one terra cotta tobacco pipe fragment, one plastic doll fragment, and one 12-gauge shotgun shell.

Few architectural artifacts are present and consist only of brick (N=3) and mortar (N=1) fragments as well as glass window pane shards (N=13).

The 13 domestic artifacts identified in this assemblage consist mostly of ceramic sherds. A total of 8 ceramic sherds are present in this context, all of which are whiteware. Other domestic artifacts recovered include glass container fragments (N=4) and crown cap bottle closures (N=1).

A single personal artifact is present in this context. It is a two-hole Prosser button (N=1). The only other group represented in this assemblage is artifacts that cannot be assigned to another functional group. These artifacts consist of one melted glass item and 22 unidentified metal objects.

CERAMIC VESSEL ANALYSIS

This section presents the minimum number of individual ceramic vessel analysis results from the 36LU332 assemblage. These analysis begins with sorting vessels by the megastratum, followed by a sort of vessels by vessel form/function, and additional differentiation by paste type and decoration. The mean manufacture date was then established for the context given the production dates of each type of vessel recovered.

The MNV of ceramic vessels have increasingly been used to more thoroughly understand the ceramic assemblage of a site in terms of whole vessels rather than sherds (Voss and Allen 2010). MNV analysis relies on technological and morphological change over time in order to date the likely manufacturing and use period; however, studies have observed that “ceramic artifacts have lifespans of as much as 15 years and more in a household before being discarded” (Adams 2003:

38). This lag time between ceramic manufacturing and ceramic disposal – referred to as curation – emphasizes the fact that Mean Manufacture Dates for ceramics do not necessarily correlate to the period of disposal. It is generally accepted that glass vessels are a better indicator of depositional chronology when compared to ceramic vessels (Lindsey 2016). Despite these drawbacks, a MNV analysis has been completed for this assemblage. Utilizing attributes such as paste type, decoration type, decoration style, and decoration color, the vessels identified from the 36LU332 assemblage have each been assigned a likely production date. This information is presented below.

A total of 139 identifiable ceramic vessels were found during the summer 2015 field season (Table 6-14). These include a variety of forms, such as bowls, plates, saucers, and utilitarian wares, as well as a variety of decorative types and designs.

Table 6-14. Count of Ceramic Vessel by Paste Type and Megastrat

Context	Whiteware	Pearlware	Yellowware	Creamware	Redware	Stoneware	Rockingham Glaze	Total
A-I	12	1	1		1			15
A-II	8	1	1		2		1	13
A-III								0
A-IV	2	1	1		1	2		7
A-V	2				1			3
B-I	38		1	1	7	4	1	52
B-II	40	3	1	1	10		1	55
B-III								0
Total								139

Minimum Vessel Analysis by House Lot

A comparison of vessels recovered from House Lot #38 and House Lot #40 reveals some patterns between the two households; however, due to the small size of the data set, this analysis will be included as an appendix rather than as part of the primary analysis. This can be found in Appendix A.

Minimum Vessel Analysis by Megastrat

Megastrat A-I (ca. 1905 – ca. 1950)

This context contained 15 individual vessels that had a Mean Ceramic Date of 1867.25 (Table 6-15). These vessels represented several design motifs and vessel forms. Identifiable vessel forms included two cups, five bowls, and five plates.

Table 6-15. Ceramic Vessels Identified in Megastrat A-I

Count	Vessel Form	Vessel Description	Rim Diameter (in)	Date Range	Mean Manuf. Date
1	Soup-Cereal Bowl	Annular-banded whiteware	6	1820-1850	1835
1	Soup-Cereal Bowl	Molded whiteware	6	1820-1900+	1885
1	Lunch Plate	Molded whiteware	9.5	1820-1900+	1885

Count (cont.)	Vessel Form (cont.)	Vessel Description (cont.)	Rim Diameter (cont.)	Date Range (cont.)	Mean Manuf. Date (cont.)
1	Hollowware	Under glazed decalcomania whiteware	NA	1908+	1929
4	Dinner Plate	Shell-edged whiteware w/ lightly impressed pattern	10	1840-1860	1850
1	Bowl	Annular-banded pearlware	NA	1815-1820	1817.5
1	Teacup/Bullion Cup	Undecorated whiteware	3.5	1820+	1885
2	Soup-Cereal Bowl	Undecorated whiteware	7	1820+	1885
1	Coffee Cup	Undecorated whiteware	3	1820+	1885
1	Utilitarian	Undecorated redware	NA	1800-1900	1850
1	NA	Undecorated yellowware	NA	1830-1930	1880
Mean					1867.25

Two cups were identified in this context. One undecorated whiteware coffee cup was identified, as well as one undecorated whiteware teacup or bullion cup. A total of five bowls were identified, consisting of one annular-banded whiteware soup-cereal bowl, one molded whiteware soup-cereal bowl, one annular-banded pearlware unidentified bowl, and two undecorated whiteware soup-cereal bowls. Five plates were also identified and categorized as one molded whiteware lunch plate and four shell-edged whiteware dinner plates. Additionally, one redware vessel and one yellowware vessel were identified.

A-II (ca. 1870 – ca. 1905)

This context contained 13 individual vessels that had a Mean Ceramic Date of 1878.07 (Table 6-16). These vessels represented several design motifs and vessel forms. Identifiable vessel forms included five bowls, one baker, and one plate.

Table 6-16. Ceramic Vessels Identified in Megastrat A-II

Count	Vessel Form	Vessel Description	Rim Diameter	Date Range	Mean Manuf. Date
1	Soup-Cereal bowl	Molded whiteware with foliate design	6	1820-1930	1875
1	Flatware	Shell-edged whiteware	NA	1865-1895	1880
1	Hollowware	Transfer-printed whiteware	NA	1820+	1885
1	Luncheon plate	Molded hardpaste whiteware	9	1840+	1895
1	Baker	Shell-edged pearlware	11	1865-1895	1880
1	Soup-Cereal bowl	Undecorated whiteware	6	1820+	1885
2	Utilitarian	Undecorated redware	NA	1800-1900	1850
3	Soup-cereal bowl	Undecorated whiteware	7	1820+	1885
1	NA	Undecorated yellowware	NA	1830-1930	1880
1	NA	Buff paste earthenware with Rockingham glaze	NA	1830-1930	1880
Mean					1878.07

Five bowls were recovered from this context. A whiteware soup-cereal bowl with molded foliate

designs along the rim was recovered as well as two undecorated whiteware soup-cereal bowls. A single plate was recovered and described as a hard paste whiteware luncheon plate with a molded design along the rim. A shell-edged pearlware baker dish was identified as well as two undecorated redware utilitarian vessels. Additionally, one shell-edged whiteware from a flatware vessel and one transfer-printed whiteware hollowware vessel were noted but could not be identified beyond general categories. Finally, one undecorated yellowware vessel and one buff paste earthenware vessel with Rockingham glaze were recovered.

A-III (1854 – ca. 1870)

No ceramic vessels were identified in Megastratum A-III.

A-IV (ca. 1854 – 1910)

This context contained seven individual vessels that had a Mean Ceramic Date of 1850.28 (Table 6-17). These vessels represented several design motifs and vessel forms. The only identifiable vessel forms were two bowls and one utilitarian crock.

Table 6-17. Ceramic Vessels Identified in Megastrat A-IV

Count	Vessel Form	Vessel Description	Rim Diameter	Date Range	Mean Manuf. Date
1	Soup-Cereal bowl	Annular-banded whiteware	6	1820-1850	1835
1	Utilitarian	Undecorated stoneware	NA	1705-1930	1817.5
1	Flatware	Undecorated pearlware	NA	1779-1820	1799.5
1	Cream soup bowl	Undecorated whiteware	4	1820+	1885
1	Crock	Undecorated stoneware	9	1820+	1885
1	Utilitarian	Undecorated redware	NA	1800-1900	1850
1	NA`	Undecorated yellowware	NA	1830-1930	1880
Mean					1850.28

Two bowls were recovered from this context. These consisted of a whiteware soup-cereal bowl with annular banding and an undecorated whiteware cream soup bowl. Three utilitarian vessels were identified, two of which were undecorated redware while the third was an undecorated stoneware crock. Additionally, an undecorated pearlware vessel was noted but could not be identified beyond the category of flatware.

A-V (ca. 1900 – 1915)

This context contained three individual vessels that had a Mean Ceramic Date of 1856.66 (Table 6-18). These vessels represented several design motifs and vessel forms. The only identifiable vessel forms were one bowl and one wash basin.

Table 6-18. Ceramic Vessels Identified in Megastrat A-V

Count	Vessel Form	Vessel Description	Rim Diameter	Date Range	Mean Manuf. Date
1	Wash Basin	Molded whiteware	10.25	1820+	1885
1	Cream soup bowl	Annular-banded whiteware	5	1820-1850	1835
1	Utilitarian	Undecorated redware	NA	1800-1900	1850
Mean					1856.66

One bowl was identified in this context. That vessel was a whiteware cream soup bowl with annular banding decoration. Additionally, a whiteware wash basin with molded decorations around the rim was recovered from Megastrat A-V. The final vessel identified in this context was a single redware utilitarian vessel.

B-I (ca. 1905 – ca. 1950)

This context contained 52 individual vessels that had a Mean Ceramic Date of 1863.53 (Table 6-19). These vessels represented several design motifs and vessel forms. Identifiable vessel forms were recovered from this context included bowl, plates, and saucers.

Table 6-19. Ceramic Vessels Identified in Megastrat B-I

Count	Vessel Form	Vessel Description	Rim Diameter	Date Range	Mean Manuf. Date
7	Small salad plate	Undecorated whiteware	7	1820+	1885
7	Utilitarian	Undecorated redware	NA	1800-1900	1850
1	NA	Flow blue transfer-printed whiteware w /gilding	NA	1840-1860	1850
2	Cream soup bowl	Undecorated whiteware	5	1820+	1885
2	Tea saucer	Undecorated whiteware	5	1820+	1885
2	Soup-cereal bowl	Undecorated whiteware	6	1820+	1885
3	Soup-cereal bowl	Undecorated whiteware	7	1820+	1885
1	Lunch plate	Undecorated whiteware	9	1820+	1885
1	Dinner plate	Undecorated whiteware	10	1820+	1885
3	Utilitarian	Undecorated stoneware	NA	1705-1930	1817.5
1	Cream soup bowl	Annular-banded whiteware	4	1820-1850	1835
1	Cream soup bowl	Annular-banded whiteware	5	1820-1850	1835
1	Tea saucer	Annular-banded creamware	5	1785-1815	1800
1	Small salad plate	Annular-banded whiteware with sponge stamping	7	1840-1880	1860
1	Lunch plate	Annular banded whiteware with hand painting	9	1820-1850	1835
1	Saucer	Annular banded whiteware	NA	1820-1850	1835
1	Saucer	Annular banded whiteware with hand painting	9	1820-1850	1835
1	Saucer	Annular banded whiteware with hand painting	5.25	1820-1850	1835
1	Cream-soup bowl	Hand-painted whiteware	5.25	1820+	1885
1	Tea saucer	Molded whiteware with wheat pattern	5	1820-1930	1875
2	Coffee saucer	Molded whiteware	6	1840+	1895
1	Small salad plate	Molded whiteware with Grecian design	7.5	1820-1930	1875
1	Small salad plate	Scalloped edged whiteware	7	1800-1950	1875
1	NA	Scalloped edged whiteware	NA	1800-1950	1875
3	Flatware	Shell edge whiteware with lightly impressed pattern	NA	1840-1860	1850

Count (cont.)	Vessel Form (cont.)	Vessel Description (cont.)	Rim Diameter (cont.)	Date Range (cont.)	Mean Manuf. Date (cont.)
1	Flatware	Sponge painted whiteware	NA	1840-1880	1860
1	Luncheon plate	Light blue transfer printed whiteware	9	1828+	1889
1	Utilitarian Plate	Pennsylvania Dutch Redware with slip trailed decoration	NA	1750-1825	1787.5
1	Tea pot lid	Buff paste earthenware with Rockingham glaze with molded design	NA	1851-1936	1893.5
1	NA	Mocha ware decorated yellowware	NA	1870-1930	1900
1	Bottle	Undecorated stoneware	NA	1820-1900	1860
Mean					1863.53

Ten bowls, 14 plates, and nine saucers were identified from this context. Five bowls, or half of the bowls collected from this context, were undecorated whiteware soup-cereal bowls. The remaining bowls consisted of two undecorated whiteware cream soup bowl, two annular banded cream soup bowls, and a hand painted whiteware cream-soup bowl.

Half of the identified plates from this context (seven) were undecorated whiteware small salad plates. The other plates included one undecorated whiteware dinner plate, one undecorated whiteware luncheon plate, one whiteware small salad plate with scalloped edge decoration, one whiteware small salad plate with molded Grecian design, one annular banded whiteware small salad plate with sponged stamped decoration, one annular banded whiteware luncheon plate with hand painted decoration, and one transfer printed whiteware luncheon plate.

The majority of saucers recovered from this context were identified as tea saucers. Two of these tea saucers were undecorated whiteware, one tea saucer was annular-banded creamware, and one tea saucer was whiteware with a molded wheat pattern around the rim. The other saucers included one coffee saucer, which was molded decorated whiteware, as well as three saucers that could not be identified as belonging to tea or coffee. These three saucers consisted of one annular banded whiteware saucer and two annular banded whiteware saucer with hand painted decoration.

One tea pot lid was recovered. This items was a buff paste Rockingham glazed sherd and molded in the “Rebekah at the Well” motif. Additionally, one undecorated buff paste stoneware bottle was also recovered.

Other vessels identified in this context include one scalloped edged whiteware vessel, one flow blue transfer printed whiteware vessel with gilding, three undecorated stoneware utilitarian vessels, and seven undecorated redware utilitarian vessels. In addition, four unique flatware vessels were identified. These are characterized as one sponge painted whiteware flatware vessel and three shell edged whiteware flatware vessel with lightly impressed lines in the shell edging. One mocha ware decorated yellowware vessel was also recovered.

B-II (1854 – ca. 1905)

This context contained 55 individual vessels that had a Mean Ceramic Date of 1859.36 (Table 6-20). These vessels represented several design motifs and vessel forms. The identifiable vessel forms were 16 bowls, four plates, a chamber pot, two cups, and six saucers.

Table 6-20. Ceramic Vessels Identified in Megastrat B-II

Count	Vessel Form	Vessel Description	Rim Diameter	Date Range	Mean Manuf. Date
1	Cream soup bowl	Annular-banded pearlware	4.5	1815-1820	1817.5
2	Cream soup bowl	Annular-banded whiteware	5	1820-1850	1835
1	Tea saucer	Annular-banded whiteware with sponge stamping	5	1840-1880	1860
4	Soup-cereal bowl	Annular-banded whiteware	6	1820-1850	1835
2	Coffee saucer	Annular-banded whiteware	6	1820-1850	1835
1	Soup-cereal bowl	Annular-banded whiteware	6.5	1820-1850	1835
1	Soup-cereal bowl	Annular-banded whiteware	7	1820-1850	1835
1	Small salad plate	Annular-banded whiteware with sponge stamping	7	1840-1880	1860
2	Flatware	Annular-banded whiteware	NA	1820-1850	1835
1	Hollowware	Annular-banded creamware	NA	1785-1815	1800
1	Hollowware	Annular-banded pearlware	NA	1820-1850	1835
2	Hollowware	Annular-banded whiteware	NA	1820-1850	1835
1	Cream soup bowl	Hand-painted whiteware	4.25	1820+	1885
2	Coffee saucer	Hand-painted whiteware	6	1820+	1885
1	Small salad plate	Hand-painted whiteware	7	1820+	1885
1	Soup cereal bowl	Molded hard paste whiteware with wheat pattern	6	1840+	1895
1	Lunch plate	Molded hard paste whiteware	9	1840+	1895
1	Flatware	Scalloped edged whiteware	NA	1800-1950	1875
1	Small salad plate	Shell edged whiteware	7.25	1840-1860	1850
1	Flatware	Shell edged whiteware	NA	1840-1860	1850
1	Hollowware	Sponge stamped whiteware	NA	1840-1880	1860
1	Saucer	Sponge stamped whiteware	NA	1840-1880	1860
1	Soup-cereal bowl	Transfer-printed whiteware	9	1828+	1889
1	Hollowware	Transfer-printed whiteware	NA	1828+	1889
2	Hollowware	Transfer-printed whiteware with hand painting	NA	1828+	1889
1	Demitasse cup	Undecorated whiteware	2.25	1820+	1885
1	Coffee cup	Undecorated whiteware	3	1820+	1885
1	Cream-soup bowl	Undecorated hotel ware porcelain	4.5	1842+	1896
1	Tea saucer	Undecorated whiteware	5.5	1820+	1885
1	Bowl	Undecorated whiteware	5.5	1820+	1885

Count (cont.)	Vessel Form (cont.)	Vessel Description (cont.)	Rim Diameter (cont.)	Date Range (cont.)	Mean Manuf. Date (cont.)
2	Coffee saucer	Undecorated whiteware	6	1820+	1885
1	Soup-cereal bowl	Undecorated whiteware	6	1820+	1885
1	Soup-cereal bowl	Undecorated pearlware	6	1779-1820	1799.5
1	Soup-cereal bowl	Undecorated whiteware	7	1820+	1885
1	Crock	Undecorated redware	9	1800-1900	1850
1	Chamber pot	Undecorated whiteware	10	1820+	1885
9	Utilitarian	Undecorated redware	NA	1800-1900	1850
1	Utilitarian	Mocha ware (seaweed) decorated Yellowware	NA	1870-1930	1900
1	NA	Buff paste earthenware with Rockingham glaze	NA	1830-1930	1880
Mean					1859.36

Sixteen bowls were identified in this context. These include one annular banded pearlware cream soup bowl, two annular banded whiteware cream soup bowls, six annular banded whiteware soup-cereal bowls, one hand painted whiteware cream soup bowl, one wheat-pattern molded hard paste whiteware soup cereal bowl, one transfer printed whiteware soup cereal bowl, one undecorated hotel ware porcelain cream soup bowl, two undecorated whiteware soup cereal bowls, and one undecorated pearlware soup cereal bowl.

Four plates were also identified in this context. These vessels include an annular banded and sponge stamped whiteware small salad plate, one hand painted whiteware small salad plate, one decoratively molded hard paste whiteware luncheon plate, and one shell edged whiteware small salad plate.

A total of six saucers were recovered. These include one annular banded whiteware tea saucer, two annular banded whiteware coffee saucers, two hand painted whiteware coffee saucers, one sponge stamped whiteware saucer, one undecorated whiteware tea saucer, and two undecorated whiteware coffee saucers.

Other vessels identified in this context include one undecorated whiteware demitasse cup, one undecorated whiteware coffee cup, one undecorated redware crock, nine utilitarian undecorated redware vessels, one whiteware chamber pot, one scalloped-edged whiteware flatware vessel, two annular banded whiteware flatware vessels, one annular banded creamware hollowware vessel, one annular banded pearlware hollowware vessel, two annular banded whiteware hollowware vessels, one shell edged whiteware flatware vessel, one sponge stamped whiteware hollowware vessel, one transfer-printed whiteware hollowware vessel, and transfer printed with hand painting whiteware hollowware vessels, and one mocha ware decorated yellowware utilitarian vessel.

B-III (ca. 1854)

No ceramic vessels were identified in Megastratum B-III.

Summary of Findings

A-I (ca. 1905 – ca. 1950): The presence of four 10 in. dinner plates from this context indicates that the household was attempting to conform to the societal norm of having a matched set of dishes. The equal number of bowls and plates also indicates that the family was doing well enough financially to be able to afford plate-based meals rather than bowl-based meals (such as soups).

A-II (ca. 1870 – ca. 1905): The dishes recovered from this context reveal a preponderance of bowls as well as the presence of storage containers and serving dishes. The serving dish, a baker, which is more closely affiliated with dishes that utilize plates for consumption rather than bowls (i.e. casseroles versus stews), indicates that although bowls are more highly represented in this assemblage, water or broth based meals were not necessarily the only option. Additionally, one plate was identified, which further supports the potential for plate-based meals.

Another item of interest is the pattern of decorated versus undecorated vessels within this assemblage. The majority of the bowls (80%) are undecorated, while the plate and the serving dish that would have utilized the plate, the baker, are both decorated. Additionally, there is one flatware vessel that matches the decorative pattern of the baker. Whether this is coincidence or the outcome of an intentional choice to match not only eating dishes but serving dishes as well, the presence of the shell-edged decorated baker and flatware dish indicate that social signaling was important, but more important when the meal being consumed was of a higher economic and social value.

A-IV (ca. 1854 – 1910): Half of the vessels recovered from this context were storage vessels, which supports the hypothesis that the basement was used as a food storage facility. The presence of different kinds of utilitarian storage vessels, including redware and stoneware, indicate that the family might have acquired these vessels at different times, due to the fact that stoneware and redware have the same storage basic function and therefore buying multiple of each paste-type would have been unnecessary and breaking with social convention that called for uniformity in consumer objects. The remaining vessels identified, which consists of two bowls and a flatware vessel, reveal little about the dietary habits of the families; however, the fact that only one vessel in this stratum is decorated – the annular banded soup-cereal bowl – indicates that the family was not opting for expensive dishes and was purchasing the cheapest of the decorated dishes when they did select higher status dishes.

A-V (ca. 1900 – 1915): The scarcity of vessels identified in this context could be due to the comparatively thin showing of this stratum in the archaeological record. Megastrat A-V appeared as a thin intrusion within Megastrat A-IV – possibly as part of a rapid fill episode that created hollow pockets interspersed within Megastrat A-V. The vessels present reveal a slice of company town life – a utilitarian redware would have provided much needed food storage, while a cream soup bowl could indicate that the family was relying on soup-based dishes. Finally, the molded whiteware wash basin indicates that the house lacked plumbing and that families did what they could to make themselves comfortable.

B-I (ca. 1905 – ca. 1950): The abundance of tableware vessels recovered and identified in this context indicates that the families living in the house at this time had the economic resources to indulge not only in decorated wares, including molded, transfer printed, and annular banded pieces, but that they also had money for items such as saucers. The large number of plates in this assemblage also indicates that the households were able to afford plate-based meals rather than bowl-based meals.

B-II (1854 – ca. 1905): This stratum featured a relative abundance of bowls when compared to plates, indicating that, at the time when this stratum was deposited, a greater emphasis on cheaper bowl-based meals was present. The large number of redware vessels and the absence of stoneware could indicate that home production was important for economic reasons, as redware was generally cheaper and more easily accessible than stoneware because redwares could be made from locally-available materials (Carnes-McNaughton 2011). Additionally, the vast majority of vessels in this assemblage are annular banded, which represents a cheaper form of vessel decoration, although there are a handful of transfer-printed vessels as well, leaving an analysis of socio-economic status based on dish cost indeterminate.

GLASS VESSEL ANALYSIS

This section presents the minimum number of individual glass vessel analysis results from the 36LU332 assemblage. These vessels are sorted by the megastratum they were recovered from, followed by a characterization of the vessels recovered and the mean manufacture date established for that context.

Glass vessels are a relatively reliable tool for estimating approximate strata deposition due to the disposable, quick-use nature of glass containers (LeeDecker 1994). Although glass containers such as beverage and medicinal bottles and jars were intended to be purchased, used, and reused several times before being discarded, a practice that ultimately ended in the early 20th century when glass bottle production became cheaper and, therefore, glass bottles became more disposable, glass bottle production dates can still be a handy tool for determining chronology at an archaeological site because of their shorter use life when compared to ceramic vessels (Lindsey 2016; LeeDecker 1994). Glass bottles produced prior to 1929, when fully automated bottle machines took control of the bottle production market, can generally be assigned to a production window of 10-15 years using “physical, manufacturing related diagnostic features” (Lindsey 2016). Using attributes such as manufacture seams, glass color, finish manufacture, and finish form, all of which have associated date ranges of production, the bottles recovered from Back Street #38/40 have been assigned to a likely date range of production. This information is presented below and is organized by Megastratum.

A total of 95 identifiable glass vessels are from site 36LU332 found during the summer 2015 field season. These include a variety of forms, such as bottles, decorative vessels, and jars, as well as a variety of diagnostic manufacturing marks.

Table 6-21. Count of Glass Vessels by Attribute and Megastrat

	Color													Finish Type			Base Type							
Context	Amber	Aqua	Bright Blue	Colorless	Dark Green	Light Green	Green	Medium Sapphire	Olive	Orange/ Orange-Pink	Solarized	Teal	Yellowish Olive	Flashed Red	Pressed	Tooled Finish	Machine Finish	Cup Bottom	Post Bottom	2 Piece Mold	3 Piece Mold	Pontil, Glass Tipped	Pressed	Unidentified Mold/ Other
A-I	1	4		5							1					3	1	1	2		2		1	2
A-II		1		1									1											1
A-IV		6		5							1					5	1	3				1	1	2
A-V				1			1									1		1						
B-I	3	11	1	21				1		2	3				1	5	5	7		1			9	7
B-I/B-II	1	1		1	1				1							1		2	1					
B-II		2		2								1				1						1	3	
Unknown		2		9		2					1			1				2					4	4

Minimum Vessel Analysis by House Lot

A comparison of vessels recovered from House Lot #38 and House Lot #40 reveals some patterns between the two households; however, due to the small size of the data set, this analysis will be included as an appendix rather than as part of the primary analysis. This can be found in Appendix A.

Minimum Vessel Analysis by Megastrat

A-I (ca. 1905 – ca. 1950)

A total of 11 glass vessels in 13 shards are identified in this context. These resulted with a Mean Manufacture Date of 1905.3 for the layer.

Table 6-22. Glass Vessels Identified in Megastrat A-I

Vessel #	Container Description	Function	Date Range	Mean Manufacture Date
8	Amber bottle		1830-1885	1857.5
12	Colorless jug		1919-1950	1934.5
23	Colorless container		1930-1944	1937
30	Solarized bottle	Beverage	1890-1895	1892.5
46	Colorless drinking glass	Drinking glass	1870-1950	1910
60	Aqua bottle		1890-1910	1900
61	Aqua bottle		1890-1910	1900
69	Colorless jelly glass	Jelly jar/drinking glass	1900-1930	1915
70	Aqua bottle		1890-1895	1872.5
81	Aqua container		1890-1920	1905
93	Colorless container		1906-1950	1928
Mean				1905.3, stdev 37.88

Five bottles are from this context. Vessel #8 is an amber-colored glass bottle featuring an applied, double-ring style finish. Vessel #30 is a solarized beverage bottle with a post-bottom base. Vessel #60 is an aqua bottle with a tooled, prescription lip style finish made in a three-piece mold. Vessel #61 is also an aqua bottle with a tooled, prescription lip style finish made in a three-piece mold. Vessel #70 is an aqua bottle made in a post bottom mold. Only one jug vessel was recovered. Vessel #12 is a colorless jug with a machine made, external thread style finish. Two tableware drinking glass vessels were recovered from this context. Vessel #46 is a colorless drinking glass. Vessel #69 is a colorless jelly glass made in a pressed mold. Additionally, three vessels were recovered that could not be identified beyond the level of container. Vessel #23 is a colorless container made in an unidentified mold. Vessel #81 is an aqua container made in a cup bottom mold. Vessel #93 is a colorless container made in an unidentified mold.

A-II (ca. 1870 – ca. 1905)

Three glass vessels are in this context. This context has a Mean Manufacture Date of 1871.6.

Table 6-23. Glass Vessels Identified in Megastrat A-II

Vessel #	Container Description	Function	Date Range	Mean Manufacture Date
37	Colorless container		1870-1950	1910
39	Yellowish olive bottle		1800-1890	1845
75	Aqua bottle		1800-1920	1860
Mean				1871.6, stdev 34.03

Two bottles are from this context. Vessel #39 is a yellowish olive bottle. Vessel #75 is an aqua bottle from an unidentifiable mold. One additional vessel, which could only be identified as a container of some variety, was also recovered. Vessel #37 is a colorless container.

A-IV (ca. 1854 – 1910)

A total of 13 glass vessels in 19 shards are identified in this context. These resulted with a Mean Manufacture Date of 1904.3 for the stratum.

Table 6-24. Glass Vessels Identified in Megastrat A-IV

Vessel #	Container Description	Function	Date Range	Mean Manufacture Date
4	Aqua bottle		1880-1920	1900
5	Aqua bottle		1870-1910	1890
11	Colorless bottle		1880-1920	1900
13	Solarized bottle		1890-1910	1900
29	Green bottle		Unknown	NA
32	Colorless container		1880+	1915
53	Colorless bottle, beverage		1905-1915	1910
56	Colorless jelly glass	Jelly jar/drinking glass	1900-1930	1915
58	Aqua bottle		1880-1920	1900
74	Aqua jar		1905-1930	1917.5
76	Aqua container		1880-1920	1900
77	Colorless bottle		1870+	1910
83	Aqua bottle		1870-1920	1895
96	Aqua jar	Ball Mason canning jar	1896-1910	1903
Mean				1904.2, stdev 8.43

Nine glass bottles are from this context. Vessel #4 is an aqua bottle with a tooled, blob-type finish. Vessel #5 is an aqua bottle with a tooled, double ring-style finish. Vessel #11 is a colorless bottle with a tooled, blob-style finish. Vessel #13 is a solarized bottle with a tooled, blob style finish. Vessel #29 is a green bottle with a glass tipped pontil base scar. Vessel #53 is a colorless beverage bottle from an unidentified mold. Vessel #58 is an aqua bottle made in a cup bottom mold. Vessel #77 is a colorless bottle made in an unidentified mold. Vessel #83 is an aqua bottle with a tooled, patent/extract finish. One jar is from this context. Vessel #74 is an aqua jar with a machine made, threaded style finish. Additionally, there were two vessels in which

form could not be identified; these are referred to as containers. Vessel #32 is a colorless container with a cup bottom mold and vessel #76 is an aqua container made in a cup bottom mold.

A-V (ca. 1900 – 1915)

A total of one glass vessel from one shard was identified in this context. These resulted with a Mean Manufacture Date of 1897.5 for the stratum.

Table 6-25. Glass Vessels Identified in Megastrat A-V

Vessel #	Container Description	Function	Date Range	Mean Manufacture Date
14	Colorless bottle	Beverage	1880-1915	1897.5
Mean				1897.5

One glass beverage bottle is from this context. Vessel #14 is a colorless beverage bottle with a tooled blob-type finish and a cup bottom mold.

B-I (ca. 1905 – ca. 1950)

A total of 41 glass vessels in 51 shards are from this context. These resulted with a Mean Manufacture Date of 1906.8 for the stratum.

Table 6-26. Glass Vessels Identified in Megastrat B-I

Vessel #	Container Description	Function	Date Range	Mean Manuf. Date
1	Aqua bottle		1870-1920	1895
2	Aqua bottle		1870-1910	1890
3	Aqua bottle		1870-1920	1895
7	Colorless bottle	Perfume	1905-1910	1907.5
9	Amber bottle	Beverage	1905+	1927.5
10	Amber bottle		1915-1925	1920
16	Colorless bottle		1919+	1934.5
17	Colorless bottle		1919+	1934.5
18	Colorless bottle	Beverage	1892+	1921
20	Colorless bottle		1870-1920	1895
28	Amber bottle		1880+	1915
31	Colorless container		1880+	1915
33	Colorless jelly glass	Jelly jar/drinking glass	1900-1930	1915
34	Colorless drinking glass	Drinking glass	1870+	1910
36	Aqua container		1880-1910	1895
38	Colorless drinking glass	Drinking glass	1870+	1910
40	Medium sapphire blue container		unknown	NA

Vessel # (cont.)	Container Description (cont.)	Function (cont.)	Date Range (cont.)	Mean Manuf. Date (cont.)
42	Colorless container		1880+	1915
44	Colorless container		1870+	1910
45	Aqua bottle		1840-1920	1880
47	Colorless container		1870+	1910
48	Solarized bottle		1890-1920	1905
50	Colorless decorative bowl	Decorative	1870+	1910
52	Colorless container		1880+	1915
54	Colorless container		1870+	1910
57	Aqua bottle		1880-1920	1900
59	Aqua bottle	Beverage	1896-1901	1898.5
63	Colorless bottle	Medicinal	1870-1910	1890
65	Colorless jelly glass	Jelly jar/drinking glass	1900-1930	1915
67	Colorless jelly glass	Jelly jar/drinking glass	1900-1930	1915
68	Colorless jelly glass	Jelly jar/drinking glass	1900-1930	1915
72	Solarized container	Jelly jar/drinking glass	1890-1920	1905
78	Orange carnival glass bowl	Decorative	1905-1930	1917.5
82	Solarized bottle	Chemical	1890-1910	1900
84	Aqua bottle		1870-1920	1895
85	Aqua panel bottle		1800-1910	1855
86	Aqua panel bottle		1830-1910	1870
88	Colorless decorative vessel	Decorative	1870+	1910
89	Colorless decorative vessel	Decorative	1870+	1910
91	Aqua container		1880-1920	1900
92	Orange-pink drinking glass	Drinking glass	Unknown	NA
95	Bright blue hobnail decorative vessel	Decorative	1935-1950	1942.5
Mean	1906.8, stdev 16.46			

The glass vessel assemblage includes twenty glass bottles. Vessel #1 is an aqua bottle with a tooled, prescription lip style finish. Vessel #2 is an aqua bottle with a tooled, blob style finish. Vessel #3 is an aqua bottle with a tooled, blob style finish. Vessel #7 is a colorless Joubert perfume bottle with a machine made, bead style finish made in a two piece mold; it is embossed “Joubert” on the base. Vessel #9 is an amber bottle with a machine made, crown style finish. Vessel #10 is an amber bottle with a machine made, reinforced extract style finish. Vessel #16 is a colorless bottle with a machine made, external thread style finish. Vessel #17 is a colorless bottle with a machine made, external thread style finish. Vessel #18 is a colorless bottle has a crown style finish. Vessel #20 is a colorless bottle with a tooled, wide prescription style finish. Vessel #28 is an amber bottle made in a cup bottom mold. Vessel #45 is an aqua bottle made in

an unidentified mold with a blob-style finish. Vessel #48 is a solarized bottle made in an unidentified mold. Vessel #57 is an aqua bottle made in a cup bottom mold. Vessel #59 is an aqua bottle made in an unidentified mold; it is embossed "...TIMONY/FREELAND/PA". Vessel #63 is a colorless medicinal bottle made in an unidentified mold; it is embossed "...RELIEF". Vessel #82 is a solarized bottle with an internal thread-style finish. It is possibly an ammonia or chemical bottle. Vessel #84 is an aqua bottle with a tooled, patent/extract style finish. Vessels #85 and 86 are aqua panel bottles made in unidentified molds; vessel #85 is embossed "EA..." in small letters while vessel #86 is embossed "...E[V]...".

Eight drinking glasses are in this context. Vessel #33 is a colorless jelly glass made in a pressed mold. Vessels #65, 67, 68, and 72 are colorless jelly glasses that were pressed in a mold. Vessel #34 is a colorless drinking glass. Vessel #38 is a colorless drinking glass that was made in a pressed mold. Vessel #92 is an orange-pink drinking glass that was pressed in a mold with an unidentified decorative design below the rim.

A total of five decorative vessels are identified. Vessel #50 is a colorless decorative bowl that was pressed in a mold. Vessel #78 is an orange carnival glass bowl that was pressed in a mold. It has decorative molded lines. Vessels #88 and 89 are colorless decorative dishes made in a pressed mold. Vessel 88 has small diamond squares molded between lines while vessel 89 has raised dots across the surface of the shard. Vessel #95 is a bright blue hobnail decorative vessel pressed with squares.

The function of ten glass containers could not be further ascertained. Vessel #31 is a colorless container made in a cup bottom mold. Vessel #36 is an aqua container made in a cup bottom mold. Vessel #40 is a medium sapphire blue container. Vessel #42 is a colorless container made in a cup bottom mold. Vessel #44 is a colorless container made in an unidentified mold. Vessel #47 is a colorless container made in an unidentified mold with a wide mouth style finish. Vessel #52 is a colorless container made in a cup bottom mold. Vessel #54 is a colorless container made in an unidentified mold. Vessel #72 is a solarized container made in an unidentified mold. Vessel #91 is an aqua container made in a cup bottom mold.

B-I (ca. 1905 – ca. 1950)/ B-II (1854 – ca. 1905)

Several vessels have shards that appeared in both megastrat B-I and B-II. A total of five glass vessels in 14 shards are identified in this context. These resulted with a Mean Manufacture Date of 1895.5 (Table 6-27).

Table 6-27. Glass Vessels Identified in Megastrat B-I/B-II

Vessel #	Container Description	Function	Date Range	Mean Manufacture Date
21	Olive bottle		1880-1920	1900
25	Colorless bottle		1870+	1910
27	Amber bottle	Chemical	1880-1910	1895
55	Dark green bottle		1850-1895	1872.5
80	Aqua bottle		1880-1920	1900
Mean				1895.5, stdev 13.96

Five bottles were recovered from this context. Vessel #21 is an olive bottle with a tooled champagne type finish made in a mold. Vessel #25 is a colorless bottle made in a mold. Vessel #27 is an amber chemical bottle made in a cup bottom mold with the words “BOTTLE MADE IN USA” and “LYSOL INCORPORATED” embossed around the base. Vessel #55 is a dark green panel bottle made in a post bottom mold with the letters “...HE” and “...ORY” embossed on the body. Vessel #80 is a small aqua colored bottle made in a cup bottom mold.

B-II (1854 – ca. 1905)

A total of five glass vessels in ten shards were identified in this context. These resulted with a Mean Manufacture Date of 1878 for the context (Table 6-28).

Table 6-28. Glass Vessels Identified in Megastrat B-II

Vessel #	Container Description	Function	Date Range	Mean Manufacture Date
15	Colorless bottle		1870-1920	1895
19	Teal bottle		Unknown	NA
73	Aqua container		1809-1895	1852
79	Colorless drinking glass		1870+	1910
87	Aqua panel bottle		1800-1910	1855
Mean				1878, stdev 28.97

Three bottles were recovered from this context. Vessel #15 is a colorless bottle with a tooled, patent-style finish. Vessel #19 is a teal bottle made in an unidentified mold. Vessel #87 is an aqua panel bottle made in an unidentified mold. One drinking glass is in this context. Vessel #79 is a colorless drinking glass pressed in a mold. Vessel #73 consists of an aqua container made in a post bottom mold with no further identifying marks.

Mixed Provenience/Unprovenienced

A total of 15 glass vessels in 30 shards are not assigned to a particular megastratum. An overall Mean Manufacture Date is not calculated for these vessels due to their lack of context. This can be caused by either collection from an unspecified provenience, such as wall scrapings, or because the vessel featured shards that cross mended between the interior and exterior of the house, which calls into question their stratigraphic integrity. These vessels are listed here for the sole purpose of presenting the entirety of the glass vessels recovered during the archaeological investigations of 36LU332 (Table 6-29).

Table 6-29. Glass Vessels Identified in Mixed and Unprovenienced Contexts

Vessel #	Container Description	Function	Date Range	Mean Manuf. Date
6	Aqua bottle		1870-1920	1895
22	Colorless bowl	Decorative	1870+	1910
24	Solarized tankard	Drinking glass	1890-1920	1905

Vessel # (cont.)	Container Description (cont.)	Function (cont.)	Date Range (cont.)	Mean Manuf. Date (cont.)
26	Very light green container		Unknown	NA
35	Colorless jelly jar	Jelly jar/drinking glass	1870+	1910
41	Light green decorative vessel	Decorative	Unknown	NA
43	Colorless container		1870+	1910
49	Colorless container		1880+	1915
51	Colorless bottle		1906+	1928
62	Colorless bottle	Beverage	1880-1950	1915
64	Colorless jelly glass	Jelly jar/drinking glass	1900-1930	1915
66	Colorless jelly glass	Jelly jar/drinking glass	1900-1930	1915
71	Aqua container		1809-1865	1837
90	Colorless bottle		1905-1915	1910
94	Flashed glass decorative vessel	Decorative	1880-1950	1915

Four bottles were recovered without provenience. Vessel #6 is an aqua bottle with a tooled, oil-style finish. Vessel #51 is a colorless bottle made in an unidentified mold. Vessel #62 is a colorless beverage bottle made in a cup bottom mold. Vessel #90 is a colorless bottle made in an unidentified mold.

Three decorative vessels were recovered without provenience. Vessel #22 is a colorless decorative bowl. Vessel #41 is a light green decorative dish with no further diagnostic characteristics. Vessel #94 is a flashed glass decorative vessel with no other identifying characteristics.

Four drinking vessels were recovered without provenience. Vessel #24 is a solarized tankard produced in a pressed mold. Vessels #35, #64, and #66 are colorless jelly jars made in pressed molds.

Four vessels without specific forms were recovered without provenience. Vessel #26 is a very light green container with no other identifying characteristics. Vessel #43 is a colorless container made in an unidentified mold. Vessel #49 is a colorless container made in a cup bottom mold. Vessel #71 is an aqua container made with an open pontil in a two piece mold.

Summary of Findings

B-II (1854 – ca. 1905): The Megastat B glass vessel depositional pattern reveals an interesting occurrence: substantially more glass vessels are deposited outside of the house structure in the latter 50 years of occupation than in the earlier 50 years of occupation. There are many potential causes for this, including the increased availability worldwide of disposable glass containers following the mechanization of the glass production process, the potential increased availability of disposable glass containers within Eckley following the privatization of the company store, or the potential for increased wages at the turn of the century that allowed consumers to purchase

more goods once seen as luxury or frivolous items. This final interpretation is additionally supported by the types of bottles being recovered from these contexts. The earliest context, Megastrat B-II, two of the three bottles recovered can be assumed to be for medicinal purposes. However, even these bottles post-date the construction of the house by nearly two decades. The absence of mid-nineteenth century glass artifacts from the yard space, and, subsequently, few glass artifacts from before the turn of the century, could indicate that the earliest families on Back Street had very little purchasing power for consumer goods – even goods that would have been considered necessary, such as patent medicines. The presence of patent medicine bottles in the Megastrat B-II context reveals a complex story of resource allocation that focuses on products that were often scams, referred to as “snake oil” treatments at the time (Wingfield 2014). This story becomes even more complex when it factored in that the family would have had the company doctor’s fee deducted from their paycheck during this time. Therefore, despite supposedly having access to a doctor that they had already paid for, the family chose to allocate resources to treating ailments outside of the company doctor. The final identifiable glass artifact from Megastrat B-II is the drinking glass. The TPQ for the drinking glass, however, is 1870, indicating that the families on Back Street would have acquired such basic luxury items as glass drinking vessels only several decades after the town’s founding.

B-I/B-II (1854 – ca. 1905): The transition layer between Megastrats B-I and B-II illuminates even more of the life experiences of the residents of House #38/40. Although this was a relatively thin context, five separate bottles were identified from items collected. The theme seen in Megastrat B-II with patent medicine continues here with the discovery of one panel bottle as well as a Lysol bottle. Lysol was invented in Germany in 1889 to combat a cholera epidemic and its reputation as an antiseptic spread quickly. Soon after its invention, however, the chemical began being used for another purpose: as birth control (Figure 6-2). Lysol would eventually be advertised outright as a douching product in the 1920s through 1950s, but period ads referring to “germs” and “feminine hygiene” were actually thinly veiled claims to prevent pregnancy (Tone 2002). Lysol douching was thought to kill sperm and prevent pregnancy; it was also a cheaper alternative to condoms and diaphragms. However, Lysol was also extremely dangerous: by 1911, at least five women had died of Lysol poisoning while conducting uterine irrigation (Tone 2002). Lysol remained the most popular form of birth control in the United States until the oral contraceptive pill was introduced in the 1960s (Tone 2002). While it is impossible to know whether this bottle of Lysol was being used for vaginal douching or other functions, the societal connotations at the time coupled with the brand-specific marketing present a formidable argument about bodily autonomy, female agency, child rearing, and poverty on Eckley’s Back Street.

B-I (ca. 1905 – ca. 1950): The Megastrat B-I, or the most recently deposited stratum outside of the house, revealed greater access and/or ability to purchase luxury goods, including bottled beverages and perfume. While patent medicine bottles are also found in this context, several prescription-style bottles are also found, indicating that family members were now attending a trained physician and/or pharmacist, despite the company doctor being abolished in the 1880s (Wingfield 2014). This context also featured markedly more decorative vessels (five in B-I versus zero in B-I/B-II or B-II), including carnival glass and hobnail glass items. These show an increased material focus on decorating the interior of the home, as well as an interest in enlivening these spaces through the use of room-brightening objects such as carnival glass. The

presence of carnival glass can also indicate that the family was unable or unwillingly to add increased electric lighting to home and signifies that the interior of the house likely had dark corners that were difficult to illuminate (Thistlewood and Thistlewood 2008). Finally, the heavily representation of drinking glasses from this context, including jelly jars that would have doubled as both a food item and drinking glass, reveal the thriftiness of the family yet their desire to conform to modern ideals of domestic order (such as through drink ware).

Summary and Interpretations of Artifact Analysis

The archaeological evidence from the houses located at Back Street #38/40 (36LU332) reveal that a substantial social and economic shift occurred between the houses' ownership under Sharpe, Leisenring and Company/Sharpe, Weiss, and Company and its ownership by Lehigh Valley Coal Company as well as their subsequent subleasers. Although this distinction is most clearly visible in the archaeological assemblage, it is also visible in the architectural remains of the structure. A discussion of the interpretations of the artifacts assemblage from the site will follow, along with a chronology for the megastratum present (Table 6-30).

Table 6-30. Site Stratum Chronology

Exterior		Interior	
Strata	Period	Strata	Period
B-I	ca. 1905 – ca. 1950	A-I	ca. 1905 – ca. 1950
B-II	1854 – ca. 1905	A-II	ca. 1870 – ca. 1905
B-III	Ca. 1854	A-III	1854 – ca. 1870
		A-IV	ca. 1854 - 1910
		A-V	ca. 1900 – 1915

Exterior Strata

Strata across the site showed a high degree of depositional integrity. This is most clearly seen when diagnostic artifacts are compared between strata. The diagnostic artifacts from the yard area (B megastrats) reveal a preponderance of late nineteenth century artifacts in the lower (B-II) stratum and an abundance of early twentieth century artifacts in the upper (B-I) stratum.

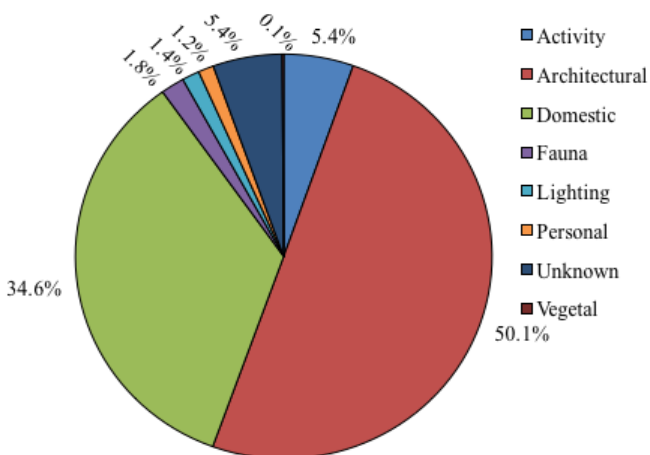
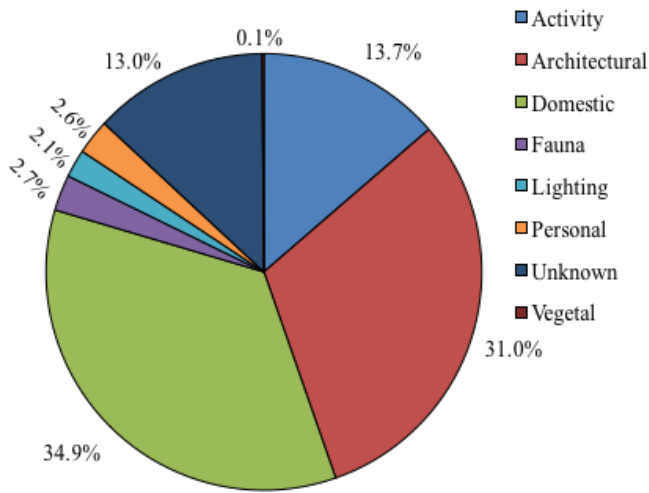


Figure 6-3. Strata B-I Artifacts by Functional Group

An analysis of the artifacts from Megastrat B-I indicates that the layer is the result of a domestic occupation of the site dating from between ca. 1905 until the eventual destruction of the house, believed to be ca. 1950. The mean manufacture date for glass vessels from B-I was 1906.8 and the majority of architectural fasteners recovered were wire nails (N= 346, 54.4%), which were primarily made after 1890 (Figure 6-3). Other diagnostic artifacts in these strata, include a Joubert Perfume bottle (1927-1939), vinyl record fragment (1894+), and a carnival glass

bowl fragment (1908-1931). This is also the strata that would have been present on the surface of the yard when the house was demolished, which might explain the high number of nails recovered.



Megastrat B-II is interpreted as a domestic occupation layer dating from 1854 to ca. 1905 (Figure 6-4). The mean manufacture date for glass vessels recovered from B-II alone is 1878 and the majority (N= 141, 58.7%) of identifiable nails were identified as machine cut nails, which were primarily manufactured before 1900. Additional diagnostic artifacts from this stratum include a 1907 penny, a glass panel bottle (1800-1910) and a Baltimore loop bottle seal (1885-1910) from Megastrat B-II.

Figure 6-4. Strata B-II Artifacts by Functional Group

Additionally, an analysis of glass vessels that cross-mended across the B-I/B-II strata boundary reveals a mean manufacture date of 1895.5. This transition between the deposition of the B-I and B-II megastrat layers approximately coincides with the period in which Eckley B. Coxe took control over the entire town in 1890. Artifacts from the yard space supports the interpretation of a ca. 1905 transition between the strata and the interpretation that the structure was used as a domicile due to the high frequency of domestic, personal, and activity artifacts, such as glass and ceramic vessels, buttons, and other personal items.

Interior Strata

As discussed earlier, the interior of the house contains two stratigraphic areas – a basement and a crawlspace. Megastrat A-I appears in both the crawlspace and the basement; however, Megastrats A-II and A-III are specific to the crawlspace stratigraphy, while Megastrats A-IV and A-V are specific to the basement stratigraphy. Because they experienced different depositional and fill episodes related to the use of one and not the other, they will be discussed separately.

Megastrat A-I dates to ca. 1905 to ca. 1950 occupation, as well as a demolition depositional layer due to the large number of architectural artifacts (Figure 6-5). This context has fewer diagnostic artifacts than the subsequent layers, however, it does reveal information about life on Back Street. The vast majority of nails (N=70, 85.3%) from this context are

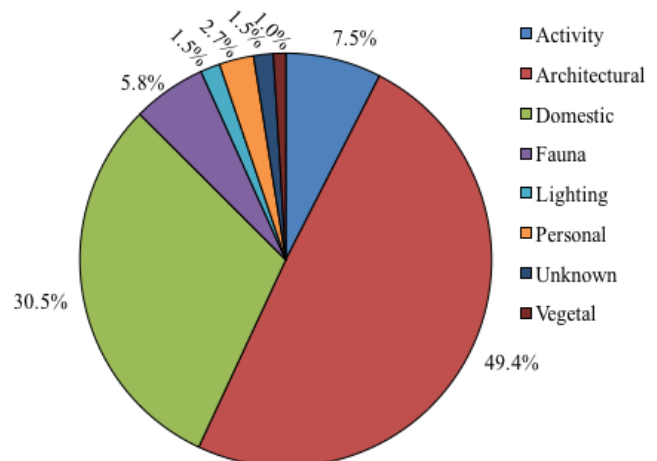


Figure 6-5. Strata A-I Artifacts by Functional Group

identified as machine cut, which were commonly manufactured between 1790 to 1890. Other diagnostic artifacts in this layer include a solarized glass beer tankard (1890-1920) and a jelly glass (1900-1930). The mean manufacture date for glass vessels from this context is calculated to be 1905.3, which fits within the suggested depositional period. The presence of post-1900 artifacts in a context associated with pre-1900 nails indicates that A-I is both a depositional layer dating to the early twentieth century as well as the abandonment layer when the house was demolished. The destruction layer includes the machine cut nails used in the construction of the house as well as materials that post-date the period in which the nails were manufacture. This demolition episode is reflected in the artifact assemblage functional groups in which nearly half of the assemblage consists of architectural artifacts. This interpretation is additionally supported by oral history interviews with former residents of Back Street who report the basements on Back Street as being extremely shallow in the 1930s, despite the fact that they would have been nearly 6.0 ft deep when originally constructed (Paul Falatko, personal communication).

The following two strata are located in the crawlspace of Houses #38 and #40.

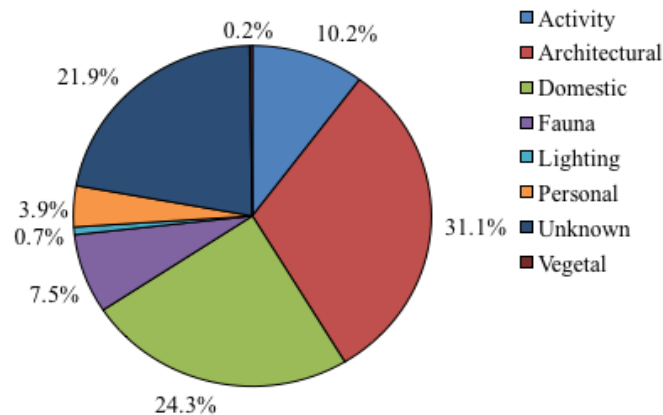


Figure 6-6. Strata A-II Artifacts by Functional Group

an increasing reliance on consumable, single use items in the later occupations of the house, as represented by the artifacts, while the glass vessels represent earlier reuse and curation of the bottles and/or their contents. The artifacts from this provenience fit with a general deposition pattern of the yard space megastrata depositions.

Megastrat A-III represents a thin depositional episode with few artifacts that likely reflects the construction and earliest occupation of the house. This layer dates from 1854 to ca. 1870. No diagnostic bottle fragments were collected from this context, so no mean manufacture date could be calculated. Just under half of the 23 artifacts recovered from this stratum are architectural in nature, although domestic and activity artifacts consist of an additional 26 and 13 percent, respectively (Figure 6-7). This

Megastrat A-II is as a domestic occupation deposition with a high proportion of domestic and activity artifacts dating from approximately ca. 1870 to ca. 1905 (Figure 6-6). This megastratum features a variety of temporally diagnostic artifacts, including swing bottle stoppers (1870-1910), crown cap bottle stoppers (1905+), and a Winchester “New Rival No. 12” 12-gauge shot gun shell (1897-1901). However, the mean manufacture date for glass vessels from this context was 1871.6; this discrepancy with the artifacts might reflect

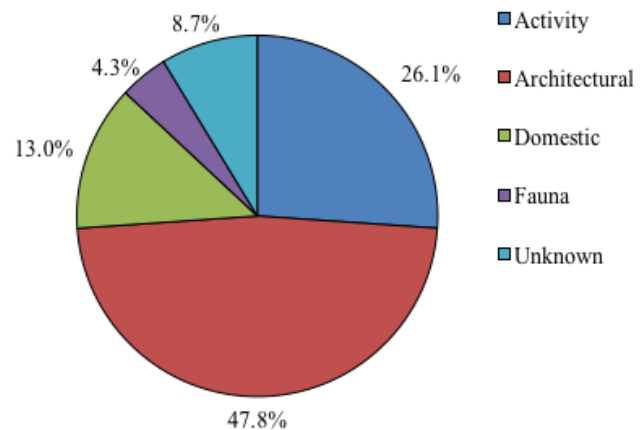


Figure 6-7. Strata A-III Artifacts by Functional Group

indicates that, although this layer was exposed when the house was under construction, leading to the deposition of brick and machine cut nails, it was still open when the family moved in, leading to the deposition of burnt earthenware and mirrored glass. Several kaolin pipe fragments were recovered from this context, including two bowl fragments and four stem fragments. These could either represent the family's occupation or provide an insight into the habits of the individuals who constructed the dry-laid stone foundations – likely Irish immigrants who had learned this particular stone laying tradition in Ireland and brought this skill with them to Northeastern Pennsylvania.

The following two strata are located in the basement of House #38. This is an important distinction from the crawlspace as the basement would have been part of the overall living and storage space for the residents. Megastrat A-IV consists of a gradual basement fill dating from 1854 to ca. 1910 (Figure 6-8). The mean manufacture date for glass vessels from this context is 1904.3. This later mean manufacture date may reflect an upward change in socio-economic status or preference for disposal, single-use objects at the turn and early part of the twentieth century. This is indicated in part by the abundance of bottle closures including Baltimore loop seals (1885-1910), crown caps (1905+), and lightening stoppers (1870-1910). However, a simultaneous focus on home canning and food preparation, as seen in the presence of Ball Mason jars (1896-1910) and redware and stoneware utilitarian vessels, indicates that home food production was also important. In fact, redware and stoneware vessels comprise 31.1 percent of the ceramic sherds from A-IV, yet only comprise 11.7% of all ceramic sherds collected from the entire site; similarly, redware and stoneware pastes represent 50 % of the identified vessels from A-IV, yet only represent 22.5% of all vessels from the site. However, while the Ball Mason jar could be identified temporally, the wide range of production for both redware and stoneware prevent any meaningful temporal analysis of their deposition; that being said, the majority of the redware sherds are from the lower half of the stratum. A 1911 penny was also recovered from the upper layers of this context.

Although referred to as a 'megastratum', Megastrat A-V is a dumping or short depositional episode within Megastrat A-IV, located toward the bottom of that stratum (see Figure 5-6). Because of the positioning of this layer as well as the presence of early-type pieces of plastic in it, it is likely that this deposit occurred sometime during the first 15 years of the twentieth century. Megastratum A-V contains a glass vessel with a mean manufacture date of 1897.5, which fits within the depositional period for Megastrat A-IV. The majority of artifacts recovered from this context were unidentifiable, therefore an analysis of the functional groups represented in this context provides little. The only other diagnostic artifact in this layer is an Indian Head penny displaying an oak wreath and shield (1860-1909).

7. EXAMINATION OF RESEARCH THEMES

INTRODUCTION

Several research themes were presented in Chapter 4. These research themes include socio-economic status and consumer behavior, land use and spatial organization, household structure and composition, and diet and foodway data. The research themes will be further examined through a combination of historical information and archaeological data.

The socio-economic status and consumer behavior theme for the families living in the houses will be explored through a deeper analysis of several artifacts from the domestic, activity, and personal functional groups. This measure will be discussed with reference to the ways that social status dictates the purchase of certain patterns and styles of material goods. The household structure and composition theme is addressed through a review of Federal censuses, World War I draft cards, and material culture that can be linked to specific age demographics. Land use and spatial organization is discussed through an analysis of the changes in the houses' layouts as deciphered from comparative standing structures, archaeological building signatures, and recovered artifacts. The diet and foodway theme is addressed through a review of the faunal materials recovered from this site.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE

(Socio-economic status and spatial organization themes)

The following analysis presents a historical background and discussion on 'double houses' – the vernacular architectural style that predominates at Eckley as well as at other coal company towns across Northeastern Pennsylvania. Although houses and workshops had been erected at the site when it was known as Shingletown and inhabited by itinerant shingle cutters, the locations of those structures is unknown; therefore, this section will only discuss houses built by Sharpe, Leisenring, and Company in 1854 and 1855.

Sharpe, Leisenring, and Company recognized the immediate need for workers' housing upon acquiring the lease and mining rights for the Council Ridge property. Prior to the construction of railroads to service Eckley, which wouldn't arrive until the end of 1855, structures in the town had to be built from near-by materials or materials that were hauled into Eckley by horse and wagon from the nearest town or train depot. Because of the cost associated with transporting goods this way, only the wealthy were able to incorporate new architectural styles into their houses, such as those seen in the Gothic Revival-styled Catholic Rectory as well as the Sharpe, Weiss, Foster, and Leisenring houses (McAlester and McAlester 1984:75; Christian 1978). Needing to build workers houses cheaply and quickly, local materials including local stone and hemlock were quarried and milled on site. Ultimately, five distinct worker house types were constructed: one-and-a-half-story single houses, two-and-a-half-story single houses, two-story double houses with front-facing gables, two-story double houses with side facing gables, and one-and-a-half-story double houses with side-facing gables. The first four types of houses listed have several commonalities, including "mud-cemented stone foundations, wood frame construction, hemlock siding, gable roofs, six-over-six wood sash windows, centrally-located

interior stove chimneys that pierce the roof at its apex, and small root cellars” (Christian 1978: 4). However, the one-and-a-half-story houses built on Back Street were built significantly more inferior, featuring dry laid stone foundations, one-layer board-and-batten siding, six-over-six wood sash windows on the front with six-light windows on the sides, and a stove chimney that pierced the roof at its apex, but did not provide heat to the front room of the house. When all of the houses were initially constructed, they were painted red with black or white trim. All houses also featured an unattached summer kitchen located directly behind the house (a double-summer kitchen for those behind double houses) as well as a privy (double privies for those behind double houses). These styles indicate a resurgence of pre-railroad folk vernacular traditions common in the area between 1700 and 1760 (McAlester 2013).

The pre-railroad American folk tradition arose from the need to build structures in remote areas of Eastern states that were unconnected to larger consumer markets until the expansion of the railroads in the second half of the nineteenth century (McAlester 2013: 119).

Unable to justify the cost of transportation to outfit these houses in the current architectural fashions, settlers resorted to using materials either found on site or nearby. Although Eckley falls in the mixed and transition zone of McAlester’s pre-railroad folk traditions map, the vernacular houses in the town most closely follow the New England tradition (Figure 7-1). The New England tradition was found throughout New England, New York, and northern Ohio and Pennsylvania, although the core area of the style centers on Massachusetts, Vermont, and Rhode Island. The New England Tradition is characterized by heavy timber framing covered by boards or shingles, two room width, central chimneys, and, beginning in the eighteenth century, massing

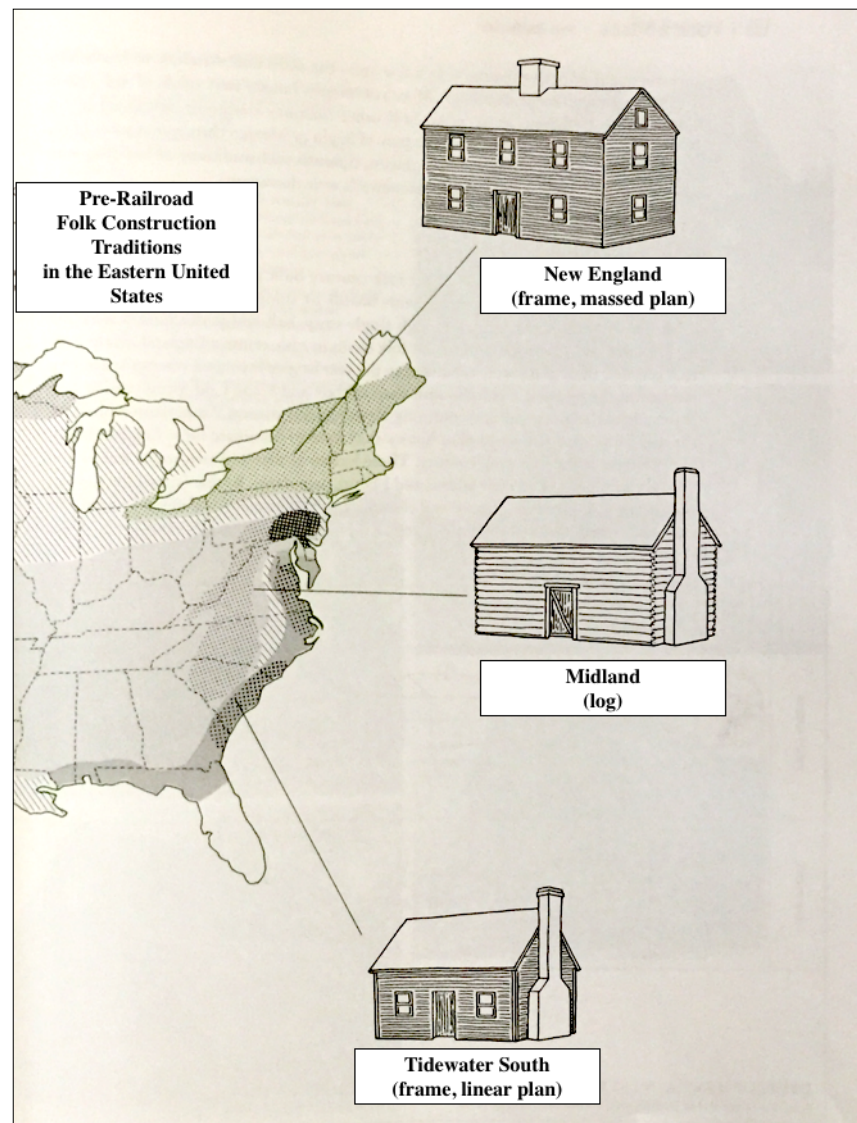


Figure 7-1. Map of Pre-Railroad folk house traditions. *Source: McAlester 2013*

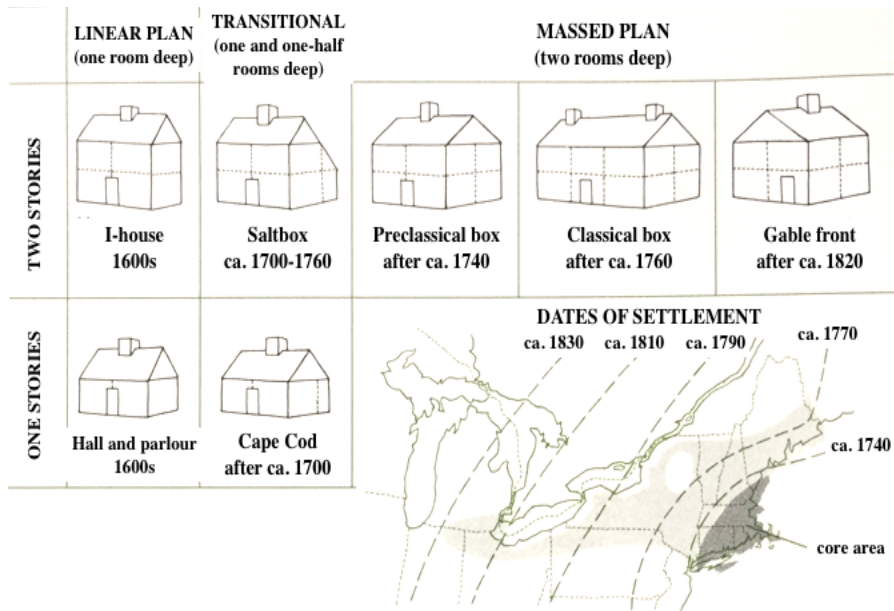


Figure 7-2. Development and Westward Expansion of the Principal New England Folk Houses. *Source: McAlester 2013*

1740s, the houses on Back Street represent an even earlier and more crude style of vernacular house: the saltbox. Saltbox style houses served as a transitional style from the linear plans of the 1600s to the massed plans of the mid-1700s. The saltbox style features one-and-one-half-room-deep floor plans that were two rooms wide. In the case of Eckley, the builders took a typical saltbox structure and divided the two rooms wide, one-and-a-half pile house into two separated yet adjoined one room wide, one-and-one-half pile houses.

Extant instances of these saltbox style houses can be found within Eckley Miners' Village today (Figure 7-3); however, the one-and-a-half-story board and batten double house structures located on Back Street have not been found in any other nearby patch towns, although the two-and-a-half-story double house in the New England style is common in many other towns, including Lattimer, Lattimer No. 2, Harleigh, Milnesville, Jeddo, and Ebervale. It is



Figure 7-3. Standing Eckley Back Street Double House

unknown whether the one-and-a-half story types of houses existed and have not survived to the present day due to shoddy construction or whether they were never constructed. The two-and-a-

(Figure 7-2). Although the style changed following the American Revolution to include end chimneys and three room widths, the types of houses seen at Eckley continue the earlier forms of the tradition (McAlester 2013; Blatz 2003).

Although Eckley's Main Street features preclassical box style houses with massed plans and a single central chimney, a style which dates to after the

half story structures seen in other company towns, such as those in Lattimer, are very similar to the two-and-one-half story houses seen in Eckley. Differences such as the number and placement of bays and one central chimney versus two end chimneys reflect a later approach to folk style (end chimneys became common in New England following the Revolution) or simply a shift in taste between when Eckley's houses were constructed in 1854 and when Lattimer's houses were constructed in 1865 (McAlester 2013:122; Foulke and Foulke 1979; see Figure 7-4 and 7-5).



Figure 7-4. Eckley Two-and-One-Half Story House (top) and Lattimer Two-and-One-Half Story House (bottom)

#38/40 House Site Architecture

Based on the extant foundations at the site and the associated archaeological remains recovered from it, House #38/40 is believed to have followed the same architectural pattern found in other, extant one-and-a-half-story double houses on Back Street. The house would have consisted of a salt-box style side gabled wooden shake roof pierced in the center by a brick stove chimney shared by both sides of the house. The double house would have measured 34 x 20 ft on the exterior and would have been set between 1.0 ft and 1.5 ft above the ground on a stone foundation. The board and batten structure featured four front bays, with the two end bays being doors with small square porch landings in front of each, and the two inside bays having six-over-six hung sash windows. Both sides of the house featured a single six-light window just below the apex of the roof and another in the rear half of the ground floor. The back side of the house featured two bays, both doors, located in line with the front doors. Inside the front door would have been a 14 x 14 ft room with a narrow staircase located along the outside wall. The interior walls were also board and batten with no interior insulation in the original construction of the walls. At the top of the staircase was an open loft with a single six-light window at the top of the staircase. The stove pipe ran up the center of the wall opposite the window (the common wall of the duplex) to the small bricked chimney that pierced the roofline. The ceiling of this loft was

heavily slanted following the angle of the roof and consisted of the underside of the nailer boards and roof beams. On the ground floor, in-line with the front door, is a doorway to the rear room, which served as a kitchen and prep space. This room measured approximately 6 x 14 ft and featured board and batten walls as well as a six-light window on the exterior side wall. The stove pipe came through the ceiling at the front-interior corner of the room and angles to the center of the common wall of the double house. This pipe would service the cast iron cook and heat stove when it was moved indoors during the winter; during the summer, the stove was removed from the house and placed inside the summer kitchen. The summer kitchen was located approximately 12 ft behind the rear wall of the house. The summer kitchen was a side gabled board and batten shake roof structure set directly on the ground. Each half of the summer kitchen featured a single room measuring approximately 13 x 10 ft. Each side of the summer kitchen featured a single room with a stove pipe at the center of the common dividing wall that joins at a small chimney that pierces the center of the roofline.

The house and the summer kitchen comprised the structures built by the company on the front half of the property (the privy and possible ice houses were located on the rear half of the property; however, we did not have landowner permission to access and evaluate this section of the property). The residents at #38/40 made various changes to the fabric and layout of the structure over the course of its lifetime. These changes included the addition of an external fireplace and chimney to the rear of House #40, the addition of a basement window to the side of House #40, and a rear addition to both House #38 and #40.

Several changes were made to the structure through its life. One of the first architectural changes to the house visible in the archaeological record is the construction of a stone and brick fireplace and chimney off the back of House #40. The fireplace was likely constructed by the occupants of the house and consisted of four large local stones placed together to form a hearth that measured approximately 4.0 by 4.0 ft located adjacent to the rear wall of the house (Figure 7-5). The lower courses of the fireplace were likely a combination of rock and brick, while the upper courses were solely built from brick based on the remains of the chimney fall.

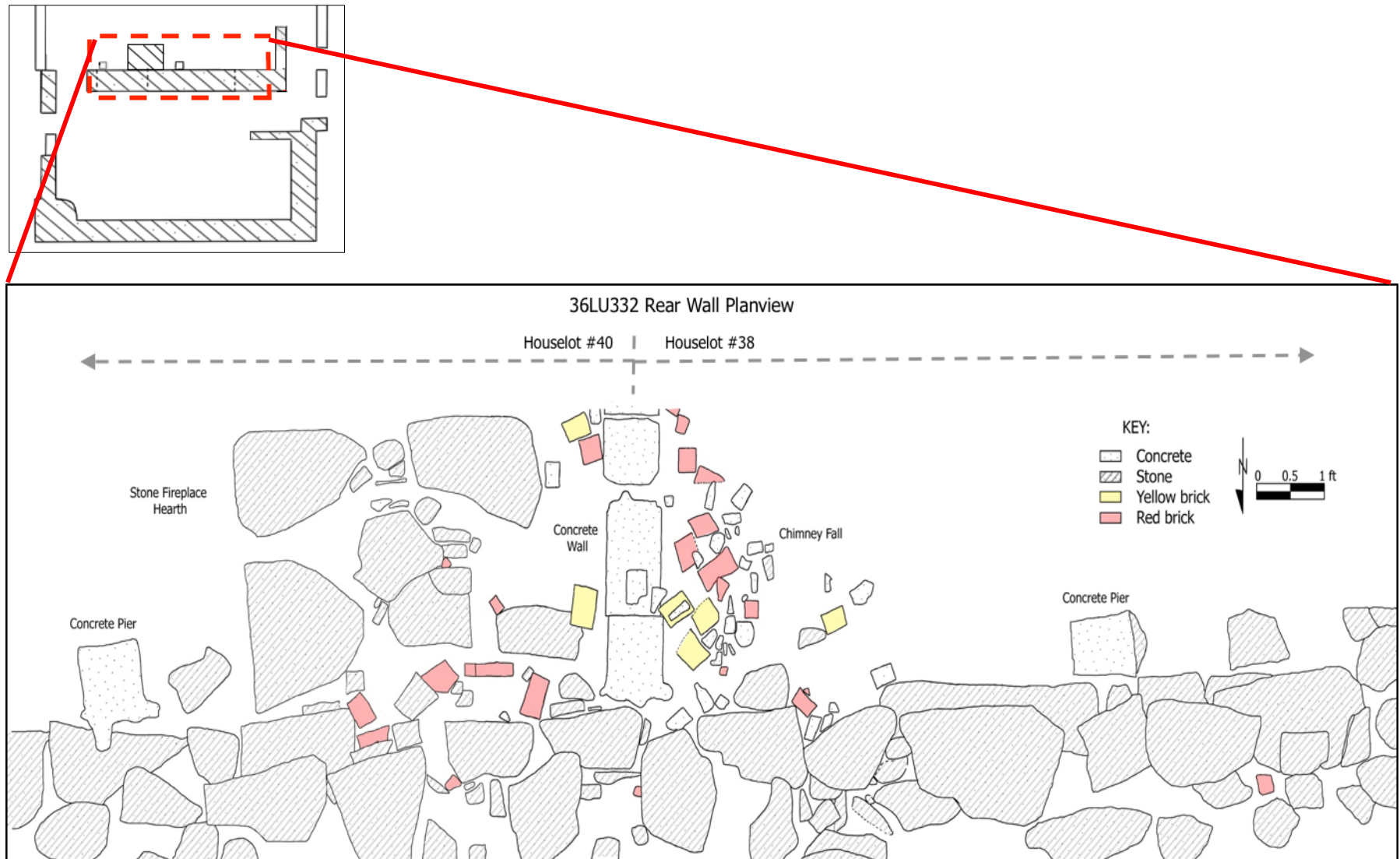


Figure 7-5. Planview of Rear (South) Wall of #38/40 Back Street, including Fireplace Hearth and Chimney Fall, with location on house foundation noted

During the house's occupancy, changes were made to the main house block in order to add a basement window to House #40. This change is reflected materially in the stone foundation. Approximately three feet south of the northeast corner of the house, the stone foundation has been modified by the removal of the original field stones and the addition of bricks and concrete mortar to form a window sill (Figure 7-6). The bricks were used to create a properly-sized window frame when the stones were removed. This modification reflects the financial ability of the tenants of House #40 to physically change the fabric of their house. The quality of the modification suggests that it was completed by non-professionals and could represent a community effort as the removal and disposal of the foundation stones would likely have required the coordinated labor of several individuals.



Figure 7-6. Stone and Brick Window Frame from House #40

After the construction and demolition of the fireplace, an addition was added to the house that stretched from the original rear wall of the house south to the front wall of the summer kitchen. This addition likely connected the main house to the summer kitchen and eliminated the need to venture outside in order to reach the kitchen. This construction episode is identified through the presence of concrete piers and a concrete wall directly behind the rear wall of the house with matching concrete pieces found just in front of where the summer kitchen would have been located (see Figure 7-6 and Figure 5-1). These concrete piers were poured in place in a three sided form, indicating that these changes were made by the residents themselves rather than experienced construction workers. The piers would have served as footers for joists that supported the addition.

INTRASITE ANALYSIS (Land use and spatial organization themes)

In order to discuss the spatial patterning of activity areas around the property, I will revert to the area designations discussed in Chapter 5. These were 1) House #38 crawlspace, 2) House #38 basement, 3) House #38 back yard, 4) west side yard, 5) House #40 crawl space, 6) House 40 back yard, and 7) east side yard.

House #38 (Area 1, Area 2, Area 3, and Area 4)

The archaeological assemblage recovered from the basement of House 38 (Area 2) reflects the lifespan of the house: lost personal items such as coins, toy marbles, and porcelain doll fragments are found alongside fragments of redware and stoneware vessels and Ball Mason jars. A large proportion (nearly 15%) of this assemblage consists of various other types of storage vessels, including foil wrappers and glass bottles. The assemblage here indicates that the

basement was used for food storage, but also became a catchment for various fragments of everyday life – makeup tubes, a .22 caliber bullet, a clock gear, lamp chimney fragments, smoking pipe pieces. One interesting find was the abundance of buttons, indicating the possibility that laundry or rag collecting was occurring in the living area upstairs and, given the paucity of proper subflooring, smaller items fell through. Additionally, the basement assemblage reveals the in-place demolition or demolition by neglect of the house itself, with window glass, tar paper, nails, and brick fragments dominating the artifacts collected from this location.

The crawlspace under House #38 adjacent to the rear foundation wall (Area 1) provides insight into the activities of the kitchen and prep area of the house. Pieces of shoe soles, toys, and buttons reflect the role of this space as a primary entrance to the house from the back yard. Clinker, slag, and coal found in this area reflect the use of the cast iron cooking stove. Broken pieces of dishes (over 20% of this area's assemblage) and abundant faunal remains reinforce the role of this area as a preparation and dining area. But the nuances of daily life in the patch town also come through here: a porcelain gilded wall cross depicting the crucifixion, glass seed beads, tobacco pipe fragments, a cross pendant, mirrored glass. Although this area would have served a function, it also would have reflected the lives and beliefs, the personal adornments and long practiced habits, of the people who resided here.

The side and back yards of House #38 (Areas 3 and 4) provide another perspective of life on Back Street. Gaming pieces, tobacco pipe fragments, bottle stoppers, marbles, a porcelain toy tea saucer, jewelry pieces and beads reveal the yard as a social space of recreation and play. The presence of tablewares including flatwares, hollowwares, drinking glasses, and cutlery, representing over 20 percent of the items collected from this location, reinforce the idea of the yard as a communal space. Other items such as screws, wire, nails, bricks, and tar paper also reveal its function as a practical space where maintenance and upkeep on the house was carried out.

House #40 (Area 5, Area 6, and Area 7)

The crawlspace beneath House #40 adjacent to the rear foundation (Area 5) provides a similar view of life as witnessed from the crawlspace beneath House #38. Personal items including buttons, toys, slate pencils, decorative household figurines, and shaving razors are mixed with the remnants of food preparation, such as faunal pieces, an oyster shell, a can key, a knife, storage vessel fragments, tableware vessel fragments, and pieces of glass containers. Because this area served as the space immediately inside the entrance to house from the summer kitchen before the house and the summer kitchen were connected by an addition, the interpretation of this assemblage as a crossroad of domestic and personal activity is supported by the material culture. Additionally, architectural artifacts recovered from this area, including brick, tar paper, window glass, nails, bolts, and tacks reflect the physical transition that this area underwent when the addition was constructed as well as when the house was ultimately torn down.

The side yard space of House #40 (Area 6), located to the east of the main house block, ultimately reveals little about the spatial use of the area. The artifact assemblage includes a smattering of several functional groups, including personal items such as buttons, smoking pipes, and a lice comb, as well as domestic artifacts such as tableware sherds and glass bottle

fragments, which possibly reflect the use of this area as a pass-through area where personal items could be dropped or lost, but reveals no overwhelming evidence that a doorway or side porch had turned this area into a central gathering place. The majority of artifacts recovered from the side yard are architectural in nature, including nails, tar paper, brick, and mortar, but these artifacts could be related to the intermittent construction, maintenance, and/or demolition of the structure rather than a reflection of the use of this area.

The investigations into Area 7, which was located directly behind the house beneath where the concrete addition was added, likewise revealed a strong identity as a space where domestic cooking functions were done and where architectural transformation occurred. The majority of artifacts from this area are wire nails, which supports the assertion that a frame addition was added to the house sometime after its construction. Additionally, a high number of domestic artifacts were recovered, which reinforces the interpretation of this area's use as a domestic preparation and high activity area. Pieces of broken dishes, a variety of types of glass bottles, and a number of food storage and preparation artifacts speak to the identities of the people who lived here: a high number of redware sherds and canning-related items reveal a family who is self-reliant through home production. The presence of a perfume bottle indicates that the trappings of femininity are still important, despite the roughness of coal company town life. The evidence of vinyl records, porcelain dolls, decorative pendants, and many tobacco pipes reveal the leisure and recreation of a family at rest. While it is difficult to know if these items were deposited before or after the addition was built, they still attest to the daily choices and consumption patterns of the residents of Back Street.

SITE OCCUPANTS **(Household structure and composition theme)**

Examination through Historical Record

Historical records have revealed the House #38/40 was occupied by a series of families and extended kin between its construction and its eventual demolition. However, due to limitations in the census data, only information for the 1920 and 1930 census years can be provided for the two households.

1917 World War I Draft Card

Little is known about the occupants of house #38/40 prior to the 1920 Census; however, some information has been gleaned from World War I draft registration cards (Figure 7-7). John Wickies is a 28 year old miner for the Coxe Brothers Company living in House #38 on June 5, 1917. Originally from Russo-Poland, John Wickies has declared his intention to become a US citizen in 1916. He reports having a wife and one child, although it is unknown whether they are in the US or Europe. Also unknown is whether the Wickies were boarders in House #38 or whether they were renting from the company. John Wickies is described as tall and slender with grey eyes and light brown hair. No draft card could be found for the residents of House #40.

Figure 7-7. 1917 World War I Draft Card

1920 Census

By 1920, three years after John Wickies' draft registration card, a new occupant is residing in House #38. William Wash, a widowed, 63-year-old blacksmith, is reported in the census as living alone. Little is known about William Wash either before or after his time in Eckley, although it is possible that he is the individual of the same name who died in San Joaquin, California, in 1926 at the age of 67.

House #40 was occupied by the Chiban family in the 1920 Census. The Chibans included Thomas, 25, and Sophie, 24, as well as their two sons, John and Bernard. Thomas Chiban worked as a miner. He came from Galicia, spoke Polish, and was a resident alien, having immigrated to the United States in 1912. Sophie is not recorded as working, was also originally from Galicia, spoke Polish, and was an alien resident who immigrated in 1913. John was 2 and a half years old, while Bernard was only 4 months. Both boys had been born in Pennsylvania.

PLACE OF ABODE.		NAME	RELATION.	TENURE.	PERSONAL DESCRIPTION.	CITIZENSHIP.	EDUCATION.	Place of birth of each person and parents of each person	
Street, house, or farm, etc. (Include lot or block.)	House number or farm, etc. (Include lot or block.)	of each person whose place of abode on January 1, 1920, was in this family. Enter surname first, then the given name and middle initial, if any. Include every person living on January 1, 1920. Omit children born after January 1, 1920.	Relationship of this person to the head of the family.	Owned, free or mortgaged.	Sex, color or race.	Age, date of birth, day, month, year.	Single, married, widowed, or divorced.	Year of immigration, if alien.	Place of birth.
39	137/37	Wash, William	Head	IR	M W 63	1856			Pennsylvania
		Chiban, Thomas	Head	IR	M W 25	1894			Galicia, Pol. Polish
		Sophie	Wife		F W 24	1913			Galicia, Pol. Polish
		John	Son		M W 2				Pennsylvania
		Bernard	Son		M W 0				Pennsylvania

Figure 7-8. 1920 Census

1930 Census

By 1930, William Wash, the occupant of House #38, had been replaced by George and Mary Ondeck and their five children. In the 1920 Census prior to moving to #38, the Ondecks had

resided at #9 Back Street. Their rent is reported as \$5 per month, and they did not own a radio set. George, 37, worked as a coal miner while Mary, 32, is not recorded as holding a job. Both were the children of Czechoslovakian immigrants, although they denied speaking Slovakian in their childhood. They had been married for 11 years. George and Mary's children included Cecelia, 10, George Jr., 8, Dorothy, 6, Emma, 3 years 4 months, and Beatrice, 26 months. Cecelia, George, and Dorothy all attended school and were able to read and write.

The Chiban family of House #40 had left by 1930 and been replaced by the Charnigo family. George and Mary Charnigo rented their house for \$5 per month and did not own a radio set. George, 36, was a coal miner, while Mary, 29, is not listed as having a job. The couple had four children: Agnes, 7, Joseph, 4, Thomas, 30 months, and Irene, 1 month. Agnes was attending school and was able to read and write. The Charnigos had been married for 9 years and were both the children of Czechoslovakian immigrants, although they reported speaking English in their childhood homes. All children had been born in Pennsylvania.

Household number, street, city, state	PLACE OF ABODE			NAME of each person whose place of abode on April 1, 1930, was in this family Enter surname first, then the given name and middle initial, if any. Include every person living on April 1, 1930. Omit children born since April 1, 1930	RELATION Relationship of this person to the head of the family	HOME DATA			PERSONAL DESCRIPTION						EDUCATION		PLACE OF BIRTH		
	House number (in case of farms)	House- hold number in order of visitation	Dwelling place in order of visitation			House owned or rented	Value of house, including land, if owned	Radio set	Place this family born	Sex	Color or race	Age at last birthday	Marital condition	Age at first marriage	Years of school completed before Sept. 1, 1929	Years of school completed since Sept. 1, 1929	Person	FATHER	MOTHER
21	38	61	63	Onduck George	Head	R 500	70	70	M	W	37	7	26	70	70	Pennsylvania	Czechoslovakia	Czechoslovakia	
22				Mary	Wife	H			F	W	32	7	21	70	70	Pennsylvania	Czechoslovakia	Czechoslovakia	
23				Cecelia	daughter				F	W	10	5		70	70	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	
24				George	son				M	W	8	5		70	70	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	
25				Dorothy	daughter				F	W	6	5		70	70	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	
26				Emma	daughter				F	W	3	5		70	70	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	
27				Beatrice	daughter				F	W	2	5		70	70	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	
35	40	63	65	Charnigo George	Head	R 500	70	70	M	W	36	7	28	70	70	Pennsylvania	Czechoslovakia	Czechoslovakia	
36				Mary	Wife	H			F	W	29	7	20	70	70	Pennsylvania	Czechoslovakia	Czechoslovakia	
37				Agnes	daughter				F	W	7	5		70	70	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	
38				Joseph	son				M	W	4	5		70	70	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	
39				Thomas	son				M	W	3	5		70	70	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	
40				Irene	daughter				F	W	1	5		70	70	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	

Figure 7-9. 1930 Census

1940 Census

In 1940, the Ondeck family was still residing at #38. George, then 46, reported an income of \$1000 for the entirety of 1939. He continued to work as a miner. Cecelia had moved out of the house and another son, Andrew, had been born in 1931. It is recorded that George had a 6th grade education, while Mary had finished the 8th grade. All children were attending school, although 16-year-old Dorothy was only in 7th grade.

By 1940, the occupants of House #40 had been replaced by Michael, Julia, and Kathleen Jurbella. Both Michael and Julia were 28 and from Pennsylvania. Michael and Julia had finished the 8th grade and the first year of high school, respectively. Michael worked as a road man for the coal mines and had earned \$1000 in the previous year. Their daughter, Kathleen, 4, had not yet started to attend school.

Line No.	LOCATION		HOUSEHOLD DATA				NAME	RELATION	PERSONAL DESCRIPTION				EDUCATION		PLACE OF BIRTH
	Street, avenue, road, etc.	House number (in cities and towns)	Number of household in order of visitation	Home owned (O) or rented (R)	Value of home, if owned, or monthly rental, if rented	Does this household live on a farm? (Yes or No)	Name of each person whose usual place of residence on April 1, 1940, was in this household. BE SURE TO INCLUDE: 1. Persons temporarily absent from household. Write "Ab" after names of such persons. 2. Children under 1 year of age. Write "Infant" if child has not been given a first name. Enter ☉ other name of person furnishing information.	Relationship of this person to the head of the household, as wife, daughter, father, mother-in-law, grandson, lodger, lodger's wife, servant, hired hand, etc.	Color or race	Age at last birthday	Marital status—Single (S), Married (M), Widowed (W), Divorced (D)	Attended school or college any time since March 1, 1937 (Yes or No)	Highest grade of school completed	CODE (Leave blank)	If born in the United States, give State, Territory, or possession. If foreign born, give country in which birthplace was attained on January 1, 1937. Distinguish Canada-French from Canada-English and Irish Free State (Eire) from Northern Ireland.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
46		28	38	R	8.00	No	ONDECK GEORGE	Head	M	W	46	M	NO	6	PENNSYLVANIA
47							MARY ☉	WIFE	F	W	40	M	NO	8	PENNSYLVANIA
48							GEORGE JR	SON	M	W	18	S	HS	HY	PENNSYLVANIA
49							DOROTHY	DAUGHTER	F	W	16	S	HS	7	PENNSYLVANIA
50							EMMA	DAUGHTER	F	W	13	S	HS	7	PENNSYLVANIA
51							BEATRICE	DAUGHTER	F	W	12	S	HS	6	PENNSYLVANIA
52							ANDREW	SON	M	W	9	S	HS	3	PENNSYLVANIA
60	BAG	40	40	R	10.00	No	JARBOLLA MICHAEL	Head	M	W	28	M	NO	8	PENNSYLVANIA
61							JULIA A	WIFE	F	W	28	M	NO	HI	PENNSYLVANIA
62							KATHERINE	DAUGHTER	F	W	4	S	NO	0	PENNSYLVANIA

Figure 7-10. 1940 Census

Examination through Material Remains

By and large, domestic functional group items are generally associated with women in the household. Several domestic artifacts recovered from the site can be possibly attributed to various tenants recorded at the site during its occupation based on the gender, age, and role of those individuals within the household. Items such as utilitarian ceramics, canning jars, and kitchen utensils represent items traditionally associated with women's activities at the home. These items, including stonewares, redwares, Ball Mason jar fragments, spoons, and knives, represent activities that women would have been undertaking, specifically food preparation and storage. However, exceptions to these generally held stereotypes do exist: for example, all members of the household could have assisted in the preparation of food stores or cooking. Additionally, the majority of domestic artifacts, such as table ware vessels, drinking glasses, and glass container pieces would have been used by all members of the household when consuming food and beverages.

In addition to their gender associations, these artifacts provide an insight into the financial health of the household. The type of ceramic vessels present at the site, such as redware versus stoneware or whiteware versus porcelain, can provide information about economic consumption choices given the relative price of one type of vessel to another. The decorative style of ceramic vessels can also provide information about economic standing. A series of shell-edged whiteware vessels recovered from House #38 highlights these decisions. The shell-edged dishes were identical from a distance, but a closer evaluation of the dishes reveals that they are not from a matched set and instead likely represent a situation where individual dishes were purchased when necessary in an attempt to maintain the matched set without the financial expenditure of purchasing an entire new set (Figure 7-11). Additionally, the high number of annular-banded dishes and molded decoration dishes, which were a cheaper option, compared to the low number of transfer-printed dishes, which were more expensive but held higher social status, reveals that,

while the families in these households were concerned about social standing, they were unable to afford the goods that would have communicated a higher social status.



Figure 7-11. Three examples of blue shell-edged plates with slight variation in edged design, indicating different sets. Photo by author.

Activity and personal artifacts such as thimbles, the stove burner lifter, and caches of buttons represent activities generally associated with women, such as mending and washing clothes and cooking. Children at the two houses can also be seen in the artifact assemblage through a variety of items of material culture. These include slate pencils, which would have been used to complete school assignments on slate tablets, marbles, the lead rooster figurine, at least three porcelain dolls, and porcelain toy tea saucers. In this case, the artifacts tell contradictory stories: the high number of buttons could indicate that the household was taking in laundry in order to make extra money, while the presence of toys such as porcelain dolls. Artifacts generally associated with men include a safety shaving razor, and potentially the solarized beer tankard and glass die. The beer tankard and the die both represent major turning points in American culture at the turn of the century. Both alcohol and gambling were targets of religiously driven temperance movements and increasingly influential Victorian morality ideals that arose in the late nineteenth century and spurred the Progressive Movement of the early twentieth century. Alcohol consumption, especially at the turn of the century, presents a contentious topic. As the temperance and Prohibition movements increased their following in American society, the relationship between the working class and alcohol increasingly became the fodder for public discussion. Although the origins of the temperance movement date to as early as 1800 with over 6,000 individual local temperance societies recorded by 1833, it wasn't until founding of the Women's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU) in 1874 in Cleveland, Ohio, that major legislative action began to take place on the subject. From the founding of the WCTU until Prohibition was passed in 1920, prominent politicians as well as religious and civic leaders used publications, public demonstrations, and personal anecdotes to encourage citizens to stop drinking (Encyclopedia Britannica 2016).

During these drives to stop drinking, the working classes were especially targeted. Social progressives believed that those in poverty were at high risk of resorting to alcohol as a means to "enjoy life to some extent while living, if possible, and to escape from its hardships"; however, these same individuals implore workers to recognize that "to be sure the remedy is worse than the disease" (Blair 1888: 170). The temperance movement temporally overlaps perfectly with the

manufacture period for the tankard (1890-1920), and the possession of the tankard could have been a political statement in and of itself. The other vice represented in this assemblage, the glass die, presents another facet of American Progressive thought at the turn of the century. Gambling had had a lukewarm reception within the American colonies since their founding. In Pennsylvania, Puritan-led colonists had initially outlawed any possession of cards or dice, although the law was later amended to allow for “innocent and moderate recreation” (Dunstan 1997). Although lotteries were initially used by colonial governments to finance a plethora of public works, a wave of lottery scandals and swindlers caused Pennsylvania to outlaw the pastime in 1833. As Victorian attitudes toward social habits gained wider societal traction towards the latter half of the nineteenth century, official forms of gambling continued to decline. By 1910, virtually all forms of gambling were illegal everywhere in the United States (Dunstan 1997). However, gambling in the informal corners of the anthracite region of Pennsylvania grew as a form of leisure and a source of distraction from the difficulties of everyday life. Weaver (2013) notes that “the American Dream is supposedly made possible through hard work, merit, and a little bit of luck. When individuals fail to make that dream a reality, the conclusion is that those who failed did not work hard enough or had bad luck” (413). Cards and dice games allowed men a chance to control the risk that they experienced everyday in the mines; women also engaged in gambling, although they were generally more associated with Church-sponsored gambling events such as lotteries (2013: 413). Gambling provided an opportunity for the working class to come together around common interests and create cross-cultural and cross-ethnic connections with workers they might not have encountered otherwise due to purposeful structural segregation championed by industrial barons (2013).

Additionally, the association of gender with a particular artifact type can change over time. This is the case with kaolin and terracotta tobacco pipes, which were found in relative abundance at both houses in all strata. Smoking tobacco was largely only associated with men in Euro-American society throughout the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries; it was only with the rise of women’s right activism at the end of the nineteenth and beginning of the twentieth centuries that women began to openly consume tobacco products. In fact, the adoption of pipe smoking by women was frequently used as a blatantly political act. By smoking these “Torches of Freedom,” women signaled to society that they sought equality with men by actively challenging norms that, a generation earlier, had been “closely associated with promiscuity and prostitution” (Gilman 2004: 22). While it is impossible to know whether women at Eckley at the turn of the century smoked pipes as an act of defiance, this research shows that calling tobacco pipes a male-associated artifact would be ignoring significant cultural shifts that were occurring during Eckley’s tenure. However, it is worth noting that these gendered associations are all speculation, and there remains a serious interpretive pitfall in assigning domestic roles and activities based on gender stereotypes. While the associations here provide suggestions and outline possible scenarios, these associations should not be taken as fact. Doing so presents the risk of alienating subaltern or non-dominant histories and serves as a foundation and reification of gender-biased perspectives of history.

Overall, the artifacts recovered during the course of excavations at Back Street #38/40 reveal that the residents of the houses included a wide range of individuals. With respect to age and gender, adults and children, male and female, are seen to have called this place home throughout its century-long history.

FURTHER OBSERVATIONS ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

Observations from the Historical Record

Because residents of Back Street #38/40 did not own their houses, little information on the families themselves can be derived from their estate. However, the placement of these families within the larger scheme of Eckley's hierarchical class structure can provide some insight into the economic status of the families who would have had to reside in a house in this part of town.

The houses on Back Street were the smallest and cheapest of the five types of housing the company provided for workers. When the Coxe Brothers and Company introduced upgrades to houses in the early twentieth century, including adding indoor plumbing, electricity, and plastering walls, the houses on Back Street received less attention (and, therefore, fewer upgrades) than their Main Street counterparts. While electricity was provided to the houses on Back Street, no evidence of indoor plumbing, connections to a sewer system, or plastering of interior walls can be found. As discussed in Chapter Three, the town was arranged on a hierarchical layout, with Back Street and the dwellings located on the eastern end of town being the smallest and cheapest with house size and quality moving up as one moved west along Main Street and Back Street (Shackel and Westmont 2014; Blatz 2003); this physical construction of social (and ethnic) hierarchy is commonly seen in coal company towns across the region and the state (Mulrooney 1989). However, data from census records can help to illuminate household-level differences within this broader structure.

The 1930 and 1940 federal censuses provide data on rent for each house, and the 1930 census provides data on annual income for each worker. Comparing the data from Houses #38 and 40 on Back Street to the rest of the one-and-a-half-story structures on Back Street shows that, while this might have been the cheapest housing in town, House #38 and 40 in particular were better housing options than the majority of their neighbors. The 1930 census shows that monthly rent for a one-and-a-half story double house on Back Street was \$5.00, while rent on the two story double houses on Back Street was \$7.00 per month. This same kind of differential pricing is also seen on Main Street. Moving from the eastern-most end of the street to the west, two story double houses cost \$7.00 per month, the two-and-a-half-story double houses closer to the center of town cost \$8.00 per month, the two story single houses located west of those also cost \$8.00, and the former mine owners' and doctor's houses at the far western end of the street vary from \$10.00 to \$25.00 per month (see Figure 7-13).

However, the rent scheme had changed by the 1940 census. Houses were no longer valued based on their original size, but according to the then-appraised value of the house. This rent calculation took into account the

60	40	40	R	10.00
61				
62				
63	41	41	R	8.00
64				
65				
66				
67				
68	42	42	R	6.00
69				
70				
71				
72				
73	43	43	R	6.00
74				
75				
76				
77	44	44	R	6.00

Figure 7-12. Example of Different Rents from 1940 Census

presence of additions and upgrades that tenants had paid for themselves. For example, the one-and-a-half story houses on Back Street now range in rent costs from \$6.00 per month to \$10.00 per month. This rapid change in rent prices reflects the relative status of houses within their neighborhood. Using the 1940 census rental rates, we see that House #38/40 has more upgrades than its neighboring one-and-a-half story double houses. Rent for #38 was \$8.00 in 1940 while rent for #40 was \$10.00 – the highest rental rate for this type of house. Rental rates were not tied to family income. By 1940, the average income for a family living in a Back Street one-and-a-half story double house was \$1047 (approximately \$17,808 in today's currency) and the residents of Houses #38 and 40 both only earned \$1000 (approximately \$17,009 in today's currency) for the previous year – less than the average for that house-type group. These differences show that house quality varied within the town, and that the residents of House #38/40 were at a slight economic disadvantage vis-a-vis their neighbors, yet likely lived in a comparatively nicer house. This is possible because of the status of these houses as rental homes. As tenants build additions and improve the physical aspects of their lives, the company reaps the benefits by charging more rent.

Observations from the Archaeological Record

The majority of artifacts recorded from the site represent the later phases of occupation of the structure, indicating that the economic situations of the tenants of the house might have shifted over time. Because the house served as home for several families over its one hundred year history, and because objects were often reused and curated during the nineteenth century, it is nearly impossible to tie specific artifacts to specific tenants. That being said, the overall patterns within the material culture assemblage reveal households that frequently lack brand name consumer products, that opt for locally produced items such as soda bottles and patent medicines produced in Freeland Philadelphia, but who were willing to spend their money on the occasional luxury item, such as porcelain dolls, vinyl records, household decorations such as figurines and dishes, jewelry, and religious iconography.

DIET AND FOODWAYS THEME

Faunal analysis of the remains recovered from Site 36LU332 reveal several species, including mammals, birds, and mollusks. Mammals related to food include cattle, sheep/goat, and white-tail deer. Cattle was the most common species identified, with the majority of the cuts coming from the chuck primal cut. Chuck beef is typically very lean and very tough and is most commonly ground to make hamburger or used as stew meat. These cuts of meat would have been considered lower quality and would have been cheaper to purchase. Sheep/goat were also recovered abundantly although these pieces were predominantly from the animals' hindfoot. This represents a shank cut of meat.

A single bone was identified as a tibia fragment from a white-tail deer. The presence of this bone indicates that hunting was taking place at Eckley, although the presence of a single element suggests that the family at House #38/40 was not hunting, but was instead given, purchased, or bartered for this piece of game. The presence of the white-tail deer bone deepens the discussion of self-sufficiency of the working-class.

The only identifiable edible bird observed in the faunal remains was chicken. One piece of a chicken leg was positively identified, with two additional pieces that were likely from a chicken also recovered.

Mollusks recovered from the site consisted of oyster shells. These were recovered from both House #38 and #40, although they were recovered in low frequencies at both domiciles (two and one fragments recovered, respectively). Oysters would have been an uncommon sight in the anthracite region, especially for the working class. The oyster shells at House #38 were recovered from the side yard and, given that oysters shells are still today added to garden soils to serve as a fertilizer and raise the calcium content of the soil, raises the possibility that the oysters were eaten elsewhere and the shells themselves were subsequently utilized by the family (Lee et al 2008). The oyster recovered from House #40 was located in the crawlspace of the structure.

Bone modifications observed within the assemblage include burning, gnawing, and tool marks. Rodent gnawing was seen infrequently in the collection, indicating that rodents were present but not in abundance. Several bones were burned but none were calcined. Tool marks consist of traces of butchering. The majority of these were cuts marks, although one bone was hacked.

The faunal analysis of House #38/40 reveals that the households that resided there primarily relied on beef and goat/sheep for meat. The beef cuts were some of the cheapest available, while the sheep/goat cuts were mid-priced selections (more expensive than chuck cuts, less expensive than rib and loin cuts). The presence of oysters shells raises questions about consumption versus utilization, but could also represent meals associated with special occasions.

Given the overwhelming number of unfused epiphysis fragments witnessed in the assemblage, the animals being consumed were ‘ripe,’ or at the correct age for slaughter (Thomas 2016). This indicates that the families were likely not raising the animals themselves, but were instead purchasing pre-butchered animals. This hypothesis holds consistent with oral histories that discuss meat vendors that routinely visited town and sold meat cuts from a wagon. Additionally, the few pieces of chicken bones and the limited type of chicken bones present indicate that these families likely did not rear chickens. This is reinforced by the absence of egg shells recovered during excavations.

Of note in the faunal assemblage was the presence of commensal animals. At least one canine and one cat were identified during the course of analysis. Neither the canine nor the cat showed any signs of sickness or malnourishment in their teeth, lending to the idea that there were well taken care of by the residents. However, it is impossible to know if the animals were pets or served a function, such as as a mouser and a guard dog. The reality is that the animals likely served as a blend of both companion and functional animal for the household.

8. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

In the summer in 2015, the University of Maryland Archaeological Field School in conjunction with the Anthracite Heritage Project conducted archaeological investigations for cultural resources in accordance with a permit to conduct archaeological investigations from the Bureau for Historic Preservation granted January 13, 2015, in accordance with Pennsylvania History Code, 37 Pa. Cons. Stat. Section 506.d (amended 1995). This work identified one previously unrecorded site (36LU332) through systematic shovel testing and test unit excavation.

Historic maps identified Site 36LU332 as a 50 x 200 ft domestic site consisting of both halves of a double house dating to the mid-nineteenth century. This assessment was supported by the presence of a 28 x 20 ft stone foundation as well as 37 positive shovel tests within the site boundaries.

Archaeological investigations of Site 36LU332 included the excavation of 64 shovel tests and 11 test units encompassing 275 square feet. These investigations produced 6,748 artifacts (6,487 historic, 195 faunal, and 66 modern pieces). In addition to the stone foundation, single feature, a stone fireplace hearth, was identified but not excavated further. The stone foundation, archival documents, archaeologically recovered artifacts, and oral histories with Paul Falatko and Joseph Michel all support the notion that this domicile was similar if not identical to the structure currently standing at #46/48 Back Street in Eckley, both of which can be characterized as New England folk vernacular in the saltbox style. As a result of these investigations, site 36LU332 is recommended to be added to the Eckley Historic District listing on the National Register of Historic Places through a redefinition of the district's boundaries.

This work found that House #38/40 (Site 36LU332) represented the remains of two domiciles sharing one structure that was occupied from 1854 until ca. 1950. The structure was owned and built by Sharpe, Leisenring, and Company as part of the village of Eckley, the remains of which are contributing resources to the Eckley Historic District on the National Register of Historic Places. The house was constructed as company-owned worker housing and was rented to a series of ethnically Irish, Russian, and Eastern European families during its century-long occupation. The house was demolished sometime around the mid-twentieth century as the town's population declined and the company sought to strip mine that area of the town.

Between 1917 and 1940, three families are known to have lived in House #38, while three families are known to have lived in House #40. House #38 residents include the Wickies family (ca. 1917), the Wash family (ca. 1920), and the Ondeck family (ca. 1930 to ca. 1940). House #40 residents include the Chiban family (ca. 1920), the Charnigo family (ca. 1930), and the Jurbella family (ca. 1935 to ca. 1940). Although the census records do not record boarders residing at these residences, the possibility that these families rented space to boarders is present due to the incidence of boarders in neighboring households.

Architectural features identified during the course of excavations indicate that House #38/40 was likely a one-and-a-half-story, four-bay, board and batten dwelling with a salt-box style roof pierced by a single central stove chimney and featuring a stone foundation.

Seven analytical areas were identified based on the location of architectural features in order to provide a more function-based interpretation of the artifacts recovered from these locations. These areas encompassed: the crawlspace of House #38; the basement of House #38; the west side yard of House #38; the rear yard behind House #38; the crawlspace of House #40; the east side yard of House #40; and the rear yard behind House #40. Artifact patterns from these areas assist in understanding the houses' organizational and activity areas.

Area 1 consisted of proveniences located within the crawlspace beneath House #38. This area had a relatively high proportion of activity, faunal, and domestic artifacts, indicating that this area likely served as an accidental catch-all for the remnants of games and the ferrying of food between the kitchen and the house.

Area 2 consisted of proveniences located within the basement beneath House #38. This assemblage was dominated by artifacts from the architectural group, which likely represents the refuse deposited in to the basement when the house collapsed from neglect.

Area 3 consisted of proveniences located in the west side yard of House #38. This area was similarly dominated by architectural artifacts, although a large proportion of activity artifacts were also recovered from this space. These findings support an interpretation of the side yards as space of activity, but not necessarily used for domestic or cooking functions.

Area 4 consisted of proveniences located in the rear yard of House #38. The archaeological assemblage reflects this space as being primarily used for activities and domestic purposes. Because this space consists of the rear yard of the house and would have included the original location of the summer kitchen, the interpretation of this space as a place for cooking, transporting food, and recreational activities coincides with the traditional function of this type of area.

Area 5 consisted of proveniences located within the crawlspace beneath House #40. This assemblage was dominated by faunal remains, although architectural-related artifacts were also abundant. As the site of many architectural changes, including the construction of a fireplace and addition, the large number of architectural-related artifacts is unsurprising. Because many of the animal bones recovered from this context had rat gnaw marks, this could have served as a burrow-like area for rodents and reveals something about hygiene and pest problems in these residences.

Area 6 consisted of proveniences located in the east side yard of House #40. The artifacts collected from this area were primarily representative of architectural and domestic functions. The presence of domestic functions in the side yard of House #40 but not in the side yard of House #38 could indicate a difference in spatial use between the two households. The architectural artifacts are likely related to the construction of the basement window in that location.

Area 7 consisted of proveniences located in the rear yard of House #40. Domestic artifacts were found more abundantly here than in any other area on the site. This likely reflects the use of this

area as a passage between the kitchen and the house and parallels the conclusions seen in the rear yard of House #38 (area 4).

Although the residents of Back Street are often believed to be the poorest residents of the town, the artifacts collected from these residences reveal a level of economic agency. The limited presence of status items such as transfer printed and porcelain wares suggest that the residents of these households occasionally had the ability to purchase or acquire high status goods. The presence of other luxury items, such as gilded porcelain crucifixes and porcelain dolls also supports this theory. However, the presence of these items primarily in the upper-level strata indicate that wealth on Back Street might have grown over time and that the area truly was the home of the destitute for the first 50 years of its existence.

The faunal analysis for the site reveals that the families at these residences subsisted on beef and goat/lamb, although they also supplemented their diet with wild caught game including deer. The age of the domesticated animals suggests that these cuts were likely purchased from a butcher rather than raised at home, as the animals consumed were consistently of a “ripe” age – a trait uncommon for home-raised meat. The presence of commensal animals, including evidence of at least one dog and one cat, reveal additional information about daily life on Back Street and the use of pets likely as both companions and pest control.

In sum, House #38/40 represents the remains of two domestic house sites that are closely related to the Eckley Historic District. The house was built in 1854 and occupied until the mid-twentieth century. Sharpe, Leisenring, and Company built this structure to serve as worker housing, which it continued to do long after the company went bankrupt. Information gathered from the site in the form of architectural traces and archaeological artifacts reveal that, although tenant turnover in these residences was high, the workers who lived on Back Street made the best of their situation and were able to participate in the local and national trends in consumption.

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APPENDIX A. MINIMUM NUMBER OF VESSEL ANALYSIS BY HOUSELOT

The purpose of this section is to present an additional analysis of the Minimum Number of Vessels (MNV) analysis completed for site 36LU332. Although Chapter 6 of the report presents a MNV analysis by Megastrata for the site, this appendix includes an additional analysis of the assemblage and is separated into the assemblages belonging to houselots #38 and #40.

CERAMIC

Categories of analysis

To analyze the minimum number of vessels by household and megastrat, several considerations had to be taken into account. Although a total of 137 vessels were identified in the MNV for the entire site, only 118 vessels were included in this analysis once vessels from unknown megastrata and those vessels that mended across house lots were excluded.

Furthermore, the vessel form and decoration analyses only examined tableware for several reasons. Vessel forms for utilitarian vessels are most frequently hollowwares due to the nature of utilitarian work, such as storage, mixing, and cooking. Therefore, including utilitarian vessels in the vessel form comparison would disproportionately skew the rates of hollowwares versus flatwares for these contexts. Additionally, it's only the comparison of flatware tableware to hollowware tableware that will be able to provide insight into the dietary trends of the houses' residents. Finally, when decoration is viewed as a form of social signaling, it only applies to vessels that will be seen by the public or guests. Utilitarian wares are generally isolated to the kitchen and not seen by guests, so are excluded from comparisons of decoration in this analysis.

Paste Type

The paste type analysis reveals patterns in vessel deposition over time and can help to illuminate the types of vessels residents of the houses used. Unfortunately, only one interior megastrat (Megastrat A-II) had identified vessels in both houses. A comparison of Megastrat A-II reveals that House #38 has no utilitarian vessels, while 40% (N=2) of the House #40 assemblage consisted of redware utilitarian vessels. It is worth noting that only six vessels were identified from House #38 and five from House #40.

The exterior megastrata has a similar result. The most recently deposited strata, B-I, reveals that significantly more utilitarian wares (defined as stonewares and redwares) are found in the House #40 context than in the House #38 context (28.5% [N=8] vs. 4.8% [N=1]). The remainder are tablewares. The transition layer between B-I and B-II consisted of a single vessel from House #38 and three vessels from House #40. All vessels were redwares. The earliest megastrat in the exterior of the house, Megastrat B-II, continued the higher rate of utilitarian wares in House #40 (20% [N=8] in House #40 compared to 7.1% [N=1] in House #38). However, these differences don't necessarily provide significant information about the residents of these houses, considering the rapid turn over of tenants in the company houses.

A-II (ca. 1870 – ca. 1905)

	House #38		House #40	
Paste Type	Count	%	Count	%
Hardpaste Whiteware	1	16.7%		
Pearlware	1	16.7%		
Redware			2	40%
Whiteware	4	66.7%	3	60%
Total	6	100%	5	100%

B-I (ca. 1905 – ca. 1950)

	House #38		House #40	
Paste Type	Count	%	Count	%
Creamware	1	4.8%		
Pearlware			1	3.6%
Redware	1	4.8%	6	21.4%
Stoneware			2	7.1%
Whiteware	19	90.5%	18	64.3%
Unknown			1	3.6%
Total	21	100%	28	100%

B-I and B-II (1854 – ca. 1950)

	House #38		House #40	
Paste Type	Count	%	Count	%
Redware	1	100%	3	100%
Total	1	100%	3	100%

B-II (1854 – ca. 1905)

	House #38		House #40	
Paste Type	Count	%	Count	%
Creamware	0	0%	1	2.5%
Hardpaste Whiteware	0	0%	2	5%
Pearlware	2	14.3%	1	2.5%
Hotel Ware Porcelain	0	0%	1	2.5%
Redware	1	7.1%	8	20%
Whiteware	10	71.4%	27	67.5%
Unknown	1	7.1%	0	0%
Total	14	100%	40	100%

Vessel Form (Tablewares Only)

Vessels were grouped into categories: flatware, hollowware, and other. Flatware vessels include forms that are traditionally associated with non-soup meals, such as lunch plates, dinner plates, and unidentified flatwares. Hollowware vessels include forms associated with soups or stews, including bowls and unidentified hollowwares. Other vessel forms include those used for utilitarian purposes (e.g. crocks, chamber pots, and wash basins) as well as tablewares that are

not associated with eating (e.g. cups and saucers). These differences are important to note because food that needs to be eaten on a plate is generally more expensive than that eaten from a bowl. By analyzing the proportion of vessel forms recovered, one can see whether a household was consuming more broth-based meals, such as soups and stews, or plate-based meals.

A comparison of vessel forms between households arranged by megastrat reveals that assemblages dating to the earlier periods of occupation had the greatest proportion of differentiation in vessel forms. This is true for strata both inside and outside of the house. Megastrat B-I had rates of flatwares and hollowwares within 10% for each house lot (Flatwares consisted of 60% [N=12] of House #38's and 50% [N=10] of House #40's assemblage; hollowwares consisted of 30% [N=6] and 25% [N=5] of the House #38 and #40 assemblages, respectively). Megastrat B-I was the only surface context that could be compared due to the lack of identified vessels in Megastrat A-I.

While Megastrat B-I reveals some similarities between the house lots during the later occupation of the structure, Megastrats B-II and A-II both reveal that earlier occupations did not have as much uniformity. For House #38, hollowware vessels outnumbered flatware vessels both inside and outside of the house structure. However, a different pattern is observed at the House #40 assemblage. No flatwares were identified in Megastrat A-II, although flatwares make up over half of the identified vessels in the Megastrat B-II assemblage. Similarly, hollowwares make up 61.5% (N=8) of the assemblage from the interior of the house, while they make up only 18.7% (N=6) of the vessels recovered outside of the house.

Megastrat A-II (ca. 1870 – ca. 1905)

Vessel Form	House #38		House #40	
	Count	%	Count	%
Flatware (Plates, unidentified flatware)	2	33.3%	0	0%
Hollowware (Bowls, unidentified hollowwares)	3	50%	2	66.7%
Other vessels (Crock, Baker, Saucer, Unknown)	1	16.6%	1	33.3%
Total	6	100%	3	100%

Megastrat B-I (ca. 1905 – ca. 1950)

Vessel Form	House #38		House #40	
	Count	%	Count	%
Flatware (Plates, unidentified flatwares)	12	60%	10	50%
Hollowware (Bowls, unidentified hollowwares)	6	30%	5	25%
Other vessels (Crock, Baker, Saucer, Unknown)	2	10%	5	25%
Total	20	100%	20	100%

Megastrat B-II (1854 – ca. 1905)

Vessel Form	House #38		House #40	
	Count	%	Count	%
Flatware (Plates, saucers, unidentified flatware)	1	7.6%	17	53.1%
Hollowware (Bowls, unidentified hollowwares)	8	61.5%	6	18.7%
Other vessels (Crock, Baker, Saucer, Unknown)	4	30.7%	9	28.1%
Total	13	100%	32	100%

Decoration (Tablewares only)

Utilizing Miller's ceramic price index, a better understanding of household economics can be established. The only Megastrat from the interior of the house that could be compared across both Houses #38 and #40 was Megastrat A-II. Two thirds (N=2) of the tableware vessels recovered from House #40 were undecorated, while only one third (N=1) of tableware vessels from House #38 were undecorated. Additionally, while molded decoration is the most common (and only) type of decoration present at House #40, the most common decoration at House #38 is shell edged wares. Although Miller does not discuss the price of molded decoration vessels, he does state that shell edged pieces were consistently among "the cheapest decorated tablewares available for most of the 19th century" (Miller 1991: 6).

While the Megastrat A-I vessels lacked much variety of decoration, both B-I and B-II featured several different types of ceramic decoration from both house lots. In B-I, annular banded vessels consisted of 20% (N=4) of the assemblage for each household. However, that is where the similarity between the two houses' assemblages ends. The House #40 assemblage features several edge-decorated designs, including scalloped edge, shell-edged, and molded designs, and account for 30% (N=6) of the vessels identified. Furthermore, only 30% (N=6) of the House #40 assemblage is undecorated. For contrast, 65% (N=13) of the House #38 assemblage is undecorated. Moving on to Megastrat B-II, the opposite is true: House #38 has no undecorated vessels, while nearly one third (N=10) of the vessels identified from House #40 are undecorated. Interestingly, annular banded ceramics are also extremely popular in this megastrat, with annular banded decoration being present on 76.9% (N=10) of vessels in House #38 and 29% (N=9) of vessels from House #40.

Annular banding and sponge decorated, just like shell edged decoration, are identified as some of the cheapest available decorative motifs. More expensive vessels include transfer printed designs, hand painted, enameled, flow blue, and gilded wares (Miller 1991). With this information, we can see that, for instance, the abundance of annular banded wares in House #38 Megastrat B-II does not necessarily translate to wealth, while the presence of the flow blue with gold gilding vessel in House #40 Megastrat B-I indicates a significantly more expensive vessel in the later periods of the house's occupation.

A-II (ca. 1870 – ca. 1905)

	House #38		House #40	
Paste Type	Count	%	Count	%
Molded	1	16.6%	1	33.3%
Shell-Edged	2	33.3%		
Transfer Printed	1	16.6%		
Undecorated	2	33.3%	2	66.6%
Total	6	100%	3	100%

B-I (ca. 1905 – ca. 1950)

	House #38		House #40	
Paste Type	Count	%	Count	%
Annular-Banded	1	5%	3	15%
Annular-Banded and Sponge Stamped	1	5%		
Annular-Banded and Hand Painted	2	10%	1	5%
Flow Blue with Gold Gilding			1	5%
Hand Painted			2	10%
Molded	1	5%	2	10%
Scalloped Edge			2	10%
Shell-Edged	1	5%	2	10%
Sponge Stamped			1	5%
Transfer Printed	1	5%		
Undecorated	13	65%	6	30%
Total	20	100%	20	100%

B-II (1854 – ca. 1905)

	House #38		House #40	
Paste Type	Count	%	Count	%
Annular-Banded	7	53.8%	9	29.0%
Annular-Banded and Sponge Stamped	2	15.4%		
Annular-Banded and Hand Painted	1	7.7%		
Hand Painted			4	12.9%
Molded			2	6.4%
Scalloped Edge	1	7.7%		
Shell-Edged			2	6.4%
Sponge Stamped			2	6.4%
Transfer Printed	1	7.7%	1	3.2%
Transfer Printed and Hand Painted	1	7.7%	1	3.2%
Undecorated			10	32.2%
Total	13	100%	31	100%

GLASS

The glass minimum number of vessels comparison between the two household yielded more variation in vessel form that was seen in the ceramic assemblage; however, because glass vessels were frequently re-used for purposes other than their original intent prior to the rise of automated bottle manufacturing, these tables only present information on the vessels' *original* purpose and do not reflect the objects' entire use-life. Additionally, vessels that could not be associated with a specific use (e.g. beverage, chemical) were grouped into either the 'bottle' or 'jar' group unless that level of detail was not present, in which case it was classified as an 'unidentified container'.

A total of 96 glass vessels identified through the minimum number of vessel analysis. Of these, 49 came from House #38, 35 came from House #40, 11 came from mixed contexts, and one came from an unknown context.

Type of Vessel

The megastrata inside the house that are able to be compared in this analysis include Megastrat A-I and A-II. Megastrat A-I had the greatest diversity in glass vessel forms, with six different types being identified from the House #38 assemblage.

House #38's Megastrat A-I assemblage revealed that slightly less than half of the vessels identified were bottles (42.7% [N=3]) while the same stratum in House #40 had exactly 50% (N=2) of the assemblage represented as bottles. Only House #38 had jars (in the form of a jelly jar) and jugs recorded as being present.

Megastrat A-II had few identified vessels. House #38 featured two bottles while House #40 featured one unidentified container. No comparison can be made here due to the fact that the container from House #40 remains unidentified.

Megastrat B-I had high percentages of bottles and unidentified containers in both House #38 and #40. Additionally, both had jelly jars and decorative glass dishes, although House #38 had both of these in higher percentages. Finally, Megastrat B-II featured only a single bottle from House #40, while House #38 featured one bottle, one unidentified container, and one drinking glass. Because there are relatively few vessels in this strata for both sides of the house, it is possible to conclude that glass containers were not being consumed and disposed of at the same rate that they were disposing of bottles in Megastrats B-I and A-I. Additionally, the time period that this megastrat dates to pre-dates the abundant manufacture and disposable reputation of glass bottles that occurred at the turn of the twentieth century when glass manufacturing was fully automated. Therefore, the relative lack of vessels both in Megastrat B-II and A-II could be indicative of technological constraints in addition to financial concerns.

A-I (ca. 1905 – ca. 1950)

	House #38		House #40	
Vessel Form	Count	%	Count	%
Unidentified Bottle	2	28.5%	2	50%
Bottle, Beverage	1	14.2%		
Unidentified Container	1	14.2%	2	50%
Drinking Glass	1	14.2%		
Jelly Jar	1	14.2%		
Jug	1	14.2%		
Total	7	100%	4	100%

A-II (ca. 1870 – ca. 1905)

	House #38		House #40	
Vessel Form	Count	%	Count	%
Unidentified Bottle	2	100%		
Unidentified Container			1	100%
Total	2	100%	1	100%

B-I (ca. 1905 – ca. 1950)

	House #38		House #40	
Vessel Form	Count	%	Count	%
Unidentified Bottle	4	26.6%	13	52%
Bottle, Medicinal			1	4%
Decorative Dish	3	20%	2	8%
Unidentified Container	4	26.6%	6	24%
Drinking Glass	2	13.3%	1	4%
Jelly Jar	2	13.3%	2	8%
Total	15	100%	25	100%

B-II (1854 – ca. 1905)

	House #38		House #40	
Vessel Form	Count	%	Count	%
Unidentified Bottle	1	33.3%	1	100%
Unidentified Container	1	33.3%		
Drinking Glass	1	33.3%		
Total	3	100%	1	100%

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APPENDIX B. FAUNAL ANALYSIS

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Abstract

Using food source as way of reconstructing past communities, this paper attempts to explain the lives of residents of the Eckley Site house #38. Eckley was a Pennsylvania mining town in which many immigrants lived and worked harvesting coal. Owned by a mining company, the residents either bought food and supplies from a company store, or their made their own way via hunting or gathering of supplies. Though house #38 was part of the poor “Back Street” area, the residents were not poor in terms of food, belonging, and home income despite their educational and vocational deficiencies.

Introduction

Eckley, Pennsylvania, was founded after a coal mining operation began in 1854 (Blatz 2003). Comprised of a high immigrant population, a good portion of the residents were uneducated and could not speak English (Westmont 2016) , and children often began work in the mines at a young age (Versteegh 2000) . Eckley mines supplied anthracite to households across the country, since the hard-coal was the primary home-heating fuel for most homes. In addition to supplying the country with fuel, the mining company “supplied” their workers with housing, food, mining supplies, and other community needs in the form of company stores. These stores were lined with foods, candy, clothes, pickaxes, etc., that “dazzled the early miners, men who often came from small villages where implements and clothing were made by hand and all foodstuffs were homegrown” (Blatz 2003).

Within Eckley is a section of homes known as “Back Street”. These homes were the cheapest and least maintained homes in the community, yet the residents of house #38 had the capital to modify their home, keep pets, store food, and possess items such as porcelain dolls and other well made vessels (Westmont 2016). Focusing solely on their eating habits and the presence of commensal animals, this paper is hoping to understand just how well off the residents were. By looking at written accounts of daily life, current information about the Eckley area, as well as data from Camilla V. Westmont’s 2015 report on Eckley excavation, this paper is hoping to piece together the missing parts of the record that would give further insight into what life was like for the immigrants hoping to make a life for themselves, their wives, and their children.

Methods

The Eckley site #38/40 is one of the intact houses in the poorest section of the mining community (Westmont 2016) T he goal and focal lense of excavation was to understand how the residents lived in that area. Clues about their lifestyle would come in the form of food remains, pottery, animal bones, and even articles of clothing, since the company stores provided better clothing than the clothing the families made themselves.

Planned excavations of the house included shovel tests to “determine the distribution of artifacts across the site” (Westmont 2016) and distinguish between the strata layers. Each strata layer was

marked out with Roman numerals, and the depth was determined either by changes in color, or a pre-agreed upon depth of 0.5 inches (Westmont 2016). Laid out in a grid pattern, the grid layout corresponded with spots that had “high artifact densities” (Westmont 2016), and all the artifacts found were taken in for analysis (except for things like coal or brick, which would be abundant in a mining town). After the artifacts were collected, they were organized into “functional categories”: activity, architectural, domestic, lighting, personal, faunal, vegetal, and unknown (Westmont 2016). MNI was then calculated for glass and ceramics, and ceramics were further broken down by type, material, and so on. Since certain vessels are used for different types of activities, it was useful to separate them into these groups in order to understand how much of the family’s resources were devoted to each type of activity. From the artifacts found, research was devoted to answering questions about land/spatial uses and organization, consumer behaviors, ethnicity and class differences, and household economics (Westmont 2016). Land/spatial uses and organization include the style of the house, changes made to the house, artifact distribution, and etc.; consumer behaviors focussed on the ratio of domestic to purchased items (private vs shared property) present at the site as a way of understanding the home’s income; ethnicity and class differences deal with how the family was perceived by the community, and the artifacts left at the site could indicated what they were or were not able to have depending on their economic and social status (household economics falls into this category as well) (Westmont 2016) .

Results

At an NISP of 165, the #38 house was comprised primarily of bone fragments as well as large portions of cattle bone, many *Caprinae* tibia, a (Domestic) canine skull with loose teeth, a *Felis catus* mandible portion and humerus portion, and a few unidentified ungulate fragments (such as metapodial epiphyses) (Table 1).

Bone Fragments

Bone fragments were organized and coded by portion, markings, partial elements, burning, gnawing, as well as shape. Though many could be clearly identified as mammal, some bones were unable to be identified given their location on the body. For example, disc-shaped shaft fragments were recovered, but there were no landmark features that would allow them to be sided or identified as one species over another. However, they all shared the same clean cut mark, prompting them to be organized together into a separate bag from the other unidentified bone (Taxa 600, ELEM 3, PRTN 73, for the “disc shaped” bones). These indeterminate mammal bones made up about 73% of the assemblage.

Cattle Bone

Assumed to be domestic cattle (*Bos taurus*), bone distribution favored the forefoot and shoulder area of the animal. Of the elements recovered, two came from the head area, three from the vertebra/rib area, one from the forequarter, six from the forefoot, and two from the hindfoot. Of the forefoot and forequarter, large, clean cut scapula fragments dominated the cattle assemblage, followed by unfused epiphyses and some large shaft fragments (Table 3 and 5).

Caprinae

The sheep/goat assemblage was dominated by tibia shaft fragments and proximal epiphyses, all of which shared the characteristic of being snapped or cut. Of the ten elements recovered, distribution was 80% hindfoot, 20% forefoot (Table 3), 70% fused, and 30% (Table 4). Broken down, the assemblage consisted of five unfused and two fused distal tibia, one proximal unfused calcaneus, one fused and one unfused proximal humerus.

Domestic dog and *Felis catus*

Given the time period and location, the canine skeleton and recovered teeth are assumed to belong to a domestic dog, and the cat mandible/humerus is also assumed to be from a domestic cat. The teeth of both the canine and the felis are from their permanent set; both the mandible and the skull also bear no markings. The canine skull was in three pieces, potentially originating from the posterior end, and the cat mandible incomplete and fragmented posteriorly. The cat humerus was broken at the proximal end, but not due to snapping.

Deer and Unidentified Even-Toed Ungulate

One bone in the assemblage closely resembled the tibia of a white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*) more so than the Caprinae of cattle bones in the lab's sample skeleton. Though coded separately, there were four bones clearly from an ungulate animal, but an identification was not possible. These bones included a paired unfused posterior metapodial epiphyses.

Discussion

In order to answer the question, "How well off were the residents of house #38/40?", it was necessary to understand the type of food they were eating, the age of their animal food sources, and the presence of commensals. According to the data collected in this study, the residents of house #38 were well off comparatively to other residents of the area.

Food Types

In terms of food, they were eating one of the largest beef cuts: the chuck (Figure 2). The chuck encompasses the shoulder--and sometimes the chest--area of a cow. Given how big the cut scapula portions were, the individual they were eating from was not only large, the proximal articulation joint was larger than the sample skeleton from the lab.

Both sheep and goat can be eaten, but the high number of tibia recovered, they were most likely eating sheep, seeing as goat is not a normal food source (see Figure 1).

Though mildly ambiguous, the presence of a deer bone may indicate that these people either hunted, or they were well liked by someone who did.

Food age

Given the overwhelming number of unfused bone and shaft fragments, the individuals being consumed were either right at the slaughtering age (Table 5) as youth, or just before adulthood (Table 4). This means that their food was "ripe" and right at the perfect butchering age, and could be an indication of either mild monetary wealth or favor they received from the community.

Commensals

Domestic companion animals were still a commodity at that point in time, so the residents of house #38 either had a dog and a cat roaming around their home, or they were pets. Neither the

canine nor the cat showed any signs of sickness or malnourishment in their teeth, lending to the idea that there were well taken care of by the residents. If they were able to feed themselves and these pets, they must have been reasonably well off monetarily.

Conclusions

The residents of Eckley house #38 were well off for coal-working, Eastern Europeans. Though their comparative wealth was on par with their neighbors, the residents of house #38 enjoyed prime meat cuts, toys, food storage vessels, pets, and an assortment of other domestic comforts. From their food habits in particular, residents earned well enough to feed themselves and their pets, while still having food left over for storage.

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Figures

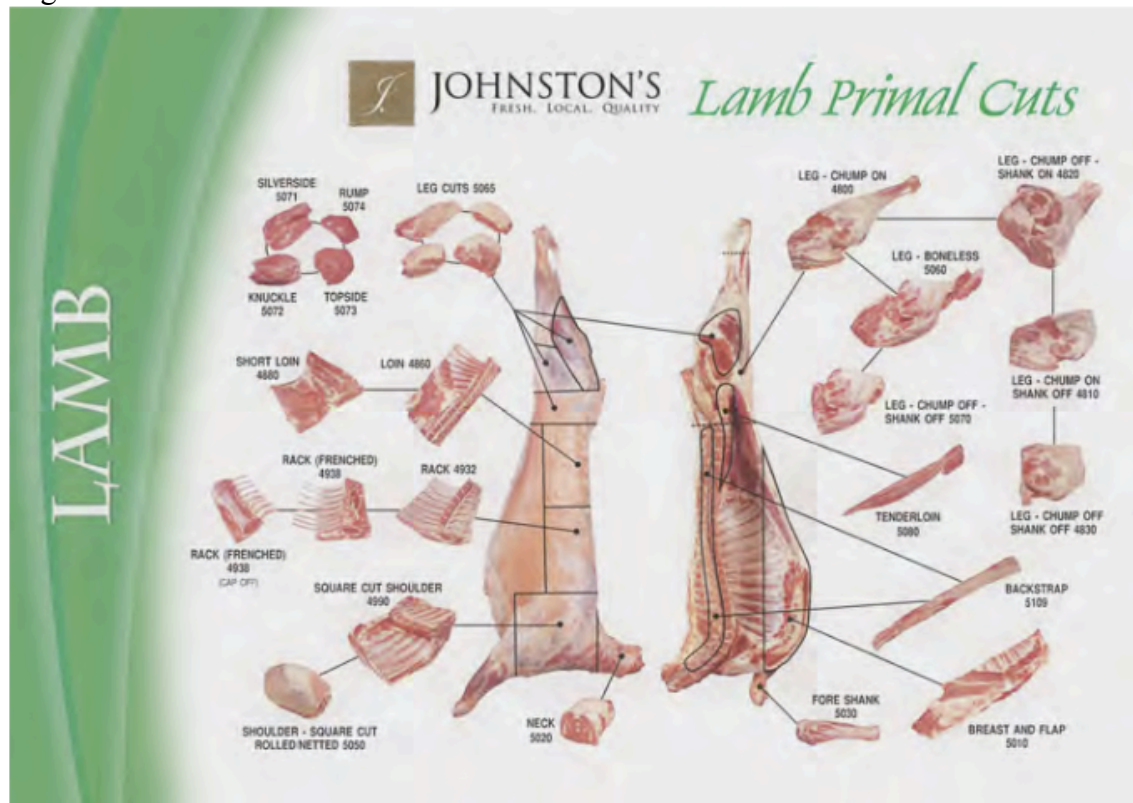


Figure 1
2012 Meat Cutting and Processing for Food Service. Open Text Book. B.C. Open Textbook Project.

Table 1. Eckley Site, 36Lu332: Species List					
		MNI			
Taxa	NISP	#	%	Weight, g	Biomass, kg.
Aves					
Indeterminate bird	2	2	2.4	2.15	0.041
Gallus gallus					
Chicken	1	1	1.2	1.08	0.022
Mammalia					
Indeterminate mammal	126	70	85.4	45.04	6.426
Canidae					
Coyotes, dogs, wolves, and foxes					
Canis sp.					
Coyote, dog, or wolf	4	1	1.2	77.37	1.317
Felis catus					
Domestic Cat	3	1	1.2	6.42	0.140
Artiodactyla					
Even-toed ungulate	4	3	3.7	20.49	0.398
Odocoileus virginianus	1	1	1.2	22.33	0.431
Bos taurus					
Cattle	14	1	1.2	395.45	5.720
Caprinae					
Sheep/Goat	10	3	3.7	140.79	2.258
		MNI		Biomass	
Taxa	NISP	#	%	Weight, g	kg
Vertebrata	39	13			10.327
Indeterminate vertebrate	126	70			6.426
Total	165	83		711.12	16.753

Table 2. Eckley Site, 36Lu332: Summary Table					
	MNI		Biomass		
	#	%	kg	%	
Wild Food Animals*	4	4.9	0.829	4.9	
Domesticated Food Animals*	7	8.5	8.041	48.0	
Commensals	2	2.4	1.457	8.7	
Total	13		10.327		
*Includes the MNI for the Even-Toed Ungulate					
*It is likely that the two Indeterminate Bird bones are from a chicken					

Table 3. Eckley Site, 36Lu332: Element Distribution				
	Deer	Pig	Cow	Sheep/Goat
Head	0	0	2	0
Vertebra/Rib	0	0	3	0
Forequarter	0	0	1	0
Hindquarter	0	0	0	0
Forefoot	0	0	6	2
Hindfoot	1	0	2	8
Foot	0	0	0	0
Total	1	0	14*	10
* two identified bones come from a cow, but it's hard to tell what side of the elements they come from. I have a scapula fragment and a shaft fragment of a hummeri.				

Table 4. Eckley Site, 36Lu332: Epiphyseal Fusion for Sheep/Goat (Caprinae)			
	Unfused	Fused	Total
Middle Fusing:			
Tibia, distal	5	2	7
Calcaneus, proximal	1		1
Humerus, proximal	1	1	2
Total	7	3	10

Table 5. Eckley Site, 36Lu332: Epiphyseal Fusion for Domestic Cow (Bos Taurus)			
	Unfused	Fused	Total
Early Fusing:			
Scapula, distal	3	0	3
Late Fusing:			
Humerus, proximal	1	0	1
Femur, proximal	1	0	1
Femur, distal	1	0	1
Total	6	0	6

Table 6. Eckley Site, 36Lu332 : Modifications				
Taxon	Rodent gnawed	Burned	Cut	Hacked
Indeterminate Mammal	1	13	10	1
Even-toed Ungulate			1	
Sheep/Goat			3	
Cow			8	
Cat	1			
Total	1	13	22	1

APPENDIX C. ARITFACT INVENTORY

County Code	Site #	Cat #	Spec #	Ex. Unit #	Site Level	Fea. #	Fea. Lev.	Add'l Prov. Info.	Artifact Description	Additional Traits	Quantity	Quantity Discard.	Comments
LU	332	1		Surface Find	B-I				Fauna, Mammal, Medium	Body	13	0	
LU	332	1		Surface Find	B-I				unidentified, sheet metal	Body	1	0	thin narrow piece of metal
LU	332	1		Surface Find	B-I				Architectural, Tar Paper	body	5	5	
LU	332	1		Surface Find	B-I				Fauna, Mammal, Medium	Cut, body	2	0	small pieces of long bones with cut marks on both sides
LU	332	1		Surface Find	B-I				Lighting, Other	Industrial Porcelain, molded, Letter(s), body	1	0	embossed "50V", base of a light fixture, molded and made of porcelain
LU	332	1		Surface Find	B-I				toy, marble	Kaolin/Ball Clay, complete	1	0	
LU	332	1		Surface Find	B-I				Hardware, Nail	Machine Cut (nails), Complete	3	2	
LU	332	1		Surface Find	B-I				hardware, bracket	machine made, complete	1	0	unknown function, bracket-shaped item with two holes for nails
LU	332	1		Surface Find	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	1	0	
LU	332	1		Surface Find	B-I				container, unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, body	1	0	
LU	332	1		Surface Find	B-I				Container, Jar, Jelly	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, molded, Lateral Rim Stripe , Profile	1	0	1 half of a jelly jar
LU	332	1		Surface Find	B-I				unidentified, metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, body	1	1	
LU	332	1		Surface Find	A-I				Tableware, Tankard	molded, base	1	0	Purple solarized glass

LU	332	1		Surface Find	B-I				Clothing, Button	Pressed Glass, molded, geometric, complete	1	0	glass button with tri-leaf and dots and stripes and other decorative elements; button has molded attached shank on the back
LU	332	1		Surface Find	B-I				utilitarian, vessel	Red Paste Earthenware, Lead Glazed , body	1	0	interior iron oxide glazed sherd with a brown glaze with dark brown dots in the glaze
LU	332	1		Surface Find	B-I				Fauna, Mammal, Medium	Scored and Snapped, body	1	0	
LU	332	1		Surface Find	B-I				tableware, hollowware	unidentified porcelain, molded, geometric, rim	1	0	molded design over the entire outer surface, including a basket-weave type decoration and small stippling on the surface
LU	332	1		Surface Find	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, body	1	0	
LU	332	1		Surface Find	B-I				Tableware, Hollowware	Whiteware, Footring	1	0	One piece of whiteware with footring
LU	332	1		Surface Find	B-I				hardware, nail	wire (nails), complete	5	4	
LU	332	2		STP A3	B-I				Hardware, Nail	Machine Cut (nails), Complete	1	0	
LU	332	2		STP A3	B-I				Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, body	1	1	
LU	332	3		STP A5	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Annular/Banded, Slipped, Body	1	0	Whiteware with blue glaze
LU	332	3		STP A5	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Hardpaste ("Ironstone", "Granite ware") , body	1	0	
LU	332	4		STP B1	B-I				Architectural, Brick	Body	2	2	
LU	332	4		STP B1	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, body	1	0	
LU	332	4		STP B1	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Body	1	0	

LU	332	5		STP B4	B-I				Architectural, Brick	molded, Letter(s), body	3	3	brick contains letters suggesting the word "brick" pieces mend
LU	332	6		STP B5	B-I				Hardware, Nail	Machine Cut (nails), Complete	1	0	
LU	332	6		STP B5	B-I				Hardware, Nail	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Shank	1	1	
LU	332	7		STP C1	B-I				Architectural, Brick	Body	2	2	
LU	332	7		STP C1	B-I				tableware, vessel	burnt, Body	2	0	Burned piece of white ware
LU	332	7		STP C1	B-I				Clothing, Button, 4 Hole	Button, Complete	1	0	
LU	332	7		STP C1	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	1	0	
LU	332	7		STP C1	B-I				Hardware, Nail	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Body	1	1	
LU	332	7		STP C1	B-I				Container, Bottle	Unidentified Mold, Body	1	0	
LU	332	7		STP C1	B-I				Electrical, Insulator	Unidentified Mold, Body	2	0	Aquamarine inulator for an electrical pole
LU	332	7		STP C1	B-I				Hardware, Nail	wire (nails), Complete	2	1	
LU	332	8		STP C1	B-II				Architectural, Window Pane	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, body	1	1	
LU	332	8		STP C1	B-II				Tableware, Flatware	Whiteware, Hardpaste ("Ironstone", "Granite ware") , molded, Cord, body	1	0	molded decoration consisting of a single twisted cord encircling the inside of dish
LU	332	8		STP C1	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, rim	1	0	
LU	332	9		STP C2	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Body	1	0	1 fragment of white ware
LU	332	9		STP C2	B-I				Hardware, Nail	Wire (nails), Complete	1	0	1 complete large wire nail

LU	332	10		STP C3	B-I				Unidentified, Glass	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	1	0	Small piece of melted glass
LU	332	10		STP C3	B-I				Hardware, Nail	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Shank	1	1	Rusted Nail
LU	332	10		STP C3	B-I				Recreation, Other	Molded, Printed, Letter(s), Complete	1	0	Golf Ball, "Pinnacle 2" "Titanium Distance"
LU	332	11		STP C3	B-II				Unidentified, Sheet Metal	Body	2	0	repeatedly folded over small piece of sheet metal; unknown function
LU	332	11		STP C3	B-II				hardware, unidentified	machine made, body	1	0	cone-shaped piece of metal; unknown function. Possible lid to something?
LU	332	12		STP C3	B-SUB				Architectural, Tar Paper	Body	1	1	
LU	332	12		STP C3	B-SUB				Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, body	1	1	
LU	332	12		STP C3	B-SUB				Container, Unidentified	unidentified mold, embossed, Letter(s), body	1	0	"...T" embossed
LU	332	12		STP C3	B-SUB				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, body	1	0	
LU	332	13		STP C5	B-I				Architectural, Brick	Body	1	1	One small piece of greyish, reddish-brown brick
LU	332	13		STP C5	B-I				Architectural, Tar Paper	Body	5	5	Five small pieces of tar paper
LU	332	13		STP C5	B-I				Hardware, Nail	Machine Cut (nails), Shank	1	0	One rusted cut nail shank
LU	332	13		STP C5	B-I				Architectural, Window Pane	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	8	8	Eight small pieces of flat window glass
LU	332	13		STP C5	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	1	0	One tiny piece of container glass
LU	332	13		STP C5	B-I				Hardware, Nail	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Complete	1	1	

LU	332	13		STP C5	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Body	2	0	Two small pieces of whiteware
LU	332	13		STP C5	B-I				Hardware, Nail	Wire (nails), Complete	5	4	Two wire nails, one long, one short
LU	332	14		STP C5	B-II				unidentified, metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, body	1	1	
LU	332	14		STP C5	B-II				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold, body	1	0	
LU	332	14		STP C5	B-II				hardware, nail	Wire (nails), Complete	1	0	
LU	332	15		STP C6	B-I				Hardware, Nail	Machine Cut (nails), Complete	1	0	One long, intact cut nail
LU	332	15		STP C6	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Body	2	0	Two tiny pieces of whiteware
LU	332	16		STP C8	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, body	1	0	
LU	332	17		STP D3	B-I				Architectural, Brick	Body	1	1	
LU	332	17		STP D3	B-I				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, molded, ribs, Bowl	1	0	
LU	332	17		STP D3	B-I				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, molded, ribs, Spur	1	0	
LU	332	17		STP D3	B-I				Hardware, Nail	Machine Cut (nails), complete	1	0	
LU	332	17		STP D3	B-I				hardware, nail	Wire (nails), Complete	4	3	
LU	332	18		STP D4	B-I				Architectural, Brick	Body	1	1	1 piece of brick
LU	332	18		STP D4	B-I				Unidentified, Plastic	Body	7	7	7 pieces of flexible plastic
LU	332	18		STP D4	B-I				Architectural, Window Pane	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	3	3	3 pieces of plain window glass
LU	332	18		STP D4	B-I				Container, Bottle	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	15	0	15 pieces of brown bottle glass

LU	332	18		STP D4	B-I				Container, Bottle	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	3	0	3 pieces of clear container glass
LU	332	18		STP D4	B-I				Container, Jar, Jelly	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Lip	1	0	1 piece of jelly jar glass
LU	332	18		STP D4	B-I				Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Body	1	1	1 unidentifiable piece of metal
LU	332	18		STP D4	B-I				Container, Bottle	Unidentified Mold, Body	3	0	3 pieces of bottle glass one is part of the neck
LU	332	18		STP D4	B-I				Hardware, Nail	wire (nails), Complete	6	5	6 wire nails
LU	332	19		STP D5	B-I				Communication, Other	Body	1	0	
LU	332	19		STP D5	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	1	0	
LU	332	19		STP D5	B-I				Lighting, Lamp Chimney	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	2	0	
LU	332	19		STP D5	B-I				Unidentified, metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Body	1	1	Unidentified
LU	332	19		STP D5	B-I				Utilitarian, Vessel	Red Paste Earthenware , Lead Glazed , Body	1	0	Has dark brown lead glaze on one side
LU	332	19		STP D5	B-I				Tableware, Vessel	Unidentified Porcelain, Body	1	0	
LU	332	19		STP D5	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Annular/Banded, Painted , Body	1	0	Ha a small band of brown annular
LU	332	19		STP D5	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Body	1	0	
LU	332	20		STP D7	B-I				Container, Bottle	Unidentified Mold, Embossed Lettering, Body	1	0	Has embossed lettering "B"
LU	332	21		STP D8	B-I				Architectural, Brick	Body	2	2	

LU	332	21		STP D8	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	1	0	
LU	332	21		STP D8	B-I				Lighting, Light Bulb	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	1	0	
LU	332	21		STP D8	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Rim	1	0	
LU	332	22		STP E1.5	A-I				Architectural, Brick	Base	9	9	9 fragments of brick
LU	332	22		STP E1.5	A-I				Fauna, Mammal, Small	Body	4	0	4 pieces of animal bone which include one lower jaw with two teeth
LU	332	22		STP E1.5	A-I				Fauna, Unidentified	Body	3	0	Pieces of burnt bone
LU	332	22		STP E1.5	A-I				Vegetal, Wood	Body	1	0	Piece of Wood
LU	332	22		STP E1.5	A-I				Container, Bottle	Ejection Scar (base), Cup Bottom (base), Knurling, Base	3	0	Clear Pieces of base bottle glass
LU	332	22		STP E1.5	A-I				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, Stem	1	0	One piece of stem from a clay pipe
LU	332	22		STP E1.5	A-I				Hardware, Nail	Machine Cut (nails), Shank	3	2	3 cut nails
LU	332	22		STP E1.5	A-I				Unidentified, Sheet Metal	Machine Made, Body	1	0	Piece of Flat Iron
LU	332	22		STP E1.5	A-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	27	0	Pieces of clear bottle glass with no identifiable marks
LU	332	22		STP E1.5	A-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	1	0	Small piece of Red glass
LU	332	22		STP E1.5	A-I				Hardware, Nail	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Shank	3	3	3 unidentifiable nails
LU	332	22		STP E1.5	A-I				Utilitarian, Vessel	Red Paste Earthenware , Body	2	0	Pieces of coarse red earthen ware

LU	332	22		STP E1.5	A-I				Container, Bottle	Unidentified Mold, Embossed, Letter(s), Body	5	0	Clear pieces of bottle glass with "H" and "ONE" as well as other unidentifiable letters
LU	332	22		STP E1.5	A-I				Container, Bottle	Unidentified Mold, Vertical Ridges, Body	5	0	Pieces of clear glass bottle with vertical ridges
LU	332	22		STP E1.5	A-I				Container, Bottle	Unidentified Mold, Vertical Ridges, Body	3	0	Pieces of clear bottle glass with unidentifiable mold seams
LU	332	22		STP E1.5	A-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Body	2	0	Pices of Whiteware
LU	332	22		STP E1.5	A-I				Hardware, Nail	Wire (nails), Shank	3	2	3 wire nails
LU	332	23		STP E2.5	A-I				Architectural, Brick	Body	7	7	
LU	332	23		STP E2.5	A-I				Architectural, Tile, Floor	Body	1	0	
LU	332	23		STP E2.5	A-I				Fauna, Unidentified	Body	1	0	
LU	332	23		STP E2.5	A-I				Clothing, Button, 4 Hole	Button, Complete	1	0	
LU	332	23		STP E2.5	A-I				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, Body	1	0	Just the pipe stem
LU	332	23		STP E2.5	A-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	1	0	
LU	332	23		STP E2.5	A-I				Hardware, Nail	wire (nails), Complete	4	3	
LU	332	24		STP E3	B-I				Architectural, Brick	Body	2	2	
LU	332	25		STP E4	B-I				Architectural, Brick	Body	6	6	
LU	332	25		STP E4	B-I				Hardware, Nail	Machine Cut (nails), Complete	1	0	
LU	332	25		STP E4	B-I				Architectural, Window Pane	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, body	3	3	
LU	332	25		STP E4	B-I				tableware, flatware	Whiteware, Hardpaste ("Ironstone", "Granite ware") , body	1	0	

LU	332	26		STP E5	B-I				Architectural, Brick	Body	2	2	
LU	332	26		STP E5	B-I				Hardware, Nail	Machine Cut (nails), Complete	1	0	
LU	332	26		STP E5	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, sponge stamped, Body	2	0	Has blue dashe on both pieces
LU	332	27		STP E5	B-II				Architectural, Brick	Body	4	4	Four pieces of brick of varying sizes
LU	332	27		STP E5	B-II				Architectural, Mortar	Body	1	0	One small piece of mortar
LU	332	27		STP E5	B-II				Hardware, Nail	Machine Cut (nails), Complete	1	0	One large machine cut nail
LU	332	27		STP E5	B-II				Architectural, Window Pane	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	1	1	One tiny piece of flat glass
LU	332	27		STP E5	B-II				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	1	0	One piece of container glass
LU	332	27		STP E5	B-II				Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Body	2	2	Two small pieces of unidentifiable metal fragments
LU	332	27		STP E5	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Body	2	0	Two small pieces of whiteware
LU	332	27		STP E5	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Footring	1	0	One piece of whiteware footring
LU	332	27		STP E5	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, sponge stamped, Decorative Design, Body	1	0	One piece of decorated whiteware. Sponge painted with red and white colors in no identifiable picture or pattern.
LU	332	28		STP E6	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Hardpaste ("Ironstone", "Granite ware") , body	2	0	
LU	332	29		STP F3	B-I				Architectural, Brick	Body	8	8	Eight pieces of brick all relatively small
LU	332	29		STP F3	B-I				Container, Bottle, Loop Seal	Complete	1	0	A Baltimore Loop bottle stopper with metal rings on both sides surrounded by hard rubber

LU	332	29		STP F3	B-I				Tableware, Hollowware	Creamware , Molded , Ribs, Body	1	0	One piece of creamware hollowware. Molded ribbed decoration
LU	332	29		STP F3	B-I				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, Bowl	1	0	One piece of a greyish-white pipe bowl
LU	332	29		STP F3	B-I				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, Bowl	1	0	One piece of cream colored pipe bowl
LU	332	29		STP F3	B-I				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, Molded , Ribs, Stem	1	0	One piece of a cream colored pipe stem with molded ribbed decoration
LU	332	29		STP F3	B-I				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, Stem	1	0	One piece of a cream colored pipe stem
LU	332	29		STP F3	B-I				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, Stem	1	0	One piece of a grey pipe stem
LU	332	29		STP F3	B-I				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, Stem	1	0	One piece of a light brown pipe stem
LU	332	29		STP F3	B-I				hardware, nail	Machine Cut (nails), Complete	5	4	
LU	332	29		STP F3	B-I				Hardware, Nail	Machine Cut (nails), shank	5	4	
LU	332	29		STP F3	B-I				Coin, Penny	Machine Made, Stamped, Complete	1	0	A Wheatie Penny with "ONE CENT" visible
LU	332	29		STP F3	B-I				Architectural, Window Pane	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	5	5	Five pieces of flat glass of various sizes
LU	332	29		STP F3	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	4	0	Four pieces of container glass
LU	332	29		STP F3	B-I				Container, Unidentified	manufacturing technique unidentified, Body	1	0	One piece of light greenish- blue container glass
LU	332	29		STP F3	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, body	1	0	
LU	332	29		STP F3	B-I				Lighting, Lamp Chimney	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, body	5	0	
LU	332	29		STP F3	B-I				Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Body	1	1	A piece of unidentified iron.

LU	332	29		STP F3	B-I				unidentified, metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, body	7	7	
LU	332	29		STP F3	B-I				Hardware, Nail	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, shank	4	4	
LU	332	29		STP F3	B-I				utilitarian, vessel	Terra Cotta, Rim	1	0	
LU	332	29		STP F3	B-I				Container, Bottle	Unidentified Mold, Embossed, Letter(s), Body	1	0	One large piece of embossed bottle glass. "TIMONY" "EELAND"
LU	332	29		STP F3	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold, Embossed, Letter(s), Body	1	0	One piece of embossed container glass. "E"
LU	332	29		STP F3	B-I				Tableware, Bowl	Unidentified Mold, Molded, Molded - Scalloped Edge, Body	1	0	One large piece of a glass serving vessel. Rim at the top indicates it had a lid. Scalloped edges and stippling on the body is evident.
LU	332	29		STP F3	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Annular/Banded, Painted , Stripe(s)/Band(s), Body	1	0	Annular ware, green and blue with a thin white stripe
LU	332	29		STP F3	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Annular/Banded, Slipped, Stripe(s)/Band(s), Body	1	0	A piece of blue annular ware with a bit of a white stripe at th tip of the piece
LU	332	29		STP F3	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Body	4	0	Four pieces of whiteware of various sizes
LU	332	29		STP F3	B-I				Tableware, Hollowware	Whiteware, Hardpaste ("Ironstone", "Granite ware") , Body	1	0	One moderate sizes piece of ironstone ceramic
LU	332	29		STP F3	B-I				tableware, lid	Whiteware, Hardpaste ("Ironstone", "Granite ware") , lid	1	0	
LU	332	29		STP F3	B-I				Tableware, Hollowware	Whiteware, Hardpaste ("Ironstone", "Granite ware") , Rim	1	0	One piece of ironstone rim
LU	332	29		STP F3	B-I				Hardware, Nail	Wire (nails), Complete	4	3	

LU	332	30		STP F5	B-I				Architectural, Brick	Body	2	2	
LU	332	30		STP F5	B-I				Lighting, Lamp Chimney	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, body	2	0	
LU	332	30		STP F5	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold, body	2	0	
LU	332	30		STP F5	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, body	2	0	small shards
LU	332	30		STP F5	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Hardpaste ("Ironstone", "Granite ware") , base	1	0	marker' mark has a unicorn and "...INA"
LU	332	31		STP F6	B-I				Architectural, Window Pane	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	1	1	
LU	332	31		STP F6	B-I				Utilitarian, Vessel	Terra Cotta, Body	1	0	
LU	332	32		STP F7	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Body	1	0	One small piece of whiteware, one small piece of glaze remains
LU	332	33		STP G1	B-I				Architectural, Brick	Body	4	4	
LU	332	33		STP G1	B-I				Architectural, Roofing Slate	Body	1	0	
LU	332	33		STP G1	B-I				Architectural, Window Pane	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	1	1	
LU	332	33		STP G1	B-I				Container, Bottle	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	2	0	
LU	332	33		STP G1	B-I				Container, Bottle	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	1	0	
LU	332	33		STP G1	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Annular/Banded, Painted , Body	1	0	Light green glaze
LU	332	33		STP G1	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Body	6	0	
LU	332	33		STP G1	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Rim	1	0	

LU	332	33		STP G1	B-I				tableware, vessel	Yellowware, refined, Body	3	0	Tan Glaze
LU	332	34		STP G2	B-I				Architectural, Brick	Body	1	1	One piece of red brick
LU	332	34		STP G2	B-I				Architectural, Mortar	Body	1	1	One large piece of mortar, darker on one half, lighter on the other
LU	332	34		STP G2	B-I				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, Bowl	1	0	One small piece of a cream colored pipe bowl
LU	332	34		STP G2	B-I				Toy, Marble	Kaolin/Ball Clay, Complete	1	0	One light colored clay marble; undecorated
LU	332	34		STP G2	B-I				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, Molded, Ribs, Bowl	1	0	One small ribbed piece of a cream colored pipe bowl
LU	332	34		STP G2	B-I				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, Molded, Ribs, Stem	1	0	One piece of a greyish-brown pipe stem with molded ribbing
LU	332	34		STP G2	B-I				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, Molded, Ribs, Stem	1	0	One small piece of a cream colored pipe stem
LU	332	34		STP G2	B-I				Container, Bottle	Lipping Tool (finish), Unidentified Mold, Neck	1	0	The neck and lip of a bottle. The lip is tooled, but not very well done. Very small opening for the mouth. A little bit of the shoulder remains as well.
LU	332	34		STP G2	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	1	0	One piece of container glass
LU	332	34		STP G2	B-I				Container, Unidentified	manufacturing technique unidentified, Body	2	0	Two small pieces of container glass
LU	332	34		STP G2	B-I				Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Body	1	1	One piece of unidentified metal
LU	332	34		STP G2	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold, embossed, Body	2	0	Two pieces of embossed container glass. One piece says "EE" The other piece says "UL" and there are a few lines in a pattern which suggest a picture or label of some sort

LU	332	34		STP G2	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Annular/Banded, Slipped, Body	3	0	Three small pieces of whiteware with blue glaze
LU	332	34		STP G2	B-I				Hardware, Nail	Wire (nails), Complete	1	0	One rusted wire nail
LU	332	35		STP G3	B-I				Architectural, Window Pane	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	1	1	
LU	332	35		STP G3	B-I				Utilitarian, Vessel	Bristol Glazed, Buff Paste Stoneware , Body	1	0	
LU	332	35		STP G3	B-I				Hardware, Nail	Machine Cut (nails), Body	1	0	
LU	332	35		STP G3	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	1	0	
LU	332	35		STP G3	B-I				Lighting, Light Bulb	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	2	0	
LU	332	35		STP G3	B-I				Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Body	1	1	
LU	332	35		STP G3	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold, Body	1	0	
LU	332	35		STP G3	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Body	2	0	
LU	332	35		STP G3	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Decorative Technique Unknown, Body	1	0	Blue decoration of some sort
LU	332	35		STP G3	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Transfer Printed, Underglaze, Monochrome, Rim	2	0	Blue decoration of some sort
LU	332	36		STP G4	B-I				Architectural, Brick	Body	4	4	
LU	332	36		STP G4	B-I				Fauna, Unidentified		1	0	
LU	332	36		STP G4	B-I				Vegetal, Wood		1	0	
LU	332	36		STP G4	B-I				Unidentified, Plastic	Body	1	1	

LU	332	36		STP G4	B-I				Unidentified, Stone	Body	1	0	
LU	332	36		STP G4	B-I				Architectural, Window Pane	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	1	1	
LU	332	36		STP G4	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	1	0	
LU	332	36		STP G4	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	1	0	
LU	332	36		STP G4	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	1	0	
LU	332	36		STP G4	B-I				Container, Unidentified	manufacturing technique unidentified, Body	1	0	
LU	332	36		STP G4	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Embossed, Letter(s), Body	1	0	Has "CLO," "A"
LU	332	36		STP G4	B-I				Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Body	1	1	
LU	332	36		STP G4	B-I				Utilitarian, Vessel	Red Paste Earthenware , Lead Glazed , Body	1	0	
LU	332	36		STP G4	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Body	2	0	
LU	332	36		STP G4	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Molded, Ribs, Body	2	0	
LU	332	36		STP G4	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Rim	1	0	
LU	332	37		STP G4	B-II				Architectural, Brick	Body	6	6	
LU	332	37		STP G4	B-II				Communication, Slate Pencil	Body	1	0	
LU	332	37		STP G4	B-II				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, Body	1	0	
LU	332	37		STP G4	B-II				Hardware, Nail	Machine Cut (nails), Body	1	0	

LU	332	37		STP G4	B-II				Architectural, Window Pane	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	3	3	
LU	332	37		STP G4	B-II				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	2	0	
LU	332	37		STP G4	B-II				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	1	0	
LU	332	37		STP G4	B-II				Lighting, Light Bulb	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	3	0	
LU	332	37		STP G4	B-II				Hardware, Nail	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Body	1	1	
LU	332	37		STP G4	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Body	3	0	
LU	332	37		STP G4	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Painted, Underglaze, Polychrome, Swirls, Body	1	0	Has both a magenta and blue swirl like lines
LU	332	38		STP G5	B-I				Architectural, Brick	Body	1	1	
LU	332	38		STP G5	B-I				container, unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, body	2	0	
LU	332	39		STP G6	B-I				Toy, Marble	Kaolin/Ball Clay, Complete	1	0	One clay marble
LU	332	40		STP G6	B-I				container, bottle	Unidentified Mold, body	1	0	bubble in glass
LU	332	41		STP G6	B-I				Architectural, Brick	Body	1	1	One tiny piece of brick
LU	332	41		STP G6	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold, Body	1	0	Small piece of glass with a slight mold seam
LU	332	42		STP G6	B-I				Architectural, Brick	Body	1	1	One small piece of reddish- brown brick
LU	332	42		STP G6	B-I				Fauna, Other	Body	2	0	Two small pieces of white bone; unidentified animal

LU	332	42		STP G6	B-I				Container, Unidentified	manufacturing technique unidentified, Body	1	0	One piece of container glass
LU	332	42		STP G6	B-I				Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Body	3	3	Three pieces of small unidentified metal
LU	332	43		STP H4	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Base	1	0	One piece of bottle glass with a small part of a scratched base
LU	332	43		STP H4	B-I				Architectural, Brick	Body	3	3	Two pieces of brick, one light reddish-brown and smaller, the other dark reddish-brown and bigger
LU	332	43		STP H4	B-I				tableware, vessel	burnt, Decorative Technique Unknown, Body	1	0	Small piece of burned whiteware with blue coloring
LU	332	43		STP H4	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	2	0	Two pieces of container glass. One piece is darker and more worn out
LU	332	43		STP H4	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold, Body	1	0	Small piece of molded glass
LU	332	44		STP H4	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	1	0	One small piece of container glass
LU	332	45		STP H4	B-I				Architectural, Brick	Body	1	1	Small broken piece of Brick
LU	332	46		STP H4	B-I				Architectural, Brick	Body	1	1	One tiny piece of light red brick
LU	332	46		STP H4	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Body	1	0	One small piece of whiteware, slightly burned on in the bottom right corner
LU	332	47		11	B-I				Architectural, Tar Paper	Body	23	23	
LU	332	47		11	B-I				Fauna, Unidentified	Body	1	0	possible mule tooth
LU	332	47		11	B-I				Mineral, Coal	Body	6	0	
LU	332	47		11	B-I				Unidentified, Plastic	Body	1	1	
LU	332	47		11	B-I				Unidentified, Plastic	Body	1	1	

LU	332	47		11	B-I				tableware, vessel	Rim	1	0	Tin ware
LU	332	47		11	B-I				Utilitarian, Vessel	Bennington/Rockingham (Buff paste) , Body	1	0	Dark Brown Glaze
LU	332	47		11	B-I				tableware, vessel	burnt, Footring	1	0	
LU	332	47		11	B-I				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, molded , ribs, Heel	1	0	
LU	332	47		11	B-I				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, molded, ribs, Bowl	3	0	
LU	332	47		11	B-I				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, Molded, Ribs, Spur	1	0	
LU	332	47		11	B-I				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, Stem	6	0	
LU	332	47		11	B-I				Hardware, Nail	Machine Cut (nails), Complete	22	19	
LU	332	47		11	B-I				Hardware, Unidentified	Machine Made, body	1	0	possible bottle closure
LU	332	47		11	B-I				Machinery, Gear	Machine Made, Complete	1	0	Small circular gear with ridges outside of the circle
LU	332	47		11	B-I				Personal, Bead	Machine Molded (Finish), Body	1	0	
LU	332	47		11	B-I				Container, Bottle	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Base	1	0	
LU	332	47		11	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, base	2	0	
LU	332	47		11	B-I				Architectural, Window Pane	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	1	1	
LU	332	47		11	B-I				Architectural, Window Pane	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, body	72	72	
LU	332	47		11	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	14	0	
LU	332	47		11	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, body	11	0	

LU	332	47		11	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, body	2	0	
LU	332	47		11	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, body	1	0	
LU	332	47		11	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, finish	1	0	
LU	332	47		11	B-I				Container, Bottle	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Shoulder	1	0	
LU	332	47		11	B-I				Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Body	1	1	Has some lines but that might be due to some melting that took place
LU	332	47		11	B-I				Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, body	2	2	
LU	332	47		11	B-I				Unidentified, Sheet Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, body	6	0	
LU	332	47		11	B-I				Hardware, Nail	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Complete	6	6	
LU	332	47		11	B-I				Personal, Comb, Lice	Molded, Body	1	0	
LU	332	47		11	B-I				Utilitarian, Vessel	Red Paste Earthenware , Body	1	0	Both sides have glaze
LU	332	47		11	B-I				Utilitarian, Vessel	Red Paste Earthenware , Body	1	0	Dark Glaze
LU	332	47		11	B-I				Utilitarian, Vessel	Red Paste Earthenware , Body	1	0	Light Glaze
LU	332	47		11	B-I				Container, Bottle	Threaded Finish (finish), Neck	1	0	
LU	332	47		11	B-I				Container, Bottle	Unidentified Mold, Embossed, Letter(s), Body	1	0	has the letter "E" on it
LU	332	47		11	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold, Embossed, Letter(s), Body	1	0	Has the letters "NU" on it

LU	332	47		11	B-I				Toy, Doll	Unidentified Mold, Handpainted, Circle(s), Complete	1	0	A glass eye
LU	332	47		11	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold, Molded, Basket Weave, Base	1	0	
LU	332	47		11	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold, Molded, Circle(s), Body	1	0	Raised Circles
LU	332	47		11	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold, Molded, Squares, Body	1	0	Grid like pattern Hob Nail Glass
LU	332	47		11	B-I				Container, Jar, Lid Liner	Unidentified Mold, Molded, Stripe(s)/Band(s), Body	1	0	Milk Glass Lid Liner
LU	332	47		11	B-I				tableware, vessel	Unidentified Porcelain, Body	1	0	Curved
LU	332	47		11	B-I				tableware, vessel	Unidentified Porcelain, Body	1	0	
LU	332	47		11	B-I				tableware, vessel	Unidentified Porcelain, molded, ribs, rim	1	0	
LU	332	47		11	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Annular/Banded, Painted, Stripe(s)/Band(s), Body	1	0	2 lines of dark green on white
LU	332	47		11	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Annular/Banded, Painted , Stripe(s)/Band(s), Body	1	0	Both white and a light seafoam color lines
LU	332	47		11	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Annular/Banded, Painted , Stripe(s)/Band(s), Body	1	0	Has an tinge of blue as well
LU	332	47		11	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Annular/Banded, Painted , Stripe(s)/Band(s), Body	1	0	Has white, blue and seafoam green colored lines
LU	332	47		11	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, annular/banded, slipped, Body	1	0	

LU	332	47		11	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, annular/banded, slipped, Body	7	0	
LU	332	47		11	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Annular/Banded, Slipped, Stripe(s)/Band(s), Body	4	0	Annular Blue, Brown, and White
LU	332	47		11	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, body	31	0	
LU	332	47		11	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Decorative Technique Unknown, Body	1	0	Has both black and red
LU	332	47		11	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Decorative Technique Unknown, Decorative Design, Body	1	0	Blue fades to a lighter blue
LU	332	47		11	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Flow Transfer Printed, Unidentified Decorative Element, body	1	0	flow blue with traces of gilding
LU	332	47		11	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Footring	1	0	
LU	332	47		11	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Rim	1	0	
LU	332	47		11	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, sponge stamped, Flower(s), base	1	0	design has blue stamped petals with a green center
LU	332	47		11	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Transfer Printed, Underglaze, Monochrome, Decorative Design, Body	1	0	
LU	332	47		11	B-I				Hardware, Nail	Wire (nails), Complete	13	11	
LU	332	48		11	B-I				hardware, nail	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, body	3	3	
LU	332	48		11	B-I				Container, Bottle	unidentified mold, embossed, Letter(s), body	1	0	"[R]ELIEF" on the side of what might be a panel bottle
LU	332	49		11	B-I				Architectural, Window Pane	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, body	1	0	

LU	332	49		11	B-I				unidentified, glass	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, body	1	0	
LU	332	49		11	B-I				unidentified, metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, body	1	1	
LU	332	50		9	B-I				Architectural, Brick	Body	1	1	
LU	332	50		9	B-I				Architectural, Tar Paper	Body	5	5	
LU	332	50		9	B-I				By-Product, Clinker/Slag	Body	3	3	Multi-Colored with white, grey, and black
LU	332	50		9	B-I				Fauna, Other	Body	2	0	
LU	332	50		9	B-I				Mineral, Coal	Body	1	0	
LU	332	50		9	B-I				Unidentified, Plastic	Body	3	3	1 curved 1 square like and 1 small fragment
LU	332	50		9	B-I				Unidentified, Plastic	Body	3	3	Has one long strip
LU	332	50		9	B-I				Recreation, Other	Printed, Letter(s), Complete	1	0	Has "3" "DUNLOP "ITANIUM" (2) "Ti DISTANCE"
LU	332	50		9	B-I				Recreation, Other	Printed, Letter(s), Complete	1	0	Has "CALLAWAY" "4" (2) and "HX 2-Piece"
LU	332	50		9	B-I				Architectural, Tile, Floor	Unknown, Swirls, Body	1	0	
LU	332	50		9	B-I				utilitarian, vessel	Albany Type Slip Glazed, Bristol Glazed, Body	5	0	Salt glaze one one side which is a grey like color and the slip glaze on the other side which is a dark brown, mend
LU	332	50		9	B-I				Clothing, Button, 2 Hole	Button, Complete	1	0	
LU	332	50		9	B-I				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, Molded, Ribs, Bowl	1	0	
LU	332	50		9	B-I				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, Stem	5	0	
LU	332	50		9	B-I				Hardware, Nail	Machine Cut (nails), Body	17	15	Various sizes

LU	332	50		9	B-I				Architectural, Window Pane	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	53	53	The large pieces still have 90° angles53
LU	332	50		9	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	3	0	
LU	332	50		9	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	3	0	
LU	332	50		9	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	1	0	
LU	332	50		9	B-I				Lighting, Light Bulb	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	1	0	
LU	332	50		9	B-I				Lighting, Light Bulb	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	1	0	
LU	332	50		9	B-I				Hardware, Nail	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Body	3	3	
LU	332	50		9	B-I				Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Body	3	3	
LU	332	50		9	B-I				Utilitarian, Vessel	Red Paste Earthenware , Unglazed , Body	1	0	
LU	332	50		9	B-I				Container, Bottle	Unidentified Finish (finish), Lip	1	0	Tooled
LU	332	50		9	B-I				Container, Bottle	Unidentified Mold, Body	1	0	
LU	332	50		9	B-I				Container, Bottle	Unidentified Mold, Body	1	0	
LU	332	50		9	B-I				Tableware, Drinking Glass	Unidentified Mold, Body	1	0	
LU	332	50		9	B-I				Container, Bottle	Unidentified Mold, Embossed, Letter(s), Body	1	0	Ha "3" embossed on it
LU	332	50		9	B-I				Container, Bottle	Unidentified Mold, Embossed, Letter(s), Body	1	0	has the letter "RE"

LU	332	50		9	B-I				tableware, vessel	Unidentified Porcelain, Footring	1	0	Has a blemish from a crack
LU	332	50		9	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Annular/Banded, Painted , Stripe(s)/Band(s), Rim	1	0	Dark green annular band near the top of the top of the artifact
LU	332	50		9	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, annular/banded, slipped, Body	2	0	One side has blue glaze and the other white glaze
LU	332	50		9	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, annular/banded, slipped, Stripe(s)/Band(s), Body	1	0	White ware with Dark brown and blue bands
LU	332	50		9	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Body	17	0	
LU	332	50		9	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Body	2	0	
LU	332	50		9	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Footring	1	0	
LU	332	50		9	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Painted, Underglaze, Polychrome, Leaves, Body	1	0	They mend together and have cranberry petals, light green leaves with a black stem/line
LU	332	50		9	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Rim	3	0	two of the pieces mend
LU	332	50		9	B-I				Hardware, Nail	wire (nails), Complete	9	8	Nails of Varying sizes
LU	332	51		9	B-I				Architectural, Brick	Body	2	0	
LU	332	51		9	B-I				Architectural, Mortar	Body	1	0	
LU	332	51		9	B-I				Communication, Slate Pencil	Body	1	0	
LU	332	51		9	B-I				Unidentified, Plastic	Body	1	0	
LU	332	51		9	B-I				Utilitarian, Vessel	Buff Paste Stoneware, Salt Glazed, body	1	0	
LU	332	51		9	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Cup Bottom (base), Base	1	0	Base has ridging pattern
LU	332	51		9	B-I				Toy, Marble	Kaolin/Ball Clay, Complete	1	0	dull, muted red
LU	332	51		9	B-I				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, molded, Ribs, Spur	1	0	

LU	332	51		9	B-I				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, molded, ribs, Stem	1	0	
LU	332	51		9	B-I				Fauna, Unidentified	LongBone, Body	1	0	
LU	332	51		9	B-I				Hardware, Nail	Machine Cut (nails), Complete	9	8	
LU	332	51		9	B-I				Architectural, Window Pane	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, body	50	0	
LU	332	51		9	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, body	7	0	
LU	332	51		9	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, body	6	0	
LU	332	51		9	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, body	1	0	
LU	332	51		9	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Lip	1	0	
LU	332	51		9	B-I				Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Body	16	16	
LU	332	51		9	B-I				tableware, vessel	Pearlware , Footring	1	0	white with a pool of blue along the sides
LU	332	51		9	B-I				Utilitarian, Vessel	Red Paste Earthenware , Other Glazed , Rim	1	0	redware with black glaze
LU	332	51		9	B-I				tableware, vessel	Unidentified Porcelain, body	1	0	
LU	332	51		9	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Annular/Banded, Painted , leaves, rim	1	0	dark green annular band close to rim with small green leaves at the bottom
LU	332	51		9	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Annular/Banded, Slipped, decorative design, Body	1	0	one blue band and one greyish green band
LU	332	51		9	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Annular/Banded,	1	0	small blue stripes over whiteware

										Slipped, decorative design, body			
LU	332	51		9	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Annular/Banded, Slipped, decorative design, rim	1	0	small blue banding around whiteware
LU	332	51		9	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, body	10	0	
LU	332	51		9	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Hardpaste ("Ironstone", "Granite ware") , annular/banded, slipped, Body	1	0	
LU	332	51		9	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, molded, Molded - Foliate, Molded, Rim	1	0	small shard
LU	332	51		9	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, rim	4	0	
LU	332	51		9	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Sponge Stamped, Body	1	0	
LU	332	51		9	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Sponge Stamped, Flower(s), Footring	1	0	blue flowers with green center
LU	332	51		9	B-I				Hardware, Nail	Wire (nails), Complete	8	7	
LU	332	52		4	B-I				Architectural, Tar Paper	Body	31	31	Thirty one pieces of tar paper of various sizes
LU	332	52		4	B-I				Vegetal, Wood	Body	1	0	One piece of burned wood
LU	332	52		4	B-I				Container, Bottle	Cup Bottom (base), Embossed, Molded - Letter(s), Molded, Base	3	0	Three glass fragments. First fragment "8 3" Second piece "Lysol" Third piece "N Corpor" "Bottle" "Mad" "In" "U.S" "Bloomfield, N" Two of the pieces mend together
LU	332	52		4	B-I				Hardware, Nail	Machine Cut (nails), Complete	11	9	Eleven complete cut nails of various sizes
LU	332	52		4	B-I				Hardware, Nail	Machine Cut (nails), Shank	2	1	Two cut nail shanks, one short, one long
LU	332	52		4	B-I				Container, Bottle	Machine Molded (Finish), Embossed, Molded - Letter(s), Molded, Body	1	0	One piece of brown glass with "Y"

LU	332	52		4	B-I				Container, Bottle	Machine Molded (Finish), Lip	1	0	One brown bottle glass lip, machine made with a seam going all the way up through the lip
LU	332	52		4	B-I				Architectural, Window Pane	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	5	5	Five pieces of flat glass
LU	332	52		4	B-I				Container, Bottle	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	14	0	Fourteen pieces of brown bottle glass
LU	332	52		4	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	3	0	Three pieces of clear-greenish container glass
LU	332	52		4	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	2	0	Two pieces of container glass
LU	332	52		4	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	1	0	One piece of clear, blue container glass
LU	332	52		4	B-I				Unidentified, Glass	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	3	0	Three pieces of melted glass
LU	332	52		4	B-I				Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Body	1	1	One unidentifiable piece of metal
LU	332	52		4	B-I				Personal, Comb	Molded, Body	1	0	One plastic comb tooth
LU	332	52		4	B-I				Unidentified, Plastic	Molded, Body	2	2	Two pieces of unidentifiable plastic strips
LU	332	52		4	B-I				tableware, vessel	Unidentified Porcelain, Decorative Technique Unknown, Body	1	0	One tiny piece of porcelain with gold decoration rubbing off
LU	332	52		4	B-I				Tableware, Flatware	Unidentified Porcelain, Decorative Technique Unknown, Rim	1	0	One piece of porcelain, gold decoration on the rim that is rubbing off
LU	332	52		4	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Body	1	0	One tiny piece of whiteware
LU	332	52		4	B-I				Hardware, Nail	Wire (nails), Complete	24	21	Twenty two complete wire nails of various sizes
LU	332	53		4	B-II				Architectural, Brick	Body	8	0	Four brick fragments

LU	332	53		4	B-II				Architectural, Roofing Slate	Body	1	0	
LU	332	53		4	B-II				Architectural, Tar Paper	Body	11	11	
LU	332	53		4	B-II				By-Product, Clinker/Slag	Body	1	1	Coal Slag
LU	332	53		4	B-II				Communication, Slate Pencil	Body	1	0	
LU	332	53		4	B-II				Container, Bottle, Crown Cap	Body	2	0	parts of 2 crown cap lids
LU	332	53		4	B-II				Electrical, Wire, Insulated	Body	1	0	
LU	332	53		4	B-II				Fauna, Unidentified	Body	13	0	Eleven unidentified pieces of bone
LU	332	53		4	B-II				Fauna, Unidentified	Body	2	0	Two pieces of unidentified burnt bone
LU	332	53		4	B-II				Hardware, Spike, Railroad	Body	1	0	mining railroad spike, not full sized; is missing the top of the spike
LU	332	53		4	B-II				Mineral, Coal	Body	1	0	A piece of coal
LU	332	53		4	B-II				Unidentified, Plastic	Body	6	0	Five pieces of unidentifiable plastic
LU	332	53		4	B-II				Unidentified, Plastic	Body	2	0	plastic flowers about 4 mm wide
LU	332	53		4	B-II				Unidentified, Plastic	Body	1	0	
LU	332	53		4	B-II				Unidentified, Plastic	Body	1	0	
LU	332	53		4	B-II				Unidentified, Plastic	Body	1	0	
LU	332	53		4	B-II				Vegetal, Wood	Body	2	0	
LU	332	53		4	B-II				Architectural, Brick	Complete	1	0	One large reddishbrown building brick
LU	332	53		4	B-II				Unidentified, Metal	Complete	1	0	One copper winder
LU	332	53		4	B-II				Toy, Other	Painted, Underglaze, Monochrome, Blue, Molded - Foliate, Molded, Complete	1	0	Small Vase maybe a child's toy has vertical lines, grecian swirls, a tree like figure with

													berries as well a a handle it is complete
LU	332	53		4	B-II				Personal, Bead	Blown-Off/Ground (finish), Complete	2	0	Pieces mend to complete
LU	332	53		4	B-II				Personal, Bead	Blown-Off/Ground (finish), Complete	1	0	Blue glass bead
LU	332	53		4	B-II				Personal, Bead	Blown-Off/Ground (finish), Complete	1	0	
LU	332	53		4	B-II				Personal, Bead	Blown-Off/Ground (finish), Complete	1	0	
LU	332	53		4	B-II				Personal, Bead	Blown-Off/Ground (finish), Complete	1	0	
LU	332	53		4	B-II				Personal, Bead	Blown-Off/Ground (finish), Complete	1	0	
LU	332	53		4	B-II				Clothing, Button	Button - Shank Molded 2 Pieces, Complete	3	0	two of the pieces mend together
LU	332	53		4	B-II				Clothing, Button, 4 Hole	Button, Body	4	0	all of them are broken
LU	332	53		4	B-II				Clothing, Button, 2 Hole	Button, Complete	2	0	
LU	332	53		4	B-II				Clothing, Button, 4 Hole	Button, Complete	2	0	One button is a little broken
LU	332	53		4	B-II				Clothing, Button, 4 Hole	Button, Complete	1	0	One white pressed button
LU	332	53		4	B-II				Clothing, Button, 4 Hole	Button, Molded, Molded - Crimped/Pie Crust Edge, Complete	1	0	Pie crust molding on one side
LU	332	53		4	B-II				Ammunition, Cartridge	Cartridge - Centerfire, Complete	3	0	
LU	332	53		4	B-II				Clothing, Shoe	Cut, Complete	2	0	Has the letters "WAN" on one
LU	332	53		4	B-II				Container, Unidentified	Ejection Scar (base), Body	1	0	
LU	332	53		4	B-II				Toy, Marble	Kaolin/Ball Clay, Complete	2	0	A clay marble
LU	332	53		4	B-II				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, Molded, Ribs, Bowl	1	0	One piece of molded ribbed pipe bowl
LU	332	53		4	B-II				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, Stem	4	0	
LU	332	53		4	B-II				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, Stem	1	0	One pipe stem

LU	332	53		4	B-II				hardware, nail	Machine Cut (nails), complete	47	42	
LU	332	53		4	B-II				hardware, nail	Machine Cut (nails), shank	13	11	
LU	332	53		4	B-II				Hardware, Screw	Machine Made, Body	2	0	
LU	332	53		4	B-II				hardware, wire	Machine Made, body	1	0	
LU	332	53		4	B-II				Recreation, Other	Machine Made, Body	2	0	
LU	332	53		4	B-II				Coin, Penny	Machine Made, Complete	1	0	Has written "1907" on it
LU	332	53		4	B-II				Coin, Penny	Machine Made, Complete	1	0	
LU	332	53		4	B-II				hardware, other	Machine Made, complete	1	0	small tool with a small handle and a circle at the end with 3 small pieces sticking down; possible opener of some sort?
LU	332	53		4	B-II				hardware, other	Machine Made, complete	1	0	metal wheel with spokes, about 2 inches in diameter, unknown function (possible toy??)
LU	332	53		4	B-II				hardware, other	Machine Made, complete	1	0	iron ring with nothing in center, about 3.5 inches in diameter, unknown function
LU	332	53		4	B-II				hardware, other	Machine Made, complete	1	0	iron connector; long thin rod with two circles on either end; shaped kind of like a wrench
LU	332	53		4	B-II				Container, Bottle, Screw Cap	Machine Made, molded, ribs, body	1	0	screw top metal lid with molded indentations around the rim
LU	332	53		4	B-II				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Base	1	0	
LU	332	53		4	B-II				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Base	1	0	
LU	332	53		4	B-II				Architectural, Window Pane	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	18	0	

LU	332	53		4	B-II				Container, Bottle	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	3	0	
LU	332	53		4	B-II				Container, Bottle	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	1	0	
LU	332	53		4	B-II				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	21	0	
LU	332	53		4	B-II				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	10	0	
LU	332	53		4	B-II				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	1	0	
LU	332	53		4	B-II				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	1	0	
LU	332	53		4	B-II				Lighting, Lamp Chimney	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	5	0	
LU	332	53		4	B-II				Unidentified, Glass	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	11	0	Melted glass
LU	332	53		4	B-II				Unidentified, Glass	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, body	1	0	Melted Glass
LU	332	53		4	B-II				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Complete	1	0	
LU	332	53		4	B-II				Toy, Marble	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Complete	1	0	Melted marble
LU	332	53		4	B-II				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Rim	1	0	One piece of light blue container rim glass
LU	332	53		4	B-II				Clothing, Button	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Body	1	0	

LU	332	53		4	B-II				Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Body	1	1	
LU	332	53		4	B-II				Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Body	1	1	
LU	332	53		4	B-II				Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Body	1	1	In a circle
LU	332	53		4	B-II				Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Body	2	2	
LU	332	53		4	B-II				unidentified, metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, body	25	25	
LU	332	53		4	B-II				Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Body	1	1	One piece of flat metal
LU	332	53		4	B-II				Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Body	2	2	Two pieces of unidentified metal
LU	332	53		4	B-II				Hardware, Nail	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Complete	1	1	One large metal spike
LU	332	53		4	B-II				hardware, nail	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, complete	63	63	
LU	332	53		4	B-II				Hardware, Hinge	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Profile	1	0	A large Hinge
LU	332	53		4	B-II				Personal, Comb	Molded, Body	3	0	
LU	332	53		4	B-II				Toy, Doll	Molded, Body	1	0	
LU	332	53		4	B-II				Unidentified, Plastic	Molded, Body	5	0	
LU	332	53		4	B-II				Unidentified, Plastic	Molded, Body	1	0	Black on one side and pink on the other
LU	332	53		4	B-II				Toy, Other	Molded, Molded, Body	1	0	Looks to be scale of some sort on a toy coloring is orange that blends into yellow

LU	332	53		4	B-II				Personal, Jewelry, Pendent	Molded, molded, Female, Complete	1	0	
LU	332	53		4	B-II				tableware, vessel	Pearlware , Footring	2	0	Two pieces of pearlware footring fragments
LU	332	53		4	B-II				Personal, Other	Printed, Printed, Male, Body	1	0	Has an image of santa clause with his toys on it believed to be the cover to a pinback button
LU	332	53		4	B-II				Utilitarian, Vessel	Red Paste Earthenware , Lead Glazed , Body	2	0	Two pieces of lead glazed redware
LU	332	53		4	B-II				Utilitarian, Vessel	Red Paste Earthenware , Lead Glazed , Body	2	0	Two pieces of lead glazed redware with a dark reddish brown glaze
LU	332	53		4	B-II				Utilitarian, Vessel	Red Paste Earthenware , Other Glazed , Body	3	0	Not lead glaze
LU	332	53		4	B-II				utilitarian, vessel	Terra Cotta, Body	6	0	Three pieces of light reddish brown architectural redware
LU	332	53		4	B-II				Container, Bottle	Three-Piece Mold (base), Lipping Tool (finish), Complete	2	0	Two pre 1920 colorless glass bottles used making a three piece mold with a tooled finish
LU	332	53		4	B-II				Container, Bottle	Unidentified Finish (finish), Finish	1	0	
LU	332	53		4	B-II				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold, Body	1	0	
LU	332	53		4	B-II				Personal, Jewelry	Unidentified Mold, Body	2	0	Jewel like line of three squares, other is Small Diamond shape made to look like a diamond
LU	332	53		4	B-II				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold, Molded, Decorative Design, Body	1	0	
LU	332	53		4	B-II				Container, Bottle	Unidentified Mold, molded, Letter(s), Base	1	0	has the letters "RY"
LU	332	53		4	B-II				Container, Bottle, Chemical	Unidentified Mold, Molded, Letter(s), Base	1	0	Has the letters "ATED" ".J."
LU	332	53		4	B-II				Container, Bottle, Chemical	Unidentified Mold, Molded, Letter(s), Body	3	0	Has the letters "ysol" and "Lys"

LU	332	53		4	B-II				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold, Molded, Letter(s), Body	2	0	Letters Unidentifiable
LU	332	53		4	B-II				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold, Molded, Ribs, Body	1	0	
LU	332	53		4	B-II				tableware, vessel	Unidentified Porcelain, Body	2	0	
LU	332	53		4	B-II				Tableware, Saucer	Unidentified Porcelain, Gilded, Lateral Rim Stripe , Body	2	0	Recognizable pattern in another piece of porcelain Gold luster
LU	332	53		4	B-II				tableware, vessel	Unidentified Porcelain, Gilded, Lateral Rim Stripe , Body	1	0	Might mend to other pieces in the catalogue has gold luster that is wearing away
LU	332	53		4	B-II				tableware, vessel	Unidentified Porcelain, Handle	1	0	Part of a Handle
LU	332	53		4	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Annular/Banded, Painted , Rim	1	0	One annular whiteware rim piece with aqua blue decoration
LU	332	53		4	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Annular/Banded, Painted , Rim	1	0	One whiteware rim piece with blue glaze
LU	332	53		4	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Annular/Banded, Slipped, Stripe(s)/Band(s), Body	1	0	blue bands on white ceramic
LU	332	53		4	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Annular/Banded, Slipped, Stripe(s)/Band(s), Body	1	0	Pieces Mend Has both blue and white annular lines
LU	332	53		4	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Annular/Banded, Slipped, Stripe(s)/Band(s), Body	1	0	White and Blue annular
LU	332	53		4	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, annular/banded, slipped, Stripe(s)/Band(s), Body	1	0	Blue strip on one side and a patch of white on the other side
LU	332	53		4	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Annular/Banded, Slipped, Stripe(s)/Band(s), Body	1	0	

LU	332	53		4	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Annular/Banded, Slipped, Stripe(s)/Band(s), Rim	1	0	Has a small yellow stripe at the top then a white line then all blue
LU	332	53		4	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Body	31	0	
LU	332	53		4	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Body	1	0	
LU	332	53		4	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Edge Decorated, Molded - Shell Edged, Rim	3	0	Shell Edge Pieces mend
LU	332	53		4	B-II				Tableware, Plate	Whiteware, Footring	4	0	
LU	332	53		4	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Mocha Ware, Half Circles/Arc , Body	1	0	Has blue and green quarters of what seem to circles
LU	332	53		4	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, molded, Diamond, Body	1	0	Has Pink on one side and green on the other with a criss cross pattern with dots in the middle
LU	332	53		4	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, molded, Dot(s), Body	1	0	raised little dots
LU	332	53		4	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Painted, Underglaze, Monochrome, Geometric, Body	1	0	
LU	332	53		4	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Painted, Underglaze, Monochrome, Leaves, Body	1	0	
LU	332	53		4	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Painted, Underglaze, Polychrome, Body	1	0	A piece of handpainted white ware with piece of red flower design
LU	332	53		4	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Painted, Underglaze, Polychrome, Body	1	0	One whiteware piece with green decoration
LU	332	53		4	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Painted, Underglaze, Polychrome, Dot(s), Body	1	0	Has 3 cranberry dot and a small piece of blue at the thinnest corner

LU	332	53		4	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Painted, Underglaze, Polychrome, Flower(s), Rim	2	0	Two pieces of handpainted whiteware with red, blue, and green flowers
LU	332	53		4	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Painted, Underglaze, Polychrome, Rim	1	0	One whiteware rim piece with black, red, and blue decoration
LU	332	53		4	B-II				Tableware, Bowl	Whiteware, Profile	1	0	
LU	332	53		4	B-II				Household Accessory, Other	Whiteware, Rim	1	0	One rim of whiteware chamber pot
LU	332	53		4	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Rim	5	0	
LU	332	53		4	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Rim	1	0	One piece of whiteware rim
LU	332	53		4	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Sponge Stamped, Decorative Design, Body	1	0	Burned blue sponge painted whiteware
LU	332	53		4	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Sponge Stamped, Decorative Design, Body	1	0	Burned extensively one side
LU	332	53		4	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Sponge Stamped, Decorative Design, Body	1	0	One piece of sponge stamped whiteware
LU	332	53		4	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Sponge Stamped, Decorative Design, Rim	1	0	
LU	332	53		4	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Sponge Stamped, Rim	1	0	One piece of sponge stamped whiteware rim with dark blue decoration
LU	332	53		4	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Transfer Printed, Underglaze, Monochrome, Body	1	0	One piece of transfer painted whiteware with purple design
LU	332	53		4	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Transfer Printed, Underglaze, Monochrome, Leaves, Paired , Rim	1	0	
LU	332	53		4	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Transfer Printed, Underglaze, Monochrome, Swirls, Body	1	0	

LU	332	53		4	B-II				Hardware, Nail	Wire (nails), Complete	2	1	Two wire nails
LU	332	53		4	B-II				hardware, nail	wire (nails), complete	68	61	
LU	332	53		4	B-II				hardware, nail	wire (nails), shank	13	11	
LU	332	53		4	B-II				tableware, vessel	Yellowware, refined, Mocha Ware, Seaweed, Body	1	0	yellowware with mocha seaweed and black annular banding
LU	332	54		4	B-SUB				unidentified, glass		1	0	melted glass
LU	332	54		4	B-SUB				Architectural, Brick	Body	3	0	
LU	332	54		4	B-SUB				Architectural, Mortar	Body	1	0	
LU	332	54		4	B-SUB				Unidentified, Plastic	Ribs, Body	1	0	
LU	332	54		4	B-SUB				Clothing, Button, 2 Hole	Button, Complete	1	0	
LU	332	54		4	B-SUB				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, molded, Ribs, Bowl	2	0	
LU	332	54		4	B-SUB				Ammunition, Shotgun Shell, 12 Gauge	Machine Made, stamped, Letter(s), Body	1	0	Letters: "NEW RIVAL NO12" "WINCHESTER" Probably 12 gauge shotgun shell. Needs verification.
LU	332	54		4	B-SUB				Architectural, Window Pane	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	4	0	
LU	332	54		4	B-SUB				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	2	0	
LU	332	54		4	B-SUB				Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Body	20	20	rusted
LU	332	54		4	B-SUB				Tobacco, Pipe	Terra Cotta, molded, Ribs, Bowl	1	0	
LU	332	54		4	B-SUB				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold, Body	1	0	
LU	332	54		4	B-SUB				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Body	1	0	
LU	332	54		4	B-SUB				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Body	4	0	should be combined with other bag if possible

LU	332	54		4	B-SUB				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Sponge Stamped, Body	1	0	all same color blue sponged
LU	332	54		4	B-SUB				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Sponge Stamped, Body	1	0	blue sponge design on white ceramic
LU	332	54		4	B-SUB				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Transfer Printed, Underglaze, Monochrome, Footring	1	0	small bit painted blue on white ceramic
LU	332	55		7	A-I				Architectural, Brick	Body	1	1	One thick piece of dark reddishbrown brick
LU	332	55		7	A-I				Architectural, Tar Paper	Body	1	1	One piece of tar paper
LU	332	55		7	A-I				Fauna, Other	Body	3	0	Three pieces of bone from unidentified animal
LU	332	55		7	A-I				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, Stem	1	0	One very light colored piece of pipe stem
LU	332	55		7	A-I				Hardware, Nail	Machine Cut (nails), Complete	7	6	Seven cut nails of various sizes
LU	332	55		7	A-I				Architectural, Window Pane	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	6	6	Six pieces of flat glass of various sizes
LU	332	55		7	A-I				Hardware, Nail	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Body	1	1	Unidentified nail
LU	332	55		7	A-I				Unidentified, Plastic	Molded, Body	2	2	Two strips of unidentified plastic
LU	332	56		7	A-II				Architectural, Brick	Body	5	0	
LU	332	56		7	A-II				By-Product, Clinker/Slag	Body	1	1	
LU	332	56		7	A-II				Communication, Slate Pencil	Body	1	0	
LU	332	56		7	A-II				Container, Bottle, Swing Stopper	Complete	2	0	Two thin bottle closures, one long, the other small and curved
LU	332	56		7	A-II				Container, Can, Key	Complete	1	0	One metal can key
LU	332	56		7	A-II				Fauna, Unidentified	Complete	5	0	Five teeth of various sizes from unknown animal

LU	332	56		7	A-II				Personal, Other	Complete	1	0	One copper alloy cap to a personal item
LU	332	56		7	A-II				Shell, Oyster	Complete	1	0	
LU	332	56		7	A-II				Personal, Razor Blade	Handle	1	0	straight razor handle
LU	332	56		7	A-II				Tableware, Knife	Handle	1	0	bone handled knife
LU	332	56		7	A-II				tableware, vessel	Bennington/Rockingham (Buff paste) , Body	1	0	
LU	332	56		7	A-II				Clothing, Button, 4 Hole	Button, Complete	3	0	
LU	332	56		7	A-II				Fauna, Dog	Cranial, Body	4	0	All pieces mend together
LU	332	56		7	A-II				Toy, Marble	Kaolin/Ball Clay, complete	2	0	one cream, one orangish
LU	332	56		7	A-II				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, molded, Ribs, Bowl	4	0	
LU	332	56		7	A-II				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, Stem	3	0	
LU	332	56		7	A-II				Hardware, Nail	Machine Cut (nails), Complete	30	27	Thirty cut nails of various sizes
LU	332	56		7	A-II				Hardware, Tack	Machine Made, Complete	1	0	
LU	332	56		7	A-II				Ammunition, Shotgun Shell, 12 Gauge	Machine Made, Embossed, Complete	1	0	One bullet casing most likely from 12 gauge shotgun. "NEW CLUB" "UMC CO"
LU	332	56		7	A-II				Container, Bottle, Crown Cap	Machine Made, Lid	1	0	
LU	332	56		7	A-II				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Base	1	0	One thick piece of a container base
LU	332	56		7	A-II				Lighting, Lamp Chimney	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Base	1	0	One piece of a base of lamp glass
LU	332	56		7	A-II				Architectural, Window Pane	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	3	0	
LU	332	56		7	A-II				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	1	0	

LU	332	56		7	A-II				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	3	0	Three pieces of container glass, one piece thicker than the others
LU	332	56		7	A-II				Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Body	4	4	
LU	332	56		7	A-II				Hardware, Bolt	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Complete	2	0	
LU	332	56		7	A-II				Tableware, Utensil	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Complete	2	0	entire spoon in 2 pieces
LU	332	56		7	A-II				Utilitarian, Vessel	Red Paste Earthenware , Body	1	0	
LU	332	56		7	A-II				Utilitarian, Vessel	Red Paste Earthenware , Lead Glazed , Body	1	0	
LU	332	56		7	A-II				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold, Body	2	0	Two pieces of aqua container glass with molded line near the edges
LU	332	56		7	A-II				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold, Body	1	0	One piece of brown container glass with a molded ridge in it
LU	332	56		7	A-II				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold, Body	1	0	One thick piece of a mold seam container
LU	332	56		7	A-II				Household Accessory, Figurine	Unidentified Porcelain, molded, Fleur-De-Lis, Body	1	0	
LU	332	56		7	A-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Annular/Banded, Painted , Thick Line(s), Body	1	0	One piece of hand painted whiteware with three green lines in the corner
LU	332	56		7	A-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Body	1	0	
LU	332	56		7	A-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Footring	1	0	One piece of a whiteware footring
LU	332	56		7	A-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Molded, Rim	1	0	One piece of a molded whiteware rim
LU	332	56		7	A-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Rim	1	0	
LU	332	56		7	A-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Transfer Printed, Underglaze, Monochrome,	1	0	One small piece of dark and light blue transfer print whiteware

										Decorative Design, Body			
LU	332	56		7	A-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Transfer Printed, Underglaze, Monochrome, Flower(s), Body	1	0	delicate green flowers with leaves
LU	332	56		7	A-II				Hardware, Nail	Wire (nails), Complete	4	3	
LU	332	56		7	A-II				Tableware, vessel	Yellowware, refined, Body	1	0	One piece of slightly curved yellowware
LU	332	57		7	A-II				Fauna, Unidentified		16	0	
LU	332	57		7	A-II				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, Stem	1	0	
LU	332	57		7	A-II				Hardware, Nail	Machine Cut (nails), Body	13	11	some incomplete
LU	332	57		7	A-II				Clothing, Button, 4 Hole	Machine Made, Complete	1	0	rusted
LU	332	57		7	A-II				Tableware, Utensil	Machine Made, Complete	1	0	Spoon, copper turned greenish in places
LU	332	57		7	A-II				Ammunition, Bullet	Machine Molded (pre- jacketed bullets), Complete	1	0	
LU	332	57		7	A-II				Architectural, Window Pane	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	1	0	
LU	332	57		7	A-II				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	1	0	
LU	332	57		7	A-II				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Embossed, Letter(s), Body	1	0	Has "REE," "PA"
LU	332	57		7	A-II				Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Body	5	5	rusted
LU	332	57		7	A-II				Tableware, Hollowware	Whiteware, Base	1	0	
LU	332	57		7	A-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Body	1	0	
LU	332	57		7	A-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Painted, Underglaze,	1	0	light green with bit of blue

										Polychrome, Leaves, Body			
LU	332	57		7	A-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Rim	2	0	
LU	332	57		7	A-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Sponge Stamped, Unidentified Decorative Element, Body	1	0	pink with green
LU	332	58		7	A-III				Architectural, Brick	Body	4	0	
LU	332	58		7	A-III				Fauna, Other	Complete	1	0	
LU	332	58		7	A-III				Hardware, Nail	Machine Cut (nails), Complete	3	2	
LU	332	59		7	A-SUB				unidentified, metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, body	1	1	
LU	332	60		7	B-I				Fauna, Unidentified		4	0	
LU	332	60		7	B-I				Fauna, Unidentified		1	0	tooth and part of surrounding socket
LU	332	60		7	B-I				Architectural, Brick	Body	1	1	
LU	332	60		7	B-I				Architectural, Mortar	Body	1	1	
LU	332	60		7	B-I				Personal, Bead	Complete	1	0	
LU	332	60		7	B-I				Tableware, Teapot	Bennington/Rockingham (Buff paste), Lid	2	0	Rockingham glazed lid in two pieces, brown, molded
LU	332	60		7	B-I				Clothing, Button, 4 Hole	Button, Button, Complete	1	0	
LU	332	60		7	B-I				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, molded, Ribs, Bowl	1	0	
LU	332	60		7	B-I				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, Stem	2	0	
LU	332	60		7	B-I				Hardware, Nail	Machine Cut (nails), Complete	28	26	range of sizes
LU	332	60		7	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	1	0	

LU	332	60		7	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	1	0	
LU	332	60		7	B-I				Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Body	2	2	
LU	332	60		7	B-I				Tool, Other	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Complete	1	0	Coal stove burner lifter, made of cast iron
LU	332	60		7	B-I				Toy, Doll	Parian , Painted, Overglaze, Monochrome, Body	1	0	piece matches other doll face parts
LU	332	60		7	B-I				Utilitarian, Vessel	Red Paste Earthenware , Lead Glazed , Body	1	0	
LU	332	60		7	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold, Embossed, Letter(s), Base	1	0	"M" in a small square embossed on bottom of base
LU	332	60		7	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold, Embossed, Unidentified Decorative Element, Body	1	0	embossed possibly with letters, but incomplete
LU	332	60		7	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Annular/Banded, Painted , Body	1	0	
LU	332	60		7	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Base	1	0	
LU	332	60		7	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Body	3	0	
LU	332	60		7	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Rim	1	0	
LU	332	60		7	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Sponge Stamped, Stripe(s)/Band(s), Body	4	0	blue interlocking curling wreath-like pattern
LU	332	60		7	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Sponge Stamped, Unidentified Decorative Element, Rim	2	0	blue interlocking curling wreath-like pattern on white with light blue rim stripe
LU	332	60		7	B-I				Hardware, Nail	Wire (nails), Wire (nails), Complete	16	14	rusted, a few small nails are body only, most are complete
LU	332	61		7	B-II				Architectural, Brick	Body	8	0	

LU	332	61		7	B-II				Architectural, Concrete	Body	1	0	Has the base of a brown glass embedded in it
LU	332	61		7	B-II				Architectural, Tar Paper	Body	4	4	
LU	332	61		7	B-II				Fauna, Other	Body	7	0	
LU	332	61		7	B-II				tableware, vessel	Bennington/Rockingham (Buff paste) , Body	3	0	
LU	332	61		7	B-II				Hardware, Nail	Machine Cut (nails), Complete	11	9	Includes 2 large nails
LU	332	61		7	B-II				Container, Bottle	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Embossed, Letter(s), Body	1	0	Includes letter "DRU"
LU	332	61		7	B-II				Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Body	5	5	
LU	332	61		7	B-II				Hardware, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Complete	5	0	Mend together to make a ring
LU	332	61		7	B-II				Utilitarian, Vessel	Red Paste Earthenware , Lead Glazed , body	7	0	Includes one large piece
LU	332	61		7	B-II				Lighting, Lamp Chimney	Unidentified Mold, Molded, Molded - Crimped/Pie Crust Edge, Rim	1	0	
LU	332	61		7	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Annular/Banded, Slipped, Stripe(s)/Band(s), Body	1	0	Has 2 white stripes on blue
LU	332	61		7	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Body	1	0	
LU	332	61		7	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Rim	2	0	
LU	332	61		7	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Sponge Stamped, Decorative Design, Footring	1	0	Has blue ponge pattern on the top ide with a foot on the bottom
LU	332	61		7	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Transfer Printed, Underglaze, Monochrome, Rim	1	0	
LU	332	61		7	B-II				Hardware, Nail	Wire (nails), Complete	1	0	

LU	332	62		2	B-I				By-Product, Clinker/Slag	1	1		
LU	332	62		2	B-I				Architectural, Brick	Body	18	18	
LU	332	62		2	B-I				Architectural, Tar Paper	Body	26	26	
LU	332	62		2	B-I				Fauna, Unidentified	Body	5	0	
LU	332	62		2	B-I				Unidentified, Plastic	Body	1	1	paper thin
LU	332	62		2	B-I				Vegetal, Wood	Body	1	0	
LU	332	62		2	B-I				Container, Bottle, Beverage	Buff Paste Stoneware , Transfer Printed, Underglaze, Monochrome, Letter(s), Base	1	0	possible ginger beer bottle, letters undistinguishable
LU	332	62		2	B-I				Clothing, Button	Button, Body	2	0	2 pieces of button
LU	332	62		2	B-I				Clothing, Button, 4 Hole	Button, Complete	3	0	
LU	332	62		2	B-I				Container, Bottle	Hand Applied Finish (finish), Finish	1	0	
LU	332	62		2	B-I				Toy, Marble	Kaolin/Ball Clay, Complete	2	0	1 cream, 1 light tan
LU	332	62		2	B-I				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, Stem	4	0	2 cream, 2 tan
LU	332	62		2	B-I				Container, Bottle	Lipping Tool (finish), Finish	1	0	
LU	332	62		2	B-I				Hardware, Nail	Machine Cut (nails), Complete	38	34	Most are complete, some body only
LU	332	62		2	B-I				Container, Bottle, Crown Cap	Machine Made, Complete	1	0	rusted
LU	332	62		2	B-I				Hardware, Other	Machine Made, Complete	1	0	rusted, door hardware
LU	332	62		2	B-I				Unidentified, Glass	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified,	1	0	melted glass
LU	332	62		2	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Base	1	0	bubbles in glass

LU	332	62		2	B-I				Architectural, Window Pane	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	3	3	
LU	332	62		2	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	10	0	
LU	332	62		2	B-I				Personal, Bead	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Complete	1	0	hand blown glass
LU	332	62		2	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Embossed, Letter(s), Body	2	0	Has "CC,", "YSTAL"
LU	332	62		2	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Rim	1	0	
LU	332	62		2	B-I				Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown,	15	15	rusted
LU	332	62		2	B-I				Utilitarian, Vessel	Red Paste Earthenware , Lead Glazed , Body	4	0	
LU	332	62		2	B-I				Utilitarian, Vessel	Red Paste Earthenware , Lead Glazed , Body	1	0	
LU	332	62		2	B-I				Utilitarian, Vessel	Salt Glazed , Buff Paste Stoneware , Body	1	0	burned
LU	332	62		2	B-I				Utilitarian, Vessel	Terra Cotta, Body	4	0	no glaze
LU	332	62		2	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold, Body	2	0	tiny bubbles in glass
LU	332	62		2	B-I				Container, Jar, Lid	Unidentified Mold, Lid	1	0	
LU	332	62		2	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Annular/Banded, Painted , Stripe(s)/Band(s), Rim	1	0	dark thin band, bit of blue on white ceramic
LU	332	62		2	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Annular/Banded, Painted , Stripe(s)/Band(s), Rim	1	0	handpainted forest green stripe near rim edge
LU	332	62		2	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Annular/Banded,	2	0	blue thin bands, thicker light green bands

										Slipped, Stripe(s)/Band(s), Body			
LU	332	62		2	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, annular/banded, slipped, Stripe(s)/Band(s), Body	2	0	smaller fragment has light blue band, larger fragment has thicker band of slightly darker blue and a bit of a dark stripe
LU	332	62		2	B-I				Tableware, Bowl	Whiteware, Annular/Banded, Slipped, Stripe(s)/Band(s), Rim	2	0	thin brown stripes above and below light blue thicker band
LU	332	62		2	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Base	1	0	
LU	332	62		2	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Body	7	0	
LU	332	62		2	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Rim	3	0	
LU	332	62		2	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Sponge Stamped, Geometric, Rim	2	0	Diamond pattern in dark pink, tiny bits of blue
LU	332	62		2	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Transfer Printed, Underglaze, Monochrome, Geometric, Body	1	0	delicate blue transfer print on white ceramic
LU	332	62		2	B-I				Hardware, Nail	Wire (nails), Complete	32	28	rusted
LU	332	62		2	B-I				Hardware, Spike	Wire (nails), Complete	1	0	rusted
LU	332	62		2	B-I				tableware, vessel	Yellowware, refined, Body	1	0	yellow glaze
LU	332	62		2	B-I				tableware, vessel	Yellowware, refined, Mocha ware, Seaweed, Body	1	0	blue and yellow glazed, yellow glaze on inside, bit of dark band
LU	332	63		2	B-II				By-Product, Clinker/Slag	Body	1	1	
LU	332	63		2	B-II				Fauna, Unidentified	Body	1	0	
LU	332	63		2	B-II				Unidentified, Plastic	Body	1	0	
LU	332	63		2	B-II				Unidentified, Synthetic	Body	3	0	unid melted object
LU	332	63		2	B-II				Unidentified, Ceramic	burnt, Body	1	0	

LU	332	63		2	B-II				Clothing, Button, 4 Hole	Button, Complete	3	0	
LU	332	63		2	B-II				tobacco, pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, molded, Ribs, Spur	1	0	
LU	332	63		2	B-II				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, molded, Ribs, Spur	1	0	small part of stem with spur
LU	332	63		2	B-II				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, molded, Ribs, Stem	8	0	one is brown
LU	332	63		2	B-II				Hardware, Nail	Machine Cut (nails), Complete	24	21	rusted
LU	332	63		2	B-II				Hardware, Washer	Machine Made, Complete	1	0	
LU	332	63		2	B-II				Container, Unidentified	Machine Molded (Finish), stippling, Body	1	0	pressed glass
LU	332	63		2	B-II				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	3	0	aquamarine almost colorless
LU	332	63		2	B-II				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	2	0	very thin glass
LU	332	63		2	B-II				Unidentified, Glass	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	2	0	melted glass
LU	332	63		2	B-II				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Embossed, Letter(s), Body	1	0	not able to read embossed letters
LU	332	63		2	B-II				Hardware, Other	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Body	1	0	labeled "door hardware"
LU	332	63		2	B-II				Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Body	25	25	rusted
LU	332	63		2	B-II				Utilitarian, Vessel	Red Paste Earthenware , Lead Glazed , Base	1	0	
LU	332	63		2	B-II				Utilitarian, Vessel	Red Paste Earthenware , Lead Glazed , Body	10	0	some pieces browner and darker, some reddish brown
LU	332	63		2	B-II				Utilitarian, Vessel	Red Paste Earthenware , Rim	1	0	brown glaze redware

LU	332	63		2	B-II				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold, Body	1	0	mold seam
LU	332	63		2	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Annular/Banded, Painted , Stripe(s)/Band(s), Body	4	0	light green, white stripes
LU	332	63		2	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, annular/banded, slipped, Body	1	0	entirely light blue glazed fragment
LU	332	63		2	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, annular/banded, slipped, Rim	1	0	
LU	332	63		2	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Annular/Banded, Slipped, Stripe(s)/Band(s), Body	3	0	light blue stripe on white ceramic
LU	332	63		2	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Annular/Banded, Slipped, Stripe(s)/Band(s), Body	1	0	blue stripe on white ceramic
LU	332	63		2	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Annular/Banded, Slipped, Stripe(s)/Band(s), Rim	1	0	light blue glaze
LU	332	63		2	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Base	5	0	
LU	332	63		2	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Base	1	0	
LU	332	63		2	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Body	1	0	should be combined with whiteware body pieces if possible
LU	332	63		2	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Body	10	0	
LU	332	63		2	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Edge Decorated, Molded - Shell Edged, Rim	10	0	blue feathered rim on white ceramic
LU	332	63		2	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Handle	1	0	
LU	332	63		2	B-II				Tableware, Hollowware	Whiteware, Painted, Underglaze, Monochrome, Flower(s), Rim	1	0	green leaves, sponge painted grey dots

LU	332	63		2	B-II				Tableware, Flatware	Whiteware, Painted, Underglaze, Polychrome, Flower(s), Rim	2	0	black stem, green leaves, blue flowers that look like bluebells
LU	332	63		2	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Rim	4	0	
LU	332	63		2	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Rim	1	0	burnt
LU	332	63		2	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Sponge Stamped, Geometric, Body	3	0	blue rays around burgundy dots
LU	332	63		2	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Transfer Printed, Underglaze, Monochrome, Letter(s), Rim	1	0	"B.../B..." on the exterior of a hollowware vessel; possible saying
LU	332	63		2	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Transfer Printed, Underglaze, Monochrome, Rim	1	0	blue criss-cross pattern with embellished rim
LU	332	63		2	B-II				Hardware, Nail	Wire (nails), Complete	9	0	rusted, range of sizes
LU	332	64		2	B-SUB				Container, Bottle, Crown Cap	Machine Made, Complete	1	0	Rusted bottle cap
LU	332	64		2	B-SUB				Architectural, Window Pane	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	1	0	One piece of flat glass
LU	332	64		2	B-SUB				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	1	0	One piece of container glass
LU	332	64		2	B-SUB				Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Body	2	2	Two pieces of rusted unidentifiable metal
LU	332	64		2	B-SUB				Toy, Doll	Molded, Body	1	0	Plastic doll hair and forehead
LU	332	65		2	MIXED				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, molded, Ribs, stem	1	0	
LU	332	66		3	B-I				Architectural, Brick	Body	6	6	
LU	332	66		3	B-I				Architectural, Tar Paper	Body	2	2	
LU	332	66		3	B-I				Unidentified, Leather	Body	2	0	

LU	332	66		3	B-I				Unidentified, Plastic	Body	1	1	thin, bit of green
LU	332	66		3	B-I				Unidentified, Plastic	Body	1	1	
LU	332	66		3	B-I				Unidentified, Plastic	Body	1	1	
LU	332	66		3	B-I				Unidentified, Synthetic	Body	2	0	tiny paint chips
LU	332	66		3	B-I				Personal, Bead	Complete	1	0	orangey pink
LU	332	66		3	B-I				Hardware, Nail	Machine Cut (nails), Complete	3	2	rusted
LU	332	66		3	B-I				Tableware, Utensil	Machine Made, Body	1	0	spoon bowl
LU	332	66		3	B-I				Ammunition, Percussion Cap	Machine Made, Complete	1	0	
LU	332	66		3	B-I				Container, Bottle, Crown Cap	Machine Made, Complete	2	0	rusted
LU	332	66		3	B-I				Personal, Jewelry, Pin	Machine Made, Complete	1	0	pinback button metal with plastic acetate cover depicting Popeye
LU	332	66		3	B-I				Tableware, Utensil	Machine Made, Handle	1	0	cutlery handle
LU	332	66		3	B-I				Container, Bottle	Machine Molded (Finish), Finish	1	0	
LU	332	66		3	B-I				Architectural, Window Pane	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	19	19	
LU	332	66		3	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	13	0	
LU	332	66		3	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	5	0	
LU	332	66		3	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	3	0	
LU	332	66		3	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Rim	1	0	solarized to lavender

LU	332	66		3	B-I				Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Body	1	1	brass thin with a seam
LU	332	66		3	B-I				Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Body	1	1	flat metal
LU	332	66		3	B-I				Hardware, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Complete	1	0	rusted iron cap
LU	332	66		3	B-I				Utilitarian, Vessel	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Enameled, Unidentified Decorative Element, Body	1	0	enamel has black and white, pattern unidentified
LU	332	66		3	B-I				Container, Bottle	Threaded Finish (finish), Machine Molded (Finish), molded, Geometric, Finish	2	0	
LU	332	66		3	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold, Base	1	0	"R" in a triangle, "Z 71" maker's mark
LU	332	66		3	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold, Base	1	0	
LU	332	66		3	B-I				Tableware, Drinking Glass	Unidentified Mold, Base	1	0	"S" "5" "HA" little A under large H maker's mark
LU	332	66		3	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold, molded, Geometric, Body	6	0	
LU	332	66		3	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold, Molded, Geometric, Body	14	0	
LU	332	66		3	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Base	1	0	tiny dot of blue on white
LU	332	66		3	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Body	20	0	
LU	332	66		3	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Decalcomania, Overglaze , Flower(s), Body	3	0	pink flowers with light green leaves on white ceramic
LU	332	66		3	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, molded, Molded - Scalloped Edge, rim	3	0	

LU	332	66		3	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Rim	1	0	
LU	332	66		3	B-I				Hardware, Nail	Wire (nails), Complete	16	14	
LU	332	67		3	B-I				Architectural, Brick	Body	1	0	
LU	332	67		3	B-I				Architectural, Tar Paper	Body	2	2	
LU	332	67		3	B-I				Musical Instrument, Vinyl Record	Body	1	0	piece of a vinyl record
LU	332	67		3	B-I				Unidentified, Plastic	Body	1	0	very thin piece of dark blue
LU	332	67		3	B-I				Personal, Jewelry	Complete	1	0	alligator clasp for necklace, complete
LU	332	67		3	B-I				Coin, Unidentified	molded, Letter(s), complete	1	0	coin, possible penny, can't ID words on coin
LU	332	67		3	B-I				Container, Bottle, Beverage	Blob Finish (finish), Lipping Tool (finish), finish	1	0	stain of where a closure used to be around the base of the blob finish; I believe it is tooled, but it might not be
LU	332	67		3	B-I				utilitarian, vessel	Bristol Glazed, Albany Type Slip Glazed, body	1	0	albany and bristol glazed buff paste stoneware
LU	332	67		3	B-I				Container, Bottle, Beverage	Crown Finish (finish), Machine Molded (Finish), finish	1	0	bottle finish with machine made crown cap form
LU	332	67		3	B-I				toy, marble	Kaolin/Ball Clay, complete	1	0	orange colored clay marble
LU	332	67		3	B-I				tobacco, pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, stem	1	0	
LU	332	67		3	B-I				Fauna, Mammal, Small	LongBone, Body	1	0	
LU	332	67		3	B-I				Fauna, Mammal, Medium/Large	LongBone, Cut, body	2	0	both sides have been cut
LU	332	67		3	B-I				hardware, nail	Machine Cut (nails), complete	11	9	
LU	332	67		3	B-I				Container, Bottle, Lightning Closure	Machine Made, body	3	0	molded "PATENT EXP/JAN 5 92" on the hard rubber portion of stopper; metal and hard rubber combination

LU	332	67		3	B-I				unidentified, sheet metal	Machine Made, body	1	0	flat piece of metal, no known function
LU	332	67		3	B-I				Hardware, Escutcheon	Machine Made, complete	1	0	door latch with key cut out, escutcheon for a lock
LU	332	67		3	B-I				hardware, screw	Machine Made, complete	1	0	
LU	332	67		3	B-I				Personal, Jewelry	Machine Molded (Finish), molded, geometric, complete	1	0	green glass molded gem with faceted faces, only faceted on one side
LU	332	67		3	B-I				Architectural, Window Pane	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, body	11	0	
LU	332	67		3	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, body	15	0	
LU	332	67		3	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, body	5	0	
LU	332	67		3	B-I				Lighting, Light Bulb	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, body	1	0	very thin glass piece, possible light bulb
LU	332	67		3	B-I				Lighting, Light Bulb	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, body	1	0	filament for a lightbulb with copper wires embedded in the glass
LU	332	67		3	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, molded, Lateral Ridges , body	7	0	crosses and lines molded onto surface of container
LU	332	67		3	B-I				Hardware, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, body	1	0	iron piece with white enameling, in the shape of a thin blade
LU	332	67		3	B-I				unidentified, metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, body	15	15	
LU	332	67		3	B-I				hardware, nail	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, complete	7	7	
LU	332	67		3	B-I				Container, Bottle, Screw Cap	Molded, complete	1	0	black ribbed screw cap with molded circle design around the edge

LU	332	67		3	B-I			Container, Bottle, Screw Cap	Molded, complete	1	0	cap with ribs along the edges, screw top with interior threads
LU	332	67		3	B-I			utilitarian, vessel	Red Paste Earthenware , body	1	0	very small piece of redware vessel, no glaze
LU	332	67		3	B-I			utilitarian, hollowware	Red Paste Earthenware , Lead Glazed , body	5	0	dark brown glaze on interior of vessel, lead glaze
LU	332	67		3	B-I			utilitarian, vessel	Red Paste Earthenware , Lead Glazed , Slip Trailed, Wavy Lines, rim	1	0	pie crust rim with yellow slip trailed decoration and iron oxide glaze, PA Dutch ceramic
LU	332	67		3	B-I			container, bottle, perfume	Two-Piece Mold (base), Machine Molded (Finish), embossed, Letter(s), complete	1	0	small bottle with script embossed "Joubert" on the base; also circle on the body that is indented. Entire body is machine molded
LU	332	67		3	B-I			Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold, body	8	0	body pieces
LU	332	67		3	B-I			Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold, embossed, Letter(s), body	1	0	"THI...." on body sherd
LU	332	67		3	B-I			Container, Jar, Lid Liner	Unidentified Mold, embossed, Letter(s), rim	1	0	embossed "...E...", very small piece
LU	332	67		3	B-I			Container, Jar, Jelly	Unidentified Mold, molded, ribs, rim	2	0	ribs in a circle around the rim
LU	332	67		3	B-I			tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Annular/Banded, Painted , Concentric Circle(s) - Body, body	1	0	
LU	332	67		3	B-I			tableware, vessel	Whiteware, body	9	0	very small pieces, unidentified vessel form
LU	332	67		3	B-I			tableware, hollowware	Whiteware, Edge Decorated, Molded - Scalloped Edge, rim	1	0	large piece of rim, might mend to other scalloped rim pieces
LU	332	67		3	B-I			tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Edge Decorated, Molded - Scalloped Edge, rim	1	0	
LU	332	67		3	B-I			tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Footring	5	0	
LU	332	67		3	B-I			Tableware, Teacup	Whiteware, handle	1	0	

LU	332	67		3	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Painted, Underglaze, Monochrome, Blue, geometric, body	4	0	short lines roughly in the shape of leaves but over all just a geometric design
LU	332	67		3	B-I				tableware, flatware	Whiteware, rim	1	0	
LU	332	67		3	B-I				tableware, hollowware	Whiteware, rim	1	0	
LU	332	67		3	B-I				hardware, nail	Wire (nails), complete	23	20	
LU	332	67		3	B-I				hardware, nail, roofing	wire (nails), complete	1	0	
LU	332	67		3	B-I				hardware, nail	wire (nails), shank	27	24	heads and shanks, all incomplete nails
LU	332	68		3	B-I				Architectural, Window Pane	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	2	0	Flat glass/ window glass
LU	332	68		3	B-I				Container, Bottle	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	1	0	1 brown piece of bottle glass
LU	332	68		3	B-I				Container, Bottle	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	1	0	1 Piece of curved bottle glass
LU	332	68		3	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	1	0	Milk glass
LU	332	68		3	B-I				Container, Jar, Jelly	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Lip	2	0	2 pieces of jelly jar glass
LU	332	68		3	B-I				Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Body	2	2	2 pieces of undentifiable metal
LU	332	68		3	B-I				Hardware, Nail	Wire (nails), Complete	1	0	1 wire nail
LU	332	69		3	B-I				Container, Other	Body	1	0	Cap like
LU	332	69		3	B-I				Unidentified, Plastic	Body	2	0	
LU	332	69		3	B-I				Unidentified, Plastic	Body	1	0	Is a thin black piece of plastic that has the manufacturing technique unidentified

LU	332	69		3	B-I				Clothing, Button, 4 Hole	Button, Complete	1	0	
LU	332	69		3	B-I				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, Body	1	0	Just the Pipe Stem
LU	332	69		3	B-I				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, Bowl	3	0	
LU	332	69		3	B-I				Architectural, Window Pane	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	6	0	
LU	332	69		3	B-I				Container, Bottle	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	1	0	
LU	332	69		3	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	5	0	
LU	332	69		3	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	3	0	
LU	332	69		3	B-I				Lighting, Lamp Chimney	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	1	0	
LU	332	69		3	B-I				Lighting, Light Bulb	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	1	0	
LU	332	69		3	B-I				Lighting, Light Bulb	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	1	0	curved
LU	332	69		3	B-I				Unidentified, Glass	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	1	0	Is a melted piece of glass
LU	332	69		3	B-I				Container, Jar, Jelly	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Lip	2	0	
LU	332	69		3	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Lip	1	0	
LU	332	69		3	B-I				Hardware, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Body	1	0	Stem like has a ball like figure at the top with a hole through it

LU	332	69		3	B-I				Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Body	29	29	
LU	332	69		3	B-I				Utilitarian, Vessel	Red Paste Earthenware , Body	1	0	
LU	332	69		3	B-I				Utilitarian, Vessel	Red Paste Earthenware , Lead Glazed , Body	6	0	
LU	332	69		3	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Annular/Banded, Slipped, Body	1	0	
LU	332	69		3	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Annular/Banded, Slipped, Stripe(s)/Band(s), Body	13	0	Has annular/banded blue deign
LU	332	69		3	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Body	33	0	
LU	332	69		3	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Edge Decorated, Molded - Shell Edged, Body	1	0	Blue shell edge
LU	332	69		3	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Footring	1	0	
LU	332	69		3	B-I				Tableware, Bowl	Whiteware, Hardpaste ("Ironstone", "Granite ware") , Profile	4	0	All pieces are able to mend
LU	332	69		3	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Painted, Underglaze, Monochrome, Blue, Body	1	0	Blue dashes and lines
LU	332	69		3	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, rim	1	0	
LU	332	69		3	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Transfer Printed, Underglaze, Monochrome, Body	3	0	Purples leaves and lines which could be percieved as branches
LU	332	69		3	B-I				Hardware, Nail	wire (nails), Complete	17	15	
LU	332	70		3	B-II				By-Product, Clinker/Slag	Body	2	2	Two small pieces of clinker, one piece grey, one piece red
LU	332	70		3	B-II				By-Product, Clinker/Slag	Body	3	3	
LU	332	70		3	B-II				Mineral, Coal	Body	11	0	
LU	332	70		3	B-II				tableware, vessel	Burnt, Footring	1	0	burnt

LU	332	70		3	B-II				tableware, vessel	burnt, Rim	1	0	One small piece of a burned earthenware rim
LU	332	70		3	B-II				tableware, vessel	Creamware , Annular/Banded, Slipped, Stripe(s)/Band(s), Rim	1	0	thin light blue stripe
LU	332	70		3	B-II				tableware, vessel	Creamware , Body	2	0	Two small pieces of late creamware
LU	332	70		3	B-II				tableware, vessel	Creamware , Painted, Underglaze, Monochrome, Blue, Base	2	0	Two pieces of creamware base with ribbed base and dark blue painted design
LU	332	70		3	B-II				tableware, vessel	Creamware , Painted, Underglaze, Monochrome, Blue, Dot(s), Body	4	0	Four pieces of creamware with blue painted designs, dots, and stripes
LU	332	70		3	B-II				tableware, vessel	Creamware , Painted, Underglaze, Monochrome, Blue, Rim	2	0	blue design on white ceramic
LU	332	70		3	B-II				tableware, vessel	Hotel Ware Porcelain, Rim	1	0	
LU	332	70		3	B-II				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, Molded, Ribs, Bowl	2	0	
LU	332	70		3	B-II				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, Molded, Ribs, Bowl	1	0	
LU	332	70		3	B-II				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, Stem	4	0	
LU	332	70		3	B-II				Hardware, Nail	Machine Cut (nails), Complete	9	8	rusted
LU	332	70		3	B-II				Ammunition, Percussion Cap	Machine Made, Complete	1	0	One small percussion cap
LU	332	70		3	B-II				Architectural, Window Pane	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	1	0	
LU	332	70		3	B-II				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	4	0	
LU	332	70		3	B-II				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	3	0	

LU	332	70		3	B-II				Lighting, Lamp Chimney	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	5	0	Five pieces of lamp glass of various sizes
LU	332	70		3	B-II				Unidentified, Glass	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	5	0	melted glass
LU	332	70		3	B-II				Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Body	1	1	
LU	332	70		3	B-II				Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Body	52	52	
LU	332	70		3	B-II				tableware, vessel	Pearlware , Painted, Underglaze, Monochrome, Blue, Swirls, Body	1	0	blue delicate pattern on white ceramic
LU	332	70		3	B-II				Utilitarian, Vessel	Red Paste Earthenware , Body	1	0	One small piece of really light colored redware
LU	332	70		3	B-II				Utilitarian, Vessel	Red Paste Earthenware, Body	1	0	
LU	332	70		3	B-II				Utilitarian, Vessel	Red Paste Earthenware , Lead Glazed , Body	8	0	
LU	332	70		3	B-II				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold, Base	2	0	bubbles in glass
LU	332	70		3	B-II				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold, Base	1	0	
LU	332	70		3	B-II				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold, Body	1	0	mold seam
LU	332	70		3	B-II				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold, Embossed, Letter(s), Body	1	0	One small piece of embossed container glass. Letters are visible but unidentifiable
LU	332	70		3	B-II				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold, Molded, Geometric, Body	1	0	
LU	332	70		3	B-II				tableware, vessel	Unidentified Mold, Molded, Geometric, Body	1	0	
LU	332	70		3	B-II				tableware, vessel	Unidentified Porcelain, Annular/Banded,	1	0	

										Slipped, Stripe(s)/Band(s), Body			
LU	332	70		3	B-II				tableware, vessel	Unidentified Porcelain, Body	2	0	Two small pieces of porcelain
LU	332	70		3	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Annular/Banded, Painted , Stripe(s)/Band(s), Body	1	0	green stripe on white ceramic
LU	332	70		3	B-II				Tableware, Bowl	Whiteware, Annular/Banded, Painted , Stripe(s)/Band(s), Rim	2	0	light blue 1 cm (approximately) wide band on white ceramic
LU	332	70		3	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Annular/Banded, Painted , Stripe(s)/Band(s), Rim	1	0	wide blue stripe
LU	332	70		3	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, annular/banded, slipped, Body	2	0	Two pieces of blue painted whiteware, one piece very smalland just the enamel, one piece bigger
LU	332	70		3	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, annular/banded, slipped, Rim	1	0	One tiny piece of a whiteware rim with light blue and white coloring
LU	332	70		3	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Annular/Banded, Slipped, Stripe(s)/Band(s), Body	1	0	One piece of annular whiteware. Light blue with thin white lines and darker blue inbetween the lines
LU	332	70		3	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Base	2	0	circular maker's mark with letters
LU	332	70		3	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Body	13	0	
LU	332	70		3	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Footring	1	0	
LU	332	70		3	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Hardpaste ("Ironstone", "Granite ware") , Body	2	0	
LU	332	70		3	B-II				Tableware, Hollowware	Whiteware, Hardpaste ("Ironstone", "Granite ware") , Rim	1	0	One large piece of an ironstone rim

LU	332	70		3	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Hardpaste ("Ironstone", "Granite ware"), Rim	1	0	mold
LU	332	70		3	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Painted, Underglaze, Monochrome, Body	3	0	Three pieces of painted whiteware, green with speckled grey
LU	332	70		3	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Painted, Underglaze, Monochrome, Rim	1	0	One piece of whiteware with green painted design and some speckled grey
LU	332	70		3	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Sponge Stamped, Body	1	0	pink painted on white ceramic
LU	332	70		3	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Sponge Stamped, Body	47	0	grey sponged dots on some of the fragments
LU	332	70		3	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Sponge Stamped, Footring	4	0	grey sponged dots on white ceramic
LU	332	70		3	B-II				Hardware, Nail	Wire (nails), Complete	1	0	
LU	332	71		6	B-I				Architectural, Brick	Body	1	1	
LU	332	71		6	B-I				Communication, Slate Pencil	Body	1	0	end of a slate pencil
LU	332	71		6	B-I				Ammunition, Percussion Cap	Complete	1	0	
LU	332	71		6	B-I				Clothing, Fastener	Complete	3	0	two circular brass/cubric alloy rings with a flat piece of metal that connects the two; might not actually be a fastener
LU	332	71		6	B-I				hardware, other	Complete	1	0	metal gear with little teeth, hole in the center and a U-shaped cut out on the face of the gear, the rest of it is solid
LU	332	71		6	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Cup Bottom (base), molded, Dot(s), base	1	0	small dots molded along the edge of the base of the container
LU	332	71		6	B-I				tobacco, pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, molded, ribs, Bowl	1	0	same ribbed design pattern
LU	332	71		6	B-I				tobacco, pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, stem	1	0	
LU	332	71		6	B-I				hardware, nail	Machine Cut (nails), complete	5	4	

LU	332	71		6	B-I				Architectural, Window Pane	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, body	7	7	
LU	332	71		6	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, body	8	0	
LU	332	71		6	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, body	8	0	
LU	332	71		6	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, body	2	0	small pieces of cobalt blue glass
LU	332	71		6	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, body	1	0	very small piece
LU	332	71		6	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, body	1	0	
LU	332	71		6	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, body	1	0	
LU	332	71		6	B-I				Lighting, Lamp Chimney	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, body	3	0	
LU	332	71		6	B-I				Container, Bottle	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, neck	1	0	piece of neck from a small bottle
LU	332	71		6	B-I				Hardware, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, body	1	0	half inch solid iron rod that tapers on one end; unknown function
LU	332	71		6	B-I				unidentified, metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, body	2	2	
LU	332	71		6	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Post Bottom (base), base	1	0	very vibrant blue base
LU	332	71		6	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold, body	2	0	
LU	332	71		6	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold, body	1	0	single mold seam

LU	332	71		6	B-I				Container, Bottle	Unidentified Mold, embossed, Letter(s), body	1	0	small piece of embossed glass "...S...."
LU	332	71		6	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold, embossed, Letter(s), body	1	0	embossed "...E...", dark green but not olive
LU	332	71		6	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold, embossed, Letter(s), body	1	0	embossed with "...RIC..."
LU	332	71		6	B-I				Container, Bottle	Unidentified Mold, lip	1	0	small fragment of bottle lip
LU	332	71		6	B-I				Container, Jar Unidentified	Unidentified Mold, rim	1	0	unidentified rim, unrecognizable form, but possibly some sort of threaded or cap seat contraption
LU	332	71		6	B-I				tableware, vessel	Unidentified Porcelain, Transfer Printed, Underglaze, Monochrome, Floral Spray, body	1	0	transfer printed design of either trees or flowers and handpainted in green and light green
LU	332	71		6	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, annular/banded, slipped, body	2	0	blue slip glazed
LU	332	71		6	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, base	1	0	markers mark with a federal shield inside concentric circles, but no words
LU	332	71		6	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, body	30	0	
LU	332	71		6	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Decorative Technique Unknown, body	1	0	grey decoration, possible hand painted
LU	332	71		6	B-I				tableware, flatware	Whiteware, Edge Decorated, Molded - Shell Edged, rim	1	0	blue shell edged rim, not scalloped
LU	332	71		6	B-I				tableware, flatware	Whiteware, Edge Decorated, unidentified decorative element, rim	1	0	heavily spalled piece of rim that has blue on the edge; might have been part of a shell edged flatware
LU	332	71		6	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, footring	4	0	

LU	332	71		6	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, rim	1	0	very narrow marly, might not be part of a plate
LU	332	71		6	B-I				hardware, nail	wire (nails), complete	6	5	
LU	332	71		6	B-I				tableware, vessel	Yellowware, refined, body	1	0	
LU	332	71		6	B-I				tableware, vessel	Yellowware, refined, Mocha Ware, Seaweed, body	1	0	cobalt mocha seaweed decoration with brown banding just below
LU	332	72		6	MIXED				Architectural, Brick	Body	4	0	
LU	332	72		6	MIXED				Architectural, Tar Paper	Body	4	4	
LU	332	72		6	MIXED				tableware, vessel	burnt, Body	2	0	should be combined with other whiteware body sherds if possible
LU	332	72		6	MIXED				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, Body	2	0	
LU	332	72		6	MIXED				tobacco, pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, stem	1	0	
LU	332	72		6	MIXED				Hardware, Nail	Machine Cut (nails), Body	7	6	
LU	332	72		6	MIXED				Architectural, Window Pane	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	4	0	
LU	332	72		6	MIXED				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	7	0	
LU	332	72		6	MIXED				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	7	0	
LU	332	72		6	MIXED				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	1	0	
LU	332	72		6	MIXED				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	1	0	
LU	332	72		6	MIXED				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	1	0	

LU	332	72		6	MIXED				Container, Unidentified	manufacturing technique unidentified, Body	1	0	
LU	332	72		6	MIXED				Unidentified, Glass	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	1	0	Melted
LU	332	72		6	MIXED				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Embossed, Letter(s), Body	1	0	has the letters "A' and "CH"
LU	332	72		6	MIXED				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Neck	1	0	
LU	332	72		6	MIXED				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Rim	1	0	Pressed
LU	332	72		6	MIXED				Ammunition, Cartridge	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Body	1	0	"H" is lettered on it
LU	332	72		6	MIXED				Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Body	3	3	
LU	332	72		6	MIXED				Utilitarian, Vessel	Terra Cotta, Body	1	0	
LU	332	72		6	MIXED				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold, Embossed, Letter(s), Body	1	0	
LU	332	72		6	MIXED				Container, Bottle	Unidentified Mold, Lip	1	0	Applied Finish
LU	332	72		6	MIXED				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Annular/Banded, Painted , Body	1	0	Has a light green glaze
LU	332	72		6	MIXED				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Annular/Banded, Painted , Concentric Circle(s) - Body, body	1	0	black and tan concentric annular bands
LU	332	72		6	MIXED				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Annular/Banded, Painted , Stripe(s)/Band(s), Body	2	0	

LU	332	72		6	MIXED				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, annular/banded, slipped, body	1	0	
LU	332	72		6	MIXED				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Annular/Banded, Slipped, Stripe(s)/Band(s), Body	1	0	All blue with one white line on oneside the other side is all white
LU	332	72		6	MIXED				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Annular/Banded, Slipped, Stripe(s)/Band(s), Body	1	0	Light Blue stripe
LU	332	72		6	MIXED				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Body	21	0	A lot of small pieces
LU	332	72		6	MIXED				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Hardpaste ("Ironstone", "Granite ware") , Body	1	0	
LU	332	72		6	MIXED				Tableware, Plate	Whiteware, Hardpaste ("Ironstone", "Granite ware") , Molded, Wheat Sheaf, Rim	1	0	Wheat molded Iron Stone
LU	332	72		6	MIXED				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Rim	2	0	
LU	332	72		6	MIXED				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Sponge Stamped, Decorative Design, Body	1	0	Circular Pattern?
LU	332	72		6	MIXED				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Transfer Printed, Underglaze, Monochrome, Leaves, Body	1	0	
LU	332	72		6	MIXED				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Transfer Printed, Underglaze, Monochrome, Leaves, Paired , Body	1	0	Looks like the bottom of a flower with two leaves
LU	332	73		8	A-I				Architectural, Brick	Body	1	0	
LU	332	73		8	A-I				Architectural, Tar Paper	Body	10	10	
LU	332	73		8	A-I				By-Product, Clinker/Slag	Body	1	1	
LU	332	73		8	A-I				Container, Wrapper, Foil	Body	9	0	Foil

LU	332	73		8	A-I				Fauna, Other	Body	1	0	
LU	332	73		8	A-I				Clothing, Button, 2 Hole	Complete	1	0	Shell Button
LU	332	73		8	A-I				Clothing, Button, 4 Hole	Complete	1	0	
LU	332	73		8	A-I				Coin, Dime	Complete	1	0	
LU	332	73		8	A-I				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, Body	1	0	
LU	332	73		8	A-I				Toy, Marble	Kaolin/Ball Clay, Body	1	0	Marble is cut in half
LU	332	73		8	A-I				Hardware, Nail	Machine Cut (nails), Body	4	3	
LU	332	73		8	A-I				Hardware, Wire	Machine Made, Body	1	0	
LU	332	73		8	A-I				Hardware, Rivet	Machine Made, Complete	1	0	Copper Rivet
LU	332	73		8	A-I				Container, Jug Unidentified	Machine Molded (Finish), finish	1	0	Very Large has a small handle and looks like the top of a jug
LU	332	73		8	A-I				Architectural, Window Pane	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	13	0	
LU	332	73		8	A-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	5	0	
LU	332	73		8	A-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	4	0	
LU	332	73		8	A-I				Lighting, Lamp Chimney	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	1	0	
LU	332	73		8	A-I				Toy, Doll	Parian, Body	1	0	
LU	332	73		8	A-I				Utilitarian, Vessel	Red Paste Earthenware , Body	1	0	
LU	332	73		8	A-I				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold, Body	2	0	
LU	332	73		8	A-I				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold, Body	2	0	
LU	332	73		8	A-I				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold, Body	1	0	
LU	332	73		8	A-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Body	1	0	

LU	332	73		8	A-I				Hardware, Nail	Wire (nails), Complete	3	2	
LU	332	74		8	A-I				Vegetal, Wood		1	0	
LU	332	74		8	A-I				Architectural, Brick	Body	6	0	Six pieces of reddish brown brick, all relatively the same size
LU	332	74		8	A-I				Architectural, Mortar	Body	1	0	
LU	332	74		8	A-I				Architectural, Tar Paper	Body	33	33	tarpaper
LU	332	74		8	A-I				By-Product, Clinker/Slag	Body	1	1	
LU	332	74		8	A-I				Communication, Pencil, Ferrule	Body	1	0	One pencil ferrule with some pencil lead in it. Some of the original yellow color is visible. There is the metal band and a little bit of the eraser left.
LU	332	74		8	A-I				Connrnunication, Pencil, Lead	Body	2	0	Two pieces of grey pencil lead
LU	332	74		8	A-I				Fauna, Unidentified	Body	5	0	
LU	332	74		8	A-I				Mineral, Coal	Body	1	0	One small piece of coal
LU	332	74		8	A-I				Mineral, Coal	Body	2	0	Two small pieces of coal
LU	332	74		8	A-I				Unidentified, Leather	Body	1	0	
LU	332	74		8	A-I				Unidentified, Plastic	Body	1	0	
LU	332	74		8	A-I				Vegetal, Wood	Body	4	0	burned wood
LU	332	74		8	A-I				hardware, bracket	Complete	1	0	One bracket possibly used for architectual purposes. It curves up in the middle and has a hole on either side.
LU	332	74		8	A-I				Personal, Makeup	Painted and embossed, Complete	1	0	A red painted cosmetic eyebrow pencil. "Asks Eyebrow Pencil" "BROWN"
LU	332	74		8	A-I				Container, Wrapper, Foil	Printed, Body	1	0	One small piece of a foil gum wrapper. It has some black

													design printed onto it but it is hard to make out what it is.
LU	332	74		8	A-I				Clothing, Button, 4 Hole	Button, Painted, Underglaze, Monochrome, Blue, Stripe(s)/Band(s), Complete	1	0	One four hole pressed porcelain button with a light blue outline
LU	332	74		8	A-I				Container, Bottle	Hand Applied Finish (finish), Finish	1	0	One amber, light brown glass bottle finish with applied lip and part of the shoulder.
LU	332	74		8	A-I				Electrical, Insulator	Industrial Porcelain, Molded, Body	1	0	One piece of shaped porcelain. It is fairly thick and is darker in some places. It is unknown what this was used for. It has a "V" shape in the middle and shoulders. The other side is more of an elongated "U" cutout. It is unidentifiable porcelain.
LU	332	74		8	A-I				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, Stem	1	0	One cream colored pipe stem
LU	332	74		8	A-I				Hardware, Nail	Machine Cut (nails), Complete	31	28	most nails complete
LU	332	74		8	A-I				Container, Unidentified	Machine Molded (Finish), Base	1	0	
LU	332	74		8	A-I				container, bottle	Machine Molded (Finish), Body	2	0	
LU	332	74		8	A-I				Container, Bottle	Machine Molded (Finish), Embossed, Letter(s), Base	3	0	"4" diamond in oval maker's mark, stippling on bottom of base, "2" embossed
LU	332	74		8	A-I				Architectural, Window Pane	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	82	0	Eighty-two pieces of flatglass of various sizes
LU	332	74		8	A-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	6	0	
LU	332	74		8	A-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	1	0	

LU	332	74		8	A-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	1	0	One piece of olive, amber colored container glass
LU	332	74		8	A-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	1	0	One small piece of transparant milk glass
LU	332	74		8	A-I				Unidentified, Glass	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	1	0	One piece of melted glass
LU	332	74		8	A-I				Personal, Bead	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, complete	3	0	3 white glass beads strung together
LU	332	74		8	A-I				Personal, Bead	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, complete	1	0	
LU	332	74		8	A-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Embossed, Letter(s), Body	1	0	one letter not legible
LU	332	74		8	A-I				Hardware, Nail	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Body	2	2	Two, small unidentifiable nails
LU	332	74		8	A-I				Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Body	1	1	One small piece of unidentifiable metal
LU	332	74		8	A-I				Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Body	1	1	One large, heavy piece of an unidentifiable lead object
LU	332	74		8	A-I				Utilitarian, Vessel	Terra Cotta, Body	4	0	
LU	332	74		8	A-I				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold, Body	1	0	has mold seam
LU	332	74		8	A-I				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold, Body	1	0	
LU	332	74		8	A-I				Container, Bottle	Unidentified Mold, Embossed, Letter(s), Base	1	0	Half the base and most of the body, solarized to lavender, letters: "TERED" "Bottling Works" "md Ave. York" "BOTTLE O BE SOLD"

LU	332	74		8	A-I				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold, Machine Molded (Finish), Body	1	0	
LU	332	74		8	A-I				tableware, vessel	Unidentified Porcelain, Painted, Overglaze, Monochrome, Body	1	0	One small piece of porcelain with a little bit of lavender overglaze
LU	332	74		8	A-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Annular/Banded, Slipped, Stripe(s)/Band(s), Body	1	0	light blue band on white ceramic
LU	332	74		8	A-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Body	2	0	
LU	332	74		8	A-I				Tableware, Flatware	Whiteware, Edge Decorated, Molded - Shell Edged, Rim	3	0	Two pieces of molded shell edge whiteware with dark blue design on rims. One piece large the other smaller.
LU	332	74		8	A-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Handle	2	0	
LU	332	74		8	A-I				Hardware, Nail	Wire (nails), Complete	4	3	rusted
LU	332	74		8	A-I				tableware, vessel	Yellowware, refined, Annular/Banded, Slipped, Stripe(s)/Band(s), Body	3	0	Three pieces of yellowware with brown banded design, one piece with white coloring below the brown bands
LU	332	74		8	A-I				tableware, vessel	Yellowware, refined, Body	3	0	Three pieces of yellowware of various sizes
LU	332	75		8	A-IV				Architectural, Brick	Body	2	0	
LU	332	75		8	A-IV				Architectural, Tar Paper	Body	59	59	
LU	332	75		8	A-IV				Clothing, Unidentified	Body	1	0	small piece of folded over textile with a copper-based rivet holding fabric together
LU	332	75		8	A-IV				Communication, Pencil, Lead	Body	1	0	long piece of pencil lead
LU	332	75		8	A-IV				Container, Bottle, Loop Seal	Body	1	0	Baltimore loop seal stopper with both hard rubber and metal wires present
LU	332	75		8	A-IV				Electrical, Unidentified	Body	1	0	molded piece of metal with a screw holding a frayed wire to the metal; possibly some sort

													of grounding mechanism for electrical item
LU	332	75		8	A-IV				Fauna, Mammal, Medium/Large	Body	2	0	unmodified natural material
LU	332	75		8	A-IV				unidentified, sheet metal	Body	17	0	
LU	332	75		8	A-IV				Furniture, Clock Part	Complete	1	0	complete gear with teeth on outside and internal circle with some sort of metal catch or connector
LU	332	75		8	A-IV				Container, Bottle	Blob Finish (finish), Lipping Tool (finish), embossed, Letter(s), finish	1	0	most of body and finish are intact; embossed "H. SWARTZ & CO./78-80&82/LEVERETT ST/BOSTON, MASS."
LU	332	75		8	A-IV				utilitarian, vessel	Bristol Glazed, Albany Type Slip Glazed, body	1	0	buff paste stoneware with alban and bristol glazes
LU	332	75		8	A-IV				Container, Bottle	Cup Bottom (base), base	4	0	complete bottom, mends, no makers mark or otherwise
LU	332	75		8	A-IV				Container, Unidentified	Cup Bottom (base), base	1	0	small piece of bottle base
LU	332	75		8	A-IV				Clothing, Button, 1 Hole	Cut, body	2	0	pieces of one bone button with a single hole in the center
LU	332	75		8	A-IV				Fauna, Mammal, Medium/Large	Cut, body	2	0	cut marks on both pieces
LU	332	75		8	A-IV				toy, marble	Kaolin/Ball Clay, Color Glaze, Opaque, complete	1	0	blue-green glaze over entire marble although some has rubbed, faded off
LU	332	75		8	A-IV				toy, marble	Kaolin/Ball Clay, complete	1	0	unglazed, undecorated marble
LU	332	75		8	A-IV				toy, marble	Kaolin/Ball Clay, complete	1	0	unglazed, undecorated, red clay marble
LU	332	75		8	A-IV				toy, marble	Kaolin/Ball Clay, complete	1	0	white marble, no glaze
LU	332	75		8	A-IV				tobacco, pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, molded, Concentric Circle(s) - Body, stem	1	0	large piece of pipe stem with concentric circles encircling the step at one end

LU	332	75		8	A-IV				tobacco, pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, molded, ribs, Bowl	1	0	same ribbed design as other pipe bowls
LU	332	75		8	A-IV				tobacco, pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, molded, ribs, Spur	1	0	molded ribs same as other pipes, spur is present
LU	332	75		8	A-IV				toy, marble	Kaolin/Ball Clay, painted, no glaze, complete	2	0	marbles made of red clay but with a lilac paint covering surface where paint is still visible
LU	332	75		8	A-IV				tobacco, pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, stem	4	0	pieces of tobacco pipe, no embossing
LU	332	75		8	A-IV				tobacco, pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, stem	1	0	red pipe stem, possibly red clay or burned to red?
LU	332	75		8	A-IV				hardware, nail	Machine Cut (nails), complete	45	40	
LU	332	75		8	A-IV				hardware, nail	Machine Cut (nails), shank	19	2	
LU	332	75		8	A-IV				hardware, bracket	Machine Made, complete	1	0	small metal bracket with one nail hole on either side, one nail whole has the wire nail still attached
LU	332	75		8	A-IV				coin, penny	Machine Made, stamped, Letter(s), complete	1	0	complete one cent penny dated 1911
LU	332	75		8	A-IV				Architectural, Window Pane	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, body	37	0	
LU	332	75		8	A-IV				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, body	10	0	
LU	332	75		8	A-IV				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, body	10	0	
LU	332	75		8	A-IV				Container, Unidentified	manufacturing technique unidentified, body	2	0	bubbles in glass
LU	332	75		8	A-IV				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, body	2	0	
LU	332	75		8	A-IV				Container, Unidentified	manufacturing technique unidentified, body	1	0	

LU	332	75		8	A-IV				unidentified, glass	manufacturing technique unidentified, body	4	0	melted glass pieces
LU	332	75		8	A-IV				Container, Bottle	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, neck	1	0	no mold seams
LU	332	75		8	A-IV				hardware, nail	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, body	9	9	
LU	332	75		8	A-IV				unidentified, metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, body	2	2	
LU	332	75		8	A-IV				unidentified, metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, body	1	1	UID piece of lead, unidentified form
LU	332	75		8	A-IV				unidentified, metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, body	1	1	UID piece of melted metal, possibly nickel
LU	332	75		8	A-IV				toy, doll	Parian, body	1	0	piece of a doll, pink in color, unglazed porcelain (bisque)
LU	332	75		8	A-IV				tableware, saucer	Pearlware , base	1	0	almost profile of vessel, but missing rim/marly
LU	332	75		8	A-IV				utilitarian, hollowware	Red Paste Earthenware , Lead Glazed , body	1	0	interior glazed redware, glazed with a brown iron oxide glaze
LU	332	75		8	A-IV				utilitarian, vessel	Terra Cotta, body	5	0	unglazed, undecorated red earthenware
LU	332	75		8	A-IV				Container, Bottle	Unidentified Mold, body	1	0	very prominent mold seam
LU	332	75		8	A-IV				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold, body	3	0	
LU	332	75		8	A-IV				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold, body	2	0	mold seams
LU	332	75		8	A-IV				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold, body	1	0	
LU	332	75		8	A-IV				Personal, Bead	Unidentified Mold, body	3	0	one bead is complete, other is broken into 2 pieces but could be mended
LU	332	75		8	A-IV				Container, Bottle	Unidentified Mold, embossed, Letter(s), body	2	0	embossed "BOTTLE" on one and "THIS/...IS N..." on the

													other; bottle has bubbles in glass
LU	332	75		8	A-IV				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold, embossed, Letter(s), body	3	0	embossed "...ED" on one, "...RE..." on the other, and "... FL. OZ." on the last
LU	332	75		8	A-IV				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold, molded, geometric, body	1	0	very small piece of molded design, possibly flower??
LU	332	75		8	A-IV				Container, Bottle	Unidentified Mold, plate mold (body), embossed, Letter(s), body	2	0	embossed with monogram in script "PP" and around the monogram "PAUL ...RUN/FREELAND PA."
LU	332	75		8	A-IV				Container, Jar Unidentified	Unidentified Mold, Threaded Finish (finish), finish	1	0	rim piece of non-continuous threaded jar
LU	332	75		8	A-IV				Clothing, Button, 4 Hole	Unidentified Porcelain, complete	2	0	two Prosser buttons of different sizes
LU	332	75		8	A-IV				Clothing, Button, 4 Hole	Unidentified Porcelain, complete	1	0	single button with very large sew through holes, unsure if Prosser manufactured
LU	332	75		8	A-IV				Clothing, Button, 2 Hole	Unidentified Porcelain, molded, Concentric Circle(s) - Rim, complete	2	0	two holed prosser buttons with molded indentations around rim; different sizes
LU	332	75		8	A-IV				Clothing, Button, 4 Hole	Unidentified Porcelain, molded, Molded - Crimped/Pie Crust Edge, complete	1	0	prosser button with pie crust edge on one side, small size
LU	332	75		8	A-IV				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, body	2	0	
LU	332	75		8	A-IV				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, molded, Unidentified Decorative Element, rim	1	0	molded design on rim, but UID design
LU	332	75		8	A-IV				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Painted, Underglaze, Polychrome, Flower(s), body	1	0	blue flower with green center
LU	332	75		8	A-IV				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Painted, Underglaze, Polychrome, Flower(s), body	1	0	body sherd with blue flower and green stamen; technomorphology of the vessel itself has turned lines

													in the interior of the vessel, however, consultation with NPS MRCE employees has identified as whiteware, not stoneware
LU	332	75		8	A-IV				hardware, nail	wire (nails), complete	30	27	
LU	332	75		8	A-IV				hardware, nail	wire (nails), shank	10	9	
LU	332	76		8	A-IV				Architectural, Brick	Body	2	0	Two small pieces of reddishbrown brick
LU	332	76		8	A-IV				Architectural, Mortar	Body	1	0	One piece of mortar
LU	332	76		8	A-IV				Architectural, Tar Paper	Body	2	2	Two pieces of black tarpaper
LU	332	76		8	A-IV				Fauna, Unidentified	Body	10	0	Ten pieces of unknown faunal bone of various sizes and thickness
LU	332	76		8	A-IV				Hardware, Cotter Pin	Body	1	0	Top part of a cotter pin
LU	332	76		8	A-IV				Hardware, Other	Body	1	0	One copper machine part, but unknown what exactly it is
LU	332	76		8	A-IV				Hardware, Other	Body	1	0	One long, thin piece of a copper alloy handle that twist at the end
LU	332	76		8	A-IV				Hardware, Other	Body	1	0	One part of an iron alloy wheel
LU	332	76		8	A-IV				Mineral, Coal	Body	2	2	Two tiny pieces of coal slag
LU	332	76		8	A-IV				Mineral, Coal	Body	1	0	One tiny piece of coal
LU	332	76		8	A-IV				Furniture, Caster	Complete	1	0	One iron alloy caster wheel for furniture
LU	332	76		8	A-IV				Hardware, Hasp	Complete	1	0	One iron hasp
LU	332	76		8	A-IV				Hardware, Staple	Complete	1	0	One iron staple
LU	332	76		8	A-IV				Personal, Other	Complete	1	0	One possible copper alloy photo holder
LU	332	76		8	A-IV				Container, Bottle, Swing Stopper	Finish	1	0	Top part of a glass bottle with a metal swing stopper, lip, neck, and part of the shoulders of the bottle.

LU	332	76		8	A-IV				Architectural, Tile, Floor	Other, Decorative Design, Body	1	0	One long piece of linoleum flooring with black and army green design
LU	332	76		8	A-IV				tableware, vessel	burnt, Rim	1	0	One piece of burned whiteware rim
LU	332	76		8	A-IV				Clothing, Button	Button - Shank Molded 1 Piece, Complete	1	0	One porcelain shank button
LU	332	76		8	A-IV				Clothing, Button, 4 Hole	Button, Complete	1	0	One four hole pressed porcelain black button
LU	332	76		8	A-IV				Hardware, Wire	Extruded (wire), Body	1	0	
LU	332	76		8	A-IV				Toy, Marble	Kaolin/Ball Clay, Complete	1	0	One light brown clay marble
LU	332	76		8	A-IV				Toy, Marble	Kaolin/Ball Clay, Complete	1	0	One reddish-gray marble
LU	332	76		8	A-IV				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, Molded, Ribs, Spur	1	0	One piece of a pipe with molded ribbed designed and spur
LU	332	76		8	A-IV				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, Stem	2	0	Two pieces of light cream pipe stems
LU	332	76		8	A-IV				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, Stem	1	0	One piece of a grey pipe stem
LU	332	76		8	A-IV				Hardware, Nail	Machine Cut (nails), Complete	49	45	Forty nine machine cut nails of various sizes
LU	332	76		8	A-IV				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Base	1	0	One small piece of a base of a glass container
LU	332	76		8	A-IV				Architectural, Window Pane	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	27	0	Twenty seven pieces of flat glass
LU	332	76		8	A-IV				Architectural, Window Pane	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	2	0	Two pieces of flat glass with corners
LU	332	76		8	A-IV				Container, Bottle	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	1	0	One piece of a brown, glass container that curves up on one side
LU	332	76		8	A-IV				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	6	0	Six pieces of container glass of various sizes

LU	332	76		8	A-IV				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	5	0	Five pieces of container glass, one piece is more greenish and rounded on the edges
LU	332	76		8	A-IV				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	1	0	One piece of greenish container glass
LU	332	76		8	A-IV				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Footring	1	0	One piece of a greenish glass tableware foot
LU	332	76		8	A-IV				Lighting, Lamp Chimney	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Molded, Decorative Design, Rim	1	0	One piece of lamp glass. Decorated molded rim.
LU	332	76		8	A-IV				Hardware, Nail	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Body	6	6	Six unidentifiable nails of various sizes
LU	332	76		8	A-IV				Personal, Other	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Body	4	0	Has a slot at the top of one piece maybe a con bank
LU	332	76		8	A-IV				Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Body	5	5	Five pieces of Unidentifiable iron
LU	332	76		8	A-IV				Container, Other	Molded, Body	1	0	One piece of plastic with a rim, possibly a container
LU	332	76		8	A-IV				Personal, Comb	Molded, Body	1	0	One piece of a black comb
LU	332	76		8	A-IV				tableware, vessel	Pearlware , Footring	1	0	One piece of a pearware footring
LU	332	76		8	A-IV				Utilitarian, Vessel	Red Paste Earthenware , Body	1	0	One fairly thick piece of redware
LU	332	76		8	A-IV				Container, Bottle	Unidentified Mold, Embossed, Letter(s), Body	1	0	One part of a glass bottle. "P E" is visible
LU	332	76		8	A-IV				Container, Bottle	Unidentified Mold, Embossed, Letter(s), Body	1	0	One thick piece of a glass bottle body. "EVER"
LU	332	76		8	A-IV				tableware, vessel	unidentified porcelain, Rim	1	0	One small piece of a porcelain rim
LU	332	76		8	A-IV				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Body	9	0	Nine pieces of whiteware body of various sizes

LU	332	76		8	A-IV				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Edge Decorated, Molded - Shell Edged, Rim	1	0	One small piece of whiteware with blue colored shell edged rim
LU	332	76		8	A-IV				Hardware, Nail	Wire (nails), Complete	21	18	Twenty one complete wire nails of various sizes
LU	332	77		8	A-IV				Architectural, Brick	Body	1	0	One thick piece of brick
LU	332	77		8	A-IV				Architectural, Tar Paper	Body	1	1	One piece of black tarpaper
LU	332	77		8	A-IV				By-Product, Clinker/Slag	Body	2	2	Two pieces of light colored clinker, one piece with black in the middle
LU	332	77		8	A-IV				By-Product, Clinker/Slag	Body	1	1	One curved piece of coal slag
LU	332	77		8	A-IV				Clothing, Shoe	Body	1	0	One piece of a leather shoe heel
LU	332	77		8	A-IV				Container, Other	Body	1	0	One piece of a metal container
LU	332	77		8	A-IV				Fauna, Unidentified	Body	12	0	Twelve pieces of bones from an unidentified animal. Various sizes
LU	332	77		8	A-IV				Hardware, Other	Body	1	0	One piece of iron, possible hardware
LU	332	77		8	A-IV				Personal, Comb	Body	1	0	One plastic comb tooth
LU	332	77		8	A-IV				Personal, Other	Body	1	0	One piece of an unidentified personal item made from copper alloy, long, hollow, long indent on top half of one side
LU	332	77		8	A-IV				Unidentified, Leather	Body	2	0	Two pieces of unidentified leather. One piece small, the other larger
LU	332	77		8	A-IV				Clothing, Button	molded, Circle(s), Shank	1	0	One black glass button shank with decorative circles in the middle
LU	332	77		8	A-IV				Personal, Jewelry, Pin	Printed, complete	1	0	One pinback button. Missing back where the pin went. Metal with plastic covering an unidentifiable printed image.

													The image is dark brown and black
LU	332	77		8	A-IV				Clothing, Button, 2 Hole	Button, Complete	1	0	One two hole pressed porcelain button
LU	332	77		8	A-IV				Clothing, Button, 4 Hole	Button, complete	9	0	Nine pressed porcelain button crossers with four holes
LU	332	77		8	A-IV				Clothing, Button, 4 Hole	Button, Complete	1	0	One pressed porcelain button prosser with four holes
LU	332	77		8	A-IV				Toy, Marble	Kaolin/Ball Clay, Complete	1	0	One light reddishbrown marble
LU	332	77		8	A-IV				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, Molded and Embossed, Letter(s), Stem	1	0	One piece of a molded ribbed pipe stem with lettering. "PETER" "OBNI"
LU	332	77		8	A-IV				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, Molded, Ribs, Bowl	1	0	One piece of molded ribbed pipe bowl
LU	332	77		8	A-IV				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, molded, Ribs, Stem	1	0	One piece of a molded ribbed pipe stem
LU	332	77		8	A-IV				Toy, Marble	Kaolin/Ball Clay, Painted, complete	1	0	One marble colored with splotchy blue, white, and yellow
LU	332	77		8	A-IV				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, Stem	7	0	Seven pieces of white-grey pipe stems
LU	332	77		8	A-IV				Container, Bottle	Lipping Tool (finish), Molded, Finish	1	0	One piece of bottle glass with lip, neck, and some of molded shoulders. Tooled finish
LU	332	77		8	A-IV				Hardware, Nail	Machine Cut (nails), Complete	28	25	Twenty seven cut nails of various sizes
LU	332	77		8	A-IV				Container, Bottle, Crown Cap	Machine Made, Complete	2	0	Two bottle crown caps, same size
LU	332	77		8	A-IV				Coin, Penny	Machine Made, Embossed, Letter(s), Complete	1	0	One penny with an Indian head "908" "UNITED"
LU	332	77		8	A-IV				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Base	9	0	Nine pieces of a glass container base of various sizes
LU	332	77		8	A-IV				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Base	1	0	One piece of a glass container base

LU	332	77		8	A-IV				Architectural, Window Pane	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, body	34	0	Thirty four pieces of flat glass of various sizes
LU	332	77		8	A-IV				Architectural, Window Pane	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	1	0	One corner piece of flat glass
LU	332	77		8	A-IV				Architectural, Window Pane	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	1	0	One triangular piece of flat glass with an edge
LU	332	77		8	A-IV				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	7	0	Seven pieces of container glass
LU	332	77		8	A-IV				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	3	0	Three pieces of brown container glass
LU	332	77		8	A-IV				Lighting, Lamp Chimney	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	2	0	Two pieces of lamp glass
LU	332	77		8	A-IV				Lighting, Lamp Chimney	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	1	0	One piece of lamp glass
LU	332	77		8	A-IV				Unidentified, Glass	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	1	0	One thick piece of unidentifiable melted glass
LU	332	77		8	A-IV				Hardware, Nail	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Body	9	9	Nine unidentifiable nails of various sizes
LU	332	77		8	A-IV				Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Body	5	5	Five pieces of unidentifiable metal
LU	332	77		8	A-IV				Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Body	6	6	Six pieces of various sizes of unidentifiable metal
LU	332	77		8	A-IV				Toy, Doll	Parian , Painted, Overglaze, Monochrome, Body	1	0	One piece of a peachy pink porcelain doll face, molded porcelain
LU	332	77		8	A-IV				tableware, vessel	Pearlware , Footring	1	0	One piece of a pearlware footring
LU	332	77		8	A-IV				Utilitarian, Vessel	Red Paste Earthenware , Body	3	0	Three pieces of light reddish- brown redware. One small

													piece, the other two moderate sized. Possibly lead-glazed with the glaze come off
LU	332	77		8	A-IV				Utilitarian, Vessel	Red Paste Earthenware , Lead Glazed , Base	2	0	Two thick pieces of lead-glazed redware base with dark reddish-brown glaze
LU	332	77		8	A-IV				Utilitarian, Vessel	Red Paste Earthenware , Lead Glazed , Body	3	0	Three thick pieces of vaguely lighter reddish brown lead glazed redware
LU	332	77		8	A-IV				Utilitarian, Vessel	Red Paste Earthenware , Lead Glazed , Body	2	0	Two thick pieces of lead glazed dark reddish brown redware
LU	332	77		8	A-IV				Utilitarian, Vessel	Red Paste Earthenware , Lead Glazed , Rim	2	0	Two thick pieces of lead-glazed redware rim with dark reddish-brown glaze
LU	332	77		8	A-IV				Utilitarian, Vessel	Salt Glazed , molded, Rim	5	0	mended
LU	332	77		8	A-IV				Container, Bottle	Unidentified Finish (finish), Molded, Finish	1	0	One small piece of a unidentifiable bottle finish
LU	332	77		8	A-IV				Container, Bottle	Unidentified Mold, Base	1	0	One thick piece of a glass bottle base with thick pushup base
LU	332	77		8	A-IV				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold, Body	4	0	Four pieces of molded container glass
LU	332	77		8	A-IV				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold, Body	2	0	Two pieces of molded container glass
LU	332	77		8	A-IV				Container, Bottle	Unidentified Mold, Embossed, Letter(s), Body	1	0	One large piece of brown embossed bottle glass. "CAMPBELL" "DEALER" "IN" "INES & LI" "HAZL" in a circular fashion. Possible alcohol bottle
LU	332	77		8	A-IV				Tableware, Drinking Glass	Unidentified Mold, Molded, Body	1	0	One thick piece of a molded drinking glass
LU	332	77		8	A-IV				Container, Bottle	Unidentified Mold, Molded, Cross or 4-Pointed Star, Base	1	0	One piece of a bottle glass base, raised circle in the middle of the base with a molded cross in the middle of the circle

LU	332	77		8	A-IV				Tableware, Drinking Glass	Unidentified Mold, Molded, Ribs, Rim	1	0	One large piece of a molded drinking glass with three rows of thin ribs
LU	332	77		8	A-IV				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Annular/Banded, Slipped, Body	1	0	One thick piece of annular banded whiteware with light blue band on one side
LU	332	77		8	A-IV				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Annular/Banded, Slipped, Body	1	0	One small piece of light blue colored whiteware
LU	332	77		8	A-IV				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Body	1	0	should be combined with whiteware body sherds if possible
LU	332	77		8	A-IV				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Body	6	0	Six pieces of whiteware
LU	332	77		8	A-IV				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Footring	1	0	One small piece of a whiteware handle
LU	332	77		8	A-IV				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Rim	3	0	Three pieces of whiteware rim, one piece grey near the rim, possibly burned or just worn
LU	332	77		8	A-IV				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Sponge Stamped, Decorative Design, Body	1	0	One triangular piece of blue sponge decorated whiteware
LU	332	77		8	A-IV				Hardware, Nail	Wire (nails), complete	11	9	Eleven wire nails of various sizes
LU	332	78		8	A-V				Architectural, Brick	Body	2	0	
LU	332	78		8	A-V				Architectural, Tar Paper	Body	7	7	
LU	332	78		8	A-V				Toy Figurine	Body	1	0	molded rooster figurine
LU	332	78		8	A-V				unidentified, plastic	Body	5	0	
LU	332	78		8	A-V				unidentified, plastic	Body	2	0	
LU	332	78		8	A-V				Clothing, Button, 4 Hole	Complete	3	0	one large button, others are same size
LU	332	78		8	A-V				coin, penny	molded, Letter(s), complete	1	0	indian head penny but no date

LU	332	78		8	A-V				Clothing, Button, 4 Hole	molded, Molded - Crimped/Pie Crust Edge, complete	1	0	
LU	332	78		8	A-V				Clothing, Button, 4 Hole	painted, overglaze, monochrome, complete	1	0	
LU	332	78		8	A-V				container, bottle, beverage	Cup Bottom (base), Lipping Tool (finish), embossed, Letter(s), complete	1	0	embossed "Registered", then a seal with "a goat head in the middle and "GEORGE MALENKY/FREELAND, PA." around the goat, then "THIS BOTTLE TO BE RETURNED" on the bottom. Bottle has a blob top finish and bubbles in the glass
LU	332	78		8	A-V				toy, marble	Kaolin/Ball Clay, complete	1	0	
LU	332	78		8	A-V				tobacco, pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, molded, Letter(s), stem	1	0	impressed "...ERRY"
LU	332	78		8	A-V				tobacco, pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, molded, ribs, Bowl	7	0	
LU	332	78		8	A-V				tobacco, pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, molded, ribs, Spur	1	0	
LU	332	78		8	A-V				tobacco, pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, molded, ribs, stem	1	0	
LU	332	78		8	A-V				tobacco, pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, Spur	1	0	
LU	332	78		8	A-V				tobacco, pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, stem	12	0	
LU	332	78		8	A-V				Fauna, Mammal, Medium	LongBone, body	4	0	
LU	332	78		8	A-V				hardware, nail	Machine Cut (nails), complete	4	3	
LU	332	78		8	A-V				Architectural, Window Pane	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, body	34	0	
LU	332	78		8	A-V				container, unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, body	5	0	
LU	332	78		8	A-V				hardware, nail	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, body	7	7	

LU	332	78		8	A-V				unidentified, metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, body	71	71	
LU	332	78		8	A-V				unidentified, metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, body	1	1	
LU	332	78		8	A-V				tableware, vessel	Pearlware , body	1	0	
LU	332	78		8	A-V				tableware, vessel	Pearlware , footring	1	0	
LU	332	78		8	A-V				utilitarian, vessel	Red Paste Earthenware , Lead Glazed , body	2	0	glazed on interior only
LU	332	78		8	A-V				utilitarian, vessel	Salt Glazed , Buff Paste Stoneware , Painted, Underglaze, Monochrome, Blue, Unidentified Decorative Element, body	1	0	albany glaze on the interior with salt glazed grey glaze on the exterior with some kind of cobalt decorative design
LU	332	78		8	A-V				container, unidentified	unidentified mold, body	1	0	
LU	332	78		8	A-V				container, unidentified	unidentified mold, body	1	0	
LU	332	78		8	A-V				container, bottle	unidentified mold, embossed, Letter(s), body	1	0	embossed "...TTL..."
LU	332	78		8	A-V				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Annular/Banded, Painted , annular, body	1	0	medium thickness bands
LU	332	78		8	A-V				tableware, hollowware	Whiteware, Annular/Banded, Painted , annular, rim	1	0	
LU	332	78		8	A-V				tableware, hollowware	Whiteware, Annular/Banded, Slipped, annular, body	4	0	thick and thin bands in black and blue; blue is slipped, black is painted
LU	332	78		8	A-V				tableware, hollowware	Whiteware, Annular/Banded, Slipped, annular, rim	1	0	
LU	332	78		8	A-V				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Annular/Banded, Slipped, annular, rim	1	0	

LU	332	78		8	A-V				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, body	5	0	
LU	332	78		8	A-V				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, body	2	0	burnt
LU	332	78		8	A-V				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, footring	1	0	
LU	332	78		8	A-V				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, molded, Bands, body	1	0	
LU	332	78		8	A-V				utilitarian, wash basin	Whiteware, molded, Molded - Beaded, rim	1	0	
LU	332	78		8	A-V				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Sponge Stamped, body	1	0	very small piece, can't tell decorative design
LU	332	78		8	A-V				hardware, nail	wire (nails), complete	2	1	
LU	332	78		8	A-V				tableware, vessel	Yellowware, refined, body	1	0	
LU	332	79		8	A-IV				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, Bowl	1	0	small fragment of pipe bowl
LU	332	79		8	A-IV				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, Spur	1	0	
LU	332	79		8	A-IV				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, Stem	2	0	
LU	332	79		8	A-IV				Hardware, Nail	Machine Cut (nails), Complete	4	3	
LU	332	79		8	A-IV				Architectural, Window Pane	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	2	0	
LU	332	79		8	A-IV				Personal, Mirror	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	1	0	mirror glass
LU	332	79		8	A-IV				Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Body	4	4	rusted
LU	332	79		8	A-IV				Tableware, Bowl	Whiteware, Annular/Banded, Painted , Stripe(s)/Band(s), Rim	1	0	light blue thick band and then 3 thin bands on white ceramic
LU	332	79		8	A-IV				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Body	1	0	
LU	332	80		8	A-II				Architectural, Brick	Body	1	0	One thick piece of brick with a couple rock stuck in it, one rock grey, one rock white
LU	332	80		8	A-II				Architectural, Tar Paper	Body	11	11	Eleven pieces of tar paper of various sizes

LU	332	80		8	A-II				By-Product, Clinker/Slag	Body	2	2	Two pieces of coal clinker, one piece large, the other small. Clinker is black and white
LU	332	80		8	A-II				Clothing, Shoe, Sole	Body	1	0	One piece of an infant shoe sole, holes outlining the edges, hard leather
LU	332	80		8	A-II				Mineral, Coal	Body	1	0	One long piece of coal
LU	332	80		8	A-II				Unidentified, Glass	Body	1	0	One small piece of melted container glass
LU	332	80		8	A-II				Clothing, Button, 4 Hole	Button, Complete	1	0	One pressed porcelain button with four holes
LU	332	80		8	A-II				tobacco, pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, Bowl	2	0	
LU	332	80		8	A-II				Toy, Marble	Kaolin/Ball Clay, Complete	1	0	One tan marble with slight dark specks
LU	332	80		8	A-II				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, Molded, Ribs, Bowl	1	0	One piece of light colored molded ribbed pipe bowl
LU	332	80		8	A-II				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, Molded, Ribs, Bowl	1	0	One small piece of tan colored molded ribbed pipe bowl
LU	332	80		8	A-II				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, Stem	3	0	Three pieces of light colored pipe stem, one piece long, the other shorter
LU	332	80		8	A-II				Hardware, Nail	Machine Cut (nails), Complete	13	11	Thirteen cut nails of various sizes
LU	332	80		8	A-II				Clothing, Button	Machine Made, Complete	1	0	One small metal button
LU	332	80		8	A-II				Container, Bottle, Crown Cap	Machine Made, Complete	1	0	One large crown cap
LU	332	80		8	A-II				Hardware, Tack	Machine Made, Head	1	0	One head from a small tack
LU	332	80		8	A-II				Architectural, Window Pane	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	9	0	Nine pieces of flat glass of various sizes
LU	332	80		8	A-II				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	2	0	Two pieces of container glass, one big piece one small piece

LU	332	80		8	A-II				Lighting, Lamp Chimney	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	1	0	One small piece of lamp glass
LU	332	80		8	A-II				Hardware, Nail	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Body	7	7	Seven unidentifiable nails
LU	332	80		8	A-II				Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Body	2	2	Two pieces of unidentified metal, one big, one small
LU	332	80		8	A-II				Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Body	2	2	Two pieces of unidentified iron
LU	332	80		8	A-II				Unidentified, Plastic	Molded, Painted, Complete	1	0	Strange, Unidentifiable plastic object. Small cup on top with rubber looking ball top and curved tail coming out from the small cup. Two holes in tail. Red coloring on one side of the object. Purpose of object is unknown.
LU	332	80		8	A-II				Container, Other	Molded, Rim	1	0	One piece of a plastic rim
LU	332	80		8	A-II				Toy, Doll	Parian , Painted, Overglaze, Monochrome, Body	1	0	One small piece of a porcelain doll face, peachy pink and molded
LU	332	80		8	A-II				Utilitarian, Vessel	Red Paste Earthenware , Lead Glazed , Body	1	0	One large, thick piece of dark reddish brown lead glazed redware
LU	332	80		8	A-II				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold, Base	1	0	One long, thick piece of a glass container base
LU	332	80		8	A-II				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold, Body	1	0	One piece of container glass with a mold seam
LU	332	80		8	A-II				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold, Body	1	0	One thick piece of dark olive container glass
LU	332	80		8	A-II				Personal, Bead	Unidentified Mold, Complete	1	0	One very tiny glass seed bead
LU	332	80		8	A-II				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold, Rim	1	0	One thin, long piece of a glass container rim

LU	332	80		8	A-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Annular/Banded, Slipped, Body	1	0	One small piece of whiteware with green design and small blue line
LU	332	80		8	A-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Body	1	0	One triangular piece of whiteware
LU	332	80		8	A-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Edge Decorated, Molded - Shell Edged, Rim	1	0	One large piece of dark blue shell edged molded whiteware rim
LU	332	80		8	A-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Rim	1	0	One small piece of a whiteware rim
LU	332	80		8	A-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Rim	1	0	One thick piece of a whiteware rim
LU	332	80		8	A-II				Hardware, Nail	Wire (nails), Complete	7	6	Seven wire nails of various sizes
LU	332	81		8	A-IV				By-Product, Clinker/Slag	Body	1	1	One large piece of clinker
LU	332	81		8	A-IV				Communication, Slate Pencil	Body	1	0	One slate pencil, pointed at one end
LU	332	81		8	A-IV				Vegetal, Wood	Body	5	0	Five pieces of wood of various sizes
LU	332	81		8	A-IV				Clothing, Button, 4 Hole	Button, complete	2	0	Two pressed porcelain button pressers with four holes
LU	332	81		8	A-IV				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, Molded, Ribs, Spur	1	0	One piece of a molded ribbed pipe with spur
LU	332	81		8	A-IV				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, Molded, Ribs, Stem	1	0	One piece of a black and white molded ribbed pipe stem
LU	332	81		8	A-IV				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, Stem	1	0	One piece of a pipe stem
LU	332	81		8	A-IV				Hardware, Nail	Machine Cut (nails), Complete	10	9	Ten pieces of cut nails of various sizes
LU	332	81		8	A-IV				Hardware, Other	Machine Made, Body	1	0	Large piece of grizzly screen used to sort coal. Originally from a coal breaker. "Chestnut" sized holes. Has one edge.
LU	332	81		8	A-IV				Architectural, Window Pane	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	12	0	Twelve pieces of flat glass of various sizes

LU	332	81		8	A-IV				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	1	0	One small piece of container glass
LU	332	81		8	A-IV				Lighting, Lamp Chimney	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	1	0	One small piece of lamp glass
LU	332	81		8	A-IV				Hardware, Nail	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Body	1	1	One unidentifiable nail
LU	332	81		8	A-IV				Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Body	9	9	Nine pieces of unidentifiable metal of various sizes
LU	332	81		8	A-IV				Toy, Doll	Parian , Painted, Overglaze, Monochrome, Body	2	0	Two pieces of a porcelain doll face. One piece is half of the doll face with pasted in teeth, red painted lips, painted eyelashes and eyebrow, ear, and hole in the side of it's head. Smaller piece is painted eyelashes and eyebrow.
LU	332	81		8	A-IV				Container, Bottle, Swing Stopper	Unidentified Finish (finish), Finish	1	0	Bottle finish with unidentifiable finish and intact metal stopper, just the neck of the bottle
LU	332	81		8	A-IV				Toy, Doll	Unidentified Mold, Painted, Decorative Design, complete	1	0	One white, glass doll eye painted with black pupil and blue iris
LU	332	81		8	A-IV				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Annular/Banded, Slipped, Body	1	0	One piece of decorated light blue whiteware with a thin white line in the middle
LU	332	81		8	A-IV				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Annular/Banded, Slipped, Stripe(s)/Band(s), Rim	1	0	One piece of whiteware rim painted blue, with a thin white band on rim and in middle
LU	332	81		8	A-IV				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Body	1	0	One small piece of whiteware with green design and small blue line
LU	332	81		8	A-IV				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Decorative Technique Unknown, Body	1	0	One piece of green handpainted whiteware, slightly curved

LU	332	81		8	A-IV				Hardware, Nail	Wire (nails), complete	4	3	Four wire nails of various sizes
LU	332	82		8	A-IV				Unidentified, Plastic	Body	1	0	UID piece of plastic
LU	332	82		8	A-IV				Container, Bottle, Beverage	Cup Bottom (base), Unidentified Mold, embossed, Letter(s), body	2	0	embossed "[RE]GISTER..." on one and "SOLD" on the other; likely the federal bottle restrictions
LU	332	82		8	A-IV				Container, Bottle	Glass-Tipped/Rough Pontil (base), Two-Piece Mold (base), base	1	0	likely the oldest bottle in the collect, pontil scar and mold seams; appears to be open pontil blown mold manufacturing technique
LU	332	82		8	A-IV				tobacco, pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, stem	1	0	
LU	332	82		8	A-IV				hardware, nail	Machine Cut (nails), complete	2	1	
LU	332	82		8	A-IV				Ammunition, Cartridge Case, .22 Cal.	Machine Made, complete	1	0	rim fire .22 cartridge
LU	332	82		8	A-IV				Architectural, Window Pane	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, body	6	0	
LU	332	82		8	A-IV				Container, Unidentified	manufacturing technique unidentified, body	2	0	
LU	332	82		8	A-IV				Container, Unidentified	manufacturing technique unidentified, body	2	0	
LU	332	82		8	A-IV				Container, Unidentified	manufacturing technique unidentified, body	1	0	
LU	332	82		8	A-IV				utilitarian, hollowware	Red Paste Earthenware , Lead Glazed , body	1	0	lead glazed interior, unsure of vessel form, no glaze on outside
LU	332	82		8	A-IV				Container, Jar, Food	Unidentified Mold, body	7	0	non-embossed portions of mason jar
LU	332	82		8	A-IV				Container, Jar, Food	Unidentified Mold, embossed, Letter(s), body	1	0	embossed in script "B" from a ball mason jar; design dates to 1896-1910
LU	332	82		8	A-IV				Clothing, Button, 4 Hole	Unidentified Porcelain, complete	1	0	prosser button
LU	332	82		8	A-IV				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, body	3	0	

LU	332	83		5	A-I				Architectural, Brick	Body	3	0	
LU	332	83		5	A-I				Fauna, Unidentified	Body	16	0	variety
LU	332	83		5	A-I				Hardware, Spring	Body	1	0	
LU	332	83		5	A-I				Toy, Other	Body	1	0	toy shovel without handle
LU	332	83		5	A-I				Clothing, Shoe, Sole	Complete	1	0	child sized shoe sole with holes on the edges where it was sewn onto the top of the shoe
LU	332	83		5	A-I				tableware, vessel	Creamware , Body	2	0	slightly green glaze on interior side
LU	332	83		5	A-I				Toy, Marble	Kaolin/Ball Clay, Complete	1	0	
LU	332	83		5	A-I				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, Stem	4	0	
LU	332	83		5	A-I				Hardware, Nail	Machine Cut (nails), Complete	17	15	
LU	332	83		5	A-I				Ammunition, Other	Machine Made, Body	1	0	bullet casing
LU	332	83		5	A-I				Container, Unidentified	Machine Molded (Finish), Base	1	0	aquamarine/almost colorless, has mold seam
LU	332	83		5	A-I				Container, Jar, Jelly	Machine Molded (Finish), Body	1	0	jelly glass
LU	332	83		5	A-I				Container, Unidentified	Machine Molded (Finish), Body	2	0	both pieces have a mold seam
LU	332	83		5	A-I				Architectural, Window Pane	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	11	0	flat glass
LU	332	83		5	A-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	7	0	different thicknesses of glass, all container
LU	332	83		5	A-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	5	0	bubbles in glass, slightly aqua/colorless
LU	332	83		5	A-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	1	0	

LU	332	83		5	A-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	1	0	
LU	332	83		5	A-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	1	0	
LU	332	83		5	A-I				Lighting, Lamp Chimney	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	4	0	lamp glass very thin
LU	332	83		5	A-I				Hardware, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Body	1	0	rusted, seems like half of a metal pipe
LU	332	83		5	A-I				Household Accessory, Other	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Body	1	0	personal metal base
LU	332	83		5	A-I				Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Body	1	1	
LU	332	83		5	A-I				Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Body	1	1	
LU	332	83		5	A-I				Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Body	1	2	unid ferrous alloy metal sheet
LU	332	83		5	A-I				Container, Can, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Rim	1	0	metal rim
LU	332	83		5	A-I				Utilitarian, Vessel	Red Paste Earthenware , Lead Glazed , Body	2	0	dark glaze
LU	332	83		5	A-I				Utilitarian, Vessel	Red Paste Earthenware , Lead Glazed , Body	1	0	redware lead glaze
LU	332	83		5	A-I				Religious Item, Cross	Refined Porcelain, Gilded, Body	1	0	detailed crucifix, edged in gold paint on porcelain
LU	332	83		5	A-I				Utilitarian, Vessel	Slip Glazed, Salt Glazed , Painted, Underglaze, Monochrome, Blue, Body	1	0	tan with blue design on one side, dark brown glaze on other side
LU	332	83		5	A-I				Utilitarian, Vessel	Terra Cotta, Body	1	0	

LU	332	83		5	A-I				Toy, Other	Terra Cotta, Complete	1	0	game piece, one end flat and roundish in shape
LU	332	83		5	A-I				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold, Finish	1	0	
LU	332	83		5	A-I				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold, Rim	1	0	
LU	332	83		5	A-I				Tableware, Drinking Glass	Unidentified Mold, Rim	1	0	
LU	332	83		5	A-I				Toy, Doll	Unidentified Porcelain, Body	1	0	porcelain doll arm, molded, 1 inch long approximately
LU	332	83		5	A-I				Toy, Doll	Unidentified Porcelain, Painted, Overglaze, Monochrome, Body	1	0	piece of porcelain doll face with painted eyelashes
LU	332	83		5	A-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Annular/Banded, Painted , Body	1	0	very light green glaze on one side
LU	332	83		5	A-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Body	12	0	
LU	332	83		5	A-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Body	5	0	
LU	332	83		5	A-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Edge Decorated, Molded - Shell Edged, Body	1	0	tiny bit of blue paint on white ceramic
LU	332	83		5	A-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Edge Decorated, Molded - Shell Edged, Rim	2	0	blue feathered on edge of white ceramic
LU	332	83		5	A-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Rim	1	0	
LU	332	83		5	A-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Sponge Stamped, Body	1	0	half of fragment is sponged in a dark red
LU	332	83		5	A-I				Hardware, Nail	Wire (nails), Complete	2	1	
LU	332	84		5	A-II				Fauna, Unidentified		1	0	tooth
LU	332	84		5	A-II				Container, Other	Base	1	0	One piece of metal container base
LU	332	84		5	A-II				Architectural, Brick	Body	2	0	
LU	332	84		5	A-II				By-Product, Clinker/Slag	Body	2	2	Two small pieces of clinker, one piece grey, one piece yellowish

LU	332	84		5	A-II				Communication, Slate Pencil	Body	1	0	
LU	332	84		5	A-II				Fauna, Unidentified	Body	4	0	Four pieces of bone from an unidentified animal
LU	332	84		5	A-II				Mineral, Coal	Body	2	0	Two small pieces of coal
LU	332	84		5	A-II				Personal, Other	Body	1	0	little metal horseshoe shaped band - jewelry?
LU	332	84		5	A-II				Unidentified, Mineral	Body	1	0	clear quartz crystal used for lamp or decoration?
LU	332	84		5	A-II				Clothing, Button	Complete	1	0	
LU	332	84		5	A-II				Vegetal, Seed, Unidentified	Complete	1	0	floral seed
LU	332	84		5	A-II				Religious Item, Cross	Jeweled, Complete	1	0	One tiny decorated cross with jewel, very fragile
LU	332	84		5	A-II				Container, Other	Rim	6	0	Six pieces of a metal container with a rolled rim
LU	332	84		5	A-II				Personal, Bead	Swirls, Complete	1	0	green and cream mottled bead
LU	332	84		5	A-II				Clothing, Button, 4 Hole	Button, Complete	1	0	
LU	332	84		5	A-II				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, Bowl	1	0	
LU	332	84		5	A-II				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, molded, Ribs, Bowl	2	0	
LU	332	84		5	A-II				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, molded, Ribs, Stem	1	0	
LU	332	84		5	A-II				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, Stem	5	0	
LU	332	84		5	A-II				Hardware, Nail	Machine Cut (nails), Complete	14	12	Eleven cut nails of various sizes
LU	332	84		5	A-II				unidentified, sheet metal	Machine Made, Body	70	0	Seventy pieces of unidentified flat metal
LU	332	84		5	A-II				Architectural, Window Pane	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, body	5	0	
LU	332	84		5	A-II				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	1	0	

LU	332	84		5	A-II				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	1	0	
LU	332	84		5	A-II				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	2	0	Two pieces of container glass, one big piece one small piece
LU	332	84		5	A-II				Lighting, Light Bulb	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, body	1	0	
LU	332	84		5	A-II				Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Body	2	2	
LU	332	84		5	A-II				Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Body	4	4	Four pieces of unidentified metal
LU	332	84		5	A-II				Hardware, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, complete	1	0	large metal ring, not sure of function
LU	332	84		5	A-II				tableware, hollowware	Pearlware , body	1	0	mends to rim piece
LU	332	84		5	A-II				tableware, vessel	Pearlware , Edge Decorated, Molded - Shell Edged, Rim	1	0	One piece of pearlware with a dark blue shell edge rim
LU	332	84		5	A-II				tableware, vessel	Pearlware , Footring	1	0	One large piece of pearlware with a lot of the footring
LU	332	84		5	A-II				tableware, hollowware	Pearlware , molded, Geometric, rim	1	0	mends to body piece; molded lug with a geometric attachment piece
LU	332	84		5	A-II				tableware, vessel	Unidentified Glaze , Decorative Technique Unknown, Body	1	0	bit of blue paint on white ceramic
LU	332	84		5	A-II				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold, Body	1	0	
LU	332	84		5	A-II				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold, Embossed, Letter(s), Body	1	0	One piece of embossed container glass with mold seam. "T"
LU	332	84		5	A-II				tableware, vessel	Unidentified Porcelain, Body	1	0	
LU	332	84		5	A-II				tableware, bowl	Whiteware, Annular/Banded,	1	0	can see 4 thin blue annular bands

									Painted , Concentric Circle(s) - Body, base			
LU	332	84		5	A-II			tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Annular/Banded, Painted , Stripe(s)/Band(s), Base	1	0	black or else very dark green band on cream colored ceramic
LU	332	84		5	A-II			tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Annular/Banded, Slipped, Stripe(s)/Band(s), Body	3	0	Three moderate sized pieces of annular whiteware, two pieces light blue one piece darker blue. All pieces have thicker colored stripes with thinner colored stripes
LU	332	84		5	A-II			tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Annular/Banded, Slipped, Stripe(s)/Band(s), Body	2	0	
LU	332	84		5	A-II			tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Body	8	0	
LU	332	84		5	A-II			tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Decorative Technique Unknown, Unidentified Decorative Element, Body	1	0	small bit of blue paint
LU	332	84		5	A-II			tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Edge Decorated, Molded - Shell Edged, Rim	3	0	Three large piece of whiteware with molded shell edge rim
LU	332	84		5	A-II			Tableware, Bowl	Whiteware, Footring	1	0	One large piece of whiteware bowl with full footring and part of body
LU	332	84		5	A-II			tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Footring	1	0	
LU	332	84		5	A-II			tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Footring	2	0	Two large piece of whiteware with a little bit of a footring
LU	332	84		5	A-II			tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Footring	1	0	One large piece of whiteware with footrim and a faint maker's mark in the middle
LU	332	84		5	A-II			Tableware, Hollowware	Whiteware, Hardpaste ("Ironstone", "Granite ware") , Body	1	0	One thick piece of ironstone
LU	332	84		5	A-II			Tableware, Hollowware	Whiteware, Hardpaste ("Ironstone", "Granite ware") , Rim	2	0	Two large pieces of ironstone with molded rim

LU	332	84		5	A-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Painted, Underglaze, Polychrome, Body	1	0	blue flowers with green leaves
LU	332	84		5	A-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Sponge Stamped, Geometric, Body	1	0	brown pattern on white ceramic
LU	332	84		5	A-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Transfer Printed, Underglaze, Monochrome, Rim	1	0	transfer print on both sides, depicting angels in light purple
LU	332	85		5	A-I				Architectural, Brick	Body	1	0	
LU	332	85		5	A-I				Fauna, Unidentified	Body	5	0	
LU	332	85		5	A-I				Clothing, Button, 4 Hole	Button, Painted, Underglaze, Monochrome, Blue, Stripe(s)/Band(s), Complete	1	0	thick blue line around button, looks handpainted
LU	332	85		5	A-I				tableware, vessel	Creamware , body	1	0	
LU	332	85		5	A-I				Toy, Marble	Kaolin/Ball Clay, Body	1	0	half of marble
LU	332	85		5	A-I				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, molded, Ribs, Spur	1	0	includes part of bowl of pipe
LU	332	85		5	A-I				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, molded, Ribs, Spur	1	0	
LU	332	85		5	A-I				Tobacco, Pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, Stem	5	0	
LU	332	85		5	A-I				tobacco, pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, stem	2	0	
LU	332	85		5	A-I				Hardware, Nail	Machine Cut (nails), Complete	11	9	
LU	332	85		5	A-I				Household Accessory, Thimble	Machine Made, Complete	1	0	One thimble
LU	332	85		5	A-I				Architectural, Window Pane	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	1	0	
LU	332	85		5	A-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	1	0	One piece of curved container glass

LU	332	85		5	A-I				Lighting, Lamp Chimney	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	3	0	very thin glass
LU	332	85		5	A-I				Personal, Mirror	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	1	0	bits of mirror still on glass
LU	332	85		5	A-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Rim	2	0	Two pieces of a a glass container rim. One piece thick, the other tiny
LU	332	85		5	A-I				Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Body	2	2	
LU	332	85		5	A-I				tableware, vessel	Pearlware , Edge Decorated, Molded - Shell Edged, Rim	2	0	blue feathered around rim
LU	332	85		5	A-I				tableware, vessel	Pearlware , Edge Decorated, Molded - Shell Edged, Rim	1	0	feathered in blue paint on cream
LU	332	85		5	A-I				tableware, vessel	Pearlware , Footring	2	0	
LU	332	85		5	A-I				tableware, vessel	Pearlware , Footring	1	0	
LU	332	85		5	A-I				tableware, vessel	Unidentified Porcelain, Footring	1	0	
LU	332	85		5	A-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Annular/Banded, Painted , Stripe(s)/Band(s), Base	2	0	dark green bands about 1 mm wide
LU	332	85		5	A-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Annular/Banded, Slipped, Stripe(s)/Band(s), Base	1	0	light blue bands in different widths, green band also
LU	332	85		5	A-I				Tableware, Bowl	Whiteware, Annular/Banded, Slipped, Stripe(s)/Band(s), Rim	1	0	
LU	332	85		5	A-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Annular/Banded, Slipped, Stripe(s)/Band(s), Rim	1	0	one thick light blue stripe and 2 thin stripes

LU	332	85		5	A-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Base	1	0	
LU	332	85		5	A-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Base	1	0	"AMOUR STER TALL 1" maker's mark in small letters within a border, maker's mark is 1 cm wide
LU	332	85		5	A-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Body	7	0	
LU	332	85		5	A-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Decorative Technique Unknown, Unidentified Decorative Element, Rim	1	0	tiny bit of blue paint
LU	332	85		5	A-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Edge Decorated, Molded - Shell Edged, Profile	1	0	feathered in blue paint on cream
LU	332	85		5	A-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Edge Decorated, Molded - Shell Edged, Rim	1	0	blue feathered on white ceramic
LU	332	85		5	A-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Footring	2	0	
LU	332	85		5	A-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Footring	1	0	bag labeled annular-banded, whiteware, foot ring, hollow ware
LU	332	85		5	A-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Footring	1	0	
LU	332	85		5	A-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Rim	3	0	
LU	332	85		5	A-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Rim	1	0	
LU	332	85		5	A-I				Hardware, Nail	Wire (nails), Complete	3	2	
LU	332	86		5	A-III				Personal, Mirror	Body	1	0	very small fragment, colorless glass with green backing on one side
LU	332	86		5	A-III				tableware, vessel	Burnt, body	1	0	
LU	332	86		5	A-III				tableware, vessel	burnt, Painted, Underglaze, Monochrome, Unidentified Decorative Element, body	1	0	
LU	332	86		5	A-III				tobacco, pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, Bowl	1	0	mold seam on bowl rim but no decoration

LU	332	86		5	A-III				tobacco, pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, molded, ribs, Bowl	1	0	same ribbed design as the rest of the pipe bowls
LU	332	86		5	A-III				tobacco, pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, stem	3	0	
LU	332	86		5	A-III				tobacco, pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, stem	1	0	burnt
LU	332	86		5	A-III				Architectural, Window Pane	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, body	1	0	
LU	332	86		5	A-III				hardware, nail	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, body	3	3	
LU	332	86		5	A-III				unidentified, metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, body	1	1	
LU	332	87		5	B-I				Architectural, Tar Paper	Body	1	1	tar paper
LU	332	87		5	B-I				Fauna, Unidentified	Body	1	0	small piece of thin cortical and most trabecular bone
LU	332	87		5	B-I				Container, Bottle, Loop Seal	Complete	1	0	hard rubber and metal stopper
LU	332	87		5	B-I				tableware, vessel	burnt, body	1	0	
LU	332	87		5	B-I				tableware, vessel	Creamware , annular/banded, slipped, body	1	0	green slip glaze; front of piece has been molded and the glaze has settled in the divits to form geometric line design
LU	332	87		5	B-I				Toy, Marble	Kaolin/Ball Clay, complete	1	0	
LU	332	87		5	B-I				tobacco, pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, stem	1	0	
LU	332	87		5	B-I				hardware, nail	Machine Cut (nails), complete	20	18	
LU	332	87		5	B-I				Hardware, Hinge, Butt	Machine Made, complete	1	0	half of a butt hinge
LU	332	87		5	B-I				Hardware, nail, roofing	Machine Made, complete	1	0	nail that pierces a circular metal item; round cap roofing nail
LU	332	87		5	B-I				hardware, unidentified	Machine Made, complete	2	0	unidentified object -- half-tube shape that is closed at one end and open at the other;

													possibly decorative on the outer surface
LU	332	87		5	B-I				Architectural, Window Pane	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, body	4	0	
LU	332	87		5	B-I				Container, Unidentified	manufacturing technique unidentified, body	2	0	
LU	332	87		5	B-I				Container, Unidentified	manufacturing technique unidentified, body	1	0	
LU	332	87		5	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, body	1	0	small piece of lightly colored glass
LU	332	87		5	B-I				Lighting, Lamp Chimney	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, body	3	0	
LU	332	87		5	B-I				unidentified, glass	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, body	1	0	melted glass
LU	332	87		5	B-I				Unidentified, Glass	manufacturing technique unidentified, body	1	0	tempered glass, not sure of function
LU	332	87		5	B-I				unidentified, metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, body	1	1	
LU	332	87		5	B-I				clothing, button	molded, body	1	0	molded decorated hexagonal button with a windmill shape; broken off plastic shank
LU	332	87		5	B-I				tableware, vessel	Pressed Glass, Molded, Diagonal Ridges, rim	1	0	decorative molded glass container
LU	332	87		5	B-I				Container, Jar, Jelly	unidentified mold, base	1	0	base of jelly jar with a monogrammed MM "S3HA12"
LU	332	87		5	B-I				Container, Jar Unidentified	unidentified mold, body	1	0	no rim, but an area just below the rim (neck/finish)
LU	332	87		5	B-I				Container, Jar, Jelly	unidentified mold, body	1	0	potential piece of jelly glass jar (might mend to other pieces)
LU	332	87		5	B-I				Container, Unidentified	unidentified mold, body	1	0	

LU	332	87		5	B-I				Container, Jar, Jelly	unidentified mold, Molded, ribs, rim	1	0	small stripe of ribs along the top of the jar, just under the rim
LU	332	87		5	B-I				tableware, vessel	Unidentified Porcelain, body	1	0	
LU	332	87		5	B-I				toy, tea set	Unidentified Porcelain, Gilded, Concentric Circle(s) - Body, Profile	1	0	saucer for a tea cup; gold gilding just below rim with a peach slip above the gilding that is rubbing off
LU	332	87		5	B-I				tableware, flatware	Whiteware, base	1	0	large piece of base ceramic, impressed marker's mark, only legible part "CHINA"; might be hardpaste whiteware
LU	332	87		5	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Hardpaste ("Ironstone", "Granite ware") , body	2	0	
LU	332	87		5	B-I				tableware, plate	Whiteware, rim	5	0	
LU	332	87		5	B-I				tableware, hollowware	Whiteware, Transfer Printed, Underglaze, Polychrome, geometric, rim	1	0	transfer-printed fragmented design, possible leaves or waves; in green and blue
LU	332	87		5	B-I				hardware, nail	wire (nails), complete	10	9	
LU	332	87		5	B-I				hardware, nail	wire (nails), shank	1	0	
LU	332	88		5	B-II				Container, Bottle, Cork Stopper	Complete	1	0	small cork stopper
LU	332	88		5	B-II				Container, Bottle, Loop Seal	Complete	1	0	metal and hard rubber stopper
LU	332	88		5	B-II				Hardware, Door Knob	Complete	1	0	door handle pull -- half circle with the attachment points
LU	332	88		5	B-II				Recreation, Gaming Piece	Complete	1	0	small die-shaped cube but with no marks on its surface
LU	332	88		5	B-II				utilitarian, hollowware	Bennington/Rockingham (Buff paste) , body	1	0	thin paste, glazed inside and out
LU	332	88		5	B-II				tobacco, pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, Molded, ribs, Bowl	1	0	same ribbed pattern as other pipes; bowl is nearly complete but no stem
LU	332	88		5	B-II				tobacco, pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, stem	1	0	

LU	332	88		5	B-II				Fauna, Mammal, Small	LongBone, body	2	0	small long bone
LU	332	88		5	B-II				hardware, nail	Machine Cut (nails), complete	13	11	
LU	332	88		5	B-II				Household Accessory, Safety Pin	Machine Made, Body	1	0	one end of a safety pin
LU	332	88		5	B-II				Clothing, Button, 4 Hole	Machine Made, molded, complete	1	0	metal button with molded, stippled rim. Sew through
LU	332	88		5	B-II				Architectural, Window Pane	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, body	2	0	
LU	332	88		5	B-II				Container, Unidentified	manufacturing technique unidentified, body	1	0	
LU	332	88		5	B-II				Container, Unidentified	manufacturing technique unidentified, body	1	0	
LU	332	88		5	B-II				Lighting, Lamp Chimney	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, body	1	0	
LU	332	88		5	B-II				unidentified, metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, body	1	1	
LU	332	88		5	B-II				tableware, vessel	Pearlware , rim	1	0	
LU	332	88		5	B-II				Container, Jar, Jelly	Unidentified Mold, Molded, ribs, rim	1	0	jelly jar with ribs in a concentric circle directly beneath rim
LU	332	88		5	B-II				tableware, bowl	Whiteware, Annular/Banded, Painted , Concentric Circle(s) - Body, body	1	0	two blue bands on a white background, one large and one small, on the outside of the vessel
LU	332	88		5	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Annular/Banded, Slipped, body	1	0	small fragment
LU	332	88		5	B-II				tableware, hollowware	Whiteware, body	1	0	body sherd with evidence of a handle lug
LU	332	88		5	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, body	1	0	small fragment
LU	332	88		5	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Painted, Underglaze, Polychrome, body	1	0	green line that darkens as it goes along

LU	332	88		5	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Painted, Underglaze, Polychrome, Flower(s), body	1	0	Blue flower with red stem and green leaves handpainted on inside of vessel
LU	332	88		5	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, rim	1	0	
LU	332	88		5	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Sponge Stamped, leaves, body	1	0	green sponge painting in the shape of leaves with a red annular band line below the rim
LU	332	88		5	B-II				tableware, vessel	Yellowware, refined, body	1	0	
LU	332	89		5	B-II				Mineral, Coal	Body	1	0	
LU	332	89		5	B-II				hardware, nail	Machine Cut (nails), shank	1	0	
LU	332	89		5	B-II				Lighting, Lamp Chimney	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, body	1	0	
LU	332	89		5	B-II				hardware, nail	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, body	1	1	
LU	332	89		5	B-II				unidentified, metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, body	3	3	
LU	332	89		5	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, rim	1	0	oddly shaped rim to unknown vessel shape
LU	332	89		5	B-II				hardware, nail	wire (nails), complete	1	0	
LU	332	90		1	B-I				Mineral, Coal	Body	1	0	
LU	332	90		1	B-I				Unidentified, Plastic	Body	2	0	
LU	332	90		1	B-I				Vegetal, Wood	Body	1	0	burnt or possibly rotted
LU	332	90		1	B-I				Tableware, Cup	Rim	1	0	tumbler-like vessel, pressed glass, solarized to pink color, rim and part of ridged body
LU	332	90		1	B-I				utilitarian, vessel	Albany Type Slip Glazed, Bristol Glazed, body	1	0	black and white glaze on opposite sides of the vessel

LU	332	90		1	B-I				utilitarian, vessel	Bennington/Rockingham (Buff paste) , body	1	0	
LU	332	90		1	B-I				Architectural, Brick	body	4	0	
LU	332	90		1	B-I				Architectural, Mortar	body	1	1	mortar or concrete mortar
LU	332	90		1	B-I				Architectural, Tar Paper	body	37	37	tar paper
LU	332	90		1	B-I				By-Product, Clinker/Slag	body	1	1	
LU	332	90		1	B-I				Ammunition, Percussion Cap	complete	1	0	
LU	332	90		1	B-I				Container, Bottle, Loop Seal	complete	1	0	
LU	332	90		1	B-I				tableware, vessel	Creamware , footring	1	0	
LU	332	90		1	B-I				Container, Bottle	Cup Bottom (base), base	1	0	
LU	332	90		1	B-I				tobacco, pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, Bowl	1	0	
LU	332	90		1	B-I				Toy, Marble	Kaolin/Ball Clay, complete	1	0	
LU	332	90		1	B-I				Toy, Marble	Kaolin/Ball Clay, complete	1	0	
LU	332	90		1	B-I				tobacco, pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, stem	2	0	
LU	332	90		1	B-I				hardware, nail	Machine Cut (nails), complete	23	20	
LU	332	90		1	B-I				hardware, nail	Machine Cut (nails), shank	10	9	
LU	332	90		1	B-I				Container, Bottle, Crown Cap	Machine Made, body	1	0	
LU	332	90		1	B-I				Container, Unidentified	manufacturing technique unidentified, base	1	0	
LU	332	90		1	B-I				Architectural, Window Pane	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, body	4	0	
LU	332	90		1	B-I				Architectural, Window Pane	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, body	2	0	
LU	332	90		1	B-I				Container, Unidentified	manufacturing technique unidentified, body	6	0	

LU	332	90		1	B-I				Container, Unidentified	manufacturing technique unidentified, body	4	0	
LU	332	90		1	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, body	4	0	
LU	332	90		1	B-I				Lighting, Lamp Chimney	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, body	5	0	
LU	332	90		1	B-I				Lighting, Lamp Chimney	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Etched (acid) , geometric, body	1	0	
LU	332	90		1	B-I				Container, Bottle	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, neck	1	0	
LU	332	90		1	B-I				hardware, nail	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, body	10	10	
LU	332	90		1	B-I				hardware, unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, body	12	0	half ring, no identified form
LU	332	90		1	B-I				tableware, knife	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, body	2	0	possible knife blade
LU	332	90		1	B-I				Container, Bottle	unidentified mold, embossed, Letter(s), body	3	0	"SUPE...", "...REVEA...", "...D..." embossed on 3 separate pieces
LU	332	90		1	B-I				Container, Unidentified	unidentified mold, embossed, Letter(s), body	1	0	embossed "...A."
LU	332	90		1	B-I				Container, Bottle	unidentified mold, Paneled, body	1	0	small fragment of panel from a panel bottle
LU	332	90		1	B-I				toy, tea set	Unidentified Porcelain, Gilded, rim	2	0	gold gilt around rim with peach decoration on rim but mostly rubbed off
LU	332	90		1	B-I				tableware, vessel	Unidentified Porcelain, rim	1	0	
LU	332	90		1	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, body	6	0	
LU	332	90		1	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, footring	1	0	

LU	332	90		1	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Painted, Underglaze, Polychrome, Flower(s), body	1	0	painted green and blue flower and stem
LU	332	90		1	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, rim	3	0	
LU	332	90		1	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Transfer Printed, Underglaze, Monochrome, Pagoda, body	1	0	willow pattern? Oriental pagoda on fragment
LU	332	90		1	B-I				hardware, nail	Wire (nails), complete	23	20	
LU	332	90		1	B-I				hardware, nail	wire (nails), shank	8	7	
LU	332	91		1	B-I				Architectural, Brick	Body	8	0	
LU	332	91		1	B-I				Fauna, Mammal, Medium	Body	7	0	
LU	332	91		1	B-I				unidentified, plastic	Body	1	0	thin piece of green plastic
LU	332	91		1	B-I				unidentified, plastic	Body	1	0	
LU	332	91		1	B-I				Clothing, Button	Complete	1	0	shell front of button with copper backing and evidence of shank
LU	332	91		1	B-I				Recreation, Gaming Piece	molded, Dot(s), complete	1	0	green die with molded dots for the values on the die
LU	332	91		1	B-I				Fauna, Mammal, Medium/Large	Cranial, body	1	0	enamel from tooth
LU	332	91		1	B-I				container, unidentified	Cup Bottom (base), base	1	0	part of base of container, broken just above cup bottom seam
LU	332	91		1	B-I				tobacco, pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, Bowl	2	0	
LU	332	91		1	B-I				tobacco, pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, molded, Letter(s), Spur	1	0	spur, bottom of pipe bowl, and a large section of stem, markers mark impressed, says "78 W. WHITE"
LU	332	91		1	B-I				tobacco, pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, molded, ribs, Bowl	4	0	one mostly intact bowl, others are fragments, all have same fluting/ribbed decoration

LU	332	91		1	B-I				tobacco, pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, molded, ribs, stem	2	0	ribs that are seen on other pipes
LU	332	91		1	B-I				tobacco, pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, molded, ribs, stem	1	0	ribbed piece of pipe stem in a dark color
LU	332	91		1	B-I				tobacco, pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, stem	7	0	
LU	332	91		1	B-I				container, bottle	Lipping Tool (finish), Prescription (finish), finish	1	0	really obvious mold seams (stick out pretty far), otherwise a small bottle
LU	332	91		1	B-I				fauna, mammal, small	LongBone, body	1	0	burnt
LU	332	91		1	B-I				hardware, nail	Machine Cut (nails), complete	26	23	
LU	332	91		1	B-I				hardware, nail	Machine Cut (nails), shank	2	1	
LU	332	91		1	B-I				Container, Bottle, Crown Cap	machine made, body	1	0	top of crown cap, missing sides
LU	332	91		1	B-I				Container, Bottle, Loop Seal	machine made, body	3	0	pieces of 3 baltimore loop seals with combinatino of hard rubber and iron wire
LU	332	91		1	B-I				hardware, unidentified	machine made, body	1	0	piece of ferrous alloy with a copper rivet going through the iron, unknown function
LU	332	91		1	B-I				Container, Bottle, Crown Cap	machine made, complete	1	0	
LU	332	91		1	B-I				Container, Can, Key	machine made, complete	1	0	
LU	332	91		1	B-I				hardware, screw	machine made, complete	2	0	
LU	332	91		1	B-I				hardware, unidentified	machine made, complete	1	0	metal key-sized object with a circle and a straight piece off the circle, unknown function
LU	332	91		1	B-I				container, unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, base	1	0	
LU	332	91		1	B-I				Architectural, Window Pane	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, body	12	0	
LU	332	91		1	B-I				container, bottle	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, body	2	0	no manufacturing marks, large piece of glass

LU	332	91		1	B-I				container, unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, body	1	0	flat piece, not sure what type of vessel it goes to
LU	332	91		1	B-I				container, unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, body	1	0	teal colored glass
LU	332	91		1	B-I				Lighting, Lamp Chimney	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, body	4	0	
LU	332	91		1	B-I				personal, mirror	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, body	2	0	pieces of mirror glass with backing still on the glass
LU	332	91		1	B-I				unidentified, glass	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, body	1	0	melted
LU	332	91		1	B-I				unidentified, glass	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, body	1	0	melted
LU	332	91		1	B-I				Lighting, Lamp Chimney	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Frosted, Horizontal Line(s) , body	1	0	stripe of frosting
LU	332	91		1	B-I				container, bottle	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, neck	1	0	no identifying marks on the piece
LU	332	91		1	B-I				hardware, nail	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, body	44	44	
LU	332	91		1	B-I				hardware, unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, body	1	0	UID piece of lead in a bullet casing shape (but not a bullet)
LU	332	91		1	B-I				unidentified, metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, body	15	15	
LU	332	91		1	B-I				Personal, Jewelry	Pressed Glass, Molded, Anthropomorphic, complete	1	0	cameo
LU	332	91		1	B-I				tableware, vessel	Pressed Glass, Molded, geometric, body	2	0	

LU	332	91		1	B-I				tableware, vessel	Pressed Glass, molded, Molded - Scalloped Edge, rim	1	0	piece of possible bowl rim, has scalloped edge
LU	332	91		1	B-I				tableware, tumbler	Pressed Glass, rim	2	0	
LU	332	91		1	B-I				tableware, tumbler	Pressed Glass, stippling, rim	1	0	stippling along rim
LU	332	91		1	B-I				utilitarian, vessel	Red Paste Earthenware , Lead Glazed , body	4	0	glaze is flaking
LU	332	91		1	B-I				utilitarian, vessel	Red Paste Earthenware , Lead Glazed , body	1	0	small speckles in the glaze
LU	332	91		1	B-I				utilitarian, vessel	Terra Cotta, body	2	0	
LU	332	91		1	B-I				container, unidentified	unidentified mold, body	15	0	
LU	332	91		1	B-I				container, unidentified	unidentified mold, body	3	0	mold seams
LU	332	91		1	B-I				container, unidentified	unidentified mold, embossed, Letter(s), body	1	0	embossed in script "...c..."
LU	332	91		1	B-I				container, unidentified	unidentified mold, molded, Horizontal Line(s) , body	1	0	molded line in the glass
LU	332	91		1	B-I				tableware, vessel	unidentified porcelain, body	1	0	
LU	332	91		1	B-I				Clothing, Button, 4 Hole	unidentified porcelain, complete	1	0	
LU	332	91		1	B-I				Clothing, Button, 4 Hole	unidentified porcelain, molded, Concentric Circle(s) - Rim, complete	1	0	
LU	332	91		1	B-I				tableware, flatware	unidentified porcelain, Painted, Overglaze, monochrome, rim	2	0	
LU	332	91		1	B-I				toy, tea set	unidentified porcelain, Painted, Overglaze, Polychrome, Flower(s), Profile	2	0	peach-luster painted around the rim, black concentric painted circle below that, then possible flower motif on the marly consisting of orange flower petals outlined in black

													with green leaves, but heavily rubbed off
LU	332	91		1	B-I				tableware, hollowware	Whiteware, Annular/Banded, Painted , body	2	0	different thickness of bands, same shade of blue
LU	332	91		1	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Annular/Banded, Painted , body	1	0	can only see of the annular bands
LU	332	91		1	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Annular/Banded, Painted , Concentric Circle(s) - Body, body	1	0	has one green band and one blue band
LU	332	91		1	B-I				tableware, hollowware	Whiteware, Annular/Banded, Painted , Concentric Circle(s) - Rim, rim	1	0	black annular banding below rim, green geometric sponge painted design on the body
LU	332	91		1	B-I				tableware, hollowware	Whiteware, Annular/Banded, Slipped, body	1	0	two visible annular bands
LU	332	91		1	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Annular/Banded, Slipped, body	1	0	very small piece; green glaze on one side and green annual stripes on the other side
LU	332	91		1	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Annular/Banded, Slipped, body	1	0	could be part of banding, but not enough to tell if banded or just glazed
LU	332	91		1	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, body	21	0	
LU	332	91		1	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, body	1	0	makers mark has some design with lines and the word "...CE..." below
LU	332	91		1	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, footring	6	0	one piece is heavily burnt, unsure if mend
LU	332	91		1	B-I				tableware, saucer	Whiteware, painted, overglaze, monochrome, leaves, rim	2	0	handpainted green leaves on the marley, 3 annular blue bands on the rim
LU	332	91		1	B-I				tableware, hollowware	Whiteware, Painted, Overglaze, Polychrome, Flower(s), body	1	0	green leaves, black stem, blue and pink flowers handpainted on the exterior of some kind of hollowware

LU	332	91		1	B-I				tableware, hollowware	Whiteware, Painted, Overglaze, Polychrome, leaves, base	1	0	leaves for a (likely) larger flower motif, handpainted
LU	332	91		1	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Painted, Underglaze, Monochrome, blue, Unidentified Decorative Element, body	1	0	very small piece of decoration on this sherd, blue painted but not old blue
LU	332	91		1	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, rim	3	0	
LU	332	91		1	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Sponge Stamped, Dot(s), body	1	0	three small dots part of a larger decorative motif
LU	332	91		1	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Sponge Stamped, geometric, body	1	0	open sponge stamped design
LU	332	91		1	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Transfer Printed, Underglaze, Monochrome, Oriental, body	2	0	transfer printed on both side, some kind of oriental scene
LU	332	91		1	B-I				hardware, nail	wire (nails), complete	30	27	
LU	332	91		1	B-I				hardware, nail	wire (nails), shank	3	2	
LU	332	91		1	B-I				tableware, vessel	Yellowware, refined, Annular/Banded, Slipped, body	1	0	yellow body with white slip annular bands
LU	332	91		1	B-I				tableware, vessel	Yellowware, refined, body	2	0	
LU	332	92		1	B-II				Architectural, Brick	Body	38	0	
LU	332	92		1	B-II				By-Product, Clinker/Slag	Body	12	12	
LU	332	92		1	B-II				Fauna, Mammal, Medium	Body	4	0	
LU	332	92		1	B-II				unidentified, ceramic	Burnt, body	1	0	no glaze, only paste left
LU	332	92		1	B-II				hardware, wire	Extruded (wire), body	1	0	
LU	332	92		1	B-II				Fauna, Mammal, Medium	FlatBone, body	1	0	
LU	332	92		1	B-II				tobacco, pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, molded, ribs, Bowl	7	0	same molded design on other pipes

LU	332	92		1	B-II				tobacco, pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, molded, ribs, stem	5	0	same molded design on other pipes
LU	332	92		1	B-II				tobacco, pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, stem	25	0	
LU	332	92		1	B-II				Fauna, Mammal, Medium/Large	LongBone, Cut, body	1	0	
LU	332	92		1	B-II				hardware, nail	Machine Cut (nails), complete	14	12	
LU	332	92		1	B-II				container, unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, body	3	0	
LU	332	92		1	B-II				container, unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, body	1	0	
LU	332	92		1	B-II				Lighting, Lamp Chimney	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, body	9	0	
LU	332	92		1	B-II				personal, mirror	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, body	1	0	
LU	332	92		1	B-II				unidentified, glass	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, body	2	0	melted
LU	332	92		1	B-II				unidentified, glass	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, body	1	0	melted
LU	332	92		1	B-II				hardware, nail	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, body	8	8	
LU	332	92		1	B-II				unidentified, metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, body	20	20	
LU	332	92		1	B-II				unidentified, metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, body	1	1	
LU	332	92		1	B-II				tableware, vessel	Pearlware , Annular/Banded, Painted , rim	1	0	blue and cranberry annular bands just below rim
LU	332	92		1	B-II				tableware, tumbler	Pressed Glass, rim	3	0	not molding along the rim

LU	332	92		1	B-II				utilitarian, vessel	Red Paste Earthenware , Lead Glazed , body	1	0	iron oxide glazed on the interior
LU	332	92		1	B-II				container, unidentified	unidentified mold, base	2	0	either a post-bottom or 2 piece mold, not cup bottom
LU	332	92		1	B-II				container, unidentified	unidentified mold, body	1	0	
LU	332	92		1	B-II				container, unidentified	unidentified mold, body	1	0	
LU	332	92		1	B-II				container, unidentified	unidentified mold, embossed, Letter(s), body	2	0	"J. .../MAUCH"
LU	332	92		1	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Annular/Banded, Slipped, annular, body	1	0	black thin annular bands on white vessel
LU	332	92		1	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Annular/Banded, Slipped, annular, body	5	0	thick and thin banding, different shades of blue on white vessel
LU	332	92		1	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Annular/Banded, Slipped, annular, body	3	0	thin and thick bands in green on white vessel
LU	332	92		1	B-II				tableware, saucer	Whiteware, Annular/Banded, Slipped, annular, Profile	6	0	thick and thin green bands on a white vessel
LU	332	92		1	B-II				tableware, hollowware	Whiteware, Annular/Banded, Slipped, annular, rim	3	0	medium thickness bands in blue on white vessel
LU	332	92		1	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Annular/Banded, Slipped, body	1	0	green glaze with white annular bands slipped
LU	332	92		1	B-II				tableware, hollowware	Whiteware, base	1	0	
LU	332	92		1	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, body	12	0	
LU	332	92		1	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, footring	2	0	
LU	332	92		1	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Painted, Underglaze, Polychrome, Unidentified Decorative Element, body	2	0	green, cranberry, and blue design handpainted but unintelligable design

LU	332	92		1	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, rim	1	0	
LU	332	92		1	B-II				tableware, hollowware	Whiteware, Sponge Stamped, unidentified decorative element, rim	2	0	cranberry annular banding painted with sponge painting, all under glaze
LU	332	92		1	B-II				hardware, nail	wire (nails), complete	4	3	
LU	332	92		1	B-II				tableware, vessel	Yellowware, refined, Annular/Banded, Slipped, annular, body	1	0	thin bands in white on a yellow vesesl
LU	332	92		1	B-II				tableware, vessel	Yellowware, refined, body	1	0	
LU	332	92		1	B-II				tableware, vessel	Yellowware, refined, rim	1	0	
LU	332	93		1	B-II				Architectural, Brick	Body	1	0	
LU	332	93		1	B-II				By-Product, Clinker/Slag	Body	3	3	
LU	332	93		1	B-II				tableware, vessel	burnt, rim	1	0	
LU	332	93		1	B-II				tobacco, pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, Bowl	2	0	
LU	332	93		1	B-II				tobacco, pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, Molded, Flower(s), stem	1	0	ring of small flowers impressed onto the surface of the pipe stem
LU	332	93		1	B-II				tobacco, pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, molded, Letter(s), stem	2	0	both impressed with "C.P.", one has other symbol but I can't make it out
LU	332	93		1	B-II				tobacco, pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, Molded, ribs, Bowl	7	0	
LU	332	93		1	B-II				tobacco, pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, Molded, ribs, Spur	2	0	both are ribbed, have the spur and some of the stem and bowl
LU	332	93		1	B-II				tobacco, pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, stem	17	0	
LU	332	93		1	B-II				tobacco, pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, stem	4	0	
LU	332	93		1	B-II				tobacco, pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, stem	1	0	
LU	332	93		1	B-II				hardware, nail	Machine Cut (nails), complete	4	1	
LU	332	93		1	B-II				Lighting, Lamp Chimney	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, body	4	0	

LU	332	93		1	B-II				unidentified, glass	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, body	1	0	melted
LU	332	93		1	B-II				unidentified, glass	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, body	1	0	melted
LU	332	93		1	B-II				unidentified, glass	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Painted, body	1	0	
LU	332	93		1	B-II				hardware, nail	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, body	11	11	
LU	332	93		1	B-II				unidentified, metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, body	9	9	
LU	332	93		1	B-II				Hardware, Unidentified	Molded, complete	1	0	black ring made of plastic; unknown function
LU	332	93		1	B-II				tableware, vessel	Pearlware , footring	1	0	
LU	332	93		1	B-II				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold, body	2	0	
LU	332	93		1	B-II				Container, Unidentified	Unidentified Mold, body	2	0	
LU	332	93		1	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Annular/Banded, Painted , body	4	0	alternating brown and white lines
LU	332	93		1	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Annular/Banded, Painted , Concentric Circle(s) - Base, footring	1	0	bluing along footring; black band along the inside base
LU	332	93		1	B-II				tableware, bowl	Whiteware, Annular/Banded, Painted , Concentric Circle(s) - Body, rim	1	0	thin blue bands located on body below rim, then a thick tan band below that
LU	332	93		1	B-II				tableware, bowl	Whiteware, Annular/Banded, Slipped, Concentric Circle(s) - Body, rim	1	0	thin blue bands starting at the rim and continuing for the length of the piece

LU	332	93		1	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Annular/Banded, Slipped, rim	1	0	blue slipped decoration
LU	332	93		1	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, body	5	0	
LU	332	93		1	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, rim	1	0	
LU	332	93		1	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Transfer Printed, Underglaze, Polychrome, Pastoral, footring	1	0	small portion of scene with green band and tiny brown dots
LU	332	94		1	B-II				tobacco, pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, Bowl	1	0	inside is burned
LU	332	94		1	B-II				hardware, nail	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, complete	3	3	unidentified nails
LU	332	94		1	B-II				tableware, hollowware	Whiteware, Annular/Banded, Painted , Concentric Circle(s) - Body, body	1	0	
LU	332	94		1	B-II				tableware, saucer	Whiteware, Transfer Printed, Underglaze, Monochrome, Flower(s), rim	1	0	transfer printed on both sides in a light blue, one side has green leaves that are handpainted on
LU	332	95		1	MIXED				tobacco, pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, stem	1	0	
LU	332	95		1	MIXED				hardware, nail	Machine Cut (nails), complete	3	2	
LU	332	95		1	MIXED				Container, Bottle, Crown Cap	Machine Made, complete	1	0	
LU	332	95		1	MIXED				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, body	1	0	possibly molded
LU	332	95		1	MIXED				Lighting, Lamp Chimney	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, body	2	0	
LU	332	95		1	MIXED				unidentified, glass	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, body	1	0	
LU	332	95		1	MIXED				utilitarian, vessel	Red Paste Earthenware , Lead Glazed , body	1	0	glazed on one side, glaze is a dark brown

LU	332	96		10	B-I				Architectural, Tar Paper	Body	41	41	
LU	332	96		10	B-I				Fauna, Unidentified	Body	1	0	
LU	332	96		10	B-I				Mineral, Coal	Body	1	0	
LU	332	96		10	B-I				Unidentified, Rubber	Body	1	0	Black rubber chord that has lost stretch. White patches present
LU	332	96		10	B-I				Personal, Bead	Molded, Unidentified Decorative Element, Complete	1	0	bead has slight geometric design
LU	332	96		10	B-I				Electrical, Insulator	Industrial Porcelain, Molded, Stripe(s)/Band(s), rim	1	0	molded lines around the inside of semi-circle
LU	332	96		10	B-I				Hardware, Nail	Machine Cut (nails), Complete	21	18	
LU	332	96		10	B-I				Electrical, Insulator	Machine Molded (Finish), Embossed, Letter(s), Complete	1	0	lettering spells "Made in the U.S.A WHITALL TATUM CO. No9, 12)
LU	332	96		10	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Base	1	0	slight purple tinge to glass
LU	332	96		10	B-I				Architectural, Window Pane	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, body	12	0	
LU	332	96		10	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, body	1	0	
LU	332	96		10	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	1	0	slight aqua tinge
LU	332	96		10	B-I				Hardware, Nail	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, body	2	2	
LU	332	96		10	B-I				Hardware, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, body	1	0	blue rust on sides of folded copper flat metal

LU	332	96		10	B-I				Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, body	1	1	
LU	332	96		10	B-I				Hardware, Hook	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Complete	1	0	Has a screw on the end
LU	332	96		10	B-I				Utilitarian, Vessel	Red Paste Earthenware , Lead Glazed , body	1	0	
LU	332	96		10	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, body	5	0	small shards of whiteware
LU	332	96		10	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Decorative Technique Unknown, body	1	0	small piece of whiteware with one tiny blue spot in corner
LU	332	96		10	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Footring	1	0	Footring has been burnt
LU	332	96		10	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Footring	1	0	
LU	332	96		10	B-I				Hardware, Nail	Wire (nails), Complete	27	24	
LU	332	97		10	B-I				Architectural, Brick	Body	1	0	
LU	332	97		10	B-I				Architectural, Mortar	Body	1	1	mortar or concrete
LU	332	97		10	B-I				Architectural, Tar Paper	Body	8	8	
LU	332	97		10	B-I				By-Product, Clinker/Slag	Body	1	1	
LU	332	97		10	B-I				Communication, Pencil, Ferrule	Body	1	0	
LU	332	97		10	B-I				Communication, Slate Pencil	Body	1	0	writing end of a slate pencil
LU	332	97		10	B-I				Recreation, Gaming Piece	Body	2	0	possible billiards ball; buff on ends with some of a green molded stripe encircling the center
LU	332	97		10	B-I				Ammunition, Percussion Cap	Complete	1	0	
LU	332	97		10	B-I				Household Accessory, Decorative Bowl	Molded, Stripe(s)/Band(s), body	1	0	carnival glass with molded lines, shiny shade of orange
LU	332	97		10	B-I				tableware, vessel	Creamware , Annular/Banded,	1	0	yellow band just below rim

									Painted , Concentric Circle(s) - Rim, rim				
LU	332	97		10	B-I				tableware, vessel	Creamware , body	1	0	
LU	332	97		10	B-I				Electrical, Insulator	Industrial Porcelain, rim	1	0	molded with letters "...TT"
LU	332	97		10	B-I				Toy, Marble	Kaolin/Ball Clay, complete	2	0	
LU	332	97		10	B-I				tobacco, pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, molded, Ribs, Bowl	2	0	
LU	332	97		10	B-I				tobacco, pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, Molded, ribs, Bowl	1	0	bowl is complete, along with spur and some of the stem; stem is broken off
LU	332	97		10	B-I				tobacco, pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, stem	3	0	
LU	332	97		10	B-I				Fauna, Mammal, Medium	LongBone, body	2	0	one has evidence of saw marks
LU	332	97		10	B-I				hardware, nail	Machine Cut (nails), complete	24	21	
LU	332	97		10	B-I				hardware, nail	Machine Cut (nails), shank	18	16	
LU	332	97		10	B-I				Architectural, Window Pane	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, body	31	0	
LU	332	97		10	B-I				Container, Unidentified	manufacturing technique unidentified, body	7	0	
LU	332	97		10	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, body	1	0	
LU	332	97		10	B-I				Container, Unidentified	manufacturing technique unidentified, body	1	0	
LU	332	97		10	B-I				Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, body	5	0	
LU	332	97		10	B-I				Lighting, Lamp Chimney	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, body	8	0	
LU	332	97		10	B-I				unidentified, glass	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, body	1	0	melted

LU	332	97		10	B-I				unidentified, glass	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, body	1	0	melted
LU	332	97		10	B-I				unidentified, glass	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, body	1	0	melted
LU	332	97		10	B-I				Lighting, Light Bulb	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, complete	1	0	complete, teardrop shaped lightbulb
LU	332	97		10	B-I				hardware, nail	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, body	6	6	
LU	332	97		10	B-I				hardware, unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, body	1	0	thin narrow piece of sheet metal
LU	332	97		10	B-I				hardware, unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, body	1	0	iron bar; unknown function
LU	332	97		10	B-I				unidentified, metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, body	4	4	
LU	332	97		10	B-I				tableware, vessel	molded, body	2	0	UID vessel shape
LU	332	97		10	B-I				tableware, vessel	Pressed Glass, rim	1	0	
LU	332	97		10	B-I				utilitarian, vessel	Red Paste Earthenware , Other Glazed , body	1	0	glazed on the outside, not lead glazed
LU	332	97		10	B-I				utilitarian, vessel	Terra Cotta, body	1	0	no glaze redware
LU	332	97		10	B-I				Container, Unidentified	unidentified mold, embossed, Letter(s), body	1	0	
LU	332	97		10	B-I				Container, Jar, Jelly	Unidentified Mold, molded, ribs, body	1	0	jelly jar that doubled as cup, with molded ribs along the rim
LU	332	97		10	B-I				tableware, vessel	Unidentified Porcelain, molded, Dot(s), body	1	0	small dots molded on porcelain
LU	332	97		10	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Annular/Banded, Painted , Concentric Circle(s) - Body, body	1	0	three blue lines with a slight curve at one end (bowl?)

LU	332	97		10	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Annular/Banded, Painted , Concentric Circle(s) - Rim, rim	1	0	annular banding in black along with yellow handpainting on the rim; very small fragment
LU	332	97		10	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Annular/Banded, Slipped, body	1	0	blue slip glaze over whiteware
LU	332	97		10	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, body	20	0	small pieces of body sherds; perhaps some small rim sherds, but can't tell for sure
LU	332	97		10	B-I				tableware, flatware	Whiteware, footring	1	0	possible plate
LU	332	97		10	B-I				tableware, hollowware	Whiteware, Hardpaste ("Ironstone", "Granite ware") , body	1	0	
LU	332	97		10	B-I				tableware, plate	Whiteware, Hardpaste ("Ironstone", "Granite ware") , rim	1	0	rim of plate , undecorated
LU	332	97		10	B-I				tableware, plate	Whiteware, Molded, Greek/Roman Columns, Profile	7	0	grecian design along rim and impressed mark on base; "...ORSTER" "...TAIL" and "SHAPE"
LU	332	97		10	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, rim	4	0	
LU	332	97		10	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Sponge Stamped, body	1	0	small piece of body sherd with cranberry transfer printing
LU	332	97		10	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Transfer Printed, Underglaze, Monochrome, Oriental, body	1	0	oriental pattern with little squares along the edges and the bottom half of a horse
LU	332	97		10	B-I				hardware, nail	wire (nails), complete	43	38	
LU	332	97		10	B-I				hardware, nail	wire (nails), shank	9	8	
LU	332	98		10	B-I				Hardware, Nail	Machine Cut (nails), Complete	2	1	Two cut nails, one long, the other small
LU	332	98		10	B-I				Architectural, Window Pane	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	5	0	Five pieces of flat glass of various sizes

LU	332	98		10	B-I				Lighting, Lamp Chimney	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	3	0	Three pieces of lamp glass
LU	332	98		10	B-I				Lighting, Light Bulb	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Body	1	0	One thin piece of lightbult glass
LU	332	98		10	B-I				Hardware, Nail	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Body	2	2	Two small unidentifiable nails
LU	332	98		10	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Body	2	0	Two thin pieces of whiteware
LU	332	98		10	B-I				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Rim	1	0	A small piece of a whiteware rim
LU	332	98		10	B-I				Hardware, Nail	Wire (nails), Complete	6	5	Six wire nails of various sizes
LU	332	99		10	B-II				Mineral, Coal	Body	3	0	
LU	332	99		10	B-II				tableware, vessel	burnt, Annular/Banded, Slipped, body	1	0	blue slip glaze decoration on one side, glaze is heavily burnt on both sides
LU	332	99		10	B-II				Fauna, Mammal, Medium/Large	Cranial, body	1	0	large tooth
LU	332	99		10	B-II				tobacco, pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, molded, ribs, Bowl	1	0	rim and body fragment of pipe bowl with ribs up half way the bowl
LU	332	99		10	B-II				tobacco, pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, molded, ribs, stem	1	0	transition between plain stem and molded stem
LU	332	99		10	B-II				tobacco, pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, stem	3	0	
LU	332	99		10	B-II				Fauna, Mammal, Unidentified	LongBone, body	1	0	no saw or cut marks
LU	332	99		10	B-II				Lighting, Light Bulb	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, Applied Color Labeling, Letter(s), body	1	0	marker's mark "MADE/TRADE M.../ACM.../LEA.../U.S..."
LU	332	99		10	B-II				Architectural, Window Pane	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, body	7	0	
LU	332	99		10	B-II				Lighting, Lamp Chimney	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, body	1	0	

LU	332	99		10	B-II				Lighting, Light Bulb	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, body	1	0	
LU	332	99		10	B-II				Container, Jar Unidentified	manufacturing technique unidentified, rim	1	0	
LU	332	99		10	B-II				hardware, nail	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, body	4	4	
LU	332	99		10	B-II				unidentified, metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, body	2	2	
LU	332	99		10	B-II				tableware, bowl	Whiteware, Annular/Banded, Painted , body	1	0	single large blue stripe on body sherd
LU	332	99		10	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Annular/Banded, Painted , rim	1	0	three small bands below rim
LU	332	99		10	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, base	1	0	impressed markers mark, but not enough to decipher
LU	332	99		10	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, body	5	0	
LU	332	99		10	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, footring	3	0	
LU	332	99		10	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, rim	2	0	
LU	332	99		10	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Sponge Stamped, body	1	0	small piece of cranberry open sponge decoration, can't ID decorative design
LU	332	100		10	B-II				Mineral, Crystal	Body	1	0	piece of a natural, unmodified quartz crystal
LU	332	100		10	B-II				container, bottle	Glass-Tipped/Rough Pontil (base), base	2	0	
LU	332	100		10	B-II				tobacco, pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, molded, ribs, Bowl	9	0	some pieces have burning in interior bowl; all have ribs and fluting seen on other pipes
LU	332	100		10	B-II				tobacco, pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, molded, ribs, Spur	2	0	one has intact spur, one has broken off spur, both are ribbed

LU	332	100		10	B-II				tobacco, pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, molded, ribs, stem	4	0	three have concentric circles encircling the stme itself, all have ribs
LU	332	100		10	B-II				tobacco, pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, stem	7	0	
LU	332	100		10	B-II				tobacco, pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, stem	1	0	burnt
LU	332	100		10	B-II				Architectural, Window Pane	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, body	12	0	
LU	332	100		10	B-II				container, unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, body	2	0	
LU	332	100		10	B-II				container, unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, body	1	0	
LU	332	100		10	B-II				Lighting, Lamp Chimney	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, body	3	0	
LU	332	100		10	B-II				hardware, nail	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, body	25	25	
LU	332	100		10	B-II				unidentified, metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, body	8	8	
LU	332	100		10	B-II				utilitarian, vessel	Red Paste Earthenware , body	1	0	burnt, iron oxide glaze on the interior
LU	332	100		10	B-II				utilitarian, vessel	Red Paste Earthenware , body	1	0	glazed, but heavily burnt so difficult to tell what color glaze originally was
LU	332	100		10	B-II				container, unidentified	unidentified mold, body	1	0	mold seams
LU	332	100		10	B-II				container, unidentified	unidentified mold, body	1	0	possible piece of panel bottle
LU	332	100		10	B-II				container, unidentified	unidentified mold, embossed, Letter(s), body	2	0	"...IL.../...177 N..." no a piece of body
LU	332	100		10	B-II				container, unidentified	unidentified mold, embossed, Letter(s), body	1	0	"...B..."

LU	332	100		10	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Annular/Banded, Painted , body	2	0	whiteware with yellowware-colored annular bands
LU	332	100		10	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Annular/Banded, Painted , body	1	0	burnt
LU	332	100		10	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Annular/Banded, Painted , Concentric Circle(s) - Body, body	1	0	a sage-colored annual band
LU	332	100		10	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Annular/Banded, Painted , Concentric Circle(s) - Rim, body	1	0	very thick blue band, not burnt
LU	332	100		10	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Annular/Banded, Painted , Concentric Circle(s) - Rim, rim	1	0	small rim piece
LU	332	100		10	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, body	7	0	
LU	332	100		10	B-II				tableware, flatware	Whiteware, Edge Decorated, Molded - Shell Edged, body	1	0	small piece of body of shell edged plate marly; impressed and hand painted blue straight lines
LU	332	100		10	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Edge Decorated, unidentified decorative element, body	1	0	blue paint on the rim, but spall where edged decoration would be
LU	332	100		10	B-II				tableware, flatware	Whiteware, molded, Concentric Circle(s) - Body, body	2	0	thin molded lines on the body of flatware ceramic
LU	332	100		10	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Painted, Overglaze, Polychrome, leaves, body	1	0	green leaves with a red stem is the decoration
LU	332	100		10	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, rim	1	0	
LU	332	100		10	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Sponge Stamped, geometric, body	1	0	open sponge design
LU	332	100		10	B-II				tableware, flatware	Whiteware, Transfer Printed, Underglaze,	1	0	rim with a greek column around the rim and two

									Monochrome, Horse, rim			running horses between the column
LU	332	100		10	B-II			tableware, vessel	Yellowware, refined, body	4	0	
LU	332	101		10	B-II			Mineral, Crystal	Body	2	0	
LU	332	101		10	B-II			Mineral, Crystal	Body	1	0	
LU	332	101		10	B-II			Shell, Oyster	Body	2	0	
LU	332	101		10	B-II			tableware, hollowware	Burnt, Annular/Banded, Slipped, annular, body	1	0	burnt but can still see where banding was
LU	332	101		10	B-II			tableware, vessel	Burnt, body	2	0	burnt
LU	332	101		10	B-II			tobacco, pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, Bowl	1	0	
LU	332	101		10	B-II			tobacco, pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, molded, Letter(s), stem	1	0	impressed "C.P. ..."
LU	332	101		10	B-II			tobacco, pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, molded, Letter(s), stem	1	0	impressed "DAV..."
LU	332	101		10	B-II			tobacco, pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, molded, ribs, Spur	2	0	
LU	332	101		10	B-II			tobacco, pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, molded, ribs, Spur	1	0	possibly burnt
LU	332	101		10	B-II			tobacco, pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, molded, ribs, stem	1	0	
LU	332	101		10	B-II			tobacco, pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, stem	7	0	
LU	332	101		10	B-II			tobacco, pipe	Kaolin/Ball Clay, stem	1	0	burnt
LU	332	101		10	B-II			Fauna, Mammal, Medium/Large	LongBone, body	6	0	
LU	332	101		10	B-II			hardware, nail	Machine Cut (nails), complete	5	4	
LU	332	101		10	B-II			Architectural, Window Pane	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, body	1	0	
LU	332	101		10	B-II			container, unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, body	1	0	
LU	332	101		10	B-II			container, unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, body	1	0	

LU	332	101		10	B-II				hardware, nail	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, body	4	4	
LU	332	101		10	B-II				unidentified, metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, body	9	9	
LU	332	101		10	B-II				container, unidentified	Post Bottom (base), base	1	0	blown mold bottle, not machine made
LU	332	101		10	B-II				container, bottle	unidentified mold, embossed, Letter(s), body	1	0	
LU	332	101		10	B-II				container, bottle	unidentified mold, Lipping Tool (finish), finish	1	0	
LU	332	101		10	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Annular/Banded, Painted , annular, body	3	0	blue annular banding with gold gilt just below blue band
LU	332	101		10	B-II				tableware, flatware	Whiteware, Annular/Banded, Painted , annular, rim	1	0	thin blue bands just below rim
LU	332	101		10	B-II				tableware, hollowware	Whiteware, Annular/Banded, Slipped, annular, rim	1	0	medium thick bands below rim
LU	332	101		10	B-II				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, body	4	0	
LU	332	101		10	B-II				tableware, vessel	Yellowware, refined, body	2	0	
LU	332	102		10	B-SUB				Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Body	2	2	Two unidentified pieces of metal
LU	332	102		10	B-SUB				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Annular/Banded, Slipped, Stripe(s)/Band(s), Body	1	0	One triangular piece of annular whiteware, light blue with a white stripe
LU	332	102		10	B-SUB				tableware, vessel	Whiteware, Body	2	0	Two tiny pieces of whiteware
LU	332	103		10	B-SUB				Architectural, Window Pane	Manufacturing Technique Unidentified, body	1	0	

LU	332	103		10	B-SUB				hardware, nail	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, body	1	1	
LU	332	103		10	B-SUB				unidentified, metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, body	1	1	

APPENDIX D. CERAMIC MNV INVENTORY

Catalog	Mega-strat	Sherds	Vessel Function	Paste Type	Paste Type, continued	If Decorated, Decoration Type	Decoration Technique	Decoration Color	MCD	Makers Mark	Notes
83	A-I	3	tableware, vessel	Earthenware	Creamware			Cream	1885	N	slightly green glaze on interior side
85	A-I	2	tableware, vessel	Earthenware	Pearlware	Edge Decorated	Molded - Shell Edged	Blue		N	blue feathered around rim
85	A-I	1	tableware, vessel	Earthenware	Pearlware	Edge Decorated	Molded - Shell Edged	Blue		N	feathered in blue paint on cream
85	A-I	3	tableware, vessel	Earthenware	Pearlware			Cream	1805	N	
83	A-I	3	Utilitarian, Vessel	Earthenware	Red Paste Earthenware, Lead Glazed			Reddish-Brown	1850	N	dark glaze
83	A-I	1	Utilitarian, Vessel	Stoneware	Slip Glazed, Salt Glazed	Painted, Underglaze, Monochrome, Blue		Blue		N	tan with blue design on one side, dark brown glaze on other side
85	A-I	1	tableware, vessel	Porcelain	Unidentified Porcelain			White	1850	N	
83	A-I	1	tableware, vessel	Earthenware	Whiteware	Annular/Banded, Painted		Green, Light		N	very light green glaze on one side
83	A-I	2	tableware, vessel	Earthenware	Whiteware	Edge Decorated	Molded - Shell Edged	Blue		N	blue feathered on edge of white ceramic
83	A-I	1	tableware, vessel	Earthenware	Whiteware	Edge Decorated	Molded - Shell Edged	Blue		N	tiny bit of blue paint on white ceramic
83	A-I	1	tableware, vessel	Earthenware	Whiteware	Sponge Stamped		Cranberry	1858	N	half of fragment is sponged in a dark red
85	A-I	1	Tableware, Bowl	Earthenware	Whiteware	Annular/Banded, Slipped	Stripe(s)/Band(s)	Blue, Light	1875	N	
85	A-I	2	tableware, vessel	Earthenware	Whiteware	Annular/Banded, Painted	Stripe(s)/Band(s)	Green, Dark		N	dark green bands about 1 mm wide
85	A-I	1	tableware, vessel	Earthenware	Whiteware	Annular/Banded, Slipped	Stripe(s)/Band(s)	Blue, Light	1875	N	light blue bands in different widths, green band also
85	A-I	1	tableware, vessel	Earthenware	Whiteware	Annular/Banded, Slipped	Stripe(s)/Band(s)	Blue, Light	1875	N	one thick light blue stripe and 2 thin stripes

85	A-I	1	tableware, vessel	Earthenware	Whiteware	Decorative Technique Unknown	Unidentified Decorative Element	Blue, Light		N	tiny bit of blue paint
85	A-I	1	tableware, vessel	Earthenware	Whiteware	Edge Decorated	Molded - Shell Edged	Blue		N	blue feathered on white ceramic
85	A-I	1	tableware, vessel	Earthenware	Whiteware	Edge Decorated	Molded - Shell Edged	Blue		N	feathered in blue paint on cream
85	A-I	34	tableware, vessel	Earthenware	Whiteware			White	1885	N	
85	A-I	1	tableware, vessel	Earthenware	Whiteware			White	1885	Y	"AMOUR STER TALL 1" maker's mark in small letters within a border, maker's mark is 1 cm wide
84	A-II	1	tableware, hollowware	earthenware	Pearlware	molded	Geometric	white			mends to body piece; molded lug with a geometric attachment piece
84	A-II	2	tableware, hollowware	earthenware	Pearlware			white	1805		mends to rim piece
84	A-II	1	tableware, vessel	Earthenware	Pearlware	Edge Decorated	Molded - Shell Edged	Blue, Dark		N	One piece of pearlware with a dark blue shell edge rim
84	A-II	1	tableware, vessel	Stoneware	Unidentified Glaze	Decorative Technique Unknown		Blue, Light		N	bit of blue paint on white ceramic
84	A-II	1	tableware, vessel	Porcelain	Unidentified Porcelain			White	1850	N	
84	A-II	1	tableware, bowl	earthenware	Whiteware	Annular/Banded, Painted	Concentric Circle(s) - Body	blue			can see 4 thin blue annular bands
84	A-II	1	tableware, vessel	Earthenware	Whiteware	Annular/Banded, Painted	Stripe(s)/Band(s)	Black		N	black or else very dark green band on cream colored ceramic
84	A-II	3	tableware, vessel	Earthenware	Whiteware	Annular/Banded, Slipped	Stripe(s)/Band(s)	Blue, Light	1875	N	Three moderate sized pieces of annular whiteware, two pieces light blue one piece darker blue. All pieces have thicker colored stripes

											with thinner colored stripes
84	A-II	2	tableware, vessel	Earthenware	Whiteware	Annular/Banded, Slipped	Stripe(s)/Band(s)	Blue, Light	1875	N	
84	A-II	1	tableware, vessel	Earthenware	Whiteware	Painted, Underglaze, Polychrome		Blue	1853	N	blue flowers with green leaves
84	A-II	1	tableware, vessel	Earthenware	Whiteware	Decorative Technique Unknown	Unidentified Decorative Element	Blue, Light	1885	N	small bit of blue paint
84	A-II	3	tableware, vessel	Earthenware	Whiteware	Edge Decorated	Molded - Shell Edged	Blue, Dark		N	Three large piece of whiteware with molded shell edge rim
84	A-II	1	tableware, vessel	Earthenware	Whiteware	Sponge Stamped	Geometric	Brown	1858	N	brown pattern on white ceramic
84	A-II	1	tableware, vessel	Earthenware	Whiteware	Transfer Printed, Underglaze, Monochrome		Purple	1838	N	transfer print on both sides, depicting angels in light purple
84	A-II	13	tableware, vessel	Earthenware	Whiteware			White	1885	N	
84	A-II	3	Tableware, hollowware	Earthenware	Whiteware, Hardpaste ("Ironstone", "Granite ware")			White	1860	N	Two large pieces of ironstone with molded rim
73	A-I	1	Utilitarian, Vessel	Earthenware	Red Paste Earthenware			Orange	1850	N	
74	A-I	1	tableware, vessel	Porcelain	Unidentified Porcelain	Painted, Overglaze, Monochrome		Purple	1850	N	One small piece of porcelain with a little bit of lavender overglaze
73	A-I	5	tableware, vessel	Earthenware	Whiteware			White	1885	N	
74	A-I	1	tableware, vessel	Earthenware	Whiteware	Annular/Banded, Slipped	Stripe(s)/Band(s)	Blue, Light	1875	N	light blue band on white ceramic
74	A-I	3	tableware, vessel	Earthenware	Yellowware, refined	Annular/Banded, Slipped	Stripe(s)/Band(s)	Brown		N	Three pieces of yellowware with brown banded design, one piece with white coloring below the brown bands

74	A-I	3	tableware, vessel	Earthenware	Yellowware, refined			Yellow	1885	N	Three pieces of yellowware of various sizes
80	A-II	1	Utilitarian, Vessel	Earthenware	Red Paste Earthenware, Lead Glazed			Reddish-Brown	1850	N	One large, thick piece of dark reddish brown lead glazed redware
80	A-II	1	tableware, vessel	Earthenware	Whiteware	Annular/Banded, Slipped		Green, Light		N	One small piece of whiteware with green design and small blue line
80	A-II	1	tableware, vessel	Earthenware	Whiteware	Edge Decorated	Molded - Shell Edged	Blue, Dark		N	One large piece of dark blue shell edged molded whiteware rim
80	A-II	3	tableware, vessel	Earthenware	Whiteware			White	1885	N	One small piece of a whiteware rim
75	A-IV	1	utilitarian, vessel	stoneware	Bristol Glazed, Albany Type Slip Glazed			buff			buff paste stoneware with albany and bristol glazes
76	A-IV	4	tableware, vessel	Earthenware	Pearlware			White	1805	N	One piece of a pearware footring
76	A-IV	15	Utilitarian, Vessel	Earthenware	Red Paste Earthenware			Red	1850	N	One fairly thick piece of redware
77	A-IV	5	Utilitarian, Vessel	Stoneware	Salt Glazed	molded		Grey	1838	N	mended
78	A-IV	1	utilitarian, vessel	stoneware	Salt Glazed, Buff Paste Stoneware	Painted, Underglaze, Monochrome, Blue	Unidentified Decorative Element	blue			albany glaze on the interior with salt glazed grey glaze on the exterior with some kind of cobalt decorative design
76	A-IV	1	tableware, vessel	Porcelain	unidentified porcelain			White	1850	N	One small piece of a porcelain rim
75	A-IV	1	tableware, vessel	earthenware	Whiteware	molded	Unidentified Decorative Element	white			molded design on rim, but UID design
75	A-IV	1	tableware, vessel	earthenware	Whiteware	Painted, Underglaze, Polychrome	Flower(s)	blue	1853		blue flower with green center
75	A-IV	1	tableware, vessel	earthenware	Whiteware	Painted, Underglaze, Polychrome	Flower(s)	blue	1853		body sherd with blue flower and green stamen; technomorphology of the

											vessel itself has turned lines in the interior of the vessel, however, consultation with NPS MRCE employees has identified as whiteware, not stoneware
76	A-IV	1	tableware, vessel	Earthenware	Whiteware	Edge Decorated	Molded - Shell Edged	Blue, Dark		N	One small piece of whiteware with blue colored shell edged rim
76	A-IV	35	tableware, vessel	Earthenware	Whiteware			White	1885	N	Nine pieces of whiteware body of various sizes
77	A-IV	1	tableware, vessel	Earthenware	Whiteware	Annular/Banded, Slipped		Blue, Light	1875	N	One thick piece of annular banded whiteware with light blue band on one side
77	A-IV	1	tableware, vessel	Earthenware	Whiteware	Annular/Banded, Slipped		Blue, Light	1875	N	One small piece of light blue colored whiteware
77	A-IV	1	tableware, vessel	Earthenware	Whiteware	Sponge Stamped	Decorative Design	Blue	1858	N	One triangular piece of blue sponge decorated whiteware
78	A-IV	1	tableware, hollowware	earthenware	Whiteware	Annular/Banded, Painted	annular	brown, dark			
78	A-IV	4	tableware, hollowware	earthenware	Whiteware	Annular/Banded, Slipped	annular	black			thick and thin bands in black and blue; blue is slipped, black is painted
78	A-IV	1	tableware, hollowware	earthenware	Whiteware	Annular/Banded, Slipped	annular	blue	1875		
78	A-IV	1	tableware, vessel	earthenware	Whiteware	Annular/Banded, Painted	annular	olive			medium thickness bands
78	A-IV	1	tableware, vessel	earthenware	Whiteware	Annular/Banded, Slipped	annular	blue	1875		
78	A-IV	1	tableware, vessel	earthenware	Whiteware	molded	Bands	white			
78	A-IV	1	tableware, vessel	earthenware	Whiteware	Sponge Stamped		green	1858		very small piece, can't tell decorative design

79	A-IV	1	Tableware, Bowl	Earthenware	Whiteware	Annular/Banded, Painted	Stripe(s)/Band(s)	Blue, Light		N	light blue thick band and then 3 thin bands on white ceramic
81	A-IV	1	tableware, vessel	Earthenware	Whiteware	Annular/Banded, Slipped		Blue, Light	1875	N	One piece of decorated light blue whiteware with a thin white line in the middle
81	A-IV	1	tableware, vessel	Earthenware	Whiteware	Decorative Technique Unknown		Green, Light	1885	N	One piece of green handpainted whiteware, slightly curved
81	A-IV	1	tableware, vessel	Earthenware	Whiteware	Annular/Banded, Slipped	Stripe(s)/Band(s)	Blue, Light	1875	N	One piece of whiteware rim painted blue, with a thin white band on rim and in middle
78	A-IV	1	tableware, vessel	earthenware	Yellowware, refined			yellow	1885		
97	B-I	1	tableware, vessel	earthenware	Creamware	Annular/Banded, Painted	Concentric Circle(s) - Rim	yellow			yellow band just below rim
97	B-I	1	tableware, vessel	earthenware	Creamware			cream			
96	B-I	1	Utilitarian, Vessel	Earthenware	Red Paste Earthenware, Lead Glazed			Reddish-Brown	1850	N	
97	B-I	1	utilitarian, vessel	Earthenware	Red Paste Earthenware, Other Glazed			red	1850		glazed on the outside, not lead glazed
97	B-I	1	tableware, vessel	porcelain	Unidentified Porcelain	molded	Dot(s)	white	1850		small dots molded on porcelain
96	B-I	1	tableware, vessel	Earthenware	Whiteware	Decorative Technique Unknown		blue	1885	N	small piece of whiteware with one tiny blue spot in corner
97	B-I	1	tableware, vessel	earthenware	Whiteware	Annular/Banded, Painted	Concentric Circle(s) - Rim	black			annular banding in black along with yellow handpainting on the rim; very small fragment
97	B-I	1	tableware, vessel	earthenware	Whiteware	Annular/Banded, Painted	Concentric Circle(s) - Body	Blue, Light			three blue lines with a slight curve at one end (bowl?)

97	B-I	1	tableware, vessel	earthenware	Whiteware	Annular/Banded, Slipped		blue	1875		blue slip glaze over whiteware
97	B-I	1	tableware, vessel	earthenware	Whiteware	Sponge Stamped		cranberry	1858		small piece of body sherd with cranberry transfer printing
97	B-I	1	tableware, vessel	earthenware	Whiteware	Transfer Printed, Underglaze, Monochrome	Oriental	blue	1826		oriental pattern with little squares along the edges and the bottom half of a horse
97	B-I	31	tableware, vessel	earthenware	Whiteware			white	1885		small pieces of body sherds; perhaps some small rim sherds, but can't tell for sure
97	B-I	1	tableware, hollowware	earthenware	Whiteware, Hardpaste ("Ironstone", "Granite ware")			white	1885		
100	B-II	2	utilitarian, vessel	earthenware	Red Paste Earthenware			red	1850		burnt, iron oxide glaze on the interior
99	B-II	1	tableware, bowl	earthenware	Whiteware	Annular/Banded, Painted		blue			single large blue stripe on body sherd
99	B-II	1	tableware, vessel	earthenware	Whiteware	Annular/Banded, Painted		blue			three small bands below rim
99	B-II	1	tableware, vessel	earthenware	Whiteware	Sponge Stamped		cranberry	1858		small piece of cranberry open sponge decoration, can't ID decorative design
100	B-II	1	tableware, vessel	earthenware	Whiteware	Sponge Stamped	geometric	blue	1858		open sponge design
100	B-II	2	tableware, vessel	earthenware	Whiteware	Annular/Banded, Painted		yellow			whiteware with yellowware-colored annular bands
100	B-II	1	tableware, vessel	earthenware	Whiteware	Annular/Banded, Painted	Concentric Circle(s) - Body	Green, Light			a sage-colored annual band
100	B-II	1	tableware, vessel	earthenware	Whiteware	Annular/Banded, Painted		blue			burnt
100	B-II	1	tableware, vessel	earthenware	Whiteware	Annular/Banded, Painted	Concentric Circle(s) - Rim	blue			small rim piece

100	B-II	1	tableware, vessel	earthenware	Whiteware	Annular/Banded, Painted	Concentric Circle(s) - Rim	blue			very thick blue band, not burnt
100	B-II	1	tableware, vessel	earthenware	Whiteware	Edge Decorated	unidentified decorative element	blue			blue paint on the rim, but spall where edged decoration would be
100	B-II	1	tableware, vessel	earthenware	Whiteware	Painted, Overglaze, Polychrome	leaves	green	1853		green leaves with a red stem is the decoration
101	B-II	1	tableware, hollowware	earthenware	Whiteware	Annular/Banded, Slipped	annular	blue	1875		medium thick bands below rim
101	B-II	3	tableware, vessel	earthenware	Whiteware	Annular/Banded, Painted	annular	blue			blue annular banding with gold gilt just below blue band
101	B-II	23	tableware, vessel	earthenware	Whiteware			white	1885		
100	B-II	6	tableware, vessel	earthenware	Yellowware, refined			yellow	1885		
102	B-SUB	1	tableware, vessel	Earthenware	Whiteware	Annular/Banded, Slipped	Stripe(s)/Band(s)	Blue, Light	1875	N	One triangular piece of annular whiteware, light blue with a white stripe
102	B-SUB	2	tableware, vessel	Earthenware	Whiteware			White	1885	N	Two tiny pieces of whiteware
90	B-I	1	utilitarian, vessel	stoneware	Albany Type Slip Glazed, Bristol Glazed			black			black and white glaze on opposite sides of the vessel
90	B-I	1	utilitarian, vessel	earthenware	Bennington/Rockingham				1865		
87	B-I	1	tableware, vessel	earthenware	Creamware	annular/banded, slipped		green			green slip glaze; front of piece has been molded and the glaze has settled in the divits to form geometric line design
90	B-I	1	tableware, vessel	earthenware	Creamware			Cream			
91	B-I	4	utilitarian, vessel	earthenware	Red Paste Earthenware, Lead Glazed			brown, dark	1850		glaze is flaking

91	B-I	1	utilitarian, vessel	earthenware	Red Paste Earthenware, Lead Glazed			brown	1850		small speckles in the glaze
71	B-I	1	tableware, vessel	porcelain	Unidentified Porcelain	Transfer Printed, Underglaze, Monochrome	Floral Spray	black	1832		transfer printed design of either trees or flowers and handpainted in green and light green
87	B-I	3	tableware, vessel	porcelain	Unidentified Porcelain			white	1850		
71	B-I	2	tableware, vessel	earthenware	Whiteware	annular/banded, slipped		blue	1875		blue slip glazed
71	B-I	1	tableware, vessel	earthenware	Whiteware	Decorative Technique Unknown		grey			grey decoration, possible hand painted
87	B-I	1	tableware, hollowware	earthenware	Whiteware	Transfer Printed, Underglaze, Polychrome	geometric	blue			transfer-printed fragmented design, possible leaves or waves; in green and blue
90	B-I	1	tableware, vessel	earthenware	Whiteware	Painted, Underglaze, Polychrome	Flower(s)	green			painted green and blue flower and stem
90	B-I	1	tableware, vessel	earthenware	Whiteware	Transfer Printed, Underglaze, Monochrome	Pagoda	blue	1826		willow pattern? Oriental pagoda on fragment
91	B-I	2	tableware, hollowware	earthenware	Whiteware	Annular/Banded, Painted		blue, light			different thickness of bands, same shade of blue
91	B-I	1	tableware, hollowware	earthenware	Whiteware	Annular/Banded, Painted	Concentric Circle(s) - Rim	black			black annular banding below rim, green geometric sponge painted design on the body
91	B-I	1	tableware, hollowware	earthenware	Whiteware	Annular/Banded, Slipped		blue	1875		two visible annular bands
91	B-I	1	tableware, hollowware	earthenware	Whiteware	Painted, Overglaze, Polychrome	Flower(s)	blue			green leaves, black stem, blue and pink flowers handpainted on the exterior of some kind of hollowware

91	B-I	1	tableware, hollowwar e	earthenware	Whiteware	Painted, Overglaze, Polychrome	leaves	green			leaves for a (likely) larger flower motif, handpainted
91	B-I	1	tableware, vessel	earthenware	Whiteware	Annular/Banded, Painted		brown, dark			can only see of the anular bands
91	B-I	1	tableware, vessel	earthenware	Whiteware	Annular/Banded, Painted	Concentric Circle(s) - Body	green			has one green band and one blue band
91	B-I	1	tableware, vessel	earthenware	Whiteware	Annular/Banded, Slipped		Green, Light			very small piece; green galze on one side and green annual stripes on the other side
91	B-I	1	tableware, vessel	earthenware	Whiteware	Annular/Banded, Slipped		blue	1875		could be part of banding, but not enough to tell if banded or just glazed
91	B-I	1	tableware, vessel	earthenware	Whiteware	Painted, Underglaze, Monochrome, blue	Unidentified Decorative Element	blue			very small piece of decoration on this sherd, blue painted but not old blue
91	B-I	1	tableware, vessel	earthenware	Whiteware	Sponge Stamped	geometric	blue	1858		open sponge stamped design
91	B-I	1	tableware, vessel	earthenware	Whiteware	Sponge Stamped	Dot(s)	cranberry	1858		three small dots part of a larger decorative motif
91	B-I	2	tableware, vessel	earthenware	Whiteware	Transfer Printed, Underglaze, Monochrome	Oriental	blue	1826		transfer printed on both side, some kind of oriental scene
91	B-I	77	tableware, vessel	earthenware	Whiteware			white	1885		
87	B-I	2	tableware, vessel	earthenware	Whiteware, Hardpaste ("Ironstone", "Granite ware")			white	1885		
71	B-I	1	tableware, vessel	earthenware	Yellowware, refined	Mocha Ware	Seaweed	blue			cobalt mocha seaweed decoration with brown banding just below
91	B-I	1	tableware, vessel	earthenware	Yellowware, refined	Annular/Banded, Slipped		white			yellow body with white slip annular bands
91	B-I	3	tableware, vessel	earthenware	Yellowware, refined			yellow	1885		

88	B-II	2	tableware, vessel	earthenware	Pearlware			white	1805		
92	B-II	1	tableware, vessel	earthenware	Pearlware	Annular/Banded, Painted		cranberry			blue and cranberry annular bands just below rim
92	B-II	1	utilitarian, vessel	earthenware	Red Paste Earthenware, Lead Glazed			brown, dark	1850		iron oxide glazed on the interior
88	B-II	1	tableware, bowl	earthenware	Whiteware	Annular/Banded, Painted	Concentric Circle(s) - Body	blue			two blue bands on a white background, one large and one small, on the outside of the vessel
88	B-II	1	tableware, vessel	earthenware	Whiteware	Annular/Banded, Slipped		blue, light	1875		small fragment
88	B-II	1	tableware, vessel	earthenware	Whiteware	Painted, Underglaze, Polychrome	Flower(s)	green			Blue flower with red stem and green leaves hand painted on inside
88	B-II	1	tableware, vessel	earthenware	Whiteware	Painted, Underglaze, Polychrome		Green, Dark			green line that darkens as it goes along
88	B-II	1	tableware, vessel	earthenware	Whiteware	Sponge Stamped	leaves	green	1858		green sponge painting in the shape of leaves with a red annular band line below the rim
92	B-II	2	tableware, hollowware	earthenware	Whiteware	Sponge Stamped	unidentified decorative element	yellow, dark	1858		cranberry annular bands with sponge painting, all under glaze
92	B-II	3	tableware, hollowware	earthenware	Whiteware	Annular/Banded, Slipped	annular	blue	1875		medium thickness bands in blue on white vessel
92	B-II	1	tableware, vessel	earthenware	Whiteware	Annular/Banded, Slipped	annular	black			black thin annular bands on white vessel
92	B-II	1	tableware, vessel	earthenware	Whiteware	Annular/Banded, Slipped		green			green glaze with white annular bands slipped
92	B-II	2	tableware, vessel	earthenware	Whiteware	Painted, Underglaze, Polychrome	Unidentified Decorative Element	green	1853		green, cranberry, and blue design handpainted but unintelligible design
92	B-II	26	tableware, vessel	earthenware	Whiteware			white	1885		

92	B-II	5	tableware, vessel	earthenware	Whiteware	Annular/Banded, Slipped	annular	blue	1875		thick and thin banding, different shades of blue on white vessel
92	B-II	3	tableware, vessel	earthenware	Whiteware	Annular/Banded, Slipped	annular	green			thin and thick bands in green on white vessel; 1 piece mended (5 total)
93	B-II	1	tableware, bowl	earthenware	Whiteware	Annular/Banded, Painted	Concentric Circle(s) - Body	blue			thin blue bands located on body below rim, then a thick tan band below
93	B-II	1	tableware, bowl	earthenware	Whiteware	Annular/Banded, Slipped	Concentric Circle(s) - Body	blue	1875		thin blue bands starting at the rim and continuing for the length of the piece
93	B-II	1	tableware, vessel	earthenware	Whiteware	Annular/Banded, Painted	Concentric Circle(s) - Base	black			bluing along footring; black band along the inside base
93	B-II	4	tableware, vessel	earthenware	Whiteware	Annular/Banded, Painted		brown			alternating brown and white lines
93	B-II	1	tableware, vessel	earthenware	Whiteware	Transfer Printed, Underglaze, Polychrome	Pastoral	green	1841		small portion of scene with green band and tiny brown dots
93	B-II	1	tableware, vessel	earthenware	Whiteware	Annular/Banded, Slipped		blue	1875		blue slipped decoration
94	B-II	1	tableware, hollowware	earthenware	Whiteware	Annular/Banded, Painted	Concentric Circle(s) - Body	black			
92	B-II	1	tableware, vessel	earthenware	Yellowware, refined	Annular/Banded, Slipped	annular	white			thin bands in white on a yellow vessel
92	B-II	3	tableware, vessel	earthenware	Yellowware, refined			yellow	1885		

APPENDIX E. GLASS MNV INVENTORY

Catalog	Mega-strat	Shards	Vessel #	Type	Color	Base Manufacture	Finish Manufacture	Finish Type	Manuf. Date	Mean Manuf. Date	Other notes
1	NA	1	24	Tankard	solarized	pressed			1890-1920	1905	ribs around body
1	NA	1	35	Jelly jar	colorless	pressed			1870+	1910	ribs around body; has ejection scar
8	A-IV	1	96	Jar, food	aqua				1896-1910	1903	Ball mason jar; style denotes manufacture date
18	NA	1	64	Jelly Jar	colorless	pressed			1900-1930	1910	one ribbed line
22	NA	3	49	container	colorless	cup bottom			1880+	1915	ejection scar
22	NA	2	51	Bottle	colorless	uid mold			1906+	1928	embossed "ONE HA..."
22	NA	1	94	Decorative vessel	red over clear				1880-1950	1915	flashed glass
29	NA	1	22	Bowl	colorless				1870+	1910	oblong shaped vessel, probably bowl
34	NA	1	6	bottle	aqua		tooled	oil	1870-1920	1895	
34	NA	2	90	bottle	colorless	uid mold			1905-1915	1910	"PAUL PERUN/...EE..." and PP monogram
47	B-I	1	3	bottle	aqua		tooled	blob	1870-1920	1895	
47	B-I	1	17	Bottle	colorless		machine made	external thread	1919+	1934.5	
47	B-I	1	44	container	colorless	uid mold			1870+	1910	5" base diameter
47	B-I	1	54	container	colorless	UID mold			1870+	1910	
47	B-I	1	86	panel bottle	aqua	uid mold			1830-1910		panel bottle with word; "...E[V or W]..."
47	B-I	1	89	decorative dish	colorless	pressed			1870-1950	1910	raised dots/cones across surface; either bowl or lid

47	B-I	1	95	decorative dish	bright blue	pressed			1935-1950	1942.5	square molded on to surface; hobnail glass
48	B-I	1	63	bottle, medicinal	colorless	uid mold			1870-1910		embossed "...RELIEF"; panel bottle, very small, only piece of panel left
50	B-I	1	20	Bottle	colorless		tooled	wide prescription	1870-1920	1895	
51	B-I	1	47	container	colorless	uid mold		wide mouth	1870+	1910	
51	B-I	1	52	container	colorless	cup bottom			1880+	1915	
52	B-I	1	10	bottle	amber		machine made	reinforced extract	1915-1925	1920	
53	A-I	1	60	Bottle	aqua	3 piece mold	tooled	prescription lip	1890-1910	1900	bubbles in glass
53	A-I	1	61	Bottle	aqua	3 piece mold	tooled	prescription lip	1890-1910	1900	bubbles in glass
53	A-I	1	81	container	aqua	cup bottom			1880-1920		
53	A-I	1	93	container	colorless	uid mold			1906+	1928	...FL. OZ.
56	A-II	1	37	Container	colorless				1870+	1910	
60	B-I	1	57	Bottle	aqua	cup bottom			1880-1920		
61	B-II	1	87	panel bottle	aqua	uid mold			1800-1910		"DRU..."
62	B-I	1	36	container	Aqua	cup bottom			1880-1910	1895	bubbles
66	B-I	1	9	bottle	amber		machine made	crown	1905+	1927.5	
66	B-I	2	16	Bottle	colorless		machine made	external thread	1919+	1934.5	
66	B-I	1	38	drinking glass	colorless	pressed			1870+	1910	HA makers mark -- Anchor Hocking??
66	B-I	3	72	container	solarized				1890-1920	1905	
66	B-I	1	82	bottle	solarized			internal thread, double ring	1890-1910	1900	possible ammonia bottle or chemical
67	B-I	1	2	bottle	aqua		tooled	blob	1870-1910	1890	bubbles

67	B-I	1	7	bottle	colorless	2 piece mold	machine made	bead	1905-1910		Joubert perfume; very small bottle, embossed
67	B-I	1	18	Bottle	colorless			crown	1892+	1921	
68	B-I	2	65	Jelly Jar	colorless	pressed			1900-1930		ribbed below rim
71	B-I	1	31	container	colorless	cup bottom			1880+	1915	base stippled, edge number "66" embossed
71	B-I	2	40	container	medium sapphire blue						
71	B-I	1	84	bottle	aqua		tooled	patent/extrac t	1870-1920		
72	B-I/ B-II	1	21	Bottle	olive		tooled	champagne	1880-1920	1900	
72	B-I/ B-II	1	25	Bottle	Colorless				1870+	1910	
73	A-I	1	12	jug	colorless		machine made	external thread	1919+	1934.5	jug with small handle
74	A-I	1	8	bottle	amber		applied	double ring	1850-1885	1857.5	
74	A-I	3	23	Container	colorless	UID mold			1930-1944	1937	Owens-Illinois manufacture, made in Clarksburg, WV from 1930-1944
74	A-I	1	30	bottle, beverage	solarized	post bottom mold			1890-1895	1892.5	Embossed "...TERED/ ...BOTTLING WORKS/ ...2nd AVE/ ... YORK/ BOTTLE/ ...O BE SOLD"
75	A-IV	1	13	bottle	solarized		tooled	blob	1890-1910	1900	embossed "H. SWARTZ & CO. / 78-80 & 82/ LEVERETT ST BOSTON MASS."
75	A-IV	4	32	container	colorless	cup bottom			1880+	1915	

76	A-IV	1	11	bottle	colorless		tooled	blob	1880-1920	1900	lightning stopper attached - 1880 - 1920
77	A-IV	1	5	bottle	aqua		tooled	double ring	1870-1910	1890	
77	A-IV	1	29	Bottle	green	pontil, glass tipped			1800-1870	1835	solid pontil on base of small bottle
77	A-IV	1	56	Jelly Jar	colorless	pressed			1870+	1910	3 ribbed lines, thick middle line and 2 thin lines
77	A-IV	1	58	Bottle	Aqua	cup bottom			1880-1920		
77	A-IV	1	76	container	aqua	cup bottom			1880-1920		
77	A-IV	1	83	bottle	aqua		tooled	patent/extrac t	1870-1920	1895	
78	A-V	1	14	bottle, beverage	colorless	cup bottom	tooled	blob	1880-1915	1897.5	embossed "REGISTERED GEORGE MALENKY/THIS BOTTLE TO BE RETURNED/FREELAND PA"
80	A-II	1	39	Bottle	yellowish olive				1800-1890		
81	A-IV	1	4	bottle	aqua		tooled	blob	1880-1920	1900	attached lightening stopper - 1880 - 1920
83	A-I	1	46	drinking glass	colorless				1870+	1910	
83	A-I	1	69	Jelly Jar	colorless	pressed			1900-1930	1915	ribbing is very faded; thick top line, then 2 thin lines
83	A-I	1	70	bottle	aqua	post bottom			1850-1895	1872.5	bubbles
84	A-II	1	75	bottle	aqua	uid mold			1800-1920		"TH..."; bubbles
87	B-I	1	88	decorative dish	colorless	pressed			1870-1950	1910	geometric molded; small diamond squares in lines between impressed shape
90	B-I	1	91	container	aqua	cup bottom			1880-1920		

90	B-I	1	92	drinking glass	pink/orange		pressed				molded rim with UID decorative design below
91	B-I	1	1	bottle	Aqua		tooled	prescription lip	1870-1920	1895	
91	B-I	1	33	Jelly Jar	colorless				1870+	1910	top of rim ribbed
91	B-I	2	34	drinking glass	colorless				1870+	1910	
91	B-I	1	42	Container	colorless	cup bottom			1880+	1915	
91	B-I	1	45	Bottle	aqua			blob	1840-1920	1880	
92	B-II	2	73	container	aqua	post bottom or 2 piece				1809-1895	1852
92	B-II	3	79	drinking glass	colorless	pressed			1870-1950	1910	
96	B-I	1	48	Bottle	solarized				1890-1920	1905	
97	B-I	1	50	decorative bowl lid	colorless	pressed			1870+	1910	scalloped edge, ray design
97	B-I	1	68	Jelly Jar	colorless	pressed			1900-1930		5 thin ribbed lines
97	B-I	1	78	bowl, carnival	orange	pressed			1905-1930	1917.5	molded lines decoration
101	B-II	1	15	Bottle	colorless		tooled	Patent/Extract	1870-1920	1895	
???	NA	1	43	container	colorless	uid mold			1870+	1910	small vessel
29, 90	B-I	2	59	Bottle	Aqua	uid mold			1896-1901	1898.5	Embossed "...TIMONY/FREELAND/ PA"
29, 90	B-I	1	85	panel bottle	aqua	uid mold			1800-1910		"EA...." small letters
35, 38	NA	3	26	container	very light green						very small thin pieces
36, 76, 91	NA	3	41	decorative dish	light green						
52, 53	B-I/ B-II	6	27	Bottle	amber	cup bottom			1880-1910		embossed "BOTTLE MADE IN USA/LYSOL INCORPORATED"

											BLOOMFIELD NJ"; complete base
52, 66	B-I	2	28	Bottle	amber	cup bottom			1880+	1915	
53, 71, 101	B-I/ B-II	3	55	Bottle	dark green	post bottom mold			1850-1895	1872.5	embossed "...HE/ ...ORY"; panel bottle
53, 75, 76, 82	B-II/ A-IV	7	62	bottle, beverage	colorless	cup bottom			1880-1950	1915	"REGISTER" "THIS BOTTLE/...IS NEVER SOLD"
53, 92	B-II	3	19	Bottle	teal	UID mold					very deep teal blue color
66, 70	B-I/ B-II	3	80	bottle, small	aqua	cup bottom			1880-1920		
67, 69	B-I	3	67	Jelly Jar	colorless	pressed			1900-1930		
75, 76	A-IV	3	53	bottle, beverage	COLORless	UID mold			1905-1915	1910	embossed "PAUL PERUN/ PP/ FREELAND PA"
75, 76	A-IV	1	74	jar	aqua		machine	threaded	1905-1930		
75, 82	A-IV	2	77	bottle	colorless	uid mold			1870-1950	1910	REGISTERED...AN ; part of circular design on body
82, 87	A- IV/ B-I	2	66	Jelly Jar	colorless	pressed			1900-1930	1910	one ribbed line
82, 87	A- IV/ B-I	1	71	container	aqua	open pontil/2 piece mold			1809-1865	1837	2 piece mold with pontil scar; thin glass

APPENDIX F. LETTER OF AUTHORIZATION



Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission
Bureau for Historic Preservation
Commonwealth Keystone Building, 2nd Floor
400 North Street
Harrisburg, PA 17120-0093
www.phmc.state.pa.us

January 13, 2015

Paul A. Shackel
V. Camille Westmont
Department of Anthropology
University of Maryland

Via Email

RE: Permit to conduct archaeological investigations on Commonwealth of Pennsylvania property under the Pennsylvania History Code 37 Pa. Cons. Stat. Section 506.d
Eckley Miner's Village, Weatherly, Pennsylvania.

Dear Mr. Shackel and Ms. Westmont:

The Bureau for Historic Preservation (BHP) has reviewed your proposal to conduct archaeological investigations at Eckley Miner's Village, which is one of the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission's historic site properties. Because the site is located on Commonwealth lands, a permit is required as per the Pennsylvania History Code, 37 Pa. Cons. Stat. Section 506.d (amended 1995).


This letter constitutes the permit required for you to conduct the archaeological work outlined in your proposal. The following conditions apply:

- This permit is in effect from the date of this letter until June 1, 2017, covering two field seasons, should a second season be needed or desired. If you decide prior to that date that you would like for the project to be extended to a later date, you must contact us to request renewal. A new proposal and proposed extension dates will be necessary.
- All field investigations on the property must be completed in accordance with the scope of your revised proposal received via email and dated December 2014 (Attachment 1). The excavations will be conducted under your direct supervision.

- The timing of the field school must be coordinated with the Eckley Miner's Village site administrator.
- All recovered artifacts must be processed and catalogued as per the State Museum of Pennsylvania's *Curation Guidelines* (revised June 2006). Before assigning catalog numbers, the State Museum of Pennsylvania's Section of Archaeology must be contacted to obtain the next catalog numbers available in the sequence for the site.
- All artifacts are the property of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. At the completion of your research project, arrangements must be made to have the State Museum of Pennsylvania retain the excavation records and artifacts for permanent curation. Because Eckley Miner's village is PHMC property, no gift agreement is necessary.
- A summary report will be submitted within 6 months of the end of each field season. . Submit this report to Eckley Miner's Village, the PHMC Bureau for Historic Preservation and the State Museum of Pennsylvania's Section of Archaeology.
- As per your proposal, a detailed final report must be submitted within a year of the completion of the project. Submit the report to Eckley Miner's Village, the PHMC Bureau for Historic Preservation and the State Museum of Pennsylvania's Section of Archaeology.

If you need further information or clarification on these conditions, please contact me at (717) 772-0925. If you have questions regarding the State Museum's curation guidelines and policies, please contact Kurt Carr (717) 783-9926 or Janet Johnson (717) 705-0869 of the State Museum of Pennsylvania.

Sincerely,



Douglas C. McLearn, Chief
Division of Archaeology &
Protection

cc: Kurt Carr, Janet Johnson
Bureau of The State Museum of Pennsylvania

Bode Morin
Bureau of Historic Sites and Museums

APPENDIX G. UPDATED SITE FORM FOR 36LU332

CHRONOLOGY (check all that apply)
Prehistoric

- ☐ Unknown Prehistoric
☐ Paleoindian
 ☐ Early ☐ Middle ☐ Late
☐ Archaic
 ☐ Early ☐ Middle ☐ Late
☐ Late

- ☐ Transitional Tradition
☐ Woodland
 ☐ Early ☐ Middle ☐ Late
☐ Proto Historic

Historic

- ☐ Unknown Historic
☐ Contact-Historic
☐ 1550-1600
☐ 1600-1650
☐ 1650-1700
☐ 1700-1800
 ☐ 1700-1725 ☐ 1725-1750
 ☐ 1750-1775 ☐ 1775-1800

- ☒ 1800-1900
 ☐ 1800-1825 ☐ 1825-1850
 ☒ 1850-1875 ☒ 1875-1900
☒ 1900-
 ☒ 1900-1925 ☒ 1925-1950
 ☐ 1950-1975 ☐ 1975+

BASIS FOR CHRONOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION (check all that apply):

- ☐ Diagnostic lithic artifacts
☒ Ceramic types
☒ Historical Documentation (attach bibliography)
☐ Radiocarbon Dates (list below)

RADIOCARBON DATES _____ ± _____
 _____ ± _____

FEATURES? ☐ NONE FOUND ☒ YES (identify below) If count is not known, use a "P" for present.

Prehistoric

Quantity	Prehistoric Features
	Present, Prehistoric
	Bundle Burials
	Burial Mound
	Burials
	Burned Areas
	Cache Pits
	Circular Houses
	Cremation Burials
	Earthworks

Quantity	Prehistoric Features
	Extended Burials
	Fish Weir
	Flexed Burials
	Hearth/Thermal Feature
	House Pattern
	Longhouses
	Midden Areas
	Ossuary
	Other, Prehistoric _____

Quantity	Prehistoric Features
	Path
	Petroglyph/Pictograph
	Postmolds
	Quarry Pit
	Semi-Subterranean Structures (e.g. Keyhole Structures)
	Shell Heap
	Stockade
	Storage Pits/Trash Pits

Historic (Please include any **associated** features or buildings visible outside of the site areas)

Quantity	Historic Features
	Present, Historic
	Burial
	Canal Bed
	Canal Lock
	Canal Tunnel

Quantity	Historic Features
1	Cellar
	Cemetery
	Cistern
	Dam
	Ditch

Quantity	Historic Features
	Fenceline
	Flower Garden/Bed
	Fortification
1	Foundation
	Ice House

Quantity	Historic Features
	Iron Furnace
	Kiln
	Midden
	Millrace
	Monument/Boundary Marker
	Oil Well
	Other, Historic _____
	Oven

Quantity	Historic Features
	Pipeline
	Pit
	Posthole/Postmold
1	Privy
	Quarry/Mine
	Railroad
	Road
	Root Cellar
	Shipwreck

Quantity	Historic Features
	Springhouse/Springbox
	Standing Building or Structure
	Still
	Vat
	Walk/Path
1	Wall
	Water Well
	Wharf

Artifacts (Complete inventories may be attached, but please complete the summaries below)

ARTIFACT DATA RECOVERY METHOD:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Non-provenienced | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Controlled excavation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Surface collection not representative of all artifacts | <input type="checkbox"/> Representative sample of all artifacts (tools and/or debitage, etc.) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Non-controlled excavation (i.e. artifact location not mapped and/or not all artifacts collected) | <input type="checkbox"/> Representative sample of tools only |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Controlled surface collection | <input type="checkbox"/> Estimate based on surface collections and/or excavation |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Estimate based on informant interview |

LITHIC MATERIALS FOUND ON SITE:

Quantity	Material
	Argillite
	Chalcedony
	Chert/Flint
	Crystal Quartz
	Diabase
	Diorite
	English Flint
	French Flint
	Granite

Quantity	Material
	Hematite
	Hornfels
	Ironstone
	Jasper
	Limestone/Dolomite
	Metabasalt/Greenstone
	Metasandstone
	Onondaga Chert
	Quartz

Quantity	Material
	Quartzite
	Rhyolite (Metarhyolite)
	Sandstone
	Shale
	Siltstone
	Slate
	Steatite
	Vanport Chert (Flint Ridge)
	Unidentified

ARTIFACT CATEGORIES (Use the comments section to list any artifacts not categorize in these tables. Include either exact quantities or relative as follows:

B	Less than 25
C	25 - 50
D	51 - 100
E	101 - 200

F	201 - 400
G	401 - 800
H	801 or More

I	Present, Quantity Unknown
---	---------------------------

J	Present, Common
---	-----------------

Prehistoric (Include quantity by material type if appropriate, using the LITHIC list above.

Examples:

D	Stone Debitage	52 rhyolite / 26 chert
2	Grooved Axes	sandstone

Quantity	Prehistoric Artifact Types	Material Type
	Adzes	
	Antler & Bone Artifacts	
	Bannerstones	
	Celts	
	Ceramics (Prehistoric)	
	Chipped Stone Tools	
	Clay Pipes (Prehistoric)	
	Cordage	
	Core	
	Fire Cracked Rock	
	Gorget/Pendants/Non-Utilitarian Lithics	
	Grooved Axes	
	Ground & Polished Stone Tools	

Quantity	Prehistoric Artifact Types	Material Type
	Hammerstones	
	Hoes	
	Human Bone	
	Netsinkers	
	Non-Artifactual Bone or Antler	
	Non-Artifactual Floral Remains	
	Non-Artifactual Shell	
	Pestles/Grinding/Pitted Stones	
	Shell Artifacts	
	Steatite Bowls/Fragments	
	Stone Debitage	
	Stone Pipes	
	Wooden Artifacts	

Historic (Include Quantities by Group as appropriate from table below):

		Material Class						
		Ceramic	Glass	Metal	Geological	Plastic	Biological	Composite
Functional Class	Architectural	215	670	1636	37	1	18	308
	Personal	65	27	29	1	22	4	1
	Kitchen	1283	827	54			192	10
	Arms/Weapons			14				
	Activities				7			
	Industrial (Tools)			1				
	Electrical	1	102					
	Furniture							
	Unidentified	2	49	563	1			

DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS

Prehistoric Projectile Points (Include counts by material types, using the LITHIC list above.)

Examples:

7	Broadspears	5 rhyolite / 2 argillite
2	Lehigh/Snook Kill	chert

Quantity	Prehistoric Point Types	Material
-----	Paleoindian Points	-----
	Pre-Clovis	
	Clovis	
	Mid-Paleo (Folsom)	
	Late Paleo (Plano)	
	Hardaway-Dalton	
	Fluted Point	
-----	Early Archaic Points	-----
	Palmer	
	Kirk Corner-notched	
	St. Charles	
	Thebes	
	Charleston	
-----	Middle Archaic Points	-----
	Bifurcate Points	
	Middle Archaic Notched/Stemmed Points	
	MacCorkle	
	Saint Albans	
	LeCroy	
	Otter Creek	
	Kanawha	
	Kirk Stemmed	
-----	Late Archaic Points	-----
	Piedmont Tradition	

Quantity	Prehistoric Point Types	Material
	Laurentian Tradition	
	Steubenville	
-----	Transitional Tradition	-----
	Koens Crispin/Savannah River	
	Broadspears	
	Lehigh/Snook Kill	
	Perkiomen	
	Susquehanna	
-----	Early Woodland Points	-----
	Adena (Stemmed)	
	Meadowood	
	Helgramite	
	Orient	
-----	Middle Woodland Points	-----
	Raccoon Notched	
	Snyders	
	Basal Notched	
	Jacks Reef	
	Fox Creek	
-----	Late Woodland Points	-----
	Triangles (Late Woodland)	
-----	Proto Historic Points	-----
	Triangles (Proto Historic)	

Prehistoric Ceramic Types (Include counts by temper types - if not implied in name - using the LITHIC list above. Additional options include “grit”, “grog” or “shell.”)

Quantity	Prehistoric Ceramics	Temper
-----	Early Woodland Ceramics	-----
	Accokeek Ware	
	Adena Plain	
	Grit Tempered Flat Bottom	
	Half-Moon Cordmarked	
	Interior-Exterior Cordmarked Small Temper-Conical/Globular	

Quantity	Prehistoric Ceramics	Temper
	Marcy Creek	
	Steatite Tempered	
	Vinette I (Interior-Exterior Cordmarked Large Temper-Conical/Globular)	
-----	Middle Woodland/Middle to Late Woodland Ohio Valley Ceramics	-----

Quantity	Prehistoric Ceramics	Temper
	Abbott Zoned	
	Grit Tempered Exterior Cordmarked-Conical/Globular	
	Grit Tempered Net Impressed-Conical/Globular	
	Point Peninsula Series	
	Shell Tempered Net Impressed-Conical/Globular	
	Watson Cord Marked	
-----	Late Woodland Ceramics	-----
	Blue Rock Valanced	
	Chance Series	
	Chautauqua Cordmarked	
	Clemson Island/Princess Point Series	
	Early Ontario Iroquois	
	Erie Series	
	Funk Incised	
	Keyser Cordmarked	
	Lancaster Incised	
	Mahoning Cord Marked	
	McFate Incised	
	McFate/Quiggle Undifferentiated	
	Meade Island Series	
	Minguannan Series	
	Monongahela (Undifferentiated)	
	Monongahela Cordmarked-Late Woodland	

Quantity	Prehistoric Ceramics	Temper
	Monongahela Incised	
	Monongahela Plain	
	Monongahela Somerset Phase	
	Oak Hill Series	
	Overpeck	
	Owasco Series	
	Page Cordmarked	
	Potomac Creek Cord Impressed	
	Proto-Susquehannock	
	Quiggle Incised	
	Richmond Incised	
	Schultz Incised	
	Shenks Ferry (Undifferentiated)	
	Shenks Ferry Cordmarked	
	Shenks Ferry Incised (Blue Rock Phase)	
	Shenks Ferry Incised (Stewart Phase)	
	Shepard Cordmarked	
	Strickler Cordmarked	
	Susquehannock (Undifferentiated)	
	Townsend	
	Tribal Series	
	Washington Boro Incised	
	Whittlesey	
	Wyoming Valley Series	

Historic Diagnostics (For comparable site data, using general diagnostic categories. **More specific identification related to decoration, form, or markings should be included in the comments or site inventory**).

Quantity	Historic Artifact
	<i>Ceramics</i>
	Whieldon
	Creamware
	Pearlware (All Decoration Types)
	Transitional Whiteware
	Ironstone
	Chinese Porcelain
	English Porcelain
	American Stoneware (Blue and Gray)
	European Stoneware (white salt-glazed, English Brown, Rhenish, Fulham, Nottingham)

Quantity	Historic Artifact
	Redware (All types)
	Basalt
	European Redware (Jackfield, dry-bodied)
	Tin-Glazed Earthenware
	Yellowware (Rockingham)
	Clay pipes
	<i>Glass</i>
	Blown Bottle Base
	Machine-Made Bottle Base (Owen's Scar)
	Snapcase Bottle

Quantity	Historic Artifact
	Pressed Glass
	<i>Metal</i>
	Wrought Nails
	Cut Nails
	Wire Nails
	<i>Arms & Weapons</i>
	French Gunflint
	English Gunflint
	Gun parts
	Ammunition
	<i>Miscellaneous</i>
	Coin

Quantity	Historic Artifact
	Button

Quantity	Historic Artifact
	Bead

Quantity	Historic Artifact
	Toy

Physical Data and Site Condition Instructions available. Please fill out as much as is known, especially those items that are measured or observed on site.

On site SOIL ASSOCIATION Pocono Gravelly Sandy Loam SOIL MAPPING UNIT PoB

Most common other mapped SOIL UNIT(S) within 500 meters SM, BuB _____ (may list two)

MAP ELEVATION 1670 SLOPE PERCENTAGE 6% SLOPE DIRECTION NW

SLOPE BASIS ☐ MEASURED ON SITE ☒ ESTIMATED FROM SOIL SURVEY OR MAP

BEDROCK Llewellyn Fm. Most predominant other BEDROCK(S) within 5 km Pottsville Gp., Mauch Chunk Fm. (may list two)

PHYSIOGRAPHIC PROVINCE Anthracite Upland (If within 10 km of a Physiographic Province boundary, name the neighboring PHYSIOGRAPHIC PROVINCE none)

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING (check the one that best describes the setting):

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Island | <input type="checkbox"/> Lower Hillslope | <input type="checkbox"/> Hill/Ridge Toe |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Beach | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Middle Hillslope | <input type="checkbox"/> Upland Flat |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Floodplain | <input type="checkbox"/> Upper Hillslope | <input type="checkbox"/> Hilltop |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Rise in Floodplain | <input type="checkbox"/> Stream Bench (along low order stream) | <input type="checkbox"/> Ridge Top |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Terrace (Pleistocene along river) | | <input type="checkbox"/> Saddle |

IMMEDIATE VEGETATION Open grass field PERCENTAGE OF SITE STILL INTACT 100%

PRIMARY DISTURBANCE Nearby strip mining activity POSSIBILITY OF DESTRUCTION Unlikely; owned by PHMC

Water Drainage Area Information Instructions available. Please fill out as much as is known, especially those items that are measured or observed on site. Distance to water is particularly critical.

SUBBASIN Central Susquehanna River WATERSHED D MAJOR STREAM Nescopeck Creek MINOR STREAM Black Creek

NEAREST WATER: Distance 1750 M Elevation 1580ft Direction West Order 1 Type Creek

2ND NEAREST WATER: Distance 2939.5 M Elevation 1560 ft Direction South Order 1 Type Stream

NEAREST PERENNIAL STREAM CONFLUENCE:

Distance 3209.5 M Elevation 1560 ft Direction West Order below confluence 2

RELATIONSHIP OF FIRST AND SECOND WATER (check one)

- ☐ Do not represent a stream confluence.
- ☐ Site is located upstream from the confluence and between the 2 water sources.
- ☒ Site is located upstream from the confluence, but not between the 2 water sources.
- ☐ Site is located downstream from the confluence.
- ☐ None of the above apply.

COMMENTS _____

ATTACHMENTS:

- ☒ 7.5 MIN USGS map with **site boundaries** indicated and quad name identified
- ☒ Photographs or drawings of diagnostic artifacts with scale. Identify lithic material per artifact using description or key.
- ☒ Site plans.
- ☒ General site photographs or excavation photographs or drawings may also be included.

We encourage the inclusion of as many illustrations as possible.

ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION (CONFIDENTIAL ITEMS HIGHLIGHTED)

7.5 QUAD NAME _____ EDITION _____ UP _____ ACROSS _____

(Measure in centimeters from the bottom printed edge upward, and the right printed edge across)

-OR-

U.T.M. COORDINATES: ZONE 18 _____ NORTHING 427827 EASTING 4538389

OWNER Pennsylvania Historic and Museum Commission ADDRESS 300 North Street, Harrisburg PA 17120

TAX PARCEL ID _____ TAX MAP DATE _____

☐ PRIVATE LANDOWNER ☒ PUBLIC LANDOWNER - ☐ FEDERAL ☒ STATE ☐ LOCAL

COLLECTION LOCATIONS _____

INFORMANTS _____

RECORDING REASON

- ☐ Informant Interview/Amateur Survey
- ☐ State or Federal Compliance Survey
- ☐ PHMC Grant

- ☒ Non-PHMC institution affiliated research
- ☐ PHMC Research
- ☐ Other (Explain in 'Comments' section at end of form)

CRITERIA FOR NATIONAL REGISTER INCLUSION (d) may be likely to yield information regarding history

SUBMITTED BY Victoria Westmont ADDRESS 1111 Woods Hall, University of Maryland

CITY College Park STATE MD DATE 5/28/2015

PHONE NUMBER 602-689-0147 EMAIL ADDRESS vcw@umd.edu

S.P.A. CHAPTER AFFILIATION _____

INSTITUTIONAL AFFILIATION University of Maryland

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMENTS _____

Remember! Ask the landowner's permission before you collect artifacts on private property. It is a violation of state law to collect artifacts on state lands and a violation of federal law to collect artifacts on federal lands.

Completed forms should be sent to:

Bureau for Historic Preservation
Commonwealth Keystone Bldg, 2nd Floor
400 North Street
Harrisburg, PA 17120-0093