

Archaeological Excavations at 18AP44:

193 Main Street,

Annapolis, Maryland

1985 - 1987

written and compiled by
Carey O'Reilly

preliminary report and research design by
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ARCHAEOLOGY IN ANNAPOLIS
A Cooperative Project of the Historic Annapolis Foundation
and the University of Maryland, College Park.
1994

VOLUME II

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18AP44, Annapolis, Maryland by Paul A. Shackel, Ph.D.
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CURRICULUM VITAE

(March, 1993)

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Home Address:

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Washington, D.C. 20016
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Born:

June 26, 1940

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

RESEARCH AREAS: North American Archaeology; Historical Archaeology; Outdoor History Museums; Mormons.

PROFESSIONAL EMPLOYMENT:

Assistant Professor, Department of Anthropology, Princeton University, 1968-1975.
Associate Professor, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park, 1976-1990;
Professor, 1990-present.
Advisory Committee on Advancement, Promotion and Tenure, Division of Behavioral and Social Sciences, University of Maryland, College Park, 1977-1978, 1991-1992.
Visiting Associate Professor, Department of Anthropology, The Johns Hopkins University, 1978.
Acting Chairman, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park, 1978-1980.
Director, University of Maryland Field School in Urban Historical Archaeology, 1983-present.
Instructor, Smithsonian Resident Associate Program, Fall 1983.
Adjunct Faculty, Anne Arundel Community College, Fall 1983.
Visiting Associate Professor, Department of Archaeology, University of Capetown, July-September, 1988 (with clearance from anti-apartheid groups).

RESEARCH EXPERIENCE SUPPORTED BY GRANTS AND FELLOWSHIPS

Western Apache ethnoarchaeology. Doris Duke Oral History Project, Arizona State Museum. Spring, 1968.
Mormon cultural ecology in the 19th century. Princeton University Committee on Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences. Summer 1969; Sept.-Jan. 1970; Summer

1972. Archival work on 19th-century Mormonism and field research on Arizona Mormons. NIMH Small Grant, 1970-1972.

Conference on Marginal Religious Movements in America Today. Organized with Irving I. Zaretsky, Princeton University, April, 1971. Supported by Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research; National Endowment for the Humanities; Lucius N. Littauer Foundation; and the Center for Urban Ethnography, University of Pennsylvania.

Evolution of Mormon Society. National Endowment for the Humanities Fellowship for Independent Study and Research, 1975-1976.

Ethnographic uses of American history, Colonial Williamsburg, Virginia. Graduate Research Board, University of Maryland, College Park, Summer 1977.

Ethnographic research on the uses of history at St. Mary's City, Maryland. Graduate Research Board, University of Maryland, College Park, Summer 1981.

Graduate School, University of Maryland, College Park. Grant to travel to the Third Theoretical Archaeology Group Conference, Reading, U.K., December, 1982.

*Historical archaeology and program of public interpretation within the Historic District of Annapolis, Maryland. Reynolds Tavern site (1743) and Victualling Warehouse site (1790). Maryland Humanities Council; State of Maryland Commission on the Capital City, 1982, 9 months each.

Historical archaeology used to create an archaeological interpretation for the Historic District of Annapolis, Maryland. National Endowment for the Humanities, Museum and Historical Organizations Program, 1983-1985, 2 years; Maryland Humanities Council, 1983, 9 months; Mayor and City Council of Annapolis, FY 1984.

Excavations in eighteenth century sites in Annapolis and their interpretation, including Victualling Warehouse (1790), and Jonas Green Print Shop (1720-1830), and Governor Calvert site (1720-1850). Maryland Heritage Committee, 1984, for Maryland's 350th Anniversary; Maryland Humanities Council, 9 months; Mayor and City Council of Annapolis, FY 1985.

Archaeological excavation of the 1694 settlement plan of Annapolis; eighteenth century sites; and associated analysis and interpretation, including to the visiting public. National Geographic Society, 1985, 10 months; State of Maryland Commission on the Capital City, 1985, 4 months; Maryland Humanities Council, 1985, 11 months; Mayor and City Council of Annapolis, FY 1986.

Archaeological excavation and interpretation at Jonas Green Print shop, Hyde House (1740), State House Inn (1740) sites. Maryland Humanities Council, 1986, 11 months; Mayor and City Council of Annapolis, FY 1987; State of Maryland Commission on the Capital City, 1986, 5 months; Maryland State Board of Education, Summer 1986.

Excavation and public interpretation of Charles Carroll of Carrollton house and garden for 250th anniversary of the birth of this signer of the Declaration of Independence. Maryland Humanities Council (6th consecutive grant), 1987-1988, 18 months; Mayor and City Council of Annapolis (4th consecutive grant) FY 1988; State of Maryland Commission on the Capital City (4th grant) 1987, 3 months; Maryland State Board of Education (2nd grant), Summer, 1987.

Excavation at Proctor's Tavern (1680) in Annapolis and computerization of data from Archaeology in Annapolis. University of Maryland, Designated Research Initiative Fund Award, 1987-1990, 3 fiscal years.

Excavation at Sands House (1720); 22 West Street (1720); Hyde House (1740) in Annapolis. Mayor and City Council of Annapolis, FY 1989.

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Archaeology in Annapolis was begun in 1981. Since then, at least \$1.5 million has been raised through these and other sources for the project.

POSITIONS AND OFFICES HELD IN PROFESSIONAL SOCIETIES

National Science Foundation, Advisory Panel for Anthropology. 1977-1979.

Governor's Consulting Committee on Historic Places in the State of Maryland (nomination panel for the National Register of Historic Places), 1978-present.

American Association of University Professors, College Park Chapter, Secretary 1979; President 1980-1981.

Board of Managers, Anthropological Society of Washington; President-Elect 1983-1984; President 1984-1985.

Member, Executive Committee, Society for American Archaeology, 1983-1986.

Chairman, Government Affairs Committee, Society for American Archaeology, 1986-1988.

Member, Board of Directors, Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology, 1985-1988.

Treasurer-Elect, 1988; Acting Treasurer, 1989; Treasurer, 1989-1992; Society for American Archaeology.

EDITORIAL ACTIVITY

- Advisory Editor, Dialogue: A Journal of Mormon Thought, 1979-1982.
Advisory Editor, Studies in Historical Archaeology, Stanley South, Editor. Academic Press, 1979-1985.
Advisory Editor, Series entitled "Social Archaeology," Ian Hodder, Editor. Basil Blackwell, Oxford, 1986-present.
Editorial Board, Winterthur Portfolio, 1989-1992.
Editorial Board, Rural History, Cambridge University Press, 1989-1992.

CONSULTATIVE POSITIONS

- Intergraphix Design Associates. Museum exhibit design for Anasazi Heritage Center, Dolores, Colorado, Summer, Fall, 1982.
Historic Annapolis, Inc., for historical archaeology in Annapolis, Maryland, 1981-present.
Office of the Mayor of Baltimore, Baltimore Center for Urban Archaeology. A public interpretive program for historical archaeology in downtown Baltimore, Maryland, 1983-1984.
Consultant, Jefferson-Patterson Historical Park and Museum, St. Leonard's, Maryland, 1984-1985, 9 months.

BOOKS, EDITED AND WRITTEN

- 1972 Contemporary Archaeology, editor. Southern Illinois University Press.
1974 Religious Movements in Contemporary America, co-edited with Irving R. Zaretsky. Princeton University Press.
1979 Roots of Modern Mormonism. Harvard University Press.
1988 The Recovery of Meaning: Historical Archaeology in the Eastern United States, co-edited with Parker B. Potter, Jr. Smithsonian Institution Press.
In Press An Archaeology of Capitalism in Annapolis, with Barbara J. Little, Parker B. Potter, Jr., and Paul A. Shackel.
In Press American Landscapes, with Neil A. Silberman. Prentice Hall.

ARTICLES

- 1968 Neolithic Economic Autonomy and Social Distance. Science 162:1150-1151, 6 December.
1971 Modern American Culture, The Decline of the Future? Journal of Popular Culture IV:4:863-880, Spring. Also in Crisis on Campus, Nye, Russell B., Ray B. Browne, and Michael T. Marsden, editors. Bowling Green University Press, 1971.
1971 Western Apache Ecology: From Horticulture to Agriculture, with P. Bion Griffin and Keith H. Basso. In Apachean Culture History and Ethnology, Basso, Keith H. and Morris E. Opler, editors, pp. 69-73. University of Arizona Press.

- 1972 The Evolution of Mormon Culture in Eastern Arizona. In Utah Historical Quarterly 40:2:122-141, Spring.
- 1972 Issues in Anthropological Archaeology. In Contemporary Archaeology, Leone, M. P., editor, pp. 14-27. Southern Illinois University Press.
- 1973 Archaeology as the Science of Technology: Mormon Town Plans and Fences. In Research and Theory in Current Archaeology, Redman, Charles L., editor, pp. 125-150. John Wiley and Sons. Reprinted in Historical Archaeology: A Guide to Substantive and Theoretical Contributions, Schuyler, Robert L., editor. Baywood Publishing Company, Inc., 1978.
- 1973 Why the Coalville Tabernacle Had to Be Razed. Dialogue: A Journal of Mormon Thought 8:2:30-39.
- 1974 The Economic Basis for the Evolution of Mormon Culture. In Religious Movements in Contemporary America, Zaretsky, I. I. and M. P. Leone, editors, pp. 722-756. Princeton University Press.
- 1977 The New Mormon Temple in Washington, D. C. In Historical Archaeology and the Importance of Material Things. Special Publication Series 2:43-61. Reprinted in Sunstone (a Mormon journal), September-October, 1978.
- 1977 The Role of Primitive Technology in Nineteenth Century American Utopias. 1975 Proceedings of the American Ethnological Society, pp. 87-107.
- 1977 Forward. In Research Strategies in Historical Archaeology, South, S., editor, pp. xvii-xxi. Academic Press.
- 1978 Time in American Archaeology. In Social Archaeology: Beyond Subsistence and Dating, Redman, Charles L., et al., editors, pp. 25-36. Academic Press.
- 1981 Archaeology's Relationship to the Present and the Past. In Modern Material Culture, Gould, Richard A. and Michael B. Schiffer, editors, pp. 5-13. Academic Press.
- 1981 Mormon "Peculiarity": Recapitulation of Subordination. In Persistent Peoples, Castile, George P. and Gilbert Kushner, editors, pp. 78-83. University of Arizona Press.
- 1981 The Relationship Between Artifacts and the Public in Outdoor History Museums. In The Research Potential of Anthropological Museum Collections, Cantwell, A. M., J. B. Griffin, and Nan Rothchild, editors, pp. 301-313. New York Academy of Sciences. Reprinted, 1991, in A Living History Reader, Vol. 1. Jay Anderson, editor. Nashville: American Association for State and Local History.
- 1981 Childe's Offspring. In Symbolic and Structural Archaeology, Hodder, Ian, editor, pp. 179-184. Cambridge University Press.
- 1981 Some Opinions About Recovering Mind. In American Antiquity 47:742-760.
- 1982 Annapolis Public Archaeology, with A. St. Clair Wright and Anne E. Yentsch. In Maryland Humanities Winter/Spring:10-11.
- 1983 "Archaeology in Public" in Annapolis, Maryland, with A. St. Clair Wright and Anne E. Yentsch. In Livability Digest 2:3:22-23.
- 1983 Historical Archaeology and Reshaping the Myths of American Origins. In The George Wright Society Forum 3:2:1-16.

- 1983 Land and Water, Urban Life and Boats: Underwater Reconnaissance in the Patuxent River on Chesapeake Bay. In Shipwreck Anthropology, Gould, R. A., editor, pp. 173-188. University of New Mexico Press.
- 1983 Method as Message. Museum News 62:1:35-41.
- 1983 The Role of Archaeology in Verifying American Identity. In Archaeological Review from Cambridge 2:1:44-50.
- 1984 Interpreting Ideology in Historical Archaeology: Using the Rules of Perspective in the William Paca Garden in Annapolis, Maryland. In Ideology, Representation and Power in Prehistory, Tilley, C. and D. Miller, editors, pp. 25-35. Cambridge University Press.
- 1984 Archaeological Annapolis: A Guide to Seeing and Understanding Three Centuries of Change with Parker B. Potter, Jr. Historic Annapolis, Inc., and the University of Maryland. (A guidebook to the Historic District of Annapolis, Maryland) Reprinted, 1989.
- 1985 Ethnographic Inference and Analogy in Analyzing Prehistoric Diets, with Ann M. Palkovich. In The Analysis of Prehistoric Diets, Gilbert, R. I., Jr. and J. H. Mielke, editors, pp. 423-431. Academic Press.
- 1985 Varied Epistemologies in Historical Archaeology. In Historical Archaeology West of the Blue Ridge: A Regional Example from Rockbridge County, McDaniel, John M. and Kurt C. Russ, editors, pp. 91-98. Washington and Lee University Press.
- 1986 Liberation Not Replication: "Archaeology in Annapolis" Analyzed, with Parker B. Potter, Jr. Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences 76:2:97-105, June 1986.
- 1986 Symbolic, Structural, and Critical Archaeology. In American Archaeology Past, Present, and Future, Meltzer, D., D. Fowler, and J. Sabloff, editors, pp. 415-438. Smithsonian Institution Press.
- 1987 Public Interpretation: A Plurality of Meanings. In A Key Into the Language of Woodsplint Baskets, McMullen, Ann and Russell G. Handsman, editors, pp. 165-167. Washington, Conn.: American Indian Archaeological Institute.
- 1987 Rule by Ostentation: The Relationship Between Space and Sight in Eighteenth Century Landscape Architecture in the Chesapeake Region of Maryland. In Method and Theory for Activity Area Research: An Ethnoarchaeological Approach, Kent, Susan, editor, pp. 604-633. Columbia University Press.
- 1987 Middle-Range Theory in Historical Archaeology, with Constance A. Crosby. In Consumer Choice in Historical Archaeology, Spencer-Wood, Suzanne, editor, pp. 397-410. New York: Plenum Press.
- 1987 The Preserved is Political, with Christine Hoepfner and Parker B. Potter, Jr. In ICOMOS Information, July/September:10-16.
- 1987 Archaeology in Public in Annapolis: Four Seasons, Five Sites, Seven Tours, 32,000 Visitors, with Parker B. Potter, Jr. American Archaeology 6(1): 51-61.
- 1987 Toward a Critical Archaeology, with Parker B. Potter, Jr. and Paul A. Shackel. In Current Anthropology 28:3:283-302.

- 1987 Forks, Clocks, and Power, with Paul A. Shackel. In Mirror and Metaphor, Ingersoll, Daniel and Gordon Bronitsky, editors, pp. 45-61. Lanham, Maryland: University Press of America.
- 1988 The Relationship Between Archaeological Data and the Documentary Record: Eighteenth-Century Gardens in Annapolis, Maryland. Historical Archaeology 22:1:29-35.
- 1988 The Georgian Order as the Order of Merchant Capitalism in Annapolis, Maryland. In Recovery of Meaning, Leone, Mark P. and Parker B. Potter, Jr., editors, pp. 235-261. Smithsonian Institution Press.
- 1989 Power Gardens of Annapolis, with Julie Earnstein, Elizabeth Kryder-Reid, and Paul A. Shackel. Archaeology 42:2:34-37; 74-75.
- 1989 Issues in Historic Landscapes and Gardens. Historical Archaeology 23:1:45-47.
- 1989 Living History and Critical Archaeology and the Reconstruction of the Past, with Russell G. Handsman. In Critical Traditions in Contemporary Archaeology, Pinsky, Valerie and Alison Wylie, editors, pp. 117-135. Cambridge University Press.
- 1989 Establishing the Meaning of Objects in Context. In Perspectives on Anthropological Collections from the American Southwest, Hedlund, Ann L., editor, pp. 141-148. Anthropological Research Papers, No. 40. Arizona State University Press.
- 1989 Keynote Address: Sketch of a Theory for Outdoor History Museums. Association for Living Historical Farms and Agricultural Museums (ALHFAM), Proceedings of the 1987 Annual Meeting, Vol. X, 1989, pp. 36-46. Smithsonian Institution Press.
- 1990 Seeds of Sedition, with Barbara J. Little. Archaeology May/June:36-40.
- 1990 Plane and Solid Geometry in Colonial Gardens in Annapolis, Maryland, with Paul A. Shackel. In Landscape Archaeology, Kelso, William and Rachel Most, editors, pp. 153-167. University of Virginia Press.
- 1990 The Georgian Order in Annapolis, with Paul A. Shackel. Maryland Archaeologist, Special Publication.
- 1991 An Anthropological View of "Great Basin Kingdom." In "Great Basin Kingdom" Revisited. Alexander, Thomas G., editor, pp. 77-95. Logan: Utah State University Press.
- 1991 Materialist Theory and the Formation of Questions in Archaeology. In Processual and Postprocessual Archaeologies, Preucel, Robert W., editor, pp. 235-241. Carbondale, Illinois: Center for Archaeological Investigations.
- 1992 Archaeology in a Democratic Society: A Critical Theory Perspective, with Robert W. Preucel. In Quandaries and Quests: Visions of Archaeology's Future, Wandsnider, Lu Ann, editor, pp. 114-134. Carbondale, Illinois: Center for Archaeological Investigations.
- 1992 Establishing the Roots of Historical Consciousness in Modern Annapolis, Maryland, with Parker B. Potter, Jr. In Museums and Communities, Karp, Ivan and Christine Mullins Kreamer, editors, pp. 476-505. Washington: Smithsonian Institution Press.
- 1992 Legitimation and the Classification of Archaeological Sites. With Parker B. Potter, Jr. American Antiquity 57:1:137-145.

- 1992 Epilogue: The Productive Nature of Material Culture and Archaeology. In Meanings and Uses of Material Culture, edited by Little, Barbara J. and Paul A. Shackel. Historical Archaeology 26:3:130-133.
- 1992 Critical Perspectives on Work Concerning Charles Carroll of Carrollton, with Elizabeth Kryder-Reid. In Representations in Archaeology, Gardin, Jean-Claud and Christopher S. Peebles, editors, pp. 151-167. Bloomington: Indiana University Press.
- 1992 The Rationalization of Sound in Mid-eighteenth Century Annapolis, Maryland, with Elizabeth Kryder-Reid and Janice Bailey-Goldschmidt. In The Art and Mystery of Historical Archaeology: Essays in honor of James Deetz, Yentsch, Anne E. and Mary Beaudry, editors, pp. 229-245. CRC Press.
- In Press Some Doubts as to Whether Plural Voices and Public Consciousness Created Through Archaeology Promote Change, with Paul Mullins, Marian C. Creveling, Laurence Hurst, Barbara Jackson-Nash, Lynn Jones, Hannah Kaiser, George Logan, and Mark Warner. In Interpretive Archaeologies. Routledge.
- In Press Active Genealogies. In Anthropological Perspectives on Mormons, Sorenson, John L. and M. P. Leone, editors.
- In Press A Plan for the Archaeology of Ethnicity in Annapolis, Maryland, with J. Earnstein, E. Kryder-Reid, B. Little, P. Mullins, P. Potter, P. Shackel, and M. Warner. In Digging the African-American Past: Archaeology and the Black Experience, Bailey, Ronald and Theresa Singleton, editors. Smithsonian Institution Press.
- In Press Artifacts as Expressions of Society and Culture: Memory and Subversive Genealogy, with Barbara J. Little. In Learning from Things, Kingery, David and Steven Lubar, editors. Smithsonian Institution Press.
- In Press Overview of Archaeological Discoveries in Annapolis Since 1981. In The Historic Chesapeake: Archaeological Contributions, Little, Barbara J. and Paul A. Shackel, editors. Smithsonian Institution Press.
- In Press Rock Art, Critical Theory, Objectification, and Ethnopreservation, with Parker B. Potter, Jr. Rock Art Quarterly
- In Press Taxonomic Description and Questions About Change: Comments on Papers by Norman Barka and Carter Hudgins. Historical Archaeology in 18th Century Virginia. Council of Virginia Archaeology.

SHORTER PIECES, or OTHER MEDIA

- 1978 On Text and Interpretation. Current Anthropology 19:3:664-665.
- 1978 Comment on "Descriptive Statements, Covering Laws and Theories" by D. Read and S. LeBlanc. Current Anthropology 19:2:324.
- 1980 Mormonism Lacks Another Side Inside. The San Diego Union, March 2, p. C7.
- 1982 History Perceived and History Preserved. Newsletter, Oral History of the Mid-Atlantic Region 6:2:13-14.
- 1983 Comments on Museums in the Twentieth Century. Selected Proceedings From the Sleepy Hollow Conference on Interpretive Issues for Outdoor Museums and Historic Houses, Nov. 15-17, 1982. pp. 18-20. Blatti, J., editor. New York Council for the Humanities.

- 1986 Annapolis: Reflections of the Age of Reason. Script of 12-slide projector, 20-minute audio/visual introduction to the material culture of 18th century Annapolis for visitors to the Historic District of Annapolis, Maryland. Produced by Telesis, Inc. Sponsored by Historic Annapolis, Inc., and the University of Maryland. Videotape transfer, 1991. Mounted in the Visitors' Center, Maryland Statehouse, 1992.
- 1991 Exhibit. "The Maryland Black Experience as Understood Through Archaeology," with L. Hurst, M. Creveling, L. Jones, H. Kaiser, and G. Logan. Organized with Banneker Douglass Museum and Historic Annapolis Foundation.

Curriculum Vitae for PAUL A. SHACKEL

1/88

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Woods Hall
University of Maryland
College Park, Maryland 20742
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CURRENT POSITIONS:

Lecturer - Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland,
College Park.

Staff Archaeologist - Historic Annapolis, Inc., Annapolis,
Maryland

EDUCATION:

Ph.D. Anthropology - State University of New York at Buffalo.
June 1987. Awarded with Distinction.
Dissertation Topic: A Historical Archaeology of Personal
Discipline.

M.A. Anthropology - State University of New York at Buffalo.
February 1984.
Master's Project: Patterning at the Nicoll House, Suffolk
County, New York.

B.A. Anthropology and Sociology - State University of New York at
Buffalo. Graduated Cum Laude - June 1981.

RESEARCH INTERESTS:

1. Historical Archaeology of the Eastern United States.
2. Symbolic Archaeology.
3. Ethnoarchaeology.
4. Ethnohistory.
5. Capitalism in Early and Colonial America.
6. The Development of a Social Hierarchy in a Developing
Complex Society.

EXCAVATION AND SURVEY EXPERIENCE:

February 1986 - present: Archaeology in Annapolis (A Collaboration between the University of Maryland and Historic Annapolis Inc.) - Staff Archaeologist. Responsible for the supervision of all archaeological field operations on a daily basis. This includes the direction of up to 15 staff members and 30 volunteers, proposal/budget preparation, field supervision and the supervision and editing of final reports. Also responsible for the supervision of the Victualling Warehouse and College Park laboratories. Dr. Mark P. Leone: Principal Investigator.

December 1985 - January 1986: Archaeology in Annapolis: Site Director for the 193 Main St. Site. Supervised five trained archaeologists on an 18th - 20th - century Euro-American habitation site. Annapolis, Maryland. Dr. Mark P. Leone: Principal Investigator.

October 1985: Archaeology in Annapolis: Assistant Site Director for a cultural resource survey on Church Circle, Annapolis, MD. A late 17th - 20th - century churchyard. Dr. Mark P. Leone: Principal Investigator.

June - August 1985: Archaeology in Annapolis: Assistant Site Director for the Shiplap House Site. An 18th - 20th-century habitation site. Supervised four field assistants and trained field school students and volunteers. A public program site, Annapolis, Md. Dr. Mark P. Leone: Principal Investigator.

April - May 1985: Archaeology In Annapolis: Field Assistant/Assistant Supervisor for the State House Inn Site. An 18th - 20th-century habitation site. A public program site, Annapolis, Md. Dr. Mark P. Leone: Principal Investigator.

October 1984: SUNY Buffalo Archaeological Survey: Crew Chief for a cultural resource survey in the Town of Great Valley, New York (PIN 5751.79). Dr. Ben Nelson: Principal Investigator.

September 1984: SUNY-Buffalo Archaeological Survey: Crew Chief for a cultural resource survey in the Town of Stafford, New York (PIN 4034.35). Dr. Ben Nelson: Principal Investigator.

June - August 1984: Nicoll Archaeological Project, Town of Islip, New York.: Project Director. Trained and supervised ten Suffolk County Community College students in an approved field school during the month of June. Supervised and trained members of the Suffolk County Youth Conservation Corp. and students in an enrichment program from Sachem High School during the months of July and August.

May 1984: SUNY-Buffalo Archaeological Survey: Crew Chief for a cultural resource survey in North Tonawanda, New York. Dr. Ben Nelson: Principal Investigator.

May 1984: SUNY-Buffalo Archaeological Survey: Crew Chief for a cultural resource survey in the Town of Lancaster, New York (PIN 5512.19). Dr. Ben Nelson: Principal Investigator.

April 1984: SUNY-Buffalo Archaeological Survey: Field Assistant for a cultural resource survey in the Town of Poland, New York. Dr. Ben Nelson: Principal Investigator.

February 1984: SUNY-Buffalo Archaeological Survey: Crew Chief for a cultural resource survey in Dayton, New York. Dr. Ben Nelson: Principal Investigator.

December 1983: New York State Museum: Field Assistant on a Survey and excavation of the Groveland Shaker Community in Sonyea, New York. Mr. Phil Lord : Principal Investigator.

June - August 1983: Nicoll Archaeological Project, Town of Islip, New York: Project Director. Supervised and trained ten students from Suffolk County Community College in an approved field school during the month of June. In July and August I also provided archaeological training for eight Youth Conservation Corp. workers.

April 1983: SUNY-Buffalo Archaeological Survey: Field Assistant.

January 1983: Town of Islip. Laboratory work and data analysis.

June - August 1982: Nicoll Archaeological Project, Town of Islip, New York: Project Director. Contracted to locate the William Nicoll Homestead, the founding family of the Town of Islip in 1683. Supervised and trained a crew of eight field assistants. Duties included: extensive library research, surface survey, shovel testing, cataloging artifacts, map drawing, excavation, report writing and public relations.

May - November 1981: SUNY-Buffalo Archaeological Survey: Field Assistant. Survey and excavation of the Ranger and Duffy Sites. Principal Investigator: Dr. Mark Aldenderfer. Field Directors: Dr. Frank Schieppati and David Kieber.

October - November 1980: SUNY-Buffalo Archaeological Survey: Field Assistant. Excavation of the Miller Site in Boston Valley, New York. Principal Investigator: Dr. Mark Aldenderfer. Field Director: Fran Pickin.

May - August 1980: SUNY-Buffalo Archaeological Survey: Field Assistant. Route 31 relocation project, Wayne County, New York, PIN 3037.00. Principal Investigator: Dr. Mark Aldenderfer. Field Director: Patrick Valentine. Crew Chief: Dr. Frank Schieppati.

June - August 1979: Summer field school student sponsored by Northwestern University. Excavation of the Elizabeth Burial Mounds. Directors: Dr. Stuart Struever and Dr. Jane Buikstra.

1978: Adult Field School sponsored by the Center for American Archaeology (formerly known as The Foundation for Illinois Archaeology). Director: Dr. Stuart Struever.

TEACHING EXPERIENCE:

Fall 1987 - Spring 1988 - Lecturer at University of Maryland, College Park. Instructor for a course titled: Chesapeake - An Archaeology of Maryland (an introduction to the ecology, prehistory and historical archaeology of the Chesapeake / Tidewater region).

Fall 1987 - Instructor for: Introduction to Anthropology: Physical and Archaeology.

- I also guided three independent study projects during the fall semester.

Fall 1986 - Instructor at Anne Arundel County Community College for a course titled Artifacts in American Culture with Barbara Little and Parker Potter.

Spring 1986 - Teaching Assistant for Millard Fillmore Academic at the State University of New York at Buffalo. Instructor for: Historical Archaeology of New York State. (An Introduction to Theory and Method in Historical Archaeology.)

Fall 1984 - Teaching Assistant for Millard Fillmore Academic College at State University of New York at Buffalo. Instructor for: Exploring the Unknown: Introduction to Archaeology.

Summer 1983 & 1984 - Adjunct Instructor at Suffolk County Community College. Instructor for Introduction to Field Work in Anthropology.

TEACHING HONORS:

Spring 1986: Nominated for Excellence in Teaching for a Graduate Teaching Assistant.

COMPUTER EXPERIENCE:

Acting Budget Master (Spring semester 1985)

Responsible for the creation and money allocation of computer accounts for faculty, students and staff belonging to the Departments of Anthropology and Linguistics at the State University of New York at Buffalo.

Knowledge of: Pascal, BMDP, Minitab, and an assortment of programs used on personal computers.

MUSEUM EXHIBIT DISPLAYS:

"The Toothbrush in Western Civilization" with Dr. Mark P. Leone

- A display of toothbrushes which demonstrates the changing attitudes of a non standardized, communal Medieval life to one which was increasingly standardized and socially segmented.
- On display at the tour office adjacent to the State Capital in Annapolis, Maryland.
- March 15, 1986 - September 1987.

MUSEUM EXHIBIT CONSULTANT:

"Tableware and Daily Life" by Christine Hoepfner

- a display of tableware which demonstrate the changing attitudes in daily life and dining etiquette of colonial Anglo - Americans.
- on display at the Tobacco Frise Historic Building.
- September 1986 - April 1987.

"Tea and Workers" by Christine Hoepfner

- a display of teaware which demonstrate the increasing routinized behavior as reflected in the tea ceremony and everyday life.
- on display at the Victualling Warehouse Museum.
- September 1986 - September 1987.

"The Nicoll Family"

- a display of artifacts providing an interpretation of the everyday life of the Nicolls, a prominent 18th and 19th - century family on Long Island.
- displayed at the Town of Islip Museum.
- May 1983 - October 1983.

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS:

American Anthropological Association
Society for American Archaeology
Society for Historical Archaeology
Council for Northeastern Historical Archaeology
Anthropological Society of Washington
American Studies Association
Chesapeake Bay Foundation
Suffolk County Archaeological Association
Pi Alpha Sigma Honor Society
Alpha Kappa Delta - International Sociological Honor Society

PUBLICATIONS:

Mark P. Leone and Paul A. Shackel

- 1987 "Forks, Clocks and Power." In MIRROR AND METAPHOR: MATERIAL AND SOCIAL CONSTRUCTION OF REALITY. Edited by Daniel Ingersoll and Gordon Bronitsky. University Press of America, Lanham, Maryland.

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Shackel, Paul A.

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Shackel, Paul A.

1984 "Archaeology and History: A Case Study with the William Nicoll Homestead." LONG ISLAND FORUM. October.

Shackel, Paul A.

1983 "Archaeological Dig at the Nicoll Homestead." LONG ISLAND FORUM. July.

IN PRESS:

Mark P. Leone and Paul A. Shackel

The Georgian Order in Annapolis, Maryland. A Special Issue of THE MARYLAND ARCHAEOLOGIST. Edited by Richard J. Dent and Barbara J. Little. Due 1988.

Mark P. Leone and Paul A. Shackel

in press "Plane and Solid Geometry in Colonial Gardens in Annapolis, Maryland. For a volume edited by William Kelso, University of Virginia Press.

IN PREPARATION:

The Development of Material and Social Segmentation in Colonial and Early Anglo-America. (A book submitted to University of California Press, Berkley).

An Edited volume derived from the proceedings of the symposium "The Meanings of Consumption: Ongoing Research in Historical Archaeology" which was presented at the 1987 Society for American Archaeology Meetings, Toronto Canada. Presently being considered by Basil Blackwell Press.

PROFESSIONAL PAPERS:

Shackel, Paul A. and Barbara J. Little

- 1988 The Structuring of Meaning in Annapolis, Maryland. Paper submitted to be presented at the Society for American Archaeology meetings, Phoenix, Arizona. April 28 - May 1.

Shackel, Paul A.

- 1987 The Creation of Polite Society: Historical Archaeology of Colonial and Early Annapolis. Paper presented at the American Studies Association Meetings. "Creating Cultures: Peoples, Objects." Ideas, New York, New York. November.

Shackel, Paul A. and Barbara J. Little

- 1987 Cows, Printers and Capitalists and the Growth of Annapolis. Paper presented at the Council for Northeastern Historical Archaeology. St. Mary's City, Maryland. October.

Shackel, Paul A.

- 1987 The Archaeology of Manners. Paper presented at the Society for American Archaeology Meetings, Toronto, Canada. May.

Shackel, Paul A.

- 1987 The Development of a Hierarchical Society in 18th - Century Annapolis. Paper presented at the Society for Historical Archaeology meetings, Savannah, Georgia, January.

Shackel, Paul A.

- 1986 Conspicuous Consumption and Class Maintenance. Paper presented at the Society for American Archaeology Meetings, New Orleans, Louisiana, April.

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- 1986 The Creation of Individuality and Segmentation in Anglo-America. Paper presented at the Northeastern Anthropological Meetings, Buffalo, New York, March.

Shackel, Paul A.

- 1984 Artifact Pattern Recognition at the Nicoll House, Suffolk County, New York. Paper presented at the Northeastern Anthropological Association Meetings Hartford Connecticut, March 24, 1984 and at the Society for American Archaeology Meetings at Portland Oregon, April 14, 1984.

SYMPOSIA CHAIRMANSHIPS:

- 1987 Co-chair with Barbara J. Little and Margaret Purser.
Symposium on "The Meaning of Consumption: Ongoing Research
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Archaeology Meetings, Toronto, Canada, May.
- 1986 Co-chair with Barbara J. Little. Symposium on "The
Cognitive Past: Ongoing Research in Historical
Archaeology." Society for American Archaeology Meetings,
New Orleans, Louisiana, April.

TECHNICAL PAPERS EDITED:

Williams, Eileen

- 1987 Phase I Survey of the Proposed College Creek - Marriott
Inn Site. Archaeology In Annapolis. On File at Historic
Annapolis, Inc., Annapolis, Maryland.

Roulette, Billy Ray

- 1986 Excavations at Hancocks Resolution, 18AN169, Anne
Arundel County, Maryland. Archaeology In Annapolis. On
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- 1986 Excavations at 178 Prince George St, 18AP38, Annapolis
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- 1986 Excavations at the Shiplap House, 18AP30, 18 Pinkney St,
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Hopkins, Joseph W and Eileen Williams

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Circle, Annapolis, MD. A Final Report. Archaeology In
Annapolis. On File at Historic Annapolis, Inc.,
Annapolis, MD.

In Preparation

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- Excavations in St. Anne's Churchyard, 18AP43, Church
Circle, Annapolis, MD. Archaeology In Annapolis. On
File at Historic Annapolis, Inc., Annapolis, MD.

TECHNICAL PAPERS:

Mark P. Leone and Paul A. Shackel

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Final Report to the National Geographic Society. NGS
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1986 Archaeological Testing at the 193 Main St. Site, 18 AP
44, Annapolis, MD. Report of the Archaeology In
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1984 A Cultural Resource Survey of the Brewer Cross Road
Bridge Over Great Valley Creek, Town of Great Valley,
Cattarugus County, New York (PIN 5751.79). Report of
the Archaeological Survey. State University of New
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York (PIN 3034.35). Report of the Archaeological
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at Buffalo. Department of Anthropology.

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Tonawanda Island, North Tonawanda, Niagara County, New
York. Report of the Archaeological Survey Volume 16
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Department of Anthropology.

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Erie County, New York, PIN 5512.19. Report of the
Archaeological Survey Volume 16 (8). State University
of New York at Buffalo. Department of Anthropology.
May 15.

1984 Cultural Resource Survey of Pipelines in the Vicinity
of Markhams and Cottage Roads, Town of Dayton,
Cattarugus County, New York. Report of the
Archaeological Survey Volume 16 (4). State University
of New York at Buffalo. Department of Anthropology.
February 15.

1984 A Second Survey of the Plumb House Estate. Report of
the Town of Islip Archaeological Survey (84-1).
January 1.

1983 A Survey of the Lower Quintuck Creek: In Search of the Original Nicoll Homestead. Report of the Town of Islip Archaeological Survey (83-1).

1982 A Preliminary Report on a Partial Survey of the Hollins Property: In Search of the Original Nicoll Homestead. Report of the Town of Islip Archaeological Survey. (82-2).

1982 A Partial Survey of the Plumb House Estate: In Search of the Original Nicoll Homestead. Report of the Town of Islip Archaeological Survey. (82-1).

CONTRIBUTIONS TO TECHNICAL PAPERS:

Butterbaugh, Kirk W.

1984 Cultural Resource Survey of the Brockport Sand and gravel Mining Area; Town of Clarendon, Orlean County, New York. Report of the Archaeological Survey Volume 16 (1). State University of New York at Buffalo. department of Anthropology. January 17.

GRANTS, AWARDS, CONTRACTS

\$ 1,300 Testing in the St. Anne's church yard. May 1987 (From St. Anne's Church and administered through Historic Annapolis, Inc.).

\$ 7,859 Phase I for the proposed site of construction of the Marriott Annapolis, College Creek, Annapolis, MD. May, 1987. (Administered through Historic Annapolis, Inc.).

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May 12, 1987 "The Importance of Archaeology at Church Circle, Annapolis, Maryland." Presented to the Vestry Committee of St. Anne's Church, Annapolis, Maryland.

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"An Analysis of Probate Inventories of the Eighteenth-Century Chesapeake Region: A Symbolic Interpretation." Presented to Barbara J. Little's North American Archaeology Class, University of Maryland, College Park.

March 23, 1987

"The Enlightenment in Historical Archaeology." Presented to the History Honor Society, Notre Dame College, Baltimore, MD.

March 5, 1987

"A Symbolic Interpretation in Historical Archaeology." Presented to Dr. Mark Leone's Introduction to Archaeology Class, University of Maryland, College Park.

February 27, 1987

"Current Research in Annapolis." Presented to the Anne Arundel County Archaeological Assn., Annapolis, MD

October, 25, 1986

"Graduate Training in Anthropology." Presented at Dr. Margaret Nelson's Graduate Seminar Class, Department of Anthropology, State University of New York at Buffalo, Amherst, NY.

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October, 15, 1985

"An Introduction to Historical Archaeology." Presented to St. Martins Elementary School, Annapolis, MD.

September 9, 1985

"Historical Archaeology: A Multidisciplinary Approach."
Presented to Suffolk County Community College, Selden, NY.

July 7, 1984

"An Introduction to Historical Archaeology and the Nicoll
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July, 12, 1983

"Progress on the Nicoll Excavation." Presented to the The Long
Island Archaeological Project, State University of New York at
Stony Brook, Stony Brook, NY.

June 22, 1983

"The Nicoll Excavation." Presented to the Islip Town Republican
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June 14, 1983

"The Nicoll Excavation." Presented to The Long Island
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Education:

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Skills:

Field Archaeology:

Excavation, supervision of field crew, training student and volunteer excavators, surveying, public interpretation of sites.

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- 1993 Field Technician, phase I project in western PA, Greenhorn and O'Mara Associates, Greenbelt, MD; Kate Dinnell, field director; August.
- 1993 Trench Supervisor, Combined Caesarea Expeditions, Caesarea, Israel; Drs. Kenneth P. Holum, Avner Raban, and Yossef Patric, co-directors; June - July.
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- 1990 Trench Supervisor, Combined Caesarea Expeditions, Caesarea, Israel; Drs. Kenneth P. Holum, Avner Raban, and Robert Holfelder, co-directors; June - July.
- 1990 Laboratory assistant, Archaeology in Annapolis Project; Drs. Mark P. Leone, Richard J. Dent, and Anne E. Yentsch, co-directors; April - May.
- 1989 Excavator, State Circle Project, Annapolis, MD; Dr. Barbara J. Little, principal investigator; October - March 1990.
- 1989 Excavator and interpretive guide, Flag Fen site, Fenland Archaeological Trust, Peterborough, England; Dr. Francis Pryor, director; June - August.
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- 1988 Excavator and field lab assistant, St. Mary's Project, Annapolis, MD; Dr. Mark P. Leone, director; May - August.
- 1988 Excavator, Sands House Project, Annapolis, MD; Dr. Paul A. Shakel, principal investigator; March.

- 1987 Laboratory assistant, Archaeology in Annapolis Project; Drs. Mark P. Leone, Richard J. Dent, and Anne E. Yentsch, co-directors; September - May 1988.
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Appendix 6: Site Survey Form

MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY

Name of site 193 Main St.

Number 18 AP 44

Other designations

County Anne Arundel

Type of site Historic

Cultural affiliation Euro-American

How to reach site off of Main St., Annapolis

Landmarks to aid in finding site

Position of site with respect to surrounding terrain on a gentle slope towards the harbor

Latitude " " north. Longitude " " west.

(or distance from printed edge of map: bottom edge $18\frac{1}{2}$ in. right edge $10\frac{1}{2}$ in.)

Map used (name, producer, scale, date) USGS Quad 1957 1/24000 - (Annapolis quad)

Owner/tenant of site, address and attitude toward investigation

Mr. Paul Pearson - owner/ Historic Inns of Annapolis

He is amenable to archaeological testing

Description of site (size, depth, soil, features, test pits)

Presently unknown and will be tested

Present use and condition of site, erosion

asphalt parking lot

Reports or evidence of disturbance by excavation, construction or "pothunting"

A mid 18th century structure on the property was torn down in the 1930's, the site is now used as a parking lot.

Nature, direction and distance of natural water supply (fresh or salt)

Natural fauna and flora approx. 1800 ft. west of Spa Ck.

Specimens collected (specify kinds and quantities of artifacts and materials)

Specimens observed, owner, address

Specimens reported, owner, address

Other records (notes, photos, maps, bibliography)

1891, 1897, 1903, 1913, 1921, 1930 Sanborn Insurance Maps of Annapolis

Warren Photo collection - Maryland Hall of Records - 985-080, 985-081

Recommendations for further investigations Appears to be an 18th century site. Testing should be performed to establish the integrity of the site.

Informant

Address

Date

Site visited by Paul A. Shackel

Date 10-20-85

Recorded by Paul A. Shackel

Address

Historic Annapolis Inc

Date 10-24-85

(Use reverse side of sheet and additional pages for sketches of site and artifacts)

Send completed form to: State Archeologist, Maryland Geological Survey

MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY

AP 44

Name of site 193 Main St.

Number

Other designations

County Anne Arundel

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Owner/tenant of site, address and attitude toward investigation

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asphalt parking lot
Reports or evidence of disturbance by excavation, construction or "pothunting"

A mid 18th century structure on the property was torn down in the 1930's, the site is now used as a parking lot.

Nature, direction and distance of natural water supply (fresh or salt)

approx. 1800 ft. west of Spa Ck.

Natural fauna and flora

Specimens collected (specify kinds and quantities of artifacts and materials)

Specimens observed, owner, address

Specimens reported, owner, address

Other records (notes, photos, maps, bibliography)

1891, 1897, 1903, 1913, 1921, 1930 Sanborn Insurance Maps of Annapolis
Warren Photo collection - Maryland Hall of Records - 985-080, 985-081

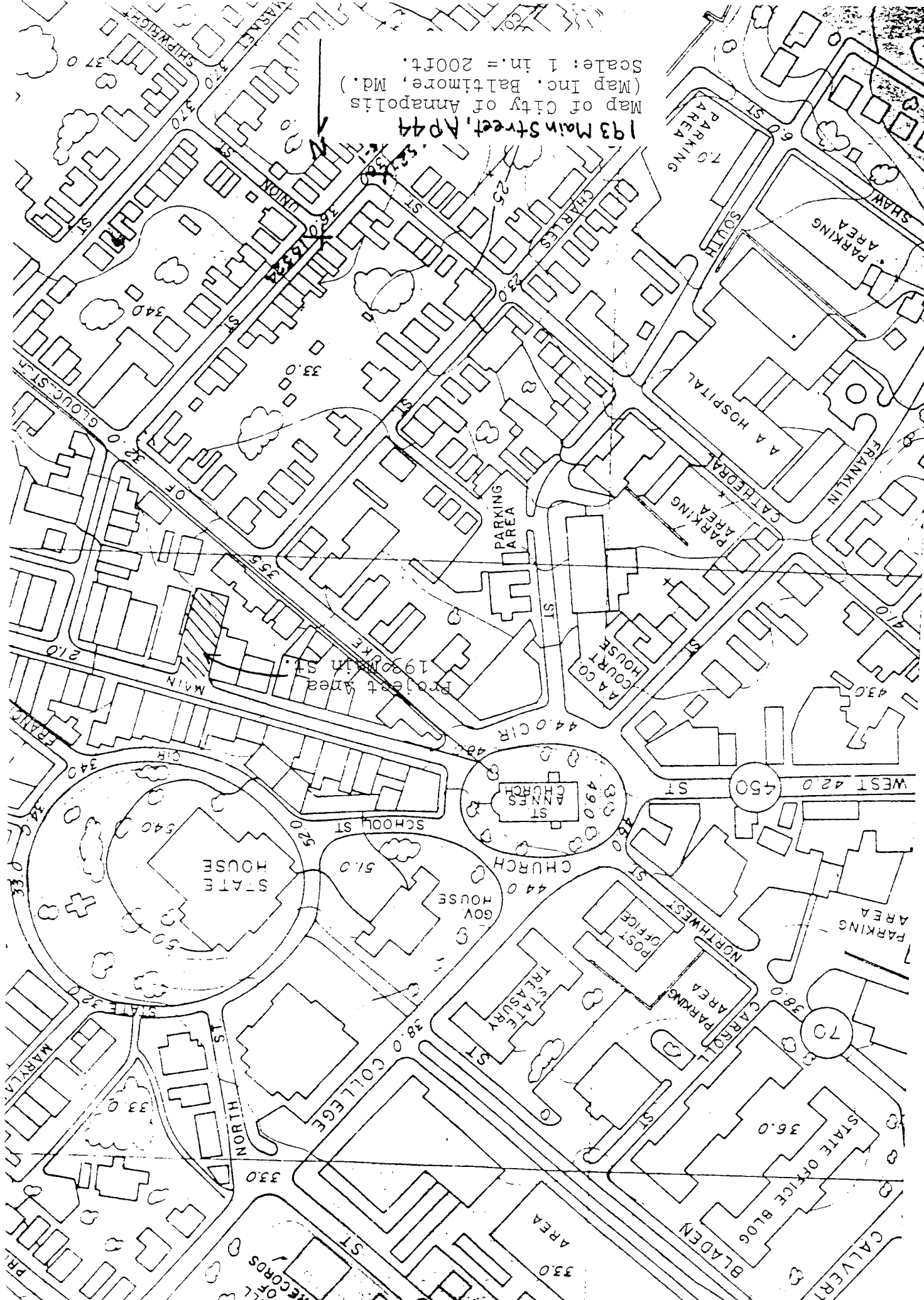
Recommendations for further investigations Appears to be an 18th century site. Testing should be performed to establish the integrity of the site.

Informant	Address	Date
Site visited by Paul A. Shackel		Date 10-20-85
Recorded by Paul A. Shackel	Address Historic Annapolis Inc	Date 10-24-85

(Use reverse side of sheet and additional pages for sketches of site and artifacts)

Send completed form to: State Archeologist, Maryland Geological Survey

193 Main Street, A944
Map of City of Annapolis
(Map Inc. Baltimore, Md.)
Scale: 1 in. = 200ft.



Appendix 7: Preliminary Report: Archaeological Testing at the 193 Main St. Site, 18AP44,
Annapolis, Maryland by Paul A. Shackel, Ph.D.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING AT THE 193 MAIN ST. SITE, 18 AP 44,
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND.

by:

Paul A. Shackel
Field Archaeologist .

with contributions by:
Patricia Secreto

Archaeology In Annapolis
April 1986

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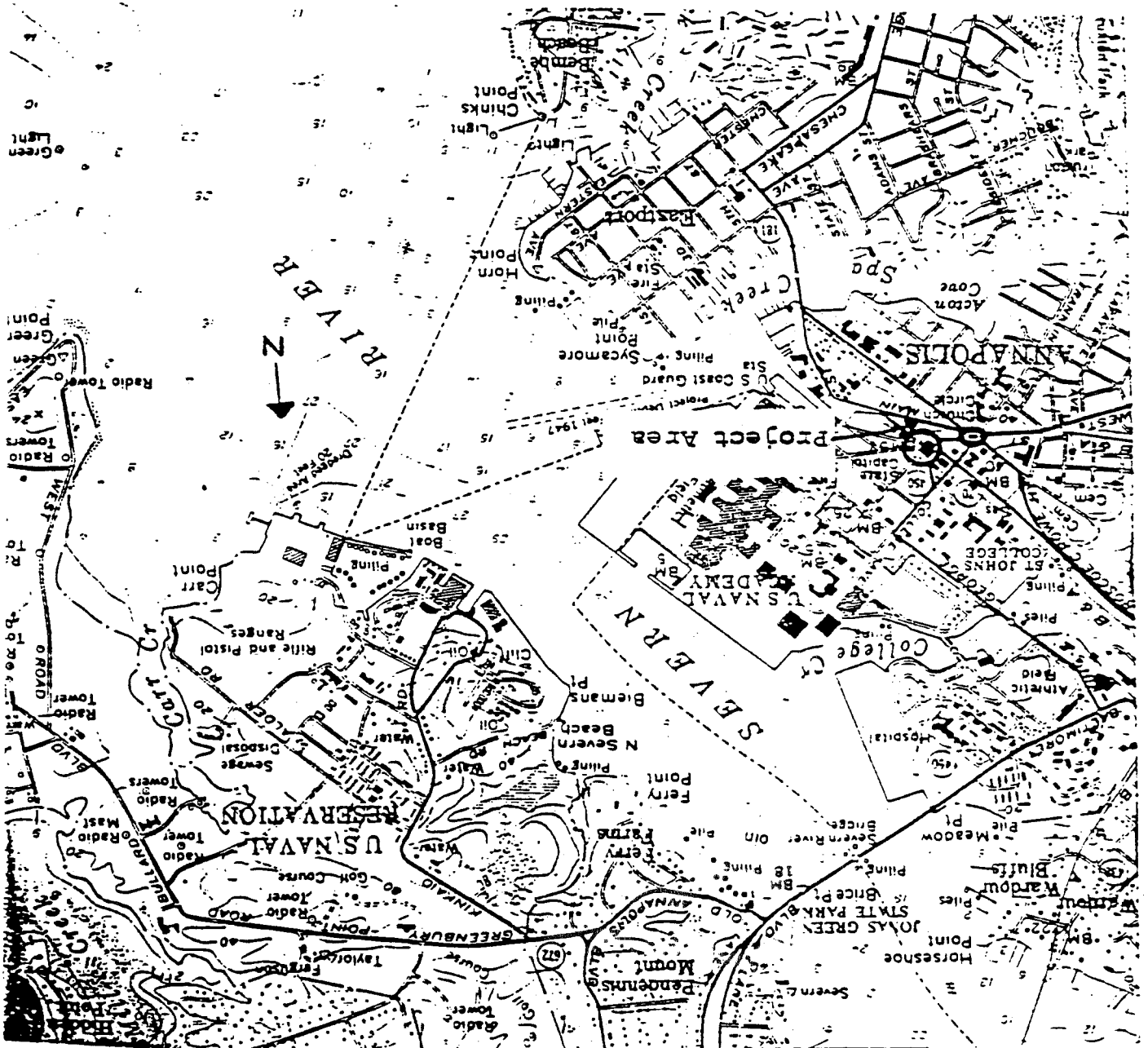
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INTRODUCTION

During the fall of 1985, Mr. Paul Pearson and associates, owners of 193 Main St., Annapolis, Maryland (Figure 1 and Figure 2), approached Historic Annapolis Inc. to perform archaeological testing on this property. Mr. Pearson and associates have proposed the construction of a small shopping and business mall on this plot of land, which presently serves as a parking lot, as well as on the adjacent property which contains the Playhouse Theater.

According to two reports produced under the sponsorship of the National Endowment for the Humanities (1971 & 1983), this section of Main St. has been an area of social and political significance since the turn of the 18th century. Based on the high probability of finding significant archaeological remains, a six week program of testing was planned in the parking lot. This work plan called for an average crew of four field assistants and one supervisor. Excavations began on December 2, 1985 and ended on Jan 17, 1986. Archaeological remains uncovered within the project area were located, identified, and evaluated for potential significance. Funding for this project was generously provided by Mr. Paul Pearson and associates.

Figure 1. General Site Map on U.S.G.S. Quad Map of Annapolis. Scale = 1:24000



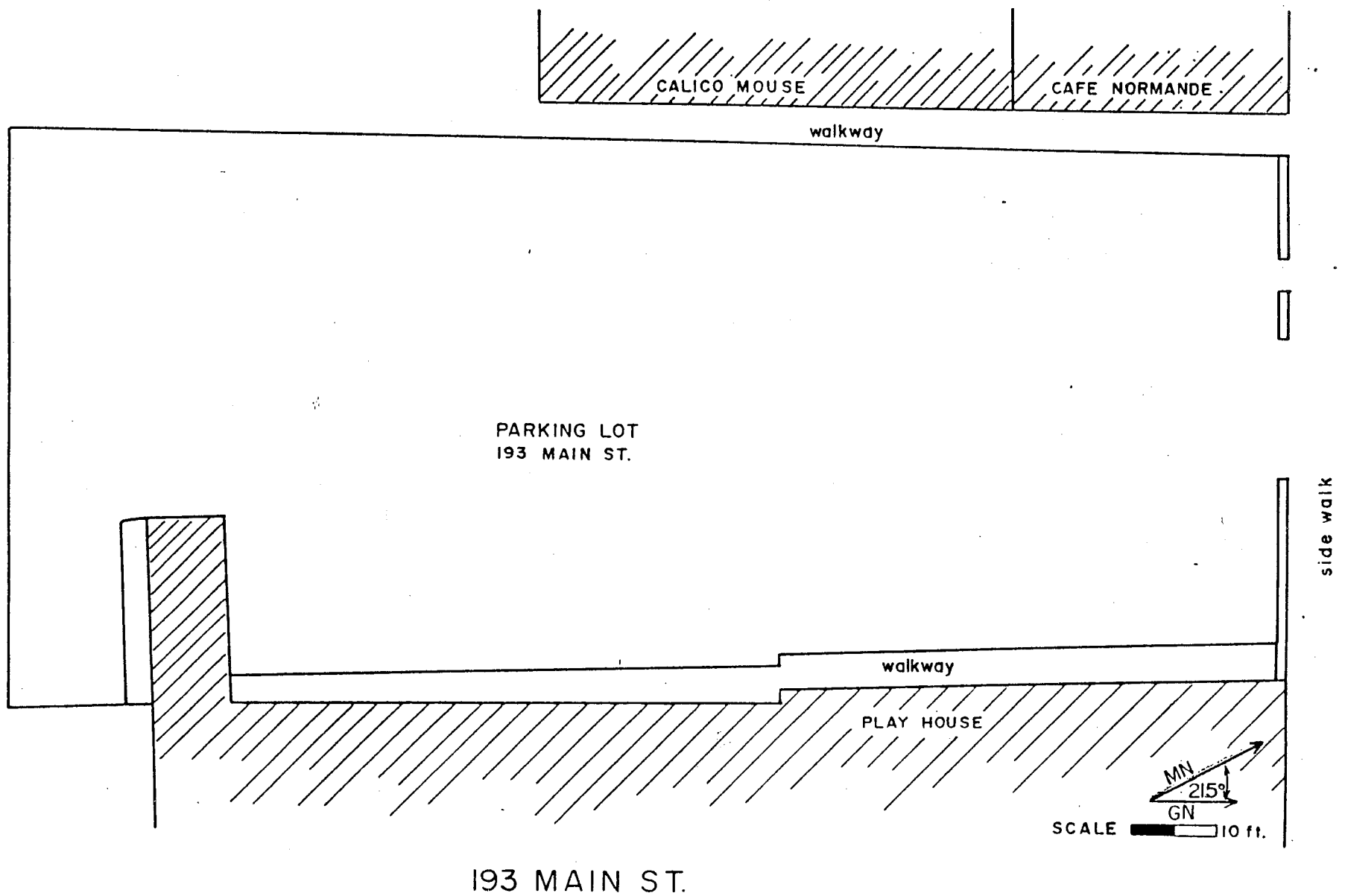


Figure 2. Site Map of 193 Main St.

PROJECT BACKGROUND

Since 1981, Archaeology in Annapolis, a joint project between Historic Annapolis Inc. and the University of Maryland, College Park, has performed twelve archaeological tests and excavations within the Historic District of the city of Annapolis, Maryland. Six of these sites were excavated in a public context in which archaeologists, trained as interpreters, have given tours to over 32,000 people.

The main research goals for the archaeologists have been to examine the social and economic history of 18th century Annapolis. Also, under study is the city plan, which was designed by Governor Nicholson in 1695.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

193 MAIN ST.

193 Main St. lies within lot number 48 of the 1718 Stoddart Survey (Figure 3). At that time, the entire lot was owned by Philemon Lloyd. The property was bequeathed to his daughter, Henrietta Maria Lloyd Chew, who was married to Daniel Dulany. In 1748 Dulany sold lot 48 along with 49 and 50 to Edward and Henrietta Maria Dorsey. This sale included several houses on these lots for L240 current money (Anne Arundel County Court Land Records 1748:6), although it was not specified which lots contained structures. In 1757, lot 48 was subdivided and Charles



PLAN
OF
ANNAPOLIS
22 JULY 1718

scale: 1" = 500'

The original of this plot was made and certified by James Stoddart and has since been copied by John Callahan in 1797, George Shapiro in 1876, and H. Vanden. Certain names have been omitted due to illegibility. The pocket line through the plot to the south of Prince George Street was added in one of the earlier copies to represent an error. All lines in this drawing are exactly copied.

Henry G. N. Gould
14 April 1958

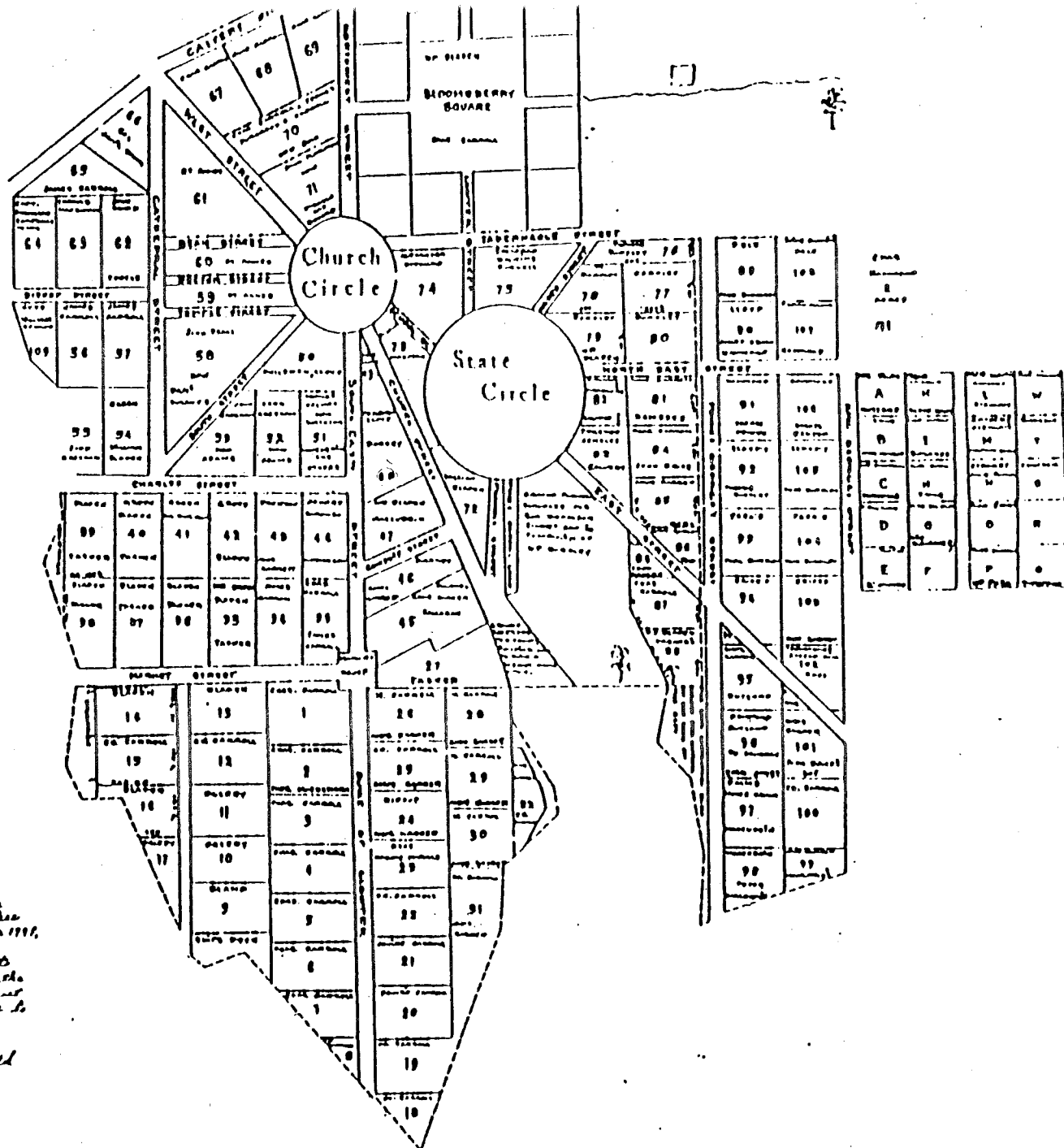


Figure 3. Reproduction of the 1718 Stoddart Map of Annapolis.

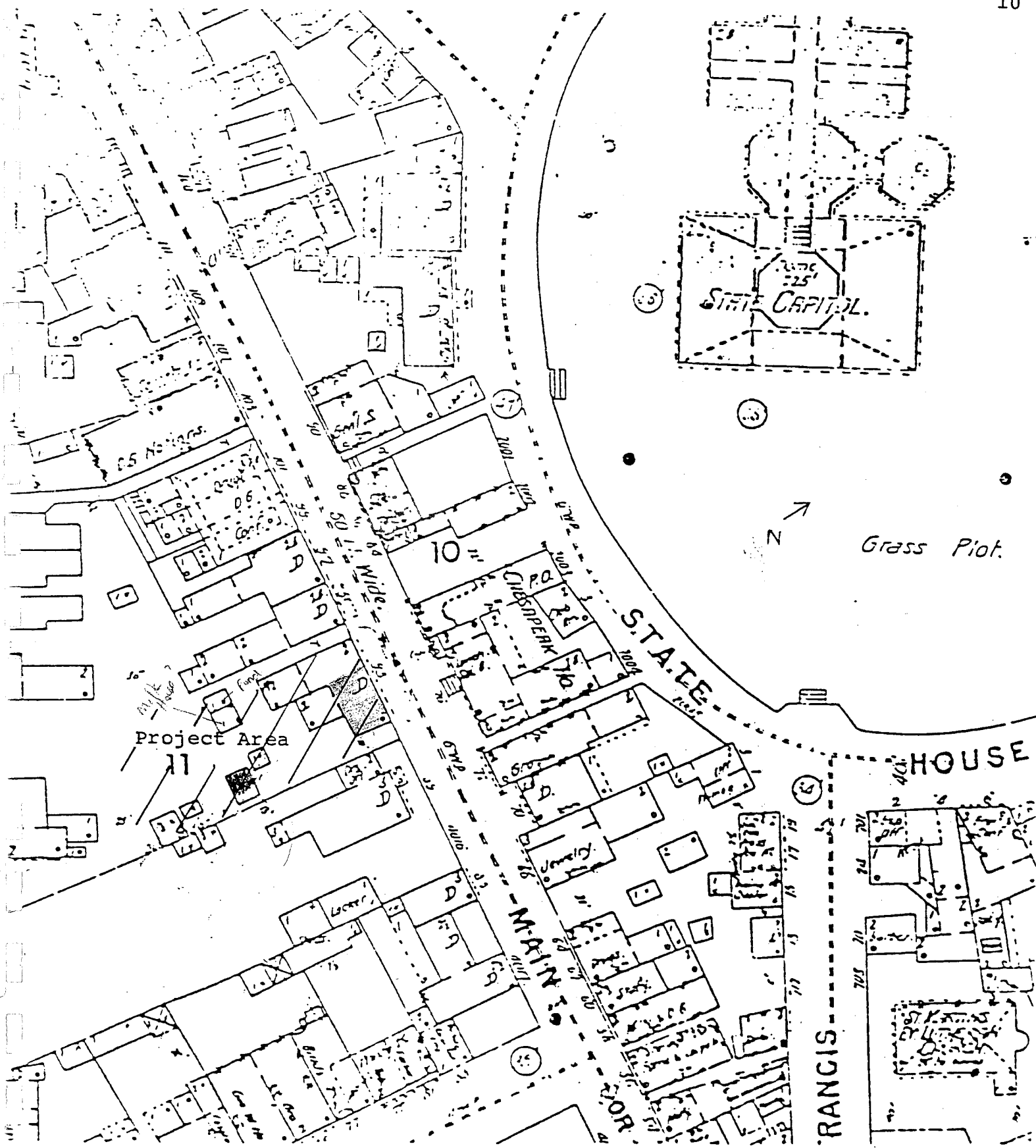
Wallace and Thomas Hyde each leased a part of the lot for 99 years at L3.5.0 per year (Baker 1973). Hyde's portion was described as encompassing 50 feet on Church St. (now Main St.) and 80 feet on Southeast St. (now Duke of Gloucester St.) Description of this lot locates it 'above' the storehouse of Nicholas Mackubbin, which was on lot 47 and abuted lot 48 (Anne Arundel County Court Deeds 1757:53). It was not until 1773 that Thomas Hyde purchased this land for L54.5.0 sterling. There is no documentary evidence that a dwelling was located on this land prior to 1757, but by the end of the third quarter of the 18th century several references had been made in the Maryland Gazette to Thomas Hyde's store and residence on Church St. (McWilliams and Papenfuse 1971). In 1767 a full column advertisement announced goods for sale at the "store in Church St" (Maryland Gazette 1767). In 1769 Hyde was referred to as "living in Church St." with European and East India goods for sale (Maryland Gazette 1769).

A description of the house and out buildings for 193 Main St. was provided by the 1798 Federal Direct tax list. Francis T. Clements, whose wife inherited this property from Hyde, was charged with one brick dwelling house in Annapolis that was two stories high and measured 30ft. by 20ft.; and a brick kitchen that measured 16ft. by 16ft. and a single story. This property was valued at \$1300 (McWilliams and Paperfuse 1971)

By request of the 1795 will of Thomas Hyde, Hyde Ray, son of

his niece, Mary Ray, was to inherit the land from the Clements, after Sarah's (then Sarah Walls) death. George Mackubbin purchased this lot in 1833, the year that Ray inherited it. In 1864 it was sold to Sarah E. Thompson and remained with this family until 1929, when it was purchased by the Novelty Amusement Company. After their purchase all of the structures on this lot were destroyed in the 1930s to create a parking lot for the theater adjacent to and east of 193 Main St.

Tax records are sketchy regarding the out buildings on 193 Main St. At times listings of the out buildings do appear (i.e. 1798, 1911-18), other times the phrase, "out buildings" is used (i.e. 1918-22), while most of the time there is no mention of these structures (i.e 1819, 1821, 1831, 1834, 1835, 1837, 1845, 1860, 1866, 1866-68, 1876, 1880-86, 1897-1910, 9123-29) (193 Main St. Assessment). Sanborn Tax Maps dating from 1887-1930 indicate the presence of several out buildings on this property at times when they do not appear in verbal descriptions in the tax records (Figure 4-10). A sketch of this structure and its relationship to the surrounding buildings in the mid 19th century does remain (Figure 11) (A Bird's Eye View of Annapolis In Papenfuse 1975: 50).



Scale: 1 in. = approx. 65 ft.

Figure 4. 1887 Sanborn Map of Project Area

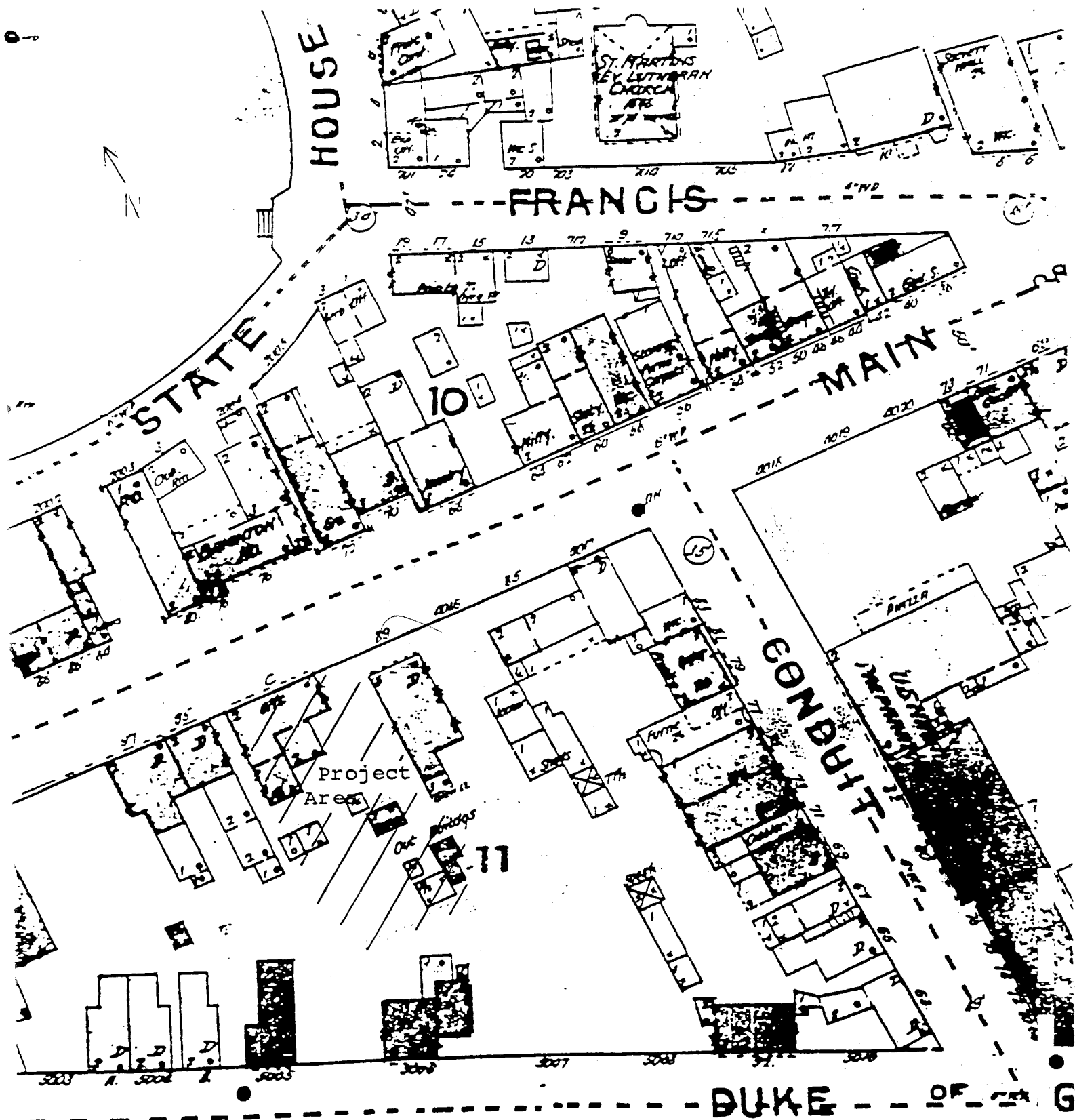


Figure 5. 1981 Sanborn Map of Project Area

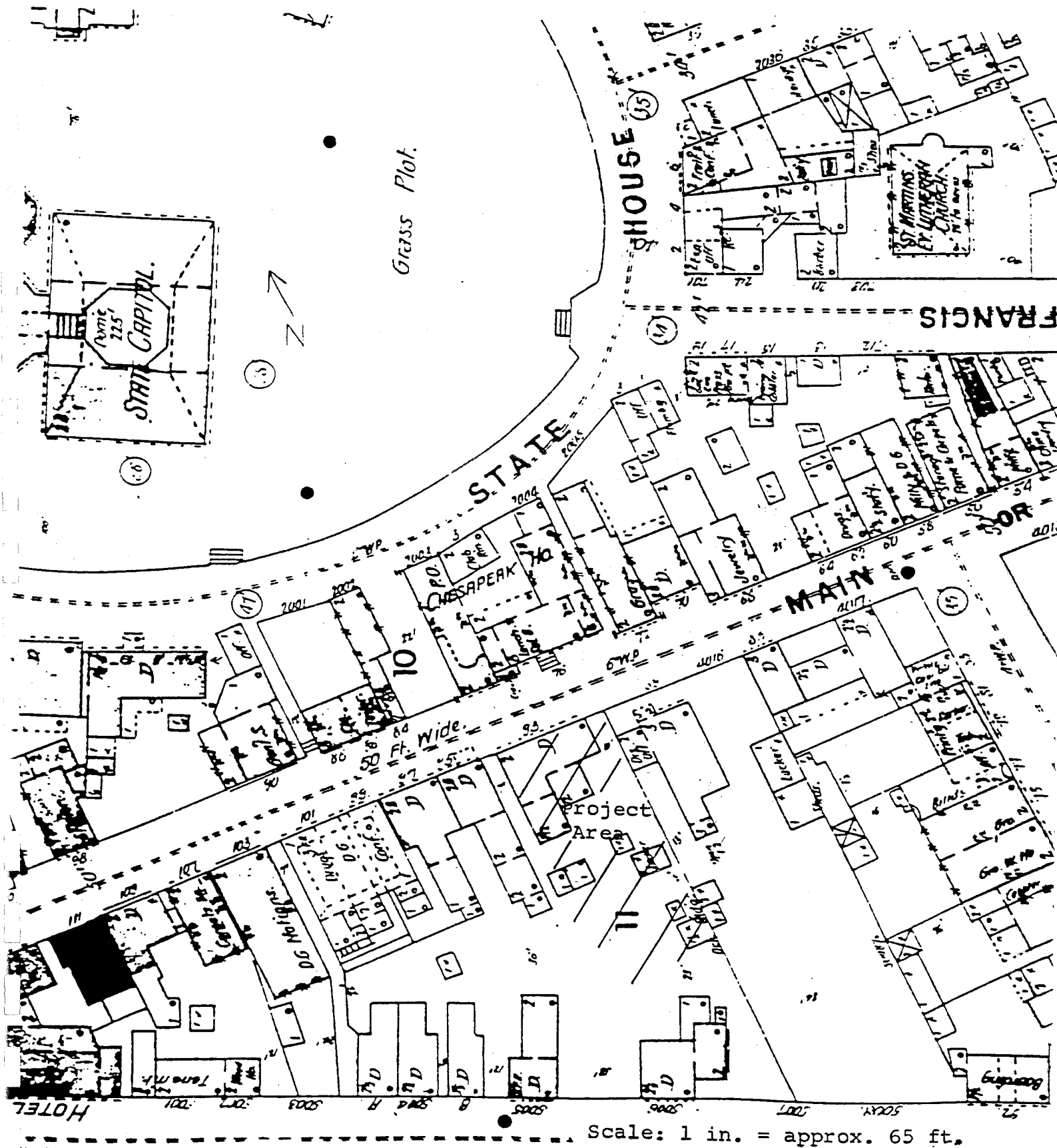
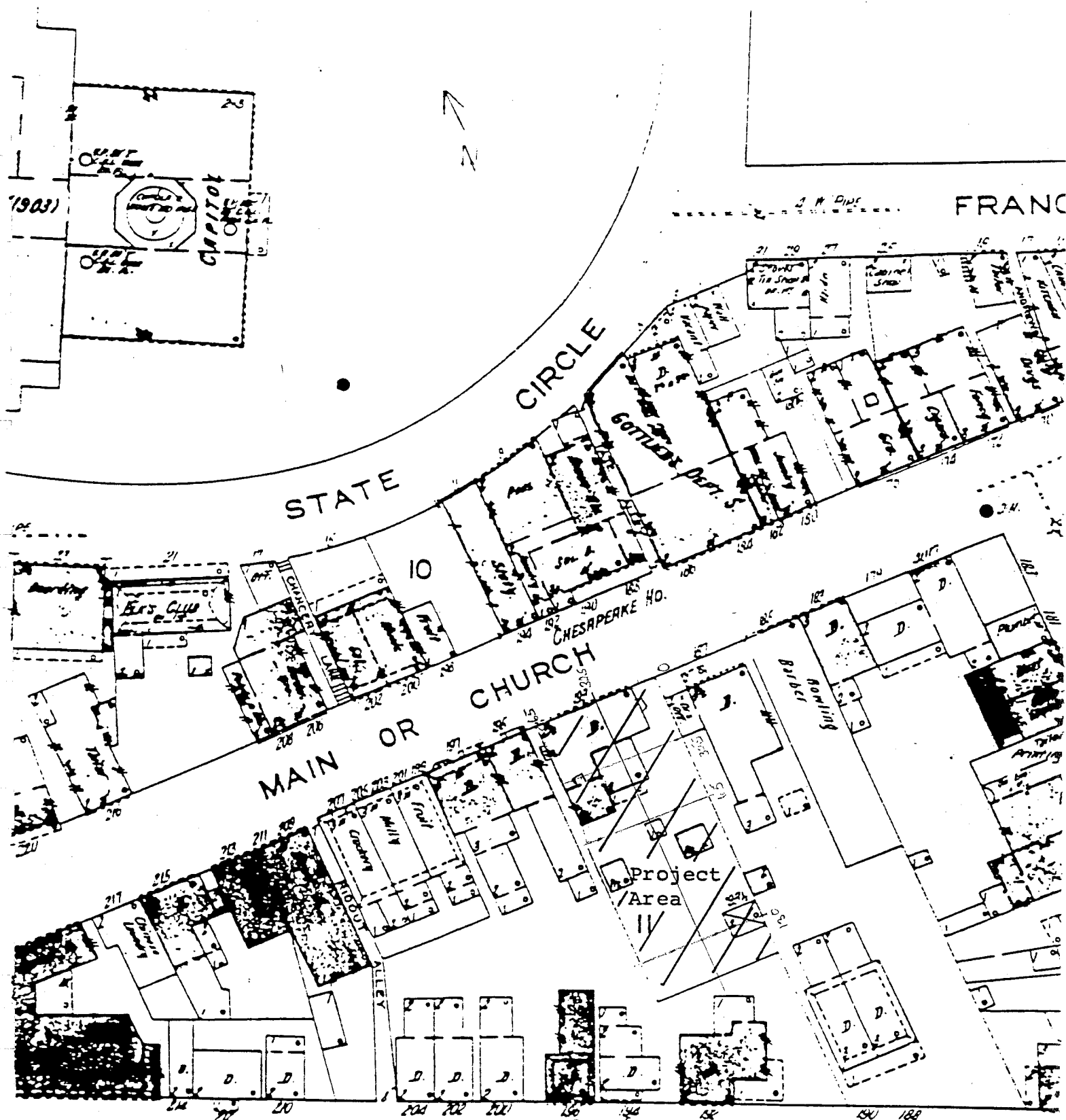


Figure 6. 1897 Sanborn Map of Project Area



Figure 7. 1903 Sanborn Map of Project Area



DUKE OF GLOUCESTER Scale: 1 in. = approx 65 ft.

Figure 8. 1913 Sanborn Map of Project Area

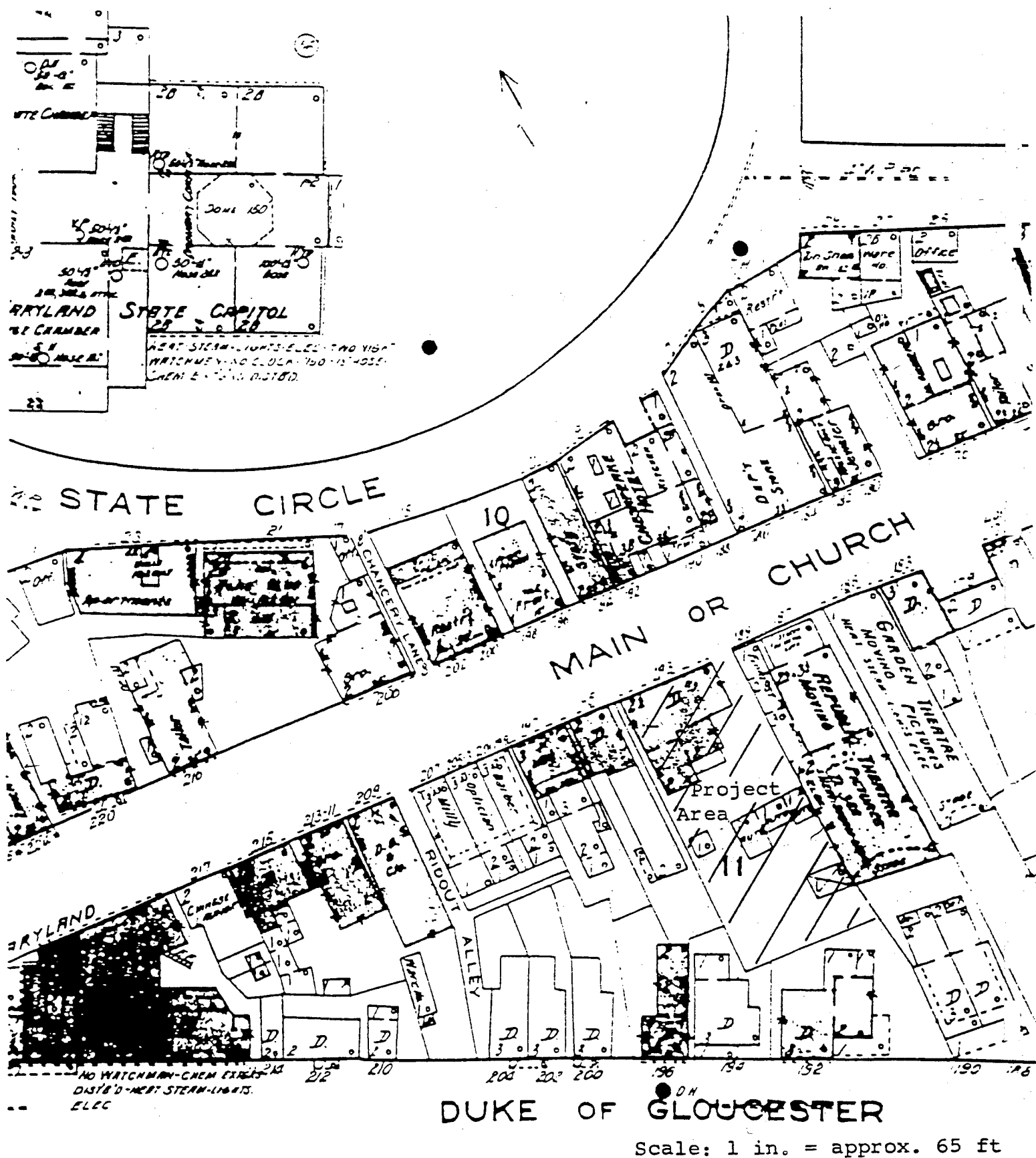


Figure 9. 1921 Sanborn Map of Project Area

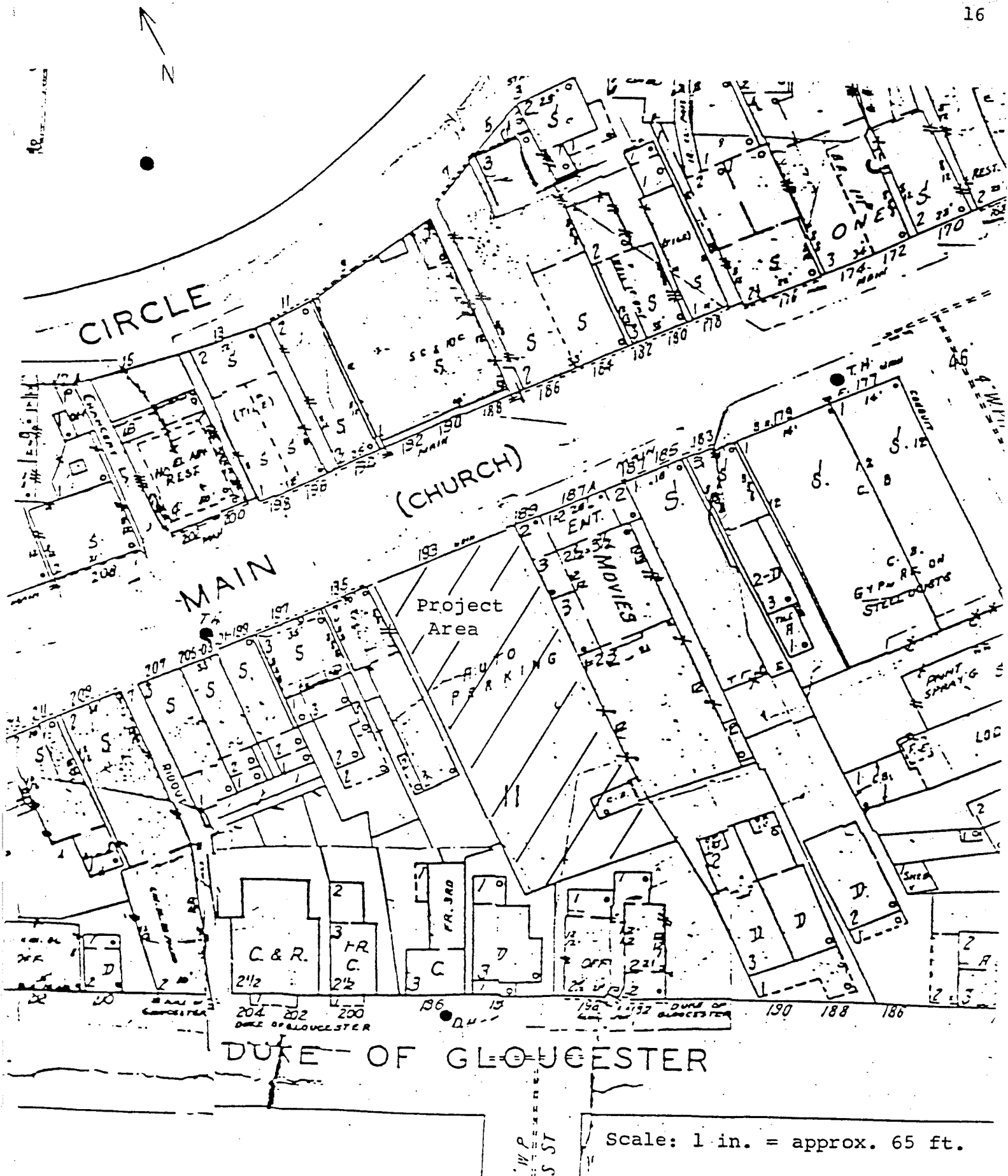


Figure 10. 1930 Sanborn Map of Project Area



Figure 11. Bird's Eye View of Annapolis. Enlargement
of 193 Main St. (1858)
(arrow denotes structure)
no scale

THOMAS HYDE, FIRST DOCUMENTED RESIDENT OF 193 MAIN ST.

Isaac, father of Thomas Hyde, came to Maryland as a factor for the the London merchant, Gilbert Higgenon in 1716. At the time of Isaac's death in 1734, Thomas was 15 years old and apprenticed to learn to read, write and make shoes, probably in Queen Anne's Town. He was in Annapolis by 1739, "as he is listed in the inventory of Humphry Meredith, Annapolis Cordwainer, with one year and nine months to serve" (Papenfuse 1975:43). By 1745 he was established as a tanner (Papenfuse 1975:43) and was pursuing this career as late as 1756 (Riley 1887:119) and probably as late as 1760 (Maryland Gazette 1759, 1760). From the available data, Hyde was making a slow transition into merchandizing as there is evidence of him selling dry goods and tanning from as early as 1753 to 1760. (Maryland Gazette 1759, 1760; Riley 1887: 119; Papenfuse 1975:15)

Hyde seized the opportunity to merchandise, for there was an increasing desire by Annapolitains for dry goods and luxury items during the 1750s. This is demonstrated by the fact that advertisements by people selling dry goods in the Maryland Gazette grew from three in 1745 to twelve in 1753. Four of these merchants had other occupations previously, including Thomas Hyde, a tanner (Papenfuse 1975:15). Another indicator of the increasing demand of goods consumed by Annapolitains during the 'Golden Age' (1763 - 1774) was the amount of goods being purchased by Thomas Hyde for retailing. He purchased L511 of

goods in 1766, L675 in 1767, and L903 in 1768 (Papenfuse 1975:29).

Papenfuse (1975:51) notes that the dramatic increase for imported goods was met by a new type of independent merchant. This was exemplified by Thomas Hyde:

who confined himself primarily to the retail import trade and did not maintain such a complex or beneficial relationship with his London supplier as did export merchants... [They] were more concerned with profits in exports than the sale of imports, but retail merchants such as Thomas Hyde... concentrated on selling goods at their store (Papenfuse 1975:51).

Thomas Hyde's venture in merchandising appears to have been successful for in 1783 he was ranked as the fourth wealthiest person in Annapolis with a total estate value of L1726. His ownership included 3 lots totaling 1.75 acres and four slaves (McWilliams and Papenfuse: 1971). He died in 1795 at the age of 74 (Anne Arundel County Wills 1795: 487).

RESEARCH GOALS

The first goal of our testing was to assess the archaeological significance of any remains at 193 Main St. There was some doubt that anything substantial remained, for this area was used as a parking lot since the 1930s. It was not known if the site was destroyed or actually preserved by capping it with asphalt.

Second, historical records from the first half of the 18th century regarding this part of Main St. are vague and incomplete. Records indicate that the earliest structure located at 193 Main St. was built some time in the third quarter of the 18th century (see above). Since this area of Main St. was a social center as early as the turn of the 18th century (Baker 1983), due to its proximity to the State House and St Anne's Church, there were probably a large number of buildings that had escaped documentation in this area. There is also reason to believe that there was considerable rebuilding and new construction in this highly affluent area which contained businesses, like shops and taverns, that catered to the upper wealth groups (St. Clair Wright 1985: personal communication).

Third, very little is known about the back areas of dwellings and activities associated with 18th-century out buildings. Therefore, our test excavations attempted to assess the archaeological integrity of this part of the site and attempted to locate the summer kitchen, the well, privies, and

other out buildings associated with 18th-century habitation. Through this testing a better understanding of 18th-century activities related to back areas was possible.

Fourth, testing may also provide further information about changing perceptions of the Nicholson plan. In 1695 the city was divided into lots (Figure 3). In 1757 lot 48 was subdivided and leased. We know that in the 1773 Thomas Hyde purchased the portion of the lot that he was leasing and which was eventually known as 193 Main St. We know that his ownership of land extended to Duke of Gloucester St., including the dwelling on it (McWilliams and Papenfuse 1971). The house facing Duke of Gloucester St. was not occupied by Hyde, but rather rented by him (Maryland Gazette 1777). Our goal was to try to detect activities in these back areas, including refuse disposal, and the part these activities played in socially separating the households on Main St. and Duke of Gloucester St. in a growing urban setting. From this a preliminary understanding of the changing concepts of property and land boundaries developing in the 18th century was obtained.

Fifth, the data from this site will aid in the detection of the spread of capitalism in the city of Annapolis. Thomas Hyde, a penniless apprentice in the 1730s, became a tanner in the 1740s and eventually began to merchandise dry goods by the 1760s. From the data collected, we are beginning to understand how Thomas

Hyde, a person who climbed to the upper wealth group, participated in the consumption of mass produced goods. It is possible to study how these goods, which were increasingly becoming standardized, affected the social segmentation and behavioral standardization of Hyde's and his customers lives. This would be a continuation of ongoing research (i.e. Leone, Potter & Shackel: in press; Tubby 1986).

METHODOLOGY

A grid consisting of 5ft. by 5ft. squares was layed over the site and units were labelled 1 through 434. All test units were placed within this grid which lies parallel to the surrounding structures and 21.5 degrees east of magnetic north (Figure 12). Any 2.5ft. by 5ft. unit within the grid was designated by the grid number followed by an indication of the half that was excavated (i.e. 250E1/2).

All units were excavated according to stratigraphic layers, and if any layer was thicker than 0.5ft., it was arbitrarily terminated, then continued as the next designated level. All layers were labelled alphabetically with upper case letters (i.e. A,B,C...) and all layers within a feature were labelled in lower case letters (i.e. a,b,c...). Each feature was designated by the upper case letter F followed by a number (i.e. F-1, F-2,...).

Before excavations began, a compressed air jackhammer was

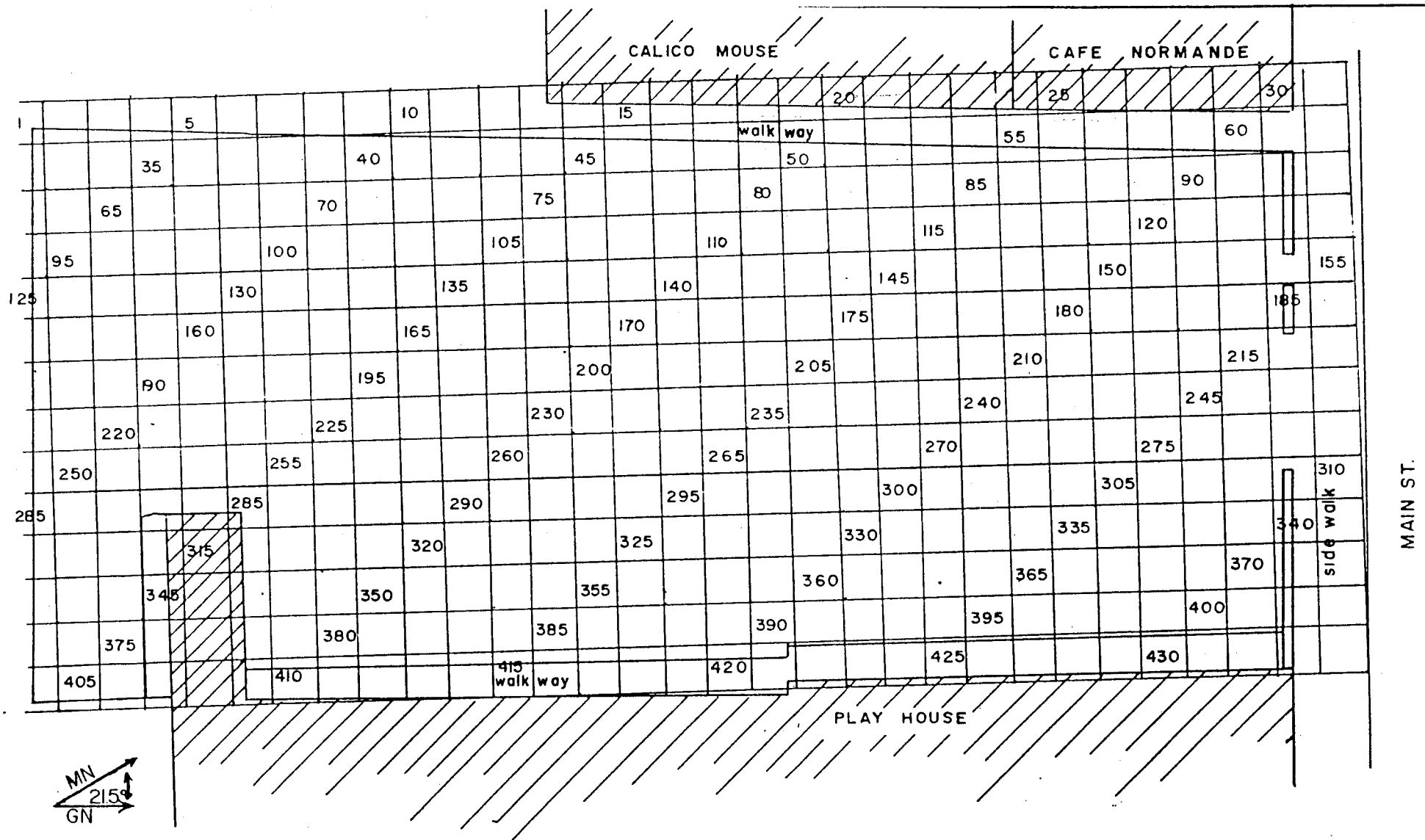


Fig re 12. Grid Map of 193 Main St.

used to break up the asphalt. This facilitated the process of reaching the soil that was to be excavated.

Excavations were conducted by shovel skimming and trowelling, and all soil except the 20th century fill, was screened through a standard 1/4 inch mesh screen. In four units layers A, B, and C were screened (334E1/2, 334W1/2, 366E1/2, and 397E1/2) and determined to be fill, layed down in the 1930s as a preparatory surface for the parking lot. In all other units, layers A, B, and C were discarded without screening. All artifacts were saved, washed and labelled at the Historic Annapolis Inc. archaeology lab in Annapolis, Md and catalogued at the University of Maryland, College Park.

FIELD INVESTIGATION AND OBSERVATIONS

Following is a general description of the results of the testing at 193 Main St. A total of eleven 5ft. by 5ft., and six 2.5ft. by 5ft. test units were excavated (Figure 13). All strata of similar origin that were found in the various test units will be generally described here as well as their relationship to other strata. A more detailed explanation can be found in the Unit Summary Forms (Appendix I), the Artifact Summary Forms (Appendix II), and the Unit Profiles (Appendix III).

Since the testing proceeded in a paved parking lot, the

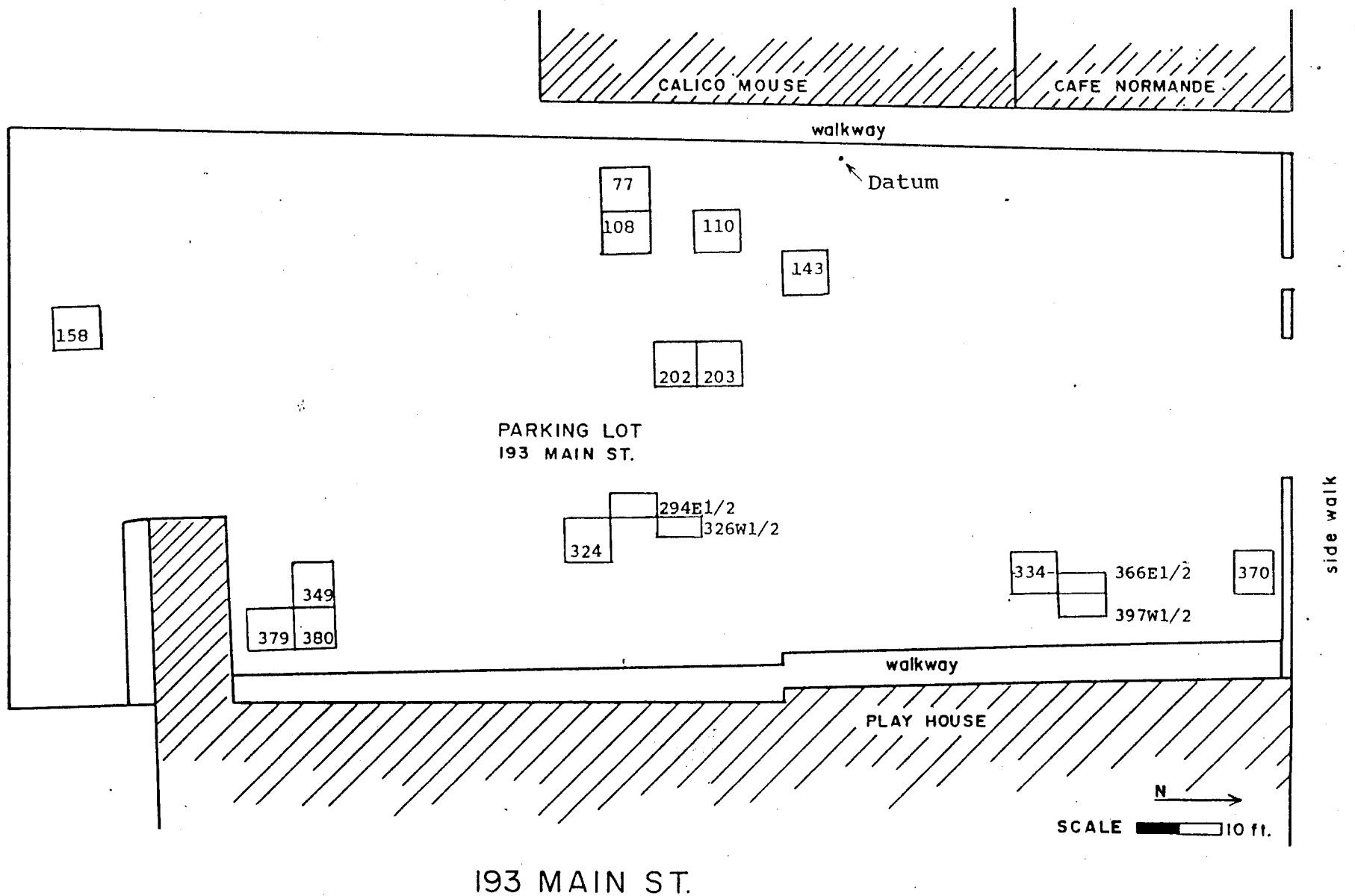


Figure 13. Map of Units Excavated at 193 Main St.

first task was to remove the asphalt. This process was facilitated by using a compressed air jackhammer. This material was discarded and was not designated as a stratigraphic layer.

Stratum A, which underlied the asphalt, was a grey gravelly sand. Stratum B consisted of a 10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown and a 7.5 YR 4/4 dark brown sand and gravel. Stratum C was a 10 YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown coarse sand with beach pebbles. These layers contained a large quantity of mixed 18th to 20th-century cultural material and were fill, deposited over the most recent living surface to form a preparatory surface for a parking lot in the 1930s. Since these strata were modern, they were grouped together and removed without screening for artifacts.

In general, the bottom of layer C, which was placed over the most recent living surface (Stratum D) was deepest on the eastern and northern areas of the parking lot. This coincided with the natural stratigraphy of the Main St. area which gently sloped to the harbor.

Stratum D consisted of a dark brown (10 YR 3/3) and dark yellowish brown (10 YR 4/6 and 10 YR 3/4) sandy loam soil and averaged between 0.1 ft. to 0.2 ft. thick and was slightly thicker in the vicinity of Unit 77. Again, the bottom of this layer sloped towards the northeastern section of the parking lot. This stratum which was considered the most recent cultural layer contained a mix of diagnostic artifacts which ranged from the 18th-20th centuries. It had a mean ceramic date of 1810 (n=330)

with a T.P.Q. of 1900. This is probably an indication of a long occupation during the formation of this layer which includes the 19th and 20th centuries.

Stratum E was a dark brown (10 YR 4/3 and 10 YR 3/3) and a dark yellowish brown (10 YR 4/4 and 10 YR 3/4) sandy loam with small amounts of mortar and brick fragments throughout most of the site. Again, the bottom of this layer sloped towards the northeastern portion of the parking lot. Diagnostic artifacts from this layer mostly dated from the mid 18th to early 19th century. It had a mean ceramic date of 1780 (n=173) with a T.P.Q. of 1820.

Stratum F consisted of a dark yellowish brown (10 YR 3/6, 10 YR 4/6 and 10 YR 3/4) and yellowish brown (10 YR 5/8) sandy to sandy loam soil. A gentle slope towards the northeastern corner of the lot was still detectable. Diagnostic material in this stratum mostly dated from the mid to late 18th century. It had a mean ceramic date of 1757 (n=93) and a T.P.Q. of 1795.

Stratum G consisted of a dark brown (10 YR 4/3) and a dark yellowish brown (10 YR 4/6, 10 YR 4/3 and 10 YR 4/4) sandy loam. The bottom of this layer also followed the general trend of the sloping topography toward the northeastern corner of the parking lot. Diagnostic artifacts from this layer generally dated from the early to late 18th century. It had a mean ceramic date of 1733 (n=69) and a T.P.Q. of 1795.

Strata H and I were a dark yellowish brown (10 YR 4/6) sandy loam. Both of these layers are considered together here because of their similarities in composition. Both contained material culture which dated to the early to mid 18th century. These strata^h had a mean ceramic date of 1745 (n=13) and 1715 (n=22), with a T.P.Q. of 1800 and 1795 respectively. The later ceramic date of 1745 in H, which was greater than the date obtained in G (1733), is probably due to the low sample size in this strata.

Generally, the strata followed stratigraphic layering with the most recent cultural layers found closest to the surface. Layers A, B, C, were fill that dated to the 1930s. Layers D through I followed in chronological and stratigraphic order. The site tended to follow a gentle sloping pattern towards the harbor, which appeared to be similar to the surrounding topography. Unit 158 which was located at the southern most section of the parking lot, was excavated much deeper than the other units to reach sub soil. This area may have been a deep gully that was eventually filled in the second quarter of the 18th century.

DESCRIPTION OF FEATURES

A total of 42 features were identified in the field (Figure 14). For the purpose of this report they are classified into six categories. These include: Architectural (foundations, post holes, builder's trenchers and rubble), Refuse, Charcoal, Privy, and other.

Architectural Features

F-1 (Unit 334 & 366E1/2)	F-3 (Unit 334)
F-5 (Unit 397E1/2 & 366E1/2)	F-8 (Unit 294)
F-11 (Unit 294)	F-13 (Unit 326)
F-14 (Unit 294)	F-15 (Unit 294)
F-16 (Unit 77)	F-17 (Unit 77)
F-19 (Unit 108)	F-20 (Unit 108)
F-25 (Unit 110)	F-27 (Unit 110)
F-29 (Unit 110)	F-31 (Unit 110)
F-32 (Unit 110)	F-37 (Unit 158)
F-38 (Unit 158)	F-39 (Unit 158)
F-40 (Unit 370)	F-61 (Unit 334 & 366E1/2)
F-62 (Unit 334 & 366E1/2)	

Feature 1 was a fieldstone foundation located in the eastern section of test units 366E1/2 and 334 and ran on line with the grid in a north-south direction (Figures 14 & 15). It was 1.5 ft. wide and two courses thick (0.6ft. high) with a white shell tempered mortar. It was most likely the foundation of the eastern wall of the Hyde house. Associated with this foundation was a builder's trench, F-61. This was 0.8 ft. wide on the average and was only detected on the west side of the feature. It was first observed at 3.33 ft. b.d. in Stratum E. It consisted of a 10 YR 6/6 brownish yellow sandy loam mottled with

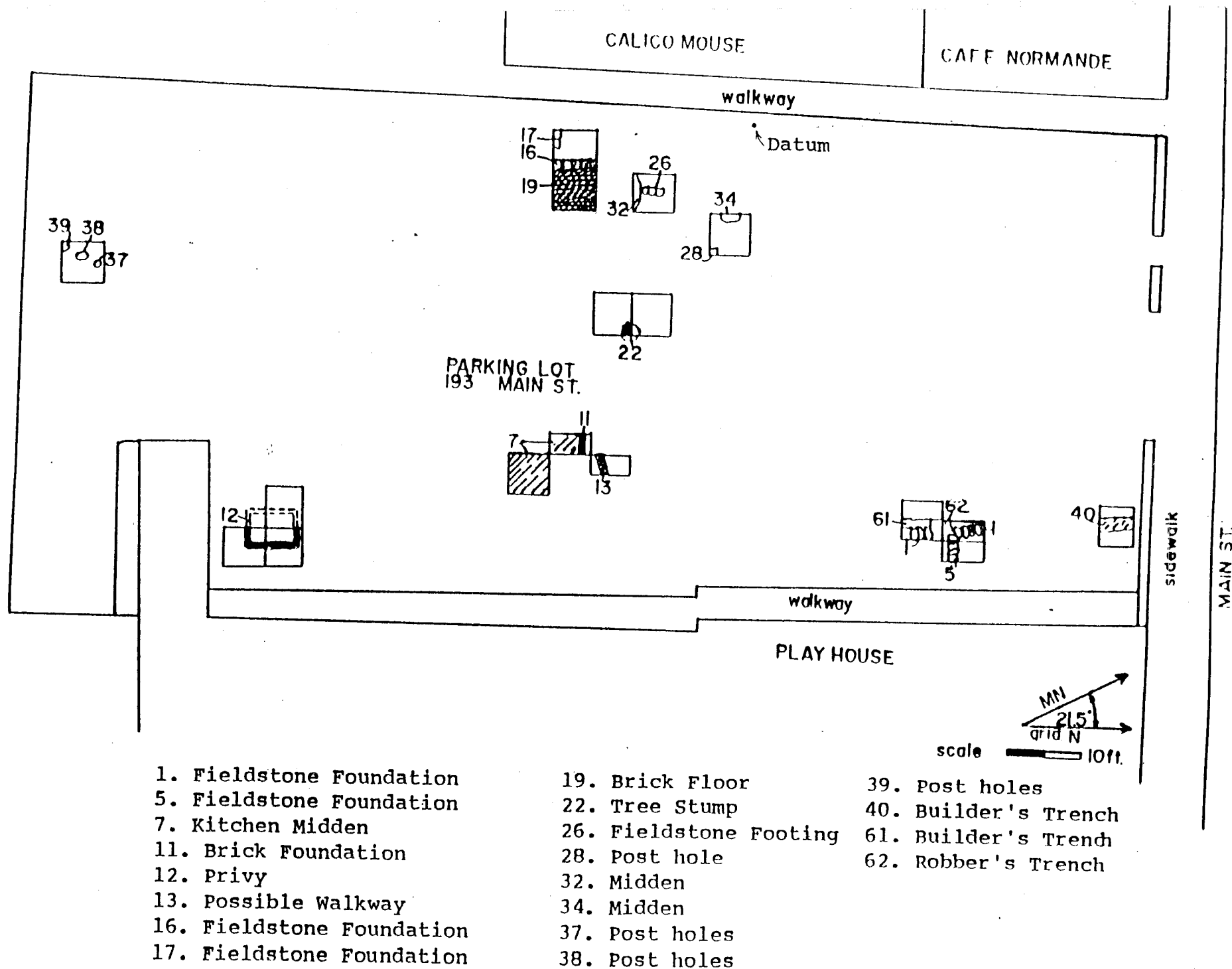
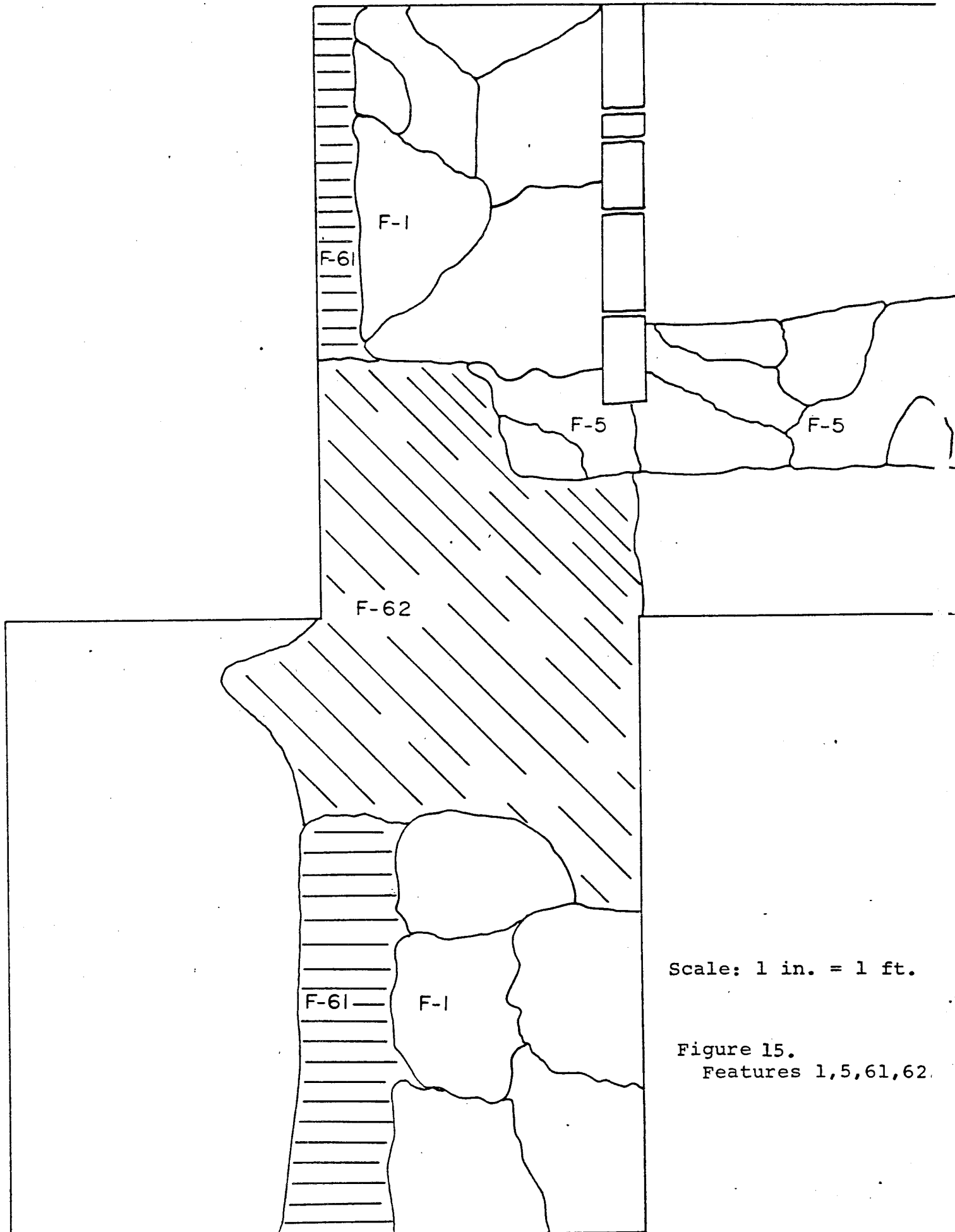


Figure 14. Map of 193 Main St. with Selected Features

366 E 1/2

397 W 1/2



mortar fragments. This was excavated to an average depth of 3.73 ft. b.d. The only diagnostic artifact from this feature was one piece of tin glazed earthenware, which suggests the possibility of this building being constructed before than the early third quarter of the 18th century. Between E-1 in Units 366E1/2 and 334 was a robber's trench, E-62. This was filled with some mortar and brick fragments and consisted of a 10 YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy loam. The foundation was probably removed at the time of demolition for there was a mix of 18th, 19th and 20th-century artifacts. This trench was originally identified at 3.35 ft. b.d. and was excavated to sterile soil at a depth of 4.06 ft. b.d. The removal of the foundation appeared to be a common phenomena on this site as this also occurred in Unit 370, creating Feature 40 (Figure 14). In this unit the foundation was removed and brick and mortar rubble related to the demolition of the structure was deposited in the builder's trench. The bottom of this feature was excavated to an average depth of 4.75 ft. b.d. E-3 is a rubble layer associated with E-1 in unit 334 and probably related to the construction phase of this structure. Its mean ceramic date was 1745 (n=7) with a T.P.Q. of 1720.

Feature 5 was a fieldstone foundation which ran on line with grid east-west in units 397E1/2 and 366E1/2 (Figure 14). It was one course thick with a yellowish and shell tempered mortar. Associated with this feature were generally early 18th-century ceramics which were located in Layer I with some pieces of

scraffito with the same type of mortar over them. This dates the feature to the early 18th century as it has a mean ceramic date of 1715 (n=22). Feature 5 bisected E-1 on its eastern side and does not continue on the west. This earlier foundation (E-1) may have been destroyed prior to the construction of E-1 and E-61, the mid 18th-century foundation and trench.

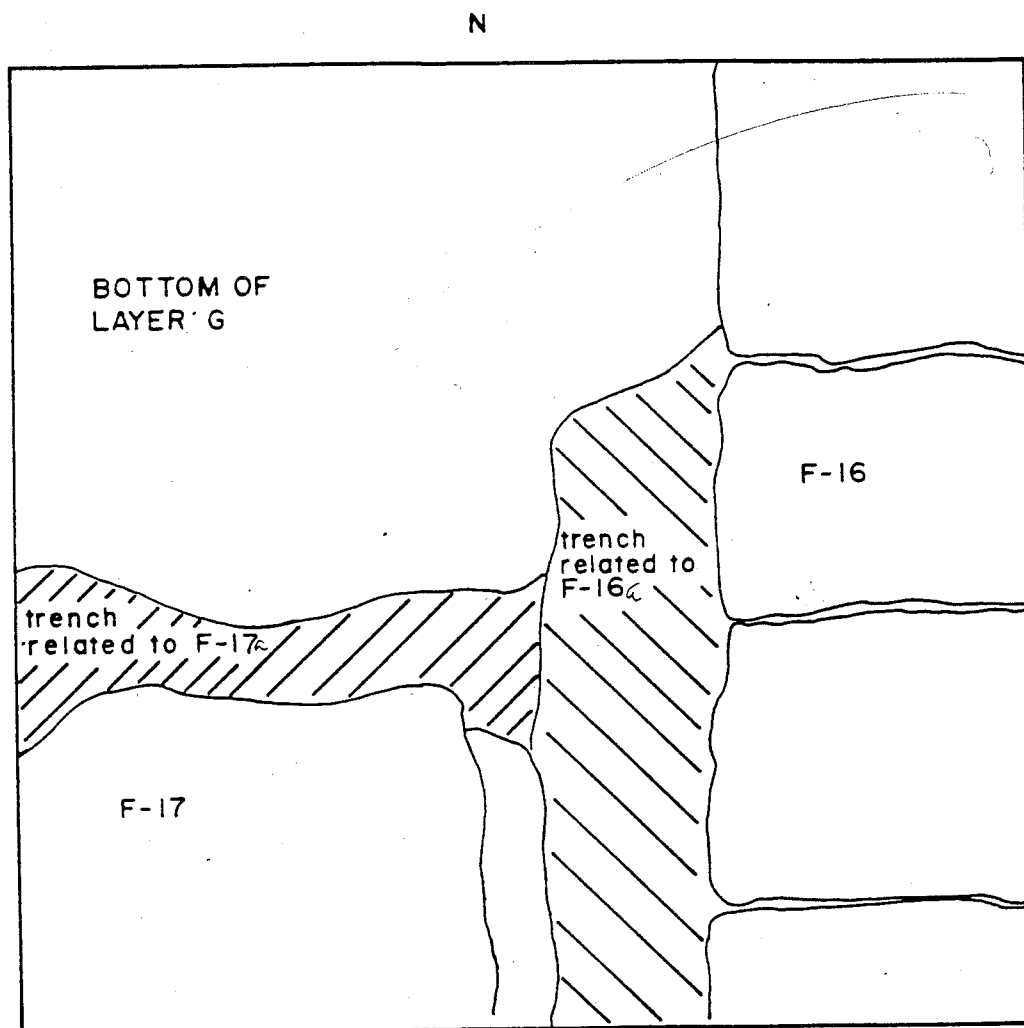
Feature 8, the base of a brick wall, was located in stratum D, 1.87 ft. b.d. in unit 294 (Figure 14). It ran in a grid east-west direction and was two courses thick. Feature 11, is the fieldstone foundation which supported E-8 (Figure 14). The trench associated with the foundation, E11a, was found at 2.91 ft. b.d. in stratum G and was a 7.5 YR 3/4 dark brown sandy loam. It was excavated to an average depth of 3.22 ft. b.d. The foundation probably dated to the 18th century as only one piece of tin glazed earthenware was found in the builder's trench.

A set of articulating bricks, E-13 (Unit 326), ran in a grid northeast-southwest direction (Figure 14). Associated with this feature were some creamware sherds and burned ceramics which were adjacent to E-8. Some rubble (E-14 & E-15) was located to the north of it. Feature 14, which was in Unit 326 and north of E-13, consisted of brick, mortar and a high concentration of clay, which was a 10 YR 5/8 yellowish brown. This was found at an average depth of 2.15 ft. b.d. in stratum E and excavated to

an average depth of 2.30 ft. b.d. Underlying this was sterile soil. Feature 15, was also in Unit 326 and was adjacent to and north of E-14. It was a brick surface which ran in a northwest - southeast direction. The northeastern boundary was a line of bricks and appeared to be a walkway that may have been used by the residents of 193 Main St. to gain access to the out buildings.

Feature 16 was a fieldstone foundation in Unit 77, which measured 1.9 ft wide and ran in a grid north - south direction (Features 14 & 16). It was two courses thick with a whitish shell tempered mortar. A trench, E-16a, associated with this foundation was on the average of 0.6 ft. wide and consisted of a 10 YR 3/4, dark yellowish brown clayish sand. It was located at about 2.10 ft. b.d. in stratum G and excavated to a depth of 2.41 ft. b.d. A small sample of ceramics reflect a mean ceramic date of 1777 (n=2), thus suggesting a fourth quarter 18th-century foundation.

Feature 17 appeared to be an earlier foundation which bisected the western portion of E-16 in Unit 77 (Figures 14 & 16). Diagnostic artifacts were not located in its associated builder's trench, although its yellowish mortar does indicate a different building phase than E-16. Feature 17 probably extends onto the property adjacent to and north of 193 Main St. and onto 195 Main St. If this is the case, E-17 may have been constructed before the lots were subdivided into 193 and 195 Main St in 1757.



Scale: 1 in. = 1 ft.

Figure 16. Unit 77, Features 16 & 17

This foundation (E-17) was partially removed during the digging of a builder's trench for E-16. The builder's trench associated with E-17 was located at an average of 1.95 ft. b.d. in stratum G and excavated to an average depth of 2.42 ft. b.d. The trench consisted of a 10 YR 4/3 dark brown sandy loam.

Features 19 & 20 are three layers of brick floor found within the boundaries of E-16 in Unit 108. They were designated in this fashion due to the different construction techniques of these three layers. The two most recent layers of brick, E-19 (19a, 19b), were originally thought to be rubble layers due to the seemingly random manner in which they were layed. This feature was found at an average depth of 1.53 ft. b.d. at the bottom of stratum D and ended at an average depth of 1.95 ft. bd. E-20 underlies E-19, and was designated as a separate feature because the bricks composing this floor were articulating and following a pattern similar to Flemish bond. At present, no major chronological differences can be discerned from these layers. E-19 consisted of a mean date of 1796 (n=3) and E-20 had a mean date of 1805 (n=3). Together they average a date of 1800.5 (n=6) with a T.P.Q. of 1820. The bottom of E-20 was removed to an average depth of 2.10 ft. b.d. Underlying this was stratum E.

Feature 25, which was located in Unit 110, was a fieldstone foundation, one course thick, and layed upon an early 19th century deposit, layer E. At present the exact function of this

feature is uncertain, although it may have served as some type of footing. This feature had a mean date of 1816 (n=6). Feature 31 was a trench about 0.25 ft. deep which ran parallel to the eastern section of E-25. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered.

Features 27, 29, and 32 are all different layers of rubble (mortar, brick and charcoal) found associated with E-25 in Unit 110 (Figure 14). Their dates of origin range from the late 18th to early 19th century.

Features 24 and 27 were post holes and molds found in Unit 110 (designated 24a, 24b and 27a, 27b respectively). Feature 24, located 0.5 ft. west of E-25, and toward the center of the unit, consisted of a mold which was a 10 YR 3/1, very dark brown sandy loam. The post hole was a 10 YR 6/8 yellowish brown sandy loam. It was originally detected at 1.54 ft. b.d. in layer E and excavated to an average depth of 1.63 ft. b.d. Several pieces of blue transfer print pearlware and blue shell edged pearlware were found in the post hole, producing a possible date of origin at the first quarter of the 19th century (ca. 1816, n=6). Feature 27 was located 0.5 ft. west of E-25 and towards the northern portion of the test unit. The post mold consisted of a 10 YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown clayey loam and a post hole which was a 10 YR 6/8 yellowish brown sandy loam. It was originally detected at 1.74 ft. b.d. in layer E and excavated to a depth of 2.83 ft. b.d. It had a mean date of 1818 (n=1).

Three post holes, E-37, E-38, and E-39 were first detected at

the bottom of Layer G, in Unit 158, at an average depth of 3.10 ft. b.d. and excavated to 4.29 ft. b.d. (Figures 14 & 17). They were composed of a 10 YR 4/6, dark yellow brown sandy loam with brick and mortar fragments. These holes appeared to be filled with the same soil from layer F which dates to the third quarter of the 18th century. These features ran perpendicular to Duke of Gloucester St. with diameters ranging from about 1.0 ft. to 1.5 ft. and spaced at 0.4 ft. and 0.8 ft. from each other.

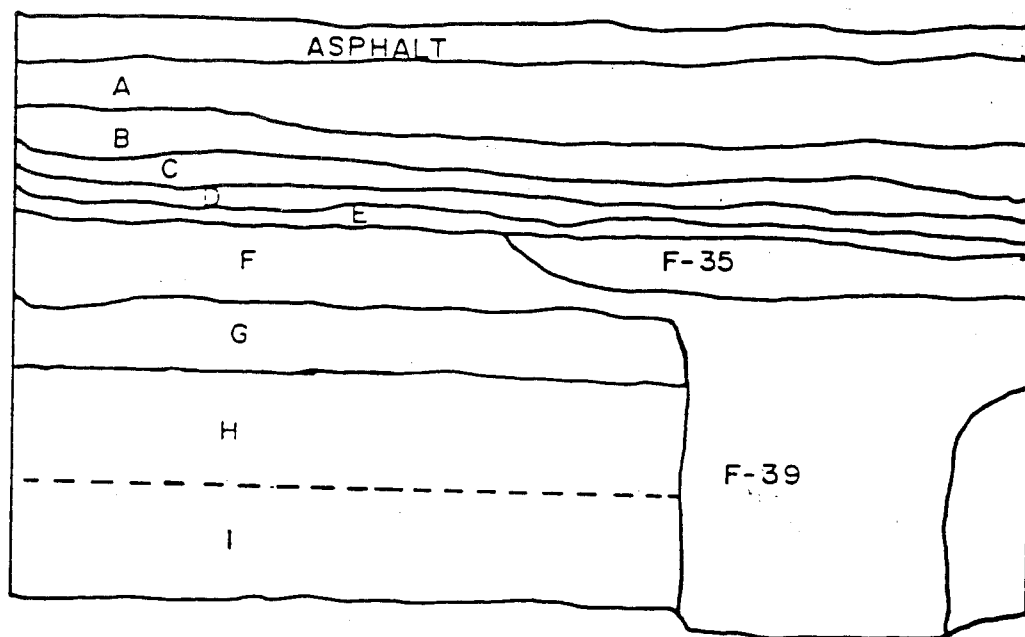
REFUSE

F-7 (Unit 324)
F-21 (Unit 108)
F-34 (Unit 143)

F-18 (Unit 77)
F-30 (Unit 143)

Feature 7 was found in unit 324 at an average depth of 2.35 ft. b.d. in stratum F (Figure 14). This was interpreted as a late 18th - early 19th - century kitchen midden (mean ceramic date = 1810, n = 66), which consisted predominantly oyster shells with some bone, ceramics and bottle glass. The feature was over 0.6 ft. thick and was probably related to the structure just north of it (E-8, E-11).

Feature 18 was a refuse pit found in Unit 77, north of E-17 and west of E-16. This was filled with mortar, ash, animal bone, oyster shell, bottle glass and nails. Its dimensions have not been determined as it extended into the adjacent unit to the west (Unit 46). It was originally detected during the excavation of



SOIL DESCRIPTION

A-10 YR 5/6	F-10 YR 3/4
B-10 YR 8/2	G-10 YR 4/6
C-10 YR 6/6	H-10 YR 4/6 & 10 YR 3/3
D-10 YR 2/1	I-10 YR 4/6 & 10 YR 3/3
E-10 YR 3/3	

Scale: 1 in. = 1 ft.

Figure 17. Unit 158, South Wall Profile.

layer H at 2.21 ft. b.d. and was excavated to an average depth of 3.25 ft. b.d.

Feature 21 was found in the southern portion of Unit 108 and was underlying the brick floor (E-19 & E-20). Its dimensions are not known as it extends into its adjacent units (Units 107, 109, 139) which were not excavated. It was originally detected at an average depth of 2.35 ft. b.d. in stratum E and excavated to an average depth of 4.29 ft. b.d. Feature 21 dates to the fourth quarter of the 18th century (mean ceramic date=1778, n=48) as its contents included; tin glazed earthenware, creamware, debased 'scratch blue', white salt glazed stoneware, and early polychrome pearlware. This was probably a trash pit in which the structure (F-16) and floor (F-19 & 20) was constructed upon soon after it was filled.

Feature 30, which was found in the center of Unit 143, was a 10YR 5/8 yellowish brown clay deposit and excavated to a depth of 3.93 ft b.d. One piece of white salt glazed stoneware was found. To the west of this was feature 34, a refuse pit. This was originally identified at 1.82 ft. b.d. in stratum F and was excavated to a depth of 2.65 ft. b.d. Its contents included mortar, brick fragments, white salt glazed stoneware, and English Brown Stoneware, animal bone and green bottle glass. This feature may be dated to the mid 18th century (mean ceramic date = 1748, n = 2).

Feature 36, a refuse pit, lies in the southern portion of Unit 110 and extends into Unit 109. It was a 10 YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy loam with brick fragments and mortar. It was originally detected at 2.07 ft. b.d. in stratum F and excavated to a depth of 3.00 ft. b.d. This feature lies outside of the northern boundaries of E-16, the foundation of an out building, and may be related to its construction.

COAL ASH

F-2 (Units 334W1/2 & 366E1/20)

Feature 2 was found in the southeast corner on Unit 366E1/2 and the northern section of Unit 334W1/2. It was located at an average depth of 3.00 ft. b.d. and was excavated to a depth of 3.39 ft. b.d. and consisted of mainly ash. This feature was probably created after the destruction of the structure on this lot as it contained a mix of 19th and 20th - century material.

PRIVY

F-12 (Units 348, 349, 379, & 380)

Feature 12, the privy, was located in Units 348, 349, 379, and 380. This was originally detected by a depression in the parking lot which was about 0.8 ft. below the surrounding surfaces and measured 8.5 ft. grid north-south and 6.0 ft. grid

east-west. Strata a-k were late 19th and early 20th-century fill mixed with some layers of ash (Figures 14 & 18). This is indicated by a mean ceramic date of 1813 (n=39) and a T.P.Q. of 1820. Strata l, m, and n were layers of fill, probably deposited in the late 19th-century when the use of the privy was terminated, but were excavated from an 18th-century cultural layer of undetermined origin. It had a mean ceramic date of 1775 (n=49) with a T.P.Q. of 1795. Strata o and p were layers of late 19th-century coal ash and layers q - w consisted of third quarter 19th-century material culture (Appendices II & IV).

Other

F-4 (Unit 397W1/2)
F-10 (Unit 324)
F-41 (Unit 370)

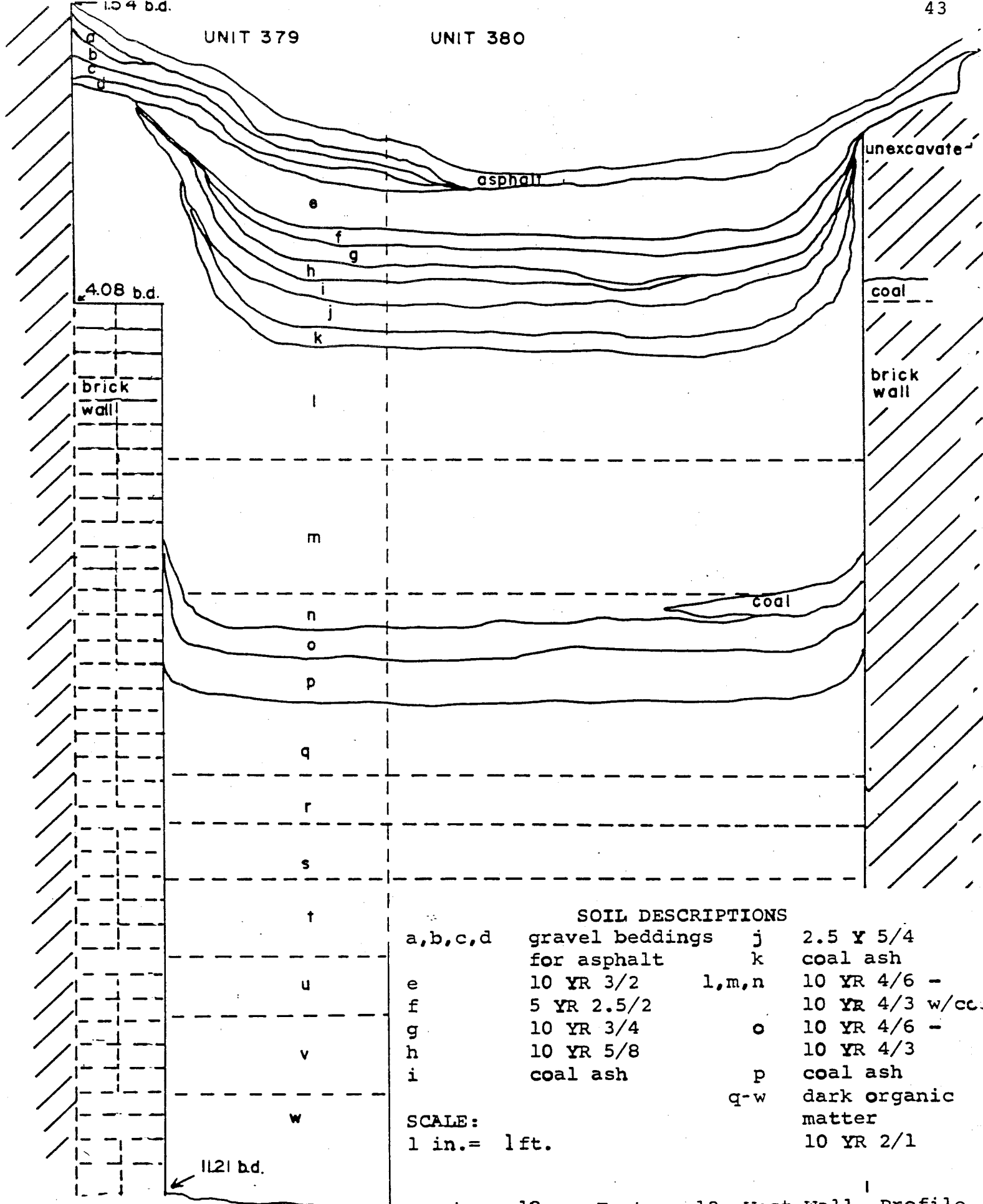
F-9 (Unit 324)
F-22 (Unit 202 & 203)
F-42 (Unit 370)

Feature 4, in Unit 397W1/2, was located at an average depth of 3.05 ft. b.d. in stratum G. This was a shallow linear depression which ran parallel to E-1 (mid 18th-century foundation) and above E-5 (an early 18th-century foundation). This was most likely dripline, which was filled with gravel, and was related to the structure that E-1 supported. This feature sloped from the southern portion of the unit at 2.95 ft. b.d. to 3.17 ft. b.d. Since the dripline (E-4) was above E-5, it has aided our interpretation of this foundation predating F-1.

Feature 22 in Units 202 and 203, was a decaying walnut tree

UNIT 379

UNIT 380



SOIL DESCRIPTIONS

a,b,c,d	gravel beddings for asphalt	j	2.5 Y 5/4
e	10 YR 3/2	k	coal ash
f	5 YR 2.5/2	l,m,n	10 YR 4/6 -
g	10 YR 3/4		10 YR 4/3 w/coa
h	10 YR 5/8	o	10 YR 4/6 -
i	coal ash		10 YR 4/3
		p	coal ash
		q-w	dark organic matter
			10 YR 2/1

Figure 18. Feature 12, West Wall Profile, Units 379 & 380

stump (Figure 14). Features 9 and 10 in Unit 324 were both located at about 2.99 ft. b.d. and appeared to be a rodent run, and root disturbances. The same is true for features 41 and 42 in Unit 370. They were found at 4.50 ft. b.d. and 5.20 ft. b.d., respectively.

SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGY

Six weeks of testing at 193 Main St. has provided valuable information about the integrity and structure of this archaeological site. In the 1930s, this site was used as a parking lot and eventually was paved, thus preserving most underground remains. Our investigation has provided some information about the main structure built on this lot in the third quarter of the 18th century, its related out buildings, land use, and possible undocumented structures on this land from the 18th and early 19th century.

Excavations in the northeastern corner of the site have uncovered the foundations of the main structure dating to about the third quarter of the 18th century, as well as an earlier one that dates to ca. 1715 (Figure 14). The latter foundation mentioned was no longer in use by the third quarter of the 18th century. Above the earlier foundation was a dripline and driveway, parallel to the main structure thus giving the older foundation a terminus ante quem of the third quarter of the 18th

century.

Between 40-50 ft. south of these features, we located several foundations of outbuildings probably related to a summer kitchen. This most probably dates to the late 18th century and used through most of the 19th century. A Large kitchen midden was found intact and adjacent to the structure and dated to the turn of the 19th century.

In the central western portion of the site, a 2 ft. wide foundation with a brick floor, three courses thick, was located. It is currently being interpreted as a milk house. A large quantity of mid to late 18th-century material, mostly ceramics, was found adjacent to its western foundation. Also a probable earlier foundation was found perpendicular to it and ran onto the 195 Main St. property.

In the southeastern portion of the property was a brick lined privy that measured 7.5ft. by 6.0ft., which was two courses thick and dry layed. Artifacts and construction techniques date this feature to the 1850s-1860s.

Towards the south central section of the parking lot, three post holes, from which the posts were removed in the 1780s, were found. They ran perpendicular to Duke of Gloucester St. and appeared to be placed in a depression, or gully, as sterile soil was reached at about one to two feet deeper than the rest of the site.

DISCUSSION OF RESEARCH GOALS

Our testing has provided sufficient information for determining the significance of the archaeological remains at 193 Main St. This site is remarkably undisturbed and has tremendous research potential. Foundations and cultural strata from the mid 18th century and even earlier were found in several portions of the site. Further excavations can serve as a means to reconstruct past lifeways, particularly the use of back areas, property boundaries and the use of mass produced items in the 18th century.

Our second goal was to aid and add to sparse documentation of the 18th century. The archaeological remains have provided valuable information concerning the strong possibility of structures dating prior to documented building of the 1760s. One of these foundations which was found on the east side of the parking lot, while the other foundation was on the west central section of the parking lot. Both of these were about 35 ft. and 85 ft. south of the southern most curb of Main street. Further excavations and analysis in these areas can add significantly to our understanding of the use of this lot prior to the building of the main structure in the 1760s.

Our third goal was to aid in our interpretation of the use of 18th-century back areas. Testing has uncovered several outbuildings related to the main structure. At present, two of these are identified as a kitchen and a milk house. Further

excavations can aid in the identification of other outbuildings as well as the cultural processes and materials involved with these back areas. Toward the south of the parking lot, three post holes were uncovered which ran perpendicular to Duke of Gloucester St. and were placed in a depression. At present the function of these features is unknown. Additional excavations can aid in interpreting this area of the yard.

One of the major research goals of Archaeology in Annapolis is to study the origins and development of the Nicholson Plan which was originally designed in the late 17th century. Test Unit 158 was excavated in an attempt to test the idea that the dumping of refuse in back areas served to socially segment households. Thomas Hyde owned the land from 193 Main St. which extended to Duke of Gloucester St. The house and property on the latter street was rented out by Hyde. We were unable to detect any major refuse disposal in the area. The post holes, however, did form a line perpendicular to Duke of Gloucester St. This area probably was utilized by residents of Duke of Gloucester St. as late as the third quarter of the 18th century, even though it was rented and currently part of the 193 Main St. property. More excavations in this area may give us greater information about the changing concepts of boundaries between the residents of Main St. and Duke of Gloucester St.

Our fifth goal was to detect the increasing participation in

a capitalist society by the former residents of 193 Main St. We measured this through the changing frequencies of mass produced items and variety of goods found in the archaeological record.

Throughout the 18th century, behavior in Anglo - America became increasingly standardized and segmented. Instead of a corporate way of life, people were beginning to eat from mass produced plates, using one plate for one person. These objects helped standardized behavior around the table as well as segmenting society by separating people from each other (Deetz 1977; Leone 1984; Leone and Shackel in press; Shackel 1986). This increasing segmentation should be detectable through the archaeological record through the increase of varying sizes and types of plates.

A minimum vessel count has been performed for Feature 12 only, however, the presence of rim sizes by ware type has been noted for the whole site, with the assumption that this would be an indicator of variation in the assemblage used for dining. Thus, an index of variability and changing segmentation was created.

To study this form of variation, the formula :

$$\text{Type-Size} / \text{Type} \times \text{size} / 1 = \text{Index Value}$$

was developed from these tables in order to quantify the variability and changing segmentation of each ceramic assemblage. "Types" is the number of standard ceramic types (i.e. porcelain, pearlware, creamware). "Type-Sizes" is the total number of sizes that are represented

within the x-y coordinates, and "Sizes" are the number of different sizes present. Therefore, in the following table;

Types of
Ceramic Ware

porcelain			X		Types	= 3
pearlware			X	X	Type-Sizes	= 5
whiteware	X			X	Sizes	= 4

 sizes of 4 5 6 7 8 9
 plates (inches)

$$(5/3) (4/1) = 20/3 = 6.67$$

a 7 inch and a 9 inch pearlware plate, a 4 and a 9 inch whiteware plate and an 8 inch porcelain are present. There are five Type-Sizes, four Sizes and three Types. Here, the Type-Sizes (n=5) were divided by the ceramic Types (n=3) and multiplied by sizes/1 (n=4). In an assemblage which is represented by the above presence/absence table of rim sizes, the degree of variation would equal 6.67. In this case, as will be seen below, the value of 6.67 is low and denotes a high degree of variation. This value can be compared to other sites and to other strata at the same time for a comparison of the degree of variation over time and between wealth groups.

With this analysis we would expect values ranging from 1.0 and greater, on an open ended scale. A value closer to one indicates low variation, while a greater value demonstrates increasing variation. We could expect several ideal cases. The

first would be many types with few sizes, another would be very few types and sizes. These two cases would produce a low value, signifying the lack of variation and segmentation at the table, thus denoting the either non participation in, or rejection of the new order (Table 1). Another ideal case would be a variety of types and sizes. This would yield a medium to low value and would signify that there is some segmentation at the dinner table and a partial participation of the new order (Table 2). Third, few types and many sizes would produce a very large value thus signifying the segmentation and standardization of the table and the acceptance and use of the new order (Table 3).

The data from the three sites were divided into early 18th century, mid to late 18th century, late 18th to early 19th century, and the mid 19th century. A high degree of variation of plate sizes appeared which suggested that there is greater segmentation at the table. From the data collected, it appeared that the residents of all three sites, even with their varying degrees of wealth, were all increasingly participating in a standardized and segmented way of life to about the same degree. This phenomena began in the late 18th century and continued through the middle of the 19th century. These conclusions are based on low values of 1.00 during the early 18th century and values of 2.0 to 3.6 in the mid-late 18th century (Table 4). During the late 18th century and early 19th century, soon after

Table 1
Two models of low variability

Type

W	x	Type	= 4
X	x	Type-Size	= 4 (4/4) (1/1) = 1.0
Y	x	size	= 1
Z	x		

size a b c d

Type

		Type	= 1
		Type-Size	= 1 (1/1) (1/1) = 1.0
Z	x	size	= 1

size a b c d

Table 2
A model of mid range variability

Type

W		x	Type	= 4
X		x	Type-Size	= 4 (4/4) (4/1) = 4.0
Y	x		size	= 4
Z	x			

size a b c d

Table 3
A model of high variability

Type

			Type	= 1
Z	x	x	Type-Size	= 4 (4/1) (4/1) = 16.0
			size	= 4

size a b c d

Table 4

A Comparison of Variation Between Three Annapolitan Sites.

Site	early 18th	mid-late 18th	late 18 to early 19th	mid 19th
VWH	N.A.	3.6	12	N.A.
HHH	N.A.	2.0	27	N.A.
THH	1.00	2.0	31.2	73.1

Key:

VWH = Victualling Warehouse
 HHH = Hammond-Harwood House
 THH = 193 Main St. Site

N.A. = no data available

the advent of the Industrial Revolution, the values increased to 12.0 to 31.2 with the greatest segmentation occurring at the site of the two upper wealth groups. At the Thomas Hyde house, the value increased even further to 73.14 by the mid-19th century.

This evidence is an indicator of the increasing segmentation that was being found in everyday life, among various wealth groups. It appears that a new etiquette was developed with the dinner and the place setting. An increasing variety of dish sizes and types indicates the developing segmentation at the table and the partial acceptance of the new order. This new form of dining served not only as a training ground for a segmented life, but also as reinforcement for it. The new etiquette, separated the dinner into many segments, using varying wares and sizes of dishes. The archaeological record reveals a greater variety of both dish sizes and wares.

RECOMENDATIONS

193 Main St. has proven to be a remarkably undisturbed and significant site which has tremendous research potential. Overlying the most recent cultural layers were three strata of fill and a layer of paved blacktop which has preserved all subsurface materials and features. From our limited testing, over 40 features were found dating to as early as the first quarter of the 18th century to as late as the 1920s. These features include trash pits, foundations, post holes and molds as well as a privy. It is the understanding of "Archaeology In Annapolis" that Mr. Paul Pearson and Associates are planning the construction of a shopping and business mall on this plot of land before the year is over. Because of the archaeological significance of this site, "Archaeology In Annapolis" strongly recommends a full scale excavation of the property to be undertaken this summer to recover the greatest amount of archaeological data possible before this information is destroyed.

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank Mr. Paul Pearson and his associates as well as Mr. Pearson's staff for all of their support that they gave the Archaeology In Annapolis project while excavating 193 Main St. I am also grateful to the crew which excavated this site during the winter months of 1985 - 86. These dedicated archaeologist include; Patricia Secreto, Steve Austin, Billy Ray Roulette, Paula De Noble, Janet Gillis, Barrett Warner, and Nancy Jo Chabot. Washing and labelling was performed by volunteers under the direction of Beth Ford-Schied at the Annapolis laboratory. Cataloging was undertaken at the College Park lab under the directions of Theresa Churchill and Dianna Kehne. Ms. Ford-Schied was also responsible for collecting the data on the minimum vessel count for feature 12. I would like to thank both of these labs for their efforts in allowing this project to keep to its time schedule. I am also indebted to Patricia Secreto for her hard and conscientious work in assembling the appendices to this report as well as participating in the other phases in the preparation of this report. I would like to also thank Dr. R.J. Dent, Parker Potter, and Barbara J. Little for commenting on earlier versions of this report.

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MAPS

USGS QUAD

1887 Sanborn Tax Map

1891 Sanborn Tax Map

1897 Sanborn Tax Map

1903 Sanborn Tax Map

1913 Sanborn Tax Map

1921 Sanborn Tax Map

1930 Sanborn Tax Map

Sa - sand
Lo - loam
Cl - clay
Si - silt

Br - brick
Mo - mortar
Co - coal
Sh - shell

10YR

2/1 - Black
2/2 - Very dark brown
3/1 - Very dark gray
3/2 - Very dark brown
3/3 - Dark brown
3/4 - Dark yellowish brown
3/6 - Dark yellowish brown
4/2 - Dark grayish brown
4/3 - Dark brown

10YR continued

4/4 - Dark yellowish brown
4/6 - Dark yellowish brown
5/6 - Yellowish brown
5/8 - Yellowish brown
6/6 - Brownish yellow
6/8 - Brownish yellow
7/2 - Light gray
8/2 - White
8/8 - Yellow

2.5Y

3/2 - Very dark grayish brown
4/4 Olive brown
5/4 - Light olive brown

5Y

2.5/2 - Black
4/2 - Olive gray
4/3 - Olive

7.5YR

3/4 - Dark brown
4/4 - Dark brown

5YR

3/4 - Dark reddish brown
4/6 - Yellowish red

Page 1 of 1

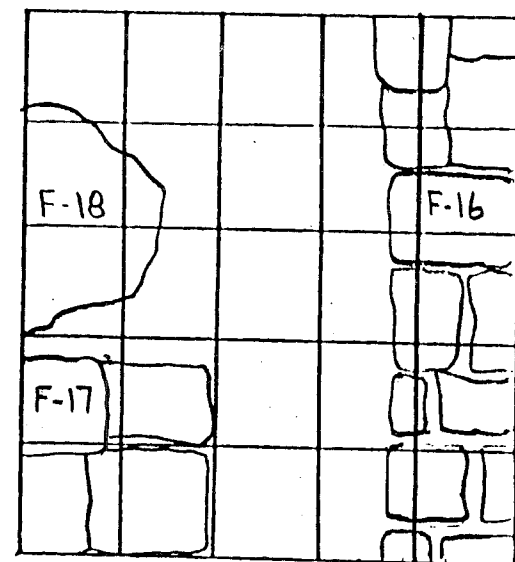
[illegible]

Unit Status:

In Progress ☐ Excavated ☒ Backfilled ☒

Drawings:

Number	Subject	Comments
1	Profile of South wall	
2	Profile of North wall	
3	Profile of West wall	



Summary Paragraph:

Originally this unit was opened to find the foundation of an out building located on the Sanborn Insurance maps (F-16). The East part of the unit was opened first. Upon excavation, another foundation (F-17) was found running in a W-E direction. Feature 18, which may have been a trash pit, was also exposed.

EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY FORM

Page 1 of 1

Unit: 108 Date Opened: 1/2/86 Date Closed: 1/6/86
Objective of Unit Excavation:

[illegible]

Unit Status: 108

In Progress ☐ Excavated ☒ Backfilled ☒

Drawings:

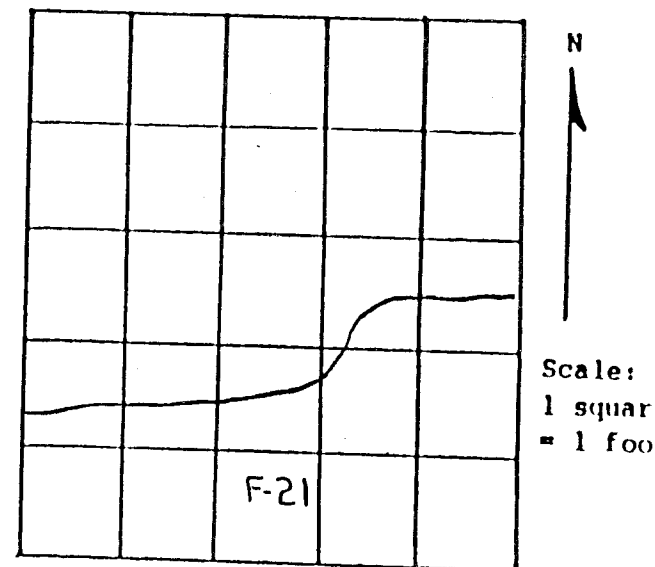
Number	Subject	Comments
--------	---------	----------

1	South wall profile	
---	--------------------	--

2	East wall profile	
---	-------------------	--

Summary Paragraph:

This unit was opened to expose more of the foundation found in unit 77. Two separate brick features were found, representing different layers of a floor. Feature 21, a trash pit, which was underlying the floor was also discovered.



EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY FORM

Page 1 of 2Unit: 110 Date Opened: 1/6/86 Date Closed: 1/12/86

Objective of Unit Excavation:

Level or Feature	Comments on Level and Relationship to Surrounding Units	Level above below	TPQ and Bag #'s	Elevations opening closing	Munsell and Soil Description
ABC	Fill layers	- D	not screened	1.32-1.35	Fill
D(W $\frac{1}{2}$)	First layer of material culture	C- E	182	1.35- 1.46	10YR3/3 w/10YR3/6 Sa
ABC(E $\frac{1}{2}$)	Fill	- D	not screened	1.26- 1.33	10YR7/2 Fill
D(E $\frac{1}{2}$)	First layer of material cultuer	C- E	186,184	1.33- 1.55	10YR3/3 w/10YR3/6 Sa
E	E stopped in progress to excavate F.24&F.26	D- F		1.47- 2.09	10YR3/6 ClLo
F	Not many artifacts	E- G	218	2.09- 2.16	10YR4/6 ClSaLo
G(&F.26)	Was deemed G - But also F.26	F- H	230	2.16- 2.50	10YR4/6 SaLo
H	Appeared sterile- An STP was dug	G- I	235	2.50-2.58	7.5YR3/4 Sa
I	STP				
F.23	Rubbly area w/ brick, mortar & sand.	E- E	202	1.43- 1.78	-----
F.24a, b	in between layer E	E- E	188,189	1.54- 1.63	a-10YR3/1 SaLo b-10YR6/8 SaLo
F.25a	in between layer E	mortar- E layer	192	1.70- 1.77	10YR3/4 w/10YR7/2 LoC
F.25b	*****	F.25a-F.25c	193	1.82- 1.83	2.5Y4/4 w/10YR3/6 ClLo
F.25c	*****	F.25b- E	----	1.87- 2.09	2.5Y4/4 w/10YR3/6 ClLo
F.26	Rocks within F.25	F.25- F.25	----	1.40- 1.73	2.5Y4/4 w/10YR3/6 ClLo
F.27a, b	Post hole and mold	F.25- F	198,200	1.74- 2.09	10YR6/8-10YR3/6 SaLo
F.29	Really layer E				10YR3/6 ClSaLo
F.31a	Builder's trench	E- F	212	2.11- 2.30	7.5YR3/2 Lo

EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY FORM

Page 2 of 2Unit: 110 Date Opened: 1/6/86

Date Closed: 1/12/86

Objective of Unit Excavation:

[illegible]

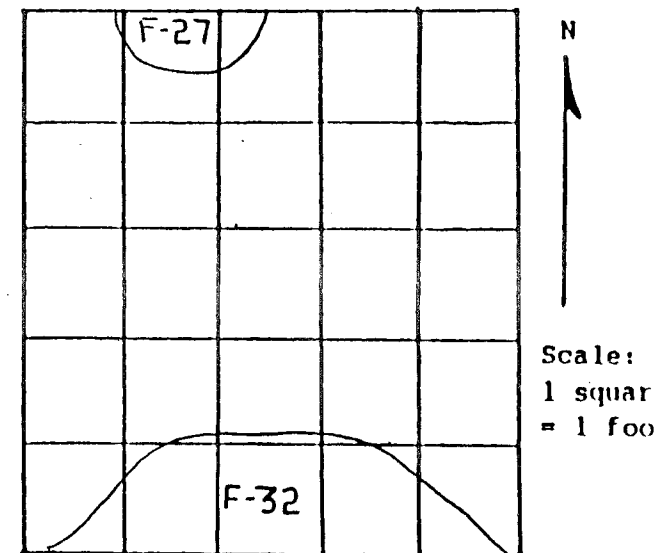
Unit Status: 110

In Progress ☐ Excavated ☒ Backfilled ☒

Drawings:

Number Subject Comments

- 1 Bisect of F.23
- 2 Bisected profile of Feature 27
- 3 Profile of South wall
- 4 Profile of East wall



Summary Paragraph:

This unit was originally opened in hopes of finding the continuation of the foundation in unit 77. Although it was not found, a myriad of other things were. Some of these include a stone footing(F.26), a possible builder's trench(F.31) and a post hole and mold(F.27). Features 32 and 36 are pits filled with rubble and had few artifacts.

EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY FORM

Page 1 of 1

Unit: 143 Date Opened: 1/7/86 Date Closed: 1/13/86

Objective of Unit Excavation:

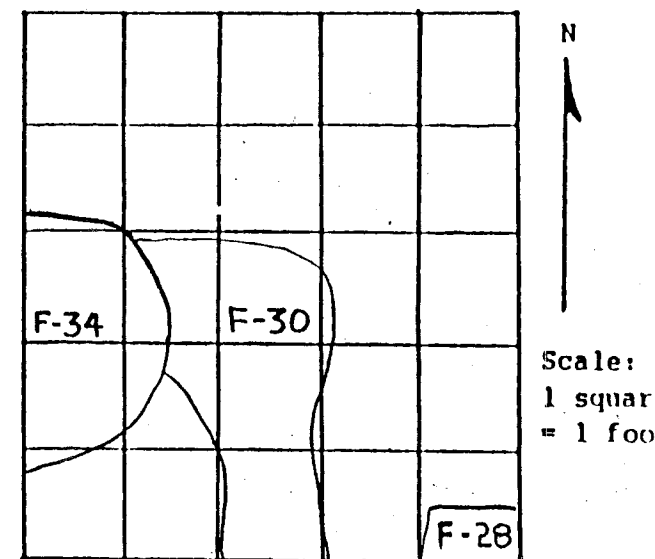
[illegible]

Unit Status: 143

In Progress ☐ Excavated ☒ Backfilled ☒

Drawings:

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Comments</u>
1		Profile of South wall	
2		Profile of West wall	



Summary Paragraph:

This unit was opened in hopes of finding the south wall to the kitchen of the main structure which appears on the Sanborn Insurance maps. This unit was about fifteen feet north of units 77 and 108 which contained two sections of foundation (unit 77) and a brick floor (unit 108). No foundation was found. However, a trash pit (F-34) was discovered, as well as a posthole and mold (F-28). Feature 30 was probably geologic; a sink hole.

EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY FORM

Page 1 of 1Unit: 158 Date Opened: 1/9/86Date Closed: 1/16/86

Objective of Unit Excavation:

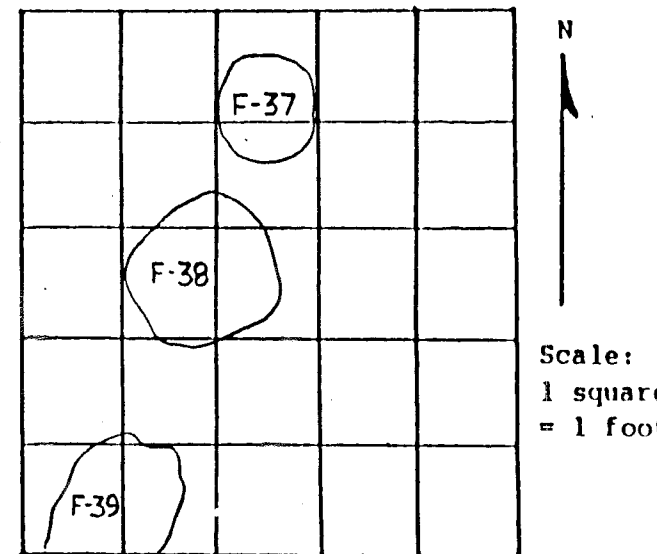
Level or Feature	Comments on Level and Relationship to Surrounding Units	Level above below	TPO and Bag #'s	Elevations opening closing	Munsell and Soil Description
ABC	Fill for asphalt.	-D	not screened	1.36 - 2.09	A.10YR5/6 B.10YR8/2 C.10YR6/6
D	First layer of cultural material.	C - E	208	2.09 - 2.13	10YR2/1 Lo
E	Contains brick and mortar fragments.	D- F	215	2.13- 2.28	10YR3/3 SaLo
F	Probable fill. Pearlware, creamware, pipestem found	E - G	220	2.28- 2.64	10YR3/4 SaLo
G	Arbitrarily ended; Features 37, 38, 39 exposed	F-G	222	2.28 - 2.64	10YR4/6 SaLo
H-2	Unit was dug in quads; H-2 is SE quad.	G - I	242	3.14 - 3.81	10YR4/6 w/10YR3/3
H-3	SW quad; dug arbitrarily (all quads)	G - I	240	3.13 - 3.70	10YR4/6 w/10YR3/3
H-1&4	H removed as a whole in N $\frac{1}{2}$	G - I	247	3.12- 3.65	10YR4/6
I-2	Continued in quads; Still arbitrary levels	H - sterile	244	3.81 - 4.04	10YR4/6 w/10YR3/3
I -3	SW quad arbitrary level	" - "	245	3.70 - 4.06	10YR4/6 w/10YR3/3
I-1&4	Layer was removed as a whole in N $\frac{1}{2}$	" - "	248	3.65 - 4.08	10YR4/6
F-35	Rectangular layer of soil in SW corner	- a -	217	2.23 - 2.37	2.5Y3/2 SaLo
F37(E $\frac{1}{2}$)	Post mold in N $\frac{1}{2}$ of unit; (E $\frac{1}{2}$ excavation)	-a-	229	3.09 - 4.29	10YR4/6
F37(W $\frac{1}{2}$)	" " " " " (W $\frac{1}{2}$ excavation)	- a -	236	3.09 - 4.29	10YR4/6
F 38(E $\frac{1}{2}$)	Post mold near center of unit (E $\frac{1}{2}$ excav)	- a -	228	3.16 - 4.35	10YR3/2 w/10YR4/6
F38(W $\frac{1}{2}$)	" " " " " (W $\frac{1}{2}$ excavation)	- a -	237	3.16 - 4.35	10YR3/2 w/10YR4/6
F39(E $\frac{1}{2}$)	Post mold in SW corner of unit (E $\frac{1}{2}$ excavation)	- a -	229	3.14- 4.15	10YR3/2
F39(W $\frac{1}{2}$)	" " " " " (W $\frac{1}{2}$ excavation)	- a -	238	3.14 - 4.15	10YR3/2

Unit Status: 158

In Progress ☐ Excavated ☒ Backfilled ☒

Drawings:

- | Number | Subject | Comments |
|--------|---------------------------------|---|
| 1 | Profile of West wall | - Shows F-35 and possible slope to the North of bottom. |
| 2 | Profile of South wall | - Shows F-35 and profile of F-39. |
| 3 | Results of bucket auger sample | of north and south of unit 158. |
| 4 | Profile of Features 37, 38, 39. | |



Summary Paragraph:

Most of the artifact material down to F-35 appeared as late 19th or early 20th century all the way through layer F. The three post mold features (37, 38, 39) appeared while removing layer G. Removal of the features produced artifacts dating to the third quarter of the 18th century. Excavated soil around the features produced artifact material from the early 18th century (pipestems, white saltglazed stoneware, tin glazed earthenware). Further excavation brought artifact content to sterile. Feature 35 is a rectangular lens of dark soil. The underlying soil contained the same amount of brick and mortar as was present in the eastern half. Features 37, 38, 39 were post molds that appeared to extend in a line from the back of the house on Duke of Gloucester Street. This could be from an earlier structure.

EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY FORM

Page 1 of 1

Unit: 202 Date Opened: 1/6/86

Date Closed: 1/7/86

Objective of Unit Excavation:

[illegible]

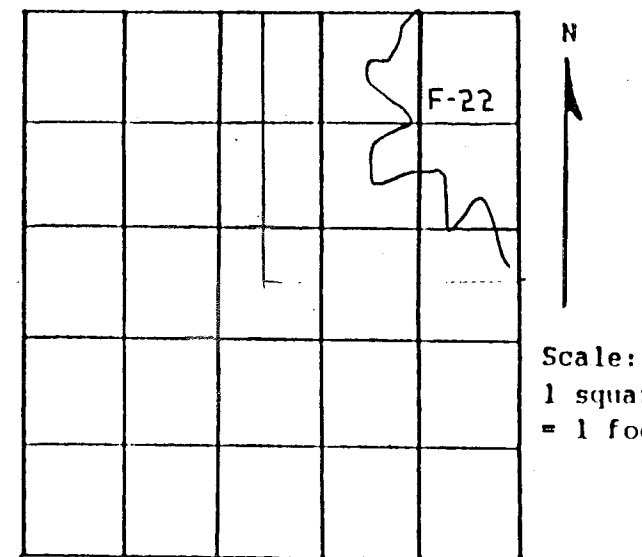
Unit Status: 202

In Progress ☐ Excavated ☒ Backfilled ☒

Drawings:

Number Subject Comments

1 Profile of East wall; includes tree stump



Summary Paragraph:

The depression in the NE corner of the unit was given a feature number, but was not continued as a feature. Instead it was dug as a regular layer, but in quads. The depression appeared to have caused by a decaying tree stump.

EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY FORM

Page 1 of 1

Unit: 203 Date Opened: 1/6/86

Date Closed: 1/6 /86

Objective of Unit Excavation:

[illegible]

Unit Status: 203

In Progress ☐ Excavated ☒ Backfilled ☒

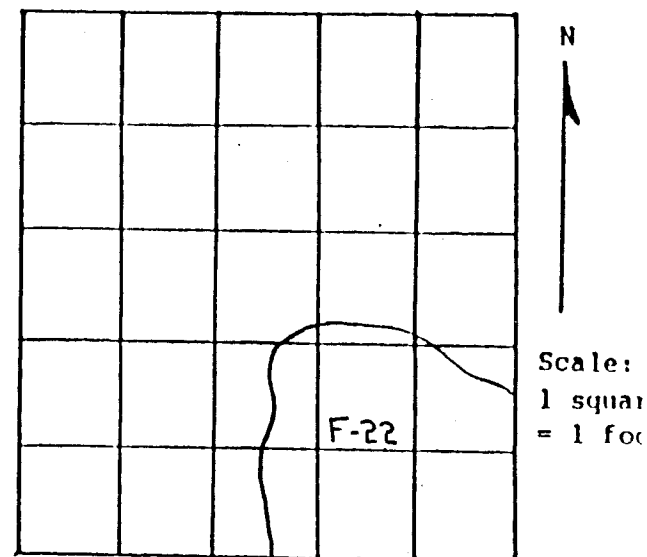
Drawings:

Number Subject Comments

None

Summary Paragraph:

These were fill layers for preparation for the asphalt. A very thin, possibly an organic layer appeared under layer C, but was patchy. In the depression of the SE was part of a tree stump. This caused the depression.



EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY FORM

Page 1 of 1

Unit: 294E¹₂ Date Opened: 12/11/85 Date Closed: 12/13/85
Objective of Unit Excavation:

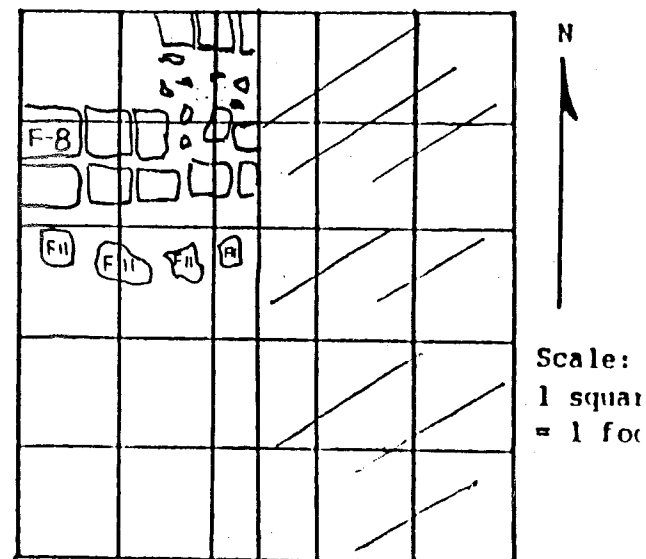
[illegible]

Unit Status: 294E $\frac{1}{2}$

In Progress ☐ Excavated ☒ Backfilled ☒

Drawings:

Number	Subject	Comments
1	Profile of East wall	
2	Profile of North wall	



Summary Paragraph:

When this test unit was opened, F-8 was exposed after the fill layers (A&B) were removed. There was no layer C in this unit. A shell midden (F-7) appeared in layer E. This feature corresponded to that in unit 324. After removing F-7, layer G was exposed. Upon excavation of G, F-11 appeared which is the stone footing to the foundation (F-8).

EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY FORM

Page 1 of 1

Unit: 324 Date Opened: 12/9/85

Date Closed: 12/13/85

Objective of Unit Excavation:

[illegible]

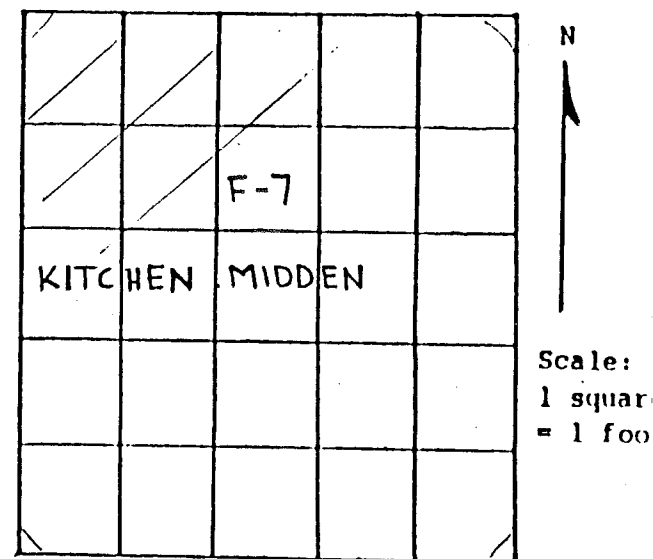
Unit Status: 324

In Progress ☐ Excavated ☒ Backfilled ☒

Drawings:

Number Subject Comments

- 1 East wall profile
- 2 Cross section of F-7



Summary Paragraph:

This unit was opened in order to find a foundation to an outbuilding which appeared on an early Sanborn Insurance map. This foundation was not located. However, a deep shell midden (~.6' deep) was uncovered. This was thought to be a midden related to a probable summer kitchen.

EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY FORM

Page 1 of 1

Unit: 326W $\frac{1}{2}$ Date Opened: 12/12/85

Date Closed: 12/19/85

Objective of Unit Excavation:

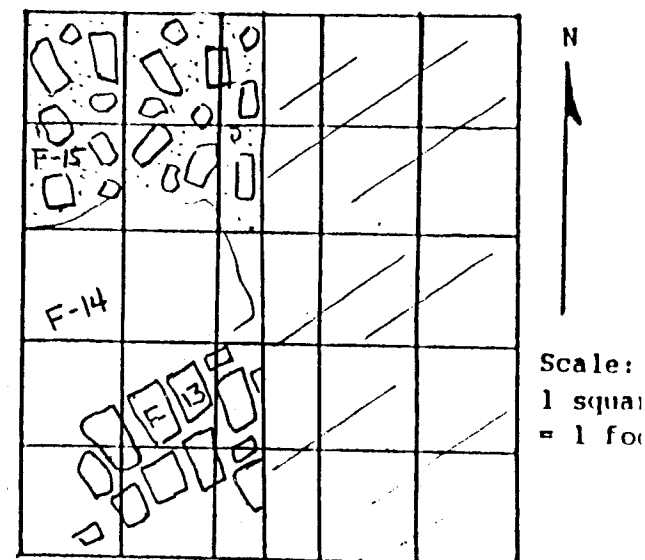
[illegible]

Unit Status: 326W $\frac{1}{2}$

In Progress ☐ Excavated ☒ Backfilled ☒

Drawings:

Number	Subject	Comments
1	Profile of F-15	
2	Profile of West wall	
3	Profile of North wall	



Summary Paragraph:

This unit was excavated as a half unit for test purposes. Excavation uncovered a brick surface (F-13 possible walkway). Feature 14 (possible clay barrier), as well as F-15 (brick rubble surface) were exposed. This was probably the remains of an early structure judging from the ceramics found (tin glazed earthenware and creamware).

EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY FORM

Page 1 of 1

Unit: 334E₂ Date Opened: 12/5/85 Date Closed: 12/ 9/ 85
Objective of Unit Excavation:

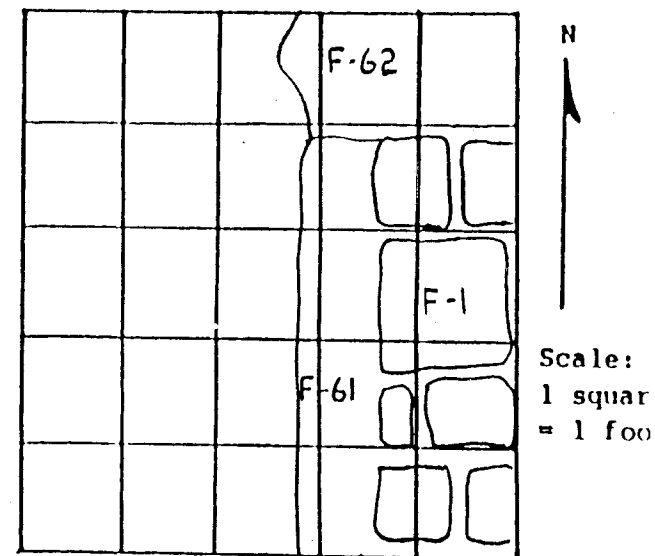
[illegible]

Unit Status: 33 4E $\frac{1}{2}$

In Progress ☐ Excavated ☒ Backfilled ☒

Drawings:

Number	Subject	Comments
1	Profile of South wall	
2	Depth profile of F-61 (builder's trench)	
3	Depth profile of F-62 (robber's trench)	



Summary Paragraph:

This unit was opened in hopes of finding the foundation of the main early structure by using the Sanborn Insurance maps. A foundation, (F-1) was uncovered as well as builder's trench (F-61) and a robber's trench (F-62).

EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY FORM

Page 1 of 1

Unit: 334W $\frac{1}{2}$ Date Opened: 12/2/85

Date Closed: 12/9/85

Objective of Unit Excavation:

[illegible]

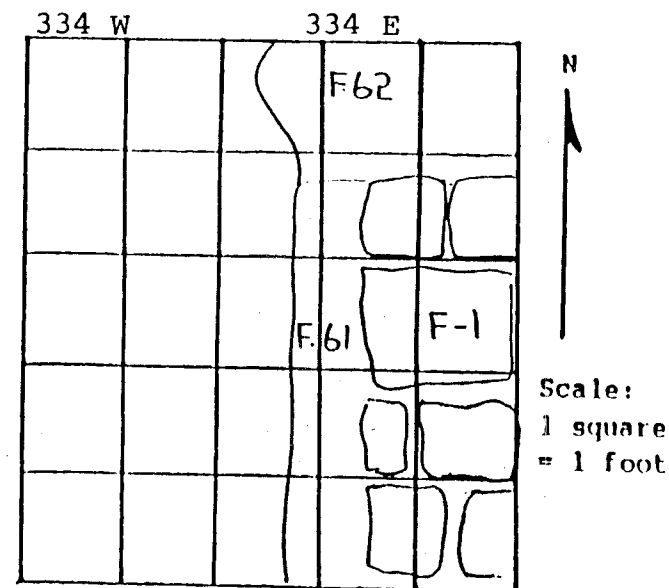
Unit Status: 334W $\frac{1}{2}$

In Progress ☐ Excavated ☒ Backfilled ☒

Drawings:

Number Subject Comments

1 Profile of West wall.



Summary Paragraph:

Layers A,B&C were fill layers in preparation for the asphalt. Layers B&C were screened since we were trying to identify the strata in the early units. Twentieth century artifacts were found in these layers. After the stratigraphy was discerned, these layers were no longer screened. Because of the compact nature of the soil, layer D was designated the most recent cultural material and was used as the base for the asphalt bedding. Feature 2 was a coal ash layer which appeared to have been a hole dug possibly for the ash deposit. Feature 3 was probably related to F-1 ; because of the large quantities of modern material found, this rubble was probably from the destruction of the structure in the 20th century.

EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY FORM

Page 1 of 1

Unit: 349 Date Opened: 12/16/85 Date Closed: 12/18/85
Objective of Unit Excavation:

[illegible]

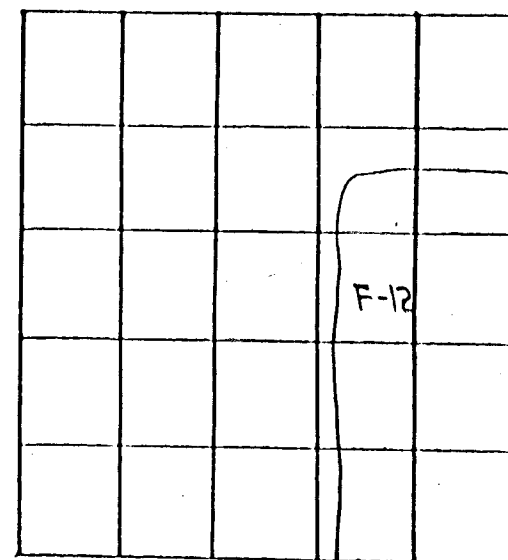
Unit Status: 349

In Progress ☐ Excavated ☒ Backfilled ☒

Drawings:

Number Subject Comments

None



Scale:
1 square
= 1 foot

Summary Paragraph:

This unit was primarily dug to excavate F-12. But because of lack of time and because a N/S bisect was being done, this unit was closed down.

EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY FORM

Page 1 of 1

Unit: 366E¹/₂ Date Opened: 12/2/85 Date Closed: 12/10/85
Objective of Unit Excavation:

Objective of Unit Excavation:

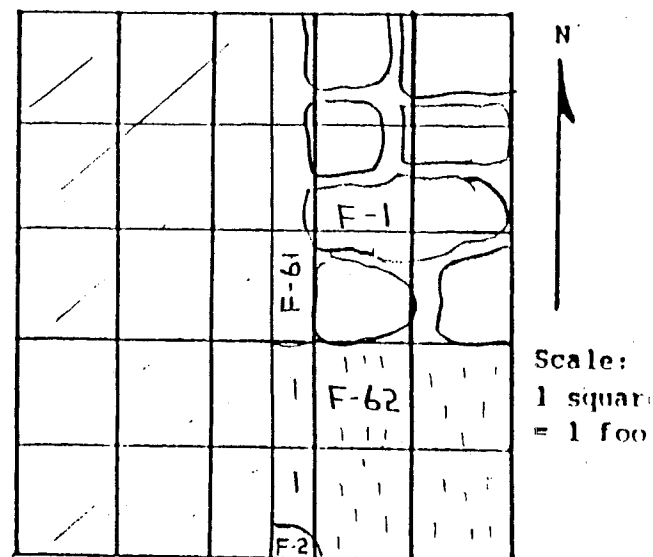
[illegible]

Unit Status: 366E_{1/2}

In Progress ☐ Excavated ☒ Backfilled ☒

Drawings:

Number	Subject	Comments
1	F-2a	coal ash lens in SW
2	F-62a	
3	Profile of North wall	



Summary Paragraph:

Exposed at the end of layer D is part of a foundation wall extending in a N/S direction which was designated F-1. A coal ash deposit lying in the SW corner of the unit was labelled F-2. This was a small lens of coal ash and was present in the adjacent unit to the SW. A small space between the west edge of F-1 and the east edge of the unexcavated portion of the unit was designated F-61. This was a builder's trench, but material removed did not reveal any dates of manufacture. F-62 was a line of rubble (brick and mortar fragments) extending between the feature 1 in this unit and the other foundation in the unit to the south. This was a robber's trench(F-62).

EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY FORM

Page 1 of 1

Unit: 370 Date Opened: 1/13/86 Date Closed: 1/17/86
 Objective of Unit Excavation:

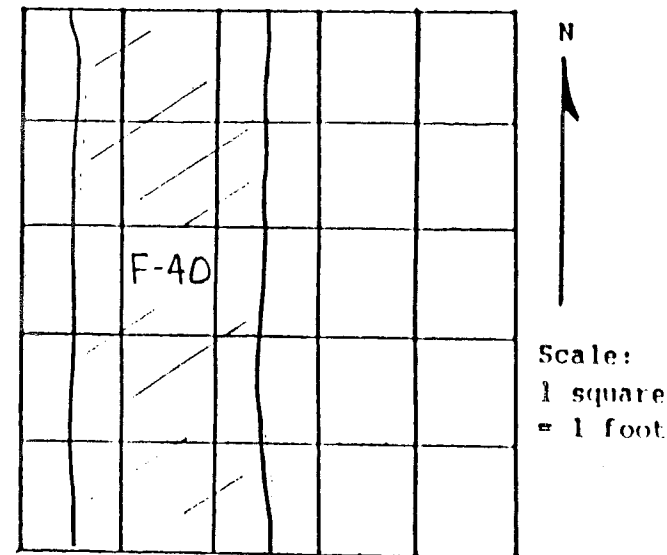
Level or Feature	Comments on Level and Relationship to Surrounding Units	Level above below	TPO and Bag #'s	Elevations opening closing	Munsell and Soil Description
ABC	Fill for asphalt preparation.	--- - D	not screened	2.62 - 3.80	Fill
D	First layer of cultural material	C - E, F-40	241	3.80 - 3.88	10YR3/4 Sa
E	Feature 40 exposed.	D - F	250	3.90 - 4.11	10YR4/3 w/10YR3/2
F	This was in E $\frac{1}{2}$ of unit.	E - H	251	4.11 - 4.32	10YR4/6 Sa
G	This was about .1' deep.	F-40&41-H	252	4.43 - 4.45	10YR3/4 SaCl
H	No artifacts recovered.	G - I	no artifacts	4.40 - 4.63	2.5Y4/4
I	Sterile subsoil.	H&F-40b-F-42	" "	5.11 - 5.12	5Y4/3 w/10YR4/6 Sa
F-40a	Underlying layer D	D - F-40b	246	3.86 - 4.75	brick and rubble
F-40b	Ended arbitrarily for control.	F-40a-I	249	4.75 - 5.02	5Y4/3 w/10YR3/6 ClSa
F-41a	Post mold	F - F-41b	no artifacts	4.31 - 4.62	10YR4/3 Sa
F-41bcd	Post holes - arbitrarily excavated.	F-41a - H	" "	4.62 - 4.80	10YR3/4 SaLo
F-42	Square, tightly packed sand&darker stain	I - --	" "	5.20 - 5.85	10YR3/4 Sa

Unit Status: 370

In Progress ☐ Excavated ☒ Backfilled ☒

Drawings:

Number	Subject	Comments
1	F-41b,c,d	
2	South wall profile	
3	West wall profile	



Summary Paragraph:

This unit was excavated for the purpose of finding the foundation (F-1). Rubble, probably from the destruction of the structure was found thruoghout the unit. F-40, a builder's trench, was also excavated. It was thought that the foundation was robbed and filled with rubble at the end of the destruction. Features 41 and 42 were post holes and molds but they were disturbed by root and rodent action.

EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY FORM

Page 1 of 1

Unit: 379 Date Opened: 12/31/85 Date Closed: 1/3/86
Objective of Unit Excavation: _____

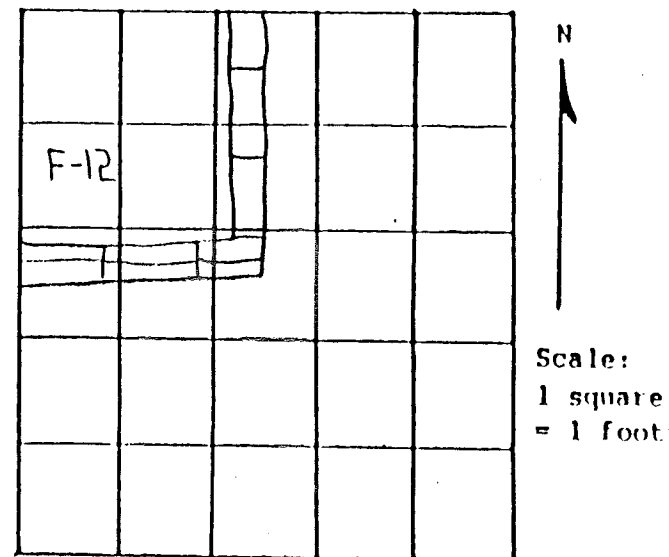
[illegible]

Unit Status: 379

In Progress ☐ Excavated ☒ Backfilled ☒

Drawings:

Number	Subject	Comments
1	Profile of West wall	
2	Profile of East wall	



Summary Paragraph:

To speed up excavation, layers a-p were shovelled out rapidly in F-12 in order to reach the first layers of the feature (F-12q). This quad of the privy was excavated down to sterile soil, level w. This was a mid 19th century privy; probably closer to 1860 (according to the glass).

EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY FORM

Page 1 of 2Unit: 380 Date Opened: 12/16 85Date Closed: 1/3 86

Objective of Unit Excavation:

Level or Feature	Comments on Level and Relationship to Surrounding Units	Level above below	TPQ and Bag #'s	Elevations opening closing	Munsell and Soil Description
ABC	Fill layers for asphalt preparation	- D	not screened	1.94 - 2.08	Fill
D	Very thin layer of organic soil.	C - E		2.08 - 2.14	10YR2/1 Gr
E	Sparse artifact content- possibly fill	D - F	99, 97	2.14 - 2.15	10YR2/2
F	Overlies the coal ash of F-12	E -	100	2.15 - 2.42	10YR3/2 w/10YR3/6
F-12abc	Fill layers for asphalt preparation	- - d	not screened	2.62 - 2.71	pit gravel
F-12d	First layer of cultural material	c - e	94	2.71 - 2.82	10YR2/1 Gr
F-12e	Fill layer within the feature.	d - f	98	2.71 - 2.76	10YR3/2
F-12f	Arbitrary level	e - g	104	2.76 - 3.46	5Y2.5/2
F-12g	Clay layer in SW corner, ash under clay	f - h	108	3.46 - 3.75	10YR3/4 SaCl
F-12h	Overlying coal ash layer.	g - i	109	3.75 - 3.88	10YR5/8 Cl
F-12i	Sparse artifact content	h - j	110	3.88 - 4.02	coal ash
F-12j	Mottled with coal and brick fragments	i - k	111	4.02 - 4.24	2.5Y5/4
F-12 k	Coal ash with brick fragments	j - l	112	4.24 - 4.44	coal ash
F-12l	Lens of darker soil in W of feature.	k - m	113	4.44 - 4.74	10YR4/6 w/10YR4/3
F-12m	Arbitrarily ended	l - n	115	4.74 - 5.66	10YR4/6 ClSa
F-12n	Arbitrarily ended	m - o	117	5.66 - 6.11	10YR4/6 ClSa
F-12o	Overlying burnt coal ash.	n - p	118	6.11 - 6.69	10YR4/6 w/10YR4/3
F-12p	Most of artifacts found in interface.	o - q	120	6.69 - 7.05	coal ash

EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY FORM

Page 2 of 2

Unit: 380 Date Opened: 12/16/85 Date Closed: 1/3/86
Objective of Unit Excavation: _____

[illegible]

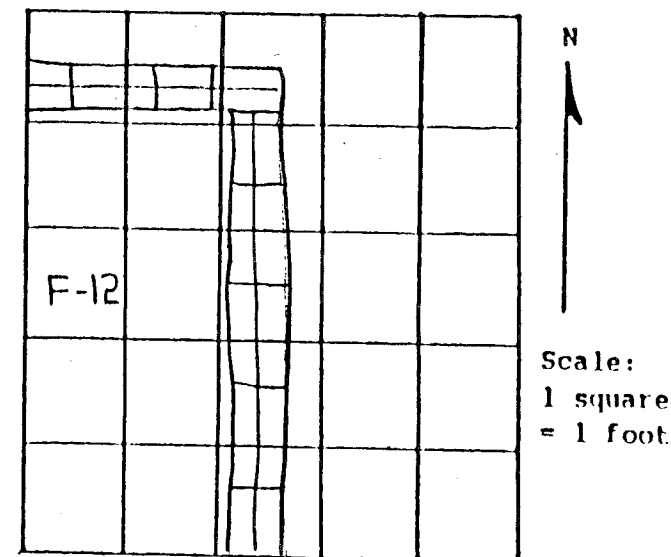
Unit Status: 380

In Progress ☐ Excavated ☒ Backfilled ☒

Drawings:

Number Subject Comments

1 Profile of South wall



Summary Paragraph:

When this unit was first started, it was not certain what the depression was. There was a deep layer of fill and asphalt to fill in the depression. After having excavated down to level q, the organic material was discovered. This was then excavated in arbitrary levels for control purposes. The arbitrary levels were taken out at .5' increments. The unit was closed at level t so that the walls could be reinforced. The excavation of the southern half of the privy then proceeded. This was thought to be a mid 19th century privy.

EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY FORM

Page 1 of 1

Unit: 397W₂ Date Opened: 12/4/85 Date Closed: 12/6/85
Objective of Unit Excavation:

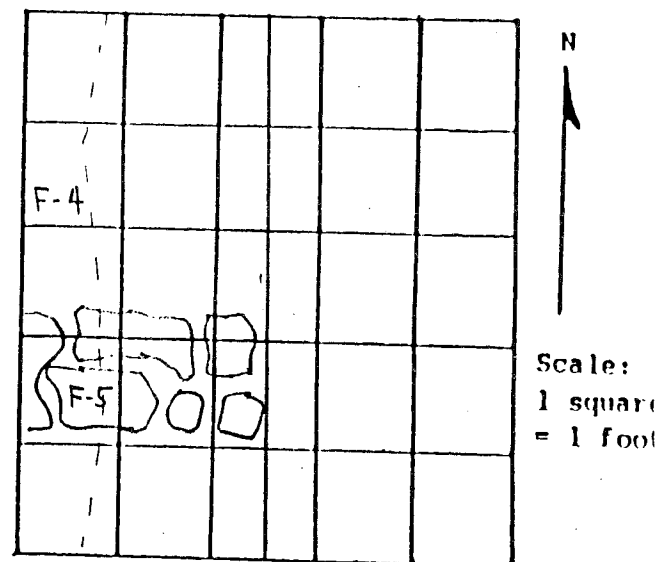
[illegible]

Unit Status: 397W $\frac{1}{2}$

In Progress ☐ Excavated ☒ Backfilled ☒

Drawings:

Number Subject Comments



Summary Paragraph:

Levels A,B and C were fill layers for the base of the asphalt. Layer D was a very thin layer containing gravel, brick fragments, a mix of ceramics, and a piece of insulated wire. Layer E was a probable ground surface containing many large fragments of glass and some ceramics. Exposed at this layer was a drip line (F-4), which ran parallel to F-1 and overlying F-5. Layers F,G and H were lensed into the unit, although H may have been contemporary with the original structure. Layer I exposed a stone and brick rubble wall, probably a foundation(F-5). At this layer artifacts include tinglazed earthenware, sgraffito, and an 18th century medicine bottle. Layer J excavated the unit to the north and to the south down to sterile soil. F-5 joins with F-1 at perpendicular angles. It is possible that this was an earlier wall than F-1 because the dripline was overlying F-5, or part of F-5 was incorporated into F-1.

APPENDIX II
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Unit 77E 1/2
Level D

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) 11
White (112011)
Blue-on-White (112012)
Polychrome (1120224)
Other () 2
1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito
Slipware (1210)
1650-1775 North Devon Gravel
Tempered (1211)
1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware
(Combed Yellow) (1290)
ca. 1700- Red Paste Earthenware
(1270)
Lead Glazed () 7
Un glazed ()
Flower Pot () 1
Other () 15
1720-1775 Buckley (1220)
1725-1750 Astbury (2380)
1740-1780 Jackfield (2370)
1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon)
(1310)
1750-1810 Agate (1295)
1762-1815 Creamware (1320)
Undecorated () 9
Decorated ()
Overglaze Painting
or Printing ()
Annular or
Dipped (1321)
Other ()
1779-1840 Pearlware (1330)
Undecorated () 7
Decorated ()
Blue or Green
Edged (133065 or 66)
Annular Ware (1331) 6
Sponge (133028)
Underglaze Blue Hand
Painted (133022)
Polychrome (133024)
Transfer Printed (133040) 10
Other () 2
1780- Rockingham Type (1370)
1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware
(1340)
Undecorated () 15
Decorated () 23
ca. 1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware
()
Undecorated () 2
Decorated ()
Other
Ironstone - 8
Stoneware (2000)
1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220)
1690-1775 English Brown (2340)
1700-1775 Westerwald (B/G) (2210)
1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt
Glazed (2351)

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) 1
Plain (235011)
Scratch Brown (2353)
Scratch Blue (2354)
Debased (2355)
Other ()
1730- American (2100)
Blue and Grey (2110) 5
Brown (2120)
Albany Slip (2130)
1750-1820 Black Basaltes (2361)
1763-1775 Refined Red Paste
Stoneware ()
Other Brown bodied stoneware - 2
Grey bodied stoneware - 2

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100)
Overglaze Polychrome Hand
Painted (300026) 8
Underglaze Blue Hand
Painted (30022)
Famille Rose ()
Batavian ()
Canton ()
Other 11
1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) ()
Underglaze Blue ()
Overglaze ()
Other
Undetermined, Porcelain ()
Underglaze ()
Overglaze ()
Other ()

Glass (6000)

20
Window (6100) 126
Household ()
Drinking (6400) 19
Bottle (6300)
Base ()
Dark Olive Green ()
Other Color ()
Neck () 2
Dark Olive Green ()
Other Color ()
Body Frags () 112
Dark Olive Green ()
Other Color ()
Other frag 13
Tumbler - 3
* Serving - 2
molded - 1

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100)
Bowls, Marked (5110)
Bowls, Molded (5120)
Stems, Plain (5200)
Stems, Marked (5210)

Nails (7100) 28
Hand Wrought (7110)
Cut Nails () 5
Wire Nails ()
Unidentified Nails ()

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bird bone - 14
Bone (8100) 156
worked (8110)
Shell (8200) 6
worked (8210)

OTHER fish bone - 2

Teeth 5

Plaster (7200) 1 weight & count
Mortar (7300) weight & count
Stone (7500)
Brick (7600) 6
Brick fragments (7670)

Charcoal - 2
coal - 4
Wood (8300)
Leather (8400)
Seeds (8800)
Paper (8900)

* blown in mold base (6312) - 1

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) 2 Brass (9200) 2 Lead (9400) Copper (9500) 2
Unidentified/other

Unit 77
Level E

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100)
White (112011) 8
Blue-on-White (112012)
Polychrome (1120224)
Other () 1
1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito
Slipware (1210)
1650-1775 North Devon Gravel
Tempered (1211)
1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware
(Combed Yellow) (1290)
ca.1700- Red Paste Earthenware
(1270)
Lead Glazed (126004) 4
Unglazed () 1
Flower Pot ()
Other () 1
1720-1775 Buckley (1220)
1725-1750 Astbury (2380)
1740-1780 Jackfield (2370)
1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon)
(1310)
1750-1810 Agate (1295)
1762-1815 Creamware (1320)
Undecorated () 31
Decorated ()
Overglaze Painting
or Printing ()
Annular or
Dipped (1321)
Other ()
1779-1840 Pearlware (1330)
Undecorated () 1
Decorated ()
Blue or Green
Edged (133065 or 66) 1
Annular Ware (1331)
Sponge (133028)
Underglaze Blue Hand
Painted (133022)
Polychrome (133024)
Transfer Printed (133040)
Other ()
1780- Rockingham Type (1370)
1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware
(1340)
Undecorated ()
Decorated ()
ca.1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware
()
Undecorated ()
Decorated ()
Other
* interior lead glazed (12002) - 2
Stoneware (2000)
1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220)
1690-1775 English Brown (2340)
1700-1775 Westervald (B/G) (2210) 2
1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt
Glazed (2351)
Nottingham (2310) - 2

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) 4
Plain (235011)
Scratch Brown (2353)
Scratch Blue (2354)
Debased (2355)
Other ()
1730- American (2100)
Blue and Grey (2110)
Brown (2120)
Albany Slip (2130)
1750-1820 Black Basalt (2361)
1763-1775 Refined Red Paste
Stoneware ()
Other English brown body (2300) - 2
brown body (2300) - 4
Nottingham (2310) - 1

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) 9
Overglaze Polychrome Hand
Painted (300026)
Underglaze Blue Hand
Painted (30022)
Famille Rose ()
Batavian ()
Canton ()
Other
1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) ()
Underglaze Blue ()
Overglaze ()
Other
Undetermined, Porcelain ()
Underglaze ()
Overglaze ()
Other ()

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) 37
Household ()
Drinking (6400) 6
Bottle (6300)
Base (60092) 1
Dark Olive Green ()
Other Color ()
Neck (630079) 3
Dark Olive Green ()
Other Color ()
Body Frags () 76
Dark Olive Green ()
Other Color ()
Other Coke bottle base (630072) - 1
Coke bottle frag (630072) - 11
frag (6313)
* 14th c. medicine bottle (6210) - 5

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) 1
Bowls, Marked (5110)
Bowls, Molded (5120) 2
Stems, Plain (5200) 8
Stems, Marked (5210)

Nails (7100) 8

Hand Wrought (7110)
Cut Nails ()
Wire Nails ()
Unidentified Nails ()
Rosehead (711001) - 5

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bird Bone 9
Bone (8100) 30
worked (8110)
fish bone 5
Shell (8200)
worked (8210)

OTHER teeth - 3

Plaster (7200) weight & count
Mortar (7300) weight & count
Stone (7500)
Brick (7600) 2
Brick fragments (7670)

Wood (8300)
Leather (8400)
Seeds (8800)
Paper (8900)

* wineglass (6410) - 1
serving (6500) - 1

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) Brass (9200) Lead (9400) Copper (9500)
Unidentified/other

Unit 77
Level F

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
 White (112011) _____
 Blue-on-White (112012) _____
 Polychrome (1120224) _____
 Other () _____
1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito Slipware (1210) _____
1650-1775 North Devon Gravel Tempered (1211) _____
1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware (Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
ca. 1700- Red Paste Earthenware (1270) _____
 inter. & ext. Lead Glazed (12004) 3
 Unglazed (12004) 1
 Flower Pot () _____
 Other () _____
1720-1775 Buckley (1220) 1
1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon) (1310) _____
1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
 Undecorated (1320) 24
 Decorated () _____
 Overglaze Painting or Printing () _____
 Annular or Dipped (1321) _____
 Other () _____
1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
 Undecorated (1330) _____
 Decorated () _____
 Blue or Green Edged (133065 or 66) _____
 Annular Ware (1331) 1
 Sponge (133028) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (133022) _____
 Polychrome (133024) _____
 Transfer Printed (133040) _____
 Other () _____
1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware (1340) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
ca. 1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware () _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
Other _____
Coarse earthenware (12004) - 1

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) 5
 Plain (235011) _____
 Scratch Brown (2353) _____
 Scratch Blue (2354) _____
 Debased (2355) _____
 Other () _____
1730- American (2100) _____
 Blue and Grey (2110) _____
 Brown (2120) _____
 Albany Slip (2130) _____
1750-1820 Black Basaltas (2361) _____
1763-1775 Refined Red Paste Stoneware () _____
Other _____
gray bodied stoneware (22004) - 1

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) 1
 Overglaze Polychrome Hand Painted (300026) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (30022) 5
 Famille Rose () _____
 Batavian () _____
 Canton () _____
 Other _____
1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
 Underglaze Blue () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other _____
Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
 Underglaze () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other () _____

Glass (6000)

17
Window (6100) 31
Household () _____
Drinking (6400) _____
Bottle (6300) _____
 Base (63002) 2
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color (6312) 1
 Neck (63001) 5
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color (6311) 1
 Body Frag. (63003) 64
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color (6313) 8
Other case bottle frag (63003) - 1
tumbler (6420-1)
tumbler base (642001) - 2

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
1700-1775 Westervald (B/G) (2210) 1
1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt Glazed (2351) _____

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) 1
Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
Stems, Plain (5200) 4
Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Rosehead (711001) - 2

Nails (7100) 11
 Hand Wrought (7110) _____
 Cut Nails () _____
 Wire Nails () _____
 Unidentified Nails () _____

Plaster (7200) 1 weight & count
Mortar (7300) 1 weight & count
Stone (7500) _____
Brick (7600) 2
Brick fragments (7670) _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bird bone (810003) - 2
 Bone (8100) 53
 worked (8110) _____
 Shell (8200) 1 whole, 1 frag
 worked (8210) _____
 fish bone (810003) - 1
Other _____
teeth (810004) - 4

Wood (8300)

Leather (8400) _____
Seeds (8800) _____
Paper (8900) _____

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) 2 Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____
Unidentified/other _____

Unit 77
Level G

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
 White (112011) 3
 Blue-on-White (112012) _____
 Polychrome (1120224) 1
 Other () _____
1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito Slipware (1210) _____
1650-1775 North Devon Gravel Tempered (1211) _____
1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware (Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
ca. 1700- Red Paste Earthenware (1270) _____
 Lead Glazed () _____
 Unglazed () _____
 Flower Pot () _____
 Other () _____
1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon) (1310) _____
1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
 Undecorated (1320) 2
 Decorated () _____
 Overglaze Painting or Printing () _____
 Annular or Dipped (1321) _____
 Other () _____
1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Blue or Green Edged (133065 or 66) _____
 Annular Ware (1331) _____
 Sponge (133028) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (133022) _____
 Polychrome (133024) _____
 Transfer Printed (133040) _____
 Other () _____
1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware (1340) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
ca. 1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware () _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
Other _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) 2
 Plain (235011) _____
 Scratch Brown (2353) _____
 Scratch Blue (2354) _____
 Debased (2355) _____
 Other () _____
1730- American (2100) _____
 Blue and Grey (2110) _____
 Brown (2120) _____
 Albany Slip (2130) _____
1750-1820 Black Basaltes (2361) _____
1763-1775 Refined Red Paste Stoneware () _____
Other _____

brown bodied stoneware (2350) - 1

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) 7
 Overglaze Polychrome Hand Painted (300026) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (30022) _____
 Famille Rose () _____
 Batavian () _____
 Canton () _____
 Other _____
1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
 Underglaze Blue () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other _____
Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
 Underglaze () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other () _____

Glass (6000)

5
Window (6100) 8
Household () _____
Drinking (6400) _____
Bottle (6300) _____
Base () _____
 Dark Olive Green (63002) 1
 Other Color () _____
Neck () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color (63001) 1
Body Frag () _____
 Dark Olive Green (63005) 40
 Other Color () _____
Other frag (6313) - 2

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
1700-1775 Westervald (B/G) (2210) 2
1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt Glazed (2351) _____

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) 1
Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
Stems, Plain (5200) 2
Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Rosehead (711001) - 2
Nails (7100) 2
 Hand Wrought (7110) _____
 Cut Nails () _____
 Wire Nails () _____
 Unidentified Nails () _____

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count
Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count
Stone (7500) _____
Brick (7600) 2
Brick fragments (7670) _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

fish bone (810003) - 2
Bone (8100) 37
 worked (8110) _____
Shell (8200) 1 (frag)
 worked (8210) _____

Wood (8300) _____
Leather (8400) _____
Seeds (8800) _____
Paper (8900) _____

OTHER teeth (810004) - 2

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) _____ Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) 2 Copper (9500) _____
Unidentified/other _____

Site: AP 44

Earthenware (1000)

Porcelain (3000)-

Class (6000)

Stonevate (2000)

Tobacco Place (5000)

Types (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100)	_____
Bowls, Marked (5110)	_____
Bowls, Molded (5120)	_____
Stems, Plain (5200)	<u>4</u>
Stems, Marked (5210)	_____

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count
Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count
Stone (7500) _____
Brick (7600) _____
Brick fragments (7670) _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Wood (8300) _____
Leather (8400) _____
Seeds (8800) _____
Paper (8900) _____

OTHER

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) Brass (9200) Lead (9400) Copper (9500)
Unidentified/other

Unit 77
Level E. 16a

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
 White (112011) _____
 Blue-on-White (112012) _____
 Polychrome (1120224) _____
 Other () _____
1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito Slipware (1210) _____
1650-1775 North Devon Gravel Tempered (1211) _____
1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware (Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
ca. 1700- Red Paste Earthenware (1270) _____
 interior Lead Glazed (12000) 2
 Unglazed () _____
 Flower Pot () _____
 Other () _____
1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon) (1310) _____
1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
 Undecorated (1320) 1
 Decorated () _____
 Overglaze Painting or Printing () _____
 Annular or Dipped (1321) _____
 Other () _____
1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Blue or Green Edged (133065 or 66) _____
 Annular Ware (1331) _____
 Sponge (133028) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (133022) _____
 Polychrome (133024) _____
 Transfer Printed (133040) _____
 Other () _____
1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware (1340) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
ca. 1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware () _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Other _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) 1
 Plain (235011) _____
 Scratch Brown (2353) _____
 Scratch Blue (2354) _____
 Debased (2355) _____
 Other () _____
1730- American (2100) _____
 Blue and Grey (2110) _____
 Brown (2120) _____
 Albany Slip (2130) _____
1750-1820 Black Basaltes (2361) _____
1763-1775 Refined Red Paste Stoneware () _____
 Other _____

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) 1
 Overglaze Polychrome Hand Painted (300026) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (30022) _____
 Famille Rose () _____
 Batavian () _____
 Canton () _____
 Other _____
1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
 Underglaze Blue () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other _____
Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
 Underglaze () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other () _____

Glass (6000)

2
Window (6100) 12
Household () _____
Drinking (6400) _____
Bottle (6300) _____
 Base () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Neck () _____
 Dark Olive Green (63004) 1
 Other Color () _____
 Body Fragments () _____
 Dark Olive Green (63004) 11
 Other Color () _____
 Other _____

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
1700-1775 Westerwald (B/G) (2210) _____
1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt Glazed (2351) _____

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) 1
Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
Stems, Plain (5200) 3
Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Rosehead (711001) - 1

Nails (7100) 1
 Hand Wrought (7110) _____
 Cut Nails () _____
 Wire Nails () _____
 Unidentified Nails () _____

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count
Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count
Stone (7500) _____
Brick (7600) _____
Brick fragments (7670) _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

fish bone (812003) - 1
Bone (8100) 12
 worked (8110) _____
Shell (8200) _____
 worked (8210) _____
teeth (810024) - 3
OTHER _____

Wood (8300) _____
Leather (8400) _____
Seeds (8800) _____
Paper (8900) _____

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) _____ Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) *1 Copper (9500) _____
 Unidentified/other _____

* large debrisage piddle

Unit 77
Level F17a

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100)

White (112011)

Blue-on-White (112012)

Polychrome (1120224)

Other ()

1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito

Slipware (1210)

1650-1775 North Devon Gravel

Tempered (1211)

1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware

(Combed Yellow) (1290)

ca. 1700- Red Paste Earthenware

(1270)

(Manganese Black Lead Glazed (1271) 1

Unglazed (12000) 1

Flower Pot ()

int. ext. head Other (12004) 2

1720-1775 Buckley (1220)

1725-1750 Astbury (2380)

1740-1780 Jackfield (2370)

1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon)

(1310)

1750-1810 Agate (1295)

1762-1815 Creamware (1320)

Undecorated ()

Decorated ()

Overglaze Painting

or Printing ()

Annular or

Dipped (1321)

Other ()

1779-1840 Pearlware (1330)

Undecorated ()

Decorated ()

Blue or Green

Edged (133065 or 66)

Annular Ware (1331)

Sponge (133028)

Underglaze Blue Hand

Painted (133022)

Polychrome (133024)

Transfer Printed (133040)

Other ()

1780- Rockingham Type (1370)

1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware

(1340)

Undecorated ()

Decorated ()

ca. 1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware

()

Undecorated ()

Decorated ()

Other

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220)

1690-1775 English Brown (2340)

1700-1775 Westervald (B/G) (2210)

1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt

Glazed (2351)

Nails (7100)

Hand Wrought (7110)

Cut Nails ()

Wire Nails ()

Unidentified Nails ()

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

bird bone (810002) - 2

Bone (8100) 2

worked (8110)

Shell (8200)

worked (8210)

OTHER fish bone (810003) - 1

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) 1 Brass (9200)

Lead (9400)

Copper (9500)

Unidentified/other

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350)

Plain (235011)

Scratch Brown (2353)

Scratch Blue (2354)

Debased (2355)

Other ()

1730- American (2100)

Blue and Grey (2110)

Brown (2120)

Albany Slip (2130)

1750-1820 Black Basalt (2361)

1763-1775 Refined Red Paste

Stoneware ()

Other

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) 1

Overglaze Polychrome Hand

Painted (300026)

Underglaze Blue Hand

Painted (30022)

Famille Rose ()

Batavian ()

Canton ()

Other

1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) ()

Underglaze Blue ()

Overglaze ()

Other

Undetermined, Porcelain ()

Underglaze ()

Overglaze ()

Other ()

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) 15

Household ()

Drinking (6400)

Bottle (6300)

Base ()

Dark Olive Green ()

Other Color ()

Neck ()

Dark Olive Green (630021) 1

Other Color ()

Body Frag ()

Dark Olive Green (630023) 26

Other Color ()

Other

case bottle frag (630023) - 1

frag (6313) 4

fragment (6420) - 1

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100)

Bowls, Marked (5110)

Bowls, Molded (5120)

Stems, Plain (5200) 1

Stems, Marked (5210)

Plaster (7200)

weight & count

Mortar (7300)

weight & count

Stone (7500)

Brick (7600)

Brick fragments (7670)

Wood (8300)

Leather (8400)

Seeds (8800)

Paper (8900)

Unit 77
Level F18a

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
White (112011) _____
Blue-on-White (112012) _____
Polychrome (1120224) _____
Other () _____
1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito Slipware (1210) _____
1650-1775 North Devon Gravel Tempered (1211) _____
1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware (Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
ca.1700- Red Paste Earthenware (1270) _____
Lead Glazed () _____
Unglazed () _____
Flower Pot () _____
Other () _____
1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon) (1310) _____
1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
Overglaze Painting or Printing () _____
Annular or Dipped (1321) _____
Other () _____
1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
Blue or Green Edged (133065 or 66) _____
Annular Ware (1331) _____
Sponge (133028) _____
Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (133022) _____
Polychrome (133024) _____
Transfer Printed (133040) _____
Other () _____
1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware (1340) _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
ca.1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware () _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
Other _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) _____

Plain (235011) _____
Scratch Brown (2353) _____
Scratch Blue (2354) _____
Debased (2355) _____
Other () _____
1730- American (2100) _____
Blue and Grey (2110) _____
Brown (2120) _____
Albany Slip (2130) _____
1750-1820 Black Basaltas (2361) _____
1763-1775 Refined Red Paste Stoneware () _____
Other _____

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____
Overglaze Polychrome Hand Painted (300026) _____
Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (30022) _____
Famille Rose () _____
Batavian () _____
Canton () _____
Other _____
1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
Underglaze Blue () _____
Overglaze () _____
Other _____
Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
Underglaze () _____
Overglaze () _____
Other () _____

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) _____
Household () _____
Drinking (6400) _____
Bottle (6300) _____
Base () _____
Dark Olive Green () _____
Other Color () _____
Mack () _____
Dark Olive Green () _____
Other Color () _____
Body Fragments (6300x3) _____
Dark Olive Green (6300x3) 2 _____
Other Color () _____
Other _____

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
1700-1775 Westervald (B/C) (2210) _____
1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt Glazed (2351) _____

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____
Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
Stems, Plain (5200) _____
Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Rosehead (711011) 2
Nails (7100) _____
Hand Wrought (7110) _____
Cut Nails () _____
Wire Nails () _____
Unidentified Nails () _____

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count
Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count
Stone (7500) _____
Brick (7600) _____
Brick fragments (7670) _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100) 6 _____
worked (8110) _____
Shell (8200) 1 _____
worked (8210) _____

Wood (8300) _____
Leather (8400) _____
Seeds (8800) _____
Paper (8900) _____

OTHER

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) _____ Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____
Unidentified/other _____

Unit 108
 Level D

Site: AF 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
 White (112011) _____
 Blue-on-White (112012) _____
 Polychrome (1120224) _____
 Other () _____
 1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito Slipware (1210) _____
 1650-1775 North Devon Gravel Tempered (1211) _____
 1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware (Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
 ca.1700- Red Paste Earthenware (1270) _____
 Lead Glazed () _____
 Unglazed () _____
 Flower Pot (12001) 1 _____
 Other () _____
 1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
 1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
 1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
 1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon) (1310) _____
 1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
 1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Overglaze Painting or Printing () _____
 Annular or Dipped (1321) _____
 Other () _____
 1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
 Undecorated (1330) 1 _____
 Decorated () _____
 Blue or Green Edged (133065 or 66) _____
 Annular Ware (1331) _____
 Sponge (133028) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (133022) _____
 Polychrome (133024) _____
 Transfer Printed (133040) _____
 Other () _____
 1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
 1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware (1340) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 ca.1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware () _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Other _____
Refined earthenware (1300) - 1

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) _____
 Plain (235011) _____
 Scratch Brown (2353) _____
 Scratch Blue (2354) _____
 Debased (2355) _____
 Other () _____
 1730- American (2100) _____
 Blue and Grey (2110) _____
 Brown (2120) _____
 Albany Slip (2130) _____
 1750-1820 Black Basalt (2361) _____
 1763-1775 Refined Red Paste Stoneware () _____
 Other _____

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____
 Overglaze Polychrome Hand Painted (300026) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (30022) _____
 Famille Rose () _____
 Batavian () _____
 Canton () _____
 Other _____
 1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
 Underglaze Blue () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other _____
 Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
 Underglaze () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other () _____

Glass (6000) Whitemilk glass - 3

Window (6100) 40 _____
 Household () _____
 Drinking (6400) _____
 Bottle (6300) _____
 Base () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Neck (6321) 1 _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Body Frag () _____
 Dark Olive Green (63003) 1 _____
 Other Color (6313) 1 _____
 Other case bottle frag (630073) - 1

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
 1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
 1700-1775 Westervald (B/G) (2210) _____
 1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt Glazed (2351) _____

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____
 Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
 Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
 Stems, Plain (5200) _____
 Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Rosehead (711001) - 2

Nails (7100) 17 _____
 Hand Wrought (7110) _____
 Cut Nails (7120) 13 _____
 Wire Nails () _____
 Unidentified Nails () _____

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count
 Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count
 Stone (7500) _____
 Brick (7600) _____
 Brick fragments (7670) _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100) 4 _____
 worked (8110) _____
 Shell (8200) _____
 worked (8210) _____
fish bone (810003) - 1
 OTHER _____

Wood (8300) _____
 Leather (8400) _____
 Seeds (8800) _____
 Paper (8900) _____

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) 5 _____ Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____
 Unidentified/other _____

Unit 108
Level E

Site: AF 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
White (112011) _____
Blue-on-White (112012) _____
Polychrome (1120224) _____
Other () _____

1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito
Slipware (1210) _____

1650-1775 North Devon Gravel
Tempered (1211) _____

1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware
(Combed Yellow) (1290) _____

ca.1700- Red Paste Earthenware
(1270) _____

inter. & ext. Lead Glazed (12004) 11
Un glazed () _____
Flower Pot () _____

inter. lead glz Other (120022) 1

1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____

1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____

1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____

1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon)
(1310) _____

1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____

1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____

Undecorated (1320) 5

Decorated () _____

Overglaze Painting

or Printing () _____

Annular or

Dipped (1321) _____

Other () _____

1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____

Undecorated (1330) 1

Decorated () _____

Blue or Green

Edged (133065 or 66) _____

Annular Ware (1331) 2

Sponge (133028) _____

Underglaze Blue Hand

Painted (133022) _____

Polychrome (133024) _____

Transfer Printed (133040) _____

Other () _____

1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____

1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware

(1340) _____

Undecorated () _____

Decorated () _____

ca.1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware

() _____

Undecorated () _____

Decorated () _____

Other _____

other coarse ware (120009) -3

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____

1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____

1700-1775 Westervald (B/C) (2210) 2

1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt

Glazed (2351) _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) 1

Plain (235011) _____

Scratch Brown (2353) _____

Scratch Blue (2354) _____

Debased (2355) _____

Other () _____

1730- American (2100) _____

Blue and Grey (2110) _____

Brown (2120) _____

Albany Slip (2130) _____

1750-1820 Black Basaltas (2361) _____

1763-1775 Refined Red Paste

Stoneware () _____

Other _____

brown bodied stoneware 2350 - 1

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) 2

Overglaze Polychrome Hand

Painted (300026) _____

Underglaze Blue Hand

Painted (30022) _____

Famille Rose () _____

Batavian () _____

Cancon () _____

Other _____

1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____

Underglaze Blue () _____

Overglaze () _____

Other _____

Undetermined, Porcelain () _____

Underglaze () _____

Overglaze () _____

Other () _____

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) 2

Household () 31

Drinking (6400) _____

Bottle (6300) _____

Base () _____

Dark Olive Green (63003) 4

Other Color () _____

Neck (63001) 3

Dark Olive Green () _____

Other Color () _____

Body Frag () _____

Dark Olive Green (63003) 47

Other Color () _____

Other case bottle frag (630073) -1

base (6312) -20

umbler (6420) -12

frag (6313) -1

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____

Bowls, Marked (5110) _____

Bowls, Molded (5120) _____

Stems, Plain (5200) 3

Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Nails (7100)

Hand Wrought (7110) 7

Cut Nails () _____

Wire Nails () _____

Unidentified Nails () _____

Plaster (7200)

Mortar (7300) 2

Stone (7500) _____

Brick (7600) _____

Brick fragments (7670) _____

weight & count

weight & count

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100) 32

worked (8110) _____

Shell (8200) 3 (frag)

worked (8210) _____

teeth (810004) -2

OTHER

Wood (8300) _____

Leather (8400) _____

Seeds (8800) _____

Paper (8900) _____

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) _____ Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____

Unidentified/other _____

Unit 108
Level F19a

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
 White (112011) _____
 Blue-on-White (112012) _____
 Polychrome (1120224) _____
 Other () _____
1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito Slipware (1210) _____
1650-1775 North Devon Gravel Tempered (1211) _____
1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware (Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
ca.1700- Red Paste Earthenware (1270) _____
 Lead Glazed () _____
 Unglazed () _____
 Flower Pot () _____
 Other () _____
1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon) (1310) _____
1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
 Undecorated (1320) 2 _____
 Decorated () _____
 Overglaze Painting or Printing () _____
 Annular or Dipped (1321) _____
 Other () _____
1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
 Undecorated (1330) 1 _____
 Decorated () _____
 Blue or Green Edged (133065 or 66) _____
 Annular Ware (1331) _____
 Sponge (133028) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (133022) _____
 Polychrome (133024) _____
 Transfer Printed (133040) _____
 Other () _____
1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware (1340) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
ca.1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware () _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Other _____

Stoneware (2000)
1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
1700-1775 Westervald (B/C) (2210) _____
1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt Glazed (2351) _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) _____
 Plain (235011) _____
 Scratch Brown (2353) _____
 Scratch Blue (2354) _____
 Debased (2355) _____
 Other () _____
1730- American (2100) _____
 Blue and Grey (2110) _____
 Brown (2120) _____
 Albany Slip (2130) _____
1750-1820 Black Basalt (2361) _____
1763-1775 Refined Red Paste Stoneware () _____
 Other _____
gray bodied Stoneware (220024) - 1

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____
 Overglaze Polychrome Hand Painted (300026) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (30022) _____
 Famille Rose () _____
 Batavian () _____
 Canton () _____
 Other _____
1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
 Underglaze Blue () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other _____
Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
 Underglaze () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other () _____

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) _____
Household () _____
Drinking (6400) _____
Bottle (6300) _____
 Base () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Neck () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Body Frag () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Other _____

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____
Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
Stems, Plain (5200) _____
Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Rosehead (711001)-3

Nails (7100) 2 _____
 Hand Wrought (7110) _____
 Cut Nails () _____
 Wire Nails () _____
 Unidentified Nails () _____

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count
Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count
Stone (7500) _____
Brick (7600) 1 _____
Brick fragments (7670) _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100) _____
 worked (8110) _____
Shell (8200) 1 (frag) _____
 worked (8210) _____

Wood (8300) _____
Leather (8400) _____
Seeds (8800) _____
Paper (8900) _____

OTHER

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) _____ Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____
Unidentified/other _____

Unit 108
Level F 20a

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100)

White (112011)

Blue-on-White (112012)

Polychrome (1120224)

Other ()

1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito

Slipware (1210)

1650-1775 North Devon Gravel

Tempered (1211)

1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware

(Combed Yellow) (1290)

ca. 1700- Red Paste Earthenware

(1270)

Lead Glazed ()

Unglazed ()

Flower Pot ()

Other ()

1720-1775 Buckley (1220)

1725-1750 Astbury (2380)

1740-1780 Jackfield (2370)

1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon)

(1310)

1750-1810 Agate (1295)

1762-1815 Creamware (1320)

Undecorated (1320) 1

Decorated ()

Overglaze Painting

or Printing ()

Annular or

Dipped (1321)

Other ()

1779-1840 Pearlware (1330)

Undecorated ()

Decorated ()

Blue or Green

Edged (133065 or 66)

Annular Ware (1331)

Sponge (133028)

Underglaze Blue Hand

Painted (133022)

Polychrome (133024)

Transfer Printed (133040) 1

Other ()

1780- Rockingham Type (1370)

1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware

(1340)

Undecorated ()

Decorated ()

ca. 1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware

()

Undecorated ()

Decorated ()

Other

other coarse ware (120009) - 1

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220)

1690-1775 English Brown (2340)

1700-1775 Westervald (B/G) (2210)

1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt

Glazed (2351)

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350)

Plain (235011)

Scratch Brown (2353)

Scratch Blue (2354)

Debased (2355)

Other ()

1730- American (2100)

Blue and Grey (2110)

Brown (2120)

Albany Slip (2130)

1750-1820 Black Basaltes (2361)

1763-1775 Refined Red Paste

Stoneware ()

Other

other gray bodied stoneware (220009)

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100)

Overglaze Polychrome Hand

Painted (300026)

Underglaze Blue Hand

Painted (30022)

Famille Rose ()

Batavian ()

Canton ()

Other

1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) ()

Underglaze Blue ()

Overglaze ()

Other

Undetermined, Porcelain ()

Underglaze ()

Overglaze ()

Other ()

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) 4

Household ()

Drinking (6400) 1

Bottle (6300)

Base ()

Dark Olive Green ()

Other Color ()

Neck ()

Dark Olive Green (63008) 1

Other Color ()

Body Fragments ()

Dark Olive Green ()

Other Color (6313) 2994-1

Other frag (630083) - 12

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100)

Bowls, Marked (5110)

Bowls, Molded (5120)

Stems, Plain (5200)

Stems, Marked (5210)

Nails (7100) 3

Hand Wrought (7110)

Cut Nails ()

Wire Nails ()

Unidentified Nails ()

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100) 1

worked (8110)

Shell (8200)

worked (8210)

OTHER

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100)

Brass (9200)

Lead (9400)

Copper (9500)

Unidentified/other

Plaster (7200)

weight & count

Mortar (7300)

weight & count

Stone (7500)

Brick (7600)

Brick fragments (7670)

coal (870004) - 1

Wood (8300)

Leather (8400)

Seeds (8800)

Paper (8900)

LAB ARTIFACT CLASSIFICATION FORM
ARCHEOLOGY IN ANNAPOLIS

Unit 108
Level F.21a

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) 5
White (112011) 3
Blue-on-White (112012)
Polychrome (1120224)
Other ()
1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito
Slipware (1210)
1650-1775 North Devon Gravel
Tempered (1211)
1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware
(Combed Yellow) (1290)
ca.1708- Red Paste Earthenware
(1270)
interior Lead Glazed (12002) 1
Un glazed ()
Flower Pot ()
interior ext. lead Other (12004) 3
1720-1775 Buckley (1220)
1725-1750 Astbury (2380)
1740-1780 Jackfield (2370)
1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon)
(1310)
1750-1810 Agate (1295)
1762-1815 Creamware (1320)
Undecorated (1320) 29
Decorated ()
Overglaze Painting
or Printing ()
Annular or
Dipped (1321)
Other ()
1779-1840 Pearlware (1330)
Undecorated (1330) 2
Decorated ()
Blue or Green
Edged (133065 or 66) 1
Annular Ware (1331) 1
Sponge (133028)
Underglaze Blue Hand
Painted (133022)
Polychrome (133024)
Transfer Printed (133040)
Handpainted Other (13302) 1
1780- Rockingham Type (1370)
1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware
(1340)
Undecorated (1340) 1
Decorated ()
ca.1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware
()
Undecorated ()
Decorated ()
Other
coarse ware (120009) - 2

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) 3
Plain (235011)
Scratch Brown (2353)
Scratch Blue (2354)
Debased (2355)
Other ()
1730- American (2100)
Blue and Grey (2110)
Brown (2120)
Albany Slip (2130)
1750-1820 Black Basaltes (2361)
1763-1775 Refined Red Paste
Stoneware ()
Other
gray bodied stoneware (220009) -

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100)
Overglaze Polychrome Hand
Painted (30026)
Underglaze Blue Hand
Painted (30022)
Famille Rose ()
Batavian ()
Canton ()
Other
1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) ()
Underglaze Blue (510221) 1
Overglaze ()
Other
Undetermined, Porcelain ()
Underglaze ()
Overglaze ()
Other ()

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) 24
Household ()
Drinking (6400)
Bottle (6300)
Base (63002) 2
Dark Olive Green ()
Other Color ()
Neck ()
Dark Olive Green ()
Other Color ()
Body Frag. (6313) 9
Dark Olive Green (63003) 40
Other Color ()
Other

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220)
1690-1775 English Brown (2340)
1700-1775 Westervald (B/G) (2210) 2
1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt
Glazed (2351)

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) 1
Bowls, Marked (5110) 1
Bowls, Molded (5120) 1
Stems, Plain (5200) 1
Stems, Marked (5210) 1

Nails (7100) 35
Hand Wrought (7110) 3
Cut Nails ()
Wire Nails ()
Unidentified Nails ()

shell Plaster (7200) 1 weight & count
Mortar (7300) weight & count
Stone (7500)
Brick (7600)
Brick fragments (7670)

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100) 72, 1 burnt frag
worked (8110)
Shell (8200) 7
worked (8210)

Wood (8300)
Leather (8400)
Seeds (8800)
Paper (8900)

OTHER blue crab (820003) - 1

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) Brass (9200) 1* Lead (9400) Copper (9500)
Unidentified/other

* buckle

Unit 110
 Level D

Site: AP _____

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000) _____

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
 White (112011) _____
 Blue-on-White (112012) _____
 Polychrome (1120224) _____
 Other () _____
 1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito Slipware (1210) _____
 1650-1775 North Devon Gravel Tempered (1211) _____
 1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware (Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
 ca. 1700- Red Paste Earthenware (1270) _____
 Lead Glazed () _____
 Unglazed (1290w) _____
 Flower Pot () _____
 Other () _____
 1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
 1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
 1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
 1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon) (1310) _____
 1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
 1762-1815 Creamware (1320) 2 _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Overglaze Painting or Printing () _____
 Annular or Dipped (1321) _____
 Other () _____
 1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Blue or Green Edged (133065 or 66) _____
 Annular Ware (1331) _____
 Sponge (133028) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (133022) _____
 Polychrome (133024) _____
 Transfer Printed (133040) 2 _____
 Other () _____
 1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
 1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware (1340) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 ca. 1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware () _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Other _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) _____
 Plain (235011) _____
 Scratch Brown (2353) _____
 Scratch Blue (2354) _____
 Debased (2355) _____
 Other () _____
 1730- American (2100) _____
 Blue and Grey (2110) _____
 Brown (2120) _____
 Albany Slip (2130) _____
 1750-1820 Black Basaltes (2361) _____
 1763-1775 Refined Red Paste Stoneware () _____
 Other _____

Porcelain (3000) _____

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) 1 _____
 Overglaze Polychrome Hand Painted (300026) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (30022) _____
 Famille Rose () _____
 Batavian () _____
 Canton () _____
 Other _____
 1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
 Underglaze Blue () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other _____
 Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
 Underglaze () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other () _____

Glass (6000) 2

Window (6100) 3 _____
 Household () _____
 Drinking (6400) _____
 Bottle (6300) _____
 Base () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Neck () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Body Frag () _____
 Dark Olive Green (630043) 4 _____
 Other Color () _____
 Other _____
 Case bottle frag (630073) - 1

Stoneware (2000) _____

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
 1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
 1700-1775 Westervald (B/G) (2210) _____
 1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt Glazed (2351) _____

Tobacco Pipes (5000) _____

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____
 Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
 Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
 Stems, Plain (5200) _____
 Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Nails (7100) _____

Hand Wrought (7110) _____
 Cut Nails () _____
 Wire Nails () _____
 Unidentified Nails () _____

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count
 Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count
 Stone (7500) _____
 Brick (7600) _____
 Brick fragments (7670) _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000) _____

Bone (8100) 5 _____
 worked (8110) _____
 Shell (8200) _____
 worked (8210) _____
 Bird bone (810002) - 1
 OTHER _____

Wood (8300) _____
 Leather (8400) _____
 Seeds (8800) _____
 Paper (8900) _____

METAL (9000) _____

Iron (9100) 1 * Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____
 Unidentified/other _____

* Large spike or bar

Unit 110
Level E

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
 White (112011) _____
 Blue-on-White (112012) _____
 Polychrome (1120224) _____
 Other () _____
 1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito
 Slipware (1210) _____
 1650-1775 North Devon Gravel
 Tempered (1211) _____
 1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware
 (Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
 ca. 1700- Red Paste Earthenware
 (1270) _____
 Lead Glazed () _____
 Unglazed () _____
 Flower Pot () _____
 Other () _____
 1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
 1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
 1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
 1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon)
 (1310) _____
 1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
 1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Overglaze Painting
 or Printing () _____
 Annular or
 Dipped (1321) _____
 Other () _____
 1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
 Undecorated (13305) 1
 Decorated () _____
 Blue or Green
 Edged (133065 or 66) _____
 Annular Ware (1331) _____
 Sponge (133028) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand
 Painted (133022) _____
 Polychrome (133024) _____
 Transfer Printed (133040) _____
 Other () _____
 1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
 1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware
 (1340) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 ca. 1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware
 () _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Other Coarse earthenware (120004) -1

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) _____
 Plain (235011) _____
 Scratch Brown (2353) _____
 Scratch Blue (2354) _____
 Debased (2355) _____
 Other () _____
 1730- American (2100) _____
 Blue and Grey (2110) _____
 Brown (2120) _____
 Albany Slip (2130) _____
 1750-1820 Black Basaltes (2361) 1
 1763-1775 Refined Red Paste
 Stoneware () _____
 Other _____

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____
 Overglaze Polychrome Hand
 Painted (300026) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand
 Painted (30022) _____
 Famille Rose () _____
 Batavian () _____
 Canton () _____
 Other _____
 1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
 Underglaze Blue () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other _____
 Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
 Underglaze () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other () _____

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) _____
 Household () _____
 Drinking (6400) _____
 Bottle (6300) _____
 Base () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Neck () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Body Fragments () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Other _____

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
 1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
 1700-1775 Westerwald (B/G) (2210) _____
 1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt
 Glazed (2351) _____

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____
 Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
 Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
 Stems, Plain (5200) _____
 Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Nails (7100) 2

Hand Wrought (7110) _____
 Cut Nails () _____
 Wire Nails () _____
 Unidentified Nails () _____

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count
 Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count
 Stone (7500) _____
 Brick (7600) _____
 Brick fragments (7670) _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100) 11
 worked (8110) _____
 Shell (8200) _____
 worked (8210) _____

Wood (8300) _____
 Leather (8400) _____
 Seeds (8800) _____
 Paper (8900) _____

OTHER

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) _____ Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____
 Unidentified/other _____

Unit 110
Level F

Site: AP

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100)
White (112011)
Blue-on-White (112012)
Polychrome (1120224)
Other ()

1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito

Slipware (1210)

1650-1775 North Devon Gravel

Tempered (1211)

1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware

(Combed Yellow) (1290)

ca. 1700- Red Paste Earthenware

(1270)

Lead Glazed ()

Unglazed ()

Flower Pot ()

Other ()

1720-1775 Buckley (1220)

1725-1750 Astbury (2380)

1740-1780 Jackfield (2370)

1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon)

(1310)

1750-1810 Agate (1295)

1762-1815 Creamware (1320)

Undecorated ()

Decorated ()

Overglaze Painting

or Printing ()

Annular or

Dipped (1321)

Other ()

1779-1840 Pearlware (1330)

Undecorated ()

Decorated ()

Blue or Green

Edged (133065 or 66)

Annular Ware (1331)

Sponge (133028)

Underglaze Blue Hand

Painted (133022)

Polychrome (133024)

Transfer Printed (133040)

Other ()

1780- Rockingham Type (1370)

1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware

(1340)

Undecorated ()

Decorated ()

ca. 1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware

()

Undecorated ()

Decorated ()

Other

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220)

1690-1775 English Brown (2340)

1700-1775 Westerwald (B/G) (2210)

1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt

Glazed (2351)

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350)

Plain (235011)

Scratch Brown (2353)

Scratch Blue (2354)

Debased (2355)

Other ()

1730- American (2100)

Blue and Grey (2110)

Brown (2120)

Albany Slip (2130)

1750-1820 Black Basaltic (2361)

1763-1775 Refined Red Paste

Stoneware ()

Other

brown-glazed Stoneware (23000) - 1

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100)

Overglaze Polychrome Hand

Painted (300026)

Underglaze Blue Hand

Painted (30022)

Famille Rose ()

Baravian ()

Canton ()

Other

1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) ()

Underglaze Blue (30024)

Overglaze ()

Other

Undetermined, Porcelain ()

Underglaze ()

Overglaze ()

Other ()

Glass (6000)

Window (6100)

Household ()

Drinking (6400)

Bottle (6300)

Base ()

Dark Olive Green ()

Other Color ()

Neck ()

Dark Olive Green ()

Other Color ()

Body Fragments ()

Dark Olive Green ()

Other Color ()

Other

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100)

Bowls, Marked (5110)

Bowls, Molded (5120)

Stems, Plain (5200)

Stems, Marked (5210)

Nails (7100)

Hand Wrought (7110)

Cut Nails ()

Wire Nails ()

Unidentified Nails ()

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100)

worked (8110)

Shell (8200)

worked (8210)

Plaster (7200)

Mortar (7300)

Stone (7500)

Brick (7600)

Brick fragments (7670)

weight & count

weight & count

Wood (8300)

Leather (8400)

Seeds (8800)

Paper (8900)

OTHER

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) Brass (9200) Lead (9400) Copper (9500)

Unidentified/other

Unit 110
Level 9Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
White (112011) _____
Blue-on-White (112012) _____
Polychrome (1120224) _____
Other () _____
1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito
Slipware (1210) _____
1650-1775 North Devon Gravel
Tempered (1211) _____
1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware
(Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
ca. 1700- Red Paste Earthenware
(1270) _____
Lead Glazed () _____
Unglazed () _____
Flower Pot () _____
Other () _____
1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon)
(1310) _____
1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
Overglaze Painting
or Printing () _____
Annular or
Dipped (1321) _____
Other () _____
1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
Blue or Green
Edged (133065 or 66) _____
Annular Ware (1331) _____
Sponge (133028) _____
Underglaze Blue Hand
Painted (133022) _____
Polychrome (133024) _____
Transfer Printed (133040) _____
Other () _____
1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware
(1340) _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated (1344) _____
ca. 1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware
() _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
Other _____

Stoneware (2000)
1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
1700-1775 Westervald (B/G) (2210) _____
1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt
Glazed (2351) _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) 1
Plain (235011) _____
Scratch Brown (2353) _____
Scratch Blue (2354) _____
Debased (2355) _____
Other () _____
1730- American (2100) _____
Blue and Grey (2110) _____
Brown (2120) _____
Albany Slip (2130) _____
1750-1820 Black Basaltes (2361) _____
1763-1775 Refined Red Paste
Stoneware () _____
Other _____

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____
Overglaze Polychrome Hand
Painted (300026) _____
Underglaze Blue Hand
Painted (30022) _____
Famille Rose () _____
Batavian () _____
Canton () _____
Other _____
1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
Underglaze Blue () _____
Overglaze () _____
Other _____
Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
Underglaze () _____
Overglaze () _____
Other () _____

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) 10
Household () _____
Drinking (6400) _____
Bottle (6300) _____
Base () _____
Dark Olive Green (6302) 1
Other Color () _____
Neck () _____
Dark Olive Green () _____
Other Color () _____
Body Frags () _____
Dark Olive Green () _____
Other Color () _____
Other _____

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____
Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
Stems, Plain (5200) 5
Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Nails (7100) 3
Hand Wrought (7110) _____
Cut Nails () _____
Wire Nails () _____
Unidentified Nails () _____

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count
Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count
Stone (7500) _____
Brick (7600) _____
Brick fragments (7670) _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100) 8
worked (8110) _____
Shell (8200) 1
worked (8210) _____

Wood (8300) _____
Leather (8400) _____
Seeds (8800) _____
Paper (8900) _____

OTHER

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) _____ Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____
Unidentified/other _____

LAS ARTIFACT CLASSIFICATION FORM
 ARCHEOLOGY IN ANNAPOLIS

Unit 110
 Level H

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
 White (112011) _____
 Blue-on-White (112012) _____
 Polychrome (1120224) _____
 Other () _____
 1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito Slipware (1210) _____
 1650-1775 North Devon Gravel Tempered (1211) _____
 1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware (Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
 ca. 1700- Red Paste Earthenware (1270) _____
 Lead Glazed () _____
 Unglazed () _____
 Flower Pot () _____
 Other () _____
 1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
 1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
 1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
 1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon) (1310) _____
 1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
 1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Overglaze Painting or Printing () _____
 Annular or Dipped (1321) _____
 Other () _____
 1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Blue or Green Edged (133065 or 66) _____
 Annular Ware (1331) _____
 Sponge (133028) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (133022) _____
 Polychrome (133024) _____
 Transfer Printed (133040) _____
 Other () _____
 1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
 1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware (1340) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 ca. 1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware () _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Other _____

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
 1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
 1700-1775 Westervald (B/G) (2210) _____
 1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt Glazed (2351) _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350)

Plain (235011) _____
 Scratch Brown (2353) _____
 Scratch Blue (2354) _____
 Debased (2355) _____
 Other () _____
 1730- American (2100) _____
 Blue and Grey (2110) _____
 Brown (2120) _____
 Albany Slip (2130) _____
 1750-1820 Black Basalt (2361) _____
 1763-1775 Refined Red Paste Stoneware () _____
 Other _____

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____
 Overglaze Polychrome Hand Painted (300026) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (30022) _____
 Famille Rose () _____
 Batavian () _____
 Canton () _____
 Other _____
 1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
 Underglaze Blue () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other _____
 Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
 Underglaze () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other () _____

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) _____
 Household () _____
 Drinking (6400) _____
 Bottle (6300) _____
 Base () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Neck () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Body Fragments () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Other _____

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____
 Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
 Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
 Stems, Plain (5200) _____
 Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Nails (7100) 2 _____
 Hand Wrought (7110) _____
 Cut Nails () _____
 Wire Nails () _____
 Unidentified Nails () _____

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count
 Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count
 Stone (7500) _____
 Brick (7600) 1 _____
 Brick fragments (7670) _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100) 5 _____
 worked (8110) _____
 Shell (8200) 1 _____
 worked (8210) _____

Wood (8300) _____
 Leather (8400) _____
 Seeds (8800) _____
 Paper (8900) _____

OTHER

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) _____ Brass (9200) 1 _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____
 Unidentified/other _____

Unit 110
Level trench scrapings

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
White (112011) _____
Blue-on-White (112012) _____
Polychrome (1120224) _____
Other () _____
1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito
Slipware (1210) _____
1650-1775 North Devon Gravel
Tempered (1211) _____
1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware
(Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
ca.1700- Red Paste Earthenware
(1270) _____
Lead Glazed () _____
Unglazed () _____
Flower Pot () _____
Other () _____
1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon)
(1310) _____
1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
Overglaze Painting
or Printing () _____
Annular or
Dipped (1321) _____
Other () _____
1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
Blue or Green
Edged (133065 or 66) _____
Annular Ware (1331) _____
Sponge (133028) _____
Underglaze Blue Hand
Painted (133022) _____
Polychrome (133024) _____
Transfer Printed (133040) _____
Other () _____
1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware
(1340) _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
ca.1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware
() _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
Other _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) _____
Plain (235011) _____
Scratch Brown (2353) _____
Scratch Blue (2354) _____
Debased (2355) _____
Other () _____
1730- American (2100) _____
Blue and Grey (2110) _____
Brown (2120) _____
Albany Slip (2130) _____
1750-1820 Black Basalt (2361) _____
1763-1775 Refined Red Paste
Stoneware () _____
Other _____

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____
Overglaze Polychrome Hand
Painted (300026) _____
Underglaze Blue Hand
Painted (30022) _____
Famille Rose () _____
Bavarian () _____
Canton () _____
Other _____
1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
Underglaze Blue () _____
Overglaze () _____
Other _____
Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
Underglaze () _____
Overglaze () _____
Other () _____

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) _____
Household () _____
Drinking (6400) _____
Bottle (6300) _____
Base () _____
Dark Olive Green () _____
Other Color () _____
Neck () _____
Dark Olive Green () _____
Other Color () _____
Body Fragments () _____
Dark Olive Green () _____
Other Color () _____
Other _____

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
1700-1775 Westervald (B/G) (2210) _____
1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt
Glazed (2351) _____

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____
Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
Stems, Plain (5200) _____
Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Nails (7100) 1
Hand Wrought (7110) _____
Cut Nails () _____
Wire Nails () _____
Unidentified Nails () _____

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count
Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count
Stone (7500) _____
Brick (7600) _____
Brick fragments (7670) _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100) 4
worked (8110) _____
Shell (8200) 1
worked (8210) _____

Wood (8300) _____
Leather (8400) _____
Seeds (8800) _____
Paper (8900) _____

OTHER

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) _____ Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____
Unidentified/other _____

Unit 110E 1/2
Level D

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
White (112011) _____
Blue-on-White (112012) 1
Polychrome (1120224) _____
Other () _____

1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito

Slipware (1210) _____

1650-1775 North Devon Gravel

Tempered (1211) _____

1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware

(Combed Yellow) (1290) _____

ca. 1700- Red Paste Earthenware

(1270) _____

Lead Glazed (12002) 5

Unglazed (12001) 1

Flower Pot () _____

Other () _____

1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____

1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____

1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____

1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon)

(1310) _____

1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____

1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____

Undecorated (1320) 3

Decorated () _____

Overglaze Painting

or Printing () _____

Annular or

Dipped (1321) _____

Other () _____

1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____

Undecorated (1300) 14

Decorated () 4

Blue or Green

Edged (133065 or 66) _____

Annular Ware (1331) 5

Sponge (133028) _____

Underglaze Blue Hand

Painted (133022) 1

Polychrome (133024) _____

Transfer Printed (133040) 3

Other () _____

1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____

1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware

(1340) _____

Undecorated (1340) 2

Decorated (1344) 9

ca. 1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware

() _____

Undecorated () _____

Decorated () _____

Other Ironstone (1366) - 1

REFINED EARTHENWARE (13000) - 1

HAND PRINTED PEARLWARE (13322) - 7

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) 1

Plain (235011) _____

Scratch Brown (2353) _____

Scratch Blue (2354) _____

Debased (2355) _____

Other () _____

1730- American (2100) _____

Blue and Grey (2110) _____

Brown (2120) _____

Albany Slip (2130) _____

1750-1820 Black Basaltes (2361) _____

1763-1775 Refined Red Paste

Stoneware () _____

Other Nottingham (2310) - 1

brown-glazed Stoneware (23050) - 1

grey-bodied Stoneware (221009) - 1

Porcelain (3000) 4

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) 2

Overglaze Polychrome Hand

Painted (300026) _____

Underglaze Blue Hand

Painted (30022) _____

Famille Rose () _____

Batavian () _____

Canton () _____

Other _____

1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____

Underglaze Blue (310024) 1

Overglaze () _____

Other _____

Undetermined, Porcelain () _____

Underglaze () _____

Overglaze () _____

Other (3400) 2

Glass (6000) 22

Window (6100) 60

Household () _____

Drinking (6400) 2

Bottle (6300) _____

Base (6312) 1

Dark Olive Green () _____

Other Color () _____

Neck (6321) 1

Dark Olive Green () _____

Other Color (6311) 3

Body Frags () 4

Dark Olive Green (630083) 5

Other Color (6324) 2

Other Serving (65000) - 9

WINE GLASS FRAG (641090) - 2

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____

1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____

1700-1775 Westervald (B/G) (2210) _____

1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt

Glazed (2351) _____

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____

Bowls, Marked (5110) _____

Bowls, Molded (5120) _____

Stems, Plain (5200) 3

Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Nails (7100) 15

Hand Wrought (7110) _____

Cut Nails () _____

Wire Nails (7130) 1

Unidentified Nails () _____

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count

Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count

Stone (7500) _____

Brick (7600) _____

Brick fragments (7670) _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100) 19

worked (8110) _____

Shell (8200) 3

worked (8210) _____

Wood (8300) _____

Leather (8400) _____

Seeds (8800) _____

Paper (8900) _____

OTHER bone button (881001) - 1

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) 4 Brass (9200) 2 * Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____

Unidentified/other _____

* 1 is an eyelet

Unit 110E 1/2
Level E

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
White (112011) _____
Blue-on-White (112012) _____
Polychrome (1120224) _____
Other () _____
1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito
Slipware (1210) _____
1650-1775 North Devon Gravel
Tempered (1211) _____
1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware
(Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
ca.1700- Red Paste Earthenware
(1270) _____
Lead Glazed () _____
Unglazed () _____
Flower Pot () _____
Other () _____
1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon)
(1310) _____
1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
Undecorated (1320) 2 _____
Decorated () _____
Overglaze Painting
or Printing () _____
Annular or
Dipped (1321) _____
Other () _____
1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
Undecorated (1330) 4 _____
Decorated () _____
Blue or Green
Edged (133065 or 66) 1 _____
Annular Ware (1331) _____
Sponge (133028) _____
Underglaze Blue Hand
Painted (133022) _____
Polychrome (133024) _____
Transfer Printed (133040) 4 _____
Other () _____
1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware
(1340) _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
ca.1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware
() _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated (1344) 5 _____
Other _____

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
1700-1775 Westervald (B/G) (2210) _____
1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt
Glazed (2351) _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2150) 1 _____
Plain (215011) _____
Scratch Brown (2353) _____
Scratch Blue (2354) _____
Debased (2355) _____
Other () _____

1730- American (2100) _____
Blue and Grey (2110) _____
Brown (2120) _____
Albany Slip (2130) _____

1750-1820 Black Basalt (2361) _____

1763-1775 Refined Red Paste
Stoneware () _____
Other Coarse Stoneware (20000) -1

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) 2 _____
Overglaze Polychrome Hand
Painted (300026) _____
Underglaze Blue Hand
Painted (30022) _____
Famille Rose () _____
Batavian () _____
Canton () _____
Other _____
1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
Underglaze Blue () _____
Overglaze () _____
Other _____
Undetermined, Porcelain (310020) 1 _____
Underglaze () _____
Overglaze () _____
Other (3400) 1 _____

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) 22 _____
Household () _____
Drinking (6400) _____
Bottle (6300) _____
Base (6312) 1 _____
Dark Olive Green () _____
Other Color () _____
Neck () _____
Dark Olive Green () _____
Other Color () _____
Body Frag () _____
Dark Olive Green (630023) 3 _____
Other Color () _____
Other wine glass frag (630023) -3
Coke bottle frag (630023) 4

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____
Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
Stems, Plain (5200) _____
Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Nails (7100) 1 _____
Hand Wrought (7110) 1 _____
Cut Nails () _____
Wire Nails () _____
Unidentified Nails () _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

bird bone (810002) 4 _____
Bone (8100) 36 _____
worked (8110) 1 (button) _____
Shell (8200) 6 _____
worked (8210) _____
turtles shell (81000) 2 _____
OTHER _____

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count
Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count
Stone (7500) _____
Brick (7600) _____
Brick fragments (7670) _____

Wood (8300) _____
Leather (8400) _____
Seeds (8800) _____
Paper (8900) _____

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) _____ Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____
Unidentified/other _____

Unit 110W 1/2
Level E

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) 2 (noglaze)
White (112011) 1
Blue-on-White (112012) 1
Polychrome (112024) 1
Other () 1
1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito
Slipware (1210) 1
1650-1775 North Devon Gravel
Tempered (1211) 1
1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware
(Combed Yellow) (1290) 1
ca. 1700- Red Paste Earthenware
(1270) 1
Lead Glazed () 1
Unglazed () 1
Flower Pot () 1
Other () 1

1720-1775 Buckley (1220) 1
1725-1750 Astbury (2380) 1
1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) 1
1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon)
(1310) 1

1750-1810 Agate (1295) 1
1762-1815 Creamware (1320) 1
Undecorated () 1
Decorated (1322) 1
Overglaze Painting
or Printing () 1
Annular or
Dipped (1321) 1
Other () 1
1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) 1
Undecorated (1330) 1
Decorated () 1
Blue or Green
Edged (133065 or 66) 1
Annular Ware (1331) 2
Sponge (133028) 1
Underglaze Blue Hand
Painted (133022) 1
Polychrome (133024) 1
Transfer Printed (133040) 5
Other () 1

1780- Rockingham Type (1370) 1
1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware
(1340) 1

ca. 1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware
() 1
Undecorated () 1
Decorated () 1
Other 1

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) 1
1690-1775 English Brown (2340) 1
1700-1775 Westervald (B/G) (2210) 1
1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt
Glazed (2351) 1

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) 3
Plain (235011) 1
Scratch Brown (2353) 1
Scratch Blue (2354) 1
Debased (2355) 1
Other () 1
1730- American (2100) 1
Blue and Grey (2110) 1
Brown (2120) 1
Albany Slip (2130) 1
1750-1820 Black Basalt (2361) 1
1763-1775 Refined Red Paste
Stoneware () 1
Other 1

Coarse Stoneware (2000) - 4
Brown bodied stoneware (2350) - 1
Gray bodied stoneware (2200) - 1

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) 5
Overglaze Polychrome Hand
Painted (300026) 1
Underglaze Blue Hand
Painted (30022) 1
Famille Rose () 1
Batavian () 1
Canton () 1
Other 1
1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () 1
Underglaze Blue () 1
Overglaze () 1
Other 1
Undetermined, Porcelain () 1
Underglaze () 1
Overglaze () 1
Other () 1

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) 18
Household () 1
Drinking (6400) 1
Bottle (6300) 1
Base () 1
Dark Olive Green (6300) 1
Other Color () 1
Neck () 1
Dark Olive Green () 1
Other Color () 1
Body Frag () 1
Dark Olive Green (6300) 5
Other Color () 1
Other 1
frag (6300) - 2
tumbler (6400) - 1
serving (6500) - 1

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) 1
Bowls, Marked (5110) 1
Bowls, Molded (5120) 1
Stems, Plain (5200) 3
Stems, Marked (5210) 1

Nails (7100) 25 1 spike
Hand Wrought (7110) 1
Cut Nails () 1
Wire Nails () 1
Unidentified Nails () 1

Plaster (7200) 1 weight & count
Mortar (7300) 1 weight & count
Stone (7500) 1
Brick (7600) 3
Brick fragments (7670) 1

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100) 45
worked (8110) 1
Shell (8200) 2 (frags)
worked (8210) 1

Wood (8300) 1
Leather (8400) 1
Seeds (8800) 1
Paper (8900) 1

OTHER

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) 5 Brass (9200) 1 Lead (9400) 1 Copper (9500) 1
Unidentified/other 1

Unit 110E 1/2
 Level F

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
 White (112011) _____
 Blue-on-White (112012) _____
 Polychrome (1120224) _____
 Other () _____
 1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito
 Slipware (1210) _____
 1650-1775 North Devon Gravel
 Tempered (1211) _____
 1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware
 (Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
 ca.1700- Red Paste Earthenware
 (1270) _____
 Lead Glazed () _____
 Unglazed () _____
 Flower Pot () _____
 Other () _____

1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
 1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
 1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
 1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon)
 (1310) _____
 1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
 1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Overglaze Painting
 or Printing () _____
 Annular or
 Dipped (1321) _____
 Other () _____
 1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Blue or Green
 Edged (133065 or 66) _____
 Annular Ware (1331) _____
 Sponge (133028) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand
 Painted (133022) _____
 Polychrome (133024) _____
 Transfer Printed (133040) _____
 Other () _____

1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
 1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware
 (1340) _____

ca.1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware
 () _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Other _____

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
 1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
 1700-1775 Westerwald (B/G) (2210) _____
 1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt
 Glazed (2351) _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) _____
 Plain (235011) _____
 Scratch Brown (2353) _____
 Scratch Blue (2354) _____
 Debased (2355) _____
 Other () _____
 1730- American (2100) _____
 Blue and Grey (2110) _____
 Brown (2120) _____
 Albany Slip (2130) _____
 1750-1820 Black Basaltes (2361) _____
 1763-1775 Refined Red Paste
 Stoneware () _____
 Other _____

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____
 Overglaze Polychrome Hand
 Painted (300026) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand
 Painted (30022) _____
 Famille Rose () _____
 Batavian () _____
 Canton () _____
 Other _____
 1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
 Underglaze Blue () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other _____
 Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
 Underglaze () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other () _____

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) 1 _____
 Household () _____
 Drinking (6400) _____
 Bottle (6300) _____
 Base () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Neck () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Body Frags () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Other _____

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____
 Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
 Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
 Stems, Plain (5200) _____
 Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Nails (7100)

Hand Wrought (7110) _____
 Cut Nails () _____
 Wire Nails () _____
 Unidentified Nails () _____

Plaster (7200)

weight & count
 Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count
 Stone (7500) _____
 Brick (7600) _____
 Brick fragments (7670) _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100) 2 _____
 worked (8110) _____
 Shell (8200) _____
 worked (8210) _____

Wood (8300) _____
 Leather (8400) _____
 Seeds (8800) _____
 Paper (8900) _____

OTHER

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) _____ Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____
 Unidentified/other _____

LAB ARTIFACT CLASSIFICATION FORM
ARCHAEOLOGY IN ANNAPOLISUnit 110E1/2
Level GSite: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
 White (112011) _____
 Blue-on-White (112012) _____
 Polychrome (1120224) _____
 Other () _____
 1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito Slipware (1210) _____
 1650-1775 North Devon Gravel Tempered (1211) _____
 1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware (Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
 ca. 1700- Red Paste Earthenware (1270) _____
 Lead Glazed () _____
 Unglazed () _____
 Flower Pot () _____
 Other () _____
 1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
 1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
 1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
 1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon) (1310) _____
 1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
 1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Overglaze Painting or Printing () _____
 Annular or Dipped (1321) _____
 Other () _____
 1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Blue or Green Edged (133065 or 66) _____
 Annular Ware (1331) _____
 Sponge (133028) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (133022) _____
 Polychrome (133024) _____
 Transfer Printed (133040) _____
 Other () _____
 1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
 1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware (1340) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 ca. 1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware () _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Other _____

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
 1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
 1700-1775 Westerwald (B/G) (2210) _____
 1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt Glazed (2351) _____

Nails (7100) 1 _____
 Hand Wrought (7110) _____
 Cut Nails () _____
 Wire Nails () _____
 Unidentified Nails () _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100) _____
 worked (8110) _____
 Shell (8200) _____
 worked (8210) _____

OTHER

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) _____ Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) 1 _____
 Unidentified/other _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) _____
 Plain (235011) _____
 Scratch Brown (2353) _____
 Scratch Blue (2354) _____
 Debased (2355) _____
 Other () _____
 1730- American (2100) _____
 Blue and Grey (2110) _____
 Brown (2120) _____
 Albany Slip (2130) _____
 1750-1820 Black Basaltes (2361) _____
 1763-1775 Refined Red Paste Stoneware () _____
 Other _____

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____
 Overglaze Polychrome Hand Painted (300026) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (30022) _____
 Famille Rose () _____
 Batavian () _____
 Canton () _____
 Other _____
 1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
 Underglaze Blue () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other _____
 Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
 Underglaze () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other () _____

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) _____
 Household () _____
 Drinking (6400) _____
 Bottle (6300) _____
 Base () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Neck () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Body Fragments () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Other _____

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____
 Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
 Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
 Stems, Plain (5200) _____
 Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count
 Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count
 Stone (7500) _____
 Brick (7600) _____
 Brick fragments (7670) _____

Wood (8300) _____
 Leather (8400) _____
 Seeds (8800) _____
 Paper (8900) _____

Unit 110
 Level F.23a

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) 1
 White (112011) _____
 Blue-on-White (112012) _____
 Polychrome (1120224) _____
 Other () _____
 1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito
 Slipware (1210) _____
 1650-1775 North Devon Gravel
 Tempered (1211) _____
 1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware
 (Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
 ca.1700- Red Paste Earthenware
 (1270) _____
 Lead Glazed () _____
 Unglazed () _____
 Flower Pot () _____
 Other () _____
 1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
 1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
 1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
 1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon)
 (1310) _____
 1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
 1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Overglaze Painting
 or Printing () _____
 Annular or
 Dipped (1321) _____
 Other () _____
 1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Blue or Green
 Edged (133065 or 66) _____
 Annular Ware (1331) _____
 Sponge (133028) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand
 Painted (133022) _____
 Polychrome (133024) _____
 Transfer Printed (133040) _____
 Other () _____
 1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
 1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware
 (1340) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 ca.1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware
 () _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Other _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) _____
 Plain (235011) _____
 Scratch Brown (2353) _____
 Scratch Blue (2354) _____
 Debased (2355) _____
 Other () _____
 1730- American (2100) _____
 Blue and Grey (2110) _____
 Brown (2120) _____
 Albany Slip (2130) _____
 1750-1820 Black Basalt (2361) _____
 1763-1775 Refined Red Paste
 Stoneware () _____
 Other _____

brown bodied Stoneware (23050) - 1

Porcelain (3000)

1374-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____
 Overglaze Polychrome Hand
 Painted (300026) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand
 Painted (30022) _____
 Famille Rose () _____
 Batavian () _____
 Canton () _____
 Other _____
 1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
 Underglaze Blue () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other _____
 Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
 Underglaze () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other () _____

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) 3
 Household () _____
 Drinking (6400) _____
 Bottle (6300) _____
 Base () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Neck () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Body Fragments () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Other _____

Stoneware (2000) 2

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
 1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
 1700-1775 Westervald (B/G) (2210) _____
 1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt
 Glazed (2351) _____

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____
 Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
 Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
 Stems, Plain (5200) _____
 Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Rosehead (711001) - 1

Nails (7100) 2
 Hand Wrought (7110) _____
 Cut Nails () _____
 Wire Nails () _____
 Unidentified Nails () _____

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count
 Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count
 Stone (7500) _____
 Brick (7600) 1
 Brick fragments (7670) _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100) 18
 worked (8110) _____
 Shell (8200) _____
 worked (8210) _____

Wood (8300) _____
 Leather (8400) _____
 Seeds (8800) _____
 Paper (8900) _____

OTHER

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) 2 Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____
 Unidentified/other _____

Unit 110E 1/2
Level F2a

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
 White (112011) _____
 Blue-on-White (112012) _____
 Polychrome (1120224) _____
 Other () _____
1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito Slipware (1210) _____
1650-1775 North Devon Gravel Tempered (1211) _____
1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware (Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
ca. 1700- Red Paste Earthenware (1270) _____
 Lead Glazed () _____
 Unglazed () _____
 Flower Pot () _____
 Other () _____
1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon) (1310) _____
1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Overglaze Painting or Printing () _____
 Annular or Dipped (1321) _____
 Other () _____
1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Blue or Green Edged (133065 or 66) _____
 Annular Ware (1331) _____
 Sponge (133028) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (133022) _____
 Polychrome (133024) _____
 Transfer Printed (133040) _____
 Other () _____
1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware (1340) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
ca. 1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware () _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Other _____
Stoneware (2000) _____
1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
1700-1775 Westervald (B/G) (2210) _____
1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt Glazed (2351) _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350)

Plain (235011) _____
Scratch Brown (2353) _____
Scratch Blue (2354) _____
Debased (2355) _____
Other () _____
1730- American (2100) _____
 Blue and Grey (2110) _____
 Brown (2120) _____
 Albany Slip (2130) _____
1750-1820 Black Basaltes (2361) _____
1763-1775 Refined Red Paste Stoneware () _____
Other _____

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____
 Overglaze Polychrome Hand Painted (300026) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (30022) _____
 Famille Rose () _____
 Batavian () _____
 Canton () _____
 Other _____
1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
 Underglaze Blue () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other _____
Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
 Underglaze () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other () _____

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) 2 _____
Household () _____
Drinking (6400) _____
Bottle (6300) _____
 Base () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Neck () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Body Frags () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Other _____

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____
Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
Stems, Plain (5200) _____
Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Nails (7100) 5 _____
 Hand Wrought (7110) _____
 Cut Nails () _____
 Wire Nails () _____
 Unidentified Nails () _____

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count
Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count
Stone (7500) _____
Brick (7600) _____
Brick fragments (7670) _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100) 2 frags _____
 worked (8110) _____
Shell (8200) _____
 worked (8210) _____

Wood (8300) _____
Leather (8400) _____
Seeds (8800) _____
Paper (8900) _____

OTHER

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) _____ Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____
Unidentified/other _____

Unit 110E1/2
 Level F. 296

Site: AP 44

12

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
 White (112011) _____
 Blue-on-White (112012) _____
 Polychrome (1120224) _____
 Other () _____
 1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito
 Slipware (1210) _____
 1650-1775 North Devon Gravel
 Tempered (1211) _____
 1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware
 (Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
 ca.1700- Red Paste Earthenware
 (1270) _____
 Lead Glazed () _____
 Unglazed () _____
 Flower Pot () _____
 Other () _____
 1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
 1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
 1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
 1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon)
 (1310) _____
 1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
 1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Overglaze Painting
 or Printing () _____
 Annular or
 Dipped (1321) _____
 Other () _____
 1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
 Undecorated (1330) 5
 Decorated () _____
 Blue or Green
 Edged (133065 or 66) 5
 Annular Ware (1331) _____
 Sponge (133028) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand
 Painted (133022) _____
 Polychrome (133024) _____
 Transfer Printed (133040) 1
 Other () _____
 1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
 1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware
 (1340) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 ca.1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware
 () _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Other _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) _____
 Plain (235011) _____
 Scratch Brown (2353) _____
 Scratch Blue (2354) _____
 Debased (2355) _____
 Other () _____
 1730- American (2100) _____
 Blue and Grey (2110) _____
 Brown (2120) _____
 Albany Slip (2130) _____
 1750-1820 Black Basaltes (2361) _____
 1763-1775 Refined Red Paste
 Stoneware () _____
 Other _____

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) 1
 Overglaze Polychrome Hand
 Painted (300026) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand
 Painted (30022) _____
 Famille Rose () _____
 Batavian () _____
 Canton () _____
 Other _____
 1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
 Underglaze Blue () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other _____
 Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
 Underglaze () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other (3400) 1

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) 3
 Household () _____
 Drinking (6400) _____
 Bottle (6300) _____
 Base () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Neck () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Body Frags () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Other _____

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
 1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
 1700-1775 Westervald (B/G) (2210) _____
 1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt
 Glazed (2351) _____

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____
 Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
 Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
 Stems, Plain (5200) _____
 Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Nails (7100)

Hand Wrought (7110) _____
 Cut Nails () _____
 Wire Nails () _____
 Unidentified Nails () _____

Plaster (7200)

Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count
 Stone (7500) _____ weight & count
 Brick (7600) _____
 Brick fragments (7670) _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100) 2, 5 frags
 worked (8110) _____
 Shell (8200) _____
 worked (8210) _____

Wood (8300)

Leather (8400) _____
 Seeds (8800) _____
 Paper (8900) _____

OTHER

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) _____ Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____
 Unidentified/other _____

Unit 110 E 1/2
Level F-25a

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____

White (112011) _____

Blue-on-White (112012) _____

Polychrome (1120224) _____

Other () _____

1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito

Slipware (1210) _____

1650-1775 North Devon Gravel

Tempered (1211) _____

1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware

(Combed Yellow) (1290) _____

ca. 1700- Red Paste Earthenware

(1270) _____

interior Lead Glazed (20002) 1

Unglazed () _____

Flower Pot () _____

interior text lead Other (20004) 1

1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____

1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____

1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____

1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon)

(1310) _____

1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____

1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____

Undecorated () _____

Decorated () _____

Overglaze Painting

or Printing () _____

Annular or

Dipped (1321) _____

Other () _____

1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____

Undecorated () _____

Decorated () _____

Blue or Green

Edged (133065 or 66) _____

Annular Ware (1331) _____

Sponge (133028) _____

Underglaze Blue Hand

Painted (133022) 1

Polychrome (133024) _____

Transfer Printed (133040) 5

Other () _____

1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____

1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware

(1340) _____

Undecorated () _____

Decorated () _____

ca. 1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware

() _____

Undecorated () _____

Decorated () _____

Other _____

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____

1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____

1700-1775 Westervald (B/G) (2210) _____

1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt

Glazed (2351) _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) _____

Plain (235011) _____

Scratch Brown (2353) _____

Scratch Blue (2354) _____

Debased (2355) _____

Other () _____

1730- American (2100) _____

Blue and Grey (2110) _____

Brown (2120) _____

Albany Slip (2130) _____

1750-1820 Black Basaltes (2361) _____

1763-1775 Refined Red Paste

Stoneware () _____

Other _____

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____

Overglaze Polychrome Hand

Painted (300026) _____

Underglaze Blue Hand

Painted (30022) _____

Famille Rose () _____

Batavian () _____

Canton () _____

Other _____

1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____

Underglaze Blue () _____

Overglaze () _____

Other _____

Undetermined, Porcelain () _____

Underglaze () _____

Overglaze () _____

Other (3400) 1

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) 5

Household () 6

Drinking (6400) _____

Bottle (6300) _____

Base () _____

Dark Olive Green () _____

Other Color () _____

Neck () _____

Dark Olive Green () _____

Other Color () _____

Body Frags (6313) 7

Dark Olive Green (63003) 3

Other Color () _____

Other tumbler (6420) 1

glass button (6000) 1

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) 1

Bowls, Marked (5110) _____

Bowls, Molded (5120) _____

Stems, Plain (5200) _____

Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Nails (7100) 13

Hand Wrought (7110) _____

Cut Nails () _____

Wire Nails () _____

Unidentified Nails () _____

Plaster (7200)

weight & count

Mortar (7300) 1

weight & count

Stone (7500) _____

Brick (7600) _____

Brick fragments (7670) _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100) 19

worked (8110) button 1

Shell (8200) _____

worked (8210) _____

teeth (810004) 3

OTHER _____

Wood (8300)

Leather (8400) _____

Seeds (8800) _____

Paper (8900) _____

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) 1 Brass (9200) 1 Lead (9400) _____

Copper (9500) _____

Unidentified/other _____

+ button

Unit 110E1/2
Level F-25b

Site: AP 44

1.

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
 White (112011) _____
 Blue-on-White (112012) _____
 Polychrome (1120224) _____
 Other () _____
1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito Slipware (1210) _____
1650-1775 North Devon Gravel Tempered (1211) _____
1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware (Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
ca.1700- Red Paste Earthenware (1270) _____
 Lead Glazed () _____
 Unglazed () _____
 Flower Pot () _____
 Other () _____
1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon) (1310) _____
1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Overglaze Painting or Printing () _____
 Annular or Dipped (1321) _____
 Other () _____
1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Blue or Green Edged (133065 or 66) _____
 Annular Ware (1331) _____
 Sponge (133028) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (133022) _____
 Polychrome (133024) _____
 Transfer Printed (133040) _____
 Other () _____
1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware (1340) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
ca.1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware () _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Other _____

Stoneware (2000)
1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
1700-1775 Westervald (B/C) (2210) _____
1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt Glazed (2351) _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) 1
 Plain (235011) _____
 Scratch Brown (2353) _____
 Scratch Blue (2354) _____
 Debased (2355) _____
 Other () _____
1730- American (2100) _____
 Blue and Grey (2110) _____
 Brown (2120) _____
 Albany Slip (2130) _____
1750-1820 Black Basaltes (2361) _____
1763-1775 Refined Red Paste Stoneware () _____
 Other _____
gray bodied Stoneware (20009)-2

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____
 Overglaze Polychrome Hand Painted (300026) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (30022) _____
 Famille Rose () _____
 Batavian () _____
 Canton () _____
 Other _____
1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
 Underglaze Blue () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other _____
Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
 Underglaze () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other () _____

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) 2
Household () _____
Drinking (6400) _____
Bottle (6300) _____
 Base () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Neck () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Body Fragments () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Other _____

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____
Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
Stems, Plain (5200) _____
Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Nails (7100) 1
Hand Wrought (7110) _____
Cut Nails () _____
Wire Nails () _____
Unidentified Nails () _____

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count
Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count
Stone (7500) _____
Brick (7600) _____
Brick fragments (7670) _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100) 8
worked (8110) _____
Shell (8200) 1
worked (8210) _____

Wood (8300) _____
Leather (8400) _____
Seeds (8800) _____
Paper (8900) _____

OTHER

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) 1 **Brass (9200)** _____ **Lead (9400)** _____ **Copper (9500)** _____
Unidentified/other _____

Unit 110
 Level E-25c

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
 White (112011) _____
 Blue-on-White (112012) _____
 Polychrome (1120224) _____
 Other () _____
 1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito
 Slipware (1210) _____
 1650-1775 North Devon Gravel
 Tempered (1211) _____
 1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware
 (Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
 ca.1700- Red Paste Earthenware
 (1270) _____
 Lead Glazed () _____
 Unglazed () _____
 Flower Pot () _____
 Other () _____
 1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
 1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
 1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
 1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon)
 (1310) _____
 1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
 1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Overglaze Painting
 or Printing () _____
 Annular or
 Dipped (1321) _____
 Other () _____
 1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Blue or Green
 Edged (133065 or 66) _____
 Annular Ware (1331) _____
 Sponge (133028) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand
 Painted (133022) _____
 Polychrome (133024) _____
 Transfer Printed (133040) 1 _____
 Other () _____
 1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
 1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware
 (1340) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 ca.1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware
 () _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Other _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) _____
 Plain (235011) _____
 Scratch Brown (2353) _____
 Scratch Blue (2354) _____
 Debased (2355) _____
 Other () _____
 1730- American (2100) _____
 Blue and Grey (2110) _____
 Brown (2120) _____
 Albany Slip (2130) _____
 1750-1820 Black Basalt (2361) _____
 1763-1775 Refined Red Paste
 Stoneware () _____
 Other _____

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____
 Overglaze Polychrome Hand
 Painted (300026) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand
 Painted (30022) _____
 Famille Rose () _____
 Batavian () _____
 Canton () _____
 Other _____
 1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
 Underglaze Blue () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other _____
 Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
 Underglaze () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other () _____

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) 2 _____
 Household () _____
 Drinking (6400) _____
 Bottle (6300) _____
 Base () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Neck () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Body Fragments () _____
 Dark Olive Green (630065) 1 _____
 Other Color () _____
 Other _____

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
 1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
 1700-1775 Westervald (B/G) (2210) _____
 1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt
 Glazed (2351) _____

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____
 Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
 Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
 Stems, Plain (5200) 1 _____
 Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Nails (7100)

Hand Wrought (7110) _____
 Cut Nails () _____
 Wire Nails () _____
 Unidentified Nails () _____

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count
 Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count
 Stone (7500) _____
 Brick (7600) _____
 Brick fragments (7670) _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100) 12 _____
 worked (8110) _____
 Shell (8200) _____
 worked (8210) _____

Wood (8300) _____
 Leather (8400) _____
 Seeds (8800) _____
 Paper (8900) _____

OTHER

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) _____ Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____
 Unidentified/other _____

Unit 110 E 1/2
 Level E250

Site: AF 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
 White (112011) _____
 Blue-on-White (112012) _____
 Polychrome (1120224) _____
 Other () _____
 1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito Slipware (1210) _____
 1650-1775 North Devon Cravel Tempered (1211) _____
 1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware (Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
 ca.1700- Red Paste Earthenware (1270) _____
 Lead Glazed () _____
 Unglazed () _____
 Flower Pot () _____
 Other () _____
 1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
 1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
 1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
 1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon) (1310) _____
 1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
 1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Overglaze Painting or Printing () _____
 Annular or Dipped (1321) _____
 Other () _____
 1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Blue or Green Edged (133065 or 66) _____
 Annular Ware (1331) _____
 Sponge (133028) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (133022) _____
 Polychrome (133024) _____
 Transfer Printed (133040) _____
 Other () _____
 1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
 1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware (1340) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 ca.1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware () _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Other _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) _____
 Plain (235011) _____
 Scratch Brown (2353) _____
 Scratch Blue (2354) _____
 Debased (2355) _____
 Other (2350) _____
 1730- American (2100) _____
 Blue and Grey (2110) _____
 Brown (2120) _____
 Albany Slip (2130) _____
 1750-1820 Black Basalt (2361) _____
 1763-1775 Refined Red Paste Stoneware () _____
 Other _____

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____
 Overglaze Polychrome Hand Painted (300026) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (30022) _____
 Famille Rose () _____
 Batavian () _____
 Canton () _____
 Other _____
 1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
 Underglaze Blue () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other _____
 Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
 Underglaze () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other () _____

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) _____
 Household () _____
 Drinking (6400) _____
 Bottle (6300) _____
 Base () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Neck () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Body Fragments () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Other _____

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
 1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
 1700-1775 Westerwald (B/G) (2210) _____
 1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt Glazed (2351) _____

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____
 Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
 Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
 Stems, Plain (5200) _____
 Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Nails (7100)

Hand Wrought (7110) _____
 Cut Nails () _____
 Wire Nails () _____
 Unidentified Nails () _____

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count
 Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count
 Stone (7500) _____
 Brick (7600) _____
 Brick fragments (7670) _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100) _____
 worked (8110) _____
 Shell (8200) _____
 worked (8210) _____

Wood (8300) _____
 Leather (8400) _____
 Seeds (8800) _____
 Paper (8900) _____

OTHER

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) _____ Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____
 Unidentified/other _____

LAB ARTIFACT CLASSIFICATION FORM
ARCHAEOLOGY IN ANNAPOLISUnit 110
Level F266bSite: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
 White (112011) _____
 Blue-on-White (112012) _____
 Polychrome (1120224) _____
 Other () _____
 1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito Slipware (1210) _____
 1650-1775 North Devon Gravel Tempered (1211) _____
 1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware (Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
 ca. 1708- Red Paste Earthenware (1270) _____
 Lead Glazed () _____
 Unglazed () _____
 Flower Pot () _____
 Other () _____
 1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
 1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
 1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
 1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon) (1310) _____
 1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
 1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Overglaze Painting or Printing () _____
 Annular or Dipped (1321) _____
 Other () _____
 1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Blue or Green Edged (133065 or 66) _____
 Annular Ware (1331) _____
 Sponge (133028) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (133022) _____
 Polychrome (133024) _____
 Transfer Printed (133040) _____
 Other () _____
 1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
 1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware (1340) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 ca. 1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware () _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Other _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) _____
 Plain (235011) _____
 Scratch Brown (2353) _____
 Scratch Blue (2354) _____
 Debased (2355) _____
 Other () _____
 1730- American (2100) _____
 Blue and Grey (2110) _____
 Brown (2120) _____
 Albany Slip (2130) _____
 1750-1820 Black Basalt (2361) _____
 1763-1775 Refined Red Paste Stoneware () _____
 Other _____

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____
 Overglaze Polychrome Hand Painted (300026) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (30022) _____
 Famille Rose () _____
 Batavian () _____
 Canton () _____
 Other _____
 1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
 Underglaze Blue () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other _____
 Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
 Underglaze () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other () _____

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) 3 _____
 Household () _____
 Drinking (6400) _____
 Bottle (6300) _____
 Base () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Neck () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Body Fragments () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Other _____

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
 1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
 1700-1775 Westervald (B/G) (2210) _____
 1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt Glazed (2351) _____

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____
 Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
 Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
 Stems, Plain (5200) _____
 Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Nails (7100)

Hand Wrought (7110) _____
 Cut Nails () _____
 Wire Nails () _____
 Unidentified Nails () _____

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count
 Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count
 Stone (7500) _____
 Brick (7600) _____
 Brick fragments (7670) _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100) _____
 worked (8110) _____
 Shell (8200) _____
 worked (8210) _____

Wood (8300) _____
 Leather (8400) _____
 Seeds (8800) _____
 Paper (8900) _____

OTHER

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) _____ Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____
 Unidentified/other _____

LAB ARTIFACT CLASSIFICATION FORM
ARCHEOLOGY IN ANNAPOLISUnit 110
Level F.26CSite: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
 White (112011) _____
 Blue-on-White (112012) _____
 Polychrome (1120224) _____
 Other () _____
 1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito
 Slipware (1210) _____
 1650-1775 North Devon Gravel
 Tempered (1211) _____
 1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware
 (Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
 ca. 1700- Red Paste Earthenware
 (1270) _____
 interior Lead Glazed (12004) 1
 Unglazed () _____
 Flower Pot () _____
 Other () _____

1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
 1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
 1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
 1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon)
 (1310) _____

1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
 1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Overglaze Painting
 or Printing () _____
 Annular or
 Dipped (1321) _____
 Other () _____

1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Blue or Green
 Edged (133065 or 66) _____
 Annular Ware (1331) _____
 Sponge (133028) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand
 Painted (133022) _____
 Polychrome (133024) _____
 Transfer Printed (133040) _____
 Other () _____

1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____

1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware
 (1340) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____

ca. 1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware
 () _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Other _____

slip combed earthenware (129005)-1

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
 1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
 1700-1775 Westerwald (B/G) (2210) _____
 1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt
 Glazed (2351) _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) 1
 Plain (235011) _____
 Scratch Brown (2353) _____
 Scratch Blue (2354) _____
 Debased (2355) _____
 Other () _____

1730- American (2100) _____
 Blue and Grey (2110) _____
 Brown (2120) _____
 Albany Slip (2130) _____

1750-1820 Black Basalt (2361) _____

1763-1775 Refined Red Paste
 Stoneware () _____
 Other _____

gray bodied stoneware (220004)-1

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____
 Overglaze Polychrome Hand
 Painted (300026) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand
 Painted (30022) _____
 Famille Rose () _____
 Batavian () _____
 Canton () _____
 Other _____

1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
 Underglaze Blue () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other _____
 Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
 Underglaze () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other () _____

Glass (6000)

1
 Window (6100) 5 _____
 Household () _____
 Drinking (6400) _____
 Bottle (6300) _____
 Base () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Neck () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Body Frags (6313) 1 _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) 1 _____
 Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
 Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
 Stems, Plain (5200) _____
 Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Nails (7100) 2 _____
 Hand Wrought (7110) _____
 Cut Nails () _____
 Wire Nails () _____
 Unidentified Nails () _____

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count
 Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count
 Stone (7500) _____
 Brick (7600) _____
 Brick fragments (7670) _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100) 7 _____
 worked (8110) _____
 Shell (8200) 1 frag _____
 worked (8210) _____

Wood (8300) _____
 Leather (8400) _____
 Seeds (8800) _____
 Paper (8900) _____

OTHER

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) _____ Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____
 Unidentified/other _____

LAB ARTIFACT CLASSIFICATION FORM
 ARCHEOLOGY IN ANNAPOLIS

Unit 110
 Level F-2nd

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
 White (112011) _____
 Blue-on-White (112012) _____
 Polychrome (1120224) _____
 Other () _____
 1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito Slipware (1210) _____
 1650-1775 North Devon Gravel Tempered (1211) _____
 1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware (Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
 ca.1700- Red Paste Earthenware (1270) _____
 Lead Glazed () _____
 Unglazed () _____
 Flower Pot () _____
 Other () _____
 1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
 1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
 1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
 1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon) (1310) _____
 1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
 1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Overglaze Painting or Printing () _____
 Annular or Dipped (1321) _____
 Other () _____
 1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Blue or Green Edged (133065 or 66) _____
 Annular Ware (1331) _____
 Sponge (133028) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (133022) _____
 Polychrome (133024) _____
 Transfer Printed (133040) _____
 Other () _____
 1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
 1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware (1340) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 ca.1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware () _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Other _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) _____
 Plain (235011) _____
 Scratch Brown (2353) _____
 Scratch Blue (2354) _____
 Debased (2355) _____
 Other () _____
 1730- American (2100) _____
 Blue and Grey (2110) _____
 Brown (2120) _____
 Albany Slip (2130) _____
 1750-1820 Black Basaltes (2361) _____
 1763-1775 Refined Red Paste Stoneware () _____
 Other _____

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____
 Overglaze Polychrome Hand Painted (300026) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (30022) _____
 Famille Rose () _____
 Batavian () _____
 Canton () _____
 Other _____
 1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
 Underglaze Blue () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other _____
 Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
 Underglaze () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other () _____

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) _____
 Household () _____
 Drinking (6400) _____
 Bottle (6300) _____
 Base () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Neck () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Body Fragments () _____
 Dark Olive Green (63003) 2 _____
 Other Color () _____
 Other _____

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
 1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
 1700-1775 Westerwald (B/G) (2210) _____
 1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt Glazed (2351) _____

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____
 Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
 Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
 Stems, Plain (5200) _____
 Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Nails (7100)

Hand Wrought (7110) _____
 Cut Nails () _____
 Wire Nails () _____
 Unidentified Nails () _____

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count
 Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count
 Stone (7500) _____
 Brick (7600) _____
 Brick fragments (7670) _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100) 4 _____
 worked (8110) _____
 Shell (8200) _____
 worked (8210) _____

Wood (8300) _____
 Leather (8400) _____
 Seeds (8800) _____
 Paper (8900) _____

OTHER

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) 1 Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____
 Unidentified/other _____

LAB ARTIFACT CLASSIFICATION FORM
ARCHAEOLOGY IN ANNAPOLIS

Unit 110
Level E.26h

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
 White (112011) _____
 Blue-on-White (112012) _____
 Polychrome (1120224) _____
 Other () _____
1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito
 Slipware (1210) _____
1650-1775 North Devon Gravel
 Tempered (1211) _____
1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware
 (Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
ca.1708- Red Paste Earthenware
 (1270) _____
 Lead Glazed () _____
 Unglazed () _____
 Flower Pot () _____
 Other () _____
1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon)
 (1310) _____
1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Overglaze Painting
 or Printing () _____
 Annular or
 Dipped (1321) _____
 Other () _____
1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Blue or Green
 Edged (133065 or 66) _____
 Annular Ware (1331) _____
 Sponge (133028) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand
 Painted (133022) _____
 Polychrome (133024) _____
 Transfer Printed (133040) _____
 Other () _____
1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware
 (1340) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
ca.1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware
 () _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Other _____

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
1700-1775 Westervald (B/G) (2210) _____
1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt
 Glazed (2351) _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) _____
 Plain (235011) _____
 Scratch Brown (2353) _____
 Scratch Blue (2354) _____
 Debased (2355) _____
 Other () _____
1730- American (2100) _____
 Blue and Grey (2110) _____
 Brown (2120) _____
 Albany Slip (2130) _____
1750-1820 Black Basaltes (2361) _____
1763-1775 Refined Red Paste
 Stoneware () _____
 Other _____

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____
 Overglaze Polychrome Hand
 Painted (300026) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand
 Painted (30022) _____
 Famille Rose () _____
 Batavian () _____
 Canton () _____
 Other _____
1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
 Underglaze Blue () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other _____
Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
 Underglaze () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other () _____

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) _____
Household () _____
Drinking (6400) _____
Bottle (6300) _____
Base () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
Neck () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
Body Fragments () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
Other _____

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____
Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
Stems, Plain (5200) _____
Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Nails (7100)

Hand Wrought (7110) _____
Cut Nails () _____
Wire Nails () _____
Unidentified Nails () _____

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count
Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count
Stone (7500) _____
Brick (7600) _____
Brick fragments (7670) _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100) 1 _____
 worked (8110) _____
Shell (8200) _____
 worked (8210) _____

Wood (8300) _____
Leather (8400) _____
Seeds (8800) _____
Paper (8900) _____

OTHER

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) 1 Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____
Unidentified/other _____

Unit 110
Level E. 27b E 1/2

Site: AF 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
White (112011) _____
Blue-on-White (112012) _____
Polychrome (1120224) _____
Other () _____
1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito
Slipware (1210) _____
1650-1775 North Devon Gravel
Tempered (1211) _____
1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware
(Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
ca. 1700- Red Paste Earthenware
(1270) _____
Lead Glazed () _____
Unglazed () _____
Flower Pot () _____
Other () _____

1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon)
(1310) _____
1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
Overglaze Painting
or Printing () _____
Annular or
Dipped (1321) _____
Other () _____
1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
Blue or Green
Edged (133065 or 66) _____
Annular Ware (1331) _____
Sponge (133028) _____
Underglaze Blue Hand
Painted (133022) _____
Polychrome (133024) _____
Transfer Printed (133040) _____
Other () _____
1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware
(1340) _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
ca. 1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware
() _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
Other _____

1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware
(1340) _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
ca. 1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware
() _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
Other _____

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
1700-1775 Westerveld (B/G) (2210) _____
1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt
Glazed (2351) _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) _____
Plain (235011) _____
Scratch Brown (2353) _____
Scratch Blue (2354) _____
Debased (2355) _____
Other () _____
1730- American (2100) _____
Blue and Grey (2110) _____
Brown (2120) _____
Albany Slip (2130) _____
1750-1820 Black Basaltes (2361) _____
1763-1775 Refined Red Paste
Stoneware () _____
Other _____

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____
Overglaze Polychrome Hand
Painted (300026) _____
Underglaze Blue Hand
Painted (30022) _____
Famille Rose () _____
Batavian () _____
Canton () _____
Other _____
1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
Underglaze Blue () _____
Overglaze () _____
Other _____
Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
Underglaze () _____
Overglaze () _____
Other () _____

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) 2 _____
Household () _____
Drinking (6400) _____
Bottle (6300) _____
Base () _____
Dark Olive Green () _____
Other Color () _____
Nack () _____
Dark Olive Green () _____
Other Color () _____
Body Frags (L-313) 1 _____
Dark Olive Green (L-3048) 1 _____
Other Color () _____
Other _____

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____
Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
Stems, Plain (5200) _____
Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Nails (7100) _____
Hand Wrought (7110) _____
Cut Nails () _____
Wire Nails () _____
Unidentified Nails () _____

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count
Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count
Stone (7500) _____
Brick (7600) 1 _____
Brick fragments (7670) _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100) 3 (frags) _____
worked (8110) _____
Shell (8200) _____
worked (8210) _____

Wood (8300) _____
Leather (8400) _____
Seeds (8800) _____
Paper (8900) _____

OTHER

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) _____ Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____
Unidentified/other _____

Unit 110
Level E-27 low 1/2

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
 White (112011) _____
 Blue-on-White (112012) _____
 Polychrome (1120224) _____
 Other () _____
1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito Slipware (1210) _____
1650-1775 North Devon Gravel Tempered (1211) _____
1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware (Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
ca. 1700- Red Paste Earthenware (1270) _____
 Lead Glazed () _____
 Unglazed () _____
 Flower Pot () _____
 Other () _____
1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon) (1310) _____
1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Overglaze Painting or Printing () _____
 Annular or Dipped (1321) _____
 Other () _____
1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Blue or Green Edged (133065 or 66) _____
 Annular Ware (1331) _____
 Sponge (133028) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (133022) _____
 Polychrome (133024) _____
 Transfer Printed (133040) _____
 Other () _____
1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware (1340) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
ca. 1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware () _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
Other _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) _____
 Plain (235011) _____
 Scratch Brown (2353) _____
 Scratch Blue (2354) _____
 Debased (2355) _____
 Other () _____
1730- American (2100) _____
 Blue and Grey (2110) _____
 Brown (2120) _____
 Albany Slip (2130) _____
1750-1820 Black Basalt (2361) _____
1763-1775 Refined Red Paste Stoneware () _____
Other _____

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____
 Overglaze Polychrome Hand Painted (300026) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (30022) _____
 Famille Rose () _____
 Batavian () _____
 Canton () _____
 Other _____
1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
 Underglaze Blue () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other _____
Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
 Underglaze () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other () _____

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) 2 _____
Household () _____
Drinking (6400) _____
Bottle (6300) _____
Base () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
Neck () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
Body Fragments () _____
 Dark Olive Green (63063) 1 _____
 Other Color () _____
Other _____

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
1700-1775 Westervald (B/G) (2210) _____
1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt Glazed (2351) _____

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____
Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
Stems, Plain (5200) _____
Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Nails (7100) 2 _____
Hand Wrought (7110) _____
Cut Nails () _____
Wire Nails () _____
Unidentified Nails () _____

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count
Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count
Stone (7500) _____
Brick (7600) _____
Brick fragments (7670) _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100) _____
 worked (8110) _____
Shell (8200) 1 _____
 worked (8210) _____

Wood (8300) _____
Leather (8400) _____
Seeds (8800) _____
Paper (8900) _____

OTHER

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) _____ Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____
Unidentified/other _____

Unit 110
Level F.270Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
White (112011) _____
Blue-on-White (112012) _____
Polychrome (1120224) _____
Other () _____
1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito
Slipware (1210) _____
1650-1775 North Devon Gravel
Tempered (1211) _____
1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware
(Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
ca. 1700- Red Paste Earthenware
(1270) _____
exterior Lead Glazed (12000) 1
Un glazed () _____
Flower Pot () _____
Other () _____

1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon)
(1310) _____

1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
Overglaze Painting
or Printing () _____
Annular or
Dipped (1321) _____
Other () _____

1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
Blue or Green
Edged (133065 or 66) _____
Annular Ware (1331) _____
Sponge (133028) _____
Underglaze Blue Hand
Painted (133022) _____
Polychrome (133024) _____
Transfer Printed (133040) _____
Other () _____

1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware
(1340) _____

Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
ca. 1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware
() _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
Other _____

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
1700-1775 Westerwald (B/G) (2210) _____
1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt
Glazed (2351) _____

Nails (7100) _____
Hand Wrought (7110) _____
Cut Nails () _____
Wire Nails () _____
Unidentified Nails () _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bird bone (810002) -1
Bone (8100) _____
worked (8110) _____
Shell (8200) _____
worked (8210) _____

OTHER

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) 1 Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____
Unidentified/other _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) _____
Plain (235011) _____
Scratch Brown (2353) _____
Scratch Blue (2354) _____
Debased (2355) _____
Other () _____
1730- American (2100) _____
Blue and Grey (2110) _____
Brown (2120) _____
Albany Slip (2130) _____
1750-1820 Black Basalt (2361) _____
1763-1775 Refined Red Paste
Stoneware () _____
Other _____

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____
Overglaze Polychrome Hand
Painted (300026) _____
Underglaze Blue Hand
Painted (30022) _____
Famille Rose () _____
Batavian () _____
Canton () _____
Other _____
1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
Underglaze Blue () _____
Overglaze () _____
Other _____
Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
Underglaze () _____
Overglaze () _____
Other () _____

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) 2
Household () _____
Drinking (6400) 1
Bottle (6300) _____
Base () _____
Dark Olive Green () _____
Other Color () _____
Neck () _____
Dark Olive Green () _____
Other Color () _____
Body Fragments () _____
Dark Olive Green () _____
Other Color () _____
Other _____

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____
Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
Stems, Plain (5200) _____
Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count
Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count
Stone (7500) _____
Brick (7600) _____
Brick fragments (7670) _____

Wood (8300) _____
Leather (8400) _____
Seeds (8800) _____
Paper (8900) _____

Unit 110
Level F. 29a

Site: AP

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
 White (112011) _____
 Blue-on-White (112012) _____
 Polychrome (1120224) _____
 Other () _____
 1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito Slipware (1210) _____
 1650-1775 North Devon Gravel Tempered (1211) _____
 1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware (Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
 ca. 1700- Red Paste Earthenware (1270) _____
 Lead Glazed () _____
 Unglazed () _____
 Flower Pot () _____
 Other () _____
 1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
 1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
 1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
 1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon) (1310) _____
 1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
 1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Overglaze Painting or Printing () _____
 Annular or Dipped (1321) _____
 Other () _____
 1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Blue or Green Edged (133065 or 66) _____
 Annular Ware (1331) _____
 Sponge (133028) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (133022) _____
 Polychrome (133024) _____
 Transfer Printed (133040) _____
 Other () _____
 1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
 1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware (1340) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 ca. 1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware () _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Other REFINED EARTHENWARE (1300)-1 _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) 1
 Plain (235011) _____
 Scratch Brown (2353) _____
 Scratch Blue (2354) _____
 Debased (2355) _____
 Other () _____
 1730- American (2100) _____
 Blue and Gray (2110) _____
 Brown (2120) _____
 Albany Slip (2130) _____
 1750-1820 Black Basaltas (2361) _____
 1763-1775 Refined Red Paste Stoneware () _____
 Other _____
 Coarse Stoneware (2000)-1 _____

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____
 Overglaze Polychrome Hand Painted (300026) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (30022) _____
 Famille Rose () _____
 Batavian () _____
 Canton () _____
 Other _____
 1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
 Underglaze Blue () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other _____
 Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
 Underglaze () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other () _____

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) 19
 Household () _____
 Drinking (6400) _____
 Bottle (6300) _____
 Base () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Neck () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Body Fragments () _____
 Dark Olive Green (63008) 1
 Other Color (6313) 1 a
 Other _____

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
 1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
 1700-1775 Westervald (B/G) (2210) _____
 1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt Glazed (2351) _____

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____
 Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
 Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
 Stems, Plain (5200) 2
 Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Nails (7100) 5

Hand Wrought (7110) _____
 Cut Nails () _____
 Wire Nails () _____
 Unidentified Nails () _____
 ROSEHEAD (711001)-2 _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100) 24
 worked (8110) _____
 Shell (8200) 1
 worked (8210) _____

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count
 Shell Mortar (7300) 2 weight & count
 Stone (7500) _____
 Brick (7600) _____
 Brick fragments (7670) _____

Wood (8300) _____
 Leather (8400) _____
 Seeds (8800) _____
 Paper (8900) _____

OTHER

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) _____ Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____
 Unidentified/other _____

Unit 110
Level E. 31a

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
White (112011) _____
Blue-on-White (112012) _____
Polychrome (1120224) _____
Other () _____
1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito
Slipware (1210) _____
1650-1775 North Devon Gravel
Tempered (1211) _____
1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware
(Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
ca.1700- Red Paste Earthenware
(1270) _____
Lead Glazed () _____
Unglazed () _____
Flower Pot () _____
Other () _____
1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon)
(1310) _____
1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
Overglaze Painting
or Printing () _____
Annular or
Dipped (1321) _____
Other () _____
1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
Blue or Green
Edged (133065 or 66) _____
Annular Ware (1331) _____
Sponge (133028) _____
Underglaze Blue Hand
Painted (133022) _____
Polychrome (133024) _____
Transfer Printed (133040) _____
Other () _____
1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware
(1340) _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
ca.1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware
() _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
Other _____
Stoneware (2000)
1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
1700-1775 Westerwald (B/G) (2210) _____
1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt
Glazed (2351) _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) _____
Plain (235011) _____
Scratch Brown (2353) _____
Scratch Blue (2354) _____
Debased (2355) _____
Other () _____
1730- American (2100) _____
Blue and Grey (2110) _____
Brown (2120) _____
Albany Slip (2130) _____
1750-1820 Black Basaltos (2361) _____
1763-1775 Refined Red Paste
Stoneware () _____
Other _____

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____
Overglaze Polychrome Hand
Painted (300026) _____
Underglaze Blue Hand
Painted (30022) _____
Famille Rose () _____
Batavian () _____
Canton () _____
Other _____
1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
Underglaze Blue () _____
Overglaze () _____
Other _____
Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
Underglaze () _____
Overglaze () _____
Other () _____

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) 1 _____
Household () _____
Drinking (6400) _____
Bottle (6300) _____
Base () _____
Dark Olive Green () _____
Other Color () _____
Neck () _____
Dark Olive Green () _____
Other Color () _____
Body Fragments () _____
Dark Olive Green () _____
Other Color () _____
Other _____

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____
Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
Stems, Plain (5200) _____
Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Nails (7100)
Hand Wrought (7110) _____
Cut Nails () _____
Wire Nails () _____
Unidentified Nails () _____

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count
Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count
Stone (7500) _____
Brick (7600) _____
Brick fragments (7670) _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100) 2 _____
worked (8110) _____
Shell (8200) _____
worked (8210) _____

Wood (8300) _____
Leather (8400) _____
Seeds (8800) _____
Paper (8900) _____

OTHER

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) _____ Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____
Unidentified/other _____

Unit 11D
Level F.320

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
White (112011) _____
Blue-on-White (112012) _____
Polychrome (1120224) _____
Other () _____
1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito
Slipware (1210) _____
1650-1775 North Devon Gravel
Tempered (1211) _____
1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware
(Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
ca. 1700- Red Paste Earthenware
(1270) _____
Lead Glazed () _____
Unglazed () _____
Flower Pot () _____
Other () _____
1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon)
(1310) _____
1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
Overglaze Painting
or Printing () _____
Annular or
Dipped (1321) _____
Other () _____
1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
Blue or Green
Edged (133065 or 66) _____
Annular Ware (1331) _____
Sponge (133028) _____
Underglaze Blue Hand
Painted (133022) _____
Polychrome (133024) _____
Transfer Printed (133040) 2 _____
Other () _____
1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware
(1340) _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
ca. 1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware
() _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
Other _____

Stoneware (2000)
1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
1700-1775 Westervald (B/G) (2210) _____
1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt
Glazed (2351) _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) _____
Plain (235011) _____
Scratch Brown (2353) _____
Scratch Blue (2354) _____
Debased (2355) _____
Other () _____
1730- American (2100) _____
Blue and Grey (2110) _____
Brown (2120) _____
Albany Slip (2130) _____
1750-1820 Black Basaltes (2361) _____
1763-1775 Refined Red Paste
Stoneware () _____
Other _____

coarse Stone Ware (20000) -

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____
Overglaze Polychrome Hand
Painted (300026) _____
Underglaze Blue Hand
Painted (30022) _____
Famille Rose () _____
Batavian () _____
Canton () _____
Other _____
1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
Underglaze Blue () _____
Overglaze () _____
Other _____
Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
Underglaze () _____
Overglaze () _____
Other () _____

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) 11 _____
Household () _____
Drinking (6400) 3 _____
Bottle (6300) _____
Base () _____
Dark Olive Green (630082) 2 _____
Other Color () _____
Neck () _____
Dark Olive Green () _____
Other Color () _____
Body Frags (6313) 40 1 _____
Dark Olive Green (630082) 6 _____
Other Color () _____
Other _____

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____
Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
Stems, Plain (5200) 3 _____
Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Rosehead (711001) - 3

Nails (7100) 9 _____
Hand Wrought (7110) _____
Cut Nails () _____
Wire Nails () _____
Unidentified Nails () _____

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count
Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count
Stone (7500) _____
Brick (7600) _____
Brick fragments (7670) _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bird bone (81000) - 1
Bone (8100) 19 _____
worked (8110) _____
Shell (8200) 3 whole, 1 frag _____
worked (8210) _____
teeth (81000) - 1
OTHER _____

Wood (8300) _____
Leather (8400) _____
Seeds (8800) _____
Paper (8900) _____

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) _____ Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____
Unidentified/other _____

LAB ARTIFACT CLASSIFICATION FORM
ARCHAEOLOGY IN ANNAPOLISUnit 110
Level F.36Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
 White (112011) _____
 Blue-on-White (112012) _____
 Polychrome (1120224) _____
 Other () _____
 1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito Slipware (1210) _____
 1650-1775 North Devon Gravel Tempered (1211) _____
 1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware (Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
 ca.1700- Red Paste Earthenware (1270) _____
 Lead Glazed () _____
 Unglazed () _____
 Flower Pot (12001) _____
 Other () _____
 1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
 1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
 1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
 1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon) (1310) _____
 1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
 1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Overglaze Painting or Printing () _____
 Annular or Dipped (1321) _____
 Other () _____
 1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Blue or Green Edged (133065 or 66) _____
 Annular Ware (1331) _____
 Sponge (133028) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (133022) _____
 Polychrome (133024) _____
 Transfer Printed (133040) _____
 Other () _____
 1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
 1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware (1340) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 ca.1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware () _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Other _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) _____
 Plain (235011) _____
 Scratch Brown (2353) _____
 Scratch Blue (2354) _____
 Debased (2355) _____
 Other () _____
 1730- American (2100) _____
 Blue and Gray (2110) _____
 Brown (2120) _____
 Albany Slip (2130) _____
 1750-1820 Black Basaltas (2361) _____
 1763-1775 Refined Red Paste Stoneware () _____
 Other _____

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____
 Overglaze Polychrome Hand Painted (300026) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (30022) _____
 Famille Rose () _____
 Batavian () _____
 Canton () _____
 Other _____
 1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
 Underglaze Blue () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other _____
 Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
 Underglaze () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other () _____

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) _____
 Household () _____
 Drinking (6400) _____
 Bottle (6300) _____
 Base () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Neck () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Body Fragments () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Other _____

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
 1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
 1700-1775 Westerwald (B/C) (2210) _____
 1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt Glazed (2351) _____

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____
 Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
 Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
 Stems, Plain (5200) _____
 Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Nails (7100)

Hand Wrought (7110) _____
 Cut Nails () _____
 Wire Nails () _____
 Unidentified Nails () _____

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count
 Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count
 Stone (7500) _____
 Brick (7600) _____
 Brick fragments (7670) _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100) _____
 worked (8110) _____
 Shell (8200) _____
 worked (8210) _____

Wood (8300) _____
 Leather (8400) _____
 Seeds (8800) _____
 Paper (8900) _____

OTHER

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) _____ Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____
 Unidentified/other _____

Unit 110
Level F36a

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
White (112011) _____
Blue-on-White (112012) _____
Polychrome (1120224) _____
Other () _____
1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito Slipware (1210) _____
1650-1775 North Devon Gravel Tempered (1211) _____
1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware (Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
ca.1700- Red Paste Earthenware (1270) _____
Lead Glazed () _____
Unglazed () _____
Flower Pot () _____
Other () _____
1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon) (1310) _____
1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
Overglaze Painting or Printing () _____
Annular or Dipped (1321) _____
Other () _____
1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
Blue or Green Edged (133065 or 66) _____
Annular Ware (1331) _____
Sponge (133028) _____
Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (133022) _____
Polychrome (133024) _____
Transfer Printed (133040) _____
Other () _____
1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware (1340) _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
ca.1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware () _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
Other _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350)

Plain (235011) _____
Scratch Brown (2353) _____
Scratch Blue (2354) _____
Debased (2355) _____
Other () _____
1730- American (2100) _____
Blue and Grey (2110) _____
Brown (2120) _____
Albany Slip (2130) _____
1750-1820 Black Basaltes (2361) _____
1763-1775 Refined Red Paste Stoneware () _____
Other _____

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____
Overglaze Polychrome Hand Painted (300026) _____
Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (30022) _____
Famille Rose () _____
Batavian () _____
Canton () _____
Other _____
1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
Underglaze Blue () _____
Overglaze () _____
Other _____
Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
Underglaze () _____
Overglaze () _____
Other () _____

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) 3 _____
Household () _____
Drinking (6400) _____
Bottle (6300) _____
Base () _____
Dark Olive Green () _____
Other Color () _____
Neck () _____
Dark Olive Green () _____
Other Color () _____
Body Fragments () _____
Dark Olive Green (630063) 1 _____
Other Color () _____
Other _____

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
1700-1775 Westervsld (B/G) (2210) _____
1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt Glazed (2351) _____

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____
Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
Stems, Plain (5200) _____
Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Nails (7100)

Hand Wrought (7110) _____
Cut Nails () _____
Wire Nails () _____
Unidentified Nails () _____

Shell _____ weight & count
Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count
Mortar (7300) _____
Stone (7500) _____
Brick (7600) _____
Brick fragments (7670) _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100) 10 _____
worked (8110) _____
Shell (8200) _____
worked (8210) _____
teeth (810004)-2

Wood (8300) _____
Leather (8400) _____
Seeds (8800) _____
Paper (8900) _____

OTHER

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) _____ Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____
Unidentified/other _____

Unit 143
Level DSite: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) 3
White (112011) _____
Blue-on-White (112012) _____
Polychrome (1120224) _____
Other () _____1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito
Slipware (1210) _____1650-1775 North Devon Gravel
Tempered (1211) 11670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware
(Combed Yellow) (1290) _____ca. 1700- Red Paste Earthenware
(1270) _____interior Lead Glazed (120000) 2Unglazed (120004) 4interior & ext. Flower Pot (120001) 2Other (120004) 1

1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____

1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____

1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____

1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon)
(1310) _____

1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____

1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____

Undecorated (1320) 7

Decorated () _____

Overglaze Painting

or Printing () _____

Annular or

Dipped (1321) 6

Other () _____

1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____

Undecorated (1330) 23

Decorated () _____

Blue or Green

Edged (133065 or 66) 1

Annular Ware (1331) _____

Sponge (133028) _____

Underglaze Blue Hand

Painted (133022) 9

Polychrome (133024) _____

Transfer Printed (133040) 43

Other () _____

1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____

1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware
(1340) _____Undecorated (1340) 3Decorated (1343) 8ca. 1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware
() _____

Undecorated () _____

Decorated () _____

Other _____

Refined earthenware (1300) 1

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____

1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____

1700-1775 Westervald (B/G) (2210) _____

1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt
Glazed (2351) _____Rosehead (711001) 5Nails (7100) 25Hand Wrought (7110) 3Cut Nails (7120) 4

Wire Nails () _____

Unidentified Nails () _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

bird bone (810002) 3Bone (8100) 32, 1 frag (burnt)

worked (8110) _____

Shell (8200) _____

worked (8210) _____

teeth (810004) 1

OTHER _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) 6

Plain (235011) _____

Scratch Brown (2353) _____

Scratch Blue (2354) _____

Debased (2355) _____

Other () _____

1730- American (2100) _____

Blue and Grey (2110) _____

Brown (2120) _____

Albany Slip (2130) _____

1750-1820 Black Basaltes (2361) _____

1763-1775 Refined Red Paste

Stoneware () _____

Other _____

gray bodied stoneware (230009) 6brown bodied stoneware (230009) 2head glazed red stoneware (2365) 4

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) 11

Overglaze Polychrome Hand

Painted (300026) _____

Underglaze Blue Hand

Painted (30022) _____

Famille Rose () _____

Batavian () _____

Canton (310041) 1

Other _____

1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____

Underglaze Blue (310041) 1

Overglaze () _____

Other _____

Undetermined, Porcelain () _____

Underglaze () _____

Overglaze () _____

Other (3400) 13Blanc de Chine (310044) 3

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) 43

Household () _____

Drinking (6400) _____

Bottle (6300) _____

Base () _____

Dark Olive Green () _____

Other Color () _____

Neck (6311) 1Dark Olive Green (630041) 1

Other Color () _____

Body Frag (6313) 8Dark Olive Green (630043) 10

Other Color () _____

Other _____

Case bottle frag (630073) 16

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) 5Bowls, Marked (5110) 1

Bowls, Molded (5120) _____

Stems, Plain (5200) 8

Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count

Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count

Stone (7500) _____

Brick (7600) _____

Brick fragments (7670) _____

Wood (8300) _____

Leather (8400) _____

Seeds (8800) black beans 2

Paper (8900) _____

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) 3 Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) 2 Copper (9500) _____

Unidentified/other _____

pewter button (930001) 1

Unit 143
Level E

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
White (112011) 1
Blue-on-White (112012) _____
Polychrome (1120224) _____
Other () _____
1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito Slipware (1210) _____
1650-1775 North Devon Gravel Tempered (1211) _____
1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware (Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
ca. 1700- Red Paste Earthenware (1270) _____
interior Lead Glazed (120004) 4
Un glazed (120001) 5
interior & ext lead Flower Pot () _____
Other (120004) 2
1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon) (1310) _____
1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
Undecorated (1320) 1
Decorated () _____
Overglaze Painting or Printing () _____
Annular or Dipped (1321) _____
Other () _____
1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
Undecorated (1330) 4
Decorated () _____
Blue or Green Edged (133065 or 66) 1
Annular Ware (1331) _____
Sponge (133028) _____
Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (133022) 2
Polychrome (133024) _____
Transfer Printed (133040) 7
Other () _____
1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware (1340) _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
ca. 1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware () _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
Other _____
Black glazed red ware mang. (12715) - 1
red body & yellow glaze (120004) - 1
refined earthenware (130001) - 2

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) 3
Plain (235011) _____
Scratch Brown (2353) _____
Scratch Blue (2354) _____
Debased (2355) _____
Other () _____
1730- American (2100) _____
Blue and Grey (2110) _____
Brown (2120) _____
Albany Slip (2130) _____
1750-1820 Black Basaltes (2361) _____
1763-1775 Refined Red Paste Stoneware () _____
Other porous yellow body (2215) - 1
gray leaded stoneware (220009) - 5

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) 1
Overglaze Polychrome Hand Painted (300026) _____
Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (30022) _____
Famille Rose () _____
Batavian () _____
Canton () _____
Other _____
1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
Underglaze Blue (30001) 3
Overglaze () _____
Other _____
Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
Underglaze () _____
Overglaze () _____
Other () _____

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) 9
Household () _____
Drinking (6400) _____
Bottle (6300) _____
Base () _____
Dark Olive Green () _____
Other Color () _____
Neck () _____
Dark Olive Green () _____
Other Color () _____
Body Frag (6313) 5
Dark Olive Green (630063) 4
Other Color () _____
Other _____
case bottle frag (630073) - 1

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
1700-1775 Westerwald (B/C) (2210) _____
1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt Glazed (2351) _____

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) 5
Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
Stems, Plain (5200) 6
Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Nails (7100) 1
Hand Wrought (7110) _____
Cut Nails () _____
Wire Nails () _____
Unidentified Nails () _____

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count
Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count
Stone (7500) _____
Brick (7600) 2
Brick fragments (7670) _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

bird bone (810002) - 1
Bone (8100) 34
worked (8110) _____
Shell (8200) 1 frag
worked (8210) _____
teeth (810004) - 2
OTHER _____

Wood (8300)

Leather (8400) _____
Seeds (8800) _____
Paper (8900) _____

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) 1 Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____
Unidentified/other _____

Unit 143
Level F

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
White (112011) 4
Blue-on-White (112012) 10
Polychrome (1120224) _____
Other () _____
1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito Slipware (1210) _____
1650-1775 North Devon Gravel Tempered (1211) _____
1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware (Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
ca.1700- Red Paste Earthenware (1270) _____
interior Lead Glazed (12000) 2
Unglazed () _____
Flower Pot () _____
Other () _____

1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon) (1310) _____
1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
Overglaze Painting or Printing () _____
Annular or Dipped (1321) _____
Other () _____
1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
Blue or Green Edged (133065 or 66) _____
Annular Ware (1331) _____
Sponge (133028) _____
Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (133022) _____
Polychrome (133024) _____
Transfer Printed (133040) _____
Other () _____
1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware (1340) _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
ca.1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware () _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
Other _____

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
1700-1775 Westervald (B/G) (2210) _____
1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt Glazed (2351) _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) _____
Plain (235011) _____
Scratch Brown (2353) _____
Scratch Blue (2354) _____
Debased (2355) _____
Other () _____
1730- American (2100) _____
Blue and Grey (2110) _____
Brown (2120) _____
Albany Slip (2130) _____
1750-1820 Black Basalt (2361) _____
1763-1775 Refined Red Paste Stoneware () _____
Other _____
gray bodied stoneware (220009) -1
Nottingham (2310) -1

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____
Overglaze Polychrome Hand Painted (300026) _____
Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (30022) _____
Famille Rose () _____
Batavian () _____
Canton () _____
Other _____
1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
Underglaze Blue () _____
Overglaze () _____
Other _____
Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
Underglaze () _____
Overglaze () _____
Other () _____

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) 41
Household () _____
Drinking (6400) _____
Bottle (6300) _____
Base () _____
Dark Olive Green () _____
Other Color () _____
Neck (63001) 1
Dark Olive Green () _____
Other Color () _____
Body Fragments (63001) 11
Dark Olive Green () _____
Other Color (6313) 2
Other _____

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) 1
Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
Stems, Plain (5200) 1
Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Nails (7100) 2
Hand Wrought (7110) _____
Cut Nails () _____
Wire Nails () _____
Unidentified Nails () _____

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count
Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count
Stone (7500) _____
Brick (7600) 1
Brick fragments (7670) _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100) 12
worked (8110) _____
Shell (8200) _____
worked (8210) _____

Wood (8300) _____
Leather (8400) _____
Seeds (8800) _____
Paper (8900) _____

OTHER

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) 2 Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____
Unidentified/other _____

Unit 143
Level unpou WBS walls

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
 White (112011) _____
 Blue-on-White (112012) _____
 Polychrome (1120224) _____
 Other () _____
1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito Slipware (1210) _____
1650-1775 North Devon Gravel Tempered (1211) _____
1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware (Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
ca. 1700- Red Paste Earthenware (1270) _____
 Exterior Lead Glazed (12903) 1 _____
 Un glazed () _____
 Flower Pot () _____
 Other () _____
1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon) (1310) _____
1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Overglaze Painting or Printing () _____
 Annular or Dipped (1321) _____
 Other () _____
1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Blue or Green Edged (133065 or 66) _____
 Annular Ware (1331) _____
 Sponge (133028) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (133022) _____
 Polychrome (133024) _____
 Transfer Printed (133040) _____
 Other () _____
1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware (1340) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
ca. 1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware () _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
Other _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) _____
 Plain (235011) _____
 Scratch Brown (2353) _____
 Scratch Blue (2354) _____
 Debased (2355) _____
 Other () _____
1730- American (2100) _____
 Blue and Grey (2110) _____
 Brown (2120) _____
 Albany Slip (2130) _____
1750-1820 Black Basalt (2361) _____
1763-1775 Refined Red Paste Stoneware () _____
Other _____

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____
 Overglaze Polychrome Hand Painted (30026) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (30022) _____
 Famille Rose () _____
 Batavian () _____
 Canton () _____
 Other _____
1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
 Underglaze Blue () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other _____
Undetermined Porcelain () _____
 Underglaze () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other () _____

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) _____
Household () _____
Drinking (6400) _____
Bottle (6300) _____
Base () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
Neck () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
Body Frag () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
Other _____

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
1700-1775 Westervald (B/G) (2210) _____
1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt Glazed (2351) _____

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____
Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
Stems, Plain (5200) _____
Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Nails (7100)

Hand Wrought (7110) _____
Cut Nails () _____
Wire Nails () _____
Unidentified Nails () _____

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count
Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count
Stone (7500) _____
Brick (7600) _____
Brick fragments (7670) _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100) _____
 worked (8110) _____
Shell (8200) _____
 worked (8210) _____

Wood (8300) _____
Leather (8400) _____
Seeds (8800) _____
Paper (8900) _____

OTHER

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) _____ Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____
Unidentified/other _____

Unit 143
Level F.28a

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
 White (112011) _____
 Blue-on-White (112012) _____
 Polychrome (1120224) _____
 Other () _____
1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito
 Slipware (1210) _____
1650-1775 North Devon Gravel
 Tempered (1211) _____
1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware
 (Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
ca.1700- Red Paste Earthenware
 (1270) _____
 Lead Glazed () _____
 Unglazed () _____
 Flower Pot () _____
 Other () _____
1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
1725-1750 Ashbury (2380) _____
1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon)
 (1310) _____
1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Overglaze Painting
 or Printing () _____
 Annular or
 Dipped (1321) _____
 Other () _____
1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Blue or Green
 Edged (133065 or 66) _____
 Annular Ware (1331) _____
 Sponge (133028) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand
 Painted (133022) _____
 Polychrome (133024) _____
 Transfer Printed (133040) _____
 Other () _____
1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware
 (1340) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
ca.1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware
 () _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
Other _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) _____

Plain (235011) _____
Scratch Brown (2353) _____
Scratch Blue (2354) _____
Debased (2355) _____
Other () _____
1730- American (2100) _____
 Blue and Grey (2110) _____
 Brown (2120) _____
 Albany Slip (2130) _____
1750-1820 Black Basaltas (2361) _____
1763-1775 Refined Red Paste
 Stoneware () _____
Other _____

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____
 Overglaze Polychrome Hand
 Painted (300026) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand
 Painted (30022) _____
 Famille Rose () _____
 Batavian () _____
 Canton () _____
 Other _____
1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
 Underglaze Blue () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other _____
Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
 Underglaze () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other () _____

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) _____
Household () _____
Drinking (6400) _____
Bottle (6300) _____
Base () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
Neck () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
Body Fragments () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
Other _____

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
1700-1775 Westervald (B/G) (2210) _____
1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt
 Glazed (2351) _____

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____
Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
Stems, Plain (5200) _____
Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Nails (7100)

Hand Wrought (7110) _____
Cut Nails () _____
Wire Nails () _____
Unidentified Nails () _____

Plaster (7200)

Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count
Stone (7500) _____ weight & count
Brick (7600) _____
Brick fragments (7670) _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100) _____
 worked (8110) _____
Shell (8200) _____
 worked (8210) _____

Wood (8300)

Leather (8400) _____
Seeds (8800) _____
Paper (8900) _____

OTHER

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) _____ Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____
Unidentified/other _____

Unit 143
 Level E206

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
 White (112011) _____
 Blue-on-White (112012) _____
 Polychrome (1120224) _____
 Other () _____
 1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito
 Slipware (1210) _____
 1650-1775 North Devon Gravel
 Tempered (1211) _____
 1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware
 (Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
 ca.1700- Red Paste Earthenware
 (1270) _____
 Lead Glazed () _____
 Unglazed () _____
 Flower Pot () _____
 Other () _____
 1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
 1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
 1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
 1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon)
 (1310) _____
 1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
 1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Overglaze Painting
 or Printing () _____
 Annular or
 Dipped (1321) _____
 Other () _____
 1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Blue or Green
 Edged (133065 or 66) _____
 Annular Ware (1331) _____
 Sponge (133028) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand
 Painted (133022) _____
 Polychrome (133024) _____
 Transfer Printed (133040) _____
 Other () _____
 1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
 1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware
 (1340) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 ca.1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware
 () _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Other _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) _____
 Plain (235011) _____
 Scratch Brown (2353) _____
 Scratch Blue (2354) _____
 Debased (2355) _____
 Other () _____
 1730- American (2100) _____
 Blue and Grey (2110) _____
 Brown (2120) _____
 Albany Slip (2130) _____
 1750-1820 Black Basalt (2361) _____
 1763-1775 Refined Red Paste
 Stoneware () _____
 Other _____

Gray leaded stoneware (220009) -

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____
 Overglaze Polychrome Hand
 Painted (300026) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand
 Painted (30022) _____
 Famille Rose () _____
 Batavian () _____
 Canton () _____
 Other _____
 1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
 Underglaze Blue () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other _____
 Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
 Underglaze () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other () _____

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) _____
 Household () _____
 Drinking (6400) _____
 Bottle (6300) _____
 Base () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Neck () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Body Fragments () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Other _____

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
 1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
 1700-1775 Westerwald (B/G) (2210) _____
 1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt
 Glazed (2351) _____

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____
 Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
 Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
 Stems, Plain (5200) _____
 Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Nails (7100)

Hand Wrought (7110) _____
 Cut Nails () _____
 Wire Nails () _____
 Unidentified Nails () _____

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count
 Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count
 Stone (7500) _____
 Brick (7600) _____
 Brick fragments (7670) _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100) 5
 worked (8110) _____
 Shell (8200) _____
 worked (8210) _____

Wood (8300) _____
 Leather (8400) _____
 Seeds (8800) _____
 Paper (8900) _____

OTHER

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) _____ Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____
 Unidentified/other _____

Unit 143
Level F-28CSite: AP 44CeramicsEarthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
White (112011) _____
Blue-on-White (112012) _____
Polychrome (1120224) _____
Other () _____
1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito
Slipware (1210) _____
1650-1775 North Devon Gravel
Tempered (1211) _____
1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware
(Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
ca. 1700- Red Paste Earthenware
(1270) _____
Lead Glazed () _____
Unglazed () _____
Flower Pot () _____
Other () _____
1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon)
(1310) _____
1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
Undecorated (1320) 1 _____
Decorated () _____
Overglaze Painting
or Printing () _____
Annular or
Dipped (1321) _____
Other () _____
1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
Undecorated (1330) 1 _____
Decorated () _____
Blue or Green
Edged (133065 or 66) _____
Annular Ware (1331) _____
Sponge (133028) _____
Underglaze Blue Hand
Painted (133022) _____
Polychrome (133024) _____
Transfer Printed (133040) _____
Other () _____
1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware
(1340) _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
ca. 1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware
() _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
Other _____

Stoneware (2000)
1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
1700-1775 Westervald (B/G) (2210) _____
1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt
Glazed (2351) _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) _____
Plain (235011) _____
Scratch Brown (2353) _____
Scratch Blue (2354) _____
Debased (2355) _____
Other () _____
1730- American (2100) _____
Blue and Grey (2110) _____
Brown (2120) _____
Albany Slip (2130) _____
1750-1820 Black Basalt (2361) _____
1763-1775 Refined Red Paste
Stoneware () _____
Other _____

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____
Overglaze Polychrome Hand
Painted (300026) _____
Underglaze Blue Hand
Painted (30022) _____
Famille Rose () _____
Batavian () _____
Canton () _____
Other _____
1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
Underglaze Blue () _____
Overglaze () _____
Other _____
Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
Underglaze () _____
Overglaze () _____
Other (3400) 1 _____

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) _____
Household () _____
Drinking (6400) _____
Bottle (6300) _____
Base () _____
Dark Olive Green () _____
Other Color () _____
Neck () _____
Dark Olive Green () _____
Other Color () _____
Body Fragments () _____
Dark Olive Green () _____
Other Color (6313) 1 66 _____
Other _____

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____
Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
Stems, Plain (5200) _____
Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Nails (7100) _____
Hand Wrought (7110) _____
Cut Nails () _____
Wire Nails () _____
Unidentified Nails () _____

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count
Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count
Stone (7500) _____
Brick (7600) _____
Brick fragments (7670) _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100) 3 _____
worked (8110) _____
Shell (8200) _____
worked (8210) _____

Wood (8300) _____
Leather (8400) _____
Seeds (8800) _____
Paper (8900) _____

OTHERMETAL (9000)

Iron (9100) _____ Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____
Unidentified/other _____

Unit 143
Level E.30a

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
 White (112011) _____
 Blue-on-White (112012) _____
 Polychrome (1120224) _____
 Other () _____
1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito Slipware (1210) _____
1650-1775 North Devon Gravel Tempered (1211) _____
1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware (Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
ca.1700- Red Paste Earthenware (1270) _____
 Lead Glazed () _____
 Unglazed () _____
 Flower Pot () _____
 Other () _____
1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon) (1310) _____
1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Overglaze Painting or Printing () _____
 Annular or Dipped (1321) _____
 Other () _____
1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Blue or Green Edged (133065 or 66) _____
 Annular Ware (1331) _____
 Sponge (133028) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (133022) _____
 Polychrome (133024) _____
 Transfer Printed (133040) _____
 Other () _____
1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware (1340) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
ca.1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware () _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Other _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) 1 _____
 Plain (235011) _____
 Scratch Brown (2353) _____
 Scratch Blue (2354) _____
 Debased (2355) _____
 Other () _____
1730- American (2100) _____
 Blue and Grey (2110) _____
 Brown (2120) _____
 Albany Slip (2130) _____
1750-1820 Black Basalt (2361) _____
1763-1775 Refined Red Paste Stoneware () _____
 Other _____

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____
 Overglaze Polychrome Hand Painted (300026) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (30022) _____
 Famille Rose () _____
 Batavian () _____
 Canton () _____
 Other _____
1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
 Underglaze Blue () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other _____
Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
 Underglaze () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other () _____

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) _____
Household () _____
Drinking (6400) _____
Bottle (6300) _____
Base () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
Neck () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
Body Frag. (630063) 2 _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
Other _____

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
1700-1775 Westervald (B/C) (2210) _____
1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt Glazed (2351) _____

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____
Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
Stems, Plain (5200) _____
Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Nails (7100)

Hand Wrought (7110) _____
Cut Nails () _____
Wire Nails () _____
Unidentified Nails () _____

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count
Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count
Stone (7500) _____
Brick (7600) _____
Brick fragments (7670) _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100) 3 _____
 worked (8110) _____
Shell (8200) _____
 worked (8210) _____

Wood (8300) _____
Leather (8400) _____
Seeds (8800) _____
Paper (8900) _____

OTHER

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) _____ Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____
Unidentified/other _____

Unit 143
Level E.34a

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
White (112011) _____
Blue-on-White (112012) _____
Polychrome (1120224) _____
Other () _____
1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito
Slipware (1210) _____
1650-1775 North Devon Gravel
Tempered (1211) _____
1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware
(Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
ca.1700- Red Paste Earthenware
(1270) _____
Lead Glazed () _____
Unglazed () _____
Flower Pot () _____
Other () _____

1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon)
(1310) _____

1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
Overglaze Painting
or Printing () _____
Annular or
Dipped (1321) _____
Other () _____

1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
Blue or Green
Edged (133065 or 66) _____
Annular Ware (1331) _____
Sponge (133028) _____
Underglaze Blue Hand
Painted (133022) _____
Polychrome (133024) _____
Transfer Printed (133040) _____
Other () _____

1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware
(1340) _____

ca.1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware
() _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
Other _____

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
1700-1775 Westervald (B/C) (2210) _____
1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt
Glazed (2351) _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) 1
Plain (235011) _____
Scratch Brown (2353) _____
Scratch Blue (2354) _____
Debased (2355) _____
Other () _____

1730- American (2100) _____
Blue and Grey (2110) _____
Brown (2120) _____
Albany Slip (2130) _____

1750-1820 Black Basaltes (2361) _____
1763-1775 Refined Red Paste
Stoneware () _____
Other Eng. brown bodied (2300) - 1

brown bodied stoneware (230500) - 3

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____
Overglaze Polychrome Hand
Painted (300026) _____
Underglaze Blue Hand
Painted (30022) _____
Famille Rose () _____
Batavian () _____
Canton () _____
Other _____
1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
Underglaze Blue () _____
Overglaze () _____
Other _____
Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
Underglaze () _____
Overglaze () _____
Other () _____

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) _____
Household () _____
Drinking (6400) _____
Bottle (6300) _____
Base () _____
Dark Olive Green () _____
Other Color () _____
Neck () _____
Dark Olive Green () _____
Other Color () _____
Body Frags () _____
Dark Olive Green (63013) 5
Other Color () _____
Other _____

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____
Bowls, Marked (5110) 2
Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
Stems, Plain (5200) 1
Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Nails (7100) _____
Hand Wrought (7110) _____
Cut Nails () _____
Wire Nails () _____
Unidentified Nails () _____

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count
Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count
Stone (7500) _____
Brick (7600) _____
Brick fragments (7670) _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100) 18
worked (8110) _____
Shell (8200) _____
worked (8210) _____
Bird bone (810002) - 4
OTHER _____

Wood (8300) _____
Leather (8400) _____
Seeds (8800) _____
Paper (8900) _____

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) _____ Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____
Unidentified/other _____

Site: AP 44

Earthenware (1000)

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) _____
 Plain (235011) _____
 Scratch Brown (2353) _____
 Scratch Blue (2354) _____
 Debased (2355) _____
 Other () _____

1730- American (2100) _____
 Blue and Grey (2110) _____
 Brown (2120) _____
 Albany Slip (2130) _____

1750-1820 Black Basaltes (2361) _____

1763-1775 Refined Red Paste
 Stoneware () _____
 Other _____

Grayhodied stone (220009) - 1

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100)

Overglaze Polychrome Hand
Painted (300026) _____
Underglaze Blue Hand
Painted (30022) _____
Famille Rose () _____
Batavian () _____
Canton () _____
Other _____

1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
Underglaze Blue () _____
Overglaze () _____
Other _____

Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
Underglaze () _____
Overglaze () _____
Other () _____

Window (6100) _____
Household () _____
Drinking (6400) _____
Bottle (6300) _____
Base () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
Neck () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
Body Frag() _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
Other _____

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
1700-1775 Westerswald (B/G) (2210) _____
1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt
Glazed (2351) _____

Bowls, Plain (5100) 1
Bowls, Marked (5110)
Bowls, Molded (5120)
Stems, Plain (5200) 1
Stems, Marked (5210)

Rosehead(71001)-1

Nails (7100) _____
Hand Wrought (7110) _____
Cut Nails () _____
Wire Nails () _____
Unidentified Nails () _____

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count
Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count
Stone (7500) _____
Brick (7600) _____
Brick fragments (7670) _____

Bone (8100) 9
worked (8110) _____
Shell (8200) _____
worked (8210) _____

Wood (8300) _____
Leather (8400) _____
Seeds (8800) _____
Paper (8900) _____

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) _____ Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____
Unidentified/other _____

Unit 158
Level DSite: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
White (112011) _____
Blue-on-White (112012) _____
Polychrome (1120224) _____
Other () _____
1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito
Slipware (1210) _____
1650-1775 North Devon Gravel
Tempered (1211) _____
1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware
(Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
ca.1700- Red Paste Earthenware
(1270) _____
Lead Glazed () _____
Unglazed () _____
Flower Pot () _____
Other () _____

1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon)
(1310) _____

1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
Overglaze Painting
or Printing () _____
Annular or
Dipped (1321) _____
Other () _____

1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
Blue or Green
Edged (133065 or 66) _____
Annular Ware (1331) _____
Sponge (133028) _____
Underglaze Blue Hand
Painted (133022) _____
Polychrome (133024) _____
Transfer Printed (133040) _____
Other () _____

1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware
(1340) _____

Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
ca.1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware
() _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
Other _____

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
1700-1775 Westervald (B/G) (2210) _____
1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt
Glazed (2351) _____

Rosehead (711001) - 11

Nails (7100) 67
Hand Wrought (7110) _____
Cut Nails (7120) 87
Wire Nails (7130) 84
Unidentified Nails () _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100) _____
worked (8110) _____
Shell (8200) _____
worked (8210) _____

OTHER

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) 1 Brass (9200) 1 Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____
Unidentified/other _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) _____
Plain (235011) _____
Scratch Brown (2353) _____
Scratch Blue (2354) _____
Debased (2355) _____
Other () _____
1730- American (2100) _____
Blue and Grey (2110) _____
Brown (2120) _____
Albany Slip (2130) _____
1750-1820 Black Basaltes (2361) _____
1763-1775 Refined Red Paste
Stoneware () _____
Other _____

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____
Overglaze Polychrome Hand
Painted (300026) _____
Underglaze Blue Hand
Painted (30022) _____
Famille Rose () _____
Batavian () _____
Canton () _____
Other _____
1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
Underglaze Blue () _____
Overglaze () _____
Other _____
Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
Underglaze () _____
Overglaze () _____
Other () _____

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) _____
Household () _____
Drinking (6400) _____
Bottle (6300) _____
Base () _____
Dark Olive Green () _____
Other Color () _____
Neck () _____
Dark Olive Green () _____
Other Color () _____
Body Frags () _____
Dark Olive Green () _____
Other Color () _____
Other _____

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____
Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
Stems, Plain (5200) _____
Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count
Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count
Stone (7500) _____
Brick (7600) _____
Brick fragments (7670) _____

Wood (8300) _____
Leather (8400) _____
Seeds (8800) _____
Paper (8900) _____

Unit 158
 Level E

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
 White (112011) _____
 Blue-on-White (112012) _____
 Polychrome (1120224) _____
 Other () _____
 1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito Slipware (1210) _____
 1650-1775 North Devon Gravel Tempered (1211) _____
 1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware (Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
 ca. 1700- Red Paste Earthenware (1270) _____
 Lead Glazed () _____
 Unglazed () _____
 Flower Pot (12004) 1 _____
 Other () _____
 1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
 1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
 1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
 1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon) (1310) _____
 1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
 1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
 Undecorated (1320) 1 _____
 Decorated () _____
 Overglaze Painting or Printing () _____
 Annular or Dipped (1321) _____
 Other () _____
 1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Blue or Green Edged (133065 or 66) _____
 Annular Ware (1331) _____
 Sponge (133028) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (133022) _____
 Polychrome (133024) _____
 Transfer Printed (133040) _____
 Other () _____
 1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
 1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware (1340) _____
 Undecorated (1340) 3 _____
 Decorated () _____
 ca. 1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware () _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Other _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) 2 _____
 Plain (235011) _____
 Scratch Brown (2353) _____
 Scratch Blue (2354) _____
 Debased (2355) _____
 Other () _____
 1730- American (2100) _____
 Blue and Grey (2110) _____
 Brown (2120) _____
 Albany Slip (2130) _____
 1750-1820 Black Basaltes (2361) _____
 1763-1775 Refined Red Paste Stoneware () _____
 Other _____

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) 1 _____
 Overglaze Polychrome Hand Painted (300026) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (30022) _____
 Famille Rose () _____
 Batavian () _____
 Canton () _____
 Other _____
 1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
 Underglaze Blue () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other _____
 Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
 Underglaze () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other (340) 2 _____

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) 15 _____
 Household () _____
 Drinking (6400) _____
 Bottle (6300) _____
 Base (6322) 1 _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Neck () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Body Frags (6303) 1 _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color (6343) 16 _____
 Other _____
 6344 Frag - 1 _____
 6354 Frag - 1 _____

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
 1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
 1700-1775 Westerwald (B/G) (2210) _____
 1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt Glazed (2351) _____

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____
 Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
 Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
 Stems, Plain (5200) 2 _____
 Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Rosehead (71001)-7

Nails (7100) 25 _____
 Hand Wrought (7110) 19 _____
 Cut Nails (7120) 37 _____
 Wire Nails (7130) 7 _____
 Unidentified Nails () _____

Shell

Plaster (7200) 1 _____ weight & count
 Mortar (7300) 2 _____ weight & count
 Stone (7500) _____
 Brick (7600) 2 _____
 Brick fragments (7670) _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100) 9 _____
 worked (8110) _____
 Shell (8200) _____
 worked (8210) _____

Wood (8300) _____
 Leather (8400) _____
 Seeds (8800) _____
 Paper (8900) _____

OTHER

Lead (9400) - 1

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) 2 Brass (9200) 1 Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____
 Unidentified/other _____

920001 brass rifle shell - 1

Unit 158
Level F

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
White (112011) 2
Blue-on-White (112012) _____
Polychrome (1120224) _____
Other () _____
1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito
Slipware (1210) _____
1650-1775 North Devon Gravel
Tempered (1211) _____
1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware
(Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
ca. 1700- Red Paste Earthenware
(1270) _____
Lead Glazed () _____
Unglazed () _____
Flower Pot () _____
Other () _____
1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon)
(1310) _____
1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
1762-1815 Creamware (1320)
Undecorated (1320) 2
Decorated () _____
Overglaze Painting
or Printing () _____
Annular or
Dipped (1321) _____
Other () _____
1779-1840 Pearlware (1330)
Undecorated (1330) 1
Decorated () _____
Blue or Green
Edged (133065 or 66) _____
Annular Ware (1331) _____
Sponge (133028) _____
Underglaze Blue Hand
Painted (133022) _____
Polychrome (133024) _____
Transfer Printed (133040) _____
Other () _____
1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware
(1340) _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
ca. 1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware
() _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
Other _____
Trilled (129006) - 1

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) 4
Plain (235011) _____
Scratch Brown (2353) _____
Scratch Blue (2354) 1
Debased (2355) _____
Other () _____
1730- American (2100) _____
Blue and Grey (2110) 1
Brown (2120) _____
Albany Slip (2130) _____
1750-1820 Black Basaltas (2361) _____
1763-1775 Refined Red Paste
Stoneware () _____
Other _____

Eng. brown bodied Stoneware (230) - 2
Brown bodied Stoneware (230500) - 1
Gray bodied Stoneware (220009) - 1

Porcelain (3000)
1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) 1
Overglaze Polychrome Hand
Painted (300026) _____
Underglaze Blue Hand
Painted (30022) _____
Famille Rose () _____
Batavian () _____
Canton () _____
Other 3400 - 1

1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
Underglaze Blue () _____
Overglaze () _____
Other _____
Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
Underglaze (310021) blue on white - 1
Overglaze () _____
Other (310045) 1

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) 6
Household () _____
Drinking (6400) _____
Bottle (6300) _____
Base () _____
Dark Olive Green () _____
Other Color () _____
Neck () _____
Dark Olive Green () _____
Other Color () _____
Body Fragments () _____
Dark Olive Green (65005) 7
Other Color (6524) 5
Other _____

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
1700-1775 Westerwald (B/G) (2210) _____
1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt
Glazed (2351) _____

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) 1
Bowls, Marked (5110) 1
Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
Stems, Plain (5200) 19
Stems, Marked (5210) 1

Roshead (711001) - 13

Nails (7100) 7
Hand Wrought (7110) _____
Cut Nails (7120) 6
Wire Nails (7150) 2
Unidentified Nails () _____

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count
Mortar (7300) 1 weight & count
Stone (7500) _____
Brick (7600) 3
Brick fragments (7670) _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bird bone (8100002) - 1
Bone (8100) 14
worked (8110) _____
Shell (8200) 2
worked (8210) _____

Wood (8300) _____
Leather (8400) _____
Seeds (8800) _____
Paper (8900) _____

OTHER

(980000) rubber - 2

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) _____ Brass (9200) 1 * Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) (light bulb base) - 1
Unidentified/other _____

* rifle shell

Unit 158
 Level 9

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
 *White (112011) 35
 Blue-on-White (112012) 5
 Polychrome (1120224) _____
 Other (112000) 2
 1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito Slipware (1210) _____
 1650-1775 North Devon Gravel Tempered (1211) _____
 1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware (Cooled Yellow) (1290) _____
 ca.1700- Red Paste Earthenware (1270) _____
 int. & ext. Lead Glazed (12000) 4
 Unglazed () _____
 Flower Pot () _____
 Other () _____
 1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
 1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
 1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
 1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon) (1310) _____
 1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
 1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
 Undecorated () 1
 Decorated () _____
 Overglaze Painting or Printing () _____
 Annular or Dipped (1321) _____
 Other () _____
 1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Blue or Green Edged (133065 or 66) _____
 Annular Ware (1331) _____
 Sponge (133028) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (133022) _____
 Polychrome (133024) _____
 Transfer Printed (133040) _____
 Other () _____
 1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
 1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware (1340) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 ca.1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware () _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Other _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) 1
 Plain (235011) _____
 Scratch Brown (2353) _____
 Scratch Blue (2354) _____
 Debased (2355) _____
 Other () _____
 1730- American (2100) _____
 Blue and Grey (2110) _____
 Brown (2120) _____
 Albany Slip (2130) _____
 1750-1820 Black Basalt (2361) _____
 1763-1775 Refined Red Paste Stoneware () _____
 Other _____

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____
 Overglaze Polychrome Hand Painted (300026) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (30022) _____
 Famille Rose () _____
 Batavian () _____
 Canton () _____
 Other _____
 1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
 Underglaze Blue () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other _____
 Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
 Underglaze () blue on white - 1
 Overglaze () _____
 Other () _____

Glass (6000)

4
 Window (6100) 2
 Household () _____
 Drinking (6400) _____
 Bottle (6300) _____
 Base () _____
 Dark Olive Green (630062) 3
 Other Color () _____
 Neck () _____
 Dark Olive Green (630064) 6
 Other Color () _____
 Body Fragments () _____
 Dark Olive Green (630063) 28
 Other Color () _____
 Other _____

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
 1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
 1700-1775 Westerwald (B/G) (2210) _____
 1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt Glazed (2351) _____

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) 1
 Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
 Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
 Stems, Plain (5200) 4
 Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Rosehead (711001) - 5, 1 large

Nails (7100) 4
 Hand Wrought (7110) _____
 Cut Nails () _____
 Wire Nails () _____
 Unidentified Nails () _____

Shell Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count
 Mortar (7300) 2 weight & count
 Stone (7500) _____
 Brick (7600) _____
 Brick fragments (7670) _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100) 45, 1 burnt worked (8110) _____
 Shell (8200) 11 worked (8210) _____
 Birdbone (810002) - 2
 OTHER _____

Wood (8300) _____
 Leather (8400) _____
 Seeds (8800) _____
 Paper (8900) _____

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) _____ Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____
 Unidentified/other _____

LAB ARTIFACT CLASSIFICATION FORM
ARCHAEOLOGY IN ANNAPOLIS

Unit 158
Level H-21 (Sequoy)

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) 1
White (112011)
Blue-on-White (112012)
Polychrome (112024)
Other ()
1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito
Slipware (1210)
1650-1775 North Devon Gravel
Tempered (1211)
1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware
(Combed Yellow) (1290)
ca. 1700- Red Paste Earthenware
(1270)
int & ext, Lead Glazed (12004) 1
Unglazed (12001) 1
Flower Pot ()
Other ()
1720-1775 Buckley (1220)
1725-1750 Astbury (2380)
1740-1780 Jackfield (2370)
1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon)
(1310)
1750-1810 Agate (1295)
1762-1815 Creamware (1320)
Undecorated ()
Decorated ()
Overglaze Painting
or Printing ()
Annular or
Dipped (1321)
Other ()
1779-1840 Pearlware (1330)
Undecorated ()
Decorated ()
Blue or Green
Edged (133065 or 66)
Annular Ware (1331)
Sponge (133028)
Underglaze Blue Hand
Painted (133022)
Polychrome (133024)
Transfer Printed (133040)
Other ()
1780- Rockingham Type (1370)
1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware
(1340)
Undecorated ()
Decorated ()
ca. 1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware
()
Undecorated ()
Decorated ()
Other

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350)
Plain (235011)
Scratch Brown (2353)
Scratch Blue (2354)
Debased (2355)
Other ()
1730- American (2100)
Blue and Gray (2110)
Brown (2120)
Albany Slip (2130)
1750-1820 Black Basaltes (2361)
1763-1775 Refined Red Paste
Stoneware ()
Other

gray bodied stoneware (22004) - 2

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100)
Overglaze Polychrome Hand
Painted (300026)
Underglaze Blue Hand
Painted (30022)
Famille Rose ()
Batavian ()
Canton ()
Other
1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) ()
Underglaze Blue ()
Overglaze ()
Other
Undetermined, Porcelain ()
Underglaze ()
Overglaze ()
Other ()

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) 1
Household ()
Drinking (6400) 3
Bottle (6300)
Base ()
Dark Olive Green ()
Other Color ()
Neck ()
Dark Olive Green ()
Other Color ()
Body Frags ()
Dark Olive Green (63008) 6
Other Color ()
Other
wine glass frag (641090) - 1

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220)
1690-1775 English Brown (2340)
1700-1775 Westervald (B/G) (2210)
1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt
Glazed (2351)

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) 2
Bowls, Marked (5110)
Bowls, Molded (5120)
Stems, Plain (5200) 6
Stems, Marked (5210)

Rosehead (711001) - 2

Nails (7100) 1
Hand Wrought (7110)
Cut Nails ()
Wire Nails ()
Unidentified Nails ()

Plaster (7200) weight & count
Mortar (7300) weight & count
Stone (7500)
Brick (7600) 1
Brick fragments (7670)

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100) 4, 26 frags
worked (8110)
Shell (8200) 6
worked (8210)
teeth (81004) - 1

Wood (8300)
Leather (8400)
Seeds (8800)
Paper (8900)

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) Brass (9200) Lead (9400) Copper (9500)
Unidentified/other

Unit 158
Level H-5 subquad

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
 White (112011) 1 _____
 Blue-on-White (112012) 1 _____
 Polychrome (1120224) _____
 Other () _____
1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito Slipware (1210) _____
1650-1775 North Devon Gravel Tempered (1211) _____
1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware (Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
ca.1700- Red Paste Earthenware (1270) _____
 Lead Glazed () _____
 Unglazed (120004) 1 _____
 Flower Pot () _____
 Other () _____
1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon) (1310) _____
1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Overglaze Painting or Printing () _____
 Annular or Dipped (1321) _____
 Other () _____
1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Blue or Green Edged (133065 or 66) _____
 Annular Ware (1331) _____
 Sponge (133028) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (133022) _____
 Polychrome (133024) _____
 Transfer Printed (133040) _____
 Other () _____
1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware (1340) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
ca.1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware () _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Other _____

Stoneware (2000)
1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
1700-1775 Westervald (B/G) (2210) _____
1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt Glazed (2351) _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) _____
 Plain (235011) _____
 Scratch Brown (2353) _____
 Scratch Blue (2354) _____
 Debased (2355) _____
 Other () _____
1730- American (2100) _____
 Blue and Grey (2110) _____
 Brown (2120) _____
 Albany Slip (2130) _____
1750-1820 Black Basaltes (2361) _____
1763-1775 Refined Red Paste Stoneware () _____
 Other _____

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____
 Overglaze Polychrome Hand Painted (300026) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (30022) _____
 Famille Rose () _____
 Batavian () _____
 Canton () _____
 Other _____
1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
 Underglaze Blue () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other _____
Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
 Underglaze () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other () _____

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) _____
Household () _____
Drinking (6400) _____
Bottle (6300) _____
Base () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
Neck () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
Body Frag () _____
 Dark Olive Green (63003) 2 _____
 Other Color () _____
Other _____

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____
Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
Stems, Plain (5200) 1 1/2 _____
Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Nails (7100) 2 _____
 Hand Wrought (7110) _____
 Cut Nails () _____
 Wire Nails () _____
 Unidentified Nails () _____

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count
Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count
Stone (7500) _____
Brick (7600) 1 _____
Brick fragments (7670) _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100) 29 _____
 worked (8110) _____
Shell (8200) 1 _____
 worked (8210) _____
fish bone (810003) - 2, 1 drumfish tooth
OTHER _____

Wood (8300) _____
Leather (8400) _____
Seeds (8800) _____
Paper (8900) _____

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) 1 _____ Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____
Unidentified/other _____

Unit 158
 Level H(144)

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
 White (112011) _____
 Blue-on-White (112012) _____
 Polychrome (1120224) _____
 Other () _____
 1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito Slipware (1210) _____
 1650-1775 North Devon Gravel Tempered (1211) _____
 1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware (Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
 ca.1708- Red Paste Earthenware (1270) _____
 Lead Glazed () _____
 Unglazed () _____
 Flower Pot () _____
 Other () _____
 1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
 1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
 1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
 1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon) (1310) _____
 1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
 1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Overglaze Painting or Printing () _____
 Annular or Dipped (1321) _____
 Other () _____
 1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Blue or Green Edged (133065 or 66) _____
 Annular Ware (1331) _____
 Sponge (133028) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (133022) _____
 Polychrome (133024) _____
 Transfer Printed (133040) _____
 Other () _____
 1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
 1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware (1340) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 ca.1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware () _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Other _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) _____
 Plain (235011) _____
 Scratch Brown (2353) _____
 Scratch Blue (2354) _____
 Debased (2355) _____
 Other () _____
 1730- American (2100) _____
 Blue and Grey (2110) _____
 Brown (2120) _____
 Albany Slip (2130) _____
 1750-1820 Black Basaltes (2361) _____
 1763-1775 Refined Red Paste Stoneware () _____
 Other _____

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____
 Overglaze Polychrome Hand Painted (300026) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (30022) _____
 Famille Rose () _____
 Batavian () _____
 Canton () _____
 Other _____
 1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
 Underglaze Blue () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other _____
 Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
 Underglaze () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other () _____

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) _____
 Household () _____
 Drinking (6400) _____
 Bottle (6300) _____
 Base () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Beck () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Body Fragments () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Other _____

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
 1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
 1700-1775 Westervald (B/G) (2210) _____
 1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt Glazed (2351) _____

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____
 Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
 Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
 Stems, Plain (5200) _____
 Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Nails (7100)

Hand Wrought (7110) _____
 Cut Nails () _____
 Wire Nails () _____
 Unidentified Nails () _____

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count
 Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count
 Stone (7500) _____
 Brick (7600) _____
 Brick fragments (7670) _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100) _____
 worked (8110) _____
 Shell (8200) _____
 worked (8210) _____

Wood (8300) _____
 Leather (8400) _____
 Seeds (8800) _____
 Paper (8900) _____

OTHER

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) _____ Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____
 Unidentified/other _____

Unit 158
Level 1714

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
 White (112011) _____
 Blue-on-White (112012) _____
 Polychrome (1120224) _____
 Other () _____
1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito Slipware (1210) _____
1650-1775 North Devon Gravel Tempered (1211) _____
1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware (Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
ca. 1708- Red Paste Earthenware (1270) _____
 Lead Glazed () _____
 Unglazed () _____
 Flower Pot () _____
 Other () _____
1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon) (1310) _____
1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Overglaze Painting or Printing () _____
 Annular or Dipped (1321) _____
 Other () _____
1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Blue or Green Edged (133065 or 66) _____
 Annular Ware (1331) _____
 Sponge (133028) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (133022) _____
 Polychrome (133024) _____
 Transfer Printed (133040) _____
 Other () _____
1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware (1340) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
ca. 1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware () _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Other _____

Stoneware (2000)
1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
1700-1775 Westervald (B/G) (2210) _____
1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt Glazed (2351) _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) _____
 Plain (235011) _____
 Scratch Brown (2353) _____
 Scratch Blue (2354) _____
 Debased (2355) _____
 Other () _____
1730- American (2100) _____
 Blue and Grey (2110) _____
 Brown (2120) _____
 Albany Slip (2130) _____
1750-1820 Black Basaltes (2361) _____
1763-1775 Refined Red Paste Stoneware () _____
 Other _____

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100)
 Overglaze Polychrome Hand Painted (300026) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (30022) _____
 Famille Rose () _____
 Batavian () _____
 Canton () _____
 Other _____
1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
 Underglaze Blue () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other _____
Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
 Underglaze () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other () _____

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) _____
Household () _____
Drinking (6400) _____
Bottle (6300) _____
Base () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
Neck () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
Body Fragments () _____
 Dark Olive Green (63065) 2 _____
 Other Color () _____
Other _____

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____
Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
Stems, Plain (5200) _____
Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Nails (7100)
Hand Wrought (7110) _____
Cut Nails () _____
Wire Nails () _____
Unidentified Nails () _____

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count
Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count
Stone (7500) _____
Brick (7600) _____
Brick fragments (7670) _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100) _____
 worked (8110) _____
Shell (8200) _____
 worked (8210) _____

Wood (8300) _____
Leather (8400) _____
Seeds (8800) _____
Paper (8900) _____

OTHER

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) _____ Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____
Unidentified/other _____

Unit 158
Level I-2 (Seq. 06d)

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
 White (112011) _____
 Blue-on-White (112012) _____
 Polychrome (1120224) _____
 Other () _____
1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito Slipware (1210) _____
1650-1775 North Devon Gravel Tempered (1211) _____
1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware (Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
ca. 1708- Red Paste Earthenware (1270) _____
 Lead Glazed () _____
 Unglazed () _____
 Flower Pot () _____
 Other () _____
1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon) (1310) _____
1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Overglaze Painting or Printing () _____
 Annular or Dipped (1321) _____
 Other () _____
1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Blue or Green Edged (133065 or 66) _____
 Annular Ware (1331) _____
 Sponge (133028) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (133022) _____
 Polychrome (133024) _____
 Transfer Printed (133040) _____
 Other () _____
1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware (1340) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
ca. 1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware () _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Other _____

Stoneware (2000)
1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
1700-1775 Westervald (B/G) (2210) _____
1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt Glazed (2351) _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) _____
 Plain (235011) _____
 Scratch Brown (2353) _____
 Scratch Blue (2354) _____
 Debased (2355) _____
 Other () _____
1730- American (2100) _____
 Blue and Grey (2110) _____
 Brown (2120) _____
 Albany Slip (2130) _____
1750-1820 Black Basalt (2361) _____
1763-1775 Refined Red Paste Stoneware () _____
 Other _____

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____
 Overglaze Polychrome Hand Painted (300026) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (30022) _____
 Famille Rose () _____
 Batavian () _____
 Canton () _____
 Other _____
1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
 Underglaze Blue () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other _____
Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
 Underglaze () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other () _____

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) _____
Household () _____
Drinking (6400) _____
Bottle (6300) _____
 Base () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Neck () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Body Fragments () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Other _____

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____
Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
Stems, Plain (5200) _____
Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Nails (7100)

Hand Wrought (7110) _____
Cut Nails () _____
Wire Nails () _____
Unidentified Nails () _____

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count
Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count
Stone (7500) _____
Brick (7600) _____
Brick fragments (7670) _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100) 2 _____
 worked (8110) _____
Shell (8200) _____
 worked (8210) _____

Wood (8300) _____
Leather (8400) _____
Seeds (8800) _____
Paper (8900) _____

OTHER

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) _____ Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____
Unidentified/other _____

Unit 158
Level I-S (squad)

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
 White (112011) _____
 Blue-on-White (112012) _____
 Polychrome (1120224) _____
 Other () _____
1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito Slipware (1210) _____
1650-1775 North Devon Gravel Tempered (1211) _____
1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware (Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
ca. 1700- Red Paste Earthenware (1270) _____
 Lead Glazed () _____
 Unglazed () _____
 Flower Pot () _____
 Other () _____
1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
1725-1750 Asbury (2380) _____
1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon) (1310) _____
1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Overglaze Painting or Printing () _____
 Annular or Dipped (1321) _____
 Other () _____
1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Blue or Green Edged (133065 or 66) _____
 Annular Ware (1331) _____
 Sponge (133028) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (133022) _____
 Polychrome (133024) _____
 Transfer Printed (133040) _____
 Other () _____
1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware (1340) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
ca. 1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware () _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Other _____
Stoneware (2000)
1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
1700-1775 Westerwald (B/C) (2210) _____
1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt Glazed (2351) _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350)

Plain (235011) _____
Scratch Brown (2353) _____
Scratch Blue (2354) _____
Debased (2355) _____
Other () _____
1730- American (2100) _____
 Blue and Grey (2110) _____
 Brown (2120) _____
 Albany Slip (2130) _____
1750-1820 Black Basaltic (2361) _____
1763-1775 Refined Red Paste Stoneware () _____
Other _____

gray bodied stoneware (22000) - 1

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____
 Overglaze Polychrome Hand Painted (300026) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (30022) _____
 Yamille Rose () _____
 Batavian () _____
 Canton () _____
 Other _____
1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
 Underglaze Blue () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other _____
Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
 Underglaze () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other () _____

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) _____
Household () _____
Drinking (6400) _____
Bottle (6300) _____
Base () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
Neck () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
Body Fragments () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
Other _____

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____
Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
Stems, Plain (5200) _____
Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Nails (7100) 1
Hand Wrought (7110) _____
Cut Nails () _____
Wire Nails () _____
Unidentified Nails () _____

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count
Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count
Stone (7500) _____
Brick (7600) 3
Brick fragments (7670) _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100) 4
 worked (8110) _____
Shell (8200) 7 frags
 worked (8210) _____
fish bones (810003) - 2
OTHER _____

Wood (8300) _____
Leather (8400) _____
Seeds (8800) _____
Paper (8900) _____

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) _____ Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____
Unidentified/other _____

Unit 158
Level E.35a

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000) _____
1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
 White (112011) _____
 Blue-on-White (112012) _____
 Polychrome (1120224) _____
 Other () _____
1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito Slipware (1210) _____
1650-1775 North Devon Gravel Tempered (1211) _____
1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware (Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
ca.1700- Red Paste Earthenware (1270) _____
 Lead Glazed () _____
 Unglazed () _____
 Flower Pot () _____
 Other () _____
1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon) (1310) _____
1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Overglaze Painting or Printing () _____
 Annular or Dipped (1321) _____
 Other () _____
1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
 Undecorated (1330) 1 _____
 Decorated () _____
 Blue or Green Edged (133065 or 66) _____
 Annular Ware (1331) _____
 Sponge (133028) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (133022) _____
 Polychrome (133024) _____
 Transfer Printed (133040) _____
 Other () _____
1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware (1340) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
ca.1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware () _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated (134434) 1 _____
 Other _____

Stoneware (2000) _____
1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
1700-1775 Westervald (B/G) (2270) _____
1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt Glazed (2351) _____
Porcelain (3000) _____
1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____
 Overglaze Polychrome Hand Painted (300026) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (30022) _____
 Famille Rose () _____
 Batavian () _____
 Canton () _____
 Other _____
1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
 Underglaze Blue () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other _____
Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
 Underglaze () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other () _____

Glass (6000) _____
Window (6100) 4 _____
Household () _____
Drinking (6400) _____
Bottle (6300) _____
Base (6322) 2 _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
Neck () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
Body Frags (6313) 1 _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color (6324) 27ag, 1amb _____
 Other _____

Tobacco Pipes (5000) _____
Bowls, Plain (5100) _____
Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
Stems, Plain (5200) 3 _____
Stems, Marked (5210) _____
Roshead (711001) - 1
Nails (7100) 18 _____
Hand Wrought (7110) _____
Cut Nails () _____
Wire Nails (7130) 3 _____
Unidentified Nails () _____
ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000) _____
Bone (8100) 5 _____
 worked (8110) _____
Shell (8200) 1 _____
 worked (8210) _____
OTHER Butcher cut bone (810001) - 3
bone button frag (881501) - 1

METAL (9000) _____
Iron (9100) _____ Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____
Unidentified/other _____
Iron pot kettle frags (910001) - 28
plastic (9800) - 1

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count
Mortar (7300) 1 weight & count
Stone (7500) _____
Brick (7600) _____
Brick fragments (7670) _____

Wood (8300) _____
Leather (8400) _____
Seeds (8800) _____
Paper (8900) _____

LAB ARTIFACT CLASSIFICATION FORM
ARCHAEOLOGY IN ANNAPOLISUnit 158
Level F37cSite: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
 White (112011) 1 _____
 Blue-on-White (112012) _____
 Polychrome (1120224) _____
 Other () _____
 1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito Slipware (1210) _____
 1650-1775 North Devon Gravel Tempered (1211) _____
 1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware (Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
 ca. 1708- Red Paste Earthenware (1270) _____
 Lead Glazed () _____
 Unglazed () _____
 Flower Pot () _____
 Other () _____
 1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
 1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
 1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
 1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon) (1310) _____
 1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
 1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Overglaze Painting or Printing () _____
 Annular or Dipped (1321) _____
 Other () _____
 1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Blue or Green Edged (133065 or 66) _____
 Annular Ware (1331) _____
 Sponge (133028) _____
 Underglaze Blue Band Painted (133022) _____
 Polychrome (133024) _____
 Transfer Printed (133040) _____
 Other () _____
 1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
 1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware (1340) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 ca. 1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware () _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Other _____

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
 1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
 1700-1775 Westerwald (B/G) (2210) _____
 1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt Glazed (2351) _____

Nails (7100)

Hand Wrought (7110) _____
 Cut Nails () _____
 Wire Nails () _____
 Unidentified Nails () _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100) 1 _____
 worked (8110) _____
 Shell (8200) _____
 worked (8210) _____

OTHER

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) _____ Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____
 Unidentified/other _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) _____
 Plain (235011) _____
 Scratch Brown (2353) _____
 Scratch Blue (2354) _____
 Debased (2355) _____
 Other () _____
 1730- American (2100) _____
 Blue and Grey (2110) _____
 Brown (2120) _____
 Albany Slip (2130) _____
 1750-1820 Black Basalt (2361) _____
 1763-1775 Refined Red Paste Stoneware () _____
 Other _____

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____
 Overglaze Polychrome Hand Painted (300026) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (30022) _____
 Famille Rose () _____
 Batavian () _____
 Canton () _____
 Other _____
 1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
 Underglaze Blue () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other _____
 Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
 Underglaze () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other () _____

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) _____
 Household () _____
 Drinking (6400) _____
 Bottle (6300) _____
 Base () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Neck () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Body Fragments () _____
 Dark Olive Green (63005) 1 _____
 Other Color () _____
 Other _____

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____
 Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
 Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
 Stems, Plain (5200) _____
 Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Shell

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count
 Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count
 Stone (7500) _____
 Brick (7600) 1 _____
 Brick fragments (7670) _____

Wood (8300) _____
 Leather (8400) _____
 Seeds (8800) _____
 Paper (8900) _____

LAB ARTIFACT CLASSIFICATION FORM
ARCHEOLOGY IN ANNAPOLIS

Unit 158
Level E. 1/2 w 1/2

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
 White (112011) 1 _____
 Blue-on-White (112012) _____
 Polychrome (1120224) _____
 Other () _____
1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito
 Slipware (1210) _____
1650-1775 North Devon Gravel
 Tempered (1211) _____
1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware
 (Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
ca. 1700- Red Paste Earthenware
 (1270) _____
 Lead Glazed () _____
 Unglazed () _____
 Flower Pot () _____
 Other () _____
1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon)
 (1310) _____
1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Overglaze Painting
 or Printing () _____
 Annular or
 Dipped (1321) _____
 Other () _____
1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Blue or Green
 Edged (133065 or 66) _____
 Annular Ware (1331) _____
 Sponge (133028) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand
 Painted (133022) _____
 Polychrome (133024) _____
 Transfer Printed (133040) _____
 Other () _____
1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware
 (1340) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
ca. 1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware
 () _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
Other _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) 1 _____
 Plain (235011) _____
 Scratch Brown (2353) _____
 Scratch Blue (2354) _____
 Debased (2355) _____
 Other () _____
1730- American (2100) _____
 Blue and Grey (2110) _____
 Brown (2120) _____
 Albany Slip (2130) _____
1750-1820 Black Basalt (2361) _____
1763-1775 Refined Red Paste
 Stoneware () _____
Other _____

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____
 Overglaze Polychrome Hand
 Painted (300026) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand
 Painted (30022) _____
 Famille Rose () _____
 Batavian () _____
 Canton () _____
 Other _____
1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
 Underglaze Blue () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other _____
Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
 Underglaze () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other () _____

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) _____
Household () _____
Drinking (6400) _____
Bottle (6300) _____
Base () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
Neck () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
Body Fragments () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
Other _____

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
1700-1775 Westervald (B/C) (2210) _____
1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt
 Glazed (2351) _____

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____
Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
Stems, Plain (5200) _____
Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Nails (7100)

Hand Wrought (7110) _____
Cut Nails () _____
Wire Nails () _____
Unidentified Nails () _____

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count
Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count
Stone (7500) _____
Brick (7600) _____
Brick fragments (7670) _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100) 4 _____
 worked (8110) _____
Shell (8200) 1 _____
 worked (8210) _____

Wood (8300) _____
Leather (8400) _____
Seeds (8800) _____
Paper (8900) _____

OTHER

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) _____ Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____
Unidentified/other _____

Unit 158
Level F.38a

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
White (112011) _____
Blue-on-White (112012) _____
Polychrome (1120224) _____
Other () _____
1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito Slipware (1210) _____
1650-1775 North Devon Gravel Tempered (1211) _____
1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware (Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
ca.1700- Red Paste Earthenware (1270) _____
Lead Glazed () _____
Unglazed (12000) _____
Flower Pot () _____
Other () _____
1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon) (1310) _____
1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
Undecorated (1320) 5 _____
Decorated () _____
Overglaze Painting or Printing () _____
Annular or Dipped (1321) _____
Other () _____
1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
Undecorated (1330) _____
Decorated () _____
Blue or Green Edged (133065 or 66) _____
Annular Ware (1331) _____
Sponge (133028) _____
Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (133022) _____
Polychrome (133024) _____
Transfer Printed (133040) _____
Other () _____
1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware (1340) _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
ca.1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware () _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
Other _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) 1 _____
Plain (235011) _____
Scratch Brown (2353) _____
Scratch Blue (2354) _____
Debased (2355) _____
Other () _____
1730- American (2100) _____
Blue and Grey (2110) _____
Brown (2120) _____
Albany Slip (2130) _____
1750-1820 Black Basaltes (2361) _____
1763-1775 Refined Red Paste Stoneware () _____
Other _____

gray bodied stoneware (230000) -2

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____
Overglaze Polychrome Hand Painted (300026) _____
Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (30022) _____
Famille Rose () _____
Batavian () _____
Canton () _____
Other _____
1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
Underglaze Blue () _____
Overglaze () _____
Other _____
Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
Underglaze () _____
Overglaze () _____
Other () _____

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) 4 _____
Household () _____
Drinking (6400) _____
Bottle (6300) _____
Base () _____
Dark Olive Green () _____
Other Color () _____
Neck () _____
Dark Olive Green () _____
Other Color () _____
Body Frag () _____
Dark Olive Green (63019) 2 _____
Other Color () _____
Other _____

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
1700-1775 Westervald (B/G) (2210) _____
1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt Glazed (2351) _____

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____
Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
Stems, Plain (5200) _____
Stems, Marked (5210) 1 _____

Nails (7100) 4 _____
Hand Wrought (7110) _____
Cut Nails () _____
Wire Nails () _____
Unidentified Nails () _____

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count
Mortar (7300) 2 _____ weight & count
Stone (7500) _____
Brick (7600) 2 _____
Brick fragments (7670) _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100) 16 _____
worked (8110) _____
Shell (8200) 3 _____
worked (8210) _____

Wood (8300) _____
Leather (8400) _____
Seeds (8800) _____
Paper (8900) _____

OTHER

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) 1 _____ Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____
Unidentified/other _____

Unit 158
Level F.39a

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
 White (112011) _____
 Blue-on-White (112012) _____
 Polychrome (1120224) _____
 Other () _____
1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito Slipware (1210) _____
1650-1775 North Devon Gravel Tempered (1211) _____
1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware (Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
ca.1708- Red Paste Earthenware (1270) _____
 Lead Glazed () _____
 Unglazed () _____
 Flower Pot () _____
 Other () _____
1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon) (1310) _____
1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Overglaze Painting or Printing () _____
 Annular or Dipped (1321) _____
 Other () _____
1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Blue or Green Edged (133065 or 66) _____
 Annular Ware (1331) _____
 Sponge (133028) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (133022) _____
 Polychrome (133024) _____
 Transfer Printed (133040) _____
 Other () _____
1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware (1340) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
ca.1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware () _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
Other Refined Earthenware (13000) - 1

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) _____
 Plain (235011) _____
 Scratch Brown (2353) _____
 Scratch Blue (2354) _____
 Debased (2355) _____
 Other () _____
1730- American (2100) _____
 Blue and Grey (2110) _____
 Brown (2120) _____
 Albany Slip (2130) _____
1750-1820 Black Basalt (2361) _____
1763-1775 Refined Red Paste Stoneware () _____
Other _____

brown bodied stoneware (23050) - 1

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____
 Overglaze Polychrome Hand Painted (300026) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (30022) _____
 Famille Rose () _____
 Batavian () _____
 Canton () _____
 Other _____
1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
 Underglaze Blue () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other _____
Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
 Underglaze () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other () _____

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) _____
Household () _____
Drinking (6400) _____
Bottle (6300) _____
Base () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
Neck () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
Body Frag () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
Other _____

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
1700-1775 Westervald (B/G) (2210) _____
1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt Glazed (2351) _____

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____
Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
Stems, Plain (5200) _____
Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Nails (7100)

Hand Wrought (7110) _____
Cut Nails () _____
Wire Nails () _____
Unidentified Nails () _____

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count

Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count

Stone (7500) _____

Brick (7600) _____

Brick fragments (7670) _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100) 2 _____
 worked (8110) _____
Shell (8200) 1 frag _____
 worked (8210) _____

Wood (8300) _____

Leather (8400) _____

Seeds (8800) _____

Paper (8900) _____

OTHER _____

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) _____ Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____

Unidentified/other _____

LAB ARTIFACT CLASSIFICATION FORM
ARCHAEOLOGY IN ANNAPOLISUnit 158
Level E. 5g w 1/2Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
 White (112011) _____
 Blue-on-White (112012) _____
 Polychrome (1120224) _____
 Other () _____
 1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito _____
 Slipware (1210) _____
 1650-1775 North Devon Gravel _____
 Tempered (1211) _____
 1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware _____
 (Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
 ca. 1700- Red Paste Earthenware _____
 (1270) _____
 Lead Glazed () _____
 Unglazed (129001) _____
 Flower Pot () _____
 Other () _____
 1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
 1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
 1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
 1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon) _____
 (1310) _____
 1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
 1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Overglaze Painting _____
 or Printing () _____
 Annular or _____
 Dipped (1321) _____
 Other () _____
 1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Blue or Green _____
 Edged (133065 or 66) _____
 Annular Ware (1331) _____
 Sponge (133028) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand _____
 Painted (133022) _____
 Polychrome (133024) _____
 Transfer Printed (133040) _____
 Other () _____
 1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
 1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware _____
 (1340) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 ca. 1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware _____
 () _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Other _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) _____
 Plain (235011) _____
 Scratch Brown (2353) _____
 Scratch Blue (2354) _____
 Debased (2355) _____
 Other () _____
 1730- American (2100) _____
 Blue and Grey (2110) _____
 Brown (2120) _____
 Albany Slip (2130) _____
 1750-1820 Black Basalt (2361) _____
 1763-1775 Refined Red Paste _____
 Stoneware () _____
 Other _____

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____
 Overglaze Polychrome Hand _____
 Painted (300026) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand _____
 Painted (30022) _____
 Famille Rose () _____
 Batavian () _____
 Canton () _____
 Other _____
 1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
 Underglaze Blue () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other _____
 Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
 Underglaze () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other () _____

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) _____
 Household () _____
 Drinking (6400) _____
 Bottle (6300) _____
 Base () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Neck () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Body Frag () _____
 Dark Olive Green (630043) _____
 Other Color () _____
 Other _____

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
 1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
 1700-1775 Westervald (B/C) (2210) _____
 1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt _____
 Glazed (2351) _____

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____
 Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
 Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
 Stems, Plain (5200) _____
 Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Nails (7100)

Hand Wrought (7110) _____
 Cut Nails () _____
 Wire Nails () _____
 Unidentified Nails () _____

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count
 Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count
 Stone (7500) _____
 Brick (7600) _____
 Brick fragments (7670) _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100) _____
 worked (8110) _____
 Shell (8200) 2 _____
 worked (8210) _____

Wood (8300) _____
 Leather (8400) _____
 Seeds (8800) _____
 Paper (8900) _____

OTHER

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) _____ Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____
 Unidentified/other _____

Site: AP 44

Earthenware (1000)

Nafile (7100)

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

OTHER

METAL (9000)

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Plaster (7200)	weight & count
----------------	----------------

Wood (8300)

Leather (8400) _____
Seeds (8800) _____
Paper (8900) _____

Unit 294 E1/2
Level D

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
White (112011) _____
Blue-on-White (112012) _____
Polychrome (1120224) _____
Other () _____
1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito
Slipware (1210) _____
1650-1775 North Devon Gravel
Tempered (1211) _____
1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware
(Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
ca.1700- Red Paste Earthenware
(1270) _____
inter. text. Lead Glazed (12004) 2
Un glazed () _____
Flower Pot () _____
Other () _____
1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon)
(1310) _____
1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
Overglaze Painting
or Printing () _____
Annular or
Dipped (1321) _____
Other () _____
1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
Blue or Green
Edged (133065 or 66) _____
Annular Ware (1331) _____
Sponge (133028) _____
Underglaze Blue Hand
Painted (133022) _____
Polychrome (133024) _____
Transfer Printed (133040) _____
Other () _____
1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware
(1340) 7
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
ca.1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware
() _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
Other _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) 2
Plain (235011) _____
Scratch Brown (2353) _____
Scratch Blue (2354) _____
Debased (2355) _____
Other () _____
1730- American (2100) _____
Blue and Gray (2110) _____
Brown (2120) _____
Albany Slip (2130) _____
1750-1820 Black Basaltes (2361) _____
1763-1775 Refined Red Paste
Stoneware () _____
Other _____

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____
Overglaze Polychrome Hand
Painted (300026) _____
Underglaze Blue Hand
Painted (30022) _____
Famille Rose () _____
Batavian () _____
Canton () _____
Other _____
1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
Underglaze Blue () _____
Overglaze () _____
Other _____
Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
Underglaze () _____
Overglaze () _____
Other _____
porcelain (3000) - 2

Glass (6000)

5
Window (6100) 15
Household (6200) servicing - 12
Drinking (6400) 4
Bottle (6300) _____
Base () _____
Dark Olive Green () _____
Other Color () _____
Neck () _____
Dark Olive Green () _____
Other Color () _____
Body Frags (62013) 4
Dark Olive Green () _____
Other Color () _____
Other frags (6313) - 3

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
1700-1775 Westervald (B/G) (2210) _____
1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt
Glazed (2351) _____

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____
Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
Stems, Plain (5200) _____
Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Nails (7100)

3
Hand Wrought (7110) _____
Cut Nails () _____
Wire Nails (7130) 2
Unidentified Nails () _____

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count
Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count
Stone (7500) _____
Brick (7600) _____
Brick fragments (7670) _____
concrete (730002) - 1

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100) 4
worked (8110) _____
Shell (8200) 3
worked (8210) _____

Wood (8300) _____
Leather (8400) _____
Seeds (8800) _____
Paper (8900) _____

OTHER

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) _____ Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) 1
Unidentified/other _____
Iron screw (91000) - 1

Unit 294E
 Level F

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
 White (112011) _____
 Blue-on-White (112012) _____
 Polychrome (1120224) _____
 Tingl. Eng. delft Other (1120) _____
 1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito _____
 Slipware (1210) _____
 1650-1775 North Devon Gravel _____
 Tempered (1211) _____
 1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware _____
 (Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
 ca.1700- Red Paste Earthenware _____
 (1270) _____
 Lead Glazed () _____
 Unglazed () _____
 Flower Pot () _____
 Other () _____
 1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
 1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
 1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
 1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon) _____
 (1310) _____
 1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
 1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Overglaze Painting _____
 or Printing () _____
 Annular or _____
 Dipped (1321) _____
 Other () _____
 1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Blue or Green _____
 Edged (133065 or 66) _____
 Annular Ware (1331) _____
 Sponge (133026) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand _____
 Painted (133022) _____
 Polychrome (133024) _____
 Transfer Printed (133040) _____
 Other () _____
 1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
 1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware _____
 (1340) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 ca.1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware _____
 () _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Other _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) _____
 Plain (235011) _____
 Scratch Brown (2353) _____
 Scratch Blue (2354) _____
 Debased (2355) _____
 Other () _____
 1730- American (2100) _____
 Blue and Grey (2110) _____
 Brown (2120) _____
 Albany Slip (2130) _____
 1750-1820 Black Basaltes (2361) _____
 1763-1775 Refined Red Paste _____
 Stoneware () _____
 Other _____

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____
 Overglaze Polychrome Hand _____
 Painted (300026) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand _____
 Painted (30022) _____
 Famille Rose () _____
 Batavian () _____
 Canton () _____
 Other _____
 1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
 Underglaze Blue () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other _____
 Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
 Underglaze () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other () _____

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) 7 _____
 Household () _____
 Drinking (6400) _____
 Bottle (6300) _____
 Base () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Neck () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Body Frags () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Other _____

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
 1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
 1700-1775 Westerwald (B/G) (2210) _____
 1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt _____
 Glazed (2351) _____

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____
 Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
 Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
 Stems, Plain (5200) _____
 Stems, Marked (5210) _____

L-head (711002) - 1

Nails (7100) 63 _____
 Hand Wrought (7110) _____
 Cut Nails () _____
 Wire Nails () _____
 Unidentified Nails () _____
 Rose head (711001) - 1

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100) 12 _____
 worked (8110) 1 (bone button) _____
 Shell (8200) 1 _____
 worked (8210) _____

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count
 Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count
 Stone (7500) _____
 Brick (7600) 1 _____
 Brick fragments (7670) _____

Wood (8300) 1 _____
 Leather (8400) _____
 Seeds (8800) _____
 Paper (8900) _____

OTHER fishbone (810003) - 1

fishbone (scales) (810003) - 3

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) _____ Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____
 Unidentified/other _____

Unit 294E
Level 4

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
 White (112011) _____
 Blue-on-White (112012) _____
 Polychrome (1120224) _____
 Other () _____
1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito Slipware (1210) _____
1650-1775 North Devon Gravel Tempered (1211) _____
1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware (Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
ca. 1700- Red Paste Earthenware (1270) _____
 Interior Lead Glazed (120022) 1 _____
 Unglazed () _____
 Flower Pot () _____
 Other () _____
1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon) (1310) _____
1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Overglaze Painting or Printing () _____
 Annular or Dipped (1321) _____
 Other () _____
1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Blue or Green Edged (133065 or 66) _____
 Annular Ware (1331) _____
 Sponge (133028) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (133022) _____
 Polychrome (133024) _____
 Transfer Printed (133040) _____
 Other () _____
1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware (1340) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
ca. 1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware () _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Other _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) _____
 Plain (235011) _____
 Scratch Brown (2353) _____
 Scratch Blue (2354) _____
 Debased (2355) _____
 Other () _____
1730- American (2100) _____
 Blue and Grey (2110) _____
 Brown (2120) _____
 Albany Slip (2130) _____
1750-1820 Black Basaltes (2361) _____
1763-1775 Refined Red Paste Stoneware () _____
 Other _____

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____
 Overglaze Polychrome Hand Painted (300026) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (30022) _____
 Famille Rose () _____
 Batavian () _____
 Canton () _____
 Other _____
1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
 Underglaze Blue () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other _____
Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
 Underglaze () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other () _____

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) 1 _____
Household () _____
Drinking (6400) _____
Bottle (6300) _____
Base () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
Neck () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
Body Frags () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
Other _____

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
1700-1775 Westervald (B/G) (2210) _____
1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt Glazed (2351) _____

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____
Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
Stems, Plain (5200) _____
Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Nails (7100)

Hand Wrought (7110) _____
Cut Nails () _____
Wire Nails () _____
Unidentified Nails () _____

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count

Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count
Stone (7500) _____
Brick (7600) 1 _____
Brick fragments (7670) _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100) _____
 worked (8110) _____
Shell (8200) 5 frags _____
 worked (8210) _____

charcoal (840022) - 1

Wood (8300) _____
Leather (8400) _____
Seeds (8800) _____
Paper (8900) _____

OTHER

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) _____ Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____
Unidentified/other _____

Unit 2945
Level F-7a

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
 White (112011) _____
 Blue-on-White (112012) _____
 Polychrome (112024) _____
 Other () _____
1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito Slipware (1210) _____
1650-1775 North Devon Gravel Tempered (1211) _____
1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware (Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
ca. 1700- Red Paste Earthenware (1270) _____
 Lead Glazed () _____
 Unglazed () _____
 Flower Pot () _____
 Other () _____
1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon) (1310) _____
1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
 Undecorated (1320) 3 _____
 Decorated () _____
 Overglaze Painting or Printing () _____
 Annular or Dipped (1321) _____
 Other () _____
1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
 Undecorated (1330) 1 _____
 Decorated () _____
 Blue or Green Edged (133065 or 66) 1 _____
 Annular Ware (1331) _____
 Sponge (133028) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (133022) _____
 Polychrome (133024) _____
 Transfer Printed (133040) 1 _____
 Other () _____
1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware (1340) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
ca. 1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware () _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Other _____
 exterior lead glaze (course and b) (2000) - 2

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) _____
 Plain (235011) _____
 Scratch Brown (2353) _____
 Scratch Blue (2354) _____
 Debased (2355) _____
 Other () _____
1730- American (2100) _____
 Blue and Grey (2110) _____
 Brown (2120) _____
 Albany Slip (2130) _____
1750-1820 Black Basalt (2361) _____
1763-1775 Refined Red Paste Stoneware () _____
 Other _____

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) 1 _____
 Overglaze Polychrome Hand Painted (300026) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (30022) _____
 Famille Rose () _____
 Batavian () _____
 Canton () _____
 Other _____
1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
 Underglaze Blue () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other _____
Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
 Underglaze () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other () _____

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) _____
Household () _____
Drinking (6400) _____
Bottle (6300) _____
 Base () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Neck () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Body Frags (45003) 3 _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Other _____
 wine glass frag (641090) - 2
 frag (6322) - 1

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
1700-1775 Westervald (B/G) (2210) _____
1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt Glazed (2351) _____

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____
Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
Stems, Plain (5200) _____
Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Nails (7100)

Hand Wrought (7110) 5 _____
Cut Nails () _____
Wire Nails () _____
Unidentified Nails () _____

Tacks - 2

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

hard bone (81000) - 8 _____
bone (8100) 13 _____
worked (8110) _____
fish bone (81000) - 1 _____
shell (8200) 12 whole, 6 frags _____
worked (8210) _____

Shell painted plaster (721001) - 3

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count
Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count
Stone (7500) _____
Brick (7600) 4 _____
Brick fragments (7670) _____
Shell mortar w/ attached brick (730001) - 1

Wood (8300) _____
Leather (8400) _____
Seeds (8800) _____
Paper (8900) _____

OTHER 5m/ mussel shells (820000) - 13

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) 3 _____ Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____
Unidentified/other _____
 bucket, brass (92000) - 1 _____
 brass button, 2 piece (920001) - 1 _____

Unit 294E
Level F-11a

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
 White (112011) _____
 Blue-on-White (112012) _____
 Polychrome (1120224) _____
 Other () _____
1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito
 Slipware (1210) _____
1650-1775 North Devon Gravel
 Tempered (1211) _____
1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware
 (Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
ca. 1700- Red Paste Earthenware
 (1270) _____
 Lead Glazed () _____
 Unglazed () _____
 Flower Pot () _____
 Other () _____
1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon)
 (1310) _____
1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Overglaze Painting
 or Printing () _____
 Annular or
 Dipped (1321) _____
 Other () _____
1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Blue or Green
 Edged (133065 or 66) _____
 Annular Ware (1331) _____
 Sponge (133028) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand
 Painted (133022) _____
 Polychrome (133024) _____
 Transfer Printed (133040) _____
 Other () _____
1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware
 (1340) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
ca. 1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware
 () _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Other _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350)

Plain (235011) _____
Scratch Brown (2353) _____
Scratch Blue (2354) _____
Debased (2355) _____
Other () _____
1730- American (2100) _____
 Blue and Grey (2110) _____
 Brown (2120) _____
 Albany Slip (2130) _____
1750-1820 Black Basalt (2361) _____
1763-1775 Refined Red Paste
 Stoneware () _____
 Other _____

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____
 Overglaze Polychrome Hand
 Painted (300026) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand
 Painted (30022) _____
 Famille Rose () _____
 Batavian () _____
 Canton () _____
 Other _____
1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
 Underglaze Blue () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other _____
Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
 Underglaze () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other () _____

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) _____
Household () _____
Drinking (6400) _____
Bottle (6300) _____
 Base () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Neck () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Body Frag () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Other _____

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
1700-1775 Westerwald (B/G) (2210) _____
1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt
 Glazed (2351) _____

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____
Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
Stems, Plain (5200) _____
Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Nails (7100)

Hand Wrought (7110) _____
Cut Nails () _____
Wire Nails () _____
Unidentified Nails () _____

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count

Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count
Stone (7500) _____
Brick (7600) _____
Brick fragments (7670) _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100) _____
 worked (8110) _____
Shell (8200) _____
 worked (8210) _____

Charcoal (840002) -1

Wood (8300) _____
Leather (8400) _____
Seeds (8800) _____
Paper (8900) _____

OTHER

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) _____ Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____
Unidentified/other _____

Unit 324
Level BAC

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
White (112011) _____
Blue-on-White (112012) _____
Polychrome (1120224) _____
Other () _____
1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito
Slipware (1210) _____
1650-1775 North Devon Gravel
Tempered (1211) _____
1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware
(Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
ca.1700- Red Paste Earthenware
(1270) _____
Lead Glazed () _____
Unglazed () _____
Flower Pot () _____
Other () _____
1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon)
(1310) _____
1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
Overglaze Painting
or Printing () _____
Annular or
Dipped (1321) _____
Other () _____
1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
Blue or Green
Edged (133065 or 66) _____
Annular Ware (1331) _____
Sponge (133028) _____
Underglaze Blue Hand
Painted (133022) _____
Polychrome (133024) _____
Transfer Printed (133040) _____
Other () _____
1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware
(1340) _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
ca.1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware
() _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
Other _____
ironstone (1340) - 2
unglazed coarse earth (12000) - 2
Stoneware (2000) _____
1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
1700-1775 Westervald (B/G) (2210) _____
1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt
Glazed (2351) _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) _____
Plain (235011) _____
Scratch Brown (2353) _____
Scratch Blue (2354) _____
Debased (2355) _____
Other () _____
1730- American (2100) _____
Blue and Grey (2110) _____
Brown (2120) _____
Albany Slip (2130) _____
1750-1820 Black Basaltes (2361) _____
1763-1775 Refined Red Paste
Stoneware () _____
Other _____

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____
Overglaze Polychrome Hand
Painted (300026) _____
Underglaze Blue Hand
Painted (30022) _____
Famille Rose () _____
Bavarian () _____
Canton () _____
Other _____
1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
Underglaze Blue () _____
Overglaze () _____
Other _____
Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
Underglaze () _____
Overglaze () _____
Other () _____
porcelain (340000) - 1

Glass (6000)

67
Window (6100) 27
Household () _____
Drinking (6400) _____
Bottle (6300) _____
Base (6322) 4
Dark Olive Green () _____
Other Color () _____
Neck (6321) 6
Dark Olive Green () _____
Other Color () _____
Body Frags (6321) 4
Dark Olive Green () _____
Other Color () _____
Other base (6312) 3
Neck (6311) 1
Frag (6313) 4
whit milk glass (60000) - 32

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____
Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
Stems, Plain (5200) _____
Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Nails (7100)

Hand Wrought (7110) _____
Cut Nails (7120) 1
Wire Nails () _____
Unidentified Nails () _____
modern (7130) - 6

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100) 1
worked (8110) _____
Shell (8200) 2 frags
worked (8210) _____

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count
Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count
Stone (7500) _____
Brick (7600) _____
Brick fragments (7670) _____

Wood (8300) _____
Leather (8400) _____
Seeds (8800) _____
Paper (8900) _____

OTHER

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) _____ Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____
Unidentified/other _____
shot shell copper (960001) - 1

Unit 324
Level D

Site: AP

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
White (112011) _____
Blue-on-White (112012) _____
Polychrome (1120224) _____
Other () _____
1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito Slipware (1210) _____
1650-1775 North Devon Gravel Tempered (1211) _____
1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware (Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
ca. 1700- Red Paste Earthenware (1270) _____
Lead Glazed () _____
Unglazed () _____
Flower Pot () _____
Other () _____
1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon) (1310) _____
1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
Overglaze Painting or Printing () _____
Annular or Dipped (1321) _____
Other () _____
1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
Undecorated (1330) _____
Decorated (13302) _____
Blue or Green Edged (133065 or 66) _____
Annular Ware (1331) _____
Sponge (133028) _____
Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (133022) _____
Polychrome (133024) _____
Transfer Printed (133040) _____
Other () _____
1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware (1340) _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
ca. 1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware () _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
Other Unglazed Coarse Earthenware (12000) - 37
WHITEWARE (1340) - 6
STONEWARE (1360) - 3

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) _____
Plain (235011) _____
Scratch Brown (2353) _____
Scratch Blue (2354) _____
Debased (2355) _____
Other () _____
1730- American (2100) _____
Blue and Grey (2110) _____
Brown (2120) _____
Albany Slip (2130) _____
1750-1820 Black Basalt (2361) _____
1763-1775 Refined Red Paste Stoneware () _____
Other grey bodied stoneware (22000) 3
Nottingham (2310) - 1

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____
Overglaze Polychrome Hand Painted (300026) _____
Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (30022) _____
Famille Rose () _____
Batavian () _____
Canton () _____
Other _____
1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
Underglaze Blue () _____
Overglaze () _____
Other _____
Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
Underglaze () _____
Overglaze () _____
Other () _____
porcelain (34000) 3

Glass (6000)

136
Window (6100) 61
Household () _____
Drinking (6400) 19
Bottle (6300) _____
Base (6322) 6
Dark Olive Green () _____
Other Color () _____
Neck (6321) 8
Dark Olive Green () _____
Other Color () _____
Body Fragments (6313) 45
Dark Olive Green () _____
Other Color () _____
Other Base (6312) - 3
white milk glass (6000) - 81
neck (6311) - 1
frag - 2

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
1700-1775 Westervald (B/C) (2210) _____
1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt Glazed (2351) _____

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____
Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
Stems, Plain (5200) _____
Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Nails (7100) 21
Hand Wrought (7110) _____
Cut Nails (7120) 1
Wire Nails (7130) 5
Unidentified Nails () _____

Plaster (7200) 12 weight & count
Mortar (7300) 1 weight & count
Stone (7500) _____
Brick (7600) _____
Brick fragments (7670) _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100) 12
worked (8110) _____
Shell (8200) 1
worked (8210) 1 button
teeth (810004) -1

Wood (8300) _____
Leather (8400) _____
Seeds (8800) _____
Paper (8900) _____
linoleum tile (980000) - 9

OTHER

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) 1 Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____
Unidentified/other brass eyelet (920001) - 1
washer (910001) - 1 copper wire w/ rubber coating (960001) - 2
shot shell (960001) - 1 printing type (9430) - 1
lead debris puddle (940002) - 1

Unit 324
Level E

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
White (112011) _____
Blue-on-White (112012) _____
Polychrome (1120224) _____
Other () _____
1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito Slipware (1210) _____
1650-1775 North Devon Gravel Tempered (1211) _____
1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware (Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
ca.1700- Red Paste Earthenware (1270) _____
Lead Glazed (1290001) _____
Un glazed () _____
Flower Pot (129001) 2 _____
Other () _____
1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon) (1310) _____
1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
Overglaze Painting or Printing () _____
Annular or Dipped (1321) _____
Other () _____
1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
Blue or Green Edged (133065 or 66) _____
Annular Ware (1331) _____
Sponge (133028) _____
Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (133022) _____
Polychrome (133024) _____
Transfer Printed (133040) _____
Other () _____
1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware (1340) 5 _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
ca.1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware () _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
Other _____
Tronstone (1360) 1 _____
Stoneware (2000) _____
1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
1700-1775 Westerwald (B/G) (2210) _____
1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt Glazed (2351) _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) _____
Plain (235011) _____
Scratch Brown (2353) _____
Scratch Blue (2354) _____
Debased (2355) _____
Other () _____
1730- American (2100) _____
Blue and Grey (2110) _____
Brown (2120) _____
Albany Slip (2130) _____
1750-1820 Black Basaltas (2361) _____
1763-1775 Refined Red Paste Stoneware () _____
Other _____

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____
Overglaze Polychrome Hand Painted (300026) _____
Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (30022) _____
Famille Rose () _____
Batavian () _____
Canton () _____
Other _____
1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
Underglaze Blue () _____
Overglaze () _____
Other _____
Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
Underglaze () _____
Overglaze () _____
Other () _____
porcelain (3400) 4 _____

Glass (6000)

(Mirror) 1 _____
Window (6100) 72 _____
Household (6500) 72 _____
Drinking (6400) 10 _____
Bottle (6300) _____
Base () _____
Dark Olive Green () _____
Other Color () _____
Neck (6301) _____
Dark Olive Green () _____
Other Color () _____
Body Frags (6303) 4 _____
Dark Olive Green () _____
Other Color () _____
Other Frags (6313) 9 _____
* case bottle frag (630073) 1 _____
* wine glass base (641045) 1 _____
glass (6000) 14 _____

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____
Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
Stems, Plain (5200) _____
Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Nails (7100) _____
Hand Wrought (7110) _____
Cut Nails () _____
Wire Nails () _____
Unidentified Nails () _____

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count
Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count
Stone (7500) _____
Brick (7600) 4 _____
Brick fragments (7670) _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

bird bone (81002) 6 _____
Bone (8100) 20 _____
worked (8110) _____
Shell (8200) 6 whole, 2 frags _____
worked (8210) _____

Wood (8300) _____
Leather (8400) _____
Seeds (8800) _____
Paper (8900) _____

OTHER

* mach. made frag (6324) 12

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) 5 _____ Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____
Unidentified/other _____

brass handwrought pin (920001) 1 _____
brass right (920001) 1 _____
brass eyelet (920001) 1 _____

Unit 324
Level F

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
White (112011) _____
Blue-on-White (112012) _____
Polychrome (1120224) _____
Other () _____
1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito
Slipware (1210) _____
1650-1775 North Devon Gravel
Tempered (1211) _____
1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware
(Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
ca.1700- Red Paste Earthenware
(1270) _____
intermittent Lead Glazed (1200) 3
Unglazed (1200) 2
Flower Pot () _____
Other () _____
1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon)
(1310) _____
1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
Undecorated (1320) 3
Decorated () _____
Overglaze Painting
or Printing () _____
Annular or
Dipped (1321) _____
Other () _____
1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
Blue or Green
Edged (133065 or 66) _____
Annular Ware (1331) _____
Sponge (133028) _____
Underglaze Blue Hand
Painted (133022) _____
Polychrome (133024) _____
Transfer Printed (133040) 1
Other () _____
1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware
(1340) _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
ca.1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware
() _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
Other _____
Refined earthenware (1300) - 1

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) _____
Plain (235011) _____
Scratch Brown (2353) _____
Scratch Blue (2354) _____
Debased (2355) _____
Other () _____
1730- American (2100) _____
Blue and Gray (2110) _____
Brown (2120) _____
Albany Slip (2130) _____
1750-1820 Black Basaltic (2361) _____
1763-1775 Refined Red Paste
Stoneware () _____
Other _____

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) 1
Overglaze Polychrome Hand
Painted (300026) _____
Underglaze Blue Hand
Painted (30022) _____
Famille Rose () _____
Batavian () _____
Canton () _____
Other _____
1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
Underglaze Blue (30004) 3
Overglaze () _____
Other _____
Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
Underglaze () _____
Overglaze () _____
Other () _____
porcelain (3000) - 1

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) 20
Household () _____
Drinking (6400) 1
Bottle (6300) _____
Base () _____
Dark Olive Green () _____
Other Color () _____
Neck () _____
Dark Olive Green () _____
Other Color () _____
Body Frag (6300) 4
Dark Olive Green () _____
Other Color () _____
Other frags (6313) 1

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
1700-1775 Westervald (B/G) (2210) _____
1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt
Glazed (2351) _____

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____
Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
Stems, Plain (5200) 3 (4/64 85/64)
Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Rose head (7100) - 1

Nails (7100) 2
Hand Wrought (7110) _____
Cut Nails () _____
Wire Nails () _____
Unidentified Nails () _____

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count
Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count
Stone (7500) _____
Brick (7600) 1
Brick fragments (7670) _____
shell mortar (7300) - 1

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

bird bone (8100) 2
Bone (8100) 20
worked (8110) _____
Shell (8200) 22 whole, 4 frag
worked (8210) _____
fish bone (8100) 2
OTHER teeth (8100) - 1

Wood (8300) _____
Leather (8400) _____
Seeds (8800) _____
Paper (8900) _____

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) _____ Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____
Unidentified/other hand wrought brass pin (9200) - 1
brass buckle (9200) - 1

Unit 324
Level 6

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
White (112011) _____
Blue-on-White (112012) 1
Polychrome (1120224) _____
Other () _____
1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito
Slipware (1210) _____
1650-1775 North Devon Gravel
Tempered (1211) _____
1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware
(Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
ca. 1700- Red Paste Earthenware
(1270) _____
Lead Glazed () _____
Unglazed () _____
Flower Pot () _____
Other () _____
1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon)
(1310) _____
1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
Overglaze Painting
or Printing () _____
Annular or
Dipped (1321) _____
Other () _____
1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated (13322) 1
Blue or Green
Edged (133065 or 66) _____
Annular Ware (1331) _____
Sponge (133028) _____
Underglaze Blue Hand
Painted (133022) _____
Polychrome (133024) _____
Transfer Printed (133040) _____
Other () _____
1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware
(1340) _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
ca. 1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware
(1350) _____
Undecorated (1350) 1
Decorated () _____
Other _____
inter. lead glaze coarse earth (120002) - 2
inter. ext. lead glaze coarse earth (120004) - 1

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) _____
Plain (235011) _____
Scratch Brown (2353) _____
Scratch Blue (2354) _____
Debased (2355) _____
Other () _____
1730- American (2100) _____
Blue and Grey (2110) _____
Brown (2120) _____
Albany Slip (2130) _____
1750-1820 Black Basaltic (2361) _____
1763-1775 Refined Red Paste
Stoneware () _____
Other _____
Lead glaze red stoneware (2365) - 1

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____
Overglaze Polychrome Hand
Painted (300026) _____
Underglaze Blue Hand
Painted (30022) _____
Famille Rose () _____
Batavian () _____
Canton () _____
Other _____
1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
Underglaze Blue () _____
Overglaze () _____
Other _____
Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
Underglaze () _____
Overglaze () _____
Other () _____

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) 2
Household () _____
Drinking (6400) 2
Bottle (6300) _____
Base () _____
Dark Olive Green () _____
Other Color () _____
Neck () _____
Dark Olive Green () _____
Other Color () _____
Body Frag. (6300) 1
Dark Olive Green () _____
Other Color () _____
Other _____

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
1700-1775 Westerwald (B/G) (2210) _____
1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt
Glazed (2351) _____

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____
Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
Stems, Plain (5200) _____
Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Nails (7100)

Hand Wrought (7110) _____
Cut Nails () _____
Wire Nails () _____
Unidentified Nails () _____

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count
Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count
Stone (7500) _____
Brick (7600) 1
Brick fragments (7670) _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

fish bone (8100) 3
Bone (8100) 4
worked (8110) _____
Shell (8200) _____
worked (8210) _____

Wood (8300) _____
Leather (8400) _____
Seeds (8800) _____
Paper (8900) _____

OTHER

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) 1 Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____
Unidentified/other _____

Unit 324
Level E.7a

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
White (112011) _____
Blue-on-White (112012) _____
Polychrome (1120224) _____
Other () _____
1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito
Slipware (1210) _____
1650-1775 North Devon Gravel
Tempered (1211) _____
1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware
(Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
ca. 1700- Red Paste Earthenware
(1270) _____
Lead Glazed (12003) 2
Unglazed (12000) 1
Flower Pot () _____
Other () _____
1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon)
(1310) _____
1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
Undecorated (1320) 5
Decorated () _____
Overglaze Painting
or Printing () _____
Annular or
Dipped (1321) _____
Other () _____
1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
Blue or Green
Edged (133065 or 66) 2
Annular Ware (1331) _____
Sponge (133028) _____
Underglaze Blue Hand
Painted (133022) _____
Polychrome (133024) _____
Transfer Printed (133040) _____
Other () _____
1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware
(1340) _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
ca. 1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware
() _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
Other ext. lead glazed coarse earthenware (12004) 4
int. & ext. lead glazed coarse earthenware (12004) 1

Ironstone (1360) - 3

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
1700-1775 Westerwald (B/G) (2210) _____
1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt
Glazed (2351) _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350)

Plain (235011) _____
Scratch Brown (2353) _____
Scratch Blue (2354) _____
Debased (2355) _____
Other () _____
1730- American (2100) _____
Blue and Grey (2110) _____
Brown (2120) _____
Albany Slip (2130) _____
1750-1820 Black Basaltos (2361) _____
1763-1775 Refined Red Paste
Stoneware () _____
Other _____

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____
Overglaze Polychrome Hand
Painted (300026) _____
Underglaze Blue Hand
Painted (30022) _____
Famille Rose () _____
Batavian () _____
Canton () _____
Other _____
1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
Underglaze Blue () _____
Overglaze () _____
Other _____
Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
Underglaze () _____
Overglaze () _____
Other () _____

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) 40
Household () 1
Drinking (6400) 3
Bottle (6300) _____
Base () _____
Dark Olive Green () _____
Other Color () _____
Neck () _____
Dark Olive Green () _____
Other Color () _____
Body Frags (6303) 2
Dark Olive Green () _____
Other Color () _____
Other Body Frags (630083) 7
Chipped Bottle frags (630083) 11
tumbler faceted body (642003) 4

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____
Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
Stems, Plain (5200) _____
Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Nails (7100)

Hand Wrought (7110) _____
Cut Nails () _____
Wire Nails () _____
Unidentified Nails () _____
large wrought spike (71000) 1

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

bird bone (81002) 7
Bone (8100) 76
worked (8110) _____
Shell (8200) 2
worked (8210) _____
fish bone (810003) 2
OTHER teeth (810004) 1
mussel shell (82000) 1

Plaster (7200) 1 weight & count
Mortar (7300) weight & count
Stone (7500) 1 (possible flint debitage)
Brick (7600) 4
Brick fragments (7670) _____

Wood (8300) 10
Leather (8400) _____
Seeds (8800) _____
Paper (8900) _____

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) 2 Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____
Unidentified/other _____
Iron hinge frags (910001) 3
Iron screw (910001) 1

Unit 324
Level F7a (7.1,4)

Site: AF 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
White (112011) _____
Blue-on-White (112012) _____
Polychrome (1120224) _____
Other () _____
1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito Slipware (1210) _____
1650-1775 North Devon Gravel Tempered (1211) _____
1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware (Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
ca.1700- Red Paste Earthenware (1270) _____
Exterior Lead Glazed (12005) 1
Unglazed () _____
Flower Pot (12001) 1
Other () _____
1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
1725-1750 Asbury (2380) _____
1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon) (1310) _____
1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
Undecorated (1320) 21
Decorated () _____
Overglaze Painting or Printing () _____
Annular or Dipped (1321) _____
Other () _____
1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
Undecorated (1330) 1
Decorated () _____
Blue or Green Edged (133065 or 66) _____
Annular Ware (1331) _____
Sponge (133028) _____
Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (133022) _____
Polychrome (133024) _____
Transfer Printed (133040) _____
Other (13324) 3
1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware (1340) _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
ca.1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware () _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
Other _____
Ivorystone (1340) 5

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350)

Plain (235011) _____
Scratch Brown (2353) _____
Scratch Blue (2354) _____
Debased (2355) _____
Other () _____

1730- American (2100) _____
Blue and Grey (2110) _____
Brown (2120) _____
Albany Slip (2130) _____

1750-1820 Black Basaltic (2361) _____

1763-1775 Refined Red Paste Stoneware () _____

Other gray bodied Stone (22005) - 3

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____

Overglaze Polychrome Hand Painted (300026) _____

Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (30022) _____

Famille Rose () _____

Batavian () _____

Canton () _____

Other _____

1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____

Underglaze Blue (31004) 2

Overglaze () _____

Other _____

Undetermined, Porcelain () _____

Underglaze () _____

Overglaze () _____

Other () _____

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) 28

Household () _____

Drinking (6400) 2

Bottle (6300) _____

Base (6200) 1

Dark Olive Green () _____

Other Color () _____

Neck () _____

Dark Olive Green () _____

Other Color () _____

Body Frag (63005) 8

Dark Olive Green () _____

Other Color () _____

Other frag (6303) - 7

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____

1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____

1700-1775 Westerwald (B/G) (2210) _____

1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt Glazed (2351) _____

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____

Bowls, Marked (5110) _____

Bowls, Molded (5120) _____

Stems, Plain (5200) 1 (6164)

Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Nails (7100)

Hand Wrought (7110) _____

Cut Nails () _____

Wire Nails () _____

Unidentified Nails () _____

Plaster (7200)

1 weight & count

Mortar (7300) weight & count

Stone (7500) _____

Brick (7600) 4

Brick fragments (7670) _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

bird bone (81005) 5

Bone (8100) 35

worked (8110) 1 (bottom)

Shell (8200) 3 (mussel), 2 frags

worked (8210) _____

fishbone (81003) 3

OTHER teeth (81004) - 5

Charcoal (84002) 8

Wood (8300) 15

Leather (8400) _____

Seeds (8800) _____

Paper (8900) _____

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) 3 Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____

Unidentified/other _____

Unit 324
Level F76 - 7.2,3

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
White (112011) _____
Blue-on-White (112012) _____
Polychrome (1120224) _____
Other () _____

1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito
Slipware (1210) _____

1650-1775 North Devon Gravel
Tempered (1211) _____

1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware
(Combed Yellow) (1290) _____

ca.1700- Red Paste Earthenware
(1270) _____

Lead Glazed () _____
Unglazed () _____
Flower Pot () _____
Other () _____

1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____

1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____

1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____

1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon)
(1310) _____

1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____

1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____

Undecorated (1320) 2
Decorated () _____

Overglaze Painting
or Printing () _____

Annular or
Dipped (1321) _____

Other () _____

1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____

Undecorated (1330) 3

Decorated (133224) 1

Blue or Green

Edged (133065 or 66) _____

Annular Ware (1331) _____

Sponge (133028) _____

Underglaze Blue Hand

Painted (133022) _____

Polychrome (133024) _____

Transfer Printed (133040) _____

Other () _____

1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____

1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware
(1340) _____

Undecorated (1340) 1

Decorated (134224) 1 (134225) 1

ca.1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware
() _____

Undecorated () _____

Decorated () _____

Other _____

interior headplate coarse earth (120002) - 1

exterior lead glaze coarse earth (120007) - 1

undecorated coarse earth (120001) - 1

refined earth (120000) - 1

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frachen, Brown (2220) _____

1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____

1700-1775 Westerwald (B/G) (2210) _____

1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt
Glazed (2351) _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) _____

Plain (235011) _____

Scratch Brown (2353) _____

Scratch Blue (2354) _____

Debased (2355) _____

Other () _____

1730- American (2100) _____

Blue and Grey (2110) _____

Brown (2120) _____

Albany Slip (2130) _____

1750-1820 Black Basaltas (2361) _____

1763-1775 Refined Red Paste

Stoneware () _____

Other _____

Stoneware (1380) - 1

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) 1

Overglaze Polychrome Hand

Painted (300026) _____

Underglaze Blue Hand

Painted (30022) _____

Famille Rose () _____

Batavian () _____

Canton () _____

Other _____

1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____

Underglaze Blue () _____

Overglaze () _____

Other _____

Undetermined, Porcelain () _____

Underglaze () _____

Overglaze () _____

Other () _____

porcelain (3400) - 1

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) 45

Household (6500) pos sewing - 1

Drinking (6400) 1

Bottle (6300) _____

Base (6322) 1

Dark Olive Green () _____

Other Color () _____

Neck () _____

Dark Olive Green () _____

Other Color () _____

Body Frag (6333) 10

Dark Olive Green () _____

Other Color () _____

Other frag (6333) - 5

wheel (6333) (641050) - 1

pos decenter (6510) - 1

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____

Bowls, Marked (5110) _____

Bowls, Molded (5120) _____

Stems, Plain (5200) _____

Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Nails (7100)

Hand Wrought (7110) _____

Cut Nails (7120) 9

Wire Nails () _____

Unidentified Nails () _____

Rose head (711001) 2

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

bird bone (8100) 3

Bone (8100) 30

worked (8110) _____

Shell (8200) 4

worked (8210) _____

fish bone (8100) 4

OTHER

copper poss door plate (960001) - 1

poss iron bucket (91020) - 1

Plaster (7200)

weight & count

Mortar (7300)

weight & count

Stone (7500)

Brick (7600)

Brick fragments (7670) _____

SM wood frags (84000) - 5

Wood (8300)

Leather (8400)

Seeds (8800)

Paper (8900)

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) _____ Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____

Unidentified/other _____

Unit 324
Level F-10a

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
 White (112011) _____
 Blue-on-White (112012) _____
 Polychrome (1120224) _____
 Other () _____

1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito Slipware (1210) _____
 1650-1775 North Devon Gravel Tempered (1211) _____
 1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware (Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
 ca. 1700- Red Paste Earthenware (1270) _____
 inter. lead Glazed (12000) 2
 Unglazed () _____
 Flower Pot (12004) 1
 Other () _____

1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
 1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
 1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
 1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon) (1310) _____
 1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
 1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
 Undecorated (1320) 2
 Decorated () _____
 Overglaze Painting or Printing () _____
 Annular or Dipped (1321) _____
 Other () _____

1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
 Undecorated (1330) 2
 Decorated () _____
 Blue or Green Edged (133065 or 66) 1
 Annular Ware (1331) _____
 Sponge (133028) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (133022) _____
 Polychrome (133024) _____
 Transfer Printed (133040) _____
 Other () _____

1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
 1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware (1340) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____

ca. 1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware () _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____

Other interior lead glazed (12000) - 2

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
 1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
 1700-1775 Westervald (B/G) (2210) _____
 1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt Glazed (2351) _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) _____
 Plain (235011) _____
 Scratch Brown (2353) _____
 Scratch Blue (2354) _____
 Debased (2355) _____
 Other () _____

1730- American (2100) _____
 Blue and Grey (2110) _____
 Brown (2120) _____
 Albany Slip (2130) _____

1750-1820 Black Basalt (2361) _____
 1763-1775 Refined Red Paste Stoneware () _____
 Other brown Stoneware (2305) - 1

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____
 Overglaze Polychrome Hand Painted (300026) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (30022) _____
 Famille Rose () _____
 Batavian () _____
 Canton () _____
 Other _____

1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
 Underglaze Blue () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other _____

Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
 Underglaze () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other () _____

Glass (6000) 2

Window (6100) 17
 Household () _____
 Drinking (6400) _____
 Bottle (6300) _____
 Base () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Neck () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Body Frags (63003) 3
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____

Other wine glass frags (641090) - 2

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____
 Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
 Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
 Stems, Plain (5200) 2 (1/4, 5/64)
 Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Nails (7100) 7

Hand Wrought (7110) _____
 Cut Nails () _____
 Wire Nails () _____
 Unidentified Nails () _____

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count
Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count
Stone (7500) _____
Brick (7600) 2
Brick fragments (7670) _____
Shell mortar (730001) - 1

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

bird bone (810002) - 14
Bone (8100) 86
 worked (8110) _____

Shell (8200) 1
 worked (8210) _____

fish bone (810003) - 20
OTHER teeth (810004) - 1
blue crab (820003) - 3

Wood (8300) _____
Leather (8400) _____
Seeds (8800) _____
Paper (8900) _____

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) _____ Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____
 Unidentified/other _____

copper hand wrought pin (910001)
copper button, two piece (960001) - 1
iron poss knife (910000) - 2

Unit 326W
Level D

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
 White (112011) _____
 Blue-on-White (112012) _____
 Polychrome (1120224) _____
 Other () _____
 1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito
 Slipware (1210) _____
 1650-1775 North Devon Gravel
 Tempered (1211) _____
 1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware
 (Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
 ca. 1700- Red Paste Earthenware
 (1270) _____
 Lead Glazed () _____
 Unglazed () _____
 Flower Pot (12004) 1 _____
 Other () _____
 1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
 1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
 1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
 1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon)
 (1310) _____
 1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
 1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
 Undecorated (1320) 2 _____
 Decorated () _____
 Overglaze Painting
 or Printing () _____
 Annular or
 Dipped (1321) _____
 Other () _____
 1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
 Undecorated (1330) 2 _____
 Decorated () _____
 Blue or Green
 Edged (133065 or 66) _____
 Annular Ware (1331) _____
 Sponge (133028) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand
 Painted (133022) _____
 Polychrome (133024) _____
 Transfer Printed (133040) 1 _____
 Other () _____
 1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
 1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware
 (1340) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 ca. 1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware
 () _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Other _____

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
 1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
 1700-1775 Westervald (B/G) (2210) _____
 1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt
 Glazed (2351) _____

Nails (7100) 2 _____
 Hand Wrought (7110) _____
 Cut Nails (7120) 4 _____
 Wire Nails () _____
 Unidentified Nails () _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

teeth (810004) 1 _____
 Bone (8100) _____
 worked (8110) _____
 Shell (8200) 4 _____
 worked (8210) _____

OTHER

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) _____ Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____
 Unidentified/other _____
lead w/ orange paint (940000) 1

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) 1 _____
 Plain (235011) _____
 Scratch Brown (2353) _____
 Scratch Blue (2354) _____
 Debased (2355) _____
 Other (23504) 1 _____
 1730- American (2100) _____
 Blue and Grey (2110) _____
 Brown (2120) _____
 Albany Slip (2130) _____
 1750-1820 Black Basalt (2361) _____
 1763-1775 Refined Red Paste
 Stoneware () _____
 Other _____

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____
 Overglaze Polychrome Hand
 Painted (300026) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand
 Painted (30022) _____
 Famille Rose () _____
 Batavian () _____
 Canton () _____
 Other _____
 1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
 Underglaze Blue () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other _____
 Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
 Underglaze () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other () _____
Porcelain (3400) - 1

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) 4 _____
 Household (6200) serving - 14 _____
 Drinking (6400) _____
 Bottle (6300) _____
 Base () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Neck (6311) 2 _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Body Frags (6343) 1 _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Other _____
 * milk glass (60000) 4 _____
frag 6313 - 18

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____
 Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
 Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
 Stems, Plain (5200) _____
 Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count
 Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count
 Stone (7500) _____
 Brick (7600) _____
 Brick fragments (7670) _____

Wood (8300) _____
 Leather (8400) _____
 Seeds (8800) _____
 Paper (8900) _____

Unit 326W
Level E

Site: AF 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
White (112011) _____
Blue-on-White (112012) _____
Polychrome (1120224) _____
tinglaze Engdelft Other (1120) 1
1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito Slipware (1210) _____
1650-1775 North Devon Gravel Tempered (1211) _____
1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware (Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
ca. 1700- Red Paste Earthenware (1270) _____
inter. ext. Lead Glazed (20004) 1
Unglazed () _____
Flower Pot () _____
Other () _____
1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
1740-1775 Clowd Ware (Whieldon) (1310) _____
1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
Undecorated (1320) 10
Decorated () _____
Overglaze Painting or Printing () _____
Annular or Dipped (1321) _____
Other () _____
1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
Blue or Green Edged (133065 or 66) 3
Annular Ware (1331) _____
Sponge (133028) _____
Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (133022) _____
Polychrome (133024) _____
Transfer Printed (133040) 3
Other (1332) hand painted - 2
1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware (1340) _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
ca. 1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware () _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
Other refined earth (130000) - 1

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) _____
Plain (235011) _____
Scratch Brown (2353) _____
Scratch Blue (2354) _____
Debased (2355) _____
Other () _____
1730- American (2100) _____
Blue and Grey (2110) _____
Brown (2120) _____
Albany Slip (2130) _____
1750-1820 Black Basalt (2361) _____
1763-1775 Refined Red Paste Stoneware () _____
Other Eng. brown body stoneware (2300) - 1
brown bodied (2305) - 2

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) 4
Overglaze Polychrome Hand Painted (300026) _____
Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (30022) _____
Famille Rose () _____
Batavian () _____
Canton () _____
Other _____
1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
Underglaze Blue () _____
Overglaze () _____
Other _____
Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
Underglaze () _____
Overglaze () _____
Other () _____
porcelain (3400) - 1

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) 26
Household (6200) sewing - 17
Drinking (6400) 2
Bottle (6300) _____
Base () _____
Dark Olive Green () _____
Other Color () _____
Neck () _____
Dark Olive Green () _____
Other Color () _____
Body Fragments (63003) 5
Dark Olive Green () _____
Other Color () _____
Other frag (6313) - 15
milk glass (63003) - 4

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
1700-1775 Westerveld (B/G) (2210) _____
1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt Glazed (2351) _____

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) 1
Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
Stems, Plain (5200) 3
Stems, Marked (5210) _____

rose head (711001) - 6

Nails (7100) 5
Hand Wrought (7110) _____
Cut Nails (7120) 1
Wire Nails () _____
Unidentified Nails () _____

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count
Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count
Stone (7500) _____
Brick (7600) 6
Brick fragments (7670) _____
Shell mortar (730001) - 1

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

teeth (810001) - 3
Bone (8100) 3
worked (8110) _____
Shell (8200) 1
worked (8210) _____

Charcoal (840002) - 1

Wood (8300) _____
Leather (8400) _____
Seeds (8800) _____
Paper (8900) _____

OTHER

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) _____ Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____
Unidentified/other copper, plated poss buckle (960000) - 1

Unit 326W
Level F

ARCHAEOLOGY IN ANNAPOLIS

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
White (112011) 3
Blue-on-White (112012) 1
Polychrome (1120224) _____
Other () _____
1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito
Slipware (1210) _____
1650-1775 North Devon Gravel
Tempered (1211) _____
1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware
(Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
ca. 1700- Red Paste Earthenware
(1270) _____
Lead Glazed () _____
Unglazed () _____
Flower Pot () _____
Other () _____
1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon)
(1310) _____
1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
Undecorated (1320) 1
Decorated () _____
Overglaze Painting
or Printing () _____
Annular or
Dipped (1321) _____
Other () _____
1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
Blue or Green
Edged (133065 or 66) _____
Annular Ware (1331) _____
Sponge (133028) _____
Underglaze Blue Hand
Painted (133022) _____
Polychrome (133024) _____
Transfer Printed (133040) _____
Other () _____
1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware
(1340) _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
ca. 1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware
() _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
Other _____
Wigwag (130009) - 1

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) _____
Plain (235011) _____
Scratch Brown (2353) _____
Scratch Blue (2354) _____
Debased (2355) _____
Other () _____

1730- American (2100) _____
Blue and Grey (2110) _____
Brown (2120) _____
Albany Slip (2130) _____

1750-1820 Black Basaltes (2361) _____
1763-1775 Refined Red Paste
Stoneware () _____

Other

Amer B 8 Gry. Albany Slip (2310) - 1

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____
Overglaze Polychrome Hand
Painted (300026) _____
Underglaze Blue Hand
Painted (30022) _____
Famille Rose () _____
Batavian () _____
Canton () _____
Other _____
1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
Underglaze Blue () _____
Overglaze () _____
Other _____
Undetermined. Porcelain () _____
Underglaze () _____
Overglaze () _____
Other () _____

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) 2
Household () _____
Drinking (6400) _____
Bottle (6300) _____
Base () _____
Dark Olive Green () _____
Other Color () _____
Neck () _____
Dark Olive Green () _____
Other Color () _____
Body Frags () _____
Dark Olive Green () _____
Other Color () _____
Other _____

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
1700-1775 Westerwald (B/G) (2210) _____
1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt
Glazed (2351) _____

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____
Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
Stems, Plain (5200) _____
Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Rosehead (711001) - 2

Nails (7100) 1
Hand Wrought (7110) _____
Cut Nails () _____
Wire Nails () _____
Unidentified Nails () _____

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count
Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count
Stone (7500) _____
Brick (7600) 1
Brick fragments (7670) _____
Shell mortar (730001) - 1

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

fish bone (810003) - 1
Bone (8100) 3
worked (8110) _____
Shell (8200) 1
worked (8210) _____

Wood (8300) _____
Leather (8400) _____
Seeds (8800) _____
Paper (8900) _____

OTHER

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) 1 Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____
Unidentified/other _____

brass hand wrought pin (920001) frags - 2

Unit 326W
Level 9

Site: AF 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
White (112011) _____
Blue-on-White (112012) _____
Polychrome (1120224) _____
Other () _____
1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito
Slipware (1210) _____
1650-1775 North Devon Gravel
Tempered (1211) _____
1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware
(Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
ca.1700- Red Paste Earthenware
(1270) _____
Lead Glazed () _____
Unglazed () _____
Flower Pot () _____
Other () _____
1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon)
(1310) _____
1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
Undecorated (1320) _____
Decorated (1320) _____
Overglaze Painting
or Printing () _____
Annular or
Dipped (1321) _____
Other () _____
1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
Blue or Green
Edged (133065 or 66) _____
Annular Ware (1331) _____
Sponge (133028) _____
Underglaze Blue Hand
Painted (133022) _____
Polychrome (133024) _____
Transfer Printed (133040) _____
Other () _____
1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware
(1340) _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
ca.1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware
() _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
Other _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) 1
Plain (235011) _____
Scratch Brown (2353) _____
Scratch Blue (2354) _____
Debased (2355) _____
Other () _____
1730- American (2100) _____
Blue and Gray (2110) _____
Brown (2120) _____
Albany Slip (2130) _____
1750-1820 Black Basaltes (2361) _____
1763-1775 Refined Red Paste
Stoneware () _____
Other _____

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) 1
Overglaze Polychrome Hand
Painted (300026) _____
Underglaze Blue Hand
Painted (30022) _____
Famille Rose () _____
Batavian () _____
Canton () _____
Other _____
1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
Underglaze Blue () _____
Overglaze () _____
Other _____
Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
Underglaze () _____
Overglaze () _____
Other () _____

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) 2
Household () _____
Drinking (6400) 1
Bottle (6300) _____
Base () _____
Dark Olive Green () _____
Other Color () _____
Neck () _____
Dark Olive Green () _____
Other Color () _____
Body Frag (63043) 1
Dark Olive Green () _____
Other Color () _____
Other frag (6313) 1

Wineglass frag (641090) 1

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
1700-1775 Westerwald (B/G) (2210) _____
1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt
Glazed (2351) _____

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) 1
Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
Stems, Plain (5200) _____
Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Rose head (711001) 1

Nails (7100) _____
Hand Wrought (7110) _____
Cut Nails () _____
Wire Nails () _____
Unidentified Nails () _____

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count
Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count
Stone (7500) _____
Brick (7600) 3
Brick fragments (7670) _____
Shell mortar (7300001) 1

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100) 4
worked (8110) _____
Shell (8200) 5 whole, 5 frag
worked (8210) _____

Wood (8300) _____
Leather (8400) _____
Seeds (8800) _____
Paper (8900) _____

OTHER

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) _____ Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____
Unidentified/other _____

Unit 334
 Level unprov. from S. side wall

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
 White (112011) _____
 Blue-on-White (112012) _____
 Polychrome (1120224) _____
 Other () _____
 1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito
 Slipware (1210) _____
 1650-1775 North Devon Gravel
 Tempered (1211) _____
 1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware
 (Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
 ca. 1700- Red Paste Earthenware
 (1270) _____
 Lead Glazed () _____
 Unglazed () _____
 Flower Pot () _____
 Other () _____
 1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
 1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
 1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
 1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon)
 (1310) _____
 1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
 1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Overglaze Painting
 or Printing () _____
 Annular or
 Dipped (1321) _____
 Other () _____
 1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Blue or Green
 Edged (133065 or 66) _____
 Annular Ware (1331) _____
 Sponge (133028) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand
 Painted (133022) _____
 Polychrome (133024) _____
 Transfer Printed (133040) _____
 Other () _____
 1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
 1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware
 (1340) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 ca. 1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware
 () _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Other _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) _____
 Plain (235011) _____
 Scratch Brown (2353) _____
 Scratch Blue (2354) _____
 Debased (2355) _____
 Other () _____
 1730- American (2100) _____
 Blue and Grey (2110) _____
 Brown (2120) _____
 Albany Slip (2130) _____
 1750-1820 Black Basalt (2361) _____
 1763-1775 Refined Red Paste
 Stoneware () _____
 Other _____

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____
 Overglaze Polychrome Hand
 Painted (300026) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand
 Painted (30022) _____
 Famille Rose () _____
 Batavian () _____
 Canton () _____
 Other _____
 1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
 Underglaze Blue () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other _____
 Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
 Underglaze () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other () _____

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) 4 _____
 Household () _____
 Drinking (6400) _____
 Bottle (6300) _____
 Base () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Neck () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Body Frags (6324) 8 _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Other found body frags (630063) - 1

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
 1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
 1700-1775 Westerwald (B/G) (2210) _____
 1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt
 Glazed (2351) _____

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) 1 (5/64) _____
 Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
 Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
 Stems, Plain (5200) _____
 Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Nails (7100)

Hand Wrought (7110) _____
 Cut Nails () _____
 Wire Nails () _____
 Unidentified Nails () _____

mortarw/gr. paint (73000) - 1

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count
 Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count
 Stone (7500) _____
 Brick (7600) _____
 Brick fragments (7670) _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100) _____
 worked (8110) _____
 Shell (8200) _____
 worked (8210) _____

Wood (8300) _____
 Leather (8400) _____
 Seeds (8800) _____
 Paper (8900) _____

OTHER

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) _____ Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____
 Unidentified/other _____

Unit 334
 Level unprov. from W. side wall

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
 White (112011) _____
 Blue-on-White (112012) _____
 Polychrome (1120224) _____
 Other () _____
 1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito
 Slipware (1210) _____
 1650-1775 North Devon Gravel
 Tempered (1211) _____
 1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware
 (Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
 ca. 1700- Red Paste Earthenware
 (1270) _____
 Lead Glazed () _____
 Unglazed () _____
 Flower Pot () _____
 Other () _____
 1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
 1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
 1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
 1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon)
 (1310) _____
 1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
 1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Overglaze Painting
 or Printing () _____
 Annular or
 Dipped (1321) _____
 Other () _____
 1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Blue or Green
 Edged (133065 or 66) _____
 Annular Ware (1331) _____
 Sponge (133028) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand
 Painted (133022) _____
 Polychrome (133024) _____
 Transfer Printed (133040) _____
 Other () _____
 1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
 1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware
 (1340) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 ca. 1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware
 () _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Other _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) _____
 Plain (235011) _____
 Scratch Brown (2353) _____
 Scratch Blue (2354) _____
 Debased (2355) _____
 Other () _____
 1730- American (2100) _____
 Blue and Grey (2110) _____
 Brown (2120) _____
 Albany Slip (2130) _____
 1750-1820 Black Basalt (2361) _____
 1763-1775 Refined Red Paste
 Stoneware () _____
 Other _____

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____
 Overglaze Polychrome Hand
 Painted (300026) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand
 Painted (30022) _____
 Famille Rose () _____
 Batavian () _____
 Canton () _____
 Other _____
 1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
 Underglaze Blue () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other _____
 Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
 Underglaze () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other () _____

Glass (6000)

milk glass - 3
 Window (6100) _____
 Household () _____
 Drinking (6400) _____
 Bottle (6300) _____
 Base (6322) _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Neck () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Body Frags (6313) _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Other _____

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
 1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
 1700-1775 Westervald (B/C) (2210) _____
 1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt
 Glazed (2351) _____

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____
 Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
 Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
 Stems, Plain (5200) _____
 Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Nails (7100)

Hand Wrought (7110) _____
 Cut Nails () _____
 Wire Nails () _____
 Unidentified Nails () _____

Plaster (7200)

Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count
 Stone (7500) _____ weight & count
 Brick (7600) _____
 Brick fragments (7670) _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100) _____
 worked (8110) _____
 Shell (8200) _____
 worked (8210) _____

Wood (8300)

Leather (8400) _____
 Seeds (8800) _____
 Paper (8900) _____

OTHER

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) _____ Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____
 Unidentified/other _____

Unit 349
 Level D

Site: AF 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
 White (112011) _____
 Blue-on-White (112012) _____
 Polychrome (1120224) _____
 Other () _____
 1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito
 Slipware (1210) _____
 1650-1775 North Devon Gravel
 Tempered (1211) _____
 1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware
 (Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
 ca.1700- Red Paste Earthenware
 (1270) _____
 Lead Glazed () _____
 Unglazed () _____
 Flower Pot () _____
 Other () _____
 1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
 1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
 1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
 1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon)
 (1310) _____
 1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
 1762-1815 Creamware (1320)
 Undecorated (1320) 1
 Decorated () _____
 Overglaze Painting
 or Printing () _____
 Annular or
 Dipped (1321) 1
 Other () _____
 1779-1840 Pearlware (1330)
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Blue or Green
 Edged (133065 or 66) _____
 Annular Ware (1331) _____
 Sponge (133028) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand
 Painted (133022) _____
 Polychrome (133024) _____
 Transfer Printed (133040) 1
 Other () _____
 1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
 1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware
 (1340) 3
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 ca.1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware
 () _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Other _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) _____
 Plain (235011) _____
 Scratch Brown (2353) _____
 Scratch Blue (2354) _____
 Debased (2355) _____
 Other () _____
 1730- American (2100) _____
 Blue and Grey (2110) _____
 Brown (2120) _____
 Albany Slip (2130) _____
 1750-1820 Black Basaltes (2361) _____
 1763-1775 Refined Red Paste
 Stoneware () _____
 Other _____

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100)
 Overglaze Polychrome Hand
 Painted (300026) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand
 Painted (30022) _____
 Famille Rose () _____
 Batavian () _____
 Canton () _____
 Other _____
 1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
 Underglaze Blue () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other _____
 Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
 Underglaze () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other () _____
porcelain bottom (3000) - 1

Glass (6000)

40
 Window (6100) 28
 Household () _____
 Drinking (6400) 4
 Bottle (6300) _____
 Base (6322) 2
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Neck () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Body Frags (6324) 24
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Other frag (6313) - 7
base (6312) - 1

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
 1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
 1700-1775 Westerwald (B/G) (2210) _____
 1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt
 Glazed (2351) _____

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____
 Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
 Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
 Stems, Plain (5200) _____
 Stems, Marked (5210) _____

modern (7130) - 15
L-head (711002) - 2
Nails (7100) 4
 Hand Wrought (7110) _____
 Cut Nails (7120) 15
 Wire Nails () _____
 Unidentified Nails () _____
headless (711003) 7

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100) 9
 worked (8110) _____
 Shell (8200) 1 whole
 worked (8210) _____

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count
 Mortar (7300) 1 weight & count
 Stone (7500) _____
 Brick (7600) 4
 Brick fragments (7670) _____

Wood (8300) _____
 Leather (8400) _____
 Seeds (8800) _____
 Paper (8900) _____

OTHER

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) _____ Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____
 Unidentified/other _____

brass screw top (920001) - 1

Unit 349
 Level F124

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
 White (112011) _____
 Blue-on-White (112012) _____
 Polychrome (1120224) _____
 Other () _____
 1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito Slipware (1210) _____
 1650-1775 North Devon Gravel Tempered (1211) _____
 1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware (Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
 ca.1700- Red Paste Earthenware (1270) _____
 Lead Glazed () _____
 Unglazed (126000) _____
 Flower Pot () _____
 Bennington Type Other (126009) _____
 1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
 1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
 1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
 1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon) (1310) _____
 1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
 1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
 Undecorated (1320) _____
 Decorated () _____
 Overglaze Painting or Printing () _____
 Annular or Dipped (1321) _____
 Other () _____
 1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Blue or Green Edged (133065 or 66) _____
 Annular Ware (1331) _____
 Sponge (133028) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (133022) _____
 Polychrome (133024) _____
 Transfer Printed (133040) _____
 Other () _____
 1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
 1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware (1340) _____
 Undecorated (1340) _____
 Decorated (134423) _____
 ca.1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware () _____
 Undecorated (1350) _____
 Decorated () _____
 Other (1380) other 19thc. - 2 _____

Stoneware (2000)
 1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
 1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
 1700-1775 Westervald (B/C) (2210) _____
 1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt Glazed (2351) _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) _____
 Plain (235011) _____
 Scratch Brown (2353) _____
 Scratch Blue (2354) _____
 Debased (2355) _____
 Other () _____
 1730- American (2100) _____
 Blue and Gray (2110) _____
 Brown (2120) _____
 Albany Slip (2130) _____
 1750-1820 Black Basaltas (2361) _____
 1763-1775 Refined Red Paste Stoneware () _____
 Other _____

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____
 Overglaze Polychrome Hand Painted (300026) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (30022) _____
 Famille Rose () _____
 Batavian () _____
 Canton () _____
 Other _____
 1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
 Underglaze Blue () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other _____
 Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
 Underglaze () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other () _____
 (3400) porcelain tubing - 3 _____

Glass (6000) 33

Window (6100) 25
 Household () _____
 Drinking (6400) _____
 Bottle (6300) _____
 Base (6322) 11
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Neck (6324) 7
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Body Frags (6324) 65
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Other Fraggs (633) 119
 base (6312) 12
 serving (6500) 6
 tumbler (6420) 11

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____
 Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
 Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
 Stems, Plain (5200) _____
 Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Rosehead (71000) - 2

Nails (7100) 2
 Hand Wrought (7110) _____
 Cut Nails (7120) 10
 Wire Nails (7130) 13
 Unidentified Nails () _____

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count
 Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count
 Stone (7500) _____
 Brick (7600) _____
 Brick fragments (7670) _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100) _____
 worked (8110) _____
 Shell (8200) 1
 worked (8210) _____

Wood (8300) _____
 Leather (8400) _____
 Seeds (8800) _____
 Paper (8900) _____

OTHER

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) 6 Brass (9200) 1 Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) 1
 Unidentified/other _____ copper .45 caliber shell (960001) - 1

* glass continued
 glasses (6400) -
 whole wine glass (6410) - 2

Unit 349
 Level F-12c

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
 White (112011) _____
 Blue-on-White (112012) _____
 Polychrome (1120224) _____
 Other (1132) 2 _____
 1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito
 Slipware (1210) _____
 1650-1775 North Devon Gravel
 Tempered (1211) _____
 1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware
 (Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
 ca. 1700- Red Paste Earthenware
 (1270) _____
 Lead Glazed () _____
 Unglazed () _____
 Flower Pot () _____
 Other () _____

1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
 1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
 1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
 1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon)
 (1310) _____

1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
 1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
 Undecorated (1320) 2 _____
 Decorated () _____
 Overglaze Painting
 or Printing () _____
 Annular or
 Dipped (1321) _____
 Other () _____

1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
 Undecorated (1330) 1 _____
 Decorated () _____
 Blue or Green
 Edged (133065 or 66) _____
 Annular Ware (1331) _____
 Sponge (133028) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand
 Painted (133022) _____
 Polychrome (133024) _____
 Transfer Printed (133040) _____
 Other () _____

1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
 1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware
 (1340) _____

Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 ca. 1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware
 () _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Other _____

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
 1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
 1700-1775 Westervald (B/G) (2210) _____
 1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt
 Glazed (2351) _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) _____
 Plain (235011) _____
 Scratch Brown (2353) _____
 Scratch Blue (2354) _____
 Debased (2355) _____
 Other () _____

1730- American (2100) _____
 Blue and Gray (2110) _____
 Brown (2120) _____
 Albany Slip (2130) _____

1750-1820 Black Basalt (2361) _____
 1763-1775 Refined Red Paste
 Stoneware () _____
 Other _____

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____
 Overglaze Polychrome Hand
 Painted (300026) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand
 Painted (30022) _____
 Famille Rose () _____
 Batavian () _____
 Canton () _____
 Other _____

1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
 Underglaze Blue () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other _____
 Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
 Underglaze () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other () _____

Glass (6000)

30
 Window (6100) 6 _____
 Household () _____
 Drinking (6400) 1 _____
 Bottle (6300) _____
 Base (6312) 1 _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Neck (6314) 1 _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Body Frags (63003) 2 _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Other frag (6324) - 1
frag (6313) - 3

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____
 Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
 Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
 Stems, Plain (5200) _____
 Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Nails (7100) 5 _____
 Hand Wrought (7110) _____
 Cut Nails (7120) 5 _____
 Wire Nails (7130) 2 _____
 Unidentified Nails () _____

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count
 Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count
 Stone (7500) _____
 Brick (7600) _____
 Brick fragments (7670) _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100) 1 _____
 worked (8110) _____
 Shell (8200) button - 1
 worked (8210) _____

Wood (8300) _____
 Leather (8400) _____
 Seeds (8800) _____
 Paper (8900) _____

OTHER

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) _____ Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____
 Unidentified/other _____

Soldier, lead (940001) - 1
fence frag, lead (940001) - 1

Unit 366E
Level B

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
White (112011) _____
Blue-on-White (112012) _____
Polychrome (1120224) _____
Other () _____
1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito
Slipware (1210) _____
1650-1775 North Devon Gravel
Tempered (1211) _____
1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware
(Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
ca.1700- Red Paste Earthenware
(1270) _____
Lead Glazed () _____
Unglazed () _____
Flower Pot () _____
Other () _____

1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon)
(1310) _____

1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
Undecorated (1320 2) _____
Decorated () _____

Overglaze Painting
or Printing () _____
Annular or
Dipped (1321) _____
Other () _____

1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
Blue or Green
Edged (133065 or 66) _____
Annular Ware (1331) _____
Sponge (133028) _____
Underglaze Blue Hand
Painted (133022) _____
Polychrome (133024) _____
Transfer Printed (133040) _____
Other () _____

1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____

1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware
(1340) _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____

ca.1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware
() _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
Other _____

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
1700-1775 Westervald (B/G) (2210) _____
1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt
Glazed (2351) _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) _____

Plain (235011) _____
Scratch Brown (2353) _____
Scratch Blue (2354) _____
Debased (2355) _____
Other () _____

1730- American (2100) _____
Blue and Grey (2110) _____
Brown (2120) _____
Albany Slip (2130) _____

1750-1820 Black Basalt (2361) _____

1763-1775 Refined Red Paste
Stoneware () _____
Other _____

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____
Overglaze Polychrome Hand
Painted (300026) _____
Underglaze Blue Hand
Painted (30022) _____
Famille Rose () _____
Batavian () _____
Canton () _____
Other _____

1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____

Underglaze Blue () _____
Overglaze () _____
Other _____
Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
Underglaze () _____
Overglaze () _____
Other () _____

Glass (6000)

2
Window (6100) 7 _____
Household () _____
Drinking (6400) _____
Bottle (6300) _____
Base () _____
Dark Olive Green () _____
Other Color () _____
Neck () _____
Dark Olive Green () _____
Other Color () _____
Body Frags (63003) 1 _____
Dark Olive Green () _____
Other Color () _____
Other (631300) 1 _____

(60000) - wh. milk glass - 1

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____
Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
Stems, Plain (5200) _____
Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Nails (7100)

Hand Wrought (7110) _____
Cut Nails () _____
Wire Nails () _____
Unidentified Nails () _____

Plaster (7200)

Mortar (7300) 10 weight & count
Stone (7500) _____ weight & count
Brick (7600) _____
Brick fragments (7670) _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100) _____
worked (8110) _____
Shell (8200) 1 _____
worked (8210) _____

Wood (8300)

Leather (8400) _____
Seeds (8800) _____
Paper (8900) _____

OTHER

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) 5 Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____
Unidentified/other _____

Unit 366E
 Level 8

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
 White (112011) _____
 Blue-on-White (112012) _____
 Polychrome (1120224) _____
 Other () _____
 1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito Slipware (1210) _____
 1650-1775 North Devon Gravel Tempered (1211) _____
 1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware (Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
 ca.1700- Red Paste Earthenware (1270) _____
 Lead Glazed () _____
 Unglazed () _____
 Flower Pot () _____
 Other () _____
 1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
 1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
 1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
 1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon) (1310) _____
 1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
 1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Overglaze Painting or Printing () _____
 Annular or Dipped (1321) _____
 Other () _____
 1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Blue or Green Edged (133065 or 66) _____
 Annular Ware (1331) _____
 Sponge (133028) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (133022) _____
 Polychrome (133024) _____
 Transfer Printed (133040) _____
 Other () _____
 1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
 1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware (1340) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 ca.1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware () _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Other unglazed coarse
clay (12000) flower
pot - 2

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350)

Plain (235011) _____
 Scratch Brown (2353) _____
 Scratch Blue (2354) _____
 Debased (2355) _____
 Other () _____
 1730- American (2100) _____
 Blue and Grey (2110) _____
 Brown (2120) _____
 Albany Slip (2130) _____
 1750-1820 Black Basaltas (2361) _____
 1763-1775 Refined Red Paste Stoneware () _____
 Other _____

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____
 Overglaze Polychrome Hand Painted (300026) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (30022) _____
 Famille Rose () _____
 Batavian () _____
 Canton () _____
 Other _____
 1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
 Underglaze Blue () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other _____
 Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
 Underglaze () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other () _____

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) (aqua) 9
 Household () _____
 Drinking (6400) 3
 Bottle (6300) _____
 Base () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Neck () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Body Fragments (6324) _____
 Dark Olive Green (6324) 2
 Other Color (6324) 3 (clear)
 Other _____
Chow (6000) - 5
wh. milk glass (6000) - 8

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
 1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
 1700-1775 Westervald (B/C) (2210) _____
 1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt Glazed (2351) _____

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____
 Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
 Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
 Stems, Plain (5200) _____
 Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Nails (7100) 2
 Hand Wrought (7110) _____
 Cut Nails (7120) 1
 Wire Nails (7130) 4
 Unidentified Nails () _____

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count
 Mortar (7300) 2 weight & count
 Stone (7500) (quartz) 1
 Brick (7600) _____
 Brick fragments (7670) _____
asbestos roofing tile (770001) - 1

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100) _____
 worked (8110) _____
 Shell (8200) 1
 worked (8210) _____

Wood (8300) _____
 Leather (8400) _____
 Seeds (8800) _____
 Paper (8900) _____

OTHER

Gn plastic (98000) - 1

Coal (870004) 2
clinker (870004) 2

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) _____ Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) (slag) 1
 Unidentified/other _____

Unit 366E
Level 0

Site: AP

2

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
White (112011) 2
Blue-on-White (112012) _____
Polychrome (1120224) _____
Other () _____
1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito
Slipware (1210) _____
1650-1775 North Devon Gravel
Tempered (1211) _____
1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware
(Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
ca. 1700- Red Paste Earthenware
(1270) _____
Lead Glazed () _____
Unglazed () _____
Flower Pot () _____
Other () _____
1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon)
(1310) _____
1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
Undecorated () 2
Decorated () _____
Overglaze Painting
or Printing () _____
Annular or
Dipped (1321) _____
Other () _____
1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
Undecorated () 1
Decorated () _____
Blue or Green
Edged (133065 or 66) _____
Annular Ware (1331) _____
Sponge (133028) _____
Underglaze Blue Band
Painted (133022) _____
Polychrome (133024) _____
Transfer Printed (133040) _____
Other () 1
1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware
(1340) _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
ca. 1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware
() _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
Other refined Earthenware burned (13000)-1
interior lead glaze (120002)-1
slip combed (120005)-1

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
1700-1775 Westervald (B/G) (2210) _____
1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt
Glazed (2351) _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) _____
Plain (235011) _____
Scratch Brown (2353) _____
Scratch Blue (2354) _____
Debased (2355) _____
Other () _____
1730- American (2100) _____
Blue and Grey (2110) _____
Brown (2120) _____
Albany Slip (2130) _____
1750-1820 Black Basaltes (2361) _____
1763-1775 Refined Red Paste
Stoneware () _____
Other Nottingham (2310)-3

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____
Overglaze Polychrome Band
Painted (300026) _____
Underglaze Blue Band
Painted (30022) _____
Famille Rose () _____
Batavian () _____
Canton () _____
Other _____
1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
Underglaze Blue () _____
Overglaze () _____
Other _____
Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
Underglaze (310041) 1
Overglaze () _____
Other (34000) 1

Glass (6000)

17
Window (6100) 20
Household () _____
Drinking (6400) _____
Bottle (6300) _____
Base () _____
Dark Olive Green () _____
Other Color () _____
Neck () _____
Dark Olive Green () _____
Other Color () _____
Body Frag (6313) 2
Dark Olive Green () _____
Other Color (6324) 01-5
Other round bot frag (630093)-3
white milk glass (6000)-21
* base of frag (6312)-2
serving (6500)-1

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____
Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
Stems, Plain (5200) 1 (4/64)
Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Nails (7100) 4
Hand Wrought (7110) _____
Cut Nails (7120) 2
Wire Nails () _____
Unidentified Nails () _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100) 4, 2 mammal
worked (8110) _____
Shell (8200) 3
worked (8210) _____

Wood (8300) _____
Leather (8400) _____
Seeds (8800) _____
Paper (8900) _____

OTHER * cl. poss. etched (642002)-22
cl. rim tumbler (6420)-1
cl. sheared lip frag (6313)-1

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) _____ Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____
Unidentified/other Bag iron (910001)-5
slag (9500)-1

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count
Mortar (7300) 2 weight & count
Stone (7500) _____
Brick (7600) 1
Brick fragments (7670) _____
Shell mortar (730001) -1

Unit 366E
Level F-2aSite: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
 White (112011) _____
 Blue-on-White (112012) _____
 Polychrome (1120224) _____
 Other () _____
1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito
 Slipware (1210) _____
1650-1775 North Devon Gravel
 Tempered (1211) _____
1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware
 (Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
ca. 1700- Red Paste Earthenware
 (1270) _____
 Lead Glazed () _____
 Un glazed () _____
 Flower Pot () _____
 Other () _____
1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon)
 (1310) _____
1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Overglaze Painting
 or Printing () _____
 Annular or
 Dipped (1321) _____
 Other () _____
1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Blue or Green
 Edged (133065 or 66) _____
 Annular Ware (1331) _____
 Sponge (133028) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand
 Painted (133022) _____
 Polychrome (133024) _____
 Transfer Printed (133040) _____
 Other () _____
1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware
 (1340) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
ca. 1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware
 () _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
Other _____

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
1700-1775 Westervald (B/G) (2210) _____
1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt
 Glazed (2351) _____

Nails (7100)

Hand Wrought (7110) _____
Cut Nails () _____
Wire Nails () _____
Unidentified Nails () _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100) 1
 worked (8110) _____
Shell (8200) frag - 1
 worked (8210) _____

OTHER

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) _____ Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____
Unidentified/other _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) _____
 Plain (235011) _____
 Scratch Brown (2353) _____
 Scratch Blue (2354) _____
 Debased (2355) _____
 Other () _____
1730- American (2100) _____
 Blue and Grey (2110) _____
 Brown (2120) _____
 Albany Slip (2130) _____
1750-1820 Black Basalt (2361) _____
1763-1775 Refined Red Paste
 Stoneware () _____
Other _____

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____
 Overglaze Polychrome Hand
 Painted (300026) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand
 Painted (30022) _____
 Famille Rose () _____
 Batavian () _____
 Canton () _____
 Other _____
1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
 Underglaze Blue () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other _____
Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
 Underglaze () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other () _____

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) _____
Household () _____
Drinking (6400) _____
Bottle (6300) _____
 Base () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Neck () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Body Frags () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
Other _____

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____
Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
Stems, Plain (5200) _____
Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count

Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count

Stone (7500) _____

Brick (7600) _____

Brick fragments (7670) _____

burnt coal (870004) - 40

Wood (8300) _____

Leather (8400) _____

Seeds (8800) _____

Paper (8900) _____

Unit 366E
Level F42a

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
 White (112011) _____
 Blue-on-White (112012) _____
 Polychrome (1120224) _____
 Other () _____
1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito
 Slipware (1210) _____
1650-1775 North Devon Gravel
 Tempered (1211) _____
1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware
 (Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
ca. 1700- Red Paste Earthenware
 (1270) _____
 Lead Glazed () _____
 Unglazed () _____
 Flower Pot () _____
 Other () _____
1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon)
 (1310) _____
1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
 Undecorated (1320) 2 _____
 Decorated () _____
 Overglaze Painting
 or Printing () _____
 Annular or
 Dipped (1321) _____
 Other () _____
1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Blue or Green
 Edged (133065 or 66) 1 _____
 Annular Ware (1331) _____
 Sponge (133028) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand
 Painted (133022) _____
 Polychrome (133024) _____
 Transfer Printed (133040) _____
 Other () _____
1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware
 (1340) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
ca. 1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware
 () _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
Other _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350)

Plain (235011) _____
Scratch Brown (2353) _____
Scratch Blue (2354) _____
Debased (2355) _____
Other () _____
1730- American (2100) _____
 Blue and Grey (2110) _____
 Brown (2120) _____
 Albany Slip (2130) _____
1750-1820 Black Basaltes (2361) _____
1763-1775 Refined Red Paste
 Stoneware () _____
Other _____

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) 1 _____
 Overglaze Polychrome Hand
 Painted (300026) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand
 Painted (30022) _____
 Famille Rose () _____
 Batavian () _____
 Canton () _____
 Other _____
1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
 Underglaze Blue () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other _____
Undetermined Porcelain () _____
 Underglaze () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other () _____

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) 2 _____
Household () _____
Drinking (6400) 2 _____
Bottle (6300) _____
 Base (6312) 1 _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Neck () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
Body Frags (630073) 1 _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
Other _____

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
1700-1775 Westervald (B/G) (2210) _____
1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt
 Glazed (2351) _____

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____
Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
Stems, Plain (5200) _____
Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Nails (7100) 15

Hand Wrought (7110) 1 _____
Cut Nails () _____
Wire Nails () _____
Unidentified Nails () _____
 Rosehead (711001) 3 _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Teeth (81004) 2 _____
Bone (8100) 3 _____
 worked (8110) _____
Shell (8200) 8 _____
 worked (8210) _____

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count
Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count
Stone (7500) _____
Brick (7600) 13 _____
Brick fragments (7670) _____
Shell mortar 8 _____

Wood (8300) _____
Leather (8400) _____
Seeds (8800) _____
Paper (8900) _____

OTHER

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) 1 Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____
 Unidentified/other _____
Brass hand wrought frags (920001) 2 _____
Lead window came (940001) 1 _____

Unit 366E-397W
 Level F-1.6

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
 White (112011) _____
 Blue-on-White (112012) _____
 Polychrome (1120224) _____
 Other () _____
 1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito Slipware (1210) _____
 1650-1775 North Devon Gravel Tempered (1211) _____
 1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware (Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
 ca.1700- Red Paste Earthenware (1270) _____
 Lead Glazed () _____
 Unglazed () _____
 Flower Pot () _____
 Other () _____
 1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
 1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
 1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
 1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon) (1310) _____
 1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
 1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Overglaze Painting or Printing () _____
 Annular or Dipped (1321) _____
 Other () _____
 1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Blue or Green Edged (133065 or 66) _____
 Annular Ware (1331) _____
 Sponge (133028) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (133022) _____
 Polychrome (133024) _____
 Transfer Printed (133040) _____
 Other () _____
 1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
 1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware (1340) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 ca.1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware () _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Other _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) _____

Plain (235011) _____
 Scratch Brown (2353) _____
 Scratch Blue (2354) _____
 Debased (2355) _____
 Other () _____
 1730- American (2100) _____
 Blue and Grey (2110) _____
 Brown (2120) _____
 Albany Slip (2130) _____
 1750-1820 Black Basaltes (2361) _____
 1763-1775 Refined Red Paste Stoneware () _____
 Other _____

Nottingham (2310) - 1

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____
 Overglaze Polychrome Hand Painted (300026) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (30022) _____
 Famille Rose () _____
 Batavian () _____
 Canton () _____
 Other _____
 1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
 Underglaze Blue () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other _____
 Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
 Underglaze () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other () _____

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) 2 _____
 Household () _____
 Drinking (6400) 3 _____
 Bottle (6300) _____
 Base () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Neck () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Body Frags (6500) _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Other _____
Pots, Serving (650000) - 5

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
 1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
 1700-1775 Westervald (B/C) (2210) _____
 1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt Glazed (2351) _____

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____
 Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
 Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
 Stems, Plain (5200) _____
 Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Nails (7100) _____
 Hand Wrought (7110) _____
 Cut Nails () _____
 Wire Nails () _____
 Unidentified Nails () _____

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count
 Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count
 Stone (7500) _____
 Brick (7600) 1 _____
 Brick fragments (7670) _____
Shell mortar (730000) - 1

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100) 9 _____
 worked (8110) _____
 Shell (8200) _____
 worked (8210) _____

Wood (8300) _____
 Leather (8400) _____
 Seeds (8800) _____
 Paper (8900) _____

OTHER fish scale (810000) - 1

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) _____ Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____
 Unidentified/other _____

Unit 370
 Level D

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
 White (112011) _____
 Blue-on-White (112012) _____
 Polychrome (1120224) _____
 Other () _____
 1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito Slipware (1210) _____
 1650-1775 North Devon Gravel Tempered (1211) _____
 1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware (Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
 ca. 1700- Red Paste Earthenware (1270) _____
 Interior Lead Glazed (120000) 1 _____
 Unglazed (120001) 1 _____
 Flower Pot () _____
 Other () _____
 1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
 1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
 1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
 1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon) (1310) _____
 1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
 1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Overglaze Painting or Printing () _____
 Annular or Dipped (1321) _____
 Other () _____
 1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
 Undecorated (1330) 1 _____
 Decorated () _____
 Blue or Green Edged (133065 or 66) _____
 Annular Ware (1331) _____
 Sponge (133028) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (133022) _____
 Polychrome (133024) _____
 Transfer Printed (133040) _____
 Other () _____
 1780- Rockingham Type (1370) 1 _____
 1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware (1340) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 ca. 1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware () _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Other _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) _____
 Plain (235011) _____
 Scratch Brown (2353) _____
 Scratch Blue (2354) _____
 Debased (2355) _____
 Other () _____
 1730- American (2100) _____
 Blue and Grey (2110) _____
 Brown (2120) _____
 Albany Slip (2130) _____
 1750-1820 Black Basaltes (2361) _____
 1763-1775 Refined Red Paste Stoneware () _____
 Other _____

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____
 Overglaze Polychrome Hand Painted (300026) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (30022) _____
 Famille Rose () _____
 Batavian () _____
 Canton () _____
 Other _____
 1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
 Underglaze Blue () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other _____
 Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
 Underglaze () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other (3400) 2 _____

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) 33 _____
 Household () _____
 Drinking (6400) 2 _____
 Bottle (6300) _____
 Base () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Neck (6324) 1 _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Body Frags (6313) 5 _____
 Dark Olive Green (63000) 2 _____
 Other Color (6324) 1 _____
 Other _____

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
 1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
 1700-1775 Westervald (B/G) (2210) _____
 1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt Glazed (2351) _____

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) 1 _____
 Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
 Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
 Stems, Plain (5200) 1 _____
 Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Rosehead (711001) - 3

Nails (7100) 3 _____
 Hand Wrought (7110) _____
 Cut Nails (7120) 2 _____
 Wire Nails (7130) 3 _____
 Unidentified Nails () _____

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count
 Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count
 Stone (7500) _____
 Brick (7600) 1 _____
 Brick fragments (7670) _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100) 4 _____
 worked (8110) _____
 Shell (8200) _____
 worked (8210) _____

Wood (8300) _____
 Leather (8400) _____
 Seeds (8800) _____
 Paper (8900) _____

OTHER

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) 2 _____ Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) 1 + _____
 Unidentified/other _____

+ fuse part

Unit 370
Level E

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
 White (112011) _____
 Blue-on-White (112012) _____
 Polychrome (1120224) _____
 Other () _____
1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito
 Slipware (1210) _____
1650-1775 North Devon Gravel
 Tempered (1211) _____
1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware
 (Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
ca.1700- Red Paste Earthenware
 (1270) _____
 Lead Glazed () _____
 Unglazed () _____
 Flower Pot () _____
 Other () _____
1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon)
 (1310) _____
1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Overglaze Painting
 or Printing () _____
 Annular or
 Dipped (1321) _____
 Other () _____
1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
 Undecorated (1330) 1
 Decorated () _____
 Blue or Green
 Edged (133065 or 66) _____
 Annular Ware (1331) _____
 Sponge (133028) _____
 Underglaze Blue Band
 Painted (133022) _____
 Polychrome (133024) _____
 Transfer Printed (133040) _____
 Other () _____
1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware
 (1340) _____
 Undecorated (1340) 1
 Decorated (1340) 2
ca.1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware
 () _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Other _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) _____
 Plain (235011) _____
 Scratch Brown (2353) _____
 Scratch Blue (2354) _____
 Debased (2355) _____
 Other () _____
1730- American (2100) _____
 Blue and Grey (2110) _____
 Brown (2120) _____
 Albany Slip (2130) _____
1750-1820 Black Basaltas (2361) _____
1763-1775 Refined Red Paste
 Stoneware () _____
 Other _____

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____
 Overglaze Polychrome Band
 Painted (300026) _____
 Underglaze Blue Band
 Painted (30022) _____
 Famille Rose () _____
 Batavian () _____
 Canton () _____
 Other _____
1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
 Underglaze Blue () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other _____
Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
 Underglaze () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other () _____

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) _____
Household () _____
Drinking (6400) 2
Bottle (6300) _____
Base () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
Neck () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
Body Frags () _____
 Dark Olive Green (630063) 4
 Other Color () _____
Other _____
Case bottle frag (630072) 1

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
1700-1775 Westerwald (B/G) (2210) _____
1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt
 Glazed (2351) _____

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____
Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
Stems, Plain (5200) _____
Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Nails (7100) 2
Hand Wrought (7110) _____
Cut Nails () _____
Wire Nails () _____
Unidentified Nails () _____

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count
Shell Mortar (7300) 3 weight & count
Stone (7500) _____
Brick (7600) 2
Brick fragments (7670) _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100) 3 4 frag
 worked (8110) _____
Shell (8200) 3
 worked (8210) _____

Wood (8300) _____
Leather (8400) _____
Seeds (8800) _____
Paper (8900) _____

OTHER

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) _____ Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____
Unidentified/other _____

LAB ARTIFACT CLASSIFICATION FORM
ARCHAEOLOGY IN ANNAPOLIS

Unit 370
Level F

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
 White (112011) _____
 Blue-on-White (112012) _____
 Polychrome (1120224) _____
 Other () _____
 1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito Slipware (1210) _____
 1650-1775 North Devon Gravel Tempered (1211) _____
 1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware (Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
 ca.1700- Red Paste Earthenware (1270) _____
 Lead Glazed () _____
 Unglazed () _____
 Flower Pot () _____
 Other () _____
 1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
 1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
 1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
 1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon) (1310) _____
 1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
 1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Overglaze Painting or Printing () _____
 Annular or Dipped (1321) _____
 Other () _____
 1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Blue or Green Edged (133065 or 66) _____
 Annular Ware (1331) _____
 Sponge (133028) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (133022) _____
 Polychrome (133024) _____
 Transfer Printed (133040) _____
 Other () _____
 1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
 1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware (1340) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 ca.1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware () _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Other _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) _____
 Plain (235011) _____
 Scratch Brown (2353) _____
 Scratch Blue (2354) _____
 Debased (2355) _____
 Other () _____
 1730- American (2100) _____
 Blue and Grey (2110) _____
 Brown (2120) _____
 Albany Slip (2130) _____
 1750-1820 Black Basalt (2361) _____
 1763-1775 Refined Red Paste Stoneware () _____
 Other _____

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____
 Overglaze Polychrome Hand Painted (300026) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (30022) _____
 Famille Rose () _____
 Batavian () _____
 Canton () _____
 Other _____
 1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
 Underglaze Blue () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other _____
 Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
 Underglaze () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other () _____

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) _____
 Household () _____
 Drinking (6400) _____
 Bottle (6300) _____
 Base () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Neck () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Body Fragments () _____
 Dark Olive Green (30003) _____
 Other Color () _____
 Other _____

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
 1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
 1700-1775 Westervald (B/G) (2210) _____
 1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt Glazed (2351) _____

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____
 Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
 Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
 Stems, Plain (5200) _____
 Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Nails (7100)

Hand Wrought (7110) _____
 Cut Nails () _____
 Wire Nails () _____
 Unidentified Nails () _____

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count
 Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count
 Stone (7500) _____
 Brick (7600) _____
 Brick fragments (7670) _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100) _____
 worked (8110) _____
 Shell (8200) _____
 worked (8210) _____

Wood (8300) _____
 Leather (8400) _____
 Seeds (8800) _____
 Paper (8900) _____

OTHER

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) _____ Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____
 Unidentified/other _____

LAB ARTIFACT CLASSIFICATION FORM
ARCHAEOLOGY IN ANNAPOLISUnit 370
Level 9Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
 White (112011) _____
 Blue-on-White (112012) _____
 Polychrome (112024) _____
 Other () _____
 1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito Slipware (1210) _____
 1650-1775 North Devon Gravel Tempered (1211) _____
 1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware (Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
 ca. 1700- Red Paste Earthenware (1270) _____
 Lead Glazed () _____
 Unglazed () _____
 Flower Pot () _____
 Other () _____

1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
 1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
 1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
 1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon) (1310) _____

1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
 1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Overglaze Painting or Printing () _____
 Annular or Dipped (1321) _____
 Other () _____

1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Blue or Green Edged (133065 or 66) _____
 Annular Ware (1331) _____
 Sponge (133028) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (133022) _____
 Polychrome (133024) _____
 Transfer Printed (133040) _____
 Other () _____

1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
 1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware (1340) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____

ca. 1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware () _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Other _____

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
 1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
 1700-1775 Westerveld (B/C) (2210) _____
 1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt Glazed (2351) _____

Nails (7100) _____
 Hand Wrought (7110) _____
 Cut Nails () _____
 Wire Nails () _____
 Unidentified Nails () _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100) _____
 worked (8110) _____
 Shell (8200) _____
 worked (8210) _____

OTHER

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) _____ Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____
 Unidentified/other _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) _____
 Plain (235011) _____
 Scratch Brown (2353) _____
 Scratch Blue (2354) _____
 Debased (2355) _____
 Other () _____

1730- American (2100) _____
 Blue and Grey (2110) _____
 Brown (2120) _____
 Albany Slip (2130) _____

1750-1820 Black Basaltes (2361) _____
 1763-1775 Refined Red Paste Stoneware () _____
 Other _____

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____
 Overglaze Polychrome Hand Painted (300026) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (30022) _____
 Famille Rose () _____
 Batavian () _____
 Canton () _____
 Other _____

1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
 Underglaze Blue () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other _____
 Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
 Underglaze () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other () _____

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) _____
 Household () _____
 Drinking (6400) _____
 Bottle (6300) _____
 Base () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Neck () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Body Fragments () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Other _____

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____
 Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
 Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
 Stems, Plain (5200) _____
 Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count
 Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count
 Stone (7500) _____
 Brick (7600) _____
 Brick fragments (7670) _____

Wood (8300) _____
 Leather (8400) _____
 Seeds (8800) _____
 Paper (8900) _____

LAB ARTIFACT CLASSIFICATION FORM
ARCHAEOLOGY IN ANNAPOLIS

Unit 370
Level F40a

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
 White (112011) _____
 Blue-on-White (112012) 1 _____
 Polychrome (1120224) _____
 Other () _____
1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito Slipware (1210) _____
1650-1775 North Devon Gravel Tempered (1211) _____
1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware (Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
ca. 1700- Red Paste Earthenware (1270) _____
 Lead Glazed () _____
 Unglazed () _____
 Flower Pot () _____
 Other () _____

1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon) (1310) _____
1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Overglaze Painting or Printing () _____
 Annular or Dipped (1321) _____
 Other () _____
1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
 Undecorated (1320) 1 _____
 Decorated () _____
 Blue or Green Edged (133065 or 66) _____
 Annular Ware (1331) _____
 Sponge (133028) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (133022) _____
 Polychrome (133024) _____
 Transfer Printed (133040) _____
 Other () _____

1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware (1340) _____
 Undecorated (1340) 2 _____
 Decorated () _____
ca. 1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware () _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Other _____

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
1700-1775 Westerwald (B/G) (2210) _____
1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt Glazed (2351) _____

Nails (7100) 4 _____
 Hand Wrought (7110) _____
 Cut Nails (7120) 2 _____
 Wire Nails () _____
 Unidentified Nails () _____
 Modern (7130) 3 _____
ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000) _____

Bone (8100) 1 _____
 worked (8110) _____
Shell (8200) 3 _____
 worked (8210) _____
teeth (810004) 2 _____
OTHER _____

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) _____ Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) 1* _____
Unidentified/other _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) 1 _____
 Plain (235011) _____
 Scratch Brown (2353) _____
 Scratch Blue (2354) _____
 Debased (2355) _____
 Other () _____

1730- American (2100) _____
 Blue and Grey (2110) _____
 Brown (2120) _____
 Albany Slip (2130) _____

1750-1820 Black Basaltas (2361) _____
1763-1775 Refined Red Paste Stoneware () _____
Other _____

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____
 Overglaze Polychrome Hand Painted (300026) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (30022) _____
 Famille Rose () _____
 Batavian () _____
 Canton () _____
 Other _____
1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
 Underglaze Blue () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other _____
Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
 Underglaze () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other (3400) 3 _____

Glass (6000)

12 _____
Window (6100) 9 _____
Household () _____
Drinking (6400) _____
Bottle (6300) _____
Base (6322) 1 _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
Neck (6324) 2 _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
Body Fragments (6324) 27 _____
 Dark Olive Green (6322) 3 _____
 Other Color (6323) 1 _____
Other _____

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____
Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
Stems, Plain (5200) _____
Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Plaster (7200) 1 _____ weight & count
Shell Mortar (7300) 3 _____ weight & count
Stone (7500) _____
Brick (7600) 3 _____
Brick fragments (7670) _____
Mortar (7300) 1 _____

Wood (8300) _____
Leather (8400) _____
Seeds (8800) _____
Paper (8900) _____
tile (770001) 1 _____

* wire

LAB ARTIFACT CLASSIFICATION FORM
 ARCHEOLOGY IN ANNAPOLIS

Unit 370
 Level F.40b

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
 White (112011) _____
 Blue-on-White (112012) _____
 Polychrome (1120224) _____
 Other () _____
 1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito
 Slipware (1210) _____
 1650-1775 North Devon Gravel
 Tempered (1211) _____
 1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware
 (Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
 ca. 1708- Red Paste Earthenware
 (1270) _____
 Lead Glazed () _____
 Unglazed () _____
 Flower Pot () _____
 Other () _____
 1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
 1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
 1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
 1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon)
 (1310) _____
 1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
 1762-1815 Greenware (1320) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Overglaze Painting
 or Printing () _____
 Annular or
 Dipped (1321) _____
 Other () _____
 1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Blue or Green
 Edged (133065 or 66) _____
 Annular Ware (1331) _____
 Sponge (133028) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand
 Painted (133022) _____
 Polychrome (133024) _____
 Transfer Printed (133040) _____
 Other () _____
 1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
 1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware
 (1340) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 ca. 1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware
 () _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Other _____

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
 1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
 1700-1775 Westarwald (B/G) (2210) _____
 1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt
 Glazed (2351) _____

Nails (7100) 2
 Hand Wrought (7110) _____
 Cut Nails () _____
 Wire Nails () _____
 Unidentified Nails () _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

fishbone (810003) - 1
 Bone (8100) 3
 worked (8110) _____
 Shell (8200) 2 frags
 worked (8210) 0
 teeth (810004) - 1
 OTHER _____

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) 1* Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____
 Unidentified/other _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) _____
 Plain (235011) _____
 Scratch Brown (2353) _____
 Scratch Blue (2354) _____
 Debased (2355) _____
 Other () _____

1730- American (2100) _____
 Blue and Grey (2110) _____
 Brown (2120) _____
 Albany Slip (2130) _____

1750-1820 Black Basaltes (2361) _____
 1763-1775 Refined Red Paste
 Stoneware () _____

Other gray bodied stoneware (230009) - 1

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____
 Overglaze Polychrome Hand
 Painted (300026) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand
 Painted (30022) _____
 Famille Rose () _____
 Batavian () _____
 Canton () _____
 Other _____
 1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
 Underglaze Blue () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other _____
 Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
 Underglaze () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other () _____

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) 2
 Household () _____
 Drinking (6400) _____
 Bottle (6300) _____
 Base () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Neck (6300) 1
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Body Frags (6313) 1
 Dark Olive Green (630083) 1
 Other Color () _____
 Other _____

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) 1
 Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
 Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
 Stems, Plain (5200) 2
 Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count
 Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count
 Stone (7500) _____
 Brick (7600) _____
 Brick fragments (7670) _____

Wood (8300) _____
 Leather (8400) _____
 Seeds (8800) _____
 Paper (8900) _____

* wire

LAB ARTIFACT CLASSIFICATION FORM
ARCHAEOLOGY IN ANNAPOLIS

Unit 370
Level 142c (NO ARTIFACTS FOUND)

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
White (112011) _____
Blue-on-White (112012) _____
Polychrome (1120224) _____
Other () _____
1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito
Slipware (1210) _____
1650-1775 North Devon Gravel
Tempered (1211) _____
1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware
(Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
ca. 1708- Red Paste Earthenware
(1270) _____
Lead Glazed () _____
Unglazed () _____
Flower Pot () _____
Other () _____
1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon)
(1310) _____
1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
Overglaze Painting
or Printing () _____
Annular or
Dipped (1321) _____
Other () _____
1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
Blue or Green
Edged (133065 or 66) _____
Annular Ware (1331) _____
Sponge (133028) _____
Underglaze Blue Hand
Painted (133022) _____
Polychrome (133024) _____
Transfer Printed (133040) _____
Other () _____
1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware
(1340) _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
ca. 1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware
() _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
Other _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) _____
Plain (235011) _____
Scratch Brown (2353) _____
Scratch Blue (2354) _____
Debased (2355) _____
Other () _____
1730- American (2100) _____
Blue and Grey (2110) _____
Brown (2120) _____
Albany Slip (2130) _____
1750-1820 Black Basaltes (2361) _____
1763-1775 Refined Red Paste
Stoneware () _____
Other _____

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____
Overglaze Polychrome Hand
Painted (300026) _____
Underglaze Blue Hand
Painted (30022) _____
Famille Rose () _____
Batavian () _____
Canton () _____
Other _____
1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
Underglaze Blue () _____
Overglaze () _____
Other _____
Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
Underglaze () _____
Overglaze () _____
Other () _____

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) _____
Household () _____
Drinking (6400) _____
Bottle (6300) _____
Base () _____
Dark Olive Green () _____
Other Color () _____
Neck () _____
Dark Olive Green () _____
Other Color () _____
Body Fragments () _____
Dark Olive Green () _____
Other Color () _____
Other _____

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
1700-1775 Westervald (B/G) (2210) _____
1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt
Glazed (2351) _____

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____
Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
Stems, Plain (5200) _____
Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Nails (7100)

Hand Wrought (7110) _____
Cut Nails () _____
Wire Nails () _____
Unidentified Nails () _____

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count
Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count
Stone (7500) _____
Brick (7600) _____
Brick fragments (7670) _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100) _____
worked (8110) _____
Shell (8200) _____
worked (8210) _____

Wood (8300) _____
Leather (8400) _____
Seeds (8800) _____
Paper (8900) _____

OTHER

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) _____ Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____
Unidentified/other _____

Unit 379
Level FIXA-PSite: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
 White (112011) _____
 Blue-on-White (112012) _____
 Polychrome (1120224) _____
 Other () _____
1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito
 Slipware (1210) _____
1650-1775 North Devon Gravel
 Tempered (1211) _____
1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware
 (Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
ca. 1700- Red Paste Earthenware
 (1270) _____
 interior Lead Glazed (180002) 1
 Unglazed (120001) _____
 Flower Pot () _____
 Other () _____
1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon)
 (1310) _____
1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
 Undecorated (1330) 1
 Decorated () _____
 Overglaze Painting
 or Printing () _____
 Annular or
 Dipped (1321) _____
 Other () _____
1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
 Undecorated (1330) 1
 Decorated () _____
 Blue or Green
 Edged (133065 or 66) _____
 Annular Ware (1331) _____
 Sponge (133028) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand
 Painted (133022) _____
 Polychrome (133024) _____
 Transfer Printed (133040) _____
 Other () _____
1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware
 (1340) _____
 Undecorated (1340) 3
 Decorated () _____
ca. 1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware
 () _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Other _____

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
1700-1775 Westervald (B/C) (2210) _____
1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt
 Glazed (2351) _____

Nails (7100)

Hand Wrought (7110) _____
Cut Nails () _____
Wire Nails () _____
Unidentified Nails () _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100) _____
 worked (8110) _____
Shell (8200) _____
 worked (8210) _____

OTHER

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) _____ Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____
 Unidentified/other _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350)

Plain (235011) _____
Scratch Brown (2353) _____
Scratch Blue (2354) _____
Debased (2355) _____
Other () _____
1730- American (2100) _____
 Blue and Grey (2110) _____
 Brown (2120) _____
 Albany Slip (2130) _____
1750-1820 Black Basalt (2361) _____
1763-1775 Refined Red Paste
 Stoneware () _____
 Other _____

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) 1
 Overglaze Polychrome Hand
 Painted (300026) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand
 Painted (30022) _____
 Famille Rose () _____
 Batavian () _____
 Canton () _____
 Other _____
1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
 Underglaze Blue () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other _____
Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
 Underglaze () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other (2100) 2

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) _____
Household () _____
Drinking (6400) _____
Bottle (6300) _____
Base () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
Neck () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
Body Fragments () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
Other wineglass stem (61050) - 1

Tobacco Pipes (3000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____
Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
Stems, Plain (5200) _____
Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Plaster (7200)

weight & count
Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count
Stone (7500) _____
Brick (7600) _____
Brick fragments (7670) _____
sewer pipe (7800) - 1

Wood (8300)

Leather (8400) _____
Seeds (8800) _____
Paper (8900) _____

Unit 379
 Level F-12g

Site: AP

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
 White (112011) _____
 Blue-on-White (112012) _____
 Polychrome (112024) _____
 Other () _____
 1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito
 Slipware (1210) _____
 1650-1775 North Devon Gravel
 Tempered (1211) _____
 1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware
 (Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
 ca. 1700- Red Paste Earthenware
 (1270) _____
 Lead Glazed () _____
 Unglazed () _____
 Flower Pot () _____
 Other () _____
 1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
 1725-1750 Anbury (2380) _____
 1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
 1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon)
 (1310) _____
 1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
 1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Overglaze Painting
 or Printing () _____
 Annular or
 Dipped (1321) _____
 Other () _____
 1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
 Undecorated (1330) 1
 Decorated () _____
 Blue or Green
 Edged (133065 or 66) _____
 Annular Ware (1331) _____
 Sponge (133028) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand
 Painted (133022) _____
 Polychrome (133024) _____
 Transfer Printed (133040) _____
 Other () _____
 1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
 1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware
 (1340) _____
 Undecorated (1340) 9
 Decorated (1344) 2
 ca. 1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware
 () _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Other _____
wh. Paste Earthenware dec (13444) -2

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) _____
 Plain (235011) _____
 Scratch Brown (2353) _____
 Scratch Blue (2354) _____
 Debased (2355) _____
 Other () _____
 1730- American (2100) _____
 Blue and Grey (2110) _____
 Brown (2120) _____
 Albany Slip (2130) _____
 1750-1820 Black Basaltes (2361) _____
 1763-1775 Refined Red Paste
 Stoneware () _____
 Other _____

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____
 Overglaze Polychrome Hand
 Painted (300026) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand
 Painted (30022) _____
 Famille Rose () _____
 Batavian () _____
 Canton () _____
 Other (3400) -34
 1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
 Underglaze Blue () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other _____
 Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
 Underglaze () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other (3400) 17

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) 18
 Household () _____
 Drinking (6400) _____
 Bottle (6300) _____
 Base (6312) 2
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Neck (6311) 3
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Body Frag. (6313) 41
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Other tumbler (6420) -1
wine glass base (641085) -2
wine glass frag. (641090) -1
blown in mold btl. (6310) -4

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____
 Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
 Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
 Stems, Plain (5200) _____
 Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Nails (7100)

Hand Wrought (7110) _____
 Cut Nails () _____
 Wire Nails () _____
 Unidentified Nails () _____

Plaster (7200)

weight & count
 Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count
 Stone (7500) _____
 Brick (7600) _____
 Brick fragments (7670) _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

bird bone (810002) 55
 Bone (8100) 28
 worked (8110) _____
 fish bone (810003) 10
 Shell (8200) 2
 worked (8210) _____

Wood (8300)

14 *
 Leather (8400) 2
 Seeds (8800) 2
 Paper (8900) _____
 tortoise (8600) -1

OTHER

* 1 is a spoon

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) 2 Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____
 Unidentified/other _____

Unit 379
Level F-128

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
White (112011) _____
Blue-on-White (112012) _____
Polychrome (1120224) _____
Other () _____

1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito
Slipware (1210) _____

1650-1775 North Devon Gravel
Tempered (1211) _____

1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware
(Combed Yellow) (1290) _____

ca.1700- Red Paste Earthenware
(1270) _____

Lead Glazed () _____
Unglazed () _____
Flower Pot () _____
Other () _____

1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____

1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____

1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____

1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon)
(1310) _____

1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____

1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____

Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____

Overglaze Painting
or Printing () _____

Annular or
Dipped (1321) _____

Other () _____

1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____

Undecorated () _____

Decorated () _____

Blue or Green

Edged (133065 or 66) _____

Annular Ware (1331) _____

Sponge (133028) _____

Underglaze Blue Hand
Painted (133022) _____

Polychrome (133024) _____

Transfer Printed (133040) _____

Other () _____

1780- Rockingham Type (1370) 1

1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware
(1340) _____

Undecorated (1340) 3

Decorated () _____

ca.1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware
() _____

Undecorated () _____

Decorated () _____

Other _____

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____

1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____

1700-1775 Westerwald (B/G) (2210) _____

1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt
Glazed (2351) _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) _____

Plain (235011) _____

Scratch Brown (2353) _____

Scratch Blue (2354) _____

Debased (2355) _____

Other () _____

1730- American (2100) _____

Blue and Grey (2110) _____

Brown (2120) _____

Albany Slip (2130) _____

1750-1820 Black Basalt (2361) _____

1763-1775 Refined Red Paste

Stoneware () _____

Other _____

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____

Overglaze Polychrome Hand
Painted (300026) _____

Underglaze Blue Hand
Painted (30022) _____

Famille Rose () _____

Batavian () _____

Canton () _____

Other _____

1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____

Underglaze Blue () _____

Overglaze () _____

Other _____

Undetermined, Porcelain () _____

Underglaze () _____

Overglaze () _____

Other (340) 14

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) 3

Household () _____

Drinking (6400) 1

Bottle (6300) _____

Base (6320) 1

Dark Olive Green () _____

Other Color () _____

Neck () _____

Dark Olive Green () _____

Other Color () _____

Body Frags (633) 2

Dark Olive Green () _____

Other Color () _____

Other _____

Non mold (6310) - 2

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____

Bowls, Marked (5110) _____

Bowls, Molded (5120) _____

Stems, Plain (5200) _____

Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Nails (7100)

Hand Wrought (7110) _____

Cut Nails () _____

Wire Nails () _____

Unidentified Nails () _____

Plaster (7200)

weight & count

Mortar (7300) _____

weight & count

Stone (7500) _____

Brick (7600) _____

Brick fragments (7670) _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bird bone (810000) - 1

Bone (8100) _____

worked (8110) _____

Shell (8200) _____

worked (8210) 1 (comb)

Wood (8300) 4, #1 is a broom handle

Leather (8400) 1

Seeds (8800) _____

Paper (8900) _____

plastic comb (9800) - 1

OTHER

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) 1 Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) 1 (wire)

Unidentified/other _____

Unit 379
 Level E-12s

Site: AP

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
 White (112011) _____
 Blue-on-White (112012) _____
 Polychrome (1120224) _____
 Other () _____
 1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito
 Slipware (1210) _____
 1650-1775 North Devon Gravel
 Tempered (1211) _____
 1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware
 (Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
 ca.1700- Red Paste Earthenware
 (1270) _____
 interior Lead Glazed (12002) 1
 Unglazed (12000) 3
 Flower Pot () _____
 Other () _____
 1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
 1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
 1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
 1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon)
 (1310) _____
 1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
 1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
 Undecorated (1330) 3
 Decorated () _____
 Overglaze Painting
 or Printing () _____
 Annular or
 Dipped (1321) _____
 Other () _____
 1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Blue or Green
 Edged (133065 or 66) _____
 Annular Ware (1331) _____
 Sponge (133028) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand
 Painted (133022) _____
 Polychrome (133024) _____
 Transfer Printed (133040) 3
 hand painted Other (13322) 4
 1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
 1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware
 (1340) _____
 Undecorated (1340) 32
 Decorated (1341) 5
 ca.1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware
 () _____
 Undecorated (1350) 2
 Decorated () _____
 Other Ironstone (1360) -24
 Rockingham (1375) -2

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
 1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
 1700-1775 Westervald (B/G) (2210) _____
 1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt
 Glazed (2351) _____

Nails (7100)

Hand Wrought (7110) _____
 Cut Nails () _____
 Wire Nails () _____
 Unidentified Nails () _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

bird bone (81002) 15
 Bone (8100) 9
 worked (8110) _____
 Shell (8200) 3
 worked (8210) _____
 oyster shell (82002) -1
 OTHER

bone toothbrush (881501) -3
 bone drumstick (881501) -1

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) 54 Brass (9200) 3 Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) 3
 Unidentified/other _____
 * poss. handle (furn)

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350)

Plain (235011) _____
 Scratch Brown (2353) _____
 Scratch Blue (2354) _____
 Debased (2355) _____
 Other () _____
 1730- American (2100) _____
 Blue and Grey (2110) _____
 Brown (2120) _____
 Albany Slip (2130) _____
 1750-1820 Black Basaltes (2361) _____
 1763-1775 Refined Red Paste
 Stoneware () _____
 Other _____
 Gray bodied stoneware (220009) -1
 Rockingham (1375) -1

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____
 Overglaze Polychrome Hand
 Painted (300026) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand
 Painted (30022) _____
 Famille Rose () _____
 Batavian () _____
 Canton () _____
 Other _____
 1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
 Underglaze Blue () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other _____
 Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
 Underglaze () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other (3400) 65
 porcelain button (3400) -1
 porcelain button (3400) -4

Glass (6000)

95
 Window (6100) 90
 Household () _____
 Drinking (6400) 5
 Bottle (6300) _____
 Base (6302) 3
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Neck (6311) 5
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Body Frags (6313) 7
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Other blown in mold (6310) -306
 wine glass frag (64102) -8
 1. * faceted body tumbler (642002) -14
 wine glass base (641025) -2

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) 1
 Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
 Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
 Stems, Plain (5200) 3
 Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count
 Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count
 Stone (7500) _____
 Brick (7600) 2
 Brick fragments (7670) _____

Wood (8300) 33 *2
 Leather (8400) 10
 Seeds (8800) 3
 Paper (8900) _____
 textile (8600) 4

1. * case bottle frag (630073) -1
 tumbler (6420) -7
 2. * 1 is a drumstick

5100:AP 77

Earthenware (1000)
 1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100)
 White (12011)
 Blue-on-White (12012)
 Polychrome (120224)
 Other ()
 North Devon Striated (1210)
 1650-1710 North Devon Green (1210)
 1650-1775 North Devon Green (1211)
 Tempered (1211)
 1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware (1290)
 (Cobbed Yellow) (1290)
 Red Paste Earthenware (1270)
 Inferior Lead Glazed (12004) 6
 Unglazed (12041) 4
 Flower Pot ()
 Other ()
 1720-1775 Buckley (1220)
 1725-1750 Ashbury (2380)
 1740-1780 Jackfield (1270)
 1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon) (1310)
 1750-1810 Agate (1295)
 1762-1815 Creamware (1320)
 Undecorated (1320) 2
 Decorated ()
 Overglaze Painting or Printing ()
 Annular or Dipped (1321)
 Other ()
 1779-1840 Pearlware (1330)
 Undecorated (1330) 2
 Decorated ()
 Overglaze Painting or Printing ()
 Annular or Dipped (1331)
 Spunge (133028)
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (133022)
 Polychrome (133024)
 Transfer Printed (133040) 2
 Class (6000) 20
 Window (6100) 34
 Household ()
 Drinking (6400) 15
 Bottle (6300) 4
 Base (6312) 4
 Dark Olive Green ()
 Other Color ()
 Mack (6311) 4
 Dark Olive Green ()
 Other Color ()
 Body Frag (6313) 21
 Dark Olive Green (6300) 2
 Other ()
 Brown in mottled body (6410) 3
 White glass base (641025) 1
 White glass (641030) 3
 Tobacco Pipes (5000)
 Bowls, Plain (5100)
 Bowls, Marked (5110)
 Bowls, Molded (5120)
 Stems, Plain (5200)
 Stems, Marked (5210)

Material	Weight	Count
Nails (7100)	1	Weight & count
Hand Wrought (7110)	1	Weight & count
Cut Nails (7120)	1	Weight & count
Wire Nails ()	1	Weight & count
Unidentified Nails ()	1	Weight & count
ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)	1	Weight & count
Bird Bone (81000) 1b	1	Weight & count
Bone (8100)	2	Weight & count
Worked (8110)	2	Weight & count
Shell (8200)	2	Weight & count
Worked (8210)	2	Weight & count
Wood (8300)	12	Weight & count
Leather (8400)	20	Weight & count
Seeds (8800)	26	Weight & count
Paper (8900)	26	Weight & count
Textile (8900)	3	Weight & count
Plaster (7200)	1	Weight & count
Mortar (7300)	1	Weight & count
Stone (7500)	1	Weight & count
Brick (7600)	2	Weight & count
Brick fragments (7670)	2	Weight & count

OTHER bone bottom (881001) - 1
white bone correct stay (882001) - 1
5 size discs w/ 14 holes - 4 1/2 " dia.
bone heart pin (882001) - 1
bone pocket knife handle w/ iron tin handle (882001) - 1

METAL (9000)		Brass (9200)		Lead (9400)		Copper (9500)		Unidentified/other	
33	Iron (9100)	33	Brass (9200)		Lead (9400)		Copper (9500)	3	Unidentified/other

Unit 379
Level F12 u

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
 White (112011) _____
 Blue-on-White (112012) _____
 Polychrome (1120224) _____
 Other () _____
1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito Slipware (1210) _____
1650-1775 North Devon Gravel Tempered (1211) _____
1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware (Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
ca.1700- Red Paste Earthenware (1270) _____
 Lead Glazed () _____
 Unglazed () _____
 Flower Pot () _____
 Other () _____
1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon) (1310) _____
1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Overglaze Painting or Printing () _____
 Annular or Dipped (1321) _____
 Other () _____
1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
 Undecorated (1330) 3 _____
 Decorated () _____
 Blue or Green Edged (133065 or 66) _____
 Annular Ware (1331) _____
 Sponge (133028) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (133022) _____
 Polychrome (133024) _____
 Transfer Printed (133040) 3 _____
 Other () _____
1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware (1340) _____
 Undecorated (1340) 9 _____
 Decorated (1344) 7 _____
ca.1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware () _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
Other _____
IV Stoneware (1360) - 4

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) _____
 Plain (235011) _____
 Scratch Brown (2353) _____
 Scratch Blue (2354) _____
 Debased (2355) _____
 Other () _____
1730- American (2100) _____
 Blue and Grey (2110) _____
 Brown (2120) _____
 Albany Slip (2130) _____
1750-1820 Black Basalt (2361) _____
1763-1775 Refined Red Paste Stoneware () _____
 Other _____

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____
 Overglaze Polychrome Hand Painted (300026) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (30022) _____
 Famille Rose () _____
 Batavian () _____
 Canton () _____
 Other _____
1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
 Underglaze Blue () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other _____
Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
 Underglaze () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other (3400) 7 _____

Famille Verte (300026) - 1

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) 7 _____
Household () 7 _____
Drinking (6400) 2 _____
Bottle (6300) _____
Base () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
Neck () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
Body Fragments () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
Other decanter (64025) - 1
umbler (6420) - 1

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
1700-1775 Westervald (B/C) (2210) _____
1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt Glazed (2351) _____

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____
Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
Stems, Plain (5200) _____
Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Nails (7100)

Hand Wrought (7110) _____
Cut Nails () _____
Wire Nails () _____
Unidentified Nails () _____

Plaster (7200)

weight & count _____
Mortar (7300) _____
weight & count _____
Stone (7500) worked - 1 _____
Brick (7600) _____
Brick fragments (7670) _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

bird bone (81002) - 2 _____
Bone (8100) 2 _____
worked (8110) _____
Shell (8200) 1 (small shell) _____
worked (8210) _____

Wood (8300)

worked - 20 2 _____
Leather (8400) 5 _____
Seeds (8800) 3 walnut 3 pumpkin _____
Paper (8900) _____

OTHER whale bone corset stay (8816501) - 1

textile (8600) - 2

bladder (82002) - 1

Antlercutting paddle (882001) -

tiny shell buttons (881001) - 2

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) _____ Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) 1 _____
Unidentified/other _____

Unit 380
Level E

Site: AP 44 230

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
White (112011) _____
Blue-on-White (112012) _____
Polychrome (1120224) _____
Other () _____

1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito
Slipware (1210) _____

1650-1775 North Devon Gravel
Tempered (1211) _____

1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware
(Combed Yellow) (1290) _____

ca. 1700- Red Paste Earthenware
(1270) _____

Lead Glazed () _____
Unglazed () _____
Flower Pot () _____
Other () _____

1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____

1725-1750 Ashbury (2380) _____

1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____

1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon)
(1310) _____

1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____

1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____

Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
Overglaze Painting
or Printing () _____
Annular or
Dipped (1321) _____
Other () _____

1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____

Undecorated (1320) 4 _____
Decorated () _____
Blue or Green
Edged (133065 or 66) _____
Annular Ware (1331) _____
Sponge (133028) _____
Underglaze Blue Hand
Painted (133022) _____
Polychrome (133024) _____
Transfer Printed (133040) _____
Other () _____

1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____

1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware
(1340) _____

Undecorated (1340) 1 _____
Decorated () _____

ca. 1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware
() _____

Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____

Other _____

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____

1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____

1700-1775 Westerwald (B/G) (2210) _____

1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt
Glazed (2351) _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) _____

Plain (235011) _____

Scratch Brown (2353) _____

Scratch Blue (2354) _____

Debased (2355) _____

Other () _____

1730- American (2100) _____

Blue and Grey (2110) _____

Brown (2120) _____

Albany Slip (2130) _____

1750-1820 Black Basalt (2361) _____

1763-1775 Refined Red Paste
Stoneware () _____

Other _____

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____

Overglaze Polychrome Hand
Painted (300026) _____

Underglaze Blue Hand
Painted (30022) _____

Famille Rose () _____

Batavian () _____

Canton () _____

Other _____

1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____

Underglaze Blue () _____

Overglaze () _____

Other _____

Undetermined, Porcelain () _____

Underglaze () _____

Overglaze () _____

Other () _____

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) 4 _____

Household () _____

Drinking (6400) 1 _____

Bottle (6300) _____

Base () _____

Dark Olive Green () _____

Other Color () _____

Neck (6321) 1 _____

Dark Olive Green () _____

Other Color () _____

Body Frags (6324) 2 _____

Dark Olive Green () _____

Other Color () _____

Other tumbler (6420) -1

wt. milk glass (6400) -1

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____

Bowls, Marked (5110) _____

Bowls, Molded (5120) _____

Stems, Plain (5200) _____

Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Nails (7100) 10

Hand Wrought (7110) _____

Cut Nails () _____

Wire Nails (7130) 2 _____

Unidentified Nails () _____

Rosenead (711001) 3 _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100) 5 _____

worked (8110) _____

Shell (8200) 1 _____

worked (8210) _____

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count

Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count

Stone (7500) _____

Brick (7600) 5 _____

Brick fragments (7670) _____

Wood (8300) _____

Leather (8400) _____

Seeds (8800) _____

Paper (8900) _____

OTHER

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) _____ Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____

Unidentified/other _____

Unit 380
 Level F12a

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
 White (112011) _____
 Blue-on-White (112012) _____
 Polychrome (1120224) _____
 Other () _____
 1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito Slipware (1210) _____
 1650-1775 North Devon Gravel Tempered (1211) _____
 1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware (Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
 ca. 1700- Red Paste Earthenware (1270) _____
 Lead Glazed () _____
 Unglazed () _____
 Flower Pot (12201) 1 _____
 Other () _____
 1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
 1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
 1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
 1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon) (1310) _____
 1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
 1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Overglaze Painting or Printing () _____
 Annular or Dipped (1321) _____
 Other () _____
 1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
 Undecorated (1330) 1 _____
 Decorated () _____
 Blue or Green Edged (133065 or 66) _____
 Annular Ware (1331) _____
 Sponge (133028) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (133022) _____
 Polychrome (133024) _____
 Transfer Printed (133040) _____
 Other () _____
 1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
 1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware (1340) _____
 Undecorated (1340) 2 _____
 Decorated () _____
 ca. 1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware () _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Other _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) _____
 Plain (235011) _____
 Scratch Brown (2353) _____
 Scratch Blue (2354) _____
 Debased (2355) _____
 Other () _____
 1730- American (2100) _____
 Blue and Grey (2110) _____
 Brown (2120) _____
 Albany Slip (2130) _____
 1750-1820 Black Basaltos (2361) _____
 1763-1775 Refined Red Paste Stoneware () _____
 Other _____

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) 1 _____
 Overglaze Polychrome Hand Painted (300026) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (30022) _____
 Famille Rose () _____
 Batavian () _____
 Canton () _____
 Other _____
 1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
 Underglaze Blue () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other _____
 Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
 Underglaze () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other (3400) pos elec. fixture 2 _____

Glass (6000) 32

Window (6100) 16 _____
 Household () _____
 Drinking (6400) _____
 Bottle (6300) _____
 Base (6322) 9 _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Neck (6311) 1 _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Body Frags (6314) made 158 _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Other _____
 (12A (6313) - 14 _____
 (12B (6320) - 3 _____
 (12C (6321) - 9 _____

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
 1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
 1700-1775 Westerwald (B/G) (2210) _____
 1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt Glazed (2351) _____

L-head (711002) - 1
 Rosehead (711001) - 2

Nails (7100)

Hand Wrought (7110) _____
 Cut Nails (7120) 5 _____
 Wire Nails (7130) 10 _____
 Unidentified Nails () _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100) 2 _____
 worked (8110) _____
 Shell (8200) 4 _____
 worked (8210) _____

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____
 Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
 Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
 Stems, Plain (5200) _____
 Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Plaster (7200) 1 weight & count
 Mortar (7300) weight & count
 Stone (7500) 5/16 1
 Brick (7600) 1
 Brick fragments (7670) _____

OTHER

asphalt tile (4600) - 1

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) 3 Brass (9200) 1 Lead (9400) 1 Copper (9500) 2
 Unidentified/other _____

bottle cap (910001) - 1

Lead debitage puddle (940002) - 1
Copper screen top (1)

Unit 380
Level F.12e

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
White (112011) _____
Blue-on-White (112012) _____
Polychrome (1120224) _____
Other () _____
1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito
Slipware (1210) _____
1650-1775 North Devon Gravel
Tempered (1211) _____
1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware
(Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
ca.1700- Red Paste Earthenware
(1270) _____
int. & ext. Lead Glazed (120004) 1
Unglazed () _____
Flower Pot () _____
Other (12000) Coarse earth. -1

1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon)
(1310) _____
1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
Overglaze Painting
or Printing () _____
Annular or
Dipped (1321) _____
Other () _____
1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
Undecorated (1330) 1
Decorated () _____
Blue or Green
Edged (133065 or 66) _____
Annular Ware (1331) _____
Sponge (133028) _____
Underglaze Blue Hand
Painted (133022) _____
Polychrome (133024) _____
Transfer Printed (133040) _____
Other () _____
1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware
(1340) _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
ca.1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware
() _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
Other _____

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
1700-1775 Westervald (B/G) (2210) _____
1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt
Glazed (2351) _____

Nails (7100)

Hand Wrought (7110) 2
Cut Nails (7120) 1
Wire Nails () _____
Unidentified Nails () _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100) 1
worked (8110) _____
Shell (8200) _____
worked (8210) _____

OTHER

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) _____ Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____
Unidentified/other _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) _____
Plain (235011) _____
Scratch Brown (2353) _____
Scratch Blue (2354) _____
Debased (2355) _____
Other () _____
1730- American (2100) _____
Blue and Grey (2110) _____
Brown (2120) _____
Albany Slip (2130) _____
1750-1820 Black Basaltas (2361) _____
1763-1775 Refined Red Paste
Stoneware () _____
Other _____

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____
Overglaze Polychrome Hand
Painted (300026) _____
Underglaze Blue Hand
Painted (30022) _____
Famille Rose () _____
Batavian () _____
Canton () _____
Other _____
1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
Underglaze Blue () _____
Overglaze () _____
Other _____
Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
Underglaze () _____
Overglaze () _____
Other () _____

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) 3
Household () _____
Drinking (6400) _____
Bottle (6300) _____
Base () _____
Dark Olive Green () _____
Other Color () _____
Neck (6311) 1
Dark Olive Green () _____
Other Color () _____
Body Frags (6003) 1
Dark Olive Green () _____
Other Color () _____
Other _____
frag (6311) - 9

Window Glass (6000) - 4

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____
Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
Stems, Plain (5200) _____
Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count
Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count
Stone (7500) _____
Brick (7600) _____
Brick fragments (7670) _____

Wood (8300) _____
Leather (8400) _____
Seeds (8800) _____
Paper (8900) _____

Unit 380
Level F-12g

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
White (112011) _____
Blue-on-White (112012) _____
Polychrome (1120224) _____
Tinglazed Encaustic Other (1120) _____

1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito
Slipware (1210) _____
1650-1775 North Devon Gravel
Tempered (1211) _____

1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware
(Combed Yellow) (1290) _____

ca. 1700- Red Paste Earthenware
(1270) _____

Lead Glazed () _____
Unglazed () _____
Flower Pot () _____
Other () _____

1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____

1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____

1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____

1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon)
(1310) _____

1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____

1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____

Undecorated (1320) 2

Decorated () _____

Overglaze Painting

or Printing () _____

Annular or

Dipped (1321) _____

Other () _____

1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____

Undecorated (1330) 1

Decorated () _____

Blue or Green

Edged (133065 or 66) _____

Annular Ware (1331) _____

Sponge (133028) _____

Underglaze Blue Hand

Painted (133022) _____

Polychrome (133024) _____

Transfer Printed (133040) _____

Other () _____

1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____

1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware
(1340) _____

Undecorated (1340) 1

Decorated () _____

ca. 1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware
() _____

Undecorated () _____

Decorated () _____

Other _____

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____

1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____

1700-1775 Westervald (B/G) (2210) _____

1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt
Glazed (2351) _____

Nails (7100) 7

Hand Wrought (7110) _____

Cut Nails (7120) 1

Wire Nails () _____

Unidentified Nails () _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100) 7

worked (8110) _____

Shell (8200) 1 whole

worked (8210) _____

OTHER

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) _____ Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____

Unidentified/other _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) _____

Plain (235011) _____

Scratch Brown (2353) _____

Scratch Blue (2354) _____

Debased (2355) _____

Other () _____

1730- American (2100) _____

Blue and Grey (2110) _____

Brown (2120) _____

Albany Slip (2130) _____

1750-1820 Black Basalt (2361) _____

1763-1775 Refined Red Paste

Stoneware () _____

Other _____

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____

Overglaze Polychrome Hand

Painted (300026) _____

Underglaze Blue Hand

Painted (30022) _____

Famille Rose () _____

Batavian () _____

Canton () _____

Other _____

1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____

Underglaze Blue () _____

Overglaze () _____

Other _____

Undetermined, Porcelain () _____

Underglaze () _____

Overglaze () _____

Other () _____

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) 2

Household () _____

Drinking (6400) _____

Bottle (6300) _____

Base () _____

Dark Olive Green () _____

Other Color () _____

Neck () _____

Dark Olive Green () _____

Other Color () _____

Body Frags (6315) 9

Dark Olive Green () _____

Other Color () _____

Other frags (6363) 1

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____

Bowls, Marked (5110) _____

Bowls, Molded (5120) _____

Stems, Plain (5200) _____

Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count

Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count

Stone (7500) _____

Brick (7600) 3

Brick fragments (7670) _____

modern mortar (7300002) 1

Wood (8300) _____

Leather (8400) _____

Seeds (8800) _____

Paper (8900) _____

Unit 880
Level F-12h

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100)

White (112011)

Blue-on-White (112012)

Polychrome (1120224)

Other ()

1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito

Slipware (1210)

1650-1775 North Devon Gravel

Tempered (1211)

1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware

(Combed Yellow) (1290)

ca.1700- Red Paste Earthenware

(1270)

Lead Glazed ()

Unglazed ()

Flower Pot ()

Other ()

1720-1775 Buckley (1220)

1725-1750 Astbury (2380)

1740-1780 Jackfield (2370)

1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon)

(1310)

1750-1810 Agate (1295)

1762-1815 Creamware (1320)

Undecorated ()

Decorated ()

Overglaze Painting

or Printing ()

Annular or

Dipped (1321)

Other ()

1779-1840 Pearlware (1330)

Undecorated ()

Decorated ()

Blue or Green

Edged (133065 or 66)

Annular Ware (1331)

Sponge (133028)

Underglaze Blue Hand

Painted (133022)

Polychrome (133024)

Transfer Printed (133040)

Other ()

1780- Rockingham Type (1370)

1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware

(1340)

Undecorated ()

Decorated ()

ca.1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware

()

Undecorated ()

Decorated ()

Other

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220)

1690-1775 English Brown (2340)

1700-1775 Westerwald (B/G) (2210)

1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt

Glazed (2351)

Nails (7100)

Hand Wrought (7110)

Cut Nails ()

Wire Nails ()

Unidentified Nails ()

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100)

worked (8110)

Shell (8200) 4 whole, 5 frag

worked (8210)

OTHER

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) 1 Brass (9200) 1 Lead (9400) 1 Copper (9500) 1

Unidentified/other

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350)

Plain (235011)

Scratch Brown (2353)

Scratch Blue (2354)

Debased (2355)

Other ()

1730-

American (2100)

Blue and Grey (2110)

Brown (2120)

Albany Slip (2130)

1750-1820 Black Basaltos (2361)

1763-1775 Refined Red Paste

Stoneware ()

Other

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100)

Overglaze Polychrome Hand

Painted (300026)

Underglaze Blue Hand

Painted (30022)

Famille Rose ()

Batavian ()

Canton ()

Other

1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) ()

Underglaze Blue ()

Overglaze ()

Other

Undetermined, Porcelain ()

Underglaze ()

Overglaze ()

Other ()

Glass (6000)

Window (6100)

Household ()

Drinking (6400)

Bottle (6300)

Base ()

Dark Olive Green ()

Other Color ()

Neck ()

Dark Olive Green ()

Other Color ()

Body Fragments ()

Dark Olive Green ()

Other Color ()

Other

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100)

Bowls, Marked (5110)

Bowls, Molded (5120)

Stems, Plain (5200)

Stems, Marked (5210)

Plaster (7200) weight & count

Mortar (7300) weight & count

Stone (7500)

Brick (7600)

Brick fragments (7670)

Wood (8300)

Leather (8400)

Seeds (8800)

Paper (8900)

Unit 380
 Level F-12

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
 White (112011) _____
 Blue-on-White (112012) _____
 Polychrome (1120224) _____
 Other () _____

1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito
 Slipware (1210) _____

1650-1775 North Devon Gravel
 Tempered (1211) _____

1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware
 (Combed Yellow) (1290) _____

ca. 1700- Red Paste Earthenware
 (1270) _____

Lead Glazed () _____
 Unglazed () _____
 Flower Pot () _____
 Other () _____

1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____

1725-1750 Ansbury (2380) _____

1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____

1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon)
 (1310) _____

1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____

1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____

Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____

Overglaze Painting
 or Printing () _____

Annular or
 Dipped (1321) _____

Other () _____

1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____

Undecorated () _____

Decorated () _____

Blue or Green

Edged (133065 or 66) _____

Annular Ware (1331) _____

Sponge (133028) _____

Underglaze Blue Hand
 Painted (133022) _____

Polychrome (133024) _____

Transfer Printed (133040) _____

Other () _____

1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____

1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware
 (1340) _____

Undecorated () _____

Decorated () _____

ca. 1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware
 () _____

Undecorated () _____

Decorated () _____

Other _____

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____

1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____

1700-1775 Westervald (B/G) (2210) _____

1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt
 Glazed (2351) _____

Nails (7100) 1

Hand Wrought (7110) _____

Cut Nails () _____

Wire Nails () _____

Unidentified Nails () _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100) _____

worked (8110) _____

Shell (8200): 2 whole, 1 frag

worked (8210) _____

OTHER

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) _____ Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____

Unidentified/other _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) _____

Plain (235011) _____

Scratch Brown (2353) _____

Scratch Blue (2354) _____

Debased (2355) _____

Other () _____

1730- American (2100) _____

Blue and Grey (2110) _____

Brown (2120) _____

Albany Slip (2130) _____

1750-1820 Black Basaltes (2361) _____

1763-1775 Refined Red Paste

Stoneware () _____

Other _____

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____

Overglaze Polychrome Hand
 Painted (300026) _____

Underglaze Blue Hand
 Painted (30022) _____

Emille Rose () _____

Batavian () _____

Canton () _____

Other _____

1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____

Underglaze Blue () _____

Overglaze () _____

Other _____

Undetermined, Porcelain () _____

Underglaze () _____

Overglaze () _____

Other () _____

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) _____

Household () _____

Drinking (6400) _____

Bottle (6300) _____

Base () _____

Dark Olive Green () _____

Other Color () _____

Neck () _____

Dark Olive Green () _____

Other Color () _____

Body Frags () _____

Dark Olive Green () _____

Other Color () _____

Other _____

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____

Bowls, Marked (5110) _____

Bowls, Molded (5120) _____

Stems, Plain (5200) _____

Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count

Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count

Stone (7500) _____

Brick (7600) _____

Brick fragments (7670) _____

Wood (8300) _____

Leather (8400) _____

Seeds (8800) _____

Paper (8900) _____

Unit 380
Level F.12f

Site: AP 44

23

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
White (112011) _____
Blue-on-White (112012) _____
Polychrome (1120224) _____
Other () _____
1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito
Slipware (1210) _____
1650-1775 North Devon Gravel
Tempered (1211) _____
1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware
(Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
ca.1700- Red Paste Earthenware
(1270) _____
Interior Lead Glazed (12002) 1
Un glazed () _____
Flower Pot (12000) 1
Other () _____
1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon)
(1310) _____
1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
Undecorated (1320) 3
Decorated () _____
Overglaze Painting
or Printing () _____
Annular or
Dipped (1321) _____
Other () _____
1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
Blue or Green
Edged (133065 or 66) 1
Annular Ware (1331) _____
Sponge (133028) _____
Underglaze Blue Hand
Painted (133022) _____
Polychrome (133024) _____
Transfer Printed (133040) 3
Other () _____
1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware
(1340) _____
Undecorated (1340) 1
Decorated () _____
ca.1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware
() _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
Other _____
Stoneware (2000)
1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
1700-1775 Westerwald (B/G) (2210) _____
1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt
Glazed (2351) _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) 4
Plain (235011) _____
Scratch Brown (2353) _____
Scratch Blue (2354) _____
Debased (2355) _____
Other () _____
1730- American (2100) _____
Blue and Grey (2110) _____
Brown (2120) _____
Albany Slip (2130) _____
1750-1820 Black Basalt (2361) _____
1763-1775 Refined Red Paste
Stoneware () _____
Other _____

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) 1
Overglaze Polychrome Hand
Painted (300026) _____
Underglaze Blue Hand
Painted (30022) 1
Famille Rose () _____
Batavian () _____
Canton () _____
Other _____
1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
Underglaze Blue () _____
Overglaze () _____
Other _____
Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
Underglaze () _____
Overglaze () _____
Other () _____
(3400) porcelain - 2

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) 11
Household () _____
Drinking (6400) _____
Bottle (6300) _____
Base () _____
Dark Olive Green () _____
Other Color () _____
Neck (6311) 1
Dark Olive Green () _____
Other Color () _____
Body Frag (63004) 2
Dark Olive Green () _____
Other Color () _____
Other case bottle frag (6300073) - 1
frag (6313) - 2
glass (6400) - 3
mach. made neck (6321) - 2

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____
Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
Stems, Plain (5200) 1
Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Rosehead (7100) - 3

Nails (7100) 17
Hand Wrought (7110) _____
Cut Nails (7120) 3
Wire Nails (7130) 1
Unidentified Nails () _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100) 9
worked (8110) _____
Shell (8200) 6 whole
worked (8210) _____
teeth (81004) - 1
OTHER _____

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count
Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count
Stone (7500) _____
Brick (7600) 2
Brick fragments (7670) _____
Coal (8704) - 2

Wood (8300) _____
Leather (8400) _____
Seeds (8800) _____
Paper (8900) _____

* glass

frags (6324) - 4

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) 4 Brass (9200) 1 Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____
Unidentified/other _____

Unit 380
Level F12(EV3)

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
 White (112011) _____
 Blue-on-White (112012) _____
 Polychrome (1120224) _____
 Other () _____
1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito
 Slipware (1210) _____
1650-1775 North Devon Gravel
 Tempered (1211) _____
1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware
 (Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
ca.1700- Red Paste Earthenware
 (1270) _____
 Lead Glazed () _____
 Unglazed () _____
 Flower Pot () _____
 Other () _____

1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon)
 (1310) _____
1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Overglaze Painting
 or Printing () _____
 Annular or
 Dipped (1321) _____
 Other () _____
1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Blue or Green
 Edged (133065 or 66) _____
 Annular Ware (1331) _____
 Sponge (133028) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand
 Painted (133022) _____
 Polychrome (133024) _____
 Transfer Printed (133040) _____
 Other () _____
1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware
 (1340) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
ca.1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware
 () _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Other _____

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
1700-1775 Westerwald (B/G) (2210) _____
1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt
 Glazed (2351) _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350)

Plain (235011) _____
Scratch Brown (2353) _____
Scratch Blue (2354) _____
Debased (2355) _____
Other () _____
1730- American (2100) _____
 Blue and Grey (2110) _____
 Brown (2120) _____
 Albany Slip (2130) _____
1750-1820 Black Basaltes (2361) _____
1763-1775 Refined Red Paste
 Stoneware () _____
 Other _____

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____
 Overglaze Polychrome Hand
 Painted (300026) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand
 Painted (30022) _____
 Famille Rose () _____
 Batavian () _____
 Canton () _____
 Other _____
1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
 Underglaze Blue () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other _____
Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
 Underglaze () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other () _____

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) _____
Household () _____
Drinking (6400) _____
Bottle (6300) _____
 Base () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Neck () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Body Fragments () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Other _____

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____
Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
Stems, Plain (5200) _____
Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Nails (7100) 2

Hand Wrought (7110) _____
Cut Nails () _____
Wire Nails () _____
Unidentified Nails () _____

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count

Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count
Stone (7500) _____
Brick (7600) _____
Brick fragments (7670) _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100) _____
 worked (8110) _____
Shell (8200) _____
 worked (8210) _____

Wood (8300) _____
Leather (8400) _____
Seeds (8800) _____
Paper (8900) _____

OTHER

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) _____ Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____
Unidentified/other _____

Unit 380
Level E-12k

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
White (112011) _____
Blue-on-White (112012) _____
Polychrome (112024) _____
Other () _____
1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito
Slipware (1210) _____
1650-1775 North Devon Gravel
Tempered (1211) _____
1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware
(Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
ca.1700- Red Paste Earthenware
(1270) _____
Lead Glazed () _____
Unglazed () _____
Flower Pot () _____
Other () _____
1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon)
(1310) _____
1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
Overglaze Painting
or Printing () _____
Annular or
Dipped (1321) _____
Other () _____
1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
Blue or Green
Edged (133065 or 66) _____
Annular Ware (1331) _____
Sponge (133028) _____
Underglaze Blue Band
Painted (133022) _____
Polychrome (133024) _____
Transfer Printed (133040) _____
Other () _____
1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware
(1340) _____
Undecorated (1340) 4 _____
Decorated () _____
ca.1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware
() _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
Other _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350)

Plain (235011) _____
Scratch Brown (2353) _____
Scratch Blue (2354) _____
Debased (2355) _____
Other () _____
1730- American (2100) _____
Blue and Grey (2110) _____
Brown (2120) _____
Albany Slip (2130) _____
1750-1820 Black Basaltes (2361) _____
1763-1775 Refined Red Paste
Stoneware () _____
Other _____

porcelain (3400) - 1

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____
Overglaze Polychrome Band
Painted (300026) _____
Underglaze Blue Band
Painted (30022) _____
Famille Rose () _____
Batavian () _____
Canton () _____
Other _____
1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
Underglaze Blue () _____
Overglaze () _____
Other _____
Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
Underglaze () _____
Overglaze () _____
Other () _____

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) 4 _____
Household () _____
Drinking (6400) 5 _____
Bottle (6300) _____
Base () _____
Dark Olive Green () _____
Other Color () _____
Nack () _____
Dark Olive Green () _____
Other Color () _____
Body Frags (630063) 1 _____
Dark Olive Green () _____
Other Color () _____
Other frags (6313) 1 _____

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
1700-1775 Westervald (B/G) (2210) _____
1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt
Glazed (2351) _____

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____
Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
Stems, Plain (5200) _____
Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Nails (7100)

Hand Wrought (7110) _____
Cut Nails (7120) 2 _____
Wire Nails () _____
Unidentified Nails () _____

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count
Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count
Stone (7500) _____
Brick (7600) _____
Brick fragments (7670) _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100) 10 _____
worked (8110) _____
Shell (8200) 3 whole _____
worked (8210) _____

Wood (8300) _____
Leather (8400) _____
Seeds (8800) _____
Paper (8900) _____

OTHER

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) _____ Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) 1 _____
Unidentified/other _____

Unit 380
Level E121

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
 White (112011) 1
 Blue-on-White (112012) _____
 Polychrome (1120224) _____
 Other () _____
1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito Slipware (1210) _____
1650-1775 North Devon Gravel Tempered (1211) _____
1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware (Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
ca.1700- Red Paste Earthenware (1270) _____
 interior Lead Glazed (12009) 1
 Un glazed () _____
 Flower Pot () _____
int. ext. lead gl. Other (12004) 1
1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon) (1310) _____
1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
 Undecorated (1320) 9
 Decorated () _____
 Overglaze Painting or Printing () _____
 Annular or Dipped (1321) _____
 Other () _____
1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Blue or Green Edged (133065 or 66) _____
 Annular Ware (1331) _____
 Sponge (133028) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (133022) 1
 Polychrome (133024) _____
 Transfer Printed (133040) _____
 Other () _____
1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware (1340) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
ca.1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware () _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Other _____
 slipcombed (124005) 1

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) 1
 Plain (235011) _____
 Scratch Brown (2353) _____
 Scratch Blue (2354) _____
 Debased (2355) _____
 Other () _____
1730- American (2100) _____
 Blue and Grey (2110) _____
 Brown (2120) _____
 Albany Slip (2130) _____
1750-1820 Black Basaltas (2361) _____
1763-1775 Refined Red Paste Stoneware () _____
 Other _____

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____
 Overglaze Polychrome Hand Painted (300026) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (30022) _____
 Famille Rose () _____
 Batavian () _____
 Canton () _____
 Other _____
1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
 Underglaze Blue () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other _____
Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
 Underglaze () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other () _____

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) 5
Household () _____
Drinking (6400) 3
Bottle (6300) _____
 Base () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Neck (6304) 1
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Body Frags (633) 4
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Other _____

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
1700-1775 Westervald (B/G) (2210) 1
1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt Glazed (2351) _____

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____
Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
Stems, Plain (5200) _____
Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Rosehead (711001) - 2

Nails (7100) 8
 Hand Wrought (7110) _____
 Cut Nails () _____
 Wire Nails () _____
 Unidentified Nails () _____

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count
Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count
Stone (7500) _____
Brick (7600) _____
Brick fragments (7670) _____
charcoal (8704) 4

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100) 13
 worked (8110) _____
Shell (8200) 4 whole, 2 frags
 worked (8210) _____

Wood (8300) _____
Leather (8400) _____
Seeds (8800) _____
Paper (8900) _____
(861501) toothbrush handle - 1

OTHER

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) 1 Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____

Unidentified/other

Iron wire (910001) - 1

Unit 280
Level E12m

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____

White (112011) _____

Blue-on-White (112012) 2

Polychrome (1120224) _____

Other () _____

1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito Slipware (1210) _____

1650-1775 North Devon Gravel Tempered (1211) _____

1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware (Combed Yellow) (1290) _____

ca. 1700- Red Paste Earthenware (1270) _____

interior Lead Glazed (120004) 1

Un glazed () _____

Flower Pot (120004) 2

Coarse Other (120004) 1

1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____

1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____

1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____

1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon) (1310) _____

1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____

1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____

Undecorated (1320) 2

Decorated () _____

Overglaze Painting or Printing () _____

Annular or Dipped (1321) _____

Other () _____

1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____

Undecorated (1330) 4

Decorated () _____

Blue or Green Edged (133065 or 66) 1

Annular Ware (1331) _____

Sponge (133028) _____

Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (133022) 1

Polychrome (133024) _____

Transfer Printed (133040) _____

Other () _____

1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____

1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware (1340) _____

Undecorated () _____

Decorated () _____

ca. 1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware () _____

Undecorated () _____

Decorated () _____

Other _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) 1

Plain (235011) _____

Scratch Brown (2353) _____

Scratch Blue (2354) _____

Debased (2355) _____

Other () _____

1730- American (2100) _____

Blue and Grey (2110) _____

Brown (2120) 1

Albany Slip (2130) _____

1750-1820 Black Basalt (2361) _____

1763-1775 Refined Red Paste Stoneware () _____

Other _____

gray bodied (220004) -

Nottingham (2300) - 1

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) 1

Overglaze Polychrome Hand Painted (300026) _____

Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (30022) 1

Famille Rose () _____

Batavian () _____

Canton () _____

Other _____

1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____

Underglaze Blue () _____

Overglaze () _____

Other _____

Undetermined, Porcelain () _____

Underglaze () _____

Overglaze () _____

Other () _____

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) 3

Household () _____

Drinking (6400) _____

Bottle (6300) _____

Base () _____

Dark Olive Green () _____

Other Color () _____

Neck (6381) 1

Dark Olive Green () _____

Other Color () _____

Body Frags (6383) 4

Dark Olive Green () _____

Other Color () _____

Other glass (6400) - 2

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____

Bowls, Marked (5110) _____

Bowls, Molded (5120) _____

Stems, Plain (5200) 2

Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____

1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____

1700-1775 Westerwald (B/G) (2210) _____

1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt Glazed (2351) _____

Unit 380
Level E127Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) 6
 White (112011) _____
 Blue-on-White (112012) _____
 Polychrome (1120224) _____
 Other () _____
1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito Slipware (1210) _____
1650-1775 North Devon Gravel Tempered (1211) _____
1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware (Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
ca.1700- Red Paste Earthenware (1270) _____
interior Ext Lead Glazed (12004) 1
 Unglazed () _____
 Flower Pot () _____
 Other () _____
1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon) (1310) _____
1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
 Undecorated (1320) 5
 Decorated () _____
 Overglaze Painting or Printing () _____
 Annular or Dipped (1321) _____
 Other () _____
1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Blue or Green Edged (133065 or 66) _____
 Annular Ware (1331) _____
 Sponge (133028) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (133022) 1
 Polychrome (133024) _____
 Transfer Printed (133040) 1
 Other () _____
1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware (1340) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
ca.1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware () _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
Other _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350)

Plain (235011) _____
Scratch Brown (2353) _____
Scratch Blue (2354) _____
Debased (2355) _____
Other () _____
1730- American (2100) _____
 Blue and Grey (2110) _____
 Brown (2120) _____
 Albany Slip (2130) _____
1750-1820 Black Basalt (2361) _____
1763-1775 Refined Red Paste Stoneware () _____
Other _____
brown body stoneware (230300) - 1

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____
 Overglaze Polychrome Hand Painted (300026) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (30022) 2
 Famille Rose () _____
 Batavian () _____
 Canton () _____
 Other _____
1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
 Underglaze Blue () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other _____
Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
 Underglaze () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other () _____

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) 3
Household () _____
Drinking (6400) _____
Bottle (6300) _____
Base () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
Neck () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
Body Frag (63005) 2
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
Other frag (6324) - 2

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
1700-1775 Westervald (B/G) (2210) _____
1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt Glazed (2351) _____

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____
Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
Stems, Plain (5200) 1
Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Nails (7100) 35

Hand Wrought (7110) _____
Cut Nails () _____
Wire Nails () _____
Unidentified Nails () _____

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count
Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count
Stone (7500) _____
Brick (7600) 1
Brick fragments (7670) _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100) 12
 worked (8110) _____
Shell (8200) _____
 worked (8210) _____

Wood (8300) _____
Leather (8400) _____
Seeds (8800) _____
Paper (8900) _____

OTHER

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) 10 Brass (9200) 1 Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____
Unidentified/other _____

Unit 380
Level F.12c

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
 White (112011) _____
 Blue-on-White (112012) _____
 Polychrome (1120224) _____
 Other () _____
1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito Slipware (1210) _____
1650-1775 North Devon Gravel Tempered (1211) _____
1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware (Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
ca.1700- Red Paste Earthenware (1270) _____
 interior & exter. Lead Glazed (12002) 3
 Unglazed () _____
 Flower Pot (12001) 1
 Other () _____
1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon) (1310) _____
1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
 Undecorated (1320) _____
 Decorated () _____
 Overglaze Painting or Printing () _____
 Annular or Dipped (1321) _____
 Other () _____
1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
 Undecorated (1330) 1
 Decorated () _____
 Blue or Green Edged (133065 or 66) _____
 Annular Ware (1331) _____
 Sponge (133028) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (133022) 1
 Polychrome (133024) _____
 Transfer Printed (133040) _____
 Other () _____
1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware (1340) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
ca.1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware () _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
Other _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) 1
 Plain (235011) _____
 Scratch Brown (2353) _____
 Scratch Blue (2354) _____
 Debased (2355) _____
 Other () _____
1730- American (2100) _____
 Blue and Grey (2110) _____
 Brown (2120) _____
 Albany Slip (2130) _____
1750-1820 Black Basaltas (2361) _____
1763-1775 Refined Red Paste Stoneware () _____
 Other _____
 gay body salt glaze (230009) - 1

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____
 Overglaze Polychrome Hand Painted (300026) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (30022) _____
 Famille Rose () _____
 Bavarian () _____
 Canton () _____
 Other _____
1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
 Underglaze Blue () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other _____
Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
 Underglaze () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other () _____
 porcelain (3300) - 1

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) 6
Household () _____
Drinking (6400) 4
Bottle (6300) _____
 Base () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Neck (63006) _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Body Frags (63003) 2
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Other () _____
 base bottle frag (630073) - 1
 tumbler (6420) - 2

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
1700-1775 Westervald (B/G) (2210) _____
1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt Glazed (2351) _____

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____
Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
Stems, Plain (5200) 1
Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Nails (7100) 84
 Hand Wrought (7110) _____
 Cut Nails () _____
 Wire Nails () _____
 Unidentified Nails () _____

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count
Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count
Stone (7500) _____
Brick (7600) _____
Brick fragments (7670) _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100) 2
 worked (8110) _____
Shell (8200) _____
 worked (8210) _____

coal (870004) - 7
Wood (8300) 35
Leather (8400) _____
Seeds (8800) _____
Paper (8900) _____

OTHER

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) 21 Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____
 Unidentified/other _____
Iron wire (910001) - 89

Unit 350
Level E12p

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
White (112011) _____
Blue-on-White (112012) _____
Polychrome (1120224) _____
Other () _____
1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito Slipware (1210) _____
1650-1775 North Devon Gravel Tempered (1211) _____
1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware (Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
ca.1700- Red Paste Earthenware (1270) _____
Lead Glazed () _____
Unglazed () _____
Flower Pot () _____
Other (120009) 1 _____
1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon) (1310) _____
1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
Overglaze Painting or Printing () _____
Annular or Dipped (1321) _____
Other () _____
1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
Blue or Green Edged (133065 or 66) _____
Annular Ware (1331) _____
Sponge (133028) _____
Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (133022) _____
Polychrome (133024) _____
Transfer Printed (133040) _____
Other () _____
1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware (1340) _____
Undecorated (1340) 2 _____
Decorated (134484) 1 _____
ca.1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware () _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
Other _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350)

Plain (235011) _____
Scratch Brown (2353) _____
Scratch Blue (2354) _____
Debased (2355) _____
Other () _____
1730- American (2100) _____
Blue and Gray (2110) _____
Brown (2120) _____
Albany Slip (2130) _____
1750-1820 Black Basalt (2361) _____
1763-1775 Refined Red Paste Stoneware () _____
Other _____

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____
Overglaze Polychrome Hand Painted (300026) _____
Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (30022) 1 _____
Famille Rose () _____
Batavian () _____
Canton () _____
Other _____
1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
Underglaze Blue () _____
Overglaze () _____
Other _____
Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
Underglaze () _____
Overglaze () _____
Other () _____
(3400) no color - 6
blown in mold between 1810 - 1

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) 4 _____
Household () _____
Drinking (6400) 2 _____
Bottle (6300) _____
Base (6302) 2 _____
Dark Olive Green () _____
Other Color () _____
Nect () _____
Dark Olive Green () _____
Other Color () _____
Body Fragments (6313) 12 _____
Dark Olive Green () _____
Other Color () _____
Other tumbler (6420) - 7
tumbler, faceted body (6420003)

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
1700-1775 Westervald (B/C) (2210) _____
1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt Glazed (2351) _____

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____
Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
Stems, Plain (5200) _____
Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Nails (7100)

Hand Wrought (7110) 7 _____
Cut Nails () _____
Wire Nails (7130) 5 _____
Unidentified Nails () _____

Plaster (7200)

Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count
Stone (7500) _____ weight & count
Brick (7600) _____
Brick fragments (7670) _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

horn (8300) - Comb Tooth - 1
Bone (8100) _____
worked (8110) _____
Shell (8200) _____
worked (8210) _____

Wood (8300)

Leather (8400) _____
Seeds (8800) _____
Paper (8900) _____

OTHER

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) 4 _____ Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____
Unidentified/other _____

Iron wire (90001) - 4

copper shot shell (94002) - 1

Unit 380
 Level E-129

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

<u>Earthenware</u> (1000)	1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350)
1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100)	Plain (235011)
White (112011)	Scratch Brown (2353)
Blue-on-White (112012)	Scratch Blue (2354)
Polychrome (112024)	Debased (2355)
Other ()	Other ()
1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito	1730- American (2100)
Slipware (1210)	Blue and Grey (2110)
1650-1775 North Devon Gravel	Brown (2120)
Tempered (1211)	Albany Slip (2130)
1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware	1750-1820 Black Basaltres (2361)
(Combed Yellow) (1290)	1763-1775 Refined Red Paste
ca. 1700- Red Paste Earthenware	Stoneware ()
(1270)	Other
Lead Glazed ()	<u>Transtone (1340) - 2</u>
Unglazed ()	
Flower Pot (12000) <u>10</u>	
Other ()	
1720-1775 Buckley (1220)	<u>Porcelain</u> (3000)
1725-1750 Astbury (2380)	1574-1800+ Chinese (3100)
1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) <u>2</u>	Overglaze Polychrome Hand
1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon)	Painted (300026)
(1310)	Underglaze Blue Hand
1750-1810 Agate (1295)	Painted (30022)
1762-1815 Creamware (1320)	Famille Rose ()
Undecorated ()	Batavian ()
Decorated ()	Canton ()
Overglaze Painting	Other (310021) - 1
or Printing ()	1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) ()
Annular or	Underglaze Blue ()
Dipped (1321)	Overglaze ()
Other ()	Other
1779-1840 Pearlware (1330)	Undetermined, Porcelain ()
Undecorated (1330) <u>1</u>	Underglaze ()
Decorated ()	Overglaze ()
Blue or Green	Other (3400) <u>23</u>
Edged (133065 or 66)	<u>Button (3000) - 1</u>
Annular Ware (1331)	<u>Dish arm (3000) - 1</u>
Sponge (133028)	
Underglaze Blue Hand	
Painted (133022)	
Polychrome (133024)	<u>Glass</u> (6000) <u>74</u>
Transfer Printed (133040)	Window (6100) <u>144</u>
Other ()	Household ()
1780- Rockingham Type (1370) <u>2</u>	Drinking (6400) <u>3</u>
1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware	Bottle (6300)
(1340)	Base (64200) <u>6</u>
Undecorated (1340) <u>23</u>	Dark Olive Green ()
Decorated (13420) <u>1</u>	Other Color ()
ca. 1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware	Neck (63000) <u>1</u>
()	Dark Olive Green ()
Undecorated ()	Other Color ()
Decorated ()	Body Frags (6311) <u>22</u>
Other <u>white ware dec. (134436) - 7</u>	Dark Olive Green ()
	Other Color ()
	Other <u>Base (620082) - 1</u>
	<u>Body frag (630083) 6</u>
	<u>tumbler (6420) - 1A</u>
	<u>Stemmed bowl (64200) - 2</u>
<u>Stoneware</u> (2000)	<u>Tobacco Pipes</u> (5000)
1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220)	Bowls, Plain (5100)
1690-1775 English Brown (2340)	Bowls, Marked (5110)
1700-1775 Westervald (B/G) (2210)	Bowls, Molded (5120)
1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt	Stems, Plain (5200)
Glazed (2351)	Stems, Marked (5210)

Nails (7100) 5
 Hand Wrought (7110)
 Cut Nails (7120) 4
 Wire Nails ()
 Unidentified Nails ()

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000) egg shell - 40
 Bird bone (81002) - 2
 Bone (8100) 5
 worked (8110) 1
 fish bone (81003) 4, 7 scales
 Shell (8200)
 worked (8210)

OTHER

* toothbrush (8110) - 1

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) Brass (9200) Lead (9400) Copper (9500)

Unidentified/other

Plaster (7200) weight & count
 Mortar (7300) weight & count
 Stone (7500)
 Brick (7600)
 Brick fragments (7670)

Textile (8000) 6
 Wood (8300) 3
 Leather (8400) 5
 Seeds (8800)
 Paper (8900)
 nuts, p.t. (8700) - 3

* faceted body (642003) - 15

Base (6312) - 2

Blown in Mold (6310) - 1

neck (631100) - 1

Serving (651025) - 1

Unit 326w
Level F-14

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
White (112011) _____
Blue-on-White (112012) _____
Polychrome (1120224) _____
Other (1120) _____
1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito Slipware (1210) _____
1650-1775 North Devon Gravel Tempered (1211) _____
1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware (Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
ca. 1700- Red Paste Earthenware (1270) _____
Lead Glazed () _____
Unglazed () _____
Flower Pot () _____
Other () _____
1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon) (1310) _____
1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
Overglaze Painting or Printing () _____
Annular or Dipped (1321) _____
Other () _____
1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
Blue or Green Edged (133065 or 66) _____
Annular Ware (1331) _____
Sponge (133028) _____
Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (133022) _____
Polychrome (133024) _____
Transfer Printed (133040) _____
Other () _____
1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware (1340) _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
ca. 1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware () _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
Other _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) _____
Plain (235011) _____
Scratch Brown (2353) _____
Scratch Blue (2354) _____
Debased (2355) _____
Other () _____
1730- American (2100) _____
Blue and Grey (2110) _____
Brown (2120) _____
Albany Slip (2130) _____
1750-1820 Black Basaltes (2361) _____
1763-1775 Refined Red Paste Stoneware () _____
Other _____

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____
Overglaze Polychrome Hand Painted (300026) _____
Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (30022) _____
Famille Rose () _____
Batavian () _____
Canton () _____
Other _____
1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
Underglaze Blue () _____
Overglaze () _____
Other _____
Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
Underglaze () _____
Overglaze () _____
Other () _____

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) _____
Household () _____
Drinking (6400) _____
Bottle (6300) _____
Base () _____
Dark Olive Green () _____
Other Color () _____
Neck () _____
Dark Olive Green () _____
Other Color () _____
Body Fragments (6313) _____
Dark Olive Green () _____
Other Color () _____
Other _____

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
1700-1775 Westerwald (B/G) (2210) _____
1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt Glazed (2351) _____

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____
Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
Stems, Plain (5200) _____
Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Nails (7100)

Hand Wrought (7110) _____
Cut Nails () _____
Wire Nails () _____
Unidentified Nails () _____

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count

Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count

Stone (7500) _____
Brick (7600) _____
Brick fragments (7670) _____
Shell mortar (750000) = 3

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100) 2 _____
worked (8110) _____
Shell (8200) 6 _____
worked (8210) _____

Wood (8300) _____
Leather (8400) _____
Seeds (8800) _____
Paper (8900) _____

OTHER

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) _____ Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____
Unidentified/other _____

Unit 326w
Level F-15a

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

- 1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100)
 - White (112011)
 - Blue-on-White (112012)
 - Polychrome (1120224)
 - Other ()
- 1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito Slipware (1210)
- 1650-1775 North Devon Gravel Tempered (1211)
- 1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware (Combed Yellow) (1290)
- ca. 1700- Red Paste Earthenware (1270)
 - Lead Glazed ()
 - Unglazed ()
 - Flower Pot ()
 - Other ()
- 1720-1775 Buckley (1220)
- 1725-1750 Astbury (2380)
- 1740-1780 Jackfield (2370)
- 1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon) (1310)
- 1750-1810 Agate (1295)
- 1762-1815 Creamware (1320)
 - Undecorated ()
 - Decorated ()
 - Overglaze Painting or Printing ()
 - Annular or Dipped (1321)
 - Other ()
- 1779-1840 Pearlware (1330)
 - Undecorated ()
 - Decorated ()
 - Blue or Green Edged (133065 or 66)
 - Annular Ware (1331)
 - Sponge (133028)
 - Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (133022)
 - Polychrome (133024)
 - Transfer Printed (133040)
 - Other ()
- 1780- Rockingham Type (1370)
- 1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware (1340)
 - Undecorated ()
 - Decorated ()
- ca. 1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware ()
 - Undecorated ()
 - Decorated ()
- Other

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350)

- Plain (235011)
- Scratch Brown (2353)
- Scratch Blue (2354)
- Debased (2355)
- Other ()
- 1730- American (2100)
 - Blue and Grey (2110)
 - Brown (2120)
 - Albany Slip (2130)
- 1750-1820 Black Basaltas (2361)
- 1763-1775 Refined Red Paste Stoneware ()
- Other

Porcelain (3000)

- 1574-1800+ Chinese (3100)
 - Overglaze Polychrome Hand Painted (300026)
 - Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (30022)
 - Famille Rose ()
 - Batavian ()
 - Canton ()
 - Other
- 1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) ()
 - Underglaze Blue ()
 - Overglaze ()
 - Other
- Undetermined, Porcelain ()
 - Underglaze ()
 - Overglaze ()
 - Other ()

Glass (6000)

- Window (6100)
- Household ()
- Drinking (6400)
- Bottle (6300)
 - Base ()
 - Dark Olive Green ()
 - Other Color ()
 - Neck ()
 - Dark Olive Green ()
 - Other Color ()
 - Body Fragments ()
 - Dark Olive Green ()
 - Other Color ()
 - Other

Stoneware (2000)

- 1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220)
- 1690-1775 English Brown (2340)
- 1700-1775 Westerwald (B/G) (2210)
- 1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt Glazed (2351)

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

- Bowls, Plain (5100)
- Bowls, Marked (5110)
- Bowls, Molded (5120)
- Stems, Plain (5200)
- Stems, Marked (5210)

Nails (7100)

- Hand Wrought (7110)
- Cut Nails ()
- Wire Nails ()
- Unidentified Nails ()

Plaster (7200)

- Mortar (7300) weight & count
- Stone (7500) weight & count
- Brick (7600)
- Brick fragments (7670)
- Shell mortar (730001)

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

- Bone (8100) 3
 - worked (8110)
- Shell (8200)
 - worked (8210)

Wood (8300)

- Leather (8400)
- Seeds (8800)
- Paper (8900)

OTHER

METAL (9000)

- Iron (9100) Brass (9200) Lead (9400) Copper (9500)
- Unidentified/other

LAB ARTIFACT CLASSIFICATION FORM
ARCHAEOLOGY IN ANNAPOLISUnit 334
Level BSite: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
 White (112011) _____
 Blue-on-White (112012) _____
 Polychrome (1120224) _____
 Other () _____
 1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito Slipware (1210) _____
 1650-1775 North Devon Gravel Tempered (1211) _____
 1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware (Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
 ca. 1700- Red Paste Earthenware (1270) _____
 Lead Glazed () _____
 Unglazed () _____
 Flower Pot () _____
 Other () _____
 1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
 1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
 1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
 1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon) (1310) _____
 1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
 1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Overglaze Painting or Printing () _____
 Annular or Dipped (1321) _____
 Other () _____
 1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Blue or Green Edged (133065 or 66) _____
 Annular Ware (1331) _____
 Sponge (133028) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (133022) _____
 Polychrome (133024) _____
 Transfer Printed (133040) _____
 Other () _____
 1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
 1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware (1340) _____
 Undecorated (1340) _____
 Decorated () _____
 ca. 1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware () _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Other _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) _____
 Plain (235011) _____
 Scratch Brown (2353) _____
 Scratch Blue (2354) _____
 Debased (2355) _____
 Other () _____
 1730- American (2100) _____
 Blue and Grey (2110) _____
 Brown (2120) _____
 Albany Slip (2130) _____
 1750-1820 Black Basaltes (2361) _____
 1763-1775 Refined Red Paste Stoneware () _____
 Other _____

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____
 Overglaze Polychrome Hand Painted (300026) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (30022) _____
 Famille Rose () _____
 Batavian () _____
 Canton () _____
 Other _____
 1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
 Underglaze Blue () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other _____
 Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
 Underglaze () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other () _____

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) 6 _____
 Household () _____
 Drinking (6400) _____
 Bottle (6300) _____
 Base () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Neck () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Body Fragments (6324) 17 _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Other (6324) frags - 2 _____

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
 1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
 1700-1775 Westerwald (B/G) (2210) _____
 1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt Glazed (2351) _____

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____
 Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
 Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
 Stems, Plain (5200) _____
 Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Nails (7100)

Hand Wrought (7110) _____
 Cut Nails (7120) 1 _____
 Wire Nails (7130) 1 _____
 Unidentified Nails () _____

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count
 Mortar (7300) 8 _____ weight & count
 Stone (7500) _____
 Brick (7600) 20 _____
 Brick fragments (7670) _____

Porcelain floor tile (770003) - 1

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100) _____
 worked (8110) _____
 Shell (8200) 2 frag, 2 whole _____
 worked (8210) _____

Wood (8300) _____
 Leather (8400) _____
 Seeds (8800) _____
 Paper (8900) _____

OTHER

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) 4 _____ Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____
 Unidentified/other _____

Unit 334
Level C

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
White (112011) _____
Blue-on-White (112012) _____
Polychrome (1120224) _____
Other () _____
1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito
Slipware (1210) _____
1650-1775 North Devon Gravel
Tempered (1211) _____
1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware
(Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
ca.1700- Red Paste Earthenware
(1270) _____
Lead Glazed () _____
Unglazed () _____
Flower Pot () _____
Other () _____
1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon)
(1310) _____
1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
Overglaze Painting
or Printing () _____
Annular or
Dipped (1321) _____
Other () _____
1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
Blue or Green
Edged (133065 or 66) _____
Annular Ware (1331) _____
Sponge (133028) _____
Underglaze Blue Hand
Painted (133022) _____
Polychrome (133024) _____
Transfer Printed (133040) _____
Other () _____
1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware
(1340) _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
ca.1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware
() _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
Other _____
Stoneware (2000)
1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
1700-1775 Westerwald (B/G) (2210) _____
1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt
Glazed (2351) _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) _____
Plain (235011) _____
Scratch Brown (2353) _____
Scratch Blue (2354) _____
Debased (2355) _____
Other () _____
1730- American (2100) _____
Blue and Grey (2110) _____
Brown (2120) _____
Albany Slip (2130) _____
1750-1820 Black Basaltic (2361) _____
1763-1775 Refined Red Paste
Stoneware () _____
Other _____

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____
Overglaze Polychrome Hand
Painted (300026) _____
Underglaze Blue Hand
Painted (30022) _____
Famille Rose () _____
Batavian () _____
Canton () _____
Other _____
1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
Underglaze Blue () _____
Overglaze () _____
Other _____
Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
Underglaze () _____
Overglaze () _____
Other () _____

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) 14
Household () _____
Drinking (6400) 5
Bottle (6300) _____
Base (6312) 20 - 1
Dark Olive Green () _____
Other Color (6313) ag (whisk) - 1
Neck () (6313) 7 clear - 4
Dark Olive Green () _____
Other Color () _____
Body Frag (6314) _____
Dark Olive Green () 1
Other Color () 1
Other amber - 2
clear - 4
white milk glass (1000) - 3
clear crystal (1000) - 3

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____
Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
Stems, Plain (5200) _____
Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Nails (7100) 4
Hand Wrought (7110) _____
Cut Nails () _____
Wire Nails (7130) 2
Unidentified Nails () _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100) _____
worked (8110) _____
Shell (8200) _____
worked (8210) _____

OTHER

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count
Mortar (7300) 6 weight & count
Stone (7500) _____
Brick (7600) 4
Brick fragments (7670) _____
Porcelain floor tile (7700) - 2

Wood (8300) _____
Leather (8400) _____
Seeds (8800) _____
Paper (8900) _____

coal (8700) 2
coal w/ slag (8700) 4

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) 1 Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) light bulb base 1
Unidentified/other _____

Unit 334
Level D

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
White (112011) _____
Blue-on-White (112012) _____
Polychrome (1120224) _____
Other () _____
1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito Slipware (1210) _____
1650-1775 North Devon Gravel Tempered (1211) _____
1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware (Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
ca. 1700- Red Paste Earthenware (1270) _____
Lead Glazed () _____
Unglazed () _____
Flower Pot () _____
Other () _____
1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon) (1310) _____
1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
Overglaze Painting or Printing () _____
Annular or Dipped (1321) _____
Other () _____
1779-1840 Passiware (1330) _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
Blue or Green Edged (133065 or 66) _____
Annular Ware (1331) _____
Sponge (133028) _____
Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (133022) _____
Polychrome (133024) _____
Transfer Printed (133040) _____
Other () _____
1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware (1340) _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
ca. 1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware () _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
Other int. lead glaze earthenware (12002)-1 _____

Stoneware (2000) _____
1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
1700-1775 Westervald (B/G) (2210) _____
1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt Glazed (2351) _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) _____
Plain (235011) _____
Scratch Brown (2353) _____
Scratch Blue (2354) _____
Debased (2355) _____
Other () _____
1730- American (2100) _____
Blue and Grey (2110) _____
Brown (2120) _____
Albany Slip (2130) _____
1750-1820 Black Basalt (2361) _____
1763-1775 Refined Red Paste Stoneware () _____
Other _____

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____
Overglaze Polychrome Hand Painted (300026) _____
Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (30022) _____
Famille Rose () _____
Batavian () _____
Canton () _____
Other _____
1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
Underglaze Blue () _____
Overglaze () _____
Other _____
Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
Underglaze () _____
Overglaze () _____
Other (3400) _____

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) 127
Household () _____
Drinking (6400) 1
Bottle (6300) _____
Base () _____
Dark Olive Green () _____
Other Color () _____
Mack (6321) 1
Dark Olive Green () _____
Other Color () _____
Body Frags (6324) 488
Dark Olive Green () _____
Other Color (6313) 6
Other aqua-thick (6100) - 1
white milk glass (6000) - 8
Cl white plating flat (6000) - 2
* green frag (6324) - 8

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____
Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
Stems, Plain (5200) _____
Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Nails (7100) 17
Hand Wrought (7110) 2
Cut Nails (7120) 2
Wire Nails (7130) 5
Unidentified Nails () _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100) 8
worked (8110) _____
Shell (8200) 15
worked (8210) _____

Shall mortar (73001) - 4
Plaster (7200) 16 weight & count
Mortar (7300) 16 weight & count
Stone (7500) 1 (slate)
Brick (7600) 110
Brick fragments (7670) _____
porcelain floor tile (77003) - 8
quartz (75000) - 1

Wood (8300) _____
Leather (8400) _____
Seeds (8800) _____
Paper (8900) _____

* OTHER amber frag (6324) - 6 cl. serving (6500) - 1
dk. ol. gr. round bot. frag (63002) - 2 cl. poss. etched (642002) - 2
ol. gn. frag (6313) - 1 rd. poss. bracelet light (60000) - 1
cl. neck (6321) - 1
cl. base (6322) - 1
METAL (9000) _____
Iron (9100) _____ Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____
Unidentified/other _____
iron hinge (910001) - 1 snap plated brass (920001) - 1
sheet of folded lead (940001) - 1 buckle frag brass (920001) - 1
copper bottle cap (950000) - 1 copper strip (960001) - 1
brass wire (920001) - 2 Plastic button (980000) - 1
iron skrew (910001) - 1

LAB ARTIFACT CLASSIFICATION FORM
ARCHAEOLOGY IN ANNAPOLIS

Unit 330
Level 1

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100)
White (112011)
Blue-on-White (112012)
Polychrome (1120224)
Other (112000) 1
1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito
Slipware (1210)
1650-1775 North Devon Cravel
Tempered (1211)
1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware
(Combed Yellow) (1290)
ca.1700- Red Paste Earthenware
(1270)
Lead Glazed ()
Unglazed ()
Flower Pot ()
Other (1200) 5
1720-1775 Buckley (1220)
1725-1750 Astbury (2380)
1740-1780 Jackfield (2370)
1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon)
(1310)
1750-1810 Agate (1295)
1762-1815 Creamware (1320)
Undecorated () 4
Decorated ()
Overglaze Painting
or Printing ()
Annular or
Dipped (1321)
Other ()
1779-1840 Pearlware (1330)
Undecorated () 1
Decorated ()
Blue or Green
Edged (133065 or 66)
Annular Ware (1331) 1
Sponge (133028)
Underglaze Blue Hand
Painted (133022)
Polychrome (133024)
Transfer Printed (133040)
Other (133025) 1 (mouch)
1780- Rockingham Type (1370)
1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware
(1340)
Undecorated ()
Decorated ()
ca.1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware
()
Undecorated ()
Decorated ()
Other
Stoneware (2000)
1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220)
1690-1775 English Brown (2340)
1700-1775 Westervald (B/C) (2210)
1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt
Glazed (2351)

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350)
Plain (235011)
Scratch Brown (2353)
Scratch Blue (2354)
Debased (2355)
Other ()
1730- American (2100)
Blue and Grey (2110)
Brown (2120)
Albany Slip (2130)
1750-1820 Black Basaltes (2361)
1763-1775 Refined Red Paste
Stoneware ()
Other

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100)
Overglaze Polychrome Hand
Painted (300026)
Underglaze Blue Hand
Painted (30022)
Famille Rose ()
Batavian ()
Canton ()
Other
1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) ()
Underglaze Blue ()
Overglaze ()
Other
Undetermined, Porcelain ()
Underglaze ()
Overglaze ()
Other ()

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) ag & cl - 55
Household ()
Drinking (6400)
Bottle (6300)
Base ()
Dark Olive Green ()
Other Color ()
Neck (6321) 1
Dark Olive Green ()
Other Color ()
Body Fragments (6324)
Dark Olive Green ()
Other Color (6324) 25
Other
wh. w/lt. (61055-6000) - 40
* round bot. frag. (630053) - 1
round base frag. (630053) - 1

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100)
Bowls, Marked (5110)
Bowls, Molded (5120)
Stems, Plain (5200)
Stems, Marked (5210)

porcelain floor tile (770003) - 6

Nails (7100) frag - 11
Hand Wrought (7110)
Cut Nails ()
Wire Nails ()
Unidentified Nails ()

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100) 1
worked (8110)
Shell (8200) whole - 3
worked (8210)
Quahog shell (8200) - frag - 1
* OTHER ag very thick window (610003) - 5
rd pos. b. frag. (6000) - 1
clr. c. ind. b. m. (6000) - 11
opaque br. button (6000) - 1

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) Brass (9200) Lead (9400) Copper (9500)
Unidentified/other
coal (870004) - 1
coal clinker (870004) - 2
bag iron (910001) - 2
copper rope end. w/eyelet (960001) - 1
(960001) - 2

Plaster (7200) weight & count
Mortar (7300) 6 weight & count
Stone (7500)
Brick (7600) 8
Brick fragments (7670)
shell mortar (750001) - 2
mortar w/ gr. paint (7300) - 7
Wood (8300)
Leather (8400)
Seeds (8800)
Paper (8900)

Unit 334
 Level E

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
 White (112011) 3
 Blue-on-White (112012) _____
 Polychrome (1120224) _____
 Other (1120) 5
 1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito
 Slipware (1210) _____
 1650-1775 North Devon Gravel
 Tempered (1211) _____
 1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware
 (Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
 ca. 1700- Red Paste Earthenware
 (1270) _____
 Lead Glazed () _____
 Unglazed () _____
 Flower Pot () _____
 Other () _____

1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
 1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
 1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
 1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon)
 (1310) _____
 1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
 1762-1815 Creamware (1320)
 Undecorated (1320) 1
 Decorated () _____
 Overglaze Painting
 or Printing () _____
 Annular or
 Dipped (1321) _____
 Other () _____
 1779-1840 Pearlware (1330)
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Blue or Green
 Edged (133065 or 66) _____
 Annular Ware (1331) _____
 Sponge (133028) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand
 Painted (133022) _____
 Polychrome (133024) _____
 Transfer Printed (133040) _____
 Other () _____
 1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
 1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware
 (1340) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 ca. 1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware
 () _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Other int & ext (12000) - 1

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
 1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
 1700-1775 Westervald (B/G) (2210) _____
 1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt
 Glazed (2351) _____

Nails (7100)

Hand Wrought (7110) 2
 Cut Nails () _____
 Wire Nails (7130) 1
 Unidentified Nails () _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100) 7
 worked (8110) _____
 Shell (8200) 3 whole, 3 frag
 worked (8210) _____

OTHER

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) _____ Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____
 Unidentified/other _____

Sm. horse shoe shaped iron - (910001) - 1

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) 1
 Plain (235011) _____
 Scratch Brown (2353) _____
 Scratch Blue (2354) _____
 Debased (2355) _____
 Other () _____
 1730- American (2100) _____
 Blue and Grey (2110) _____
 Brown (2120) _____
 Albany Slip (2130) _____
 1750-1820 Black Basalt (2361) _____
 1763-1775 Refined Red Paste
 Stoneware () _____
 Other _____

Nottingham - 1

Rockingham - 1

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100)
 Overglaze Polychrome Hand
 Painted (300026) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand
 Painted (30022) _____
 Famille Rose () _____
 Batavian () _____
 Canton () _____
 Other _____
 1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
 Underglaze Blue () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other _____
 Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
 Underglaze (310024) 1
 Overglaze () _____
 Other () _____

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) 14
 Household () _____
 Drinking (6400) _____
 Bottle (6300) 630083 - 4
 Base (6300) 630083
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Neck () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Body Frag () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Other red pressed (60000) - 1
 clear (60000) - 6
 whit. milk glass (60000) - 9

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) 1
 Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
 Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
 Stems, Plain (5200) _____
 Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count
 Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count
 Stone (7500) _____
 Brick (7600) 2
 Brick fragments (7670) _____
 shell mortar (730001) - 2

Wood (8300) _____
 Leather (8400) _____
 Seeds (8800) _____
 Paper (8900) _____

Unit 334E
 Level E

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
 White (112011) _____
 Blue-on-White (112012) _____
 Polychrome (1120224) _____
 Other () _____
 1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito _____
 Slipware (1210) _____
 1650-1775 North Devon Gravel _____
 Tempered (1211) _____
 1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware _____
 (Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
 ca.1700- Red Paste Earthenware _____
 (1270) _____
 Lead Glazed () _____
 Unglazed () _____
 Flower Pot () _____
 Other () _____
 1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
 1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
 1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
 1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon) _____
 (1310) _____
 1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
 1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Overglaze Painting _____
 or Printing () _____
 Annular or _____
 Dipped (1321) _____
 Other () _____
 1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Blue or Green _____
 Edged (133065 or 66) _____
 Annular Ware (1331) _____
 Sponge (133028) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand _____
 Painted (133022) _____
 Polychrome (133024) _____
 Transfer Printed (133040) _____
 Other () _____
 1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
 1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware _____
 (1340) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 ca.1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware _____
 () _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Other _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) _____
 Plain (235011) _____
 Scratch Brown (2353) _____
 Scratch Blue (2354) _____
 Debased (2355) _____
 Other () _____
 1730- American (2100) _____
 Blue and Grey (2110) _____
 Brown (2120) _____
 Albany Slip (2130) _____
 1750-1820 Black Basaltas (2361) _____
 1763-1775 Refined Red Paste _____
 Stoneware () _____
 Other _____

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____
 Overglaze Polychrome Hand _____
 Painted (300026) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand _____
 Painted (30022) _____
 Famille Rose () _____
 Batavian () _____
 Canton () _____
 Other _____
 1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
 Underglaze Blue () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other _____
 Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
 Underglaze () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other () _____

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) 27
 Household () _____
 Drinking (6400) _____
 Bottle (6300) _____
 Base (6372) _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Neck () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Body Frags (6300s) 2
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Other frag (6324) - 5
Clr. white plate (6000s) - 1
frag (6313) - 8

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
 1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
 1700-1775 Westerwald (B/G) (2210) _____
 1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt _____
 Glazed (2351) _____

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____
 Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
 Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
 Stems, Plain (5200) _____
 Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Nails (7100) 8
 Hand Wrought (7110) _____
 Cut Nails () _____
 Wire Nails () _____
 Unidentified Nails () _____

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count
 Mortar (7300) 2 weight & count
 Stone (7500) _____
 Brick (7600) 9
 Brick fragments (7670) _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100) 3, 4 bunt
 worked (8110) _____
 Shell (8200) _____
 worked (8210) _____

Wood (8300) _____
 Leather (8400) _____
 Seeds (8800) _____
 Paper (8900) _____

OTHER

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) _____ Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____
 Unidentified/other _____

(91001) horseshoe frag - 1
 (960001) copper wire - 1
 (920001) brass, handwrought

Unit 334E
Level F

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
 White (112011) _____
 Blue-on-White (112012) _____
 Polychrome (1120224) _____
 Other (1120) 2 _____
1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito Slipware (1210) _____
1650-1775 North Devon Cravel Tempered (1211) _____
1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware (Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
ca. 1700- Red Paste Earthenware (1270) _____
 Lead Glazed () _____
 Unglazed () _____
 Flower Pot () _____
 Other () _____
1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon) (1310) _____
1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
 Undecorated (1320) 1 _____
 Decorated () _____
 Overglaze Painting or Printing () _____
 Annular or Dipped (1321) _____
 Other () _____
1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
 Undecorated (1330) 1 _____
 Decorated () _____
 Blue or Green Edged (133065 or 66) _____
 Annular Ware (1331) _____
 Sponge (133028) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (133022) _____
 Polychrome (133024) _____
 Transfer Printed (133040) _____
 Other () _____
1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware (1340) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
ca. 1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware () _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Other _____
int ext. lead glaze (120004) - 1

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) _____
 Plain (235011) _____
 Scratch Brown (2353) _____
 Scratch Blue (2354) _____
 Debased (2355) _____
 Other () _____
1730- American (2100) _____
 Blue and Grey (2110) _____
 Brown (2120) _____
 Albany Slip (2130) _____
1750-1820 Black Basaltos (2361) _____
1763-1775 Refined Red Paste Stoneware () _____
 Other _____

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____
 Overglaze Polychrome Hand Painted (300026) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (30022) _____
 Famille Rose () _____
 Batavian () _____
 Canton () _____
 Other _____
1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
 Underglaze Blue () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other _____
Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
 Underglaze () _____
 Overglaze (3000) 1 _____
 Other () _____

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) 12 _____
Household () _____
Drinking (6400) _____
Bottle (6300) _____
Base () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
Neck () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
Body Fragments (6300) 1 _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
Other _____
whit milk glass (60000) - 4

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
1700-1775 Westervald (R/G) (2210) _____
1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt Glazed (2351) _____

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____
Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
Stems, Plain (5200) 11/3/04 _____
Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Nails (7100) 12 _____
Hand Wrought (7110) _____
Cut Nails () _____
Wire Nails () _____
Unidentified Nails () _____

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count
Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count
Stone (7500) _____
Brick (7600) 1 _____
Brick fragments (7670) _____
porcelain floor tile (770003) - 1

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100) 11 _____
 worked (8110) _____
Shell (8200) 1 frag _____
 worked (8210) _____

Wood (8300) _____
Leather (8400) _____
Seeds (8800) _____
Paper (8900) _____

OTHER

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) _____ Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____
Unidentified/other _____

brass button (920001) - 1

Unit 334
Level E2A

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
White (112011) _____
Blue-on-White (112012) _____
Polychrome (1120224) _____
Other () _____
1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito Slipware (1210) _____
1650-1775 North Devon Gravel Tempered (1211) _____
1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware (Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
ca. 1700- Red Paste Earthenware (1270) _____
Lead Glazed () _____
Unglazed () _____
Flower Pot () _____
Other () _____
1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon) (1310) _____
1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
Undecorated (1320) _____
Decorated () _____
Overglaze Painting or Printing () _____
Annular or Dipped (1321) _____
Other () _____
1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
Blue or Green Edged (133065 or 66) _____
Annular Ware (1331) _____
Sponge (133028) _____
Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (133022) _____
Polychrome (133024) _____
Transfer Printed (133040) _____
Other () _____
1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware (1340) _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
ca. 1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware () _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
Other _____
Stoneware (2000) _____
1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
1700-1775 Westervald (B/G) (2210) _____
1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt Glazed (2351) _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) _____
Plain (235011) _____
Scratch Brown (2353) _____
Scratch Blue (2354) _____
Debased (2355) _____
Other () _____
1730- American (2100) _____
Blue and Grey (2110) _____
Brown (2120) _____
Albany Slip (2130) _____
1750-1820 Black Basaltas (2361) _____
1763-1775 Refined Red Paste Stoneware () _____
Other _____

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____
Overglaze Polychrome Hand Painted (300026) _____
Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (30022) _____
Famille Rose () _____
Batavian () _____
Canton () _____
Other _____
1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
Underglaze Blue () _____
Overglaze () _____
Other _____
Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
Underglaze () _____
Overglaze () _____
Other () _____

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) 26
Household () _____
Drinking (6400) _____
Bottle (6300) _____
Base () _____
Dark Olive Green () _____
Other Color () _____
Neck () _____
Dark Olive Green () _____
Other Color () _____
Body Frag (6313) 13
Dark Olive Green () _____
Other Color (6324) 3
Other _____

Wh. milk glass (6000) - 47

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____
Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
Stems, Plain (5200) _____
Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Nails (7100) frags-5
Hand Wrought (7110) _____
Cut Nails () _____
Wire Nails () _____
Unidentified Nails () _____

Plaster (7200) 6 weight & count
Mortar (7300) 6 weight & count
Stone (7500) _____
Brick (7600) 4
Brick fragments (7670) _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100) 1
worked (8110) _____
Shell (8200) _____
worked (8210) _____

other wood (8400) - 4
Wood (8300) _____
Leather (8400) _____
Seeds (8800) _____
Paper (8900) _____

OTHER

Large frag iron (9100)

printing type (9430) - 1

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) _____ Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____
Unidentified/other _____

Unit 334 w/2
 Level F-2a

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
 White (112011) _____
 Blue-on-White (112012) _____
 Polychrome (1120224) _____
 Other () _____
 1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito Slipware (1210) _____
 1650-1775 North Devon Gravel Tempered (1211) _____
 1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware (Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
 ca.1700- Red Paste Earthenware (1270) _____
 Lead Glazed () _____
 Unglazed () _____
 Flower Pot () _____
 Other () _____
 1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
 1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
 1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
 1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon) (1310) _____
 1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
 1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Overglaze Painting or Printing () _____
 Annular or Dipped (1321) _____
 Other () _____
 1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Blue or Green Edged (133065 or 66) _____
 Annular Ware (1331) _____
 Sponge (133028) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (133022) _____
 Polychrome (133024) _____
 Transfer Printed (133040) _____
 Other () _____
 1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
 1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware (1340) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 ca.1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware () _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Other _____
unglazed coarse earth (120001) - 1

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350)

Plain (235011) _____
 Scratch Brown (2353) _____
 Scratch Blue (2354) _____
 Debased (2355) _____
 Other () _____
 1730- American (2100) _____
 Blue and Grey (2110) _____
 Brown (2120) _____
 Albany Slip (2130) _____
 1750-1820 Black Basaltes (2361) _____
 1763-1775 Refined Red Paste Stoneware () _____
 Other _____

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____
 Overglaze Polychrome Hand Painted (300026) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (30022) _____
 Femille Rose () _____
 Batavian () _____
 Canton () _____
 Other _____
 1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
 Underglaze Blue () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other _____
 Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
 Underglaze () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other () _____

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) 2 _____
 Household () _____
 Drinking (6400) _____
 Bottle (6300) _____
 Base () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Neck () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Body Fragments () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Other _____
wht milkglass (6000) - 3

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
 1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
 1700-1775 Westerwald (B/G) (2210) _____
 1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt Glazed (2351) _____

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____
 Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
 Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
 Stems, Plain (5200) _____
 Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Nails (7100)

3
 Hand Wrought (7110) _____
 Cut Nails () _____
 Wire Nails () _____
 Unidentified Nails () _____

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count
 Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count
 Stone (7500) _____
 Brick (7600) 3 _____
 Brick fragments (7670) _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100) _____
 worked (8110) _____
 Shell (8200) _____
 worked (8210) _____

Wood (8300) _____
 Leather (8400) _____
 Seeds (8800) _____
 Paper (8900) _____

OTHER

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) _____ Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____
 Unidentified/other _____

Unit 334
Level F.3a

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)
1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100)
 White (112011) 2
 Blue-on-White (112012) 1
 Polychrome (1120224) 1
 Other (1120224) 1
1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito Slipware (1210)
1650-1775 North Devon Gravel Tempered (1211)
1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware (Combed Yellow) (1290)
ca.1700- Red Paste Earthenware (1270)
 Lead Glazed ()
 Unglazed ()
 Flower Pot ()
 Other ()
1720-1775 Buckley (1220)
1725-1750 Astbury (2380)
1740-1780 Jackfield (2370)
1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon) (1310)
1750-1810 Agate (1295)
1762-1815 Creamware (1320)
 Undecorated ()
 Decorated ()
 Overglaze Painting or Printing ()
 Annular or Dipped (1321)
 Other ()
1779-1840 Pearlware (1330)
 Undecorated ()
 Decorated ()
 Blue or Green Edged (133065 or 66)
 Annular Ware (1331)
 Sponge (133028)
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (133022)
 Polychrome (133024)
 Transfer Printed (133040)
 Other ()
1780- Rockingham Type (1370)
1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware (1340)
 Undecorated ()
 Decorated ()
ca.1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware ()
 Undecorated ()
 Decorated ()
Other (1314) Camellia - 1
Stoneware (2000)
1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220)
1690-1775 English Brown (2340)
1700-1775 Westerwald (B/G) (2210)
1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt Glazed (2351)

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) 4
 Plain (235011)
 Scratch Brown (2353)
 Scratch Blue (2354)
 Debased (2355)
 Other ()
1730- American (2100)
 Blue and Gray (2110)
 Brown (2120)
 Albany Slip (2130)
1750-1820 Black Basaltes (2361)
1763-1775 Refined Red Paste Stoneware ()
Other

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100)
 Overglaze Polychrome Hand Painted (300026)
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (30022)
 Famille Rose ()
 Bavarian ()
 Canton ()
 Other
1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) ()
 Underglaze Blue ()
 Overglaze ()
 Other
Undetermined, Porcelain ()
 Underglaze (310021) 1
 Overglaze ()
 Other (3100) Bath - 1

Glass (6000) clr - 15

Window (6100) very thick - 11
Household ()
Drinking (6400)
Bottle (6300)
 Base ()
 Dark Olive Green ()
 Other Color ()
 Neck (6324)
 Dark Olive Green ()
 Other Color (6324) clr - 2
 Body Frags (6303) dk olive - 1
 Dark Olive Green ()
 Other Color ()
* Other
 artcl window (6100) - 46
 ad frag (6313) - 2
 amber (6324) - 3
Tobacco Pipes (5000)
 Bowls, Plain (5100) 1
 Bowls, Marked (5110)
 Bowls, Molded (5120)
 Stems, Plain (5200) 1 (6164)
 Stems, Marked (5210)

tack (71000) - 7
Nails (7100) 29
 Hand Wrought (7110)
 Cut Nails (7120) 3
 Wire Nails (7130) 2
 Unidentified Nails ()

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100) 7
 worked (8110)
Shell (8200) 8 frags
 worked (8210)

OTHER * on frag (6324) - 1
 wht milk glass (6000) - 85
 clr vry thin (6000) - 4
 clr wht plating (6000) - 1

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) 14 Brass (9200) Lead (9400) Copper (9500)
 Unidentified/other (910001) Bor iron - 5 (910001) hinge
 * (750000) - 4 (910001) screw - 1
 * (750000) - 14 (pebbles) (940001) button - 1
 (910001) thindisc - 1
 (940001) lead window came - 1
 (950000) copper strip - 1

cement? plaster of paris? (000000) - 1
Plaster (7200) 6 weight & count
Mortar (7300) 5 weight & count
Stone (7500) 4 (granite)
Brick (7600) 4
Brick fragments (7670)
port. floor tile (770000) - 5
mortar w/ gn paint (730000) - 2

Wood (8300)
Leather (8400)
Seeds (8800)
Paper (8900)
Coal (97000) - 5

clr frag (6324) - 23
clr frag (6313) - 5
bl red (6000) - 1

Unit 334E
Level F-62

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
White (112011) _____
Blue-on-White (112012) _____
Polychrome (1120224) _____
Other (1120) _____
1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito
Slipware (1210) _____
1650-1775 North Devon Gravel
Tempered (1211) _____
1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware
(Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
ca. 1700- Red Paste Earthenware
(1270) _____
Lead Glazed () _____
Unglazed () _____
Flower Pot () _____
Other () _____

1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon)
(1310) _____

1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
Undecorated (1320) 7
Decorated () _____
Overglaze Painting
or Printing () _____
Annular or
Dipped (1321) _____
Other () _____

1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
Undecorated (1330) 3
Decorated () _____
Blue or Green
Edged (133065 or 66) 1
Annular Ware (1331) _____
Sponge (133028) _____
Underglaze Blue Hand
Painted (133022) _____
Polychrome (133024) _____
Transfer Printed (133040) _____
Other () _____

1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware
(1340) _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____

ca. 1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware
() _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____

Other
int. lead glaze (120002) - 1
int. red lead glaze (120004) - 1
stiff. mang. mottled (120000) - 1

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
1700-1775 Westervald (B/G) (2210) _____
1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt
Glazed (2351) _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) _____
Plain (235011) _____
Scratch Brown (2353) _____
Scratch Blue (2354) _____
Debased (2355) _____
Other () _____

1730- American (2100) _____
Blue and Grey (2110) _____
Brown (2120) _____
Albany Slip (2130) _____
1750-1820 Black Basalt (2361) _____
1763-1775 Refined Red Paste
Stoneware () _____
Other _____

English brown bodied - (2300) - 1

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) 3
Overglaze Polychrome Hand
Painted (300026) _____
Underglaze Blue Hand
Painted (30022) _____
Famille Rose () _____
Batavian () _____
Canton () _____
Other _____

1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
Underglaze Blue () _____
Overglaze () _____
Other _____
Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
Underglaze () _____
Overglaze () _____
Other () _____

Glass (6000)

3
Window (6100) 5
Household () _____
Drinking (6400) (641040) wineglass frag - 2
Bottle (6300) _____
Base () _____
Dark Olive Green () _____
Other Color () _____
Neck (6300) 1
Dark Olive Green () _____
Other Color () _____
Body Frag. (6300) _____
Dark Olive Green (63005) 5
Other Color () _____
Other
case bottle frag (630073) - 1
frag (630073) - 1

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) 2
Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
Stems, Plain (5200) _____
Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Nails (7100) 17
Hand Wrought (7110) 1 (back)
Cut Nails () _____
Wire Nails () _____
Unidentified Nails () _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

fish bone (810003) - 1
Bone (8100) 16
worked (8110) _____
Shell (8200) 3 whole, 1 frag
worked (8210) _____

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count
Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count
Stone (7500) _____
Brick (7600) 5
Brick fragments (7670) _____
Shell mortar (730001) - 4

Wood (8300) _____
Leather (8400) _____
Seeds (8800) _____
Paper (8900) _____

OTHER

tooth (810004) - 1

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) _____ Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____
Unidentified/other _____

Unit 334E
Level F-6

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
 White (112011) _____
 Blue-on-White (112012) _____
 Polychrome (1120224) _____
 Other (1120) _____
1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito Slipware (1210) _____
1650-1775 North Devon Gravel Tempered (1211) _____
1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware (Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
ca. 1700- Red Paste Earthenware (1270) _____
 Lead Glazed () _____
 Unglazed () _____
 Flower Pot () _____
 Other () _____
1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon) (1310) _____
1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Overglaze Painting or Printing () _____
 Annular or Dipped (1321) _____
 Other () _____
1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Blue or Green Edged (133065 or 66) _____
 Annular Ware (1331) _____
 Sponge (133028) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (133022) _____
 Polychrome (133024) _____
 Transfer Printed (133040) _____
 Other () _____
1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware (1340) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
ca. 1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware () _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Other _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) _____
 Plain (235011) _____
 Scratch Brown (2353) _____
 Scratch Blue (2354) _____
 Debased (2355) _____
 Other () _____
1730- American (2100) _____
 Blue and Gray (2110) _____
 Brown (2120) _____
 Albany Slip (2130) _____
1750-1820 Black Basaltes (2361) _____
1763-1775 Refined Red Paste Stoneware () _____
 Other _____

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____
 Overglaze Polychrome Hand Painted (300026) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (30022) _____
 Famille Rose () _____
 Batavian () _____
 Canton () _____
 Other _____
1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
 Underglaze Blue () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other _____
Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
 Underglaze () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other () _____

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) 1 _____
Household () _____
Drinking (6400) _____
Bottle (6300) _____
Base () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
Neck () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
Body Fragments (6300) _____
 Dark Olive Green (4300) 1 _____
 Other Color () _____
Other _____
 amber frag (6324) = 1

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
1700-1775 Westerwald (B/G) (2210) _____
1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt Glazed (2351) _____

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____
Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
Stems, Plain (5200) _____
Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Nails (7100) 3 _____
Hand Wrought (7110) _____
Cut Nails () _____
Wire Nails () _____
Unidentified Nails () _____

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count
Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count
Stone (7500) _____
Brick (7600) 2 _____
Brick fragments (7670) _____
Shell mortar (730001) = 1

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100) 1 _____
 worked (8110) _____
Shell (8200) 1 _____
 worked (8210) _____

Wood (8300) _____
Leather (8400) _____
Seeds (8800) _____
Paper (8900) _____

OTHER

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) _____ Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____
Unidentified/other _____

Unit 334
Level unprov. E. side wall

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
 White (112011) _____
 Blue-on-White (112012) _____
 Polychrome (1120224) _____
 Other () _____
1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito
 Slipware (1210) _____
1650-1775 North Devon Gravel
 Tempered (1211) _____
1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware
 (Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
ca. 1700- Red Paste Earthenware
 (1270) _____
 Lead Glazed () _____
 Unglazed () _____
 Flower Pot () _____
 Other () _____

1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon)
 (1310) _____

1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Overglaze Painting
 or Printing () _____
 Annular or
 Dipped (1321) _____
 Other () _____

1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Blue or Green
 Edged (133065 or 66) _____
 Annular Ware (1331) _____
 Sponge (133028) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand
 Painted (133022) _____
 Polychrome (133024) _____
 Transfer Printed (133040) _____
 Other () _____

1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware
 (1340) _____

 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____

ca. 1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware
 () _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____

Other _____

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
1700-1775 Westerwald (B/G) (2210) _____
1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt
 Glazed (2331) _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) _____
 Plain (235011) _____
 Scratch Brown (2353) _____
 Scratch Blue (2354) _____
 Debased (2355) _____
 Other () _____
1730- American (2100) _____
 Blue and Grey (2110) _____
 Brown (2120) _____
 Albany Slip (2130) _____
1750-1820 Black Basalt (2361) _____
1763-1775 Refined Red Paste
 Stoneware () _____
Other _____

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____
 Overglaze Polychrome Hand
 Painted (300026) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand
 Painted (30022) _____
 Famille Rose () _____
 Batavian () _____
 Canton () _____
 Other _____
1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
 Underglaze Blue () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other _____
Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
 Underglaze () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other () _____

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) 29-1
Household () _____
Drinking (6400) _____
Bottle (6300) _____
Base () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
Neck () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
Body Frag. () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
Other _____
Window (6100) 29-2

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____
Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
Stems, Plain (5200) _____
Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Nails (7100)

Hand Wrought (7110) _____
Cut Nails () _____
Wire Nails () _____
Unidentified Nails () _____

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count
Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count
Stone (7500) _____
Brick (7600) _____
Brick fragments (7670) _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100) _____
 worked (8110) _____
Shell (8200) _____
 worked (8210) _____

Wood (8300) _____
Leather (8400) _____
Seeds (8800) _____
Paper (8900) _____

OTHER

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) 2 Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____

Unidentified/other _____

Copper wire (960001) -1

Unit 334
 Level unp700 S. Sidewalk

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
 White (112011) _____
 Blue-on-White (112012) _____
 Polychrome (1120224) _____
 Other () _____
 1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito Slipware (1210) _____
 1650-1775 North Devon Gravel Tempered (1211) _____
 1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware (Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
 ca.1700- Red Paste Earthenware (1270) _____
 Lead Glazed () _____
 Unglazed () _____
 Flower Pot () _____
 Other () _____
 1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
 1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
 1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
 1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon) (1310) _____
 1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
 1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Overglaze Painting or Printing () _____
 Annular or Dipped (1321) _____
 Other () _____
 1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Blue or Green Edged (133065 or 66) _____
 Annular Ware (1331) _____
 Sponge (133028) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (133022) _____
 Polychrome (133024) _____
 Transfer Printed (133040) _____
 Other () _____
 1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
 1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware (1340) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 ca.1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware () _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Other _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350)

Plain (235011) _____
 Scratch Brown (2353) _____
 Scratch Blue (2354) _____
 Debased (2355) _____
 Other () _____
 1730- American (2100) _____
 Blue and Grey (2110) _____
 Brown (2120) _____
 Albany Slip (2130) _____
 1750-1820 Black Basaltes (2361) _____
 1763-1775 Refined Red Paste Stoneware () _____
 Other _____

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____
 Overglaze Polychrome Hand Painted (300026) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (30022) _____
 Famille Rose () _____
 Bavarian () _____
 Canton () _____
 Other _____
 1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
 Underglaze Blue () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other _____
 Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
 Underglaze () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other () _____

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) _____
 Household () _____
 Drinking (6400) _____
 Bottle (6300) _____
 Base () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Neck () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Body Frags () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Other _____
 white milk glass (600001) _____

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
 1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
 1700-1775 Westervald (B/G) (2210) _____
 1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt Glazed (2351) _____

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____
 Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
 Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
 Stems, Plain (5200) _____
 Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Nails (7100)

Hand Wrought (7110) _____
 Cut Nails () _____
 Wire Nails () _____
 Unidentified Nails () _____

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count

Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count
 Stone (7500) _____
 Brick (7600) 2 _____
 Brick fragments (7670) _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100) _____
 worked (8110) _____
 Shell (8200) _____
 worked (8210) _____

Wood (8300) _____
 Leather (8400) _____
 Seeds (8800) _____
 Paper (8900) _____

OTHER

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) _____ Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____
 Unidentified/other _____

Unit 380
Level F-12rSite: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
 White (112011) _____
 Blue-on-White (112012) _____
 Polychrome (1120224) _____
 Other () _____
1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito _____
 Slipware (1210) _____
1650-1775 North Devon Gravel _____
 Tempered (1211) _____
1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware _____
 (Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
ca. 1700- Red Paste Earthenware _____
 (1270) _____
 Lead Glazed () _____
 Unglazed () _____
 Flower Pot (12001) 3 _____
 Other () _____
1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon) _____
 (1310) _____
1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Overglaze Painting _____
 or Printing () _____
 Annular or _____
 Dipped (1321) _____
 Other () _____
1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Blue or Green _____
 Edged (133065 or 66) _____
 Annular Ware (1331) _____
 Sponge (133026) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand _____
 Painted (133022) _____
 Polychrome (133024) _____
 Transfer Printed (133040) _____
 Other () _____
1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware _____
 (1340) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
ca. 1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware _____
 () _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Other Ironstone (13605)-24 _____

Stoneware (2000)
1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
1700-1775 Westervald (B/G) (2210) _____
1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt _____
 Glazed (2351) _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) _____
 Plain (235011) _____
 Scratch Brown (2353) _____
 Scratch Blue (2354) _____
 Debased (2355) _____
 Other () _____
1730- American (2100) _____
 Blue and Grey (2110) _____
 Brown (2120) _____
 Albany Slip (2130) _____
1750-1820 Black Basaltes (2361) _____
1763-1775 Refined Red Paste _____
 Stoneware () _____
 Other _____

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) button -2 _____
 Overglaze Polychrome Hand _____
 Painted (300026) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand _____
 Painted (30022) _____
 Famille Rose () _____
 Batavian () _____
 Canton () _____
 Other _____
1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
 Underglaze Blue () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other _____
Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
 Underglaze () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other (2400) 35 _____

Glass (6000)

Q1 _____
Window (6100) 122 _____
Household () _____
Drinking (6400) _____
Bottle (6300) _____
 Base (64200) 1 _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Neck (6311) 2 _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Body Frag (6313) 11 _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Other wine glass frag (641090) -16 _____
 wine glass stem (641070) -1 _____
 blown in mold bottle (6310) -3 _____
 * round base (630092) -1 _____

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____
Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
Stems, Plain (5200) _____
Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Nails (7100) _____
Hand Wrought (7110) _____
Cut Nails () _____
Wire Nails () _____
Unidentified Nails () _____

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count
Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count
Stone (7500) _____
Brick (7600) _____
Brick fragments (7670) _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

bird bone (810002) -5
Bone (8100) 27 _____
 worked (8110) 1 (Toothbrush) 1 - Fan frag _____
Shell (8200) _____
 worked (8210) _____
fish bone (810002) 3 _____
fish scale (810002) 3 _____
OTHER _____
whale bone corset stays (881501) -4 _____

testle (8600) -6 _____
Wood (8300) 17 _____
Leather (8400) 8 _____
Seeds (8800) 1 (peach) _____
Paper (8900) _____
worked stone (752005) -2 _____
* round base frag (630092) -2 _____

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) 2 Brass (9200) 2 Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____
Unidentified/other _____

Unit 380
 Level E-125

Site: AP44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
 White (112011) _____
 Blue-on-White (112012) _____
 Polychrome (1120224) _____
 Other () _____
 1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito Slipware (1210) _____
 1650-1775 North Devon Gravel Tempered (1211) _____
 1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware (Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
 ca.1700- Red Paste Earthenware (1270) _____
exterior Lead Glazed (12003) 1
 Unglazed () _____
 Flower Pot () _____
 Other () _____
 1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
 1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
 1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
 1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon) (1310) _____
 1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
 1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated (6332) 1
 Overglaze Painting or Printing () _____
 Annular or Dipped (1321) _____
 Other () _____
 1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Blue or Green Edged (133065 or 66) 1
 Annular Ware (1331) 1
 Sponge (133028) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (133022) _____
 Polychrome (133024) _____
 Transfer Printed (133040) _____
 Other () _____
 1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
 1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware (1340) _____
 Undecorated (1340) 71
 Decorated (13423) 1
 ca.1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware () _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Other _____
Transtone (1360) - 57

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) _____
 Plain (235011) _____
 Scratch Brown (2353) _____
 Scratch Blue (2354) _____
 Debased (2355) _____
 Other () _____
 1730- American (2100) _____
 Blue and Grey (2110) _____
 Brown (2120) _____
 Albany Slip (2130) _____
 1750-1820 Black Basaltas (2361) _____
 1763-1775 Refined Red Paste Stoneware () _____
 Other _____

Porcelain (3000) button - 3

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____
 Overglaze Polychrome Hand Painted (300026) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (30022) _____
 Famille Rose () _____
 Batavian () _____
 Canton () _____
 Other _____
 1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
 Underglaze Blue () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other _____
 Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
 Underglaze () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other () _____
Porcelain (3400) - 89
Semi-Porcelain (3400) - 7

Glass (6000) 88

Window (6100) 101
 Household () _____
 Drinking (6400) 7
 Bottle (6300) _____
 Base (6312) 4
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Neck (6311) 2
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Body Frag (6313) 12
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Other Base (6300082) - 1
Base (642001) - 1
Neck (630080) - 1
* Body Frag (630083) - 7

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) 1
 Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
 Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
 Stems, Plain (5200) _____
 Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Stoneware (2000) 1

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
 1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
 1700-1775 Westervald (B/G) (2210) _____
 1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt Glazed (2351) _____

Nails (7100) 1

Hand Wrought (7110) _____
 Cut Nails () _____
 Wire Nails () _____
 Unidentified Nails () _____
 Roshead (711001) 1

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bird bone (810001) 1
 Bone (8100) 13 *
 worked (8110) _____
 Shell (8200) 2
 worked (8210) _____
 Quaking shell (820001) 1

OTHER

whale bone corset stay (881501) - 3

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) _____ Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____
 Unidentified/other _____

tin plating (9500) - 1

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count
 Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count
 Stone (7500) _____
 Brick (7600) _____
 Brick fragments (7670) _____

Textile (8600) 2

Wood (8300) 15 * both pick (8300) 1
 Leather (8400) 3
 Seeds (8800) 6
 Paper (8900) _____
 Cork (80000) 1

* faceted body tumbler (642003) - 6

* wine glass frag (641090) - 18

* tumbler-faceted body (642003) - 3

* frag (6313) - 4

* base tumbler (642001) - 4

* decanter (6510008) - 2

Copper (9500) 2

* glass button (6000) - 1

* tumbler (6420) - 1

* blown in mold bottle (6310) - 1

Unit 380
Level 12E

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
 White (112011) _____
 Blue-on-White (112012) _____
 Polychrome (1120224) _____
 Other () _____
1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito Slipware (1210) _____
1650-1775 North Devon Gravel Tempered (1211) _____
1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware (Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
ca. 1700- Red Paste Earthenware (1270) _____
 Lead Glazed () _____
 Unglazed () _____
 Flower Pot () _____
 Other () _____
1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon) (1310) _____
1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Overglaze Painting or Printing () _____
 Annular or Dipped (1321) _____
 Other () _____
1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
 Undecorated (1330) _____
 Decorated () _____
 Blue or Green Edged (133065 or 66) _____
 Annular Ware (1331) _____
 Sponge (133028) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (133022) _____
 Polychrome (133024) _____
 Transfer Printed (133040) _____
 Other () _____
1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware (1340) _____
 Undecorated (1340) _____
 Decorated () _____
ca. 1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware () _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Other _____
Stoneware (2000)
1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
1700-1775 Westervald (B/G) (2210) _____
1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt Glazed (2351) _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) _____
 Plain (235011) _____
 Scratch Brown (2353) _____
 Scratch Blue (2354) _____
 Debased (2355) _____
 Other () _____
1730- American (2100) _____
 Blue and Grey (2110) _____
 Brown (2120) _____
 Albany Slip (2130) _____
1750-1820 Black Basalt (2361) _____
1763-1775 Refined Red Paste Stoneware () _____
 Other _____

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____
 Overglaze Polychrome Hand Painted (300026) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (30022) _____
 Famille Rose () _____
 Bavarian () _____
 Canton () _____
 Other _____
1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
 Underglaze Blue () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other _____
Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
 Underglaze () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other _____
Porcelain (3400) - 1

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) 2 _____
Household () _____
Drinking (6400) _____
Bottle (6300) _____
Base () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
Neck () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
Body Frags (634) 15 _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
Other frags (633) 4 _____
Whit milk glass (6000) - 1

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____
Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
Stems, Plain (5200) _____
Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Rose head (711001) - 1

Nails (7100) 3
Hand Wrought (7110) _____
Cut Nails () _____
Wire Nails () _____
Unidentified Nails () _____

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count
Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count
Stone (7500) _____
Brick (7600) _____
Brick fragments (7670) _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100) _____
 worked (8110) button - 1
Shell (8200) _____
 worked (8210) _____

Wood (8300) _____
Leather (8400) _____
Seeds (8800) _____
Paper (8900) _____

OTHER

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) _____ Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____
Unidentified/other _____

Unit 380
Level Fitzwinn (E sidewalk)

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
White (112011) _____
Blue-on-White (112012) _____
Polychrome (1120224) _____
Other () _____
1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito Slipware (1210) _____
1650-1775 North Devon Gravel Tempered (1211) _____
1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware (Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
ca.1700- Red Paste Earthenware (1270) _____
Lead Glazed () _____
Unglazed () _____
Flower Pot () _____
Other () _____
1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon) (1310) _____
1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
Overglaze Painting or Printing () _____
Annular or Dipped (1321) _____
Other () _____
1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
Blue or Green Edged (133065 or 66) _____
Annular Ware (1331) _____
Sponge (133028) _____
Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (133022) _____
Polychrome (133024) _____
Transfer Printed (133040) _____
Other () _____
1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware (1340) _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
ca.1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware () _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
Other _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) _____
Plain (235011) _____
Scratch Brown (2353) _____
Scratch Blue (2354) _____
Debased (2355) _____
Other () _____
1730- American (2100) _____
Blue and Grey (2110) _____
Brown (2120) _____
Albany Slip (2130) _____
1750-1820 Black Basalt (2361) _____
1763-1775 Refined Red Paste Stoneware () _____
Other _____

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____
Overglaze Polychrome Hand Painted (300026) _____
Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (30022) _____
Famille Rose () _____
Batavian () _____
Canton () _____
Other _____
1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
Underglaze Blue () _____
Overglaze () _____
Other _____
Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
Underglaze () _____
Overglaze () _____
Other () _____

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) _____
Household () _____
Drinking (6400) _____
Bottle (6300) _____
Base () _____
Dark Olive Green () _____
Other Color () _____
Neck () _____
Dark Olive Green () _____
Other Color () _____
Body Frag () _____
Dark Olive Green () _____
Other Color () _____
Other _____

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
1700-1775 Westervald (B/G) (2210) _____
1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt Glazed (2351) _____

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____
Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
Stems, Plain (5200) _____
Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Nails (7100)

Hand Wrought (7110) _____
Cut Nails (7120) _____
Wire Nails () _____
Unidentified Nails () _____

Plaster (7200)

Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count
Stone (7500) _____ weight & count
Brick (7600) _____
Brick fragments (7670) _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100) _____
worked (8110) _____
Shell (8200) _____
worked (8210) _____

Wood (8300)

Leather (8400) _____
Seeds (8800) _____
Paper (8900) _____

OTHER

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) _____ Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____
Unidentified/other _____
Iron hinges (910001) - 1

Unit 397W1/2
 Level D

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000) _____
 1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
 White (112011) _____
 Blue-on-White (112012) _____
 Polychrome (1120224) _____
 Other () _____
 1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito
 Slipware (1210) _____
 1650-1775 North Devon Gravel
 Tempered (1211) _____
 1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware
 (Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
 ca.1700- Red Paste Earthenware
 (1270) _____
 Lead Glazed () _____
 Unglazed () _____
 Flower Pot () _____
 Other () _____
 1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
 1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
 1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
 1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon)
 (1310) _____
 1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
 1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Overglaze Painting
 or Printing () _____
 Annular or
 Dipped (1321) _____
 Other () _____
 1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Blue or Green
 Edged (133065 or 66) _____
 Annular Ware (1331) _____
 Sponge (133028) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand
 Painted (133022) 1
 Polychrome (133024) _____
 Transfer Printed (133040) _____
 Other () _____
 1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
 1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware
 (1340) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 ca.1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware
 () _____
 Undecorated (1330) 1
 Decorated () _____
 Other _____
 _____ 1
 _____ 1
 _____ 1
Stoneware (2000) _____
 1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
 1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
 1700-1775 Westervald (B/G) (2210) _____
 1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt
 Glazed (2351) _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) _____
 Plain (235011) _____
 Scratch Brown (2353) _____
 Scratch Blue (2354) _____
 Debased (2355) _____
 Other () _____
 1730- American (2100) _____
 Blue and Grey (2110) _____
 Brown (2120) _____
 Albany Slip (2130) _____
 1750-1820 Black Basaltes (2361) _____
 1763-1775 Refined Red Paste
 Stoneware () _____
 Other _____

Nottingham (2310) = 1

Porcelain (3000) button
 1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____
 Overglaze Polychrome Hand
 Painted (300026) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand
 Painted (30022) _____
 Famille Rose () _____
 Bavarian () _____
 Canton () _____
 Other _____
 1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
 Underglaze Blue () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other _____
 Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
 Underglaze () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other (3400) 3

(3400) both fix? = 7

Glass (6000) 23
 Window (6100) 22
 Household () _____
 Drinking (6400) 26
 Bottle (6300) _____
 Base () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Neck (6321) 1
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Body Frag (6324) 12.9
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color (6313) 2
 Other _____
 whm 1kg glass (6000) = 74
 glass (6100) = 1
 serving (6500) = 54

Tobacco Pipes (5000) _____
 Bowls, Plain (5100) _____
 Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
 Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
 Stems, Plain (5200) _____
 Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Nails (7100) 14
 Hand Wrought (7110) _____
 Cut Nails () _____
 Wire Nails (7130) 7
 Unidentified Nails () _____

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count
Mortar (7300) 5 weight & count
Stone (7500) _____
Brick (7600) _____
Brick fragments (7670) _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000) _____

Bone (8100) 5
 worked (8110) _____
Shell (8200) 1
 worked (8210) _____
tooth (810004) 1
OTHER _____

Wood (8300) _____
Leather (8400) _____
Seeds (8800) _____
Paper (8900) _____

pencil lead (752005) 1

butcher cut bone (810001) 1

METAL (9000) _____

Iron (9100) _____ Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____
Unidentified/other _____

iron screws (910001) 2

iron bar (910001) 1

Unit 397W
Level E

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
White (112011) _____
Blue-on-White (112012) _____
Polychrome (1120224) _____
Other (12000) 1 _____
1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito
Slipware (1210) _____
1650-1775 North Devon Gravel
Tempered (1211) _____
1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware
(Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
ca. 1700- Red Paste Earthenware
(1270) _____
Lead Glazed () _____
Unglazed () _____
Flower Pot () _____
Other () _____
1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon)
(1310) _____
1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
Overglaze Painting
or Printing () _____
Annular or
Dipped (1321) _____
Other () _____
1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
Blue or Green
Edged (133065 or 66) _____
Annular Ware (1331) _____
Sponge (133028) _____
Underglaze Blue Hand
Painted (133022) _____
Polychrome (133024) _____
Transfer Printed (133040) _____
Other () _____
1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware
(1340) 2 _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated (1342) 1 _____
ca. 1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware
() _____
Undecorated () _____
Decorated () _____
Other refined earth (130000) - 1

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) _____
Plain (235011) _____
Scratch Brown (2353) _____
Scratch Blue (2354) _____
Debased (2355) _____
Other () _____
1730- American (2100) _____
Blue and Grey (2110) _____
Brown (2120) _____
Albany Slip (2130) _____
1750-1820 Black Basalt (2361) _____
1763-1775 Refined Red Paste
Stoneware () _____
Other (230320) - 1

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) 1 _____
Overglaze Polychrome Hand
Painted (300026) _____
Underglaze Blue Hand
Painted (30022) _____
Famille Rose () _____
Batavian () _____
Canton () _____
Other (30021) - 1 _____
1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
Underglaze Blue () _____
Overglaze () _____
Other _____
Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
Underglaze () _____
Overglaze () _____
Other () _____

(340000) - poss tile - 1
(340000) - tile w/ hole - 1

Glass (6000)

39 _____
Window (6100) 48 _____
Household () _____
Drinking (6400) 104 _____
Bottle (6300) 41 _____
Base () _____
Dark Olive Green () _____
Other Color () _____
Neck () _____
Dark Olive Green () _____
Other Color () _____
Body Frag (6303) _____
Dark Olive Green (6303) 8 _____
Other Color () _____
* Other servings (650000) - 1, 392
chimney glass cladded (60000) - 28

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
1700-1775 Westervald (B/G) (2210) _____
1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt
Glazed (2351) _____

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____
Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
Stems, Plain (5200) 1 (6/64) _____
Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Nails (7100) tacks - 40

Hand Wrought (7110) 2 _____
Cut Nails () _____
Wire Nails () _____
Unidentified Nails (7100) 19 _____
Modern (7130) 13 _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100) 12 _____
worked (8110) _____
Shell (8200) 7 _____
worked (8210) _____

pos worked g wate 20752005) - 1

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count
Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count
Stone (7500) _____
Brick (7600) 4 _____
Brick fragments (7670) _____
thick wnt tile (770000) - 4
shell mortar (730001) - 4

Wood (8300) _____
Leather (8400) _____
Seeds (8800) _____
Paper (8900) _____

OTHER

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) _____ Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) 1 _____ Copper (9500) _____
Unidentified/other _____
screws (910001) - 3
eyehook screw (910001) - 1
horseshoe smt (910000) - 1
primers type (9430) - 1

* dk br. frag (6313) - 2
milk bot. neck cl. - (6311) 19
base cl. (6312) - 1
wine glass stem (641090) - 1
flat thick (600000) - 2
poss serv. (650000) - 33
very thin cl. (600000) - 3
milk gls - (600000) - 15
cl. tiny frags (600000) - 386

Unit 397w
Level F

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
 White (112011) _____
 Blue-on-White (112012) _____
 Polychrome (1120224) _____
 Other () _____
1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito Slipware (1210) _____
1650-1775 North Devon Gravel Tempered (1211) _____
1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware (Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
ca.1700- Red Paste Earthenware (1270) _____
 Lead Glazed () _____
 Unglazed () _____
 Flower Pot () _____
 Other () _____
1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon) (1310) _____
1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
 Undecorated (1320) _____
 Decorated () _____
 Overglaze Painting or Printing () _____
 Annular or Dipped (1321) _____
 Other () _____
1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
 Undecorated (1330) _____
 Decorated () _____
 Blue or Green Edged (133065 or 66) _____
 Annular Ware (1331) _____
 Sponge (133028) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (133022) _____
 Polychrome (133024) _____
 Transfer Printed (133040) _____
 Other () _____
1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware (1340) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
ca.1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware () _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Other _____

Stoneware (2000)
1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
1700-1775 Westervald (B/G) (2210) _____
1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt Glazed (2351) _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) _____
 Plain (235011) _____
 Scratch Brown (2353) _____
 Scratch Blue (2354) _____
 Debased (2355) _____
 Other () _____
1730- American (2100) _____
 Blue and Gray (2110) _____
 Brown (2120) _____
 Albany Slip (2130) _____
1750-1820 Black Basaltes (2361) _____
1763-1775 Refined Red Paste Stoneware () _____
 Other _____

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____
 Overglaze Polychrome Hand Painted (300026) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (30022) _____
 Famille Rose () _____
 Batavian () _____
 Canton () _____
 Other _____
1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
 Underglaze Blue () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other _____
Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
 Underglaze () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other () _____

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) 20-3
Household () 7
Drinking (6400) _____
Bottle (6300) _____
 Base () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Neck () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Body Frags (6300) _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Other _____
cf. frag - (6300) - 19

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____
Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
Stems, Plain (5200) _____
Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Nails (7100) 3
Hand Wrought (7110) _____
Cut Nails () _____
Wire Nails () _____
Unidentified Nails () _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100) 2
 worked (8110) _____
Shell (8200) _____
 worked (8210) _____

OTHER film frag (980000) - 1

shed mortar (730001) - 2

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count
Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count
Stone (7500) _____
Brick (7600) 2
Brick fragments (7670) _____
porcelain floor tiles (770005) - 1
worked granite (752005) - 1

Wood (8300) _____
Leather (8400) _____
Seeds (8800) _____
Paper (8900) _____

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) _____ Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) screw - 1
Unidentified/other _____

Unit 397W
 Level G

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
 White (112011) _____
 Blue-on-White (112012) _____
 Polychrome (1120224) _____
 Other () _____
 1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito
 Slipware (1210) _____
 1650-1775 North Devon Gravel
 Tempered (1211) _____
 1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware
 (Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
 ca. 1700- Red Paste Earthenware
 (1270) _____
 Lead Glazed () _____
 Unglazed () _____
 Flower Pot () _____
 Other () _____
 1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
 1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
 1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
 1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon)
 (1310) _____
 1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
 1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Overglaze Painting
 or Printing () _____
 Annular or
 Dipped (1321) _____
 Other () _____
 1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Blue or Green
 Edged (133065 or 66) _____
 Annular Ware (1331) _____
 Sponge (133026) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand
 Painted (133022) _____
 Polychrome (133024) _____
 Transfer Printed (133040) _____
 Other () _____
 1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
 1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware
 (1340) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 ca. 1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware
 () _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Other _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) _____
 Plain (235011) _____
 Scratch Brown (2353) _____
 Scratch Blue (2354) _____
 Debased (2355) _____
 Other () _____
 1730- American (2100) _____
 Blue and Grey (2110) _____
 Brown (2120) _____
 Albany Slip (2130) _____
 1750-1820 Black Basalt (2361) _____
 1763-1775 Refined Red Paste
 Stoneware () _____
 Other _____

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____
 Overglaze Polychrome Hand
 Painted (300026) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand
 Painted (30022) _____
 Famille Rose () _____
 Batavian () _____
 Canton () _____
 Other _____
 1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
 Underglaze Blue () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other _____
 Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
 Underglaze () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other () _____

Glass (6000)

5
 Window (6100) 5
 Household () _____
 Drinking (6400) 1
 Bottle (6300) _____
 Base () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Neck () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
 Body Fragments () _____
 Dark Olive Green (470045) 2
 Other Color () _____
 Other _____

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
 1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
 1700-1775 Westervald (B/G) (2210) _____
 1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt
 Glazed (2351) _____

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____
 Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
 Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
 Stems, Plain (5200) _____
 Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Nails (7100)

Hand Wrought (7110) _____
 Cut Nails () _____
 Wire Nails () _____
 Unidentified Nails () _____

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count
 Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count
 Stone (7500) _____
 Brick (7600) _____
 Brick fragments (7670) _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100) 20
 worked (8110) _____
 Shell (8200) _____
 worked (8210) _____

Wood (8300) _____
 Leather (8400) _____
 Seeds (8800) _____
 Paper (8900) _____

OTHER

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) _____ Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____
 Unidentified/other _____

Unit 397 w
Level H

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
 White (112011) _____
 Blue-on-White (112012) _____
 Polychrome (1120224) _____
 Other () _____
1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito Slipware (1210) _____
1650-1775 North Devon Gravel Tempered (1211) _____
1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware (Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
ca. 1700- Red Paste Earthenware (1270) _____
 Lead Glazed () _____
 Unglazed () _____
 Flower Pot () _____
 Other () _____
1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon) (1310) _____
1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Overglaze Painting or Printing () _____
 Annular or Dipped (1321) _____
 Other () _____
1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Blue or Green Edged (133065 or 66) _____
 Annular Ware (1331) _____
 Sponge (133028) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (133022) _____
 Polychrome (133024) _____
 Transfer Printed (133040) _____
 Other () _____
1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware (1340) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
ca. 1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware () _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Other _____

Stoneware (2000)
1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
1700-1775 Westerwald (B/G) (2210) _____
1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt Glazed (2351) _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) _____
 Plain (235011) _____
 Scratch Brown (2353) _____
 Scratch Blue (2354) _____
 Debased (2355) _____
 Other () _____
1730- American (2100) _____
 Blue and Grey (2110) _____
 Brown (2120) _____
 Albany Slip (2130) _____
1750-1820 Black Basaltes (2361) _____
1763-1775 Refined Red Paste Stoneware () _____
 Other _____

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____
 Overglaze Polychrome Hand Painted (300026) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (30022) _____
 Famille Rose () _____
 Batavian () _____
 Canton () _____
 Other _____
1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
 Underglaze Blue () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other _____
Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
 Underglaze (31002) _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other () _____

Glass (6000)

10
Window (6100) a.g. - 4
Household () _____
Drinking (6400) _____
Bottle (6300) _____
Base () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
Neck () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
Body Frag. () _____
 Dark Olive Green (63003) _____
 Other Color () _____
Other a.g. (6303) - 13
0.14 avd (6000) - 10

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____
Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
Stems, Plain (5200) _____
Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Nails (7100) 1
Hand Wrought (7110) _____
Cut Nails () _____
Wire Nails () _____
Unidentified Nails () _____

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count
Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count
Stone (7500) _____
Brick (7600) 1
Brick fragments (7670) _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

fishbone (81003) - 1 Scale - 3
Bone (8100) 19
 worked (8110) _____
Shell (8200) _____
 worked (8210) _____

Wood (8300) _____
Leather (8400) _____
Seeds (8800) _____
Paper (8900) _____

OTHER

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) _____ Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____

Unidentified/other _____

brass pin frag (92000) - 1

foil (95000) - 2

Unit 397 W 1/2
Level F

Site: AP

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100)
White (112011) glaze frags - 58
Blue-on-white (112012)
Polychrome (1120224)
Other ()
1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito
Slipware (1210)
1650-1775 North Devon Gravel
Tempered (1211)
1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware
(Comb Yellow) (1290)
ca. 1700- Red Paste Earthenware
(1270)
Lead Glazed ()
Unglazed ()
Flower Pot ()
Other ()

1720-1775 Buckley (1220)
1725-1750 Astbury (2380)
1740-1780 Jackfield (2370)
1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon)
(1310)
1750-1810 Agate (1295)
1762-1815 Creamware (1320)
Undecorated ()
Decorated ()
Overglaze Painting
or Printing ()
Annular or
Dipped (1321)
Other (1291) Sgraffito - 5
1779-1840 Pearlware (1330)
Undecorated ()
Decorated ()
Blue or Green
Edged (133065 or 66)
Annular Ware (1331)
Sponge (133028)
Underglaze Blue Hand
Painted (133022)
Polychrome (133024)
Transfer Printed (133040)
Other ()

1780- Rockingham Type (1370)
1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware
(1340)
Undecorated ()
Decorated ()
ca. 1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware
()
Undecorated ()
Decorated ()
Other

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220)
1690-1775 English Brown (2340)
1700-1775 Westervald (B/G) (2210)
1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt
Glazed (2351)

Nails (7100)

Hand Wrought (7110)
Cut Nails ()
Wire Nails ()
Unidentified Nails ()

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

bone (8100) 24
worked (8110)
Shell (8200) 3 frags
worked (8210)
fishbone (810000) 2
OTHER teeth (810004) - 1

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) 3 Brass (9200) Lead (9400) Copper (9500)
Unidentified/other

Brass handwrought pin (920001) - 1
lead window camel (940001) - 5

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350)

Plain (235011)
Scratch Brown (2353)
Scratch Blue (2354)
Debased (2355)
Other ()
1730- American (2100)
Blue and Grey (2110)
Brown (2120)
Albany Slip (2130)
1750-1820 Black Basalt (2361)
1763-1775 Refined Red Paste
Stoneware ()
Other

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) 2
Overglaze Polychrome Hand
Painted (300026)
Underglaze Blue Hand
Painted (30022)
Famille Rose ()
Batavian ()
Canton ()
Other
1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) ()
Underglaze Blue ()
Overglaze ()
Other
Undetermined, Porcelain ()
Underglaze ()
Overglaze ()
Other ()

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) 3
Household (6500) serving - 2
Drinking (6400)
Bottle (6300)
Base ()
Dark Olive Green ()
Other Color ()
Neck (6300) 1
Dark Olive Green ()
Other Color ()
Body Frags (6500) 11
Dark Olive Green ()
Other Color ()
Other medicinal bottle (631013) - 39

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100)
Bowls, Marked (5110)
Bowls, Molded (5120)
Stems, Plain (5200) 4
Stems, Marked (5210)

Plaster (7200)

Mortar (7300) weight & count
Stone (7500) weight & count
Brick (7600) 2
Brick fragments (7670)
Shell mortar (730001) - 5

Wood (8300)

Leather (8400)
Seeds (8800)
Paper (8900)

Unit 397 W
Level JSite: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
 White (112011) _____
 Blue-on-White (112012) _____
 Polychrome (1120224) _____
 Other () _____
1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito Slipware (1210) _____
1650-1775 North Devon Gravel Tempered (1211) _____
1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware (Combed Yellow) (1290) _____
ca. 1700- Red Paste Earthenware (1270) _____
 Lead Glazed () _____
 Unglazed () _____
 Flower Pot () _____
 Other () _____
1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____
1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____
1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____
1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon) (1310) _____
1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____
1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Overglaze Painting or Printing () _____
 Annular or Dipped (1321) _____
 Other () _____
1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Blue or Green Edged (133065 or 66) _____
 Annular Ware (1331) _____
 Sponge (133028) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (133022) _____
 Polychrome (133024) _____
 Transfer Printed (133040) _____
 Other () _____
1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____
1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware (1340) _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
ca. 1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware () _____
 Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Other _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) _____
 Plain (235011) _____
 Scratch Brown (2353) _____
 Scratch Blue (2354) _____
 Debased (2355) _____
 Other () _____
1730- American (2100) _____
 Blue and Grey (2110) _____
 Brown (2120) _____
 Albany Slip (2130) _____
1750-1820 Black Basaltes (2361) _____
1763-1775 Refined Red Paste Stoneware () _____
 Other _____

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____
 Overglaze Polychrome Hand Painted (300026) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand Painted (30022) _____
 Famille Rose () _____
 Batavian () _____
 Canton () _____
 Other _____
1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____
 Underglaze Blue () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other _____
Undetermined, Porcelain () _____
 Underglaze () _____
 Overglaze () _____
 Other () _____

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) 2 _____
Household () _____
Drinking (6400) _____
Bottle (6300) _____
Base () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
Neck () _____
 Dark Olive Green () _____
 Other Color () _____
Body Frags (6300) _____
 Dark Olive Green (6300) 1 _____
 Other Color () _____
Other _____

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____
1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____
1700-1775 Westerwald (B/G) (2210) _____
1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt Glazed (2351) _____

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) 1 _____
Bowls, Marked (5110) _____
Bowls, Molded (5120) _____
Stems, Plain (5200) _____
Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Nails (7100)

Hand Wrought (7110) 2 _____
Cut Nails () _____
Wire Nails () _____
Unidentified Nails () _____

Plaster (7200)

weight & count _____
Mortar (7300) _____
weight & count _____
Stone (7500) _____
Brick (7600) _____
Brick fragments (7670) _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100) 2 _____
 worked (8110) _____
Shell (8200) 3 _____
 worked (8210) _____

Wood (8300) _____
Leather (8400) _____
Seeds (8800) _____
Paper (8900) _____

OTHER

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) 8 Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____
Unidentified/other _____

Unit 397 W
 Level (unprov. w. wall)

Site: AP 44

Ceramics

Earthenware (1000)

1600-1800 Tin Glazed (1100) _____
 White (112011) _____
 Blue-on-White (112012) _____
 Polychrome (1120224) _____
 Other () _____

1650-1710 North Devon Sgraffito
 Slipware (1210) _____

1650-1775 North Devon Gravel
 Tempered (1211) _____

1670-1795 Lead Glazed Slipware
 (Combed Yellow) (1290) _____

ca. 1700- Red Paste Earthenware
 (1270) _____

Lead Glazed () _____
 Unglazed () _____
 Flower Pot () _____
 Other () _____

1720-1775 Buckley (1220) _____

1725-1750 Astbury (2380) _____

1740-1780 Jackfield (2370) _____

1740-1775 Clouded Ware (Whieldon)
 (1310) _____

1750-1810 Agate (1295) _____

1762-1815 Creamware (1320) _____

Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____
 Overglaze Painting
 or Printing () _____

Annular or
 Dipped (1321) _____
 Other () _____

1779-1840 Pearlware (1330) _____

Undecorated () _____

Decorated () _____

Blue or Green
 Edged (133065 or 66) _____
 Annular Ware (1331) _____
 Sponge (133028) _____
 Underglaze Blue Hand
 Painted (133022) _____
 Polychrome (133024) _____
 Transfer Printed (133040) _____
 Other () _____

1780- Rockingham Type (1370) _____

1820-1900+ White Paste Earthenware
 (1340) _____

Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____

ca. 1830-1900+ Yellow Paste Earthenware
 () _____

Undecorated () _____
 Decorated () _____

Other _____

Stoneware (2000)

1550-1625 Frechen, Brown (2220) _____

1690-1775 English Brown (2340) _____

1700-1775 Westervald (B/C) (2210) _____

1715-1775 Slip Dipped White Salt
 Glazed (2351) _____

1720-1805 White Salt Glazed (2350) _____

Plain (235011) _____

Scratch Brown (2353) _____

Scratch Blue (2354) _____

Debased (2355) _____

Other () _____

1730- American (2100) _____

Blue and Grey (2110) _____

Brown (2120) _____

Albany Slip (2130) _____

1750-1820 Black Basaltas (2361) _____

1763-1775 Refined Red Paste
 Stoneware () _____

Other _____

Porcelain (3000)

1574-1800+ Chinese (3100) _____

Overglaze Polychrome Hand
 Painted (300026) _____

Underglaze Blue Hand
 Painted (30022) _____

Famille Rose () _____

Batavian () _____

Canton () _____

Other _____

1740-1800 European (Soft Paste) () _____

Underglaze Blue () _____

Overglaze () _____

Other _____

Undetermined, Porcelain () _____

Underglaze () _____

Overglaze () _____

Other () _____

Glass (6000)

Window (6100) _____

Household () _____

Drinking (6400) _____

Bottle (6300) _____

Base () _____

Dark Olive Green () _____

Other Color () _____

Neck () _____

Dark Olive Green () _____

Other Color () _____

Body Frags (634) clv - 1

Dark Olive Green () _____

Other Color () _____

Other _____

wht milkglass (6000) - 1

Tobacco Pipes (5000)

Bowls, Plain (5100) _____

Bowls, Marked (5110) _____

Bowls, Molded (5120) _____

Stems, Plain (5200) _____

Stems, Marked (5210) _____

Nails (7100)

Hand Wrought (7110) _____

Cut Nails () _____

Wire Nails () _____

Unidentified Nails () _____

Plaster (7200) _____ weight & count

Mortar (7300) _____ weight & count

Stone (7500) _____

Brick (7600) _____

Brick fragments (7670) _____

ORGANIC MATERIAL (8000)

Bone (8100) _____

worked (8110) _____

Shell (8200) _____

worked (8210) _____

Wood (8300) _____

Leather (8400) _____

Seeds (8800) _____

Paper (8900) _____

OTHER

METAL (9000)

Iron (9100) _____ Brass (9200) _____ Lead (9400) _____ Copper (9500) _____

Unidentified/other _____

APPENDIX III
ADDITIONAL PROFILES

Key for Soil Descriptions and Munsell Color Chart

Sa - sand
Lo - loam
Cl - clay
Si - silt

Br - brick
Mo - mortar
Co - coal
Sh - shell

10YR

2/1 - Black
2/2 - Very dark brown
3/1 - Very dark gray
3/2 - Very dark brown
3/3 - Dark brown
3/4 - Dark yellowish brown
3/6 - Dark yellowish brown
4/2 - Dark grayish brown
4/3 - Dark brown

10YR continued

4/4 - Dark yellowish brown
4/6 - Dark yellowish brown
5/6 - Yellowish brown
5/8 - Yellowish brown
6/6 - Brownish yellow
6/8 - Brownish yellow
7/2 - Light gray
8/2 - White
8/8 - Yellow

2.5Y

3/2 - Very dark grayish brown
4/4 Olive brown
5/4 - Light olive brown

5Y

2.5/2 - Black
4/2 - Olive gray
4/3 - Olive

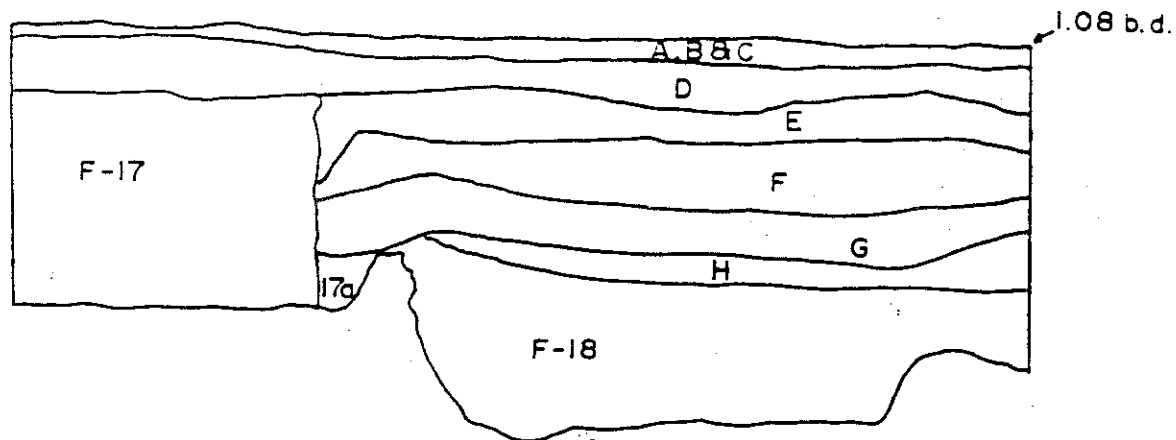
7.5YR

3/4 - Dark brown
4/4 - Dark brown

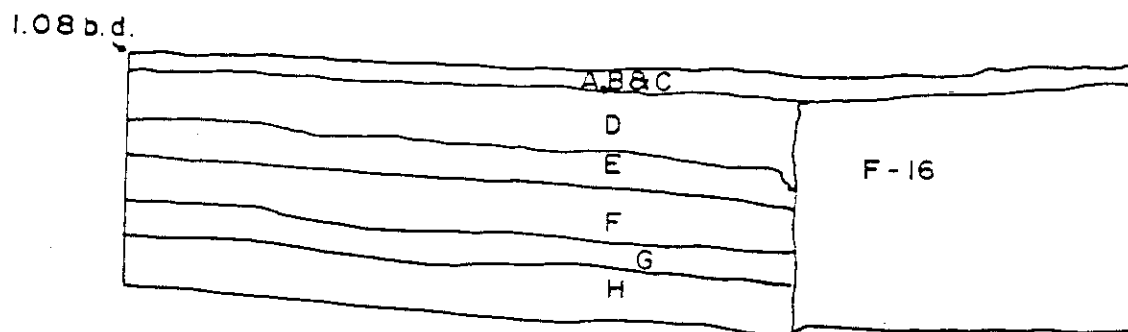
5YR

3/4 - Dark reddish brown
4/6 - Yellowish red

WEST WALL



NORTH WALL



SOIL DESCRIPTIONS

- A, B&C. modern fill
- D. 10 YR 3/3 sandy loam
- E. 10 YR 4/4 sandy loam
- F. 10 YR 3/6 sandy loam
- G. 10 YR 4/6 sand
- H. 5 YR 3/4 sandy loam

F-16 Foundation

F-17 foundation

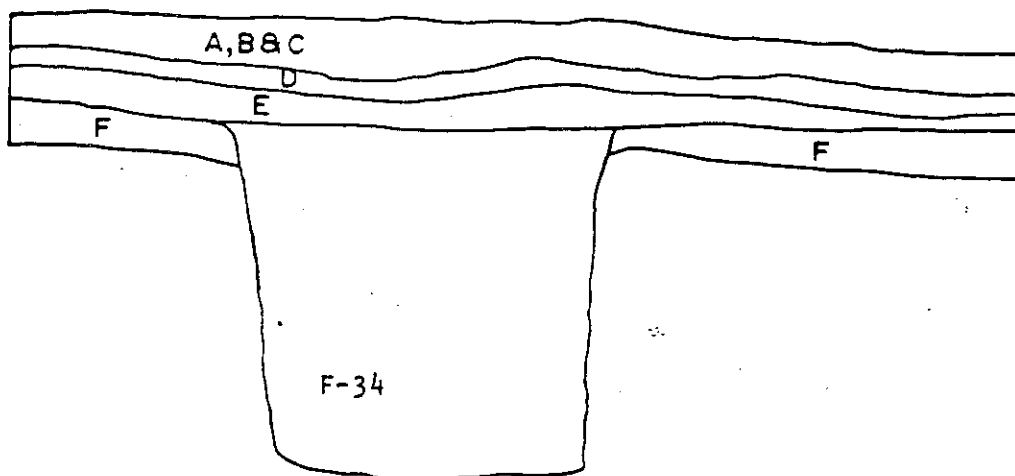
F-17a builders trench to F-17

F-18 refuse pit

Scale: 1 in. = 1 ft.

WEST WALL

1.43 b.d.

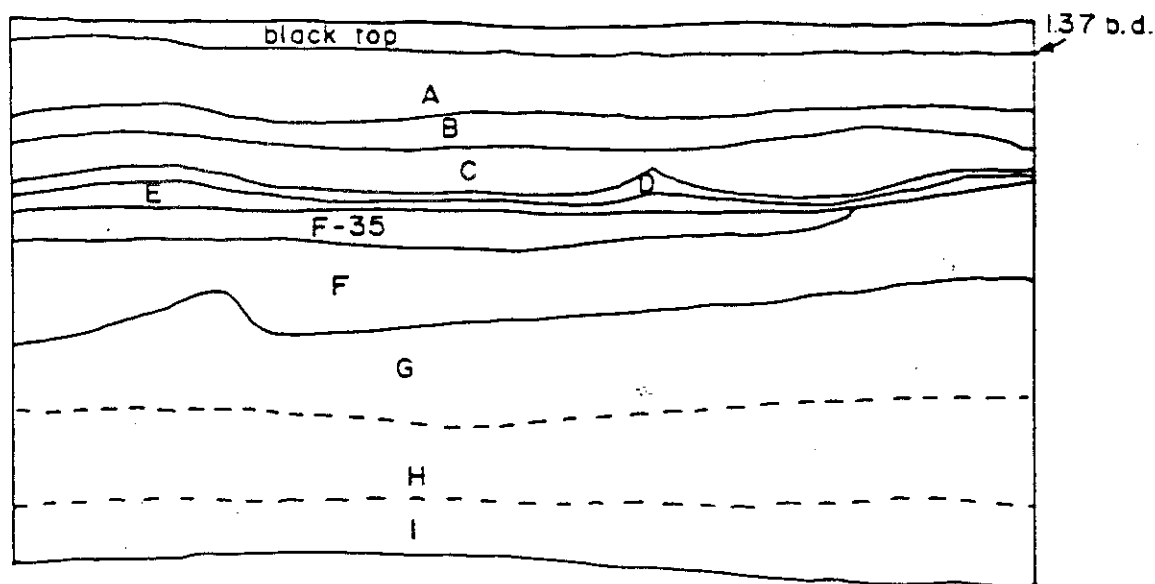


SOIL DESCRIPTION

- A. 10 YR 5/6
clayey sandy loam
- B. 10 YR 8/2
sand with gravel
- C. 10 YR 6/6
sand with beach pebbles
- D. 10 YR 3/4 mottled with
sand pockets of 10 YR
10 YR 4/6
- E. 10 YR 3/6 with clay
- F.34 10 YR 4/4 clay with
brick rubble, mortar
and shell
- F. 10 YR 3/6 sandy loam

Scale: 1 in. = 1 ft.

WEST WALL

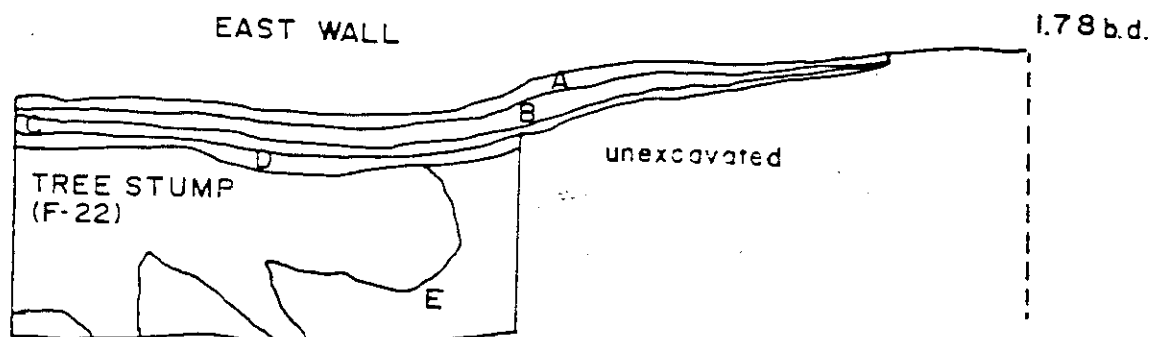


SOIL DESCRIPTION

- A. 10 YR 5/6
clayey sandy loam
- B. 10 YR 8/2
sand with gravel
- C. 10 YR 6/6
sand with beach pebbles
- D. 10 YR 2/1 loam
- E. 10 YR 3/3 sandy loam
- F-35. 2.5 Y 3/2 sandy loam
- F. 10 YR 3/4 sandy loam
- G. 10 YR 4/6 sandy loam
- H. 10 YR 4/6 sandy loam
- I. 10 YR 4/6 sandy loam

Scale: 1 in. = 1 ft.

West Wall Profile of Unit 158

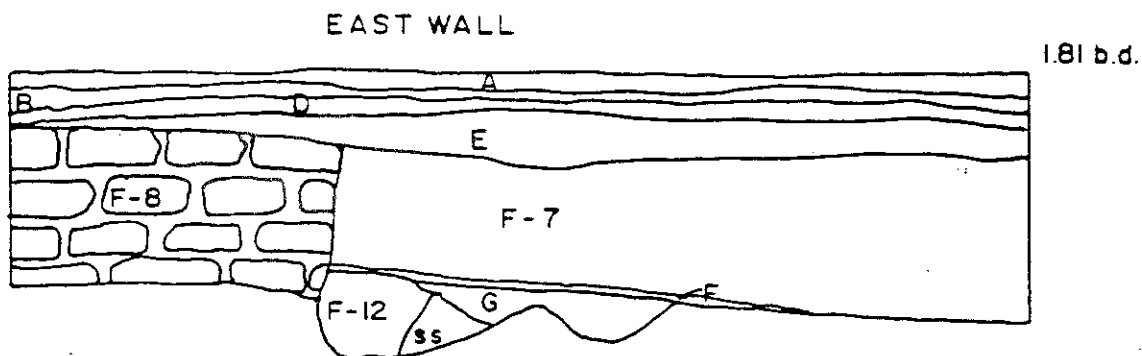


SOIL DESCRIPTIONS

- A. [0 YR 5/6 clayey sandy loam
- B. 10 YR 8/2 sand & gravel
- C. 10 YR 6/6 sand & pebbles
- D. 10 YR 3/3 clayey loam with
brick fragments
- E. 10 YR 4/4 sandy loam mottled
with 10 YR 5/8

Scale: 1 in. = 1 ft.

East Wall Profile of Unit 202

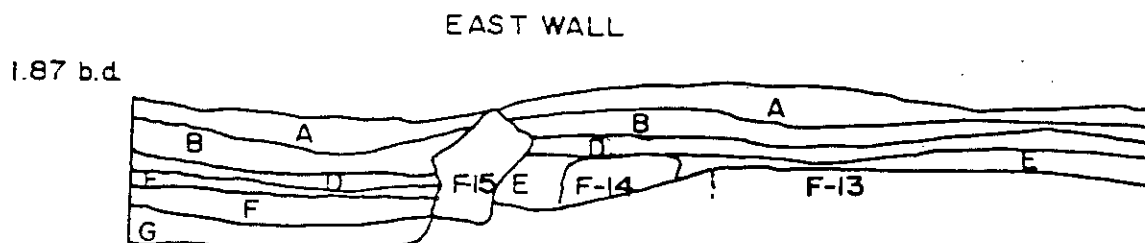


SOIL DESCRIPTION

- A. 10 YR5/6
clayey sandy loam
- B. 10 YR 8/2
sand with gravel
- D. 10 YR 4/4
sandy loam
- E. 10 YR 4/3 sandy loam
with charcoal, brick
and mortar fragments
- F-7 Shell midden
- F-8 Brick foundation
- F-11 Sandstone footing
- F. 7.5 YR 3/4 sandy loam
- G. 7.5 YR 3/4 sandy loam

Scale: 1 in. = 1 ft.

East Wall Profile of Unit 294E



SOIL DESCRIPTIONS

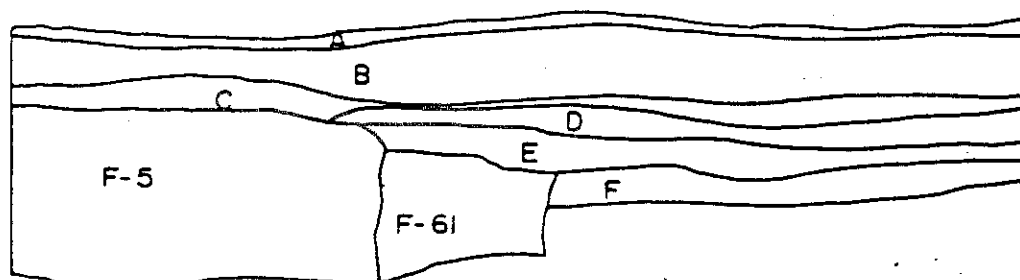
- A. Gray gravelly sand(fill)
- B. Reddish sand w/ gravel(fill)
- D. 10YR 3/3 sandy loam
- E. 10 YR 4/3 sandy loam
- F. 10 YR 4/4 sandy loam
- G. 10 YR 4/3 sandy loam
- F-13. articulating bricks
- F-14. brick, mortar & clay rubble
- F-15. brick surface

Scale: 1 in. = 1 ft.

East Wall Profile of Unit 326W

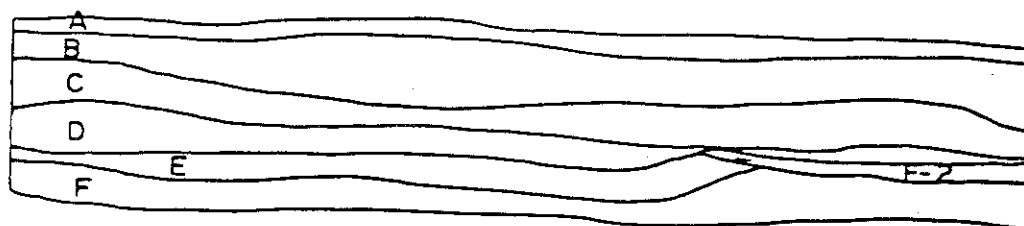
SOUTH WALL

2.37 b.d.



WEST WALL

2.37 b.d.



SOIL DESCRIPTION

- A. 10 YR 5/6
clayey sandy loam
- B. 10 YR 8/2 sand & gravel
- C. 10 YR 6/6 sand & pebbles
- D. 10 YR 4/4 clayey loam
(compact)
- E. 10 YR 3/4 sandy loam
with brick & mortar
- F. 10 YR 3/4 sandy loam

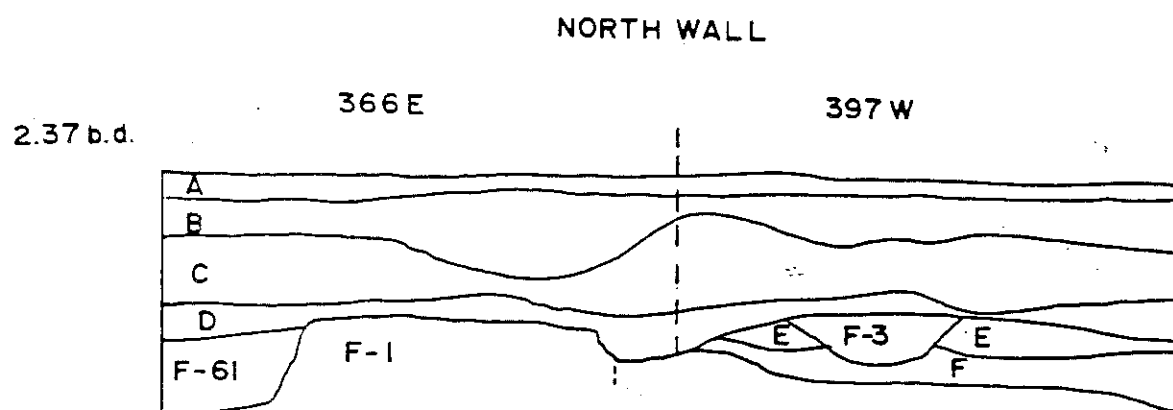
(SOUTH WALL)

SOIL DESCRIPTION

- A. 10 YR 5/6
clayey sandy loam
- B. 10 YR 8/2 sand & gravel
- C. 10 YR 6/6 sand & pebbles
- D. 10 YR 3/6 clayey loam
with brick & mortar
- E. 10 YR 4/4 sandy loam
with brick & mortar
- F. 10 YR 3/4 sandy loam
- F-2. ash layer

(WEST WALL)

Scale: 1 in. = 1 ft.

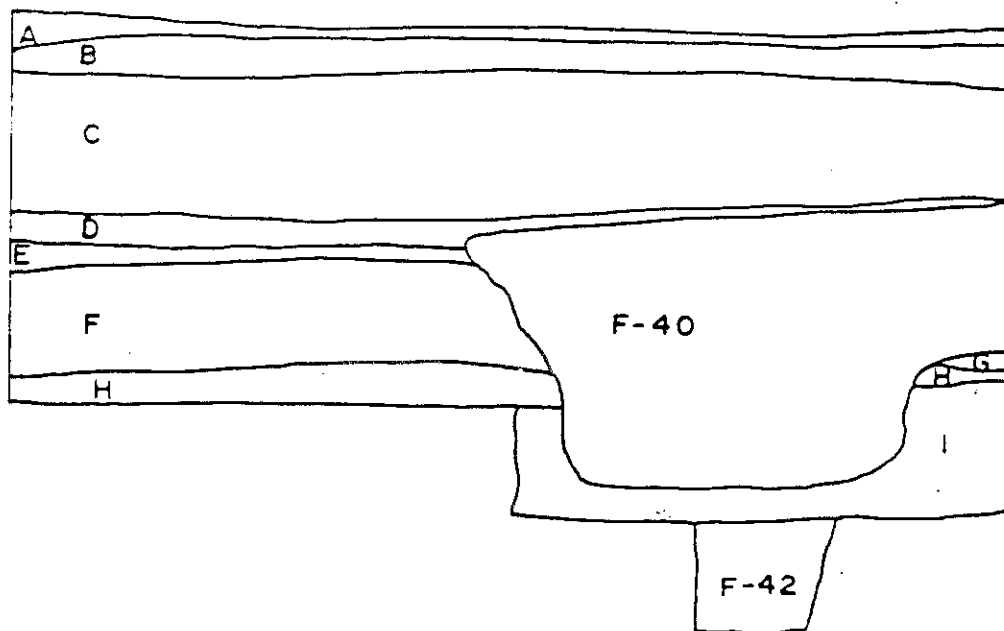


SOIL DESCRIPTIONS

- A. 10 YR 5/6 clayey sandy loam
- B. 10 YR 8/2 sand & gravel
- C. 10 YR 6/6 sand & pebbles
- D. 10 YR 4/4 sandy loam
- E., 10 YR 4/4 with brick, coal & mortar fragments
- F. 10 YR 3/4 sandy loam
- F-3. 10 YR 5/4 sandy loam with pebbles
- F-1. FOUNDATION
- F-61. 10 YR 3/4 sandy loam

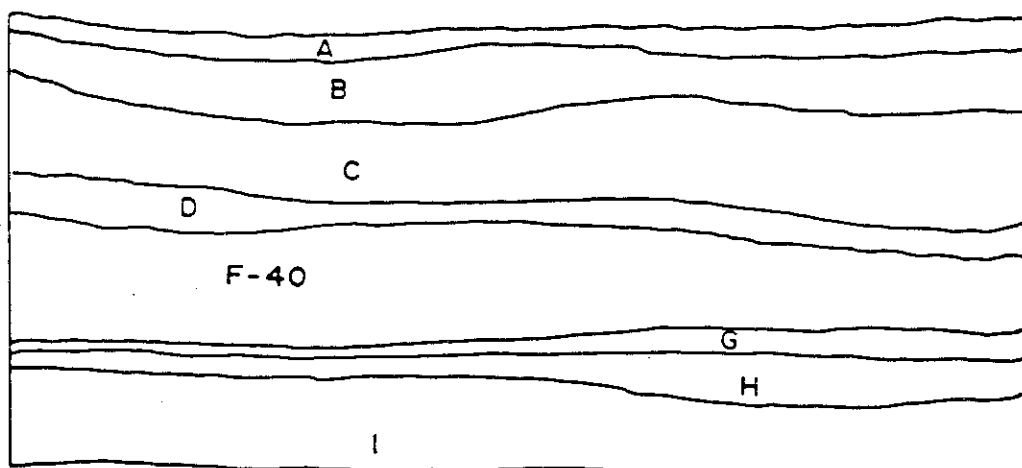
Scale: 1 in. = 1 ft.

North Wall Profiles of Units 366E & 397W



WEST WALL

263 b.d.



SOIL DESCRIPTIONS

- A, B, B1, C modern fill
- D. 10 YR 3/4 sandy clay
- E. 10YR 4/3 sandy loam
- F. 10YR 4/6 sandy loam
- G. 10 YR 3/4 sandy clayey loam
- H. 2.5Y 4/4 clayey sand
- I. 5Y 4/3 clay

F.40. robbed trench

F.42. post hole

Scale: 1 in. = 1 ft.

Appendix IV

Minimum Vessel Count for Feature 12

APPENDIX IV

MINIMUM VESSEL COUNT FOR FEATURE 12

	P	PW	WW	I	J	R	SW	EW
Mug		1	1	2				
Saucer								
2"		1						
4"	1							
5"	5	1						
5 1/2"	2							
6"	4		2					
7"			1					
sub								
total	12	3	3	2				
Total	20							

Plates								
5"		1						
6"	2							
7"	14	1		2				
8"	8	1		4				
9"	8	1						
10"			1					
dia.								
unknown	7	1						
sub								
total	32	4	1	6				
Total	51							

Soup Plates								
7"	1							
8"				1				
Total	2							

Platter	1	2	1		
---------	---	---	---	--	--

Total	4				
-------	---	--	--	--	--

Serving Dish

7"	1				
----	---	--	--	--	--

9"		1			
----	--	---	--	--	--

Total	2				
-------	---	--	--	--	--

Bowl

oval				1	
------	--	--	--	---	--

4"	1				
----	---	--	--	--	--

4 1/2"				1	
--------	--	--	--	---	--

5"			1		
----	--	--	---	--	--

6"		1		1	1
----	--	---	--	---	---

7"	1	1			
----	---	---	--	--	--

9"			1		
----	--	--	---	--	--

dia.

unknown	1				
---------	---	--	--	--	--

sub

total	3	2	2	3	1
-------	---	---	---	---	---

Total	11				
-------	----	--	--	--	--

Teapot		1		1	
--------	--	---	--	---	--

Total	2				
-------	---	--	--	--	--

Pitcher		1	2	3	
---------	--	---	---	---	--

Total	6				
-------	---	--	--	--	--

Jar					2
-----	--	--	--	--	---

Total	2				
-------	---	--	--	--	--

Vase	1				
------	---	--	--	--	--

Total	1				
-------	---	--	--	--	--

APPENDIX IV

Cuspider					1
----------	--	--	--	--	---

Total					1
-------	--	--	--	--	---

Chamberpot					
------------	--	--	--	--	--

7"					1
----	--	--	--	--	---

8"			1		
----	--	--	---	--	--

9"	2		2		1
----	---	--	---	--	---

10"			2		
-----	--	--	---	--	--

Total					9
-------	--	--	--	--	---

Flower Pot					7
------------	--	--	--	--	---

Total					7
-------	--	--	--	--	---

Cup	11	1	2		1
-----	----	---	---	--	---

Total					15
-------	--	--	--	--	----

unknown					
---------	--	--	--	--	--

vessel					
--------	--	--	--	--	--

forms	2	3	1		7
-------	---	---	---	--	---

Total					13
-------	--	--	--	--	----

Key:

P - Porcelain

PW - Pearlware

WW - Whiteware

I - Ironstone

J - Jacksfield

R - Rockingham

SW - Stoneware

EW - Earthenware

Appendix 8: Supplementary Reports

**A Review of the Ceramics
from Feature 12 Main Street (18AP44)**

Paul R. Mullins
Anthropology 689A
December 14, 1988

Introduction

This paper reviews the ceramic assemblage of the Main Street Site's privy feature, the methods used to assign a minimum vessel count and describe the assemblage, and several interpretations which could be incorporated into further investigations of this and other nineteenth-century Annapolis ceramic assemblages. A minimum of one-hundred twenty-one ceramic vessels were recovered from the privy feature (Feature 12) of the Main Street site (18AP44). The assemblage was reconstructed and assigned individual vessel numbers and a preliminary vessel estimate in the Annapolis labs. This vessel count was included in a previous site report (Shackel 1986), however the manuscript was primarily a preliminary report on the site's excavation, rather than an interpretive report on the artifact assemblages. The vessel count and assemblage interpretations included in this paper are designed to provide more detailed description of the assemblage's functional variability, quality, and stylistic variety. Analyses of the feature's faunal (Lev Tov 1988) and glass (Beavan 1988) assemblages will be compared to these interpretations of the ceramic assemblage, and Shackel's

dissertation (1987), which examines ceramic consumption patterns in Annapolis, will be compared to these conclusions. The description of the Main Street ceramic assemblage will also be compared to the analyses of contemporary assemblages and other ceramic research (e.g., Miller 1980; Shephard 1986).

METHOD

The reconstructed vessels and all remaining ceramics from the feature were evaluated for this minimum vessel count. Vessels which could not be positively identified as unique vessels or had been tentatively assigned or identified in the previous vessel estimate were reassigned or eliminated from this minimum vessel count. If a vessel portion could not be identified as unique, it was eliminated from the minimum vessel count.

Each vessel identified was recorded on a standard vessel card. Vessels which had previously been assigned a vessel number retained that number; vessels composed of sherds from what had been previously identified as multiple vessels were assigned the lowest of the assigned numbers (e.g., if vessels 25 and 39 were actually cross-mends, the vessel was recorded as vessel 25). Vessels which had not been identified in the Annapolis estimate were assigned consecutive vessel numbers with the prefix A (e.g., A1, A2, A3, etc.).

Each vessel was identified by ware (body composition), decorative technique(s) (e.g., undecorated, painted, etc.), and vessel form (e.g., chamber, deep saucer, etc.) using terminology outlined by Miller (1980). In addition to Miller's standard terminology, decorative description, such as color(s), motif, or more specific commentary (e.g., even-scalloped blue shell-edge, mold designs, etc.), were included. Vessel dimensions and provenience(s) within the feature were also recorded. Comments and supporting references were included for maker's marks or any vessel designs which could be positively identified. If a vessel was identified as part of a set of matching wares, the vessels were assigned a set number.

Vessels were separated by functional categories tea ware, plates, bowls, and miscellaneous vessel forms, primarily to evaluate the assemblage's suitability for study using Miller's (1980;1989) economic scaling indices. The assemblage has several characteristics which would make a scaling analysis problematic. Miller's indexing method measures cost variability in a ceramic assemblage using prices from nineteenth-century English price-fixing lists and distributors' records, in which vessel cost was determined by decoration. Miller's model is an effective tool to measure the wholesale potters' price on English wares, which compose the vast majority of American historic site assemblages,

however European, Chinese, and American wares are not included in the index scales; the Main Street assemblage includes a high percentage of hard-paste porcelains (39 vessels; 32.22% of the vessel assemblage), almost all of which are of European manufacture. Even if Miller's indices for English porcelains were substituted, they are extremely limited for tea ware (only six indices on the revised lists) and plates (seven indices on the revised lists) (Miller 1989). Spencer-Wood (1987:330-331) has argued that excluding porcelain from index averages substantially affects site assemblage averages, suggesting that the available ratio indices for porcelain should be incorporated; although this may be feasible for assemblages with low porcelain frequencies, this technique would require a substantial amount of extrapolation in the Main Street scaling evaluation.

Unfortunately, a large portion of this assemblage also dates to the second half of the nineteenth century, when the relationship between vessel cost and decoration became significantly weaker (Majewski and O'Brien 1986:133), and the indexing scales are incomplete after 1850, despite recent revisions by Miller (1989). The minimal stratification within the feature eliminates any possibility of dividing vessels into groups based on relative chronology. It would require a considerable amount of extrapolation to apply Miller's indexing scales to this assemblage.

That extrapolation would impose an interpretive framework which would probably not contribute to an improved understanding of this assemblage.

The assemblage was primarily composed of mid-nineteenth-century refined white earthenwares (one creamware vessel, .82% of the assemblage; 13 pearlware vessels, 10.70%; 35 whiteware vessels, 30.57%; and 13 ironstone vessels, 10.70%) and porcelains (37 hard-paste vessels, 30.57%; two Chinese porcelain vessels, 1.65%; and five bone china vessels; 4.13%). Tea wares (e.g., cups, saucers, teapots) were the most common functional type identified (47 vessels; 38.84% of the vessel assemblage). The single most common vessel form of any functional type was handled cups (14 vessels, 11.57%; six unhandled cups, 4.95%, were also identified). The second most common vessel form was saucers (nine saucers, 7.43%, and seven deep saucers, 5.78%). Of the remaining vessels evaluated, 39 miscellaneous forms (e.g., 13 chambers, 10.70%; eight coarse storage wares, 6.61%; four tureens, 3.30%), 28 plates (23.14%; includes all sizes and shapes), and seven bowls (5.78%) were identified.

The majority of the assemblage (70.24%) was undecorated (51 vessels with no surface preparation or decoration other than glaze, 34 vessels with molded decoration only). Using Miller's decorative-type hierarchy for refined wares (62 refined white

earthenwares and 42 non-Chinese porcelains), 68 vessels were undecorated or molded only (65.38% of refined ware assemblage), 12 vessels (11.53%) were minimally decorated (four shell-edge, seven dipped, one gilded), nine vessels (8.65%) were painted, and 15 vessels (14.42%) were printed (Miller 1980). Miller's research has shown that this scale of undecorated wares as most inexpensive and printed wares as most costly held constant for refined wares through the first half of the nineteenth century. Undecorated ironstone, however, became the most costly ware available after circa 1850, and porcelain of any decorative type was the most costly ware available through the period researched by Miller (Miller 1980:3-4).

Although a detailed chronological analysis of the feature was not completed, 11 marked vessels were identified in pottery mark guides (Godden 1964; Wetherbee 1985; Kovel and Kovel 1986). The earliest marked vessel dated to the period 1814-1830, and the latest ware was produced in the period 1889-1905. The mean production date (an average of median production ranges) on these marked vessels was 1863.68; the mean beginning date on the identified marks is 1855.45. The feature is thought to date to the third quarter of the nineteenth century (Shackel 1986), coinciding with the post-1864 occupation of the dwelling by a physician. The use of the privy by the physician is supported by the presence of

two surgically amputated human femoral fragments (Lev Tov 1988). This ceramic date is nevertheless inconclusive; it does begin to suggest the range of production dates represented in the assemblage, but the range of actual use or deposition dates may have little relation to the production date ranges. Marked wares can also be somewhat misleading, because inexpensive vessel types, such as shell-edge, are rarely marked, and earlier vessels and more common vessel forms, such as bowls and chambers, are often not marked. However, the marked wares' date of 1863.68 and the mean production date on the bottle assemblage, 1867.72 (Beavan 1988) support Shackel's (1986) dating of the feature.

A mean ceramic date (South 1971) was not calculated for the feature because of the production period of the assemblage. The mean ceramic dating model uses median manufacture dates of particular ceramic types to calculate a mean occupation date for the assemblage. Majewski and O'Brien (1986:170-171) point out that the mean ceramic date formula is unreliable for analysis of sites dating after the colonial period, primarily due to the long production range of nineteenth-century wares. Researchers have made some effort to apply the method to nineteenth-century sites (e.g., Lofstrom 1976), so a comparable model could be considered in further evaluation of the assemblage.

Six groups of matching wares with a total of 22 combined vessels were identified. Four were hard-paste porcelains (two tea ware sets, two flatware sets; total 18 vessels), one was a pearlware cup and saucer, and one was a printed whiteware mug and matching tureen lid. Also identified was a group of three cups of slightly different body types with the same mold decoration. The large number of undecorated, white-bodied vessels (73 vessels, includes porcelains and refined white earthenwares; 60.33%) among the remaining assemblage may reflect that these undecorated vessels were purchased separately and used together, as opposed to purchasing large groups of matching wares. Majewski and O'Brien (1986:179) have suggested that many consumers were not concerned with the purchase of sets; Miller (1974) has documented a potentially common consumption pattern of continually purchasing small quantities of very similar wares, and Garrow and Klein (1984:314) have noted a comparable pattern of purchasing wares of the same color and decorative type (e.g., blue printed wares). Large ironstone matching sets became popular after circa 1850 (Garrow 1987:221), however none of the Main Street feature's matching wares are in ironstone.

Majewski and O'Brien (1986:120) have related the popularity of ironstone to the period after circa 1840, when the American and Canadian markets began to purchase large quantities of French

porcelains. Although many of the porcelain vessels in this assemblage are European (Continental) wares, only two of the vessels had French production marks, and those dated to post-1879 and 1889-1905. However, most of these porcelains are certainly European, and many of these vessels may well be of French production, dating to the early period of ironstone's popularity. The English produced very little hard-paste porcelain, although they did manufacture vast amounts of bone china (Honey 1949), which is not well-represented in this assemblage (five vessels). Before the late nineteenth century, American potters did not have the sufficient organization or technical skill to produce porcelain on an extensive scale (Ramsay 1976:156-157; Peabody-Turnbaugh 1985:25).

Conclusions

1. The absence of many printed wares or other pre-1850 decorative types suggests that these wares had passed from style before the privy began to be used to dispose of ceramics. The early wares recovered in situ with post-1850 ceramics are probably examples of collection, atypical vessel types (e.g., baskets, miniature cups and saucers) with unusually long use-lives. The bottle assemblage, in contrast, has a much more constricted range of median production dates, ranging from 1840 to 1885 (Beavan

1988:29-31). The recovery of ceramics covering a broader span of manufacturing dates reflects the longer lag between the purchase and discard of a ceramic. A ceramic was considered a product, however a bottle simply contained a product, so bottles were typically discarded much more quickly than ceramics. The low frequency of earlier wares may also reflect a household which rapidly responded to changes in style, and it indicates how quickly the mid-nineteenth-century Annapolis market mirrored national and world market trends.

2. The assemblage reflects an overwhelming preference for undecorated refined wares, suggesting a mid-nineteenth-century style sensitivity. The presence of a large percentage of costly, undecorated porcelain does not necessarily indicate that the purchase preference was for expensive wares, rather than undecorated vessels; many of the undecorated vessels were common refined whiteware and few examples of the expensive, undecorated ironstone were recovered. Porcelain steadily became cheaper after circa 1850, so the purchase of these vessels may also have been a response to their increased availability.

3. The uniformity of the assemblage's decorative styles, functional types (e.g., absence of coarsewares), and wares (e.g., high percentage of porcelain) may indicate that the assemblage was deposited by a single household. If neighboring or successive

households had shared the privy, the artifact assemblages would probably exhibit greater variability of wares and types; the assemblage of a single household would exhibit continuity in purchase preferences.

The presence of amputated human bones (Lev Tov 1988) and chemical storage or pharmaceutical bottles (Beavan 1988) suggest the attribution of these privy artifacts to the post-1864 household of a physician, Dr. Thompson. The mean production dates on the bottle assemblage (1867.72) (Beavan 1988) and marked ceramics (1863.68) support this attribution.

4. The relative absence of storage ware (eight vessels) suggests that the household relied on food purchased at market, rather than on garden-grown or stored foods. This is supported by Lev Tov's (1988) study of the feature's faunal remains, which were overwhelmingly composed of commercially butchered and processed foods.

The small number of bowls (seven vessels) indicates that liquid-based foods were not commonly consumed. This is also supported by the faunal analysis, which included very few mollusks, crabs, or less desirable domestic meat cuts (e.g., pig's feet) common in stews.

Lev Tov found that cattle and pig were the most common domestic mammal remains consumed by the household, and he indicates

that the identified cuts were among the most desirable available. The household also consumed a large amount of passenger pigeons, a delicacy which, like prime meat cuts, would be consumed on flatwares. The low frequency of bowls suggests that chicken, which was also recovered in high percentages, was probably consumed off flatware, rather than in soups or stews.

5. The large porcelain flatware assemblage was probably used commonly. The low percentage of refined earthenware flatware and the presence of several heavily worn porcelain plates support the interpretation that porcelain was used often, perhaps as an "everyday" ware. It is commonly assumed that expensive wares, particularly porcelain, were reserved for guests or special occasions, but there may have been little or no distinction between common and finer flatwares. The tea forms in the assemblage were considerably less worn, perhaps an indication that tea and coffee drinking were less common activities or reserved for guests.

6. The drinking of tea and coffee apparently functioned as an important social activity in this household after the tea-drinking ceremony had become uncommon. The tea ware assemblage is large, overwhelmingly composed of costly wares, and includes more specialized vessel forms (e.g., sugar bowls, pitchers) than the remainder of the assemblage. The absence of cheaper tea wares,

such as sponged vessels, may reflect that tea drinking was a material display function for guests, rather than a family activity. The undecorated flatwares could also have been used with many of the tea wares, perhaps indicating that tea and coffee drinking had been integrated into the meal, as suggested by Cressey, et.al. (1982).

7. The presence of an assemblage of costly wares, a large, style-sensitive tea assemblage, and an absence of outdated decorative types suggest that the household chose to emphasize material display in dining. This may indicate that the household commonly entertained guests, which would not seem unlikely in a physician's home. The circa 1857-1867 ceramic assemblage of Thomas Cheatham, a doctor on the outskirts of Richmond, Virginia, included six ironstone sets and 46 ironstone vessels (Mullins 1988), and a circa 1843 set of a Williamsburg, Virginia, doctor contained 131 vessels (McCartney citing Galt Family Papers 1843-1845); these assemblages suggest that physicians may have commonly engaged in shows of material display.

8. Although the ceramic assemblage alone suggests a high economic status, the percentage of household income invested in these wares was certainly quite small. The high visibility of ceramics in a household which commonly entertained may have resulted in unusually costly purchases for ceramics and similar

material goods. A survey of the 30 doctors in Chesterfield County, Virginia, in 1860 revealed that only two had more income invested in real estate than their personal property, a trend counter to that for the remainder of the county on the outskirts of Richmond (McCartney 1988:25). The Chesterfield doctors had comparably large investments in furnishings, clocks and watches, and jewelry, reflecting the importance of material display. McCartney found that all of Chesterfield's physicians ranked above the county's 50th percentile in personal property tax, however many younger doctors were economically burdened. The purchase of stylish ceramics and similar goods may represent an effort to project an economic status reflecting the social status of a physician.

10. There was very little stratigraphy in this feature, in the sense that there was little chronological separation of wares or soil layers; this may be a characteristic which reflects the nature of the deposit, the period in which it was in use, or an unusual depositional episode or episodes, such as a mass discard of a large quantity of goods. The apparently high percentage of porcelain and unusually low percentage of cheaper decorative types may be the product of a biased sample or a series of unusual depositional episodes. However the presence of porcelain, uniform artifact types, and a range of domestic refuse throughout the feature suggest that the privy was used at a consistent rate and manner,

i.e., not in atypical depositional episodes or changing discard patterns.

Suggestions

Further study of the sample could explore how these assemblage consumption patterns compare with those of other Annapolis assemblages and current interpretations of nineteenth-century consumption trends (e.g., Miller 1980; Shackel 1986; Shephard 1986). Several consumption patterns have already been identified. The most unusual characteristic of the assemblage is its large percentage of porcelain, but the sample also includes an unusually large percentage of undecorated wares and tea vessels. The conclusions of this paper address some of these site-specific patterns, but evaluation building on these comments can study broader marketing and consumption patterns.

A more critical study of consumption behavior reflected in this and other nineteenth-century samples should certainly involve an interpretation of primary documentation, particularly household histories and Annapolis marketing and census records. Using the information on the sample itself and the markets from which these families were likely purchasing pottery, studies on the decorative trends, wares, and functional composition of the ceramic assemblages could be related to and contrasted with trends in the

mid-century American ceramic market as well the Annapolis market. If other comparative Annapolis assemblages were evaluated using similar methods, the evolving data base could form an interesting comparison to and extension of the information already available on colonial Annapolis.

The emergence of etiquette books, for example, has previously been studied in relation to the probate and archaeological record of colonial Annapolis (Shackel 1987:77-143). Shackel indicates that ceramic evidence, such as sets and vessel size variation, are one reflection of the behavioral regimentation related to imposed codes of behavior, such as those of etiquette books. Although Shackel (1987:312) has studied how this relationship between behavioral codes and material culture continued during the nineteenth century, the ongoing study of nineteenth-century etiquette (e.g., Kasson 1984) and the Annapolis archaeological record could refine Shackel's hypotheses.

A large body of comparative archaeological analysis of ceramic assemblages is available; there are quite a few papers addressing socioeconomic status as reflected in ceramic samples (e.g., Shephard 1987), and there are numerous reports for mid-century sites of virtually all contexts and classes. Shephard (1987), for example, has developed a model which studies nineteenth-century class affiliation through the evaluation of ceramic assemblages.

Shephard's research suggests that evaluation of assemblage quality and quantity can be related to class-associated consumption patterns; using his study of nineteenth-century Alexandria, Virginia, assemblages, Shephard has developed relative descriptive profiles correlating with class consumption differences. Comparable analyses of Annapolis assemblages would provide the data to generate relative class profiles for Annapolis.

These artifact assemblages also have the potential for class-related foodways studies to compliment ceramic research. Otto (1971), for example, has associated ceramic forms with class and ethnic foodways; studies in Alexandria, Virginia, have produced similar interpretations (Cressey et.al. 1982). Henry (1987) has developed a scale to measure the relative cost-value of meat expenditures for late-nineteenth-century faunal assemblages, and Davidson (1982) has proposed a comparable model; each study suggests that faunal evidence can contribute to interpretations of socioeconomic status. Shackel's (1986) probate studies and McCartney's research on Virginia physicians (1988) each indicate that many other artifact types can also contribute to these interpretations. These evaluations can be extended to consider broader processes influencing the class affiliation, social perceptions, and marketing networks which are reflected in the artifact assemblage.

These studies of nineteenth-century Annapolis material assemblages can contribute to a foundation upon which comparisons and contrasts can be made with the documentary and comparative archaeological record. Many of these interpretations can certainly be significantly refined, but this vessel count and ceramic assemblage description provide some information on which to build more challenging questions.

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INFORMATION PRIVY TO A DOCTOR

THE FAUNAL ANALYSIS OF A THIRD QUARTER NINETEENTH
CENTURY PRIVY IN ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND.

by

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ABSTRACT

The faunal remains excavated from the third quarter nineteenth century privy at 193 Main Street in Annapolis, Maryland, are examined and compared to the faunal remains excavated from the late eighteenth century hypocaust and well at the Calvert House in Annapolis, Maryland. Evidence for the increased urbanization of Annapolis over the one hundred year difference between the sites is looked at through the increased participation in a market economy. The increased urbanization of Annapolis is shown by the differences in the forms in which meat was purchased from the market in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

THE URBANIZATION OF ANNAPOLIS

As Annapolis became more urban, the original, rural, way of life that had characterized the town in the seventeenth and early eighteenth century gave way to a more modern, urban lifestyle. This transformation can be seen by looking at probate inventories and other records of eighteenth century Annapolitans and by looking at the faunal remains.

Annapolis before 1715 was little more than a village, even after the state capital was moved there in 1694. During this time period, the people living in the city had little contact with the outlying areas. Because the city had little contact with the outlying areas, the residents adopted a strategy aimed toward self-sufficiency (Shackel and Little 1987:2-3). The Annapolitans pursued their strategy of self-sufficiency through the development of urban farmsteads. Data from probate inventories supports the idea of urban farmsteads. The inventories almost always mentioned livestock, such as sheep, goats, swine, cattle, geese, and chickens. Livestock were mentioned in every probate inventory until 1709. Agricultural tools such as hoes, plows, and spades were also listed frequently. The frequency of livestock's appearing in probate inventories decreased in the 1720's and 1730's, although over half of the estates still had livestock (Shackel and Little 1987:3-4).

By the mid-eighteenth century, Annapolis and other Maryland towns were becoming more urbanized: e.g., complaints of roaming animals being threats to gardens and children and making roads impassable during bad weather became more common. Although no such records are available for

Annapolis, the towns of Chester, Cambridge, Somerset, Oxford, Georgetown, and Bladensburg all passed similar acts in the 1720's, 30's, 40's, and 50's, restricting or prohibiting the keeping of livestock within town limits. It is probable that comparable laws were passed in Annapolis during the same time period (Shackel and Little 1987:5-6).

More evidence for increasing urbanization in mid to late eighteenth century Annapolis can be surmised from newspaper advertisements of factories. In 1763, John Bail and Benjamin Beall advertised a stocking factory that was operating near the church (Maryland Gazette 3 november, 1763; cited in Shackel and Little 1987:8). Four different hat factories operated in Annapolis between 1794 and 1808 (Maryland Gazette 15 May, 1794; 19 October, 1797; 15 October 1801; 15 March, 1804; cited in Shackel and Little 1987:8). Another factory, this one making boots and shoes, opened up in 1806 (Maryland Gazette 26 April, 1806; cited in Shackel and Little 1987:8).

As a result of the increased urbanization of Annapolis, a separation and segmentation of people and certain aspects of life occurs. This separation can be seen in the arrangement of printers and their workspace. Various members of the Green family printed in Annapolis between 1738 and 1839. Jonas Green began printing the Maryland Gazette in 1745. He lived and worked on the same lot and housed his employees in his home. Jonas Green's son, Frederick, took over the business in 1775, and had moved the print shop to another location in the town by 1798 (Shackel and Little 1987:8-9). By the time Frederick Green had moved the shop, he was no longer living and working on the same lot. This example indicates an increasing separation of work from domestic life (Little 1987; cited in Shackel and Little 1987:9).

The separation of work from domestic life is similar to the trend seen in separating the consumer from the processes of raising, butchering, and processing the meat from domestic animals. This separation can be traced from the seventeenth to the nineteenth centuries, with the degree of separation getting larger over time. The seventeenth century urban farmsteads of Annapolis raised and butchered their own animals. With changes in zoning laws and the increasing population of Annapolis in the mid to late eighteenth century came a separation of the consumer from the live animal. Late eighteenth century Annapolitans, such as the Calverts, were buying live animals from the market and butchering them at the house (Reitz 1987). By the third quarter of the nineteenth century, Annapolitans were buying pre-butchered meat from a market. This may well indicate that Annapolis had become urbanized to the point where the smells associated with butchering would have disturbed the now very close-by neighbors. The buying of pre-butchered meat shows a higher degree of market involvement than was present in the eighteenth century. The increase in market involvement is associated with an increase in standardization of consumer goods and a separation of the consumer and the live animals, inasmuch as the consumer never saw the animals alive.

The increase in market involvement can be seen through contrasting the faunal remains from an eighteenth century deposit with the faunal remains from a nineteenth century deposit. The eighteenth century faunal remains would contain significant amounts of bone associated with butchering waste, such as head and feet elements. The eighteenth century bones would exhibit, as the primary form of butchering modifications, hack marks made by an ax or cleaver. The use of axes and cleavers as butchering tools is an older and much less standardized way of butchering

an animal than sawing (Deetz 1977:124). Since in the eighteenth century, people slaughtered live animals at the place of utilization, the ax or cleaver was sufficient to divide up a carcass. The divisions did not have to be precise, as they were intended for stews and roasts that could be "corporately consumed" (Deetz 1977:124-125).

Saws were used for cutting meat only after the late eighteenth century. The use of a saw enables small cuts of meat such as chops and steaks to be produced within controlled sizes. Sawing was a method that filled a new need in American society for individualized portions. The use of a saw to cut meat would not have arisen had it not been desirable to serve discreet portions of various foodstuffs (Deetz 1977:124-125). The elements found at a nineteenth century site would show a higher degree of individualization, market involvement, and would show sawing as the primary butchering method. The bones would mostly be from meaty portions of the animal's body, representing standardized cuts of meat that we might find in the store today. Little in the way of head or feet elements would be found, as there is little in the way of usable meat on these bones.

SITE HISTORY

193 Main Street was within lot number 48 of the 1718 Soddard survey, at which time the lot was owned by Philemon Lloyd. The lot was bequeathed to his daughter, Henrietta Maria Lloyd Chew, who married Daniel Dulaney. Dulaney sold lot 48 along with lots 49 and 50 to Edward and Marietta Dorsey in 1748. The sale included several houses on these lots for £240 current money, but it was not specified which lots contained

houses (Shackel 1986:5-6). Archaeological excavations detected a foundation dating to ca. 1715 (Shackel 1986:27). In 1757, lot 48 was subdivided and Charles Wallace and Thomas Hyde each leased a portion of the lot for 99 years, at a price of £3.5 per year (Baker 1973; cited in Shackel 1986:5). Hyde's portion of the lot encompassed 50 feet on Main Street, and 80 feet on Duke of Gloucester Street. Thomas Hyde purchased this land in 1773 for £54.5 sterling (Shackel 1986:6). Prior to 1757, there is no evidence that a dwelling was located at this site. By the the end of the third quarter of the eighteenth century, however, several references in the Maryland Gazette had mentioned Hyde's store and residence on Main Street (N.E.H. Report 1971; cited in Shackel 1986:6).

The 1798 Federal Direct tax list provided a description of the property, which now belonged to Francis T. Clements, whose wife had inherited the property from Hyde. Clements was charged with one brick dwelling house that was two stories high and measured 30 feet by 20 feet. He was also charged with a brick kitchen which measured 16 feet by 16 feet and was a single story. The property was valued at \$1300 (N.E.H./Federal Direct Tax:5; cited in Shackel 1986:6).

Thomas Hyde's will requested that Hyde Ray (son of his niece, Mary Ray) inherit the land from the Clements, after Sarah Walls Clements death. George Mackubbin bought the land in 1833, the year in which Hyde Ray inherited it. Sarah E. Thompson purchased this same land in 1864. A practicing physician, Dr. Thompson, lived and worked on this property during the third quarter of the nineteenth century, the era to which the privy dates. Dr. Thompson's relationship to Sarah Thompson is unknown, but it is possible that she was his wife. The property remained in the Thompson family until 1929, when it was sold to the Novelty Amusement

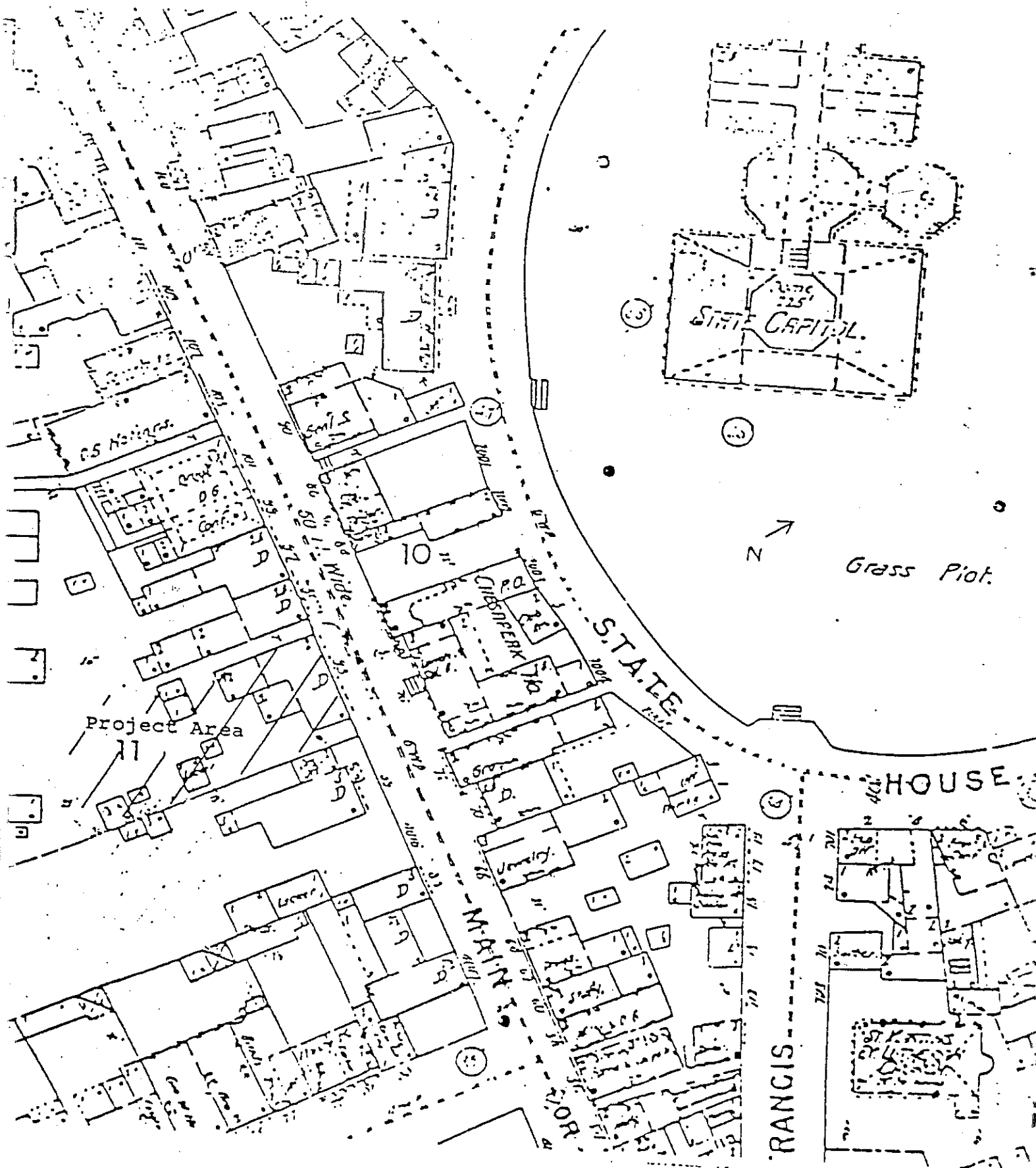


Figure #1 1887 Sanborn Map of Project Area

Scale: 1 in. = approx. 65 ft.

(From Shackel 1986)

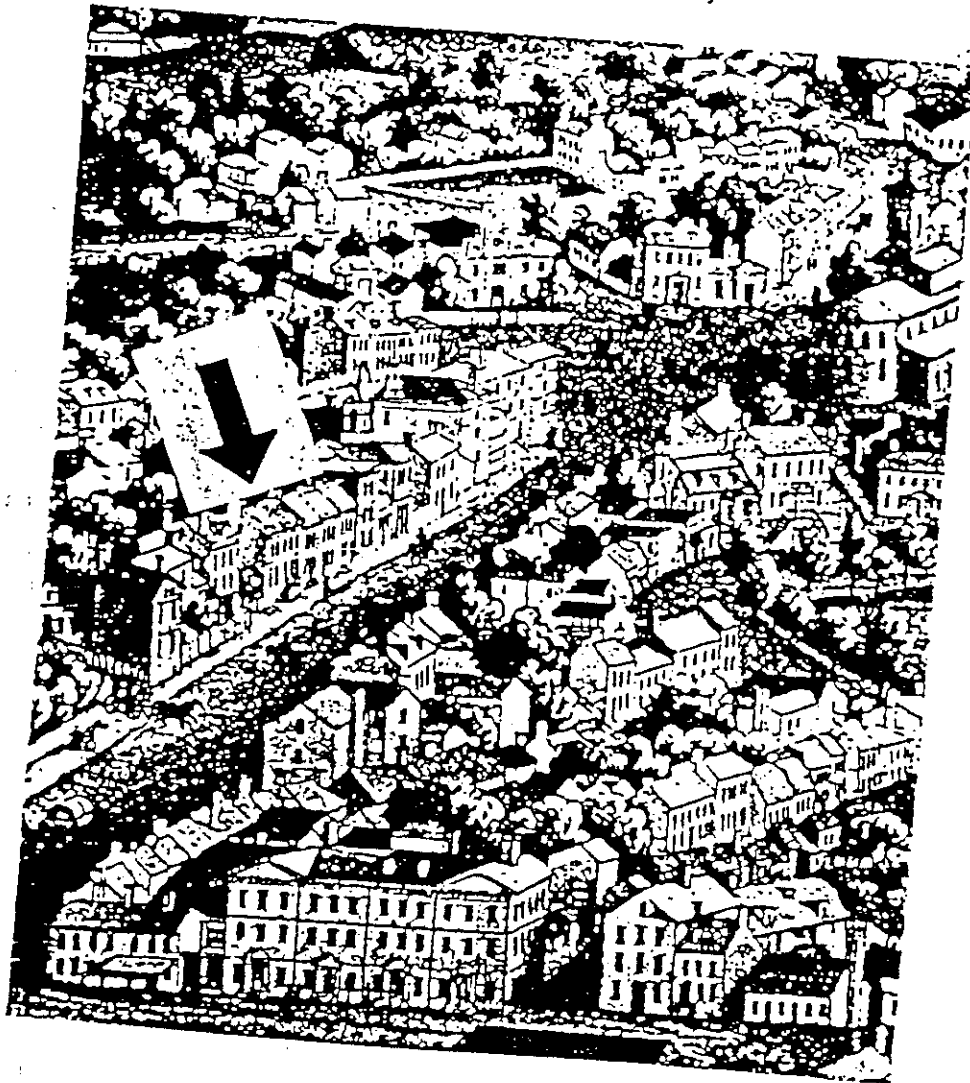


Figure #2 Bird's Eye View of Annapolis. Enlargement
of 193 Main St. (1858)
(arrow denotes structure)
no scale

(From Shackel 1986)

Company. The Novelty Amusement Company destroyed all structures on the property in order to create a parking lot for the theater adjacent to 193 Main Street (Shackel 1986:6-7).

METHODS OF EXCAVATION AND ANALYSIS

The site was excavated using 5 foot by 5 foot squares in a grid laid over the site. Units were labeled 1 through 434. Any 2.5 foot by 5 foot unit located within the grid was indicated by the grid number followed by a designation of which half had been excavated (Shackel 1986:12).

All units were excavated according to stratigraphic layers, and if any layer was thicker than 0.5 feet, it was arbitrarily terminated and then continued as the next designated level. Layers were labeled alphabetically with upper case letters, and all layers within features were labeled with lower case letters. Each feature was designated by the upper case letter "F", followed by a number. The privy was designated F-12 (Shackel 1986:12).

The faunal remains were analyzed using standard zooarchaeological techniques. The mammalian remains were identified using comparative collections generously loaned by Melinda Zeder, who then verified all identifications. The bird remains were identified using the comparative collections of the Department of Birds at the Smithsonian Museum of Natural History. The information was put onto faunal catalog sheets (obtained from Melinda Zeder), and coded in numbers and abbreviations of words (see Appendix *1 for complete code). All bones examined were first assigned to a class of animal (mammal, bird, fish, reptile, crustacean, and mollusk). Next, the animal's relative size was recorded as being large,

medium or small. Where possible, the species was determined. The area of the body from which the bone came from was recorded as head, axial, or limb.

The name of the bone represented was recorded, along with the fragmentation. The fragmentation noted whether a limb bone was represented by the proximal epiphysis (the end nearest to the head), the shaft (a bone with both ends missing), or the distal epiphysis (the end furthest from the head). The state of proximal and distal epiphyseal fusion was noted for limb bones as being fused, unfused or fusing. The state of epiphyseal fusion is a good determinate of age at death for domestic mammals.

Teeth were examined and recorded in four categories. The tooth type was determined to be either permanent or deciduous (milk). The position of the tooth was recorded as belonging to the maxilla (upper jaw) or the mandible (lower jaw). Also noted was the class of tooth (incisor, canine, pre-molar, molar, or cheek tooth). The tooth wear, noted when determinable, was recorded as unworn, beginning wear, in wear, or worn. The observation of tooth wear is another method of determining the age at death of domestic mammals.

Modifications to the bones were divided into two categories, bone modification and butchering marks. Bone modifications were classified as having been gnawed by rodents, carnivores, or humans, and whether or not a bone had been worked, polished, made into a tool, or burned. Butchering marks were identified as being the result of cutting (from a knife during defleshing or eating), sawing, or hacking (butchering with a cleaver or an ax).

If two or more bones were determined to be from the same individual,

the bone number and bag number of the first bone cataloged of that individual was recorded. This was also used to show that several teeth set in a piece of jaw all went together. To determine the relative abundance of different animals, each bone was weighed in grams (scale courtesy of Daniel Shykind of the Smithsonian Institution), along with the number of bones recorded on a given line of the catalog sheet.

All data recorded on the catalog sheets were entered onto the archaeology laboratory IBM AT computer, using Database III. The data were then backed up on the computer at the zooarchaeology lab of Melinda Zeder at the Smithsonian Museum of Natural History. The data was then sorted in various ways using the IBM Database III Assistant Menu to produce statistics for element distributions, amount of material from each species, age categories, and bone modifications. The age categories used were taken from the tables in Science In Archaeology (Brothwell and Higgs 1963:252-253).

Based on these statistics, the minimum number of individuals (MNI) was calculated using paired elements and age categories. Although MNI is a standard zooarchaeological measure, it has several inherent problems. The measure of MNI results in an emphasis of small species over large ones. This can be seen by considering a hypothetical example of twenty rats and only one cow. Clearly, the cow will supply significantly more meat than will the rats. Another problem with MNI is that it assumes that the whole individual was utilized at a site. Ethnographic evidence has shown that this is not necessarily the case, especially in regard to larger animals and where markets are involved with redistribution (White 1953; Thomas 1971; cited in Reitz 1987:14).

Biomass determinations attempt to correct for the problems

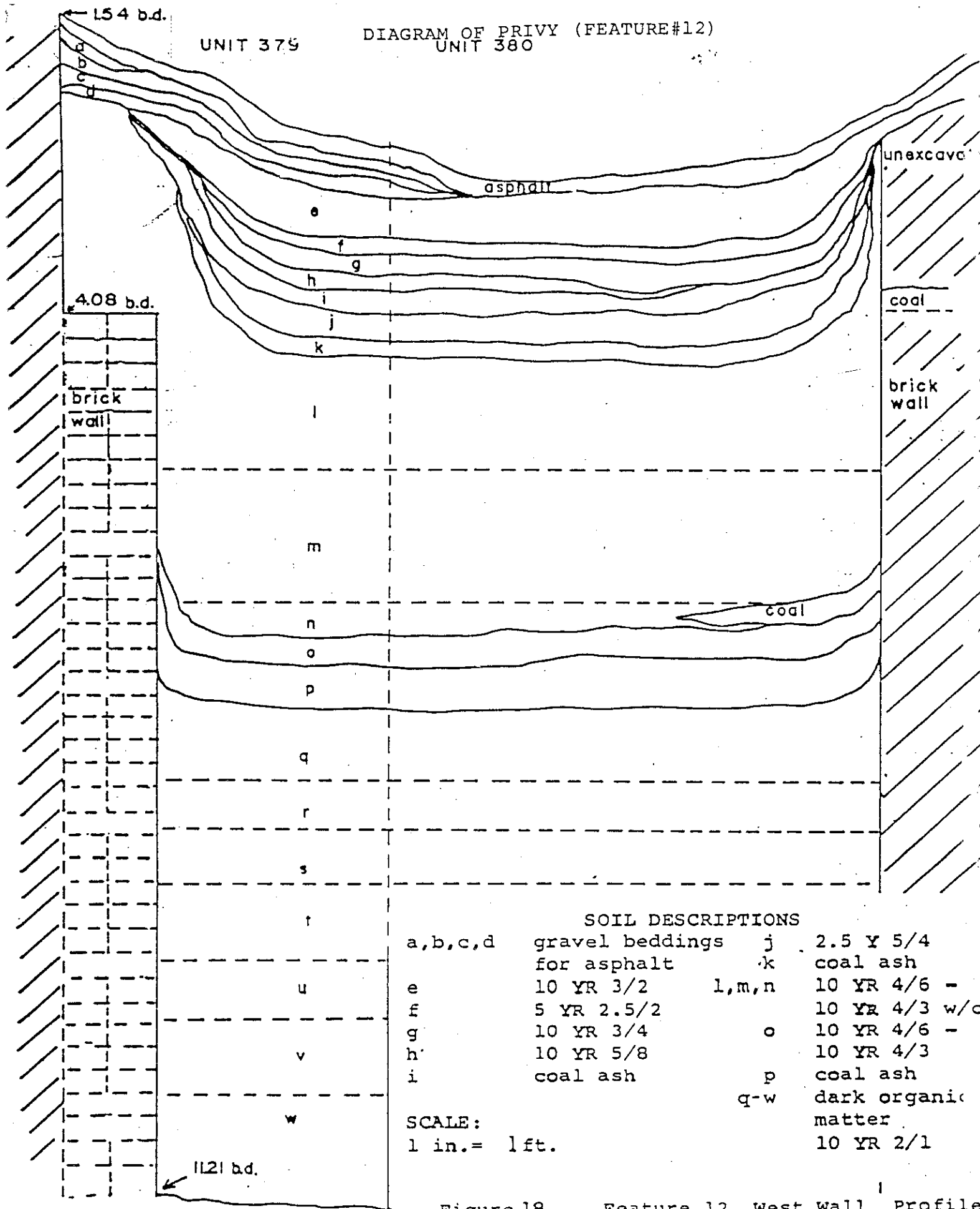


Figure 18. Feature 12, West Wall Profile
Units 379 & 380
Figure #3 (From Shackel 1986)

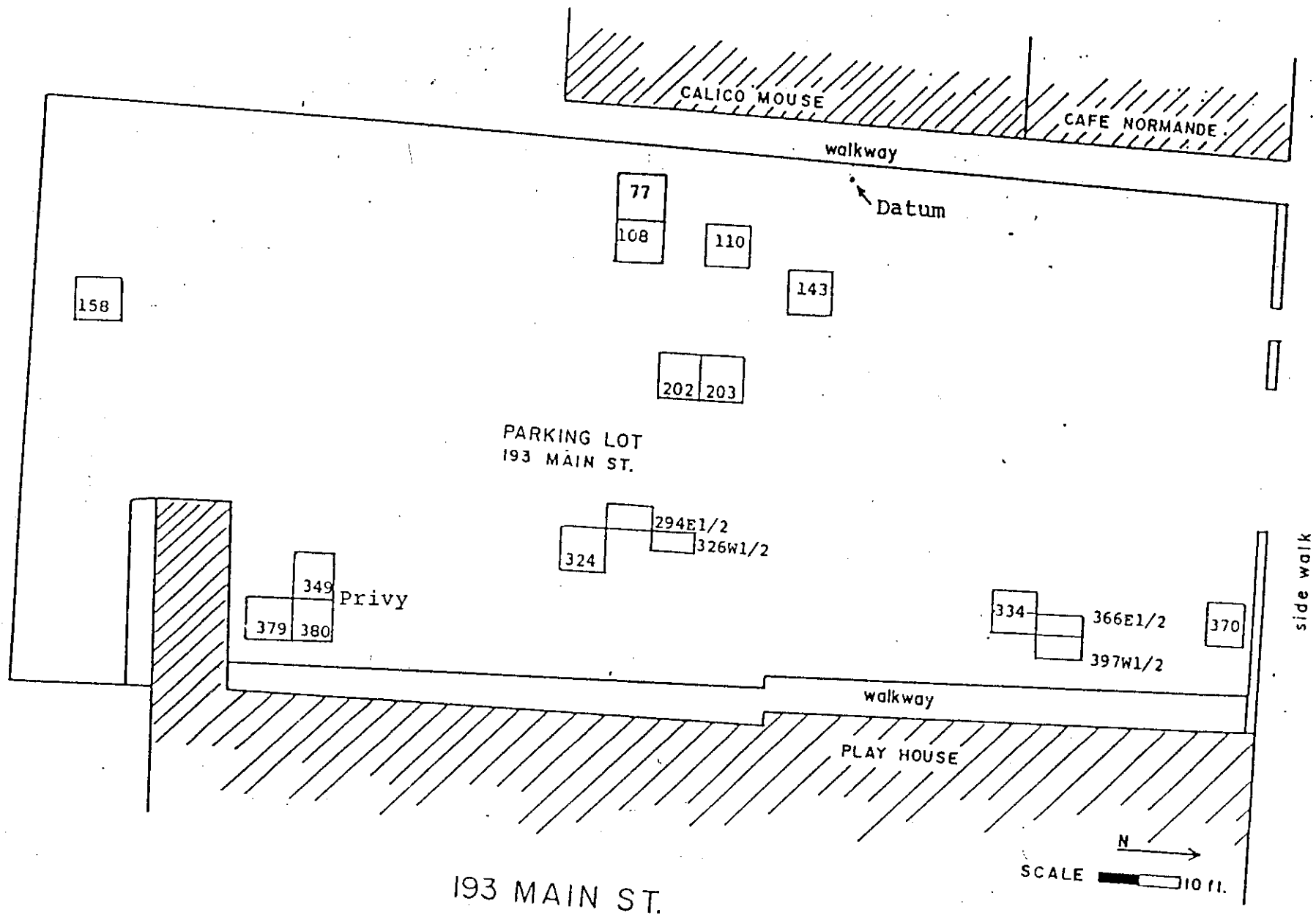


Figure #4 Map of Units Excavated at 193 Main St.
(From Shackel 1986)

encountered with MNI. Biomass is an estimate of the quantity of meat supplied by an animal. Predictions are based on the allometric principle that skeletal mass, body mass, and skeletal dimensions will change with increasing body size. Both biomass and MNI are subject to sample size biases. A sample size of at least 200 individuals or 1400 bones has been suggested for a reliable interpretation. The number of individuals from the Main Street privy was only 58. Therefore, MNI was calculated only to establish a comparative base with the Calvert House sample. Biomass was not calculated due to sample size and time constraints.

RESULTS

The faunal remains excavated from the privy totaled 393 bones, comprising 58 individuals, and weighing 2.6 kilograms. The bone preservation in the privy was excellent. Although this was a small sample, the data gleaned from it clearly show how Annapolis became much more dependant on a market economy in the hundred year difference between the deposits at the Main Street privy and the Calvert House well and hypocaust. The data from the privy shows a total dependance on a market system for food procurement and processing (butchering). In contrast to Main Street, the data from the Calvert House shows that the Calverts, while getting most of their meat from domestic animals probably purchased at a market, also utilized wild animals. Fish at the Calvert site were found in unexpectedly high numbers, whereas at Main Street there was very little fish recovered. The animals at the Calvert House were purchased live from the market and then butchered at the site, indicating an increase in urbanization from the seventeenth century (when

animals were raised in the town), but not yet so much urbanization as in the third quarter of the nineteenth century, when meat was sold already butchered.

The animals identified from the privy included some commensal taxa, including some human bones that stemmed from Dr. Thompson's patient work. The commensal taxa included 2 rats (*Rattus* sp.) identified from 9 bones weighing 10 grams, and a cat (*Felis domesticus*) that was identified from a complete lumbar vertebra. A turtle (*Testudo* sp.) was represented by a humerus. Turtles have commonly been considered a food source, but it is not clear if it was eaten, due to the general lack of wild food resources utilized at this site. Human beings (*Homo sapiens*) were identified from two femur shafts that had been amputated from an adult female, and a metacarpal from a child (for details on human bones see Appendix #2). The commensal taxa (not including the human bones) accounted for 6.2% of the individuals.

One sheep was identified from 6 bones weighing 210 grams and accounting for 1.7% of the individuals. Bone modifications included cutting (3), hacking (2), rodent gnawing (2), and carnivore (probably a dog) gnawing (1). Of the bones represented, three fully fused bones were from the back leg area, indicating the consumption of leg of mutton from a sheep at least three years old. A lamb's head, without the maxilla (upper jaw), was also identified. The lamb, owing to its lack of horns, was determined to be a female. The lamb's brain was probably eaten, as there was a cut mark starting from above the occipital and continuing onto it. This is the area of the head from which the brain is usually removed. Bones identified as sheep or goats (Caprines) made up 1.7% of the individuals, representing one individual less than two years old and

including 8 bones weighing 56 grams. Butchering modifications included sawing (4), cutting (1), and hacking (2). One bone had been burned and another had been gnawed by a rodent. The bones identified were from the loin (probably a chop), hind leg, shoulder, and feet. Foot bones contain little meat and are usually discarded during butchering, but can be used for making broth, gelatin, and glue (Reitz 1987:18).

The two pigs identified contributed 3.5% of the individuals, with 14 bones weighing 306 grams. One pig was less than two years old, while the other was at least three and a half years old. Modifications to the bones included hacking (3), cutting (2), sawing (3), and one bone that had been gnawed by a rodent. The pig bones were almost all from meaty limb cuts such as the hock, picnic shoulder, ham, forefoot, and shoulder butt. Although the front feet do not contain much meat, they were (and are) a common food item, often prepared by pickling. One cranial fragment was also found. The presence of such elements as foot or cranial bones that bear little meat might be indicative of on-site butchery for other domestic animals, but it must be remembered that, with pigs, 'everything but the squeak' was eaten.

Based on the percentages calculated for MNI, cattle (*Bos taurus*) and pigs (*Sus scrofa*) were the most important domestic mammals at the Main Street site. Cattle accounted for 3.5% of the diet, contributing 15 bones weighing 211 grams, and representing 2 individuals. Epiphyseal fusion of cattle bones indicated that the individuals were less than three-and-a-half years old at the time of death. The cuts of meat represented by the cattle bones were mostly from meaty portions of the body. The cuts included sirloin, chuck, rib, and shoulder. One cranial fragment and one molar fragment were found, perhaps indicating the

consumption of calf's head soup, at one time a popular dish (Reitz 1987:18). Sawing was the primary method of butchering cattle, as 7 out of 10 of those bones that had been modified were sawed. Other modifications included hacking (2) and cutting (1).

The only wild species present (besides mollusks, fish, and crustaceans) were 8 passenger pigeons, making up 13.8% of the individuals and consisting of 60 bones weighing 60 grams. The only modification on the pigeon bones was on one sternum which had a half-circle of bone knocked off from the front edge. This modification probably resulted from a hunter's bullet. Passenger pigeons were once very common all over North America, but became extinct due to overhunting. A bird-watcher in Vale Summit, Maryland, reported on New Year's Day, 1877, that a flock of passenger pigeons had passed by, turning the sky black. By this time, the pigeon was already declining in numbers, as the observer noted that the 1877 flight was the last seen in the area, as of 1895 (Kirkwood 1895:298). Observations reported in Maryland from 1889 to 1893 tell of flocks numbering only in the 40's and 50's at most, going down to from 5 to 20 birds per flock in some places.

The use of the passenger pigeon as a common food source reflects the use of food as a fashion. Passenger pigeons were considered a delicacy and were eaten to appease human desire, not to supplement an inadequate diet of domestic animals (Schorger:1973:129). It was generally agreed upon that fat pigeons made the best eating. The order of desirability was (from most to least desirable) squabs (young, fat birds not yet able to fly), birds fed in captivity, and those taken in September or October (Schorger 1973:129). Pigeons were often taken alive in nets and fattened up in captivity. In Montreal the pigeons were fattened until the first or second

frost, when they were killed and put in storerooms for winter use (Schorger 1973:129-130). Because almost all the pigeon bones from the privy were from adults, it is likely that Annapolitans were receiving either birds fed in captivity or birds shot down from flocks. The bullet mark found on the sternum shows that it is more likely that the birds were shot down from flocks.

Despite the fact that passenger pigeons represent a wild species commonly eaten at the site, their utilization is actually a testament to the increased urbanization of Annapolis and of the United States in general in the third quarter of the nineteenth century. The pigeon trade did not become important until the advent of the railroad, which made possible the fast transportation of large quantities of the birds (Schorger 1973:144). Since pigeons were becoming scarcer in Maryland and along most of the east coast in general by the mid-nineteenth century, the midwest became an increasingly important source for pigeons. The railroads did not reach Chicago from the east coast until 1852, and did not reach the Mississippi until 1854. The railroad's impact on the trade can be seen from the New York Evening Post's report that, during the first quarter of the year 1851, 75 tons of pigeons were shipped from Stueben and Allegany counties to New York city (Schorger 1973:144).

The processing involved in the shipping of the pigeons over such long distances caused the trade to become much more organized. Previously the organization had amounted-- at the most organized level-- of hunting parties' going out and killing many of the birds locally, using what they could, and selling the rest to the local market (Schorger 1973:144-145). The pigeon trade now involved not only the railroad companies and hunters, but large commission houses which employed buyers, trappers, trackers

(whose job it was to follow the pigeon migrations year round), and people to dress the dead birds. One shipment of pigeons from Plattsburg, New York, sent 1,800,000 birds to market on August 2, 1851. (This estimate is probably high). Dealers paid from 31 to 56 cents for a dozen birds, and paid dressers about eight cents a dozen. The pigeons were dressed and sent to market in different ways. A pigeon taken in migration was called 'flight,' and was usually lean. Dressed birds had had their entrails and sometimes their heads removed. A feathered bird had had its feathers removed for use in manufacturing bedding. To conserve space in the barrels the ends of the wings were cut off. The pigeons were packed in barrels with ice or molten fat, numbering anywhere from 25 to 35 dozen per barrel (Schorger 1973:145-147). From the element distribution of the pigeons from the privy, it would appear that the heads were removed, along with the wing tips (carpal-metacarpals and phalanges), and the feet (tarsal-metatarsals and phalanges). The pigeons sold in Annapolis were dressed in a fancier manner than domestic fowl, since the pigeons' feet were removed, a process not evident in the remains of domestic birds from the site.

The idea that pigeons were considered a delicacy is supported by the incredible numbers of birds shipped to the city markets. A nesting near Shelby, Michigan, shipped 100 barrels of dead birds daily, which were killed over 30 days. In addition to the dead birds, 175,000 live birds were shipped east. This shipment accounted for 1,075,000 passenger pigeons, 300 per barrel. The netting and subsequent slaughter of the birds provided a large boost to the local economy, which gained \$50,000. Another nesting in Michigan in 1869 shipped 7,560,000 birds for the season. An 1880 pigeon shipment included 537,000 birds valued at \$51,120. The 1880

shipment is particularly interesting, as this is one of the last years that such large shipments were recorded (Schorger 1973:147-152).

The passenger pigeon, in 1880, was on the verge of a large decline, and 1882 was the last year that they were killed in numbers approaching those of earlier times. A nesting in Sparta, Wisconsin, shipped 'only' 156,700 birds, a far cry (warble?) from the millions of former years (Schorger 1973:152-153). These numbers continued to decline throughout the rest of the nineteenth century and into the twentieth century, when most of the passenger pigeons left were in zoos (Schorger 1973:28-29). The last passenger pigeon, an old female named Martha (for Martha Washington), died in the Cincinnati Zoo on September 1, 1914, at 1:00 P.M. Of doubtful authority is the romantic legend that Martha died at 5:00 P.M. September 1, 1914, (i.e. the eve of destruction) "surrounded by a hushed group of distinguished ornithologists" (Chicago Field 1881; cited in Schorger 1973:29).

Among the domestic fowl identified were 3 ring-necked pheasants (*Phasianus colchicus*) from which were found 19 bones weighing 21 grams and accounting for 5.2% of the individuals. Ring-necked pheasants were introduced by the Europeans in the 1880's in order to improve local hunting (Bent 1963, cited in Reitz 1987:22). Four possible ring-necked pheasants were identified from the Calvert House and were considered wild since the intention was to turn them loose (Reitz 1987:22). Pheasants had been domesticated by the nineteenth century and the pheasants from Main Street were considered as such based on the distribution of elements, which suggested that they had been dressed for market. However, it is also possible that the Thompsons engaged in the sport of pheasant hunting. Colonel W.F. Mason McCarty (quoted in Kirkwood 1895:296) noted that "...

some years ago a number [of ring-necked pheasants] were liberated on the grounds of the Woodmount Gunning Club in Washinton County, [Maryland].² The age data for the pheasants is inconclusive as to whether they were wild or domestic, as the number of fused and unfused bones was almost equal. No modifications were observed on the bones.

Chickens (*Gallus gallus*) were the most numerous species from Main Street, numbering 11 individuals making up 19% of the faunal sample. The 39 chicken bones weighed 57 grams. The only modification present was one rodent-gnawed bone. Of the 32 chicken bones that could be aged, 26 were from immature individuals. The element distribution indicated that the chickens were sold in the markets with their feet still attached, as 21 foot bones (tarsal-metatarsals) were identified. One beak was also found, indicating that the chickens were not always decapitated.

Four turkeys (*Meleagris gallopavo*) were identified from 16 bones weighing 57 grams and making up 6.9% of the individuals. The only elements identified were from wings (scapula, humerus, ulna) and drumsticks (tibia), leaving open the possibility that birds were sold both whole and divided into parts, as they are today. Also identified was a beak. Although the turkeys were considered wild at the Calvert House, they should be considered domestic here, because standards of excellence for them had been established by the mid-nineteenth century (American Poultry Association 1874; Johnson and Brown 1903; cited in Zeder:74). Two of the turkey bones had been gnawed by rodents and one by a carnivore (probably a dog).

Reliance on seafood was minimal at Main Street. The fish remains were scarce, and therefore not identified. The fish remains consisted of 29 pieces, mostly scales, weighing 29 grams. Sixteen oysters (*Crassostrea*

FIGURE # 5
Sheep element distribution
Main Street

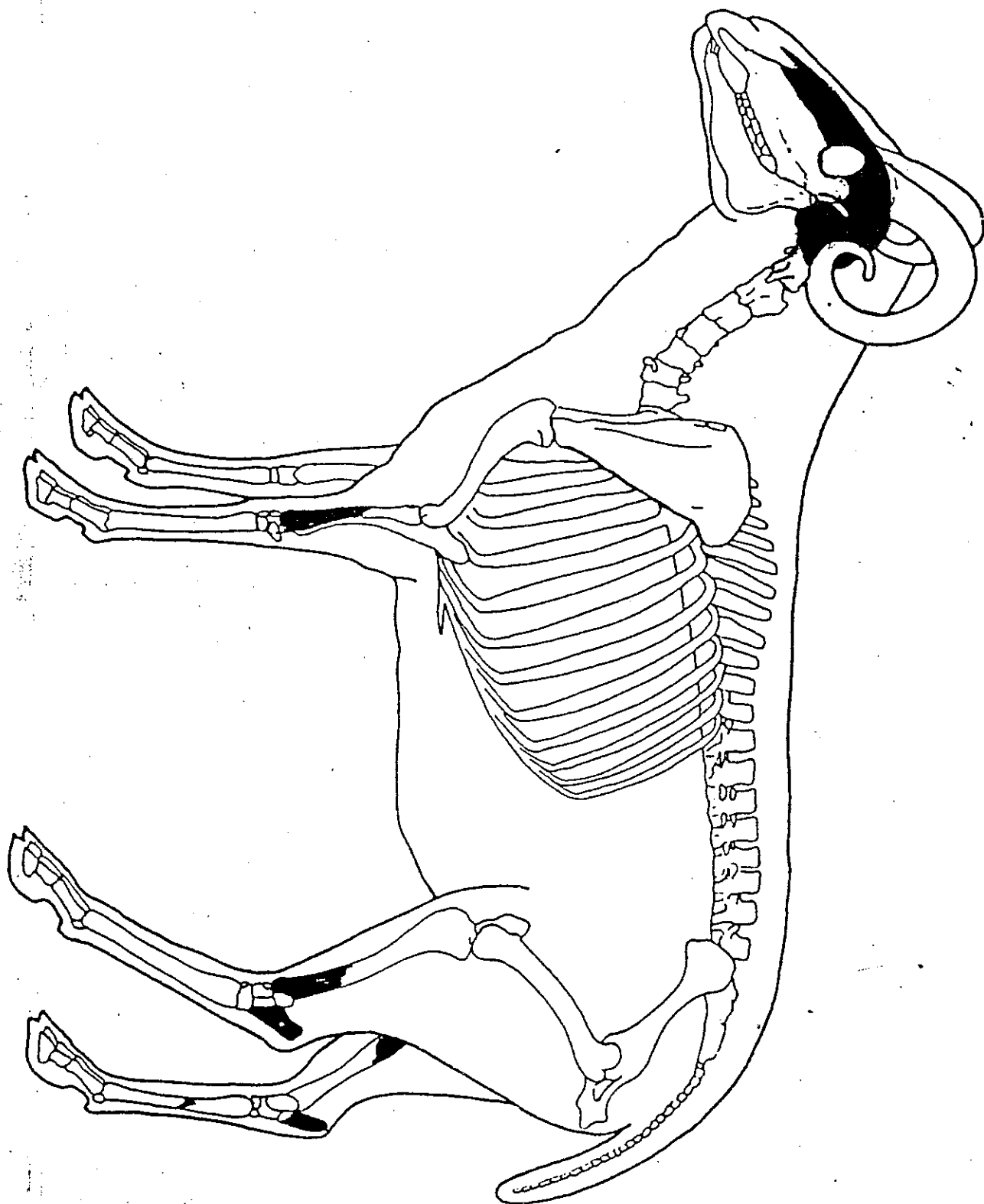


FIGURE # 6
Caprine element distribution
Main Street

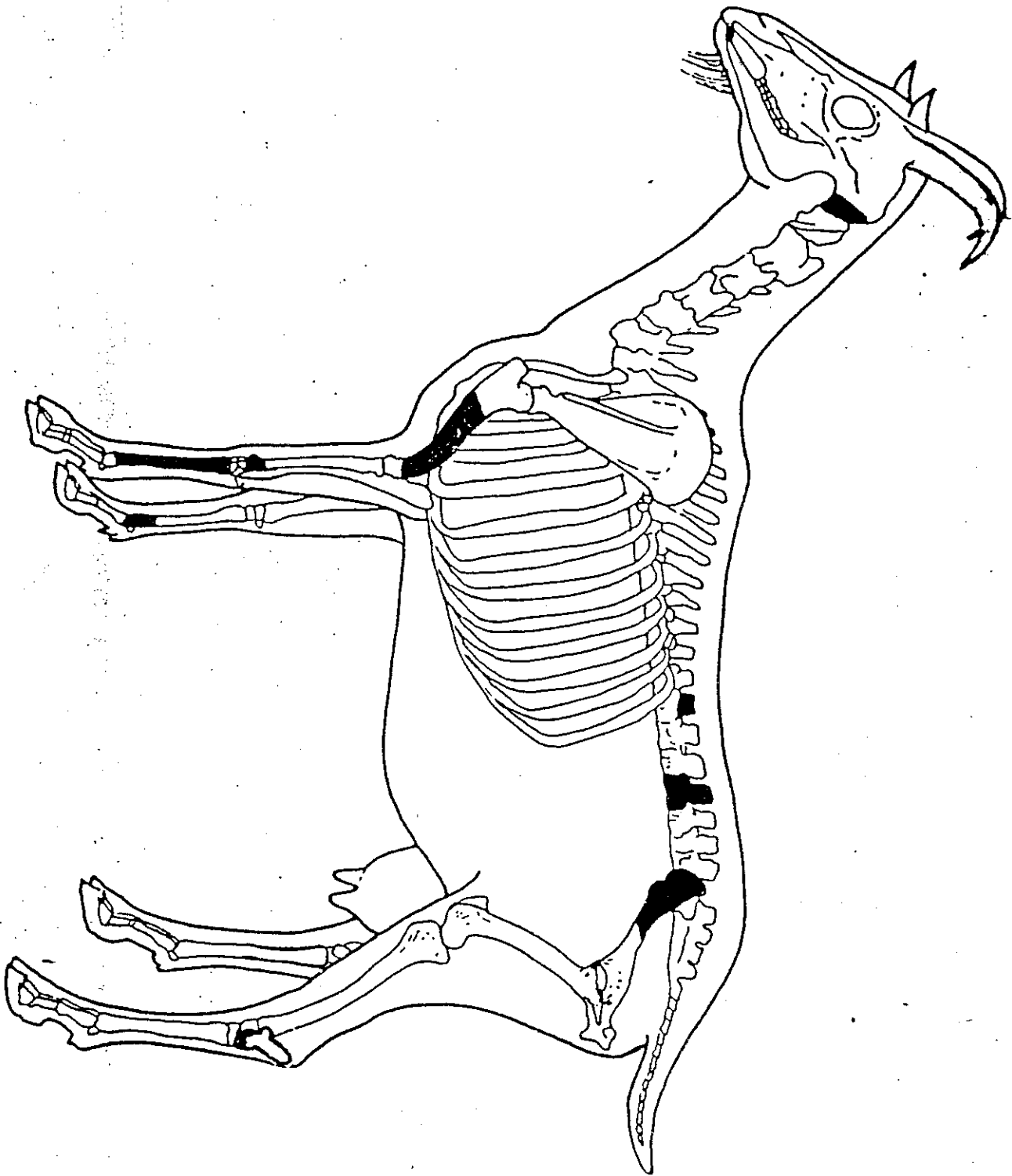


FIGURE # 7

Pig element distribution
Main Street

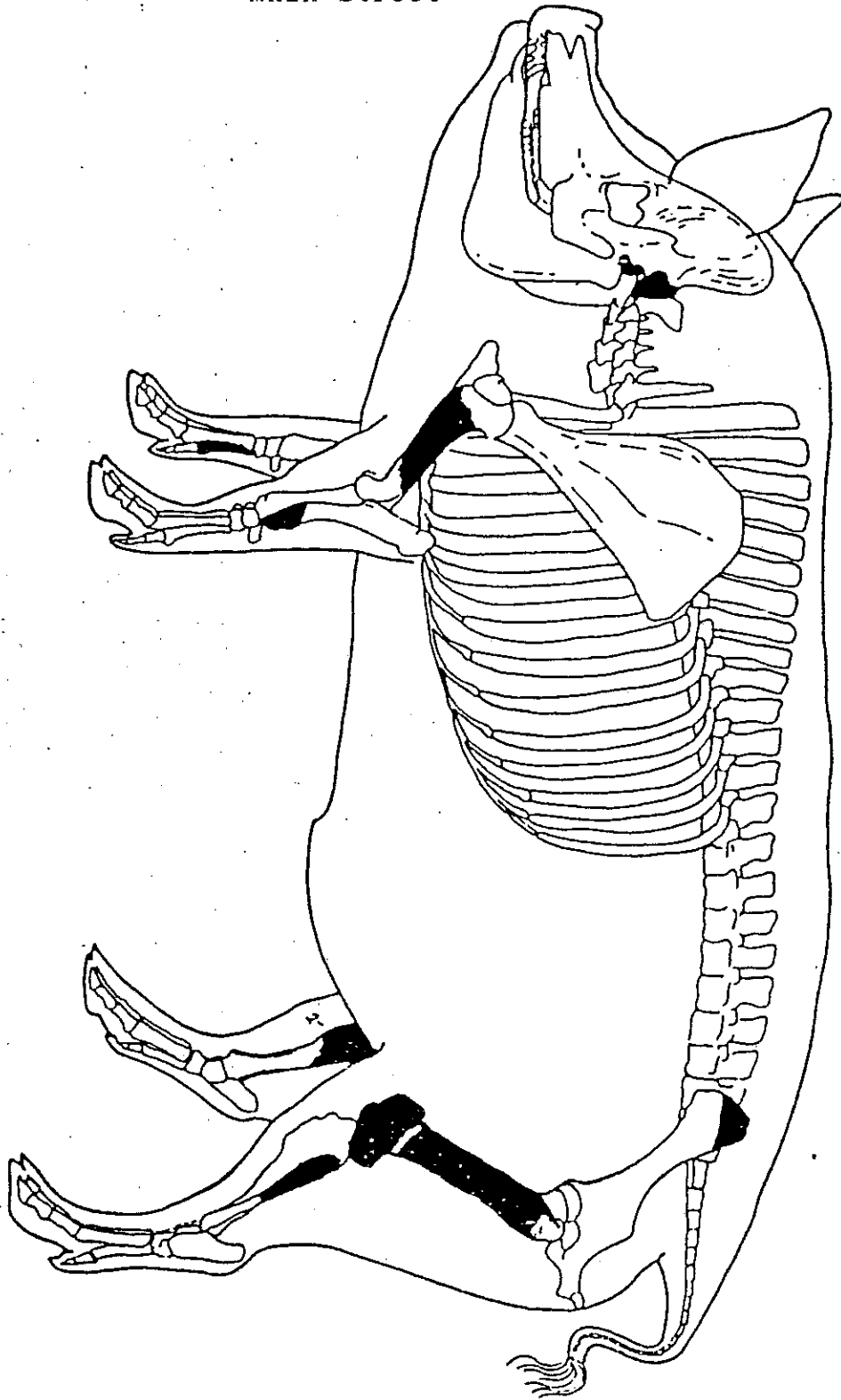
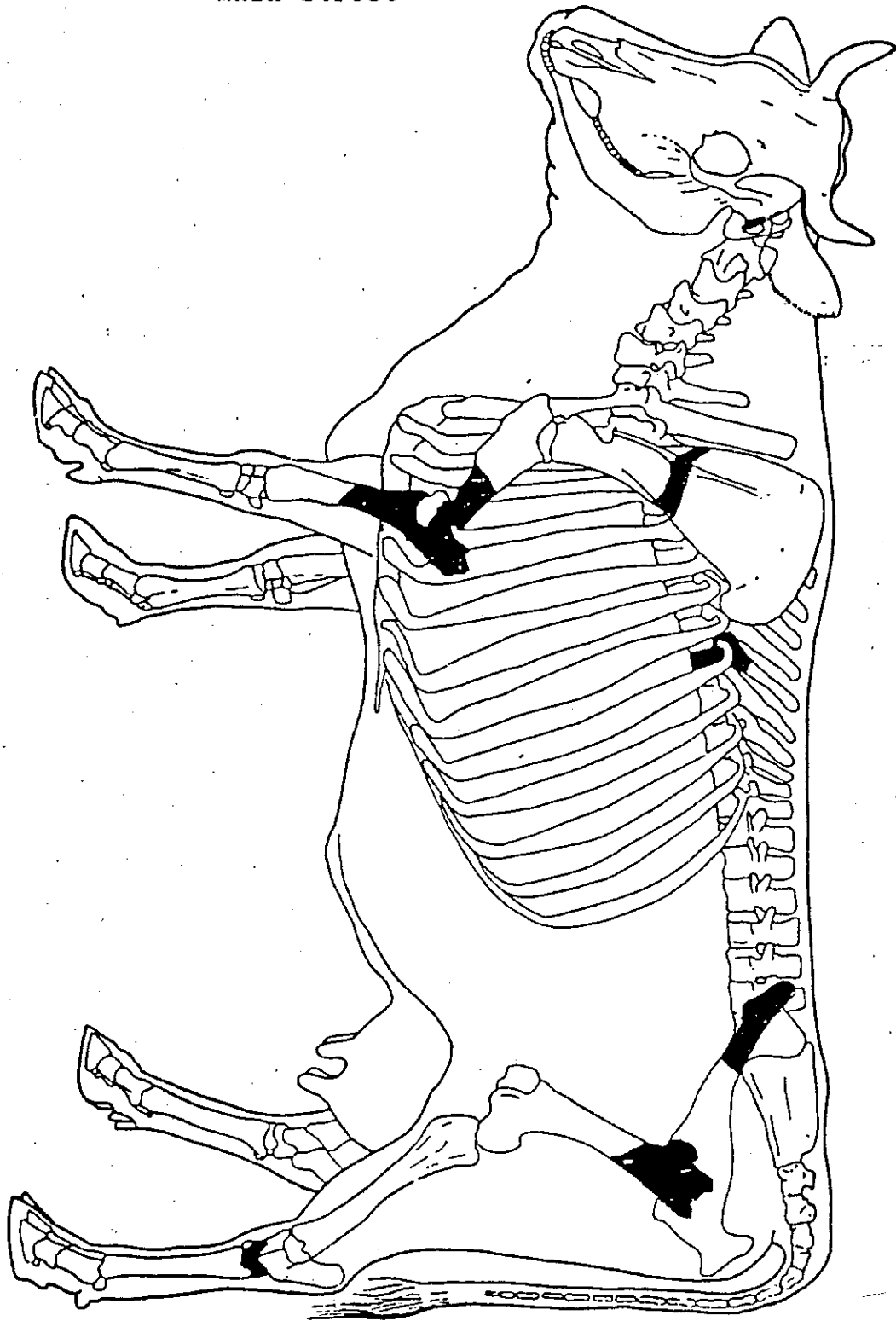
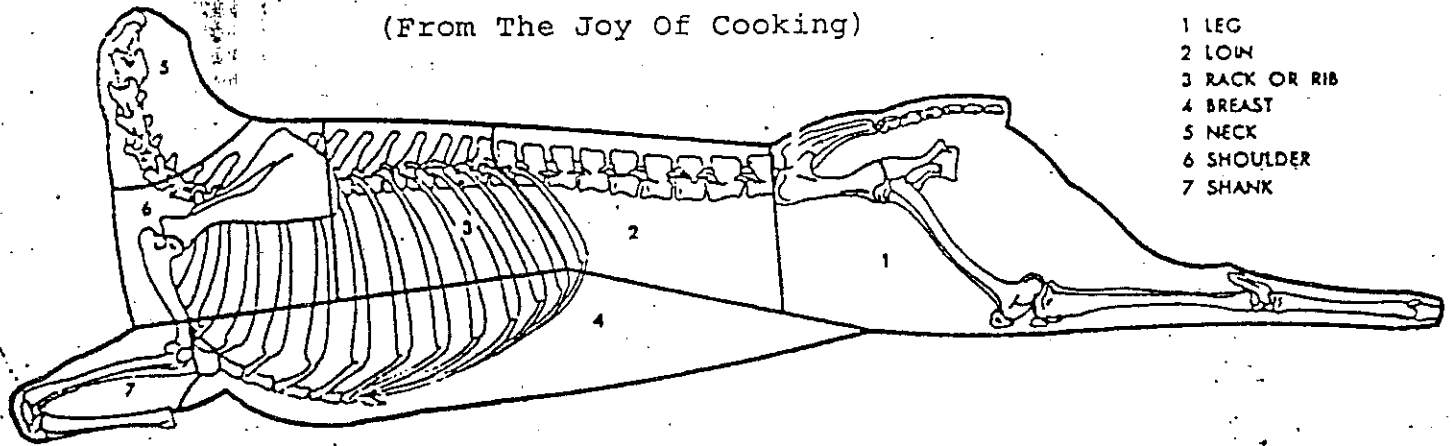


FIGURE #8:
Cow element distribution
Main Street

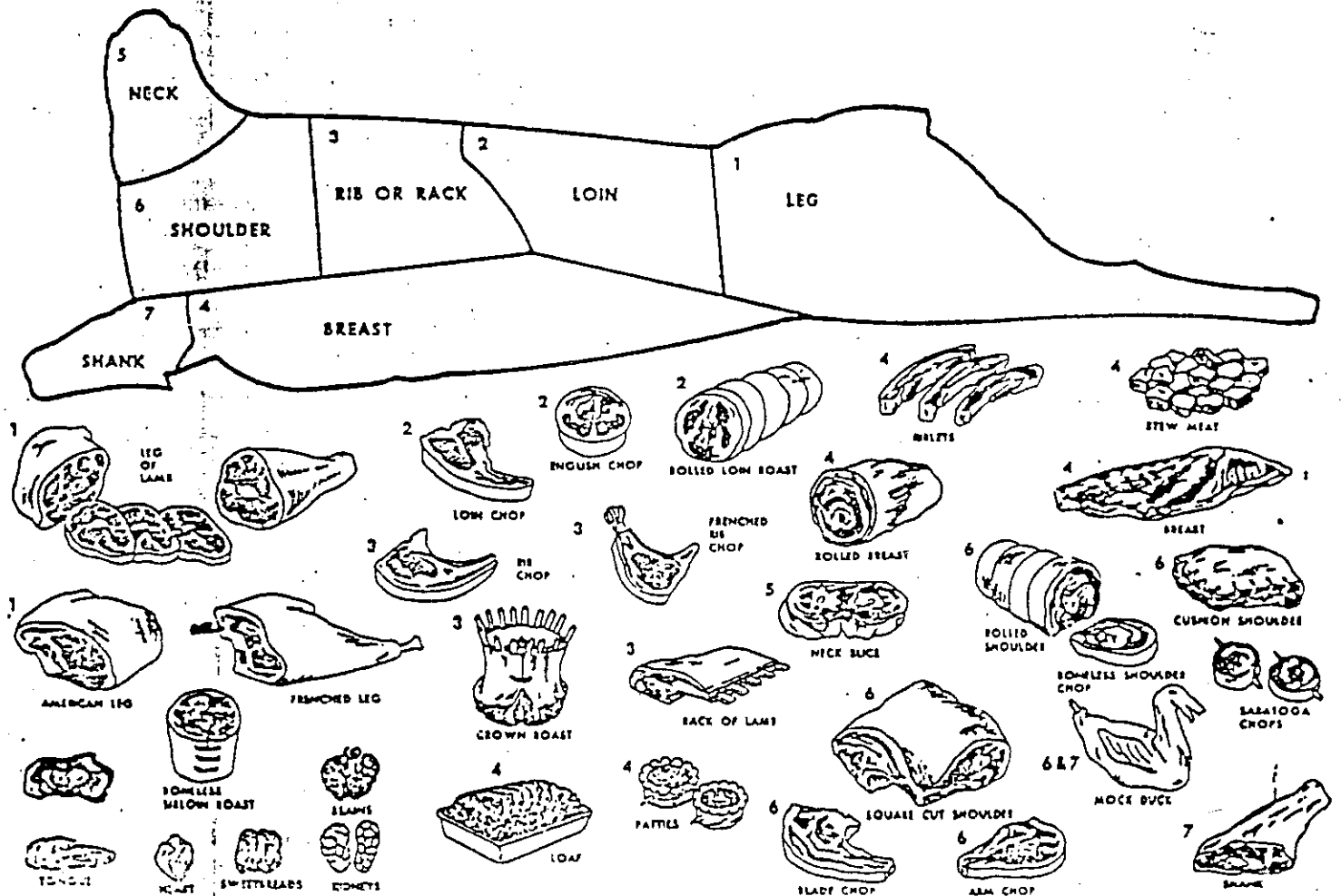


FIGURE# 9 BONE STRUCTURE AND
COMMERCIAL CUTS FROM
A CARCASS OF LAMB

(From The Joy Of Cooking)

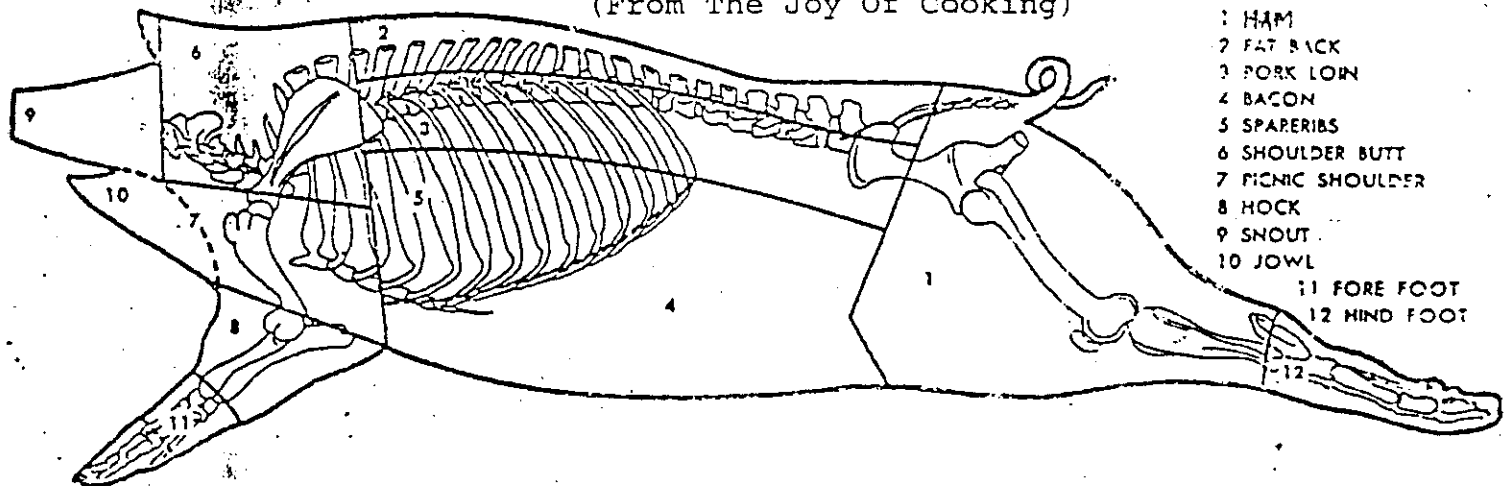


DIVISIONS OF COMMERCIAL CUTS AND RETAIL CUTS OF LAMB

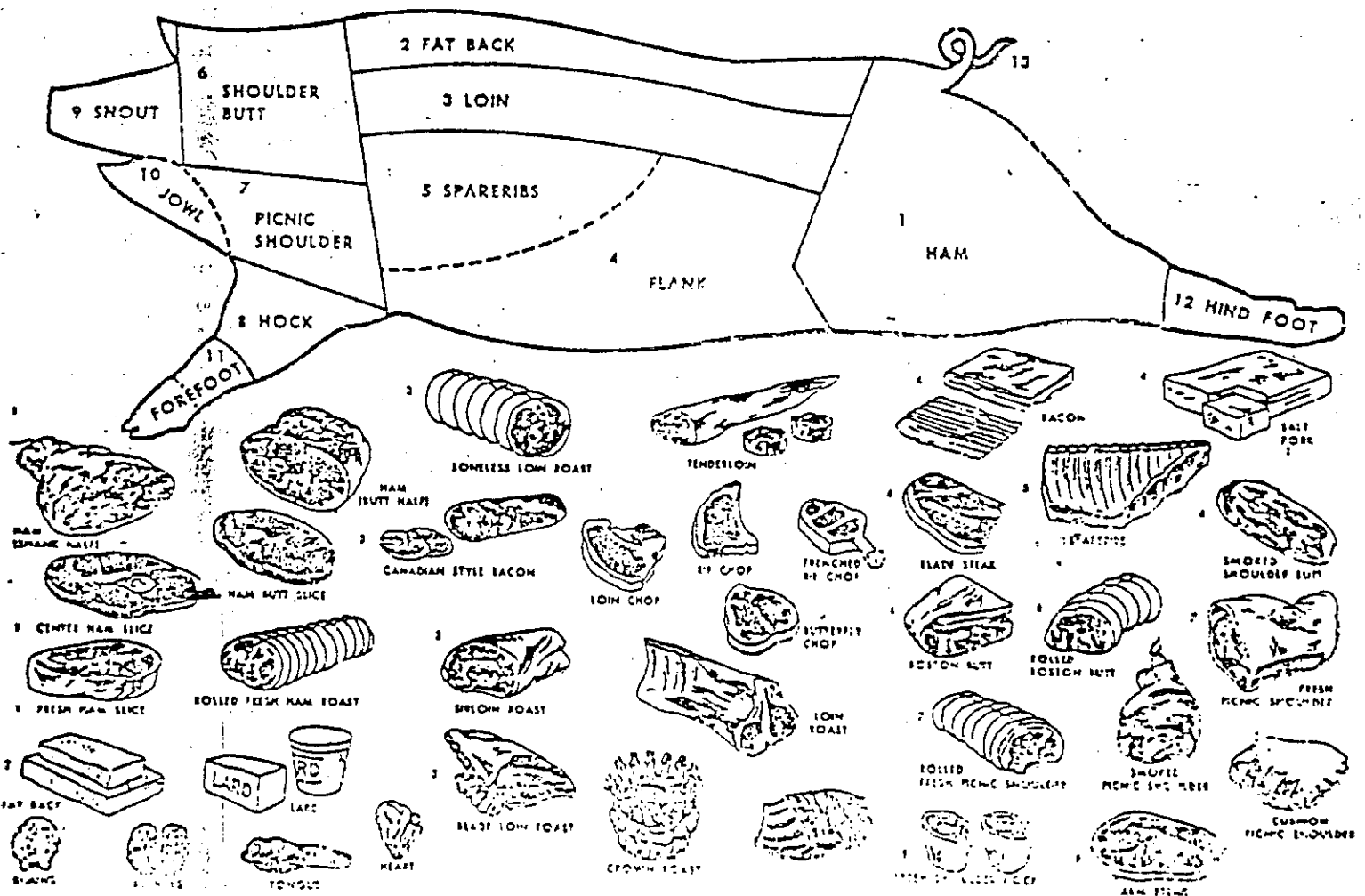


FIGURE#10 BONE STRUCTURE AND
COMMERCIAL CUTS FROM
A CARCASS OF PORK

(From The Joy Of Cooking)



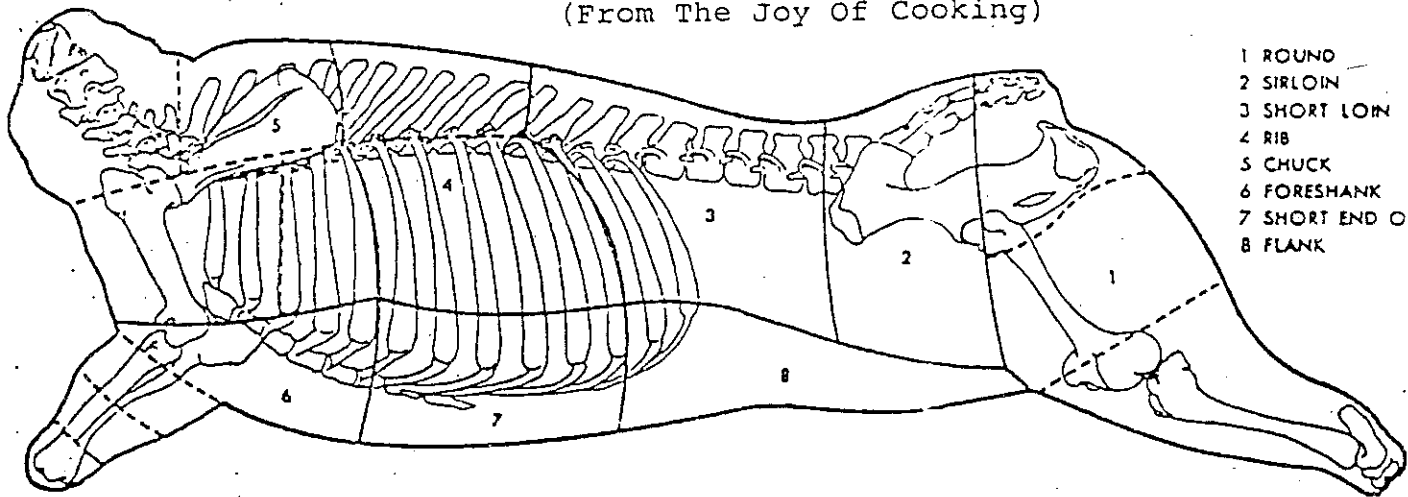
DIVISIONS OF COMMERCIAL CUTS AND RETAIL CUTS OF PORK



FIGURE#11

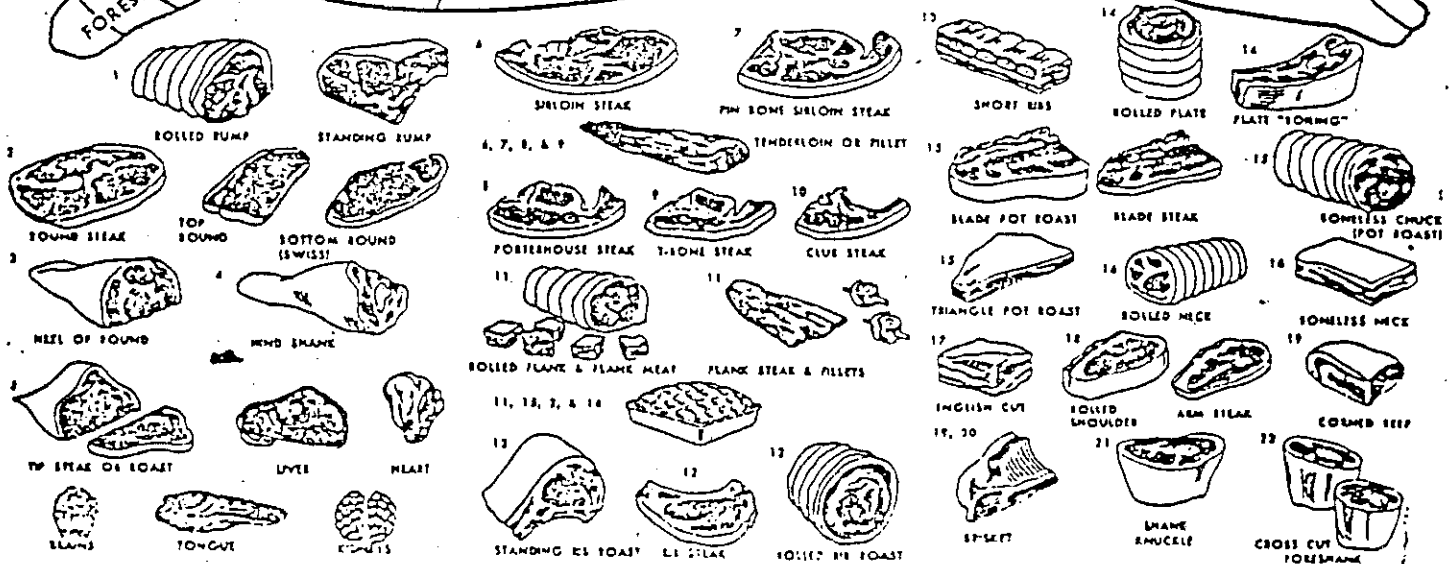
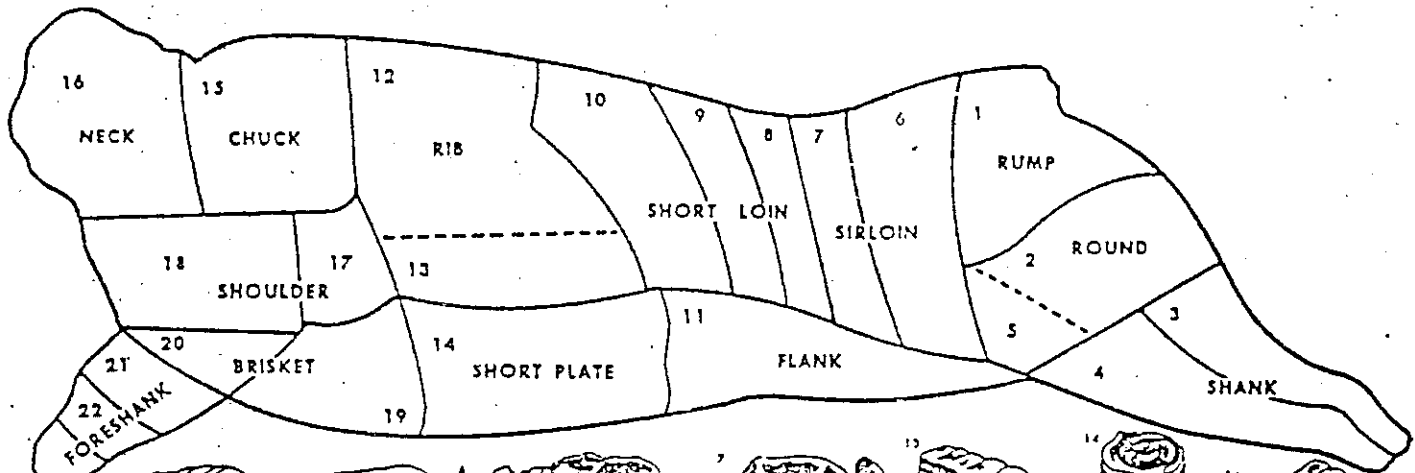
A CARCASS OF BEEF

(From The Joy Of Cooking)



- 1 ROUND
- 2 SIRLOIN
- 3 SHORT LOIN
- 4 RIB
- 5 CHUCK
- 6 FORESHANK
- 7 SHORT END OF BRISKET
- 8 FLANK

DIVISIONS OF COMMERCIAL CUTS AND RETAIL CUTS OF BEEF



virginica) were identified from 31 shells weighing 1,289 grams and making up 27.6% of the individuals. Although the oysters are the most numerous species in terms of individuals and percentage, it should be noted that not much meat comes out of 16 oysters. Two clams (*Mercenaria mercenaria*) were identified from 3 shells weighing 96 grams and making up 3.5% of the individuals. Also identified were 2 blue crabs (*Callinectes sapidus*) identified from 3 claw fragments weighing 4 grams, and accounting for 3.5% of the faunal sample.

COMPARISON WITH CALVERT HOUSE

The change in the role of market economy from the eighteenth to nineteenth centuries is evident in the comparison of the faunal remains excavated from the late eighteenth century Calvert House well and hypocaust with the third quarter nineteenth century Main Street privy.

The differences seen in domestic animal utilization at the two sites lie in the form in which meat was bought from the market. The percentages for domestic mammal utilization at the two sites are almost the same (1.2% higher at Calvert), but the element distributions show much difference between the two sites. At the Calvert House, element distributions indicate that the meat was bought 'on the hoof,' that is, domestic mammals were bought alive at the market and taken home to be slaughtered and butchered. This method of meat procurement shows a degree of self-sufficiency no longer present in the third quarter of the nineteenth century. By killing and butchering the animal at the site where it is to be eaten, the way in which the meat is divided and processed is left totally up to the buyer. At Main Street, the element distributions

show that domestic mammals were bought already butchered and processed. The buying of pre-butchered and processed meat can be seen as the result of increasing urbanization in Annapolis. Over time the consumer became more distanced from the processes involved in raising and butchering the animal, and more reliant on domestic animals for meat.

Fowl, both wild and domestic, played important roles in the diets at both sites, accounting for 34.2% of the individuals at the Calvert House, and 44.9% at Main Street. Domestic birds at Calvert contributed only 9.3% of the individuals, compared to 31.1% at Main Street. The drastic differences in the relative usage of domestic birds at the two sites is reflective of the fact that the only bird positively known to have been domesticated by the eighteenth century was the chicken. Since only the chicken had been domesticated, it was necessary to utilize wild species of birds. At Main Street only one wild bird (the passenger pigeon) was utilized, compared to three species of domesticated birds, two of which were still wild in the eighteenth century. The fact that two species of birds had been domesticated since the eighteenth century shows that people wanted to have more variety in their diets and still have the easy access afforded by domestic fowl. The subsistence strategy in effect at Main Street seems to have been to rely on the readily available domestic birds purchased dead and dressed at the market, as opposed to the tendency at Calvert to be self-sufficient, which is to say, not to rely solely on domestic animals.

The utilization of wild birds was important at both sites, contributing 24.9% of the individuals at Calvert and 13.8% at Main Street. The wild birds identified at Calvert included turkey, mallard duck, Canada goose, bobwhite, ring-necked pheasant, a common snipe, and a peafowl

(Reitz 1987:21-22). The only wild bird eaten at Main Street was the passenger pigeon, a bird considered a delicacy in the nineteenth century. The pigeons show how the market economy grew from local to national emphasis. When the pigeon became a delicacy, it naturally became much sought after. After the pigeon populations near the large eastern cities were killed off, shipments of pigeons over long distances from the midwest became necessary to fill demand in the east. In order to accomplish this, greater organization was necessary. Networks of people involved with the pigeon trade developed, so that a local market, such as the one in Annapolis, would be able to get shipments of pigeons from places as far away as Michigan. An outline of this network shows the degree of urbanization the town of Annapolis (as well as the east in general) underwent in approximately one hundred years. A person working for the market might arrange with a commission house to buy a certain number of birds. The commission house, after receiving many such orders, would then check with its trackers as to where a suitably sized nesting was located. Once this was done, an agent of the commission house, working near the nesting site, would contract a group of local hunters to kill the birds. The agent next hired people to dress and pack the birds. After the birds were prepared for shipping, the commission house would contract a railroad or shipping company to ship the birds to the commission house, from which they would be distributed to the markets (Schorger 1973:144-146). It can be seen from this description that the utilization of passenger pigeons in the third quarter of the nineteenth century implies a very urbanized society, quite the opposite of the implications of wild birds at an eighteenth century site.

Fish formed an unexpectedly large portion of the Calvert sample, with

fourteen species identified and 27.8% of the individuals, although not as large a sample as some more southern coastal plain sites (Reitz 1987:24). The fish remains at Main Street were uncommon and were not identified, therefore no MNI estimates are available. Based on numbers of bones and scales alone, the fish remains identified at Calvert far outdistance Main Street, with 2,270 from Calvert, contrasted to 29 from Main Street. No data on mollusks (clams and oysters) or blue crab was available from the Calvert House, while 16 oysters, 2 clams, and 2 blue crabs were identified from Main Street. The absence of data on the molluscan remains at Calvert is due to the fact that only the vertebrate remains were analyzed by Elizabeth Reitz; therefore no data was available on the molluscan and crustacean remains.

CONCLUSIONS

The faunal remains from Main Street, although a small sample, reflect the profound changes Annapolis underwent between the late eighteenth and mid-nineteenth centuries. The market system had become much more important, as people now relied on it to procure all the meat they consumed. The bones also evidence a shift in American society's emphasis, from communal to individual.

Several changes between eighteenth and nineteenth century foodways were sensed from the comparison of the data from the Calvert House hypocaust and well and the privy at Main Street. The element distributions at Main Street indicate that meat from domestic mammals was obtained from a market in butchered form. This points up a growth in the urbanization of Annapolis from the late eighteenth to mid-nineteenth

centuries. The buying of pre-butchered meat reflects the changes society underwent in the Georgian period: standardization and mass production in consumer goods (represented here by standard cuts of meat for sale in the market), and the new emphasis on the individual (represented by the use of a saw to cut the meat into single-serving-sized portions).

Increased contact between the city of Annapolis and the outlying areas is shown by the fact that domestic animals were no longer raised or butchered within the city, but somewhere outside of it. Symbolic of the increased urbanization of Annapolis and of the country as a whole were the complex and far-reaching pigeon-trading networks.

The increase in the desire for a diversified diet, a characteristic of seventeenth century social etiquette (Leone and Shackel 1987:48), is brought out by the usage of birds at the two sites. The Calvert House faunal analysis listed nine species of birds that were used for food, all but one of which (the chicken), were considered wild. The Main Street data show four species of birds used for food, and all save one (the passenger pigeon), were domestic. At least two more species of birds (the turkey and the pheasant) had been domesticated since the late eighteenth century, and a nationwide network had been set up during the mid-nineteenth century to make the passenger pigeon as readily available as domestic fowl. The desire for a diversified diet was fulfilled in the eighteenth century by the utilization of wild birds. By the nineteenth century, several more species of birds had been domesticated to satisfy the same perceived need.

The use of faunal remains in the interpretation of a site or period of time has thus been shown to have implications beyond just: "Who ate what and when?" Increases in urbanization, social segmentation, and changes in

diet have all been seen mirrored in animal bones. The study of foodways, however, cannot be examined from bones alone: Other areas that contribute to understanding foodways are ceramic, glass, eating utensil, and botanical studies. Ceramic studies looking at the changes in vessel forms, manufacture, and plate diameters over time, have shown the shift in society's emphasis from the community to the individual in the seventeenth century. The implications from studies of eating utensils and glassware have been similar to those of ceramics. Botanical studies round out the picture of diet, as man is an omnivorous animal. By combining all these areas of foodways studies, we derive a picture of who ate what when, where the food came from, how it was cooked, served, laid out, eaten, and how and why these things changed over time.

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Figure #12

Main Street Species List

Animal	Count	M.N.I.#	%	Weight (in grams)
Unidentifiable Large Mammal	6			22
Unidentifiable Medium Mammal	16			29
Rattus sp. (Rat)	9	2	3.5	10
Felis domesticus (Cat)	1	1	1.7	2
Caprine (Sheep/Goat)	8	1	1.7	56
Ovis aries (Sheep)	6	1	1.7	210
Homo sapiens sapiens (Human being)	3	2	3.5	109
Sus scrofa (Pig)	14	2	3.5	306
Bos taurus (Cow)	15	2	3.5	211
Unidentifiable Bird	19			15
Ectopistes migratorius (Passenger pigeon)	60	8	13.8	60
Phasianus colchicus (Ring-necked pheasant)	19	3	5.2	21
Gallus gallus (Chicken)	39	11	19	57
Meleagris gallopavo (Turkey)	16	4	6.9	57
Unidentifiable Reptile	7			29
Testudo sp. (Turtle)	1	1	1.7	4
Mercenaria mercenaria (Clam)	3	2	3.5	96
Crassostrea virginica (Oyster)	31	16	28	1289
Callinectes sapidus (Atlantic Blue crab)	3	2	3.5	4
Unidentifiable Fish	29			28
Totals	393	58		2615

Figure #13 Calvert House: Species List.
(From Reitz 1987)

	Cnt	MMI		Wt, gm	Biomass	
		#	I		kg	I
UID Mammal	5201			2389.73	30.9348	11.7
UID Lg Mammal	1535			5860.48	66.7051	25.2
UID Sm Mammal	89			13.64	0.2763	0.1
<u>Didelphis virginiana</u>	15	1	0.6	9.87	0.1876	0.07
Opossum						
<u>Sylvilagus</u> spp.	44	4	2.3	23.08	0.4460	0.2
Wild rabbit						
UID Rodent	30			1.43	0.0363	0.01
<u>Sciurus cf. carolinensis</u>	17	2	1.2	9.37	0.1970	0.07
Grey squirrel						
<u>Rattus</u> spp.	367	32	18.6	80.08	1.3697	0.5
Rat						
<u>Rattus norvegicus</u>	23			12.34	0.2525	0.1
Norway rat						
<u>Rattus rattus</u>	27			12.26	0.2510	0.9
Roof rat						
<u>Canis familiaris</u>	6	1	0.6	12.10	0.2480	0.09
Dog						
<u>Procyon lotor</u>	2	1	0.6	0.95	0.0251	0.01
Raccoon						

Figure #13 Calvert House: Species List.
(From Reitz 1987)

	Cnt	MMI		Wt, gm	Biomass	
		I	I		kg	I
<u>Felis domesticus</u>	1	1	0.6	1.0	0.0263	0.01
Cat						
<u>Equus caballus</u>	1	1	0.6	190.1	2.9586	1.1
Horse						
<u>Artiodactyl</u>	88			350.24	5.1278	1.9
<u>Sus scrofa</u>	143	6	3.5	812.37	11.4147	4.3
Pig						
<u>Odocoileus virginianus</u>	1	1	0.6	6.23	0.1365	0.05
Deer						
<u>Bos taurus</u>	261	10	5.8	9541.22	105.9969	40.0
Cow						
Caprine	60	4	2.3	271.39	4.3601	1.6
Goat/sheep						
<u>Capra hircus</u>	2			17.6	0.3475	0.1
Goat						
<u>Ovis aries</u>	11			57.59	1.0243	0.4
Sheep						
UID Bird	1103			657.39	7.6083	2.9
UID Juvenile Bird	52			28.52	0.4307	0.2

Figure #13 Calvert House: Species List.

(From Reitz 1987)

	Cnt	MMI		Wt, gm	Biomass	
		#	%		kg	%
cf. Anatidae	2			19.32	0.3022	0.1
possible duck						
Anatidae	99			104.16	1.3999	0.5
Ducks						
<u>Anas</u> spp.	53	6	3.5	56.48	0.8058	0.3
Duck						
<u>Anas platyrhynchos</u>	2			5.46	0.0957	0.04
Mallard						
<u>Aythya</u> spp.	65	7	4.1	63.91	0.8976	0.3
Scaup						
<u>Branta canadensis</u>	90	8	4.7	337.91	4.1279	1.6
Canada goose						
Phasianidae	121			190.62	2.4263	0.9
Pheasant family						
<u>Colinus virginianus</u>	5	1	0.6	0.79	0.0165	0.01
Bobwhite						
<u>Gallus gallus</u>	110	15	8.7	148.44	1.9939	0.8
Chicken						
<u>Meleagris gallopavo</u>	168	15	8.7	768.21	8.7560	3.3
Turkey						

Figure #13 Calvert House: Species List.
(From Reitz 1987)

	Cnt	MMI		Wt, gm	Biomass	
		#	I		kg	I
<u>cf. Phasianus colchicus</u>	15	4	2.3	26.83	0.4074	0.2
possible Ring-necked pheasant						
<u>cf. Pavo real</u>	1	1	0.6	0.15	0.0036	tr
possible peafowl						
<u>Capella gallinago</u>	1	1	0.6	0.24	0.0056	tr
Common snipe						
<u>Turdus migratorius</u>	2	1	0.6	0.24	0.0056	tr
Robin						
<u>Chelydra serpentina</u>	2	1	0.6	7.77	0.1095	0.04
Snapping turtle						
Viperidae	1	1	0.6	0.41	0.0574	0.02
Poisonous snake						
UID Fish	741			69.94	1.0498	0.4
<u>Lepisosteus spp.</u>	1334	2	1.2	132.65	1.4455	0.5
Gar						
<u>Esox spp.</u>	25	8	4.7	2.29	0.0581	0.02
Pickeral						
<u>Opsanus spp.</u>	1	1	0.6	0.06	0.0033	tr
Toadfish						

Figure #13 Calvert House: Species List.
(From Reitz 1987)

	Cnt	MNI		Wt, gm	Biomass	
		0	1		kg	l
Siluriformes	9			0.95	0.0197	0.01
Catfishes						
<u>Ictalurus</u> spp.	12	3	1.7	4.35	0.0832	0.03
Bullhead catfish						
<u>Arius felis</u>	11	2	1.2	2.95	0.0558	0.02
Hardhead catfish						
<u>Bagre marinus</u>	2		1.2	0.91	0.0182	0.01
Gafftopsail catfish						
Percichthyidae	6	4	2.3	0.40	0.0129	tr
Temperate basses						
<u>Morone</u> spp.	87	16	9.3	18.03	0.3364	0.1
Temperate bass						
Centrarchidae	11	1	0.6	0.93	0.0164	0.01
Sunfishes						
<u>Perca flavescens</u>	9	3	1.7	0.90	0.0252	0.01
Yellow perch						
<u>Caranx</u> spp.	1	1	0.6	0.08	0.0042	tr
Jack						
<u>Lutjanus</u> spp.	11	2	1.2	1.14	0.0307	0.01
Snapper						

Figure #13 Calvert House: Species List.
(From Reitz 1987)

	Cnt	MMI		Wt, gm	Biomass	
		0	1		kg	1
Sparidae	3	1	0.6	0.92	0.0147	0.01
Porgies						
Cynoscion spp.	5	1	0.6	0.5	0.0233	0.01
Sea trout						
Pogonias cromis	2	1	0.6	13.86	0.2722	0.1
Black drum						
UID Bone	-----	---		195.64	-----	
TOTAL	12086	173		22535.42	265.2416	

Figure #14

Comparison of the Percentage of Individuals from the Calvert House and Main Street Sites

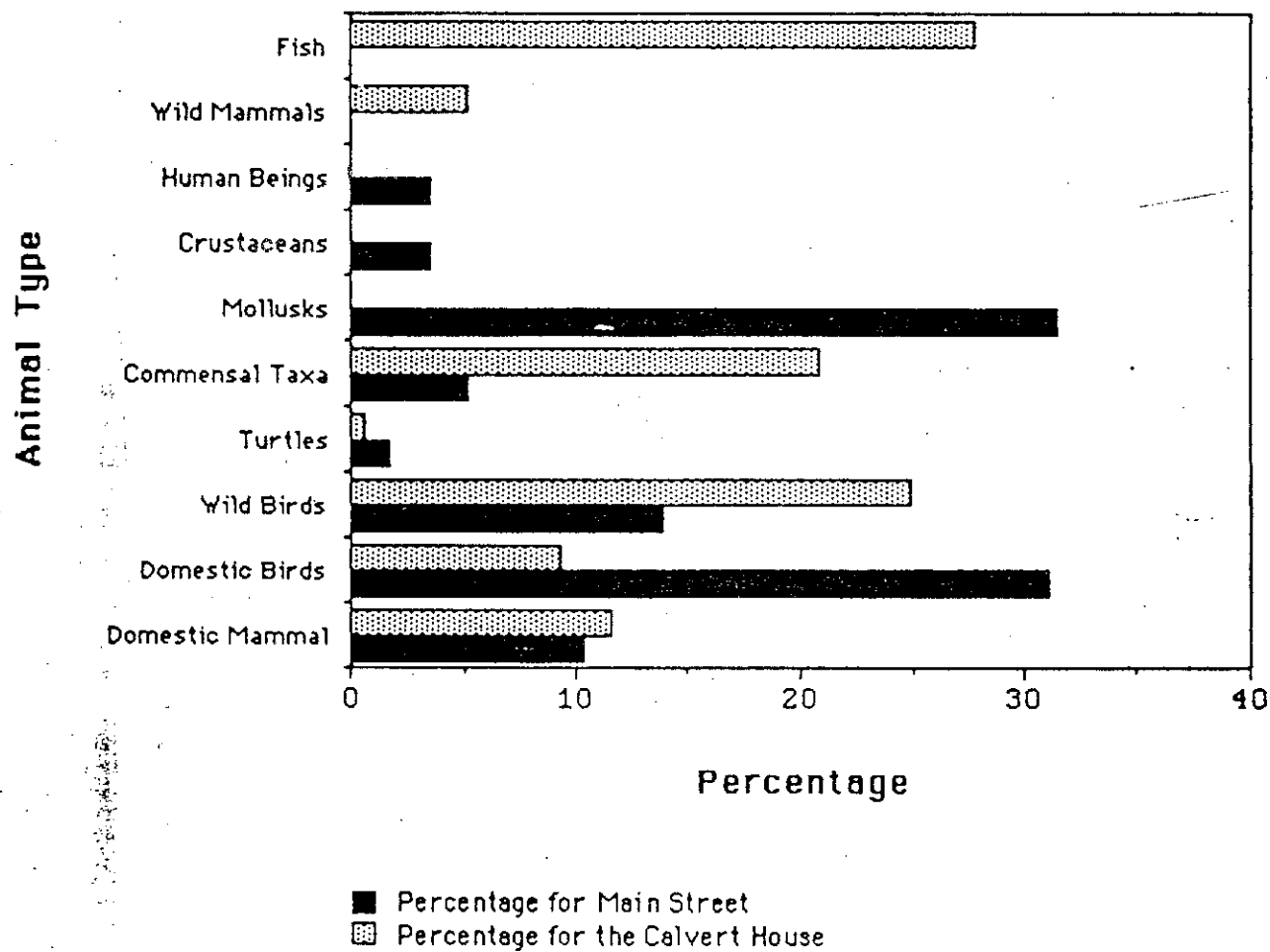


Figure #15 Comparison of Element Distribution at
Calvert House and Main Street*

Butchering Unit	Cow		Pig		Caprine		Sheep	
	CH	MS	CH	MS	CH	MS	CH	MS
Head-quantity	60	1	25	1	4	0	1	1
Teeth-quantity	26	1	39	0	6	0	0	0
Vertebrae-quantity	45	2	11	1	4	4	0	0
Forequarters-quantity	47	4	13	2	14	1	3	1
Forefeet-quantity	2	0	6	1	4	1	3	0
Hindquarters-quantity	34	5	15	6	12	2	0	1
Hindfeet-quantity	12	1	14	0	2	0	3	2
Feet-quantity	15	0	17	0	11	1	1	0
Totals	241	14	140	11	57	7	11	5

*For the Main Street data, ribs were not identified to the species level, as this is difficult to do. Therefore, ribs were recorded only as belonging to a large or medium mammal. The ribs from Calvert House were identified to the species level, but for purposes of comparison, were grouped together as large or medium mammals. Three medium mammal ribs were identified at Calvert House, while 18 were identified at Main Street. At Calvert House, 81 large mammal ribs were identified, compared with 12 at Main Street.

Figure #16 Main Street Bone Modifications

Animal	Rodent Gnawed	Dog Gnawed	Calcined (burned white)	Cut	Hacked	Sawed
Unidentifiable Large Mammal	0	0	0	2	0	0
Unidentifiable Medium Mammal	1	0	0	1	0	1
Sheep/Goat	1	0	1	1	2	4
Sheep	2	1	0	3	2	0
Pig	1	0	0	2	3	3
Cow	0	0	0	1	2	6
Unidentifiable Bird	2	0	0	1	0	0
Passenger Pigeon	1	0	0	0	0	0
Chicken	1	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	2	1	0	0	0	0
Unidentifiable Reptile	1	0	0	1	0	1
Totals	12	2	1	12	9	15

Figure #17 Calvert House: Bone Modifications.

(from Reitz 1987)

	Rodent	Cut	Burned	Calcined	Hacked	Dog	Sliced	Sawed
	Gnawed					Gnawed		
UID Mammal	65	21	127	93	7	2		1
UID Lg Mammal	3	59	39	25	41		5	
Rabbit	1							
Rat	2	3				1		
Dog				1				
Artiodactyl	6	7	3		4	3		2
Pig	3	5	1		3	1	2	1
Cow	3	23			33	1	13	4
Caprine	2	8		1	7		2	
Goat		1				1		
Sheep		1			1			
UID Bird	155	29	15	4		13		
Duck family	8	13				4		
Duck		9						
Scaup	5	4	1			1		
Canada goose	17	18	1	1		2		
Pheasant family	20	8				5		
Bobwhite		1						

Figure #18 Number of Bones for each Age Group
from Calvert House and Main Street

Age (in years)	Cow		Pig		Caprine		Sheep	
	CH	MS	CH	MS	CH	MS	CH	MS
less than 1.5	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
less than 2	0	0	10	1	0	2	0	0
less than 3	10	0	18	0	0	0	0	0
less than 3.5	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	0
less than 4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
at least 1.5	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
at least 2	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	1
at least 3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
at least 3.5	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

Appendix I

AP 44 (Main Street) Bone Identification Code

Site Number (Columns 1-4) :

Bag Number (Columns 5-7) :

Bone Number (Columns 8-10) :

Square Number :

Feature Number :

Stratum Number :

Animal Class (Column 11) :

0= indeterminate

1= mammal

2= bird

3= fish

4= reptile

5= crustacean

6= mollusc

Animal Size (Column 12) :

0= indeterminate

1= large

2= medium

3= small

Species (Columns 13-14) :

00= indeterminate

01= rat

02= cat

03= dog

04= sheep

05= goat

06= sheep/goat

07= pig

08= horse

09= cow

10= chicken

11= turkey

12= duck

Species (continued),

- 13= pheasant
- 14= deer
- 15= turtle
- 16= passenger pigeon
- 17= oyster
- 18= blue crab
- 19= clam
- 20= human being (been?)

Body Part (Column 15) :

- 0= indeterminate
- 1= head
- 2= axial
- 3= limb
- 4= shell

Element (Columns 18-21)

- 00 Indeterminate, INDT
- 01 Cranial, CRAN
- 02 Occipital, OCIP
- 03 Parietal, PARI
- 04 Frontal, FRON
- 05 Facial, FACI
- 06 Premaxilla w/teeth
- 07 Premaxilla w/o teeth
- 08 Maxilla w/teeth, MXWT
- 09 Maxilla w/o teeth, MXOT
- 10 Mandible w/ teeth, MNWT
- 11 Mandible w/o teeth, MNOT
- 12 Associated Tooth, ASOT
- 13 Unassociated Tooth, USOT
- 14 Horn Core, HORN
- 15 Antler, ANTL
- 16 Atlas, ATLS
- 17 Axis, AXIS
- 18 Cervical Vertebra, CVRT
- 19 Thoracic Vertebra, TVRT
- 20 Lumbar Vertebra, LVRT
- 21 Sacrum, SACR
- 22 Caudal Vertebra, CAUD
- 23 Rib, RIB
- 24 Sternum, STER
- 25 Scapula, SCAP
- 26 Clavicle, CLAV
- 27 Humerus, HUMR
- 28 Radius, RAD

Element (continued) :

29 Ulna, ULNA
30 Carpal, CARP
31 Metacarpal, MTCR
32 Sesamoid, SESM
33 1st Phalange, 1PHL
34 2nd Phalange, 2PHL
35 3rd Phalange, 3PHL
36 Phalange indeterminate, PHLI
37 Pelvis, PLVS
38 Femur, FEMR
39 Patella, PATL
40 Tibia, TBIA
41 Fibula, FIBA
42 Astragalus, ASTR
43 Calcaneus, CALC
44 Tarsal, TARS
45 Metatarsal, MTTS
46 Carpal-Metacarpal (for birds), CLML
47 Tarsal-Metatarsal D(for birds), TLML
48 Coracoid (for birds), CRCD
49 Beak, BEAK
50 Claw (for crabs), CLAW
51 Shell (for mollusks and crustaceans), SHEL
52 Scale, SCAL
53 Lumbosacrum (for birds), LSCR
54 Indeterminate Vertebra, IVRT
55 Metapodial, MTPL

Side (Columns 22-25) :

0 Not Applicable, NOTA
1 Indeterminate, INDT
2 Right, RGHT
3 Left, LEFT
4 Medial, MEDI

Fragmentation For Limb Bones (Column 28) :

0 Not Applicable, NOTA
1 Complete
2 Proximal End
3 Distal End
4 Shaft

Fusion, Proximal Epiphysis (Column 29) :

0 Not Applicable

Fusion, Proximal Epiphysis (continued) :

- 0 Not Applicable
- 1 Indeterminate
- 2 Unfused
- 3 Fused
- 4 Fusing

Fusion, Distal Epiphysis (same as above...Column 30)

Tooth Type (Column 33) :

- 0 Not Applicable
- 1 Indeterminate
- 2 Deciduous (milk tooth)
- 3 Permanent

Tooth Position (Column 34) :

- 0 Not Applicable
- 1 Indeterminate
- 2 Upper
- 3 Lower

Tooth Class (Column 35) :

- 0 Not Applicable
- 1 Indeterminate
- 2 Incisor
- 3 Canine
- 4 Pre-Molar
- 5 Molar
- 6 Cheek Tooth

Tooth Wear (Column 36) :

- 0 Not Applicable
- 1 Indeterminate
- 2 Unworn
- 3 Beginning Wear
- 4 In Wear
- 5 Worn

Bone Modification (Columns 39-42) :

- 0 Not Applicable, NOTA
- 1 Indeterminate, INDT
- 2 Rodent Gnawed, RDTG
- 3 Carnivore Gnawed, CVRG
- 4 Human Gnawed, HUMG
- 5 Tool, TOOL
- 6 Worked, WRKD
- 7 Polished, PSHD
- 8 Burned, BRND

Butchering Marks (Columns 43-46) :

- 0 Not Applicable, NOTA
- 1 Cut, CUT
- 2 Sawn, SAWN
- 3 Cut and Sawn, CTSN
- 4 Hacked, HACK
- 5 Sliced, SLCD
- 6 Broken, BRKN

Associated Bone Number (Columns 49-53)

Weight In Grams (Columns 56-58)

Quantity (Columns 60-62)

Appendix II

Preliminary Report: SI881

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Figures (3)

This report describes two adult human femoral fragments and one subadult metacarpal (hand bone) recovered from a privy in Annapolis, Maryland. The femora were surgically amputated at both the proximal and distal ends.

GENERAL: The two femur fragments are in an excellent state of preservation and consist of 10.7cm of the left midshaft and 9.7cm of the right midshaft. Both sections are from the same individual, as based on bone morphology, cortical thickness, circumferences, anteroposterior and mediolateral diameters at the nutrient foramina, and the bilateral presence of healed periostitis. The relatively smooth subperiosteal surface, the lack of visible cortical bone porosity, and the overall size implies a young to middle-aged adult. The general robusticity and development of the linea aspera suggest these bones are female.

The metacarpal is in a fair state of preservation and exhibits no evidence of trauma or disease. This bone measures 37mm in length and shows no fusion of either epiphysis. Size comparison of this bone with those of other subadults in the skeletal collection at the Smithsonian Institution suggests an age of 9-12 years.

ANTHROPOMETRICS:

	Left femur (mm)	Right femur (mm)
Max length	107	97
A-P Dia Nut For	28	28
M-L Dia Nut For	23	24
Circumference	157	157

OSTEOPATHOLOGY:

Both femora exhibit slight periostitis of the lateral surface. The affected areas show smooth margins, increased vascularity and linear striations. The general appearance of these lesions indicates that healing was complete long before death. Thus, these lesions do not reflect perimortem inflammation or trauma and are unrelated to the surgical amputations.

SURGICAL AMPUTATION:

Both femur fragments exhibit evidence of surgical amputation at both the proximal and distal ends (Figures 1, 2).

Left Femur

The left femur fragment shows amputation of the leg using two different surgical techniques. The proximal end of the bone exhibits "start marks" on both the linea aspera (back of the leg) and the anterolateral surface (front outer leg). These cuts resulted from scoring the bone when cutting through the soft tissues with a knife, or from the saw as it began to cut the bone, or possibly as the saw skipped out of the groove while in motion. The proximal amputation shows cuts oriented in three directions which either completely or only partially cut through the cortical bone to the medullary cavity. The remaining small areas of raised broken bone along the cut surface indicate that the partially cut bone was then snapped to complete the amputation (Figure 3).

The distal amputation was completed using a different technique. The presence of start marks on the anterolateral (left front) surface of the femur and the terminal snap at the medial (inner thigh) surface reveals that this amputation was made from sawing in only one direction. The anterolateral surface of the

left femur exhibits a few additional shallow cuts. These marks may have been caused by defleshing the bone.

Right Femur

The right femur shows the same pattern of surgical amputation as the left. Start marks are located on both the linea aspera and the anterolateral surface of the shaft and reflect three changes in the direction of cutting. These collateral cuts were produced by the sawblade and can be matched with the deeper cuts resulting in amputation. The proximal amputation was incomplete. Although the entire circumference of the shaft was scored, the depth of two of the cuts was insufficient to allow a clean break of the bone (Figure 1). The bone fractured at and above the location of the incision, leaving an adhering 30mm section of bone above the saw line. The remaining saw groove allows measurement of the width of the cut indicating an approximate blade width of 0.8mm.

The distal right femur was cut in the same manner as the distal left femur (sawing only in one direction). The amputation of this portion began at the inner thigh near the linea aspera and continued towards the anterior surface of the middle thigh area. The terminal snap produced a small ridge of bone on the anterolateral surface.

COMPARISON OF THE TECHNIQUE OF AMPUTATION OF THE FEMORA:

One technique was used to amputate the proximal ends of the two femora and a different technique was used on the distal ends. Although the rationale behind these methods is uncertain, it is evident that amputatation of the two limbs was performed by the same physician. Do the two saw patterns simply reflect experimentation? Clearly, the results differ in that the distal segment amputations allowed more complete separation and produced only small bone ridges when the legs were removed. It seems likely that the proximal sections were cut first. Given the large fracture fragment adhering to the proximal end of the right femur, considerable force was applied to complete this break. This force would have been most easily achieved by applying leverage to the entire lower leg. It would have been more difficult to generate this force after having completed the distal amputations.

CONCLUSIONS:

The recovery of amputated human bones from a privy offers some interesting evidence concerning surgical techniques used in mid to late 19th century America. The surgically removed femora (and metacarpal as well?) support the contention that the privy was used by Dr. Thompson, a practicing physician. Several provocative questions remain unanswered. For example, simple am-

putation of a limb requires the removal of only one bone section rather than two. Since both legs have been sectioned using a variety of techniques, these bones may relate to medical experimentation or anatomical dissection rather than health care extended to the adult in question. Or perhaps the physician may have underestimated the extent of the primary injuries and had to reamputate more of the legs. Another point of interest is whether or not the child's metacarpal also represents an amputation? And, finally, where are the remainder of the amputated limbs?

BOTTLE GLASS ANALYSIS

193 MAIN STREET

FEATURE 12 (PRIVY)

Michele Beavan
Anth 389 A
December 10, 1988

SITE HISTORY

193 Main Street lies within lot number 48 of the 1718 Stoddart survey and was owned, at this time, by Philemon Lloyd. His daughter, Maria Lloyd Chew, inherited the property. Maria Lloyd Chew married Daniel Dulany who in 1748, sold lot 48 along with lots 49 and 50 to Edward and Henrietta Maria Dorsey. Several houses were included in this sale of £240 current money, yet it was not stated which lots contained structures. Lot 48 was subdivided in 1757 and Charles Wallace and Thomas Hyde each leased a part of the lot at £3.50 per year for 99 years. Hyde's portion included 50 feet on Main Street and 80 feet on Duke of Gloucester Street. This lot is located above Nicholas Mackubbin's storehouse which was on lot 47 and borders lot 48. In 1773, Thomas Hyde bought this land for £54.5.0 sterling. References in the Maryland Gazette indicate that by the end of the third quarter of the 18th century, Thomas Hyde has residence and a store on Church Street. (Shackel 1986:6)

Out buildings and a house for 193 Main Street are described in the 1798 Federal Direct tax list. Francis T. Clements inherited the property from Hyde, and he was charged with a two story brick dwelling house, a brick kitchen, and a single story. (Shackel 1986:8)

In Thomas Hyde's will; a request was made that Hyde Ray (son of his niece) inherit the land from the Clements after Sarah

Walls Clements death. In 1833, Hyde Ray inherited the land, and in turn sold it to George Mackubbin. In 1864, the land was then purchased by Sarah E. Thompson. (Shackel 1986:9) Dr. Thompson, a practicing physician, worked and lived on this property during the third quarter of the nineteenth century (which date is ascribed to the privy). Sarah Thompson was possibly Dr. Thompson's wife, yet the exact relationship is unknown. (Lev-Tov 1988) The Thompson property remained in the family until 1929, and then it was sold to the Novelty Amusement Company. The Novelty Amusement Company constructed a parking lot in the 1930's on the lot, thus destroying all the structures on the lot. (Shackel 1986:9)

In regard to the out buildings on 193 Main Street, the records are not clear. At times there are mention of "out buildings" or they are listed, and at other times there is no mention of them. Sanborn Tax Maps dating from 1887-1930 show out buildings on the property even at times when descriptions of outbuildings are absent from tax records. (Shackel 1986:9)

METHODS OF EXCAVATION

A grid of 5 by 5 foot squares was placed over the site, and the units were labelled 1 through 434. All test units were within this grid. (Shackel 1986:22)

Units were excavated according to stratigraphic layers, and when a layer was more than .5 feet, it was arbitrarily ended. Then, it would be continued as the next level. The levels were labeled alphabetically with upper case letters and levels within a feature were labelled in lower case letters. Features were designated by the an upper case letter F and proceeded by a number. (Shackel 1986:22)

Shovel skimming and trowelling were the methods of excavating, and soil (except for the 20th century fill) was sifted through a screen. (Shackel 1986:24)

PRIVY

Feature 12, the privy, was located in units 348, 349, 379, and 380. (Shackel 1986:41) This feature was detected by a depression in the parking lot, about .8 feet below the surrounding surfaces. Strata a-k were late 19th and early 20th century fill mixed with layers of ash. This mixing of fill is indicated by a mean ceramic date of 1813 and a T.P.Q. of 1820. Strata l,m, and n were layers of fill, most likely deposited in the late 1800's. This marks the end of the use of the privy. Strata o and p were layers of late 19th coal ash and layers q-w consisted of third quarter 19th century material culture. The privy was excavated by arbitrary levels, no natural layers were excavated. (Shackel 1986:42)

INTRODUCTION

Bottle glass analysis furnishes information for site interpretation as well as being a source to determine site chronology. Bottle glass analysis is not widely used as an interpretive method in site analysis; methods such as ceramic analysis is often relied upon to provide dates for a site. Bottle glass analysis provides substantial dates; the presence of manufacture marks and embossments often generate solid dates. The analysis to follow of the bottle glass from Feature 12 of 193 Main Street (the privy) identifies the glass, describes the functional nature of the glasses, provides a chronology for the privy, and studies the manufacture-deposition lag of the bottle assemblage for each functional type. Vessels have been discussed, identified, and grouped by functional types and median production dates have been calculated for each vessel and functional type. A detailed description of the bottles, including manufacture technique, embossment if present, marks if present, date range, and manufacture location if obtainable, is provided in the Appendix. The bottles are also listed in chronological order in accordance to strata in Table 4. A study on the manufacture-deposition lag has been formulated for the bottle assemblage for each functional type. The manufacture-deposition lag, the time difference between manufacture and deposition of an artifact(s), provides insights into behavioral

patterns as well as reflects a given period of time in years. (Hill 1982:291) The manufacture-deposition lag studies are provided in Tables 1, 2, and 3.

METHODOLOGY

The bottle fragments were first cross-mended within each individual strata of Feature 12, and then mending of fragments with different strata was conducted. This was done to see if the strata were in chronological order, for it would be apparent if the levels were disturbed if a fragment from strata q mended with a fragment from strata a. Levels a-k were not included in the analysis, for these were predetermined fill levels. (Shackel 1986:42). In the mending process, the strata seemed in context for mending occurred for the most part within strata or with strata immediately above or below the mended bottle. After vessel reconstruction, a minimum vessel count was made of the bottles in seven functional categories. The categories are classified by similar functional use and similar features. The bottles were dated by embossed markings, manufacture marks, form, and/or manufacture technique. When datable markings were not present on the bottles, reliance was on bottle manufacture technique and form for dating and classifying. Often, an embossed bottle provides information about the producer, location of the manufacturer, and dates of manufacturing. However, date ranges often cover a long span of time. Also, manufacture

technique also does not provide a tight date to the bottle.

Baltimore city directories also provided several dates for bottles, along with advertisements in a local Baltimore newspaper, the Baltimore Republican. Annapolis city directories were not available to be consulted. Further, local Annapolis papers did not provide any insights helpful to date the bottles.

The dates for the bottles reflect a liberal range, in cases where discrepancies were found in datable bottles, the widest range was used (varying dates only differed by several years).

In the manufacture-deposition lag analysis to follow, a count of 38 vessels, mended and whole, were used in the study. The manufacture-deposition lag analyzes the bottles strictly on functional use, bottles are not analyzed within each level in this analysis. A total functional use analysis is given without level specification for the bottles throughout the levels reflect similar date ranges, no drastic date differences appears in regard to the various levels. Level w, the deepest level and accordingly the oldest, does contain a bottle with a seemingly late date (earliest date of 1810), however, since the bottle can only be dated due to manufacture technique and form, a wide ranging date can only be applied to this bottle. A list is provided of other mended glass, such as lighting glass, tumblers, and miscellaneous glass, yet these were not used in the manufacture-deposition lag analysis (Table 5). The glasses such as the tumblers and lighting glass can be dated fairly accurately (by glass content, style, etc.), yet sources and equipment to

date the glass were not available. Hence, the analysis of the 38 bottles provides the basis for the manufacture-deposition lag study.

MANUFACTURE - DEPOSITION LAG ANALYSIS

Various factors must be taken into consideration with a manufacture-deposition lag analysis. Factors affecting the lag of bottles include behavioral patterns of the maker of the bottles as well as the user of the artifacts. Behavioral aspects of the manufacturer include such systems of technology, regulatory legislation, and trade and transportation networks. Likewise, factors determining the lag are influenced by behavioral processes of the user, i.e. buying power, consumer habits, needs, and demographics. Further, the secondary use of bottles affects the lag time. Such secondary use factors include recycling and garbage disposal practices. (Hill 1982:291)

Sarah Hill identifies eight possible stages which account for the lag time of a bottle in "An Examination of Manufacture-Deposition Lag for Glass Bottles from Late Historic Sites" (1982). The eight stages are manufacturing, filling, distributing, selling, purchasing, consuming, recycling, and discarding. (Hill 1982:294) Each of the eight stages incorporates aspects of time and behavior, which vary according to the manufacturer, user, and the functional use of the product.

Long lag times are seen in the manufacturing stage through the distribution stage in the early nineteenth century. In the early 1800's, only eight glass factories existed in America. (McKearin and Wilson 1978:68) Due to the limited amount of glass manufacturers in America and also to the undeveloped transportation systems (a nation wide railroad system was not begun until the 1830's (Hill 1982:294)) the lag time was long for bottles were mainly imported. Later in the nineteenth century, between 1820-1840, 100 new glass manufacturers were established. As American industries flourished, tariffs protected the growing glass industry. (Mullins 1988:5) Glass bottles became more available in America, as well as being more inexpensive. Hence, the lag time in this stage decreases as the number and quality of glass manufacturers in America increase.

The amount of time in the next stage, the filling stage of the bottle, depends on the length of time that it takes to transport and manufacture the product as well as the bottle. Needs for certain products, the packaging, closures, etc. influence the lag time also. Wine is aged in its bottle, hence, wine bottles usually exert a longer lag time. (Hill 1982:294)

The product usually has the shortest lag time at the third or distribution stage; distributors success depends on a rapid delivery. (Hill 1982:294) Further, a product such as milk would have to be distributed quickly or else it would spoil.

The fourth stage, marketing stage, probably represents the longest lag time involved in the bottle and signifies the

beginning of the use-life of the bottled product. Factors such as advertising, method of selling (door, store, mail, etc.), size of the community, and competition among products and sellers account for the long lag time in this stage. (Hill 1982:295)

The fifth and sixth stages, purchasing and consuming, compromise the remaining use-life of the bottled product. The spatial or temporal distance between the seller and the consumer, increases the lag time. The size of the bottle and the function of the product also play a role in the lag time. Pint bottles would be expended faster than larger bottles, such as gallon bottles, thus showing a different lag time. The availability of the product affects the lag time in a number of ways. The product must be marketable, attainable, and portable. Further, seasonality determines the lag for food products; certain foods are only available at certain times of the year and/or are desirable only at given times. The perceived need of a product, health reasons, traditions, trends, etc. are additional factors. (Hill 1982:295)

Once the product is used, the bottle enters the seventh stage, recycling, or goes into deposition. Bottles such as milk bottles have typically been recycled. Also, economic reasons, such as scarce resources, would prompt the recycling of bottles. Another type of recycling involves the transforming of a bottle from one functional type to another (informal recycling). (Hill 1982:296) An example of informal recycling would be using an empty food bottle for a storage container.

The eighth stage, deposition, is the final stage in the use-life of the bottle. This is when the bottle enters the archaeological record. Lag time may result in this stage due to habits such as garbage disposal patterns, consumer habits, and the location, condition, and nature of the site. (Hill 1982:296)

The manufacture-deposition lag study of the bottles in Feature 12 of 193 Main Street reflect the factors involved in the aforementioned stages and provides behavioral patterns of the occupants of the site. The lag time calculated for the functional use categories appears to be longer than the lag times in the comparative sites (Table 2). This is probably due to the fact that the exact date of termination of the use of the privy is unknown, so a date was assigned by the latest ceramic date. However, in comparison with the other functional use categories of the Main Street site, the lag times are somewhat typical. The manufacture-deposition lags for the seven functional categories - pharmaceuticals, perfume/cologne, food/condiments, porter/beer, wine, whiskey/gin, and ink - of Feature 12 are shown in Table 1. Table 3 provides a more detailed analysis of the manufacture-deposition lag for Feature 12 and Table 2 provides comparable manufacture-deposition lags from four sites in Hill's "An Examination of Manufacture-Deposition Lag for Glass Bottles from Late Historic Sites" (1982).

The lag times, in order from longest manufacture-deposition lag time to shortest lag time, is as follows:

Ink - 52.4 lag years

Wine - 44.5 lag years

Food/Condiments - 42.6 lag years

Pharmaceuticals - 41.15 lag years

Perfume/Cologne - 41 lag years

Porter/Beer - 36.33 lag years

Whiskey/Gin - 20 years

The majority of bottles from Feature 12 are pharmaceutical bottles. Seventeen pharmaceutical bottles are identified. Three of the bottles are traceable to a manufacturer or pharmacist. Three of the bottles have embossments indicating their use, while the remaining eleven bottles are classified as pharmaceutical bottles according to manufacture technique or form. The only trade connections that can be determined by the pharmaceutical bottles are from Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New Jersey.

Median dates were determined for each vessel based on manufacture technique, mark, and form respectively. The mean manufacture date for the pharmaceutical bottles is 1863.85, the earliest being 1840 and the latest 1885. The manufacture-deposition lag is 41.5 years, which is the fourth longest lag time in the functional use categories. The long lag time in the pharmaceutical category mainly reflects the use of the product. Freshness is not a detrimental factor in medicine and quantities used are typically small.

The abundance of pharmaceutical bottles is most likely due to the fact that a doctor, Dr. Thompson, occupied the site from 1864 to roughly 1929. The mean manufacture date of the pharmaceutical bottles is 1863.85, closely adhering to the first occupation date of the doctor. Also, several "patent" medicine bottles were excavated, remedies of various so-called doctors curing numerous illnesses. Examples of such patent medicines are Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, N.L. Clark & Co. Peruvian Syrup, and Wolfe's Schnapps. The overall median production date for the site bottles is 1864.22; the pharmaceutical mean date is 1863.85. An earlier mean date for pharmaceuticals is expected due to the functional use of medicines. Medicines are not rapidly consumed and do not require immediate use; the medicines do not spoil.

Three perfume/cologne bottles were excavated in Feature 12. One of the bottles, a toilet bottle with a star and punty design, was dated between 1836-1860.(McKearin 386) This bottle has a median date of 1848, yet the overall mean date for the perfume/cologne bottles is 1864, with a lag of 41 years (fifth longest). This bottle's early date may indicate its deposition by someone who occupied the site before Sarah and Dr. Thompson. However, this type of bottle was not a bottle to be discarded. It is a bulky toilet bottle; from its weight and ornate design, it appears that this bottle was meant for re-use and was an item for display. Hence, it could be attributable to the Thompson occupancy.

One perfume bottle is embossed "DAVIS & MILLER PERFUMES BALTIMORE". Davis and Miller were glass manufacturers dating roughly from 1849-1869 (advertisements for Davis and Miller appeared in the Baltimore Republican during this time span). The other cologne bottle was only datable by manufacture technique. The lag in perfume use is long compared to the other sites (Table 2), which have a relatively short lag time for such personal products. Yet, this may reflect a difference in behavioral patterns, and since only one stated woman occupied the site at this time, the small percentage of perfume bottles and use is accounted for. Further, lag times should differ among sites for varying lag times may indicate difference in behavioral processes. (Hill 1982:298) Also, the small number of perfume bottles may indicate that this product was not a common product among the household at this site.

Five bottles were identified as food/condiment bottles. The lag time for these bottles is 42.6 years, the third longest lag time, with a mean manufacture date 1862.6. The foods identified contained two olive oil bottles and a catsup bottle (median dates of 1857.5), one molasses bottle with a median date of 1860.5, and one Lea and Perrins Worcestershire Sauce bottle with a median date of 1879. The long lag time for these foods is expected, for these products are not used in large quantities and are not perishable upon opening, thus there is no need for rapid consumption of the product (catsup, however, does need refrigeration). Further, due to the absence of dairy containers, little reliance on outside

food sources for these products is probable. This is supported by a faunal analysis indicating that cattle were among the most important domestic mammals at the Main Street Site. (Lev-Tov 1988). The early median date of the olive oil and molasses (1857.5) may be due to the fact that it is dated by form.

Two beer bottles and one porter bottle were excavated in the privy. The lag is 36.33 years and the mean manufacture date is 1868.67. This lag is the sixth longest lag time, or the second shortest lag time. The median dates for the two beer bottles is 1860.5 and the median date for the "XXX" porter bottle is 1885. All of the bottles are dated by manufacture technique. This short lag time of the beer/porter bottles is typical, for a product such as beer is consumed quickly. Further, the short lag time indicates that these containers were probably not recycled, which would produce a longer lag time. The lag time of the beer/porter bottles is comparable to the short lag time of the other compared sites, with the exception of the Silcott site which has a longer lag time for beer. (Table 2) However, Hill suggests that the longer lag time in the Silcott site for beer is due to recycling and the fact that the drink was popular. (Hill 1982:320).

Three wine bottles are included in the manufacture-deposition lag study. Two of the bottles have "PATENT" embossed on the shoulder of the bottles (other is missing shoulder and neck portion; all have a median date of 1860.5 and have a manufacture-deposition lag of 44.5 years. This lag time is the

second longest lag time, which is an expected long lag time for wine bottles due to the process of aging wine in bottles. However, wine does sour after being opened, suggesting a short period of consumption. However, two reasons for the long lag time are suggested. Wine manufacturers in the nineteenth century did not adopt new production techniques readily, and often the bottles were recycled. (Hill 1982:311) Although the median date predates the occupancy of the Thompson household, a long lag time counteracts this discrepancy and it is likely that the older date to the bottles are merely reflective of the use of the bottle, not its purchase time.

Two whiskey/gin bottles were analyzed, one in the form of a flask. Both bottles, the gin case bottle and the sho-fly flask are dated by manufacture technique. The median date is 1885 and the lag time is 20 years, the shortest lag time. This lag time is short, especially in comparison to the Bertrand excavation and the Silcott site. The Hatcher-Cheatham, Custer Road, and Edgewood sites all have short lag times for whiskey. The difference between the short and long lag times reflect behavioral processes. Whiskey would be expected to have a long lag time for these products are enhanced by age. (Hill 1982:303) The short lag time for the whiskey indicates that this product was consumed rapidly. This rapid consumption may be attributed to the fact that whiskey was seen as having medicinal value. (Mullins 1988:16) This is a reasonable hypothesis for the site was occupied by a Dr. Thompson, and he may have given this to

patients or used the whiskey for family ailments. The absence in quantity of whiskey bottles reduces the possibility that the occupants were heavy drinkers.

Five ink containers were analyzed, four by manufacture technique and one by mark. The deposition lag for this group is comparably long, and it is the longest lag time for the Main Street site, 52.4 years. One ink well, a turtle ink well embossed "JIEM" has a median date of 1882.5. One bulk ink bottle with a pouring lip was excavated, with median date of 1860.5. Three small ink bottles were analyzed, with median dates of 1840. Ink bottles were included in the personal bottles of the other comparable sites. In comparison to this category, the lag time is long except for the Custer Road site and Edgewood site. The use of ink is not hampered by the importance of freshness or immediacy of use, and it possibly indicates a lack in use of that product. (Hill 1982:298) However, due to the presence of a bulk ink bottle, the second hypothesis (lack of use of the product) may be scrutinized. The bulk ink bottle with the pouring spout would have enabled the smaller ink bottles and the ink well to be refilled and reused, thus creating a long lag time.

CONCLUSIONS

Through a bottle analysis of Feature 12, the privy dates from 1810 to 1920, with a mean date of 1864.22 (mean production date of all bottles). The property, 193 Main Street, was occupied at this time by Sarah Thompson, and a Doctor Thompson also occupied at worked at this location. Bottles dating earlier

than the occupancy of Sarah and Dr. Thompson (1864) are in existence, yet these earlier dates are the earliest possible manufacture dates of the bottles and these dates are extremely unlikely. Further, the earliest median production date for the seven functional types of bottles analyzed is 1840. This date applies to a pharmaceutical bottle and to an ink bottle, each with long lag times. Also, the earliest mean manufacture date among the seven functional types is 1852.6, yet this also comes from the Ink category, which has the longest lag time, 52.4 years. It is possible that the privy was occupied by earlier peoples, yet it is most likely that the extended use of the privy was during the occupation of the Thompson household. Once again, the abundance of pharmaceutical bottles indicates a doctors occupancy of the site for this time period.

Trade networks can be seen in the study for several of the bottles have embossments or marks indicating manufacture location. Trade from New Jersey, Philadelphia, and Baltimore can be traced by the bottle analysis. This shows a trade network along the east coast. Little, if any, glass manufacturers were in Annapolis. This obviously necessitates the need to import glass from outlying areas. Also, the glass manufacturing business often failed among many American factories. Since the city of Annapolis for the most part began its urbanization in the early 1800's, an attempt at establishing a glass house would be risky. Many glass houses that were established in America in the nineteenth century failed. Although there was an increase in

glass houses between 1820 to 1840 (about 130 houses existed), Annapolis would most likely have been excluded from this due to the fact that it was a young city, in regards to its urbanization.

The manufacture-deposition lag study reflects behavioral patterns of the Main Street Site. The most reflective functional study is of the pharmaceuticals, in which the greatest amount of bottles are found. This adheres to the occupation of Dr. Thompson, and the long lag time complies with Hill's lag time for pharmaceuticals. These products do not require freshness or immediacy of use, substantiating a long lag time. Contradicting lag times, such as with the whiskey, also show a behavioral pattern reflective of the occupancy of the site. The whiskey was most likely used for medicinal purposes, although it was probably used socially in addition to its medical use. Since only two whiskey bottles are present, one being a flask, the short lag time is reasonable.

The bottle glass assemblage most likely reflects the behavioral patterns of a doctor. A broader interpretation applicable to the town of Annapolis is not easily determined from this analysis, aside from the lack of glass houses in Annapolis correlating to the time of urbanization of Annapolis. The presence of several "patent" medicines adds to an interesting perspective into medicine of the nineteenth century. These medicines, mostly of high alcoholic content and little medicinal value, seem to have been used or prescribed by doctors. To take

this a step further, the medicines indicate a time and area in which people either factually knew little of the medicines they took, or were fully aware of their content, thus masking one behavior (consuming alcohol) behind another (taking medicine).*

*In the early twentieth century, Samuel Hopkins Adams exposed the fraudulent methods used to sell patent medicines in a series of articles in Collier's magazine. This action led to the Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906. (Munsey 1970:75)

APPENDIX

The vessels have been grouped by seven functional types. The embossed lettering is given as closely as possible in regard to punctuation and upper and lower case letters. The following symbols are used to describe the embossing:

- / indicates a line change on the same side of the vessel
- // indicates a message that continues on the other side of the vessel, or continues on another panel
- indicates a missing letter, phrase, etc. on the vessel

The following symbols denote how the bottle was dated:

* mold type

** bottle shape in relation to mold type

if neither symbol appears, the dates were determined by markings, embossments, or from reference cited.

PHARMACEUTICAL

A. WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS - One amber bottle formed in a two-piece mold with removable base part (relief mark on bottom). Embossed "WOLFE'S//SCHNAPPS//-"

An 1869 advertisement in the New York City Directory indicates that Udolpho Wolfe's Schnapps was in America prior to 1849. (Schulz et. al. 1980:37-38; cited in Mullins 1988: Appendix 2). This gin was advertised as being medicinal, and due to its

high alcoholic content, it was popular among the lower-class. Further, the tax on alcoholic drinks was higher than the tax on medicine, another reason to market the product as medicinal. The bottle dates between 1854 -1883.

B. Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry - One octagon bottle (aqua) formed in a 2 piece mold with a separate base. Embossed "DR WISTAR'S//BALSAM OF//WILD CHERRY//PHILADA//IB.

A medicine such as Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry was common in the mid 1800's. Many advertised their products under the name of a "doctor" to give their remedy some credence. Dr. Wistar was most likely a charlatan, if there even was a Dr. Wistar. The bottle dates from 1850-1900.*

C. N.L. Clark & Co. Peruvian Syrup - Two aqua rectangular bottles with recessed panels formed by a 2 piece mold, one with a separate base, round post bottom mold. Embossed "N.L. CLARK & CO.//PERUVIAN//SYRUP" ; 1845-1861.

Although N.L. Clark and Co. was not found, advertisements for peruvian syrups manufactured by other companies were located in issues of the Baltimore Republican, a local Baltimore newspaper, from 1845 to 1861. One issue advertised the peruvian syrup as curing liver complaints, headaches, languor and depression of spirits, boils, scurvy, and the list goes on.

D. Whitall, Tatum, and Company - one colorless bottle with a front plate, pen oval shape, formed in a 2 piece mold with a separate base.

The Whitall, Tatum, and Company was a prominent glass manufacturer in New Jersey. The company changed ownership several times, yet it was acquired by Whitall, Tatum, and Company in 1849. Bottle dates from 1849-1900.

E. One aqua rectangular, paneled bottle formed in a two piece mold; 1849-1869. Marked with "B.B" on base of bottle. Possibly Baker Brothers, a glass manufacturer located in Baltimore, MD. Baker Brothers' advertisements appear in the "Baltimore Republican" from 1849-1869.

F. 2 round aqua bottles formed in a two piece mold with separate base, "RUMFORD" embossed on shoulder of bottles. One bottle has "3" on the base, the other has "QQ" on base. Bottles date from 1850-1920.*

Unembossed bottles:

G. One french oval (colorless) bottle formed in a two piece mold. Contained essence of ginger (Switzer 1974:70). Similar bottles were found aboard the Bertrand. 1850-1865.

H. One colorless oval bottle (top sealed with foil) made in a two piece mold; 1810-1880.*

I. One round colorless bottle formed in a two piece mold; 1810-1880. *

J. One aqua oval bottle formed in a two piece mold, separate bottom; 1850-1920.*

- K. One 12 sided paneled aqua bottle formed in a two piece mold. Dates from 1810-1880.*
- L. One rectangular aqua bottle with recessed panels formed in a two piece mold with a round post bottom mold; 1850-1920.*
- M. One aqua round bottle formed in a 2 piece mold , blow-pipe empontilled; 1810-1880.*
- N. One rectangular aqua bottle with recessed panels formed in a 2 piece mold with a separate base; 1850-1920.*
- O. One aqua cylindrical phial bottle, free blown, empontilled. 1810-1880. **

PERFUME/COLOGNE

A. Rue De La Cloche - One colorless hexagon bottle formed in a 2 piece mold with a separate base. Embossed "RUE DE LA CLOCHE/No 4711 a COLOGNE"; 1850-1920.*

B. Davis & Miller Perfume - One rectangular bottle with recessed panels (colorless) formed in a 2 piece mold. Embossed "DAVIS & MILLER//PERFUMES//BALTIMORE" Bottle dates from 1849 to 1869.

Davis & Miller were glass manufacturers/chemists. Their names appear in the Baltimore City Directory from 1849 to 1869.

C. One toilet bottle - Star and Puntty pattern pressed in lamp font design. Three piece mold. Dates from 1836-1860 (McKearin 1962:386)

FOOD/CONDIMENT

A. Two olive oil bottles - aqua, cylindrical, free blown with a high push up. Identical bottles found aboard the Bertrand. (Switzer 1974:64). 1850-1865.

B. Lea and Perrins Worcestershire Sauce - One aqua cylindrical bottle formed in a two piece mold with a separate base with relief marks. Embossed "WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE//LEA & PERRINS" Dates from 1858-1900.

C. One molasses bottle (contents are inside). Three piece Rickett's type mold with bare-iron pontil mark. Dates from 1821-1900.*

D. One Catsup bottle - Fluted aqua bottle, two piece mold with separate dish-shaped bottom. Identical bottles found aboard the Bertrand. (Switzer 1974:47) 1850-1865.

PORTER/BEER

A. Dr. Siegert Co. Bolivar - two olive green bottles formed in a 3 piece Rickett's type mold with a removable base part. The base is embossed "DR. SIEGERT Co BOLIVAR". Due to manufacture technique, the bottles date from 1821-1900.*

B. One aqua porter bottle. Two piece mold with removable base. Embossed "XXX". Dates 1850-1920.*

The "XXX" on the porter bottle indicated its strength, and the three X's indicate the strongest porter which was sold.

WINE

A. Two olive green wine bottles. Three piece Rickett's type mold with a removable base, bare-iron pontil mark. One embossed "PATENT"; 1821-1900 around shoulder (shoulder and neck missing on other bottle).*

B. One amber Patent wine bottle. Three piece Rickett's type mold (bottom of vessel is missing). Embossed "-ATENT"; 1821-1900.*

GIN/WHISKEY

A. One colorless sho-fly flask. Two piece mold; 1850-1920.**

B. One olive green, rectangular paneled case bottle (gin). Two piece mold, separate dish-shaped bottom; 1850-1920.*

INK

A. One turtle ink bottle. Aqua two piece mold with separate cup base mold. Embossed "J//I//E//M" around side towards bottom. A number 3 is embossed on the bottom. The bottle dates from 1865-1900.

B. One dark brown, bulk ink bottle with a pouring lip. Three piece Rickett's type mold; 1821-1900.*

C. Two colorless, square ink bottle (pink residue inside). Two piece mold, empontilled; 1810-1870.*

D. One colorless, square ink bottle (pink residue inside) with fluted bottom. Two piece mold, empontilled; 1810-1870.*

TABLE 1
MANUFACTURE-DEPOSITION LAG
193 MAIN STREET SITE
FEATURE 12 (PRIVY)

FUNCTIONAL TYPE	FREQUENCY	DEPOSITION DATE	MEAN PRODUCTION DATE	LAG YEARS
PHARMACEUTICALS	17	1905	-	1863.85 = 41.15
PERFUME/COLOGNE	3	1905	-	1864 = 41
FOOD/CONDIMENTS	5	1905	-	1862.4 = 42.6
PORTER/BEER	3	1905	-	1868.67 = 36.33
WINE	2	1905	-	1860.5 = 44.5
WHISKEY/GIN	2	1905	-	1885 = 20
INK	5	1905	-	1852.6 = 52.4
	37	1905	-	1864.22 = 39.71

**The deposition date, 1905, was determined by the latest ceramic date from the Feature 12 - Haviland, hard paste french porcelain (Mullins, Personal communication 12/1988). The latest bottle date is 1920, yet this date is liberal for it is based on manufacture technique.

TABLE 2
MANUFACTURE-DEPOSITION LAGS AT
COMPARABLE SITES
(Hill, cited in Mullins 1988)

FUNCTIONAL TYPE	MAIN STREET	HATCHER- CHEATHAM	BERTRAND	CUSTER ROAD	EDGEWOOD	SILCOTT
	1810- 1920*	1796 1867	1865	1876- 1896	ca.1910	1910- 1928
PHARMACEUTICALS	41.15	12.39	9.4	21.6	12.4	6
BEER/ALE/PORTER	36.33	13.34	-	8.6	7.6	16
WHISKEY	20	9.98	16.8	7.4	3.8	9.6
MINERAL WATER/ SODA/FRESH BEVERAGES	-	20.25	-	33.1	7.5	14.3
WINE/CHAMPAGNE	44.5	22.65	12.9	26.9	19.5	-
PERSONAL**	41	8.34	3.9	17	17	8.8
FOOD	42.6	14.21	11	11.5	13.1	12.6
INK	52.4	-	-	-	-	-
AVERAGE LAG IN YEARS	39.71	14.45	10.8	18	11.6	11.2
MEAN PRODUCTION DATE	1867.72	1853.57	1854.20	1878	1899.4	1916.8

*The date given for the Main Street site is based on the date for Feature 12 since the analysis is strictly from Feature 12 artifacts.

**Personal = Cologne, Perfume

TABLE 3
MANUFACTURE-DEPOSITION LAG
OF SEVEN FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES
193 MAIN STREET
FEATURE 12

PHARMACEUTICALS

<u>DATAABLE ATTRIBUTE</u>	<u>FREQUENCY</u>	<u>MEDIAN DATE</u>	<u>PRODUCT</u>
Mark	1	1868.5	1868.5
Manufacture technique	1	1875	1875
Manufacture technique	2	1853	3,706
Mark	1	1874.5	1874.5
Mark	1	1859	1859
Manufacture technique	5	1885	9,425
Form	1	1857.5	1857.5
Manufacture technique	3	1845	5,535
Manufacture technique	1	1840	1840
Form	1	1845	1845
	<u>17</u>		<u>3,1685.5</u>

Deposition Date 1905
Mean Manufacture Date 1863.85
Manufacture-Deposition Lag 41.15 years

PERFUME/COLOGNE

<u>DATAABLE ATTRIBUTE</u>	<u>FREQUENCY</u>	<u>MEDIAN DATE</u>	<u>PRODUCT</u>
Manufacture Technique	1	1885	1885
Mark	1	1859	1859
Mark	1	1848	1848
	<u>3</u>		<u>5,592</u>

Deposition Date 1905
Mean Manufacture Date 1864
Manufacture-Deposition Lag 41 years

FOOD/CONDIMENTS

<u>DATABLE ATTRIBUTE</u>	<u>FREQUENCY</u>	<u>MEDIAN DATE</u>	<u>PRODUCT</u>
Form	3	1857.5	5,572.5
Mark	1	1879	1879
Manufacture Technique	<u>1</u>	1860.5	<u>1860.5</u>
	5		9,312
Deposition Date	1905		
Mean Manufacture Date	<u>1862.4</u>		
Manufacture-Deposition Lag	42.6 years		

PORTER/BEER

<u>DATABLE ATTRIBUTE</u>	<u>FREQUENCY</u>	<u>MEDIAN DATE</u>	<u>PRODUCT</u>
Manufacture Technique	2	1860.5	3,721
Manufacture Technique	<u>1</u>	1885	<u>1885</u>
	3		5,606
Deposition Date	1905		
Mean Manufacture Date	<u>1868.67</u>		
Manufacture-Deposition Lag	36.33 years		

WINE

<u>DATABLE ATTRIBUTE</u>	<u>FREQUENCY</u>	<u>MEDIAN DATE</u>	<u>PRODUCT</u>
Manufacture Technique	<u>3</u>	1860.5	<u>5,581.5</u>
	3		5,581.5
Deposition Date	1905		
Mean Manufacture Date	<u>1860.5</u>		
Manufacture-Deposition Lag	44.5 years		

WHISKEY/GIN

<u>DATEABLE ATTRIBUTE</u>	<u>FREQUENCY</u>	<u>MEDIAN DATE</u>	<u>PRODUCT</u>
Manufacture Technique	1	1885	1885
Manufacture Technique	1	1885	1885
	<u>2</u>		<u>3,770</u>
Deposition Date	1905		
Mean Manufacture Date	<u>1885</u>		
Manufacture-Deposition Lag	20 years		

INK

<u>DATEABLE ATTRIBUTE</u>	<u>FREQUENCY</u>	<u>MEDIAN DATE</u>	<u>PRODUCT</u>
Mark	1	1882.5	1882.5
Manufacture Technique	1	1860.5	1860.5
Manufacture Technique	3	1840	5,520
	<u>5</u>		<u>9,263</u>
Deposition Date	1905		
Mean Manufacture Date	<u>1852.6</u>		
Manufacture-Deposition Lag	52.4		

TABLE 4

<u>LEVEL</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>MADE</u>
p	clear, hexagon, embossed "RUE DE LA CLOCHE N ^O 4711 a COLOGNE	COLOGNE	2 BIM 1850-1920
15q, 3r	amber, rectangular, embossed "WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS" (bitters)	Pharmaceutical	2 BIM 1854-1883
q	clear, pen oval "W.T. & Co. L" on bottom	Pharmaceutical	2 BIM 1849-1900
2q	clear, french oval, essence of ginger bottle	Pharmaceutical	2 BIM 1850-1865
q	aqua, turtle ink well, embossed "J & I E M" around base "3" appears on the bottom	Ink	2 BIM 1865-1900
q, p	aqua, round "RUMFORD" embossed on shoulder "QQ" on base	Pharmaceutical	2 BIM 1850-1920
	aqua, round "RUMFORD" embossed on shoulder "3" on base	Pharmaceutical	2 BIM 1850-1920
	aqua, paneled, rectangular "B.B." on base	Pharmaceutical	2 BIM 1849-1869
q	clear, sho-fly flask	Alcohol	2 BIM 1850-1920
q	clear, oval (top sealed with foil)	Pharmaceutical	2 BIM 1810-1880
q	clear, round	Pharmaceutical	2 BIM 1810-1880
q	aqua, octagon, embossed "D ^R WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY PHILAD ^A IB"	Pharmaceutical	2 BIM 1850-1900
q	olive green, rectangular paneled case bottle	Alcohol	2 BIM 1850-1920
q	dark olive green, porter/beer style bottle, embossed around base "DR. SIEGERT C ^O BOLIVAR"	Alcohol	3 piece Rickett's type mold
q	dark olive green, porter/beer style bottle, embossed around base "DR. SIEGERT C ^O BOLIVAR"	Alcohol	3 piece Rickett's type mold
q	aqua, cylindrical, olive oil bottle	Food	free blown

Baking
powder?

8q	aqua, cylindrical, olive oil bottle	Food	free blown	around 1865
r	aqua, oval	Pharmaceutical	2 BIM	1850-1920
r	aqua, 12 sided (paneled)	Pharmaceutical	2 BIM	1810-1920
r	clear, rectangular, recessed panels, embossed "DAVIS & MILLER PERFUMES BALTIMORE"	Perfume	2 BIM	1849-1869
r	aqua, rectangular, recessed panels	Pharmaceutical	2 BIM	1850-1920
r	aqua, rectangular, recessed panels, embossed "N.L. CLARK & CO. PERUVIAN SYRUP"	Pharmaceutical	2 BIM	1850-1920
s	aqua, cylindrical, embossed "LEA & PERRINS WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE"	Food	2 BIM	1858-1900
s	clear, square (pink residue inside)	Ink	2 BIM	1810-1870
s	clear, square with fluted bottom (pink residue inside)	Ink	2 BIM	1810-1870
s	amber, round (contents inside - molasses)	Food	3 piece Rickett's type mold	1821-1900
s	aqua, round	Pharmaceutical	2 BIM	1810-1870
s	aqua, rectangular, recessed panels	Pharmaceutical	2 BIM	1850-1900
s	aqua, fluted sides, catsup bottle	Food	2 BIM	1850-1865
2s	aqua, porter bottle, embossed "XXX"	Alcohol	2 BIM	1850-1920
s	toilet bottle (canary glass) Star and Punt pattern pressed in lamp font design	Toilet Bottle	3 BIM	1836-1860

q,r,5s,t	amber, wine bottle, embossed around shoulder "PATENT" (neck and upper body portion)	Alcohol	3 piece Rickett's type mold	1821-1900
7s,8t	dark olive green, wine bottle, embossed around shoulder "-ATENT"	Alcohol	3 piece Rickett's type mold	1821-1900
s	aqua, rectangular, recessed panels, embossed "N.L. CLARK & CO. PERUVIAN SYRUP"	Pharmaceutical	2 BIM	1810-1880
4t	dark olive green, wine bottle (base and body portion)	Alcohol	3 piece Rickett's type mold	1821-1900
t	brown ink bottle with pouring spout	Ink	3 piece Rickett's type mold	1821-1900
t	clear, square (pink inside)	Ink	2 BIM	1810-1870
w	aqua, cylindrical, phial bottle	Pharmaceutical	free blown	1810-1880

Note: BIM indicates blown in mold. Numbers next to level letters indicate a mended bottle, i.e. 5q signifies 5 fragments from level q.

TABLE 5

STEMWARE

Mended pieces: have distinguishing shape
 (number in front of letter indicates number of
 mends from that level)

<u>Pieces</u>	<u>Level</u>
bowl/stem (etched design)	q,p
stem (paneled design)	r,s
bowl (paneled design on bottom)	s,q
bowl (paneled design on bottom)	3r,q
foot/stem/bowl (paneled design on bottom)	2r,q
foot/stem/bowl (design on body)	r (vessel with part of bowl missing)

Fragments:

<u>Pieces</u>	<u>Level</u>
body	q
2 rims	r
2 body	r
4 rims	s
2 foot/stems	t
2 rims (gold gilded with pattern)	t

Minimum Vessel Count 8

TUMBLERS

Mended vessels with identifiable form (all have base, body, and rim mends unless otherwise specified, number in front of letter indicates mends from that level)

<u>Pieces</u>	<u>Level</u>
body/rim	3w, no provenience
paneled bottom to near top	5s, t
paneled bottom, etched bands near top	6q
5 paneled bottom	a. s, t b. 2s (base/body) c. 2s d. q, s e. t (vessel - not mended)
6 paneled bottom to top	a. 2s, t b. 6s, t c. 2s d. 9t e. 6s, no provenience f. t

Mended Fragments:

<u>Pieces</u>	<u>Level</u>
base/body	q, s
body/rim	r, r
base/body	s, s

TUMBLERS

(continued)

Fragments:

<u>Pieces</u>	<u>Level</u>
2 body	o
body	p
base	s
10 base/body/rim	q
base	q
14 body	q
7 rim	q
3 body	r
3 rim	r
base	s
body	s
6 rims	s
base	t
4 body	t
rim	t
3 rim	w
base	no provenience

Minimum Vessel Count 21

LIGHTING GLASS

Since the lighting glass was not analyzed extensively, I was not able to distinguish between the rims and bases of the glass. Therefore, I have listed all of the rims/bases simply as rims.

Rims:

Mended pieces and fragments with distinguishable shapes
(number in front of letter indicates mended pieces)

15q, no provenience

14q

9q, r

6q

5q

4q

2q

2q

q

q

q

q

Body mends:

2q

*Fragments are not listed. Shapes of lighting glass are not specified.

OTHER VESSELS

1. Clear measuring glass (shot glass)
embossed "TABLE/DESERT/TEA" also embossed with a seal
"S & CO. -Y/DRUGSTORE/ANNAPOLIS, MD."
2. Violet bowl (12q)
3. Large aqua open mouth container
embosses with seal "B--ROUX" *
(2r, 19s, 6t)
4. Clear jar (8s)
5. Aqua jar (5t)
6. 2 glass stoppers
 - a. small stopper - probably for medicinal bottle
 - b. large stopper - probably for perfume bottle or liquor
decanter

Minimum Vessel Count 5

* -- denotes that the embossment was not identifiable

MISCELLANEOUS FRAGMENTS

Letter(s) and number in parenthesis () respectively indicate level, and number of pieces from that provenience. Example (5s,t) indicates that the mended glass contains 5 fragments from level s and one fragment from level t.

Collar, Neck, Shoulder pieces:

mended:

collar/neck (2t)
neck (2s)
collar/neck (2s)
collar/neck - aqua, medicinal (2s)

fragments:

collar/neck - dark olive green, wine (o)
collar/neck (r)
collar/neck (t)
collar/neck - dark olive green, wine (s)
collar - dark olive green, wine (s)
collar/neck - aqua, medicinal (s)
collar/neck/shoulder - aqua, olive oil (s)
collar (s)
collar/neck - colorless, medicinal (q)

Base pieces

mended:

dark olive green, wine (q, 2s, no provenience)
dark olive green, wine (2r, 2s)
aqua, storage (9s)
rectangular, paneled, aqua - medicinal (2s)

fragments:

(r)
(3s)
(5t)
2 dark olive green - wine (t)

MISCELLANEOUS FRAGMENTS

(continued)

Rim pieces

mended:

colorless (2q)
colorless (q, 2s)
aqua, storage (8s)
aqua, storage (8s, t)
colorless (s, t)

fragments:

q
2r
4s

Minimum Vessel Count 4

TOTAL MINIMUM VESSEL COUNT FOR F12 = 38 + 38 bottles = 76

(This figure excludes lighting glass for rims and bases were not distinguishable)

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FEATURE 12 BOTTLES

The vessels have been grouped by seven functional types. The embossed lettering is given as closely as possible in regard to punctuation and upper and lower case letters. The following symbols are used to describe the embossing:

- / indicates a line change on the same side of the vessel
- // indicates a message that continues on the other side of the vessel, or continues on another panel
- indicates a missing letter, phrase, etc. on the vessel

The following symbols denote how the bottle was dated:

* mold type

** bottle shape in relation to mold type

if neither symbol appears, the dates were determined by markings, embossments, or from reference cited.

PHARMACEUTICAL

A. WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS - One amber bottle formed in a two-piece mold with removable base part (relief mark on bottom). Embossed "WOLFE'S//SCHNAPPS//-"

An 1869 advertisement in the New York City Directory indicates that Udolpho Wolfe's Schnapps was in America prior to 1849. (Schulz et. al. 1980:37-38; cited in Mullins 1988: Appendix 2). This gin was advertised as being medicinal, and due to its

high alcoholic content, it was popular among the lower-class. Further, the tax on alcoholic drinks was higher than the tax on medicine, another reason to market the product as medicinal. The bottle dates between 1854 -1883.

B. Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry - One octagon bottle (aqua) formed in a 2 piece mold with a separate base. Embossed "DR WISTAR'S//BALSAM OF//WILD CHERRY//PHILADA//IB.

A medicine such as Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry was common in the mid 1800's. Many advertised their products under the name of a "doctor" to give their remedy some credence. Dr. Wistar was most likely a charlatan, if there even was a Dr. Wistar. The bottle dates from 1850-1900.*

C. N.L. Clark & Co. Peruvian Syrup - Two aqua rectangular bottles with recessed panels formed by a 2 piece mold, one with a separate base, round post bottom mold. Embossed "N.L. CLARK & CO.//PERUVIAN//SYRUP" ; 1845-1861.

Although N.L. Clark and Co. was not found, advertisements for peruvian syrups manufactured by other companies were located in issues of the Baltimore Republican; a local Baltimore newspaper, from 1845 to 1861. One issue advertised the peruvian syrup as curing liver complaints, headaches, languor and depression of spirits, boils, scurvy, and the list goes on.

D. Whitall, Tatum, and Company - one colorless bottle with a front plate, pen oval shape, formed in a 2 piece mold with a separate base.

The Whitall, Tatum, and Company was a prominent glass manufacturer in New Jersey. The company changed ownership several times, yet it was acquired by Whitall, Tatum, and Company in 1849. Bottle dates from 1849-1900.

E. One aqua rectangular, paneled bottle formed in a two piece mold; 1849-1869. Marked with "B.B" on base of bottle. Possibly Baker Brothers, a glass manufacturer located in Baltimore, MD. Baker Brothers' advertisements appear in the "Baltimore Republican" from 1849-1869.

F. 2 round aqua bottles formed in a two piece mold with separate base, "RUMFORD" embossed on shoulder of bottles. One bottle has "3" on the base, the other has "QQ" on base. Bottles date from 1850-1920.*

Unembossed bottles:

G. One french oval (colorless) bottle formed in a two piece mold. Contained essence of ginger (Switzer 1974:70). Similar bottles were found aboard the Bertrand. 1850-1865.

H. One colorless oval bottle (top sealed with foil) made in a two piece mold; 1810-1880.*

I. One round colorless bottle formed in a two piece mold; 1810-1880. *

J. One aqua oval bottle formed in a two piece mold, separate bottom; 1850-1920.*

- K. One 12 sided paneled aqua bottle formed in a two piece mold. Dates from 1810-1880.*
- L. One rectangular aqua bottle with recessed panels formed in a two piece mold with a round post bottom mold; 1850-1920.*
- M. One aqua round bottle formed in a 2 piece mold , blow-pipe empontilled; 1810-1880.*
- N. One rectangular aqua bottle with recessed panels formed in a 2 piece mold with a separate base; 1850-1920.*
- O. One aqua cylindrical phial bottle, free blown, empontilled. 1810-1880. **

PERFUME/COLOGNE

- P. Rue De La Cloche - One colorless hexagon bottle formed in a 2 piece mold with a separate base. Embossed "RUE DE LA CLOCHE/No 4711 a COLOGNE"; 1850-1920.*
- Q. Davis & Miller Perfume - One rectangular bottle with recessed panels (colorless) formed in a 2 piece mold. Embossed "DAVIS & MILLER//PERFUMES//BALTIMORE" Bottle dates from 1849 to 1869.

Davis & Miller were glass manufacturers/chemists. Their names appear in the Baltimore City Directory from 1849 to 1869.

- R. One toilet bottle - Star and Punt pattern pressed in lamp font design. Three piece mold. Dates from 1836-1860 (McKearin 1962:386)

FOOD/CONDIMENT

S. Two olive oil bottles - aqua, cylindrical, free blown with a high push up. Identical bottles found aboard the Bertrand. (Switzer 1974:64). 1850-1865.

T. Lea and Perrins Worcestire Sauce - One aqua cylindrical bottle formed in a two piece mold with a separate base with relief marks. Embossed "WORCESTIRE SAUCE//LEA & PERRINS" Dates from 1858-1900.

U. One molasses bottle (contents are inside). Three piece Rickett's type mold with bare-iron pontil mark. Dates from 1821-1900.*

V. One Catsup bottle - Fluted aqua bottle, two piece mold with separate dish-shaped bottom. Identical bottles found aboard the Bertrand. (Switzer 1974:47) 1850-1865.

PORTER/BEER

W. Dr. Siegert Co. Bolivar - two olive green bottles formed in a 3 piece Rickett's type mold with a removable base part. The base is embossed "DR. SIEGERT Co BOLIVAR". Due to manufacture technique, the bottles date from 1821-1900.*

X. One aqua porter bottle. Two piece mold with removable base. Embossed "XXX". Dates 1850-1920.*

The "XXX" on the porter bottle indicated its strength, and the three X's indicate the strongest porter which was sold.

WINE

Y. Two olive green wine bottles. Three piece Rickett's type mold with a removable base, bare-iron pontil mark. One embossed "PATENT"; 1821-1900 around shoulder (shoulder and neck missing on other bottle).*

Z. One amber Patent wine bottle. Three piece Rickett's type mold (bottom of vessel is missing). Embossed "-ATENT"; 1821-1900.*

GIN/WHISKEY

AA. One colorless sho-fly flask. Two piece mold; 1850-1920.**

BB. One olive green, rectangular paneled case bottle (gin). Two piece mold, separate dish-shaped bottom; 1850-1920.*

INK

CC. One turtle ink bottle. Aqua two piece mold with separate cup base mold. Embossed "J//I//E//M" around side towards bottom. A number 3 is embossed on the bottom. The bottle dates from 1865-1900.

DD. One dark brown, bulk ink bottle with a pouring lip. Three piece Rickett's type mold; 1821-1900.*

EE. Two colorless, square ink bottle (pink residue inside). Two piece mold, empontilled; 1810-1870.*

FF. One colorless, square ink bottle (pink residue inside) with fluted bottom. Two piece mold, empontilled; 1810-1870.*

In the Feature 12 bottle glass analysis, one bottle was inadvertently left out of the bottle count as well as not included in the manufacture-deposition lag analysis. This bottle is a pharmaceutical bottle made in a two piece mold, separate base, dating from 1850 to 1920 (pictured between bottles N and L). The bottle does not alter the manufacture-deposition lag analysis for its date and manufacture technique is common for the pharmaceutical bottles in Feature 12. The minimum vessel count needs to have this one bottle added to its total.

Robert Fernandez
ANTH 389A
December 18, 1987
Dr. Paul Shackel

This paper is a review and conclusion of the independent study that I did during the fall semester of 1987 under the guidance of Dr. Paul Shackel. I will briefly explain some of the Main Street excavations and how my independent study came about. I will also talk a little about the seventeenth century homelot on the Chesapeake and in Annapolis. I will then explain about the work I have been doing this semester separating the seeds from the floatation remains of feature 143 from the Main Street site. Finally I will include the professional seed analysis that was done and conclusions that I have from the analysis.

Mainstreet was first excavated during the winter of 1985 and 1986. Then it was excavated again over the summer of 1987. This is when I took part in the excavations and when we found what is believed to be an early 18th century garden which I will explain later in more detail. "Historical records from the first half of the 18th century regarding this part of Main St. are vague and incomplete. Records indicate that the earliest structure located at 193 Main St. was built some time in the third quarter of the 18th century." [Shackel 1986:10] This structure being the Thomas Hyde house. This house was built in 1757 and remained there until it was torn down in the 1930's. To date, this is the only documented structure or dwelling that was ever on that lot. There is no documented evidence of anything being there before that time. This is vital to the very essence of my independent study. Although there is no documentary evidence of a dwelling in the early 18th century, the possible garden that we found shows that there could have been something there prior to the Hyde house.

This garden that I am talking about was actually a series of discolorations in the sub-soil of the Main St. site. When we reached a certain level just above sterile soil, we encountered what appeared to be shovel marks in the sub-soil. Some of these marks were half-moon shaped

giving the appearance that they were caused by the end of a shovel intruding into the sub-soil and later filled with non-sterile soil. Others were sort of ellipse shaped but still not negating that they could have been made by a shovel. In some cases the marks followed what appeared to be a line, but for the most part they were located randomly throughout the unit. These marks were given the title of Feature 143. The elevations were close in all of the cases where Feature 143 was found leading us to believe that we had actually found some sort of garden. Each shovel mark was dug out revealing sub-soil underneath them.

I was able to find a mean ceramic date for two units at the level of Feature 143. One date was 1720, the other was 1724 given the garden feature an approximate date of 1722. For each unit, the dark soiled shovel marks that were dug out were floated. Then I went through each units Feature 143 flotation remains and hand picked out seed after tiny seed. These seeds were later analyzed by Dr. Gunn at the U.S.D.A.. Lucy Coggin, a horticulturalist at the William Pace garden then informed us of the use or importance of each of the seeds that we had found. With the help of these two people I could know theorize about what we had actually found as Feature 143.

What was the Chesapeake homelot like during the seventeenth century? During the seventeenth century, the Chesapeake homelot was the contemporary frontier of America. When looking at the social history of the seventeenth-century Chesapeake tidewater region, we see three major themes: (1) cultural adaptation; (2) individual opportunity; and (3) transience. The cultural baggage which the colonists brought with them underwent drastic alterations, deletions and additions in the New World frontier context. For a while, the unsettled conditions of frontier life created a situation of opportunity for individuals to attain wealth, status and power beyond what they could hope for in England. The Chesapeake cultural system developed amid rapid social and economic fluctuations which fostered a spirit of impermanence and geographic and social mobility. [Keeler 1978:8]

"The Chesapeake frontier was a land of dispersed plantations with an economic base centered around the cultivation of a single money crop: tobacco. The cultivation of tobacco was labor-intensive and the Chesapeake colonies were easily able to absorb new immigrants during the early and middle decades of the seventeenth century." [Keeler 1978:6]

The seventeenth century homelot had to evolve and

change accordingly to a constantly fluctuating economy.

"Adaptation was necessary in virtually every aspect of life and the changes gave birth to a society and economic system which had its roots in England." [Keeler 1978:5]

"Economy and environment were vital considerations for the tobacco planters of the colonial Chesapeake. A bad crop, a year of low prices, or an exhausted plantation meant lower income for the planters. Of course most planters tried to prevent economic losses through a number of strategies that included altering their plantation activities, trimming back their expenditures, and trying to restore the fertility of their soil. Thus, economy and environment caused a series of changes within the settlement system." [Earle 1975:14]

Tobacco planting proved a risky business, much riskier than grain farming in the colonies to the north, where if markets collapsed, the farmers and animals could at least consume the food. European financial crises threatened British merchants who urgently demanded credit remittances from their Chesapeake correspondents. Their enormous indebtedness reflected the planters' heavy reliance on English and European manufactured goods, which flowed unevenly into the Chesapeake. The fineries and necessities from European factories were at times abundant and, at other times, scarce depending on the

market strategies of British merchants and the size of the annual tobacco fleet. Chesapeake planters and legislators were powerless against the European end of trade. Therefore they attacked over production and market inefficiencies at home. But they seemed to have little effect in dampening price fluctuations or improving planter income. The individual planter had little choice but to fall back on his own initiative; and in the aggregate, they devised an adaptive and flexible response to a trans-atlantic economy of boom and bust. That response became manifest in the increasingly self-sufficient plantation. [Earle 1975:101-2]

To survive during the 17th and early 18th century, the homelot of the Chesapeake had to be adaptive. The environment and the fluctuating economy not only required but demanded self-sufficiency from the homelot owner. At times self-sufficiency meant being able to grow food for personal consumption in a garden on the homelot.

To find out more about who had gardens during the 17th and 18th century in Annapolis I went through raw data that was provided and found by Dr. Paul Shackel. I amassed this data into charts showing who owned gardening tools from 1688-1777. The data is separated by financial status ranging from 0-49L 50-225L 226-490L 491+L. This is the total wealth of the individual. The gardening

tools were as follows: hoe, axe, spade, shears, harness, sledge, cart, plow, and other. I found the percentage of people who owned these tools in each wealth bracket for the data provided.

There was very little information for the time period of 1688-1709. The results were 25% of the people in the 50-225L owned tools as did 50% of the 226-490L group.

1710-1732 is very important because this is the approximate date of the garden on Main St.. I found the percentages of the people who owned gardening equipment as follows:

0-49L -- 16%

50-225L -- 20%

226-490L -- 38%

491+L -- 75%

One can easily see that from this data it appears that the richer a person was, the more likely they were to have a garden of some sort. Now this information is incomplete were as we cannot determine whether ownership of a garden was a cause or result of wealth. All we can see is that wealthier people owned gardening equipment.

From 1733-1754

0-49L	--	13%
50-225L	--	40%
226-490L	--	38%
491+L	--	43%

There is a gradual increases here but it does not differ greatly above 50L.

From 1755-1777

0-49L	--	6%
50-225L	--	35%
226-490L	--	36%
491+L	--	47%

We see here again the increase of percentage of people who own gardening equipment rises when wealth rises.

I also noticed that wealthier people were spending proportionally less of there money on equipment than poorer people. This again could be bias but it shows that the poorer people were spending a larger portion of their wealth on gardening equipment. This data shows that gardens or gardening equipment was owned more by wealthier people, especially in the early years of Annapolis.

Finally I come to the section on the seeds. As I have stated before, all the units that had Feature 143 in them had flotation done to the soil. The shovel marks were dug out and floated. I went through the flotation remains and separated what I thought at the time were seeds. After it was all analyzed, it turned out that most of what I was finding was fungus. But I had removed a few seeds from each level. These seeds were then analyzed. Dr. Gunn, the seed specialist that graciously analyzed the seeds for us, seemed to feel that we had not found true evidence of a garden. He said that these weeds could all be found in a grassy area today. But the specific weeds that they were showed that they probably were from a "Cleared wooded lot, probably the shady side...no evidence of crops." [Gunn 1987] He went on to speculate that these weeds all are after-growths of possibly a garden. He said that you find weeds like these in an area that has been left fallow. He also said that some of these weeds are usually found in a garden while the garden is still in use.

The seed titles were then taken to Lucy Coggin at the William Faca house. All of the following information regarding the use or importance of these weeds was given to us by Ms. Coggin:

-Rhubus species. This is an immediate successive

growth after a land is laid fallow.

-Ranunculus (Buttercup). This was either introduced or native to America. It can be a normal garden weed. Sometimes it was used as trimmings around a garden for design.

-Rhus Radicans (Poison Ivy). This probably would have been found along a fence or on the edge of the wooded area.[Gunn 1987]

-Chenopodium Album (Lambs Quarters). Native of Europe and of North America. This weed was a pot herb. The young tips of the stems of this plant were wilted in a pot and then buttered over. It was common in the 18th century to eat this weed.

-Rumex species. Some species were used in soups. Today it is a field weed. Also known as an agricultural weed growing after fields are plowed.

-Mollugo Verticillata (Carpet weed). Native, uses unknown.

-Datura Stramonium (Jimson weed) This weed was brought to Europe by the Spanish. It was taken from tropical areas. It was introduced to the English who in turn introduced it to the New World. It was brought over to Jamestown when Jamestown was being established. William Paca's Brother in-law proposed to raising it as a crop. It was shipped to Africa and used as an

aphrodisiac. It is an alkaloid which can be poisonous to livestock. The Southwest Indians use it today as a hallucinogenic. It is normally appears in recently cleared pieces of land. Coggin thinks its purpose at the site was just as a weed. "Used for epileptic disorders, convulsions and madness." [Potterton 1983]

-*Prunus Virginiana* (Choke Cherry). This weed was sometimes used for jelly. It is often found in mountainous counties.

Lucy Coggin also thinks that these are all just common weeds that came about after a land was left fallow. She says that there is the possibility that some of these weeds could have been grown at the site as herbs but it is doubtful. As did Dr. Gunn, she also believed that this was a cleared out wooded area.

Could this have been an herbal garden? Was this a garden at all? I pondered these questions after reading the data that I had. Most likely this was not an herbal garden. There are a few reasons for this. First of all only three of these weeds were ever actually used as herbs at some time. All of them are natural weeds found after a garden or a plot of land is left fallow. Another reason is the actual count of the seeds. Dr. Gunn only separated a representative sample of these seeds, he did not do a count. I was the one who separated these seeds

from the flotation. By doing this I can surely say that in each level, there were no more than two or three seeds of any certain type if that many. In most cases there was only one. It would be very difficult to claim that this was an herbal garden with one or two seeds from each level. Also we must consider natural seed rain each year or season which was not accounted for. My theory reflects that of Dr. Gunn. That this may have been a garden but these seeds were not purposely planted. These are most likely weeds, natural weeds found after a land is left fallow. Some of them were blown in by the wind and some were probably dropped by birds. Solely the sheer minimal number of seeds found compared to the amount of soil floated makes one skeptical about making any sort of claim about a garden with these naturally existing weeds.

Although we did not find any crop seeds or any seeds to indicate that this was a vegetable garden, the facts are as they stand. There were shovel marks in the sub-soil. These shovel marks were made for an apparent reason. It very well could have been a garden. One valuable fact is that we do not know the preservation rate of vegetable seeds. This could have been a vegetable garden with no seeds surviving. It very well could have been but we found no evidence to prove this.

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AN ATTEMPT TO UNDERSTAND THE HISTORY OF
193 MAIN STREET FROM AN
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE

SENIOR HONORS THESIS
John Graminski

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this thesis, I will attempt to construct an archaeological history through the use of overlays, not independent from the historical documentation, but capable of supporting its own conclusions and findings which may be found to contradict the historical record. My original intentions were to produce an archaeological history independent from the historical record based solely on the archaeological findings. But as I became more involved with the work, I realized that this was not as feasible as it originally seemed. The problems I encountered with my initial attempts at producing an independent archaeological history, was that I found myself referring to the historical record too often. Also, the historical record although incomplete, was important to this thesis since it has allowed me to compare and contrast it to the archaeological findings.

In the following chapters, I will attempt to demonstrate how the archaeology of 193 Main Street has contributed significantly to an increased understanding of how this site was transformed historically. In addition, this archaeological history will be capable of recognizing errors in the documentation, as well as provoking alternative questions about the history of 193 Main Street.

Accompanying this thesis will be a set of overlays which will visually map the changes that occurred at lot 48 by mapping the archaeological features according to their designated layout

period. In complete form these overlays will, I hope, be capable of supporting and accurately representing the archaeological history of 193 Main Street. These overlays will combine the total results of all the archaeological investigations that took place over four separate excavations, over a four year period. This will be the first investigation to combine the results of all field seasons into one archaeological history at this point in time.

This paper will discuss my methodology and work with the archaeological data, as well as provide an analysis of my archaeological interpretation.

CHAPTER II

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The lot history begins with the re-surveying of lot 48 for Philemon Lloyd in 1718. The lot included 80 feet fronting on Southeast Street (Duke of Gloucester) and 334 feet of frontage on Church Street (Main Street). The reference is of no help as it does not mention anything about the condition of the lot. In 1732 Lloyd died and the property was bequeathed to his daughter, Henrietta Maria Lloyd Chew, who on her second marriage, married Daniel Dulany in 1740. In 1748, Dulany sold lots 48 and 49 to Edward Dorsey and wife, Henrietta Maria Dorsey, daughter of Henrietta Maria Dulany (Anne Arundel County Court House Land Records 1748:6). The sale included several structures occupying the lots, although it was not specified which lots they occupied.

From the re-surveying in 1718, to 1748, little is known concerning lot 48, except for the mention of "houses and gardens" occupying one of the lots at the time of their sale in 1748 (Popernack:1989).

In 1757, lot 48 was subdivided and leased to Thomas Hyde and Charles Wallace (Anne Arundel County Court House Land Records 1757:53). In 1762, when the owner, Henrietta Maria Dorsey, died, lot 48, along with all her other real estate, was willed back to her mother Henrietta Maria Dulany. Upon the mother's death in 1765, the land was divided between Margaret Bordley and Mary Paca.

Shortly after this, reference was made in the Maryland Gazette on June 4, 1769, to 193 Main Street. The nature of this reference is an advertisement for Hyde's store and house at this location(Maryland Gazette:1769). In 1773, Hyde purchased lot 48 from William Paca(Popernack:1989). In 1777, the Maryland Gazette offered an advertisement for a two story brick house for rent at 192 Duke of Gloucester Street by Hyde(192 Duke of Gloucester Street is the other end of lot 48).

Thomas Hyde died at the age of 74 in 1795, at which time his land was left to his niece Sarah Walls for life. A year later, Sarah Walls married Francis T. Clements, and the two continued to live at 193 Main St. In 1798, a description of the house was provided by the Federal Direct Tax List. This list states that the Clements were charged with a two story brick dwelling and a single story detached brick kitchen. After Sarah Wall's death in 1833, the property was sold to George Mackubbin the same year.

In 1864, the lot was sold to Sarah Thompson, who occupied the lot with her husband Dr. Frank Thompson until the time of her death in 1929, which time it was sold by her children to the Novelty Amusement Company. In the late 1930's all remaining structures were demolished and the lot was made into a parking lot. The parking lot remained in service through the early to mid 1980's, when it was sold again. It was at this time archaeological investigations took place.

Excavations on the lot began in 1985. The first phase of excavation was supervised by Paul Shackel. The following three

phases were completed under the supervision of Dorothy Humph, and then finally Eileen Williams.

The lot was divided into a grid of 434 units measuring five by five feet. At the completion of all four archaeological investigations, 64 units had been excavated, of which seven were half units, and two were quarter units.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

I began my investigations of 193 Main St., site 18AP44, by performing a stratigraphic analysis. The results of this analysis have been the basis for the majority of my interpretations. This analysis was performed as a group project by Marcey Jastrab, Dennis Gryder and myself. For the most part, units were divided by area. For example, Dennis Gryder focused primarily on the units located in the northwest area of the lot since they applied to his work and interests in the kitchen garden which was discovered in that location. Marcey Jastrab focused on the northeast area of the lot, where early investigations were interpreting foundations to be related to the Hyde house, and finally, I analyzed the remainder of the units throughout the southern and mid-sections of the lot. After the stratigraphic analysis was completed, I examined all of the units that were to be involved in this thesis. The number of units examined amounted to over 50 units. This examination involved the use of level report forms, profiles, as well as excavator's and field supervisor's notes. In addition, my examination utilized the photographic slides that were available. The slides were a tremendous help in the examination of features, since many were poorly drawn on the report forms. I also utilized the minimum vessel count, which enabled me to cross-check the stratigraphic analysis. If errors were found in the stratigraphy, for example, if a vessel was found to have mends from two different

stratums, and those strata lay in different designated time periods, the two strata in question would then be moved to the more recent period. One exception to this rule was if there was a significantly higher proportion of diagnostic ceramic sherds from the earlier dating strata, then the two strata in question would be placed in the earlier time period. For instance, if vessel number 10, a white salt-glazed plate, was mended and found to consist of ten sherds from level J and two from Level I above, and the two levels had been placed in differently designated time periods, I would simply place the two levels in the earlier period.

In my analysis, I began examining the units where foundations were present. Many questions existed concerning the outbuildings, such as the date of construction, their function, as well as the number that existed. Early analysis and field interpretations showed inconsistencies in comparison to the documentation, and I wanted to begin in these areas. From the foundations, I proceeded to other features such as post holes, trash deposits, and other indicators of occupational activity. One important question I hoped to answer concerned whether or not there was any indication of structures occupying this lot prior to Hyde occupation? And if so, what was the function of such structures? I asked this question because it was believed that a garden existed during the first half of the 18th century in the northwest area of the lot and I was interested in whether or not there was any evidence of a dwelling house nearby. These garden features, revealed during the last field season, dated to the early 18th century, before the

first documented occupation of Thomas Hyde.

Another question I wanted to answer through the use of the archaeology was what transformations took place during each of the owner's occupational periods in terms of the back areas of the lot. Since there were three main occupational periods making up the history of this lot, and little is known about the outbuildings that existed prior to the Sanborn maps, my hopes were to answer some of the questions the historical documentation was unable to answer.

CHAPTER IV

THE LAYOUTS

The accompanying layouts represent the compiled archaeological results of all of the archaeological excavations that took place at 193 Main Street. These layouts map all of the significant features revealed during the four seasons of excavations. In addition, I added to the features their estimated dimensions using Sanborn Maps to aid in their interpretation and to obtain a better perspective of the lot area and function.

Since the site was excavated using a grid system, I chose to map the features using grid paper, where each square represents a five by five unit. Each layout represents a specific period of time. These time periods are phases of occupation determined through the stratigraphic analysis as well as the historical record.

The first and earliest layout does not necessarily represent an occupational period, but rather, a period of ownership, since we are not certain of any residency on lot 48 at that time. The time period this layout represents is from 1718 to 1756. Initially Philemon Lloyd owned the lot, and in 1748 it was sold to Edward Dorsey. The following three layouts on the other hand do represent occupational periods. The second layout represents the period of Thomas Hyde's residency, 1757 to 1797. During this period, Thomas Hyde resided there and made his living on that portion of the lot

facing Main Street.

The third layout, 1798 to 1863, represents two periods of ownership of almost 30 years each. The lot was occupied by Sarah and Francis Clements until 1833, when it was sold to George Mackubbin. The Mackubbin family occupied the lot until 1863.

The fourth and last layout represents the period of occupancy of the Thompson family. Sarah Thompson purchased the lot in 1864 where she and her husband, Dr. Frank Thompson lived until the time of her death in 1929. At that time it was sold. Shortly thereafter, the buildings were razed, and the land was used as a parking lot.

CHAPTER V

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION: AN INTEGRATION OF BOTH THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL DATA

PERIOD I: (1718-1756)

I will begin my interpretation by following the same format of the accompanying overlays. The earliest overlay period I have designated is Period I, or pre-Hyde. This period dates from the 1718 land survey, to 1757, when Hyde and Wallace began renting the lot. This period lacks any significant documentation concerning the function of the lot, but through archaeology we are able to understand a bit more how this lot was used and the purpose it served.

One of the most important discoveries made during excavations was that of the garden features. In units 148, 149, 209, 210, 211, 236, 238, 241, 243, 273, and 303, garden features pre-dating Hyde occupation were discovered. They lay just below Hyde levels and were intrusive into sterile soil. The garden is believed to be a kitchen garden used during the first half of the 18th century. Archaeological evidence supporting this discovery comes in the form of a significant area of shovel divots concentrated within eleven units in the northwest area of the lot. These divots are believed to be the results of double digging, a technique often used during the 18th century that involved mixing both topsoil and sterile soil together. Also, results of an analysis done on the seeds taken from the shovel divots indicated that the garden lay fallow for a

period of time before it was covered over by construction of the Thomas Hyde house. (Gryder:Personal Communication).

With the presence of a kitchen garden on this lot, one question is: who was using this garden? This question cannot be completely answered, but the archaeology seems to suggest that it was most likely used by a neighboring lot. Since the archaeology did not reveal any substantial architectural features occupying lot 48 from this period, there is a strong possibility the occupants using the garden were residing on adjoining lot 49. Supporting this may be the foundation revealed in unit 77, Feature 17 (See Period I). Although only a very small section of a foundation, the location near the lot line suggests that the majority of the feature most likely occupied lot 49. The possibility also exists that the structure, Feature 17, may have been built before 1695, based on the date of the builder's trench. If this is the case, it would have taken place before lot division in Annapolis had occurred.

Another set of architectural features were discovered in units 397 and 398. The foundation walls were approximately six feet apart running parallel to each other in an east to west direction. The feature (F5), consisted of yellow, shell-tempered mortared fieldstone one course thick. They were obviously positioned too close together for them to have been foundations for a significant structure.

Also revealed through archaeological investigations were a significant concentration of post holes and molds dating to this

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pre-Hyde period as well. They were located in units 238, 209, 241, 211, 273 among the same garden feature units. These posts holes and molds could represent sectioning of the garden. Also supporting this is the fact that they seem to lie in a patterned arrangement within the boundaries of the garden.(see period 1). What is interesting is the fact that in 1757, when the lot was leased to Hyde, there is record of a garden, as well as "pales and rales"(Popernack:1989). Whether the "pales and rales" mentioned in this land record pertained to partitioning of the garden is unknown, but judging from the significant number of post holes within the boundaries of the garden, suggests there is a likely connection. Dennis Gryder, who focused primarily on the garden of this lot, suggested that it was quite possible that sectioning did occur in kitchen gardens by way of fencing.(Personal Communication). The partitioning of the garden may indicate the desire to isolate each variety of vegetable into its own area for ease of planting, maintaining, and harvesting, as well as simply keeping order to the garden.

The other foundation pre-dating Hyde occupation was found near the western boundary of the lot in unit 77(mentioned previously). This foundation, running east to west, was in poor condition and consisted of a fieldstone and shell-tempered mortar construction. The slides taken of this foundation and the associated builder's trench suggest that the segment discovered in unit 77 was partially removed in order for the later foundation F16, to be constructed(see layout 2). Regardless, this evidence suggests that

the majority of this structure actually occupied the lot adjoining lot 48, lot 49. If there is a connection with this structure and the garden it would place the garden to the north and east of the house. As I mentioned earlier, another foundation was discovered next to Feature 17. This foundation, Feature 16, ran north to south and had an associated builder's trench. It was constructed of a white shell-tempered mortar and was in much better condition than Feature 17. The foundation, Feature 16, ran against and perpendicular to Feature 17 builder's trench(see period 2). One possible interpretation is that the earlier foundation was in ruins when the later structure was built. The later structure was built using a technique where there would not be a need for a builder's trench on the inside perimeter, since none was found. (I will discuss Feature 16 in more detail in the following Period).

PERIOD 2: (1757-1798)

Strata from this period, dating 1757 to 1798, and referred to as the period of Hyde occupation, offered a significant number of archaeological features. What is known historically of this period is not substantial, but serves more or less as a guideline.

In 1757, lot 48 was subdivided and leased. The portion facing Church Street(now Main Street) was leased to Thomas Hyde, and the portion facing Southeast Street(now Duke of Gloucester Street) was leased by Charles Wallace. Hyde's portion of the lot included fifty feet of frontage on Main Street while Wallace's portion included eighty feet of frontage on Duke of Gloucester Street. In

1773, Hyde purchased the entire lot 48 from William Paca (Popernack:1989). What is unfortunate is that there is little known about the development of the property at the time of the transaction except a brief note that there existed a storehouse. (Popernack:1989). There were also references made in the Maryland Gazette of his store and residence on Church Street as early as 1767, when there is mention of his "goods for sale" (Maryland Gazette:1767), and two years later there was mention of him living in Church Street above his store. (Maryland Gazette:1769). But it was not until 1798, four years after Hyde's death, that an actual description of the 193 Main Street house is listed. This information was given in the 1798 Federal Tax List, where it notes the existence of a two story brick dwelling house measuring twenty by thirty feet, and a detached single story brick kitchen measuring sixteen by sixteen feet. Knowing this, I referred to the Sanborn Tax Maps in order to find any similarities in dimension and location. Unfortunately, the earliest Sanborn Map available was made in 1887, but it shows five structures occupying the lot at this particular time. Using the scale given, I calculated the dimension of the largest structure to be roughly twenty by forty-five feet in size. This structure faced Main Street and can be assumed to be the 193 Main Street house that can be seen in the photograph (See Appendix). The other outbuildings measured as follows: the largest was approximately 16 by 16 feet which can be assumed to be the location of the stables, a 12 by 12 feet structure in the location of the smokehouse, a 6 by 8 feet

structure in the location of the privy, and a small 8 by 8 feet structure in front of the stables.

With this information in mind, I wanted to see how the archaeological features compared to these findings. First, I examined the foundations located in units 294, 325, and 356. These foundations ran directly in-line throughout the three units in a east to west direction. They consisted of the same construction, that is brick two courses thick, with an underlying fieldstone base. Early investigations interpreted these to be the southern wall or rear wall of the sixteen by sixteen foot summer kitchen. This seemed logical until I investigated unit 356. Unfortunately, when Paul Shackel completed his report of the first field season he did not have the additional information that would have revealed an important find pertaining to the location of the kitchen. What was revealed in unit 356 was significant, for it located the corner of the summer kitchen. This corner turned south rather than north, placing the east/west wall as the front of the kitchen rather than rear, as was thought in the preliminary findings. (see Period 2). It was noted in the field that one of the wall bricks was white washed. Although not conclusive, this could signify the interior of the structure. Also revealed in this unit was a significant brick pier or support. One possible interpretation of this feature is that it may have been a support for a stove's chimney. This was suggested by Dr. John Seidel (Personal communication). Also revealed in unit 325 was a patterned brick walkway abutting the foundation in that unit. Where the walkway meets the foundation,

the brick portion of the foundation changes pattern, supporting an entrance in that location. More of this walkway was revealed in the last field season where it was found in unit 236 overlying garden features. This walkway seems to curve towards the northeast, beginning at the kitchen, and making its way to the main house. It seems likely then that this was the path connecting the house to the kitchen. Both the summer kitchen foundations and the walkway date to Hyde occupation. In unit 294, only a sherd of white tin-glazed earthenware was found between the stones making up the foundation. No builder's trench was found in any of the units containing the summer kitchen's foundations. Unfortunately, the foundation was not excavated on the north side, which may have revealed such trenches. Interestingly, the other foundation dating to this period also lacked a builder's trench on the inside portion of the structure. This find may indicate a preferred technique by those constructing the outbuildings during this period. The location of this structure, the summer kitchen, coincides with the structure located on the Sanborn Maps.

Near the kitchen another fieldstone foundation was discovered running north to south through units 388 and 389. This fieldstone foundation consisted of articulated fieldstone two course thick and dry-laid. Although the foundation was severely disturbed in unit 388, it was untouched in 389 where the builder's trench dates the construction to Hyde occupation. Ceramics within the trench included creamware and white salt-glazed stoneware. Early interpretation in the field and in Paul Shackel's report identified

these as the eastern walls of the summer kitchen. Since these two units were excavated during the first field season, it was unknown at that time about the corner foundation which was found during the second season in unit 356. What supported Shackle's interpretation during the first field season was the thick concentration of oyster midden on the southern side of the foundations in unit 294 and 325. This seemed logical at the time being the rear of the kitchen, but once it was realized that the midden was actually inside the kitchen, it became confusing. One scenario suggested by Dr. John Seidel was that this shell could have been intentionally placed there as a floor for a stable. Since we know there was a stable being used during the Thompson era, this interpretation seems likely. And since the midden dated to that period as well, I feel inclined to say it was probably used in that manner. Of the units excavated within the so-called kitchen, totalling two full units, one half unit and two quarter units, all contained the shell midden. My interpretation suggests that originally, the structure was used as a kitchen, later to be converted to a stable once a new kitchen was added to the main house during the Thompson occupation. This interpretation is supported through observations I made of the archaeological findings beneath the midden. It seems as though there were rodent disturbances directly underneath the midden, as well as early artifacts, and some bone. Ceramics included creamware, white salt-glazed stoneware, and pearlware. It maybe that the kitchen was originally built with a wooden floor. Supporting the wooden floor theory would be the need for additional

support for a stove's chimney since a raised floor could not effectively support the weight of a brick chimney. Later when a new kitchen was added to the main house, the floor of the kitchen was removed, and the shell put in its place for use as a floor of a stable. The shell averaged six to eight inches, and artifacts within the midden include; ironstone and whiteware.

Analysis of the units to the north of the summer kitchen proved extremely difficult. One reason for this was the fact that I could not explain what function the foundations in units 388 and 389 served. The units excavated to the west of the foundations detected a significant destruction zone encompassing almost every unit in that area. The units containing this destruction episode were; 326, 328, 329, 358, 359, 388, and 389. The episode dated to the Hyde period, and the materials present consisted of brick and mortar fragments, numerous nails, ceramics, and bone. Also, a white-salt glazed stoneware vessel mended with approximately 30 sherds, all of which were from the seven units just listed. Interpretation of the foundation as well as the destruction level remains inconclusive.

Another set of features dating to the Hyde occupation was three post holes running in a southeast to northwest orientation. This find is significant for it runs parallel to Duke of Gloucester Street, and suggests the division of lot 48. This seems likely since we know Hyde and Wallace each rented one-half of the lot in 1757, until 1772.

The next significant structure revealed through archaeological

investigations and also dating to the Hyde occupation was discovered during the first field season, Feature 16 (see period 2). The feature was a series of articulated fieldstone oriented in a north to south position along the eastern side of the unit, and feature 20, a patterned brick floor. Paul Shackel's report mentions the possibility of this being a milk house. This was considered because of the brick floor and substantial fieldstone foundation. The foundation, (F16), consisted of a white shell-tempered mortared fieldstone running north to south. Accompanying this foundation was a patterned brick floor, and overlying the patterned brick floor were two layers of random brick and mortar, (F19). One scenario could be that this was the wall of the structure which collapsed and fell in, onto the patterned brick floor. The interface of the random brick and the patterned brick floor suggests that this structure was in use up to the time of its collapse, since little in terms of artifacts were found between these layers. When the patterned brick floor was removed, the soil from between and directly underneath was sifted. Artifacts were sparse and only four ceramic sherds were recovered, of which included pearlware, creamware, and slipped earthenware.

While investigating these two sets of foundations, Feature 16 and 17, (F17 was previously mentioned in Period 1), it became evident that the two did not have any relation to each other. This is clear through examination of the slides taken of these features as well as the field profile. By examining the south wall profile it is evident that Feature 16 came later because Feature 17 shows

signs that it was partially removed in order for the later foundation to be constructed. When Feature 17 was removed, what was left was a stepped portion, with the deepest overlying levels deposited during Hyde occupation, or Period 2. Diagnostic artifacts included: white tin-glazed earthenware, creamware, and white salt-glazed stoneware.

Interpretation of the later foundation, Feature 16, may not be so difficult as Feature 17. As mentioned, Shackel's report suggests the possibility that this was a milk house because of its brick floor and significant foundation. Evidence supporting this is inconclusive, but, an alternative to this is the possibility that it was a smokehouse. We do know this was the location of a later smokehouse used during the last occupation period, that is, during Thompson's ownership or period 4. Its quite likely that the same smokehouse the Thompson's used had also served the same purpose for Thomas Hyde. Also supporting this is the relatively high concentration of faunal remains on the exterior of the structure. In level G of unit 77, there was a total of 43 bones, and the level above, level F, there was a total of 61, and in level E, there was a total of 137 bones. Unfortunately, not supporting this interpretation is the lack of substantial amounts of charcoal or clinker in either unit 77 or 108. If this were used as a smokehouse for an extended length of time, I would have expected to find considerable amounts of coal and clinker around the immediate area.

The smokehouse, although dating to period V, and showing up in

the 1887 Sanborn Map, was not mentioned in the 1798 Federal Tax list. It seems likely that this structure was left off of the List, either intentionally(to reduce the tax the owner would have been accountable for), or accidentally. This also seemed to take place on the estimate of dimensions for the main house, where the Tax List mentions a 20 by 30 two-story house. After examining the Sanborn Maps dimensions, I questioned this rather small size. As I said earlier, the Sanborn maps estimated the house to be roughly twenty by forty-five feet. The archaeological evidence supports the dimensions found on the Sanborn Maps. In examining the results of all of the excavated units in and around the estimated area of the house at 193 Main Street, it became evident that the Federal Tax List was inaccurate. Of the 15 units excavated in or around the area where the house was believed to be located, seven of them contained builder's trenches possibly marking the boundary of the structure. Unfortunately, out of the estimated 38 units within the twenty by forty-five feet structure, only four units were excavated. Two of these units contained builder's trenches on the interior, and the third contained a intact foundation. This foundation consisted of a fieldstone base with brick overlying the stone. From the slide taken of the feature, it is evident this was a significant architectural feature. Another four units situated on the exterior of the structure all contained builder's trenches as well. What is remarkable about these findings is that the builder's trenches lie exactly in line with the Sanborn Map's dimensions. The Sanborn Map of 1887, shows a forty-five by twenty

foot rectangular structure with an attached rear portion, giving the main structure an L-shape with chimneys at the three ends(See appendix). Also present in the Sanborn Maps, as well a photo of the rear of the house, are additions that were made to the house sometime after it was built(see Warren Collection Photos in Appendix). They include a wooded structure attached to the rear of the house on the extended portion. This addition is apparently a kitchen, since it is mentioned as such in the article accompanying the photograph of the rear(see appendix). Also added to the rear of the house was a porch with a room above(although archaeologically, this portion seems to have been part of the original Hyde house). This can also be seen in the same Warren photo taken of the rear of the house.

An important question I hoped to answer pertaining to the 193 Main Street house, concerns whether or not the house that stood at the time it was razed in the 1930's was the actual house built during Period 2(1757-1798). The archaeology, although relatively sparse, does suggest that the house we have a photograph of was the actual house built by Thomas Hyde and was originally an L-shaped structure. The large empty builder's trenches suggest that they were robbed for their materials to be used elsewhere since this was quite a common practice at this site. Furthermore, supporting the larger dimension of the original house, was the high frequency of faunal remains in the exterior of the estimated dimensions of the house(see Period 2). We know that sometime during the third or fourth Period there was a kitchen added to the rear of the L-

section of the house. In these units there is a high concentration of faunal remains, suggesting that the L-section of the house was used for dining. Faunal remains most likely either filtered through cracks in the floor boards or were intentionally discarded under them. In addition, we know the brick walkway connecting the summer kitchen to the house met the house somewhere near the L-section. It makes sense that the detached summer kitchen would be connected by pathway to the rear of the dining area for convenience of serving the prepared food. Later when the new kitchen was added to the house, it would only make sense to add it to the rear of the dining area(see photo).

PERIOD 3: 1798-1863

This occupational period begins with the inheritance of the land, by Clements in 1798 after Thomas Hyde's death. This occupational period was distinguished through the archaeological record by a marked difference in ceramic types, such as pearlware and whiteware.

During this period, there seemed to be little in terms of change noted through the archaeological record. What we do have is two sets of foundations: one set in unit 110, and the other set, feature 1, running through four units 364, 365, 366, and 367. This feature was a fieldstone and brick foundation, 1.5 foot wide and two courses high. Feature 1 was originally interpreted as the eastern wall of the Hyde house, but after further analysis, archaeological artifacts removed from the builder's trench suggests

a later construction. Some of this material included; brass screws, wire nails, and amber machine-made bottle fragments which placed the construction of this foundation in Period 3. Although some of these artifacts date closer to the turn of the century, I will leave my interpretation as is since I suspect the builder's trench was contaminated when sections of the foundation were robbed(see period 3).

The interpretation of this feature was difficult. One scenario could be that it was a wall bordering the driveway that led to the stables at the rear of the house. Also supporting this is the significant amount of gravel that was discovered in all of the units west of the foundations. Unfortunately, no other units closer in proximity to the stables, contained the continuation of this foundation or the gravel. The likelihood that this foundation was related structurally to the house is remote since the wall extends south a substantial fifteen-feet farther than the estimated twenty-foot depth of the house. If this were true, the house would have been thirty-five feet wide. From the Warren Collection photo it's quite clear the house does not extend that far. Other than the driveway interpretation, I feel there is not enough evidence to support any further interpretation.

Difficulties also arose in the interpretation of the foundation found in unit 110. This foundation consisted of dry-laid articulating fieldstone running north to south, with the southern third missing. The missing stones were interpreted in the field as being robbed. This interpretation seems likely as this

was a common event throughout the site. Dating this feature, 26, proved difficult since portions of it were disturbed, also no builder's trench was found. Dating the layers above and below placed the time of construction in this occupational period. What was unusual about this feature was a post hole and mold discovered overlying the fieldstone. It seems then that this structure, Feature 26, was short-lived relative to the other structures on the lot since the post hole and mold date to the Thompson occupation. Supporting this is the fact that it does not show on the 1887 Sandborn Map. Interpretation of this feature is inconclusive, although its distance to the structure in units 108 and 77 place it very close in proximity suggesting a remote possibility that it may have had a connection to the smokehouse.

PERIOD 4: 1864-1929

A substantial amount is known about this period compared to the earlier periods. During this period we know Dr. Thompson lived and practiced in the home occupying this lot. We have several pictures from the Warren Collection that show the front of the house from two different angles. As mentioned previously, there is also a photo of the backyard showing a porch and kitchen addition, along with a smokehouse and stables.

The archaeological distinction from the earlier period 4 is marked by a change in ceramics. During this period, whiteware and ironstone made up the most common ceramic types recovered. Also, machine-made bottles, wire nails, and synthetic material were also

common.

One of the changes that we know of that occurred during this period was an addition of a privy located towards the rear of the lot. This privy was constructed sometime during the Thompson occupation since the artifacts all dated to the 19th and 20th century. This privy was dry-laid brick, two courses thick and extended down approximately seven feet. The privy, Feature 12, was discovered in units 349, 379, and 380. The stratigraphy of the feature consisted of levels a-w, some distinguishable and others arbitrarily designated.

The other change that may have taken place, was the conversion of the summer kitchen into stables. As I mention previously, the thick shell midden that lies on the interior of the kitchen dates to this period. With that in mind, and the fact that we know there was a kitchen attached to the house, as well as stables being present, it seems likely that the summer kitchen was replaced by a new kitchen. This event probably took place shortly before the shell was placed in the summer kitchen interior. The shell midden dates to this period with ironstone and whiteware making-up the datable artifacts.

CHAPTER VI

THE ANALYSIS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGY INDEPENDENT FROM THE HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

In this thesis, I proposed to show how archaeology can provide the necessary facts and knowledge needed to construct a reliable functional history of an archaeological site independent of the historical record. Not only would this aid historic sites where the documentation did not exist, but as with the Main Street site, archaeology assisted in showing inconsistencies as well as errors in the documentation. The accompanying set of overlays will demonstrate this visually. These overlays, by mapping the archaeological features according to designated time periods, show how 193 Main Street was functionally used and altered by the owners during their period of occupancy.

The final result of this thesis will no doubt contribute significantly to a more developed understanding of 193 Main Street, but more importantly, I hope to ultimately prove that without the archaeological history of Main Street, we would be without a vital link of a much larger image or perspective of how 193 Main Street was utilized and altered by its owners. For this archaeological history to be significant, and for that matter any archaeology that is done, it must be accurate, reliable and capable of justifying itself.

The following will examine the true strength and capacity of the archaeological data from 193 Main Street. Since this thesis

revolves around the capability of archaeology to produce a reliable and accurate history, it is necessary to examine the archaeological data as if almost nothing was known about 193 Main Street. In this chapter, unlike the previous chapters, I will show what is known strictly through the archaeology, and interpret the results as they are understood in that context.

To begin this, I must dispense with the way I designated the time periods found in the third chapter since they were reliant on the historical documentation. Rather I will simply discuss the archaeological results as they existed in time and simply divide the layouts into fifty year divisions. Secondly, as I mentioned above, it will be necessary to interpret the archaeological results as if there was little known about the history of the site. For instance, structural features will be interpreted as either outbuildings or occupational structures rather than the Thomas Hyde house and the like.

To begin this analysis, I will start with the earliest dated features. I will start with the concentration of shovel divots dating to the first half of the 18th century, and found only in the northwest area of lot 48. The shovel divots seem to be the result of double digging, a technique commonly used during the 18th century to mix both topsoil with the underlying sterile soil. It is also evident that a division of the garden may have also taken place. This unusual activity is supported by the number of post holes and molds found concentrated with the garden features.

The existence of the garden would suggest early occupation of

lot 48, and its small size would suggest its function as a kitchen garden. But since there were no substantial structural features dating to this period, I am inclined to say property at least was used by neighboring lot 49, to the west. This speculation is supported by the discovery of a small portion of fieldstone foundation found in unit 77, Feature 17(see layout 1). This foundation, lies very close to the property line of lot 49, and could have encompassed the majority of the lot. Knowing this, it seems evident that the structure that stood where Feature 17 existed could have straddled the property line, possibly suggesting that there was no lot division at the time the structure was built. If this is the case, it would place the time of construction of this structure before the turn of the 18th century. We know this since the Annapolis town plan was designed in 1695, at which time lot division took place. Diagnostic artifacts recovered from the feature's builder's trench only included a sherd of black glazed redware, and a sherd of course earthenware.

Another set of foundations dating to the early half of the 18th century was discovered in units 397 and 398, designated feature 5(see layout 1). This set consisted of two parallel sections of mortared fieldstone, approximately six feet apart and running east to west, and east of the garden features. Whether or not there is a relation between the foundation and the garden, it is clear that the structure built upon the foundation was not of substantial size. One possibility does exist that this may have been the location of a tool shed used by the owner of the garden.

To conclude, I would like to briefly list the archaeological findings dating to the first half of the 18th century:

1. The existence of garden, most likely a kitchen garden.
2. A number of post holes within the area of the garden, possibly representing sectioning of the garden.
3. A portion of a fieldstone foundation that might have represented a structure that stood across property boundaries.
4. Two foundations running parallel six feet apart possibly representing a small outbuilding.

As I have said, little exists in the record concerning this early period, but through archaeology we have discovered cultural use of this lot during the early part of the 18th century, and possible as early as the late 17th century. Moreover, it seems quite evident that occupation during the first half of the 18th century most likely occurred on lot 49 rather than lot 48.

During the second half of the 18th century, it is evident through the archaeology, that there was a considerable increase in activity on the lot. The most substantial and important improvements of this period were the construction of a large structure built facing Main Street on the northern extent of the lot (see layout 2). The evidence amounts mostly to large robbed builder's trenches and a portion of a substantial fieldstone foundation. The area the structure encompassed can be estimated,

using the trenches, to be roughly a 1,000 square feet, or forty feet fronting Main street, with a width of approximately 20 feet for the main structure and another possible addition to the rear of the main house. This evidence supporting a rather large structure, which was most likely a house since we know one stood in that location, is important since early records only note a 20 by 30 foot house at the turn of the 18th century. Specifically, the Federal Tax record of 1798 mentions these dimensions, but a photograph taken in the late 19th century or early 20th shows a larger structure more likely comparable to the larger dimensions estimated through the archaeological data. If this is the case, we have proven the documentation incorrect.

To the rear of the house, another set of foundations was discovered which dated to this same period. The structure which existed was no doubt a substantial outbuilding, and undoubtedly had a relation to the house. We know this by the fact that a brick walkway connected the two. This walkway was only known to exist through archaeological investigations. The purpose of the structure is not immediately clear through archaeology, but, there is considerable support that this structure was of significant importance since it was connected to the house by the brick walkway. Within the area the structure encompassed, a brick pier was discovered in the northeast corner of the structure, unit 356 (see layout 2). This brick feature could be the support for a stove or a stove's chimney. If this is true, the outbuilding was probably the summer kitchen for the main house. One problem faced

with determining the function of this outbuilding was due to a disruption that occurred to the original flooring of the outbuilding sometime during the second half of the 19th century. During this time it seems the original floor was removed. The original floor was most likely constructed of wood and raised off the ground. Supporting this theory is the fact that if it were a brick floor, there would not have been a need to support the stove's chimney or the stove itself(what ever the case may be), since a brick floor could have supported such weight. The wooden floor would have also been undesirable if in fact the structure was later used as a stable. But, nevertheless, it does seem the floor was removed to be replaced by oyster shell. When this took place, most of the soil under kitchen floor(which would have been deposited during the time the kitchen was in use), was removed, leaving little in terms of diagnostic kitchen deposits. If this was not the case, one would have thought to find considerable amounts of ceramic, bone, and other kitchen midden under the oyster shell. The only other scenario that could have taken place is that it did originally have a brick floor, and before the oyster was placed down, the brick could have been removed to be used elsewhere(This change will be discussed further during the last period).

Another structure was located west of the kitchen, in units 77 and 108. What was archaeologically found was a portion of a large fieldstone foundation, with an associated brick floor, Features 16 and 20, respectively(see layout 2). The discovery of this

structure was important because it dated to the second half of the 18th century, and its existence was unknown. Although the size of this structure cannot be determined, its function may be understood. If we take into account that this lot contained a relatively large house, and a summer kitchen that was attached by a brick walkway, one might ask what was the function or purpose of a second outbuilding? Looking at the archaeology, there might be a good answer. In examining the units that surrounded the perimeter of the structure, there seems to be a substantial amount of faunal remains. Also to the west side of the structure, or towards the lot boundary was discovered a disposal pit filled with charcoal. With this information, there is a strong possibility that this structure was a smokehouse. Looking through early land records in Annapolis, I found a significant number of lots with smokehouses (meathouse) present. With this in mind it seems there is a considerable amount of supporting evidence for a smokehouse existing on this lot during this period.

To the rear of the lot, archaeological investigation discovered a set of three post holes all in-line, running at a northwest/southeast angle. This angle directly coincides with Duke of Gloucester Street orientation. These post holes most likely represent a fence line that divided lot 48, with 193 Main Street on one side, and 192 Duke of Gloucester on the other. This is important since we know that one person owned the entire lot 48 during this period. This may indicate that the other half of the lot was used in a manner to give privacy to both halves of the lot.

Listing the major archaeological discoveries of the later half of the 18th century:

1. The larger house dimensions which contradict the dimensions listed in the Federal Tax Record of 1798.
2. The location of the summer kitchen and its connecting path to the main house.
3. The location of a possible smokehouse.
4. A fence line dividing the lot in half.

Moving to the next period, 1800-1850, we find a great deal less in terms of change to the existing structures as well as any additional outbuildings. The only significant feature found dating to this period was a small portion of a fieldstone foundation in unit 110. This was Feature 29, and was difficult to interpret since the unit showed signs of disturbance. What we do know about this particular feature is that it most likely did not support anything substantial since it was simply dry-laid stone. Since this foundation was rather close to the structure found in unit 77 and 108, may suggest there was a relation between the two, but since it dates to the first half of the 19th century, and was constructed using a different technique from that found in Feature 16, I would be inclined to say there was no connection. It is not out of the question though that this feature may date earlier since

the stratigraphy in this unit was disturbed. It seems as though part of the foundation was robbed for its stones, a common practice found throughout the site. Other than this, no other substantial changes took place during this time that can be detected through the archaeology.

Examining the last half of the 19th century shows a distinct period of change that occurred during the period in terms of the archaeology. Two of these changes were significant. One being the change in function of the structure I have referred to as the summer kitchen, and the construction of a privy.

I will begin with the structure which was built during the second half of the 18th century, and located in units 294, 312, and 356. I mentioned the possibility that this may have been a summer kitchen, so I will continue to call it this to avoid confusion. As I have previously discussed, sometime during the second half of the 19th century a major change occurred with this structure. If this structure was being used as a kitchen during the 18th and early 19th century, it was no longer used as such during the later 19th century. I discussed earlier how a thick layer of oyster shell was laid down as a flooring within the confines of the structure sometime during the late 19th century. The addition of oyster shell obviously suggest a change in the function of this structure. Also, I mentioned the possibility of this being for the floor of a stable. The oyster shell was approximately eight inches thick in most areas, and judging from the slides taken of the shell, it

looked as though they were compacted broken shells with some larger pieces. If this shell were exposed to stable animals, one would expect to find compacted broken shells. On the other hand, if these shells were simply deposited as midden, the shells would primarily be whole, something that was not found. Also, if the summer kitchen was converted to a stables, the question I had was were did the kitchen move too? Since no direct evidence was found in terms of additions to the house detected through archaeology, I examined other types of patterns that could aid in this search.

Although few units were excavated within the boundaries of the estimated dimensions of the house, there were two in particular that detected a significant amount of faunal remains and rodent disturbances. These two units were 148, and 179, and are located at the western area of house and at the rear. If this area marks the dining area, it would be feasible to say the new kitchen was added somewhere close. Examining the estimated boundaries of the house, a good location for the kitchen would have been to the rear of the right side of the house(see layout 4). Unfortunately, there were no units excavated in this region.

The other major event that occurred during this period was the addition of a privy(see layout 4). Through archaeology we know a privy was built during this period, was brick lined, and approximately seven feet deep. What we know from the material removed from this privy is quite important. Recovered were two amputated human femoral fragments and one subadult metacarpal(Lev-Tov:1988). Although it is documented that Dr. Thompson lived and

operated as a physician at 193 Main Street, it is clear the archaeological analysis would have suggested the possible use of the privy by a practicing physician.

SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

Though I feel that I accomplished a significant amount in this thesis, and achieved my basic goal, I still feel there is a great deal more that can be done with the Main Street material. For instance, a few areas I would liked to have researched with more thoroughness were the lots that bordered lot 48, as well as the other end of the lot, 192 Duke of Gloucester Street. Knowing more about lots 47 and 49 may have aided in understanding how they influenced or affected lot 48.

There were also times while working with the archaeology of 193 Main Street that I felt frustrated and confused. In particular, I felt some of the areas excavated were not always helpful or productive. Moreover, it seemed some areas were hardly touched while other areas were overly explored. In particular, the area within the main house was scarcely examined. Through archaeology we might have been able to determine a more accurate date of construction for the house, as well as determining a more detailed and reliable dimension of the dwelling. Questions that the historical documentation has been least helpful. This was quite the case for the summer kitchen as well. No units were placed near the estimated rear of the structure which could have located the corners of the kitchen giving us a more accurate size of the kitchen and allowing us to compare them to the documented dimensions. As for the smokehouse, more could have been exposed as well, since there were only two units excavated. But given that

time played an important factor on this site, and that we cannot go back to find out more, there is no doubt that what was recovered proved to be a great deal.

In conclusion, it is evident in this thesis, that I have examined the history of 193 Main Street in three distinct ways: through the documented history, the archaeological history, and a synthesis of the two. By presenting the data in this manner, my objective was to demonstrate that each is capable of provoking intelligent and important questions, as well as providing a reliable and accurate history. There is no doubt in my mind that by combining both the archaeological results with documentation produces a much more accurate set of data. This of course is nothing new, but most importantly, I hoped to display through the use of archaeology, that we have learned something significant about 193 Main Street that was not known prior to any archaeological investigation on the lot. With this knowledge in the form of overlays, my hopes are that it will be readily referred too and utilized effectively for future reference, research, and comparison.

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APPENDIX

The following pages include;

1. Copies of the Warren Collection Photographs taken from the front of the 193 Main Street House.
2. Copy of the 1887 Sanborn Map.

**THE SOCIAL MEANING OF EARLY EIGHTEENTH
CENTURY GARDENS IN ANNAPOLIS:
AN INTERPRETATION OF 193
MAIN STREET**

DENNIS H. GRYDER, JR.

HONORS SENIOR THESIS PROJECT

TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE COMMITTEE OF:

DR. MARK LEONE, PRINCIPAL ADVISOR

DR. BARBARA LITTLE

DR. JOHN SEIDEL

DR. WILLIAM STUART

ABSTRACT: THIS PAPER PROVIDES AN INTERPRETATION OF THE ARCHAEOLOGY DONE AT 193 MAIN STREET IN THE YEARS 1985-1987. IT EXAMINES THE DATA FROM THE SITE BY PLACING IT INTO THE CONTEXT OF THE CULTURAL, POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT OF THE TIME. THE GARDEN UNCOVERED AT THE SITE IS THE SPECIFIC FOCUS OF THIS PAPER, AND THE ROLE THAT GARDENS PLAYED IN THE SOCIAL STRUCTURE OF ANNAPOLIS IS EXAMINED.

KEY TERMS: GEORGIAN ORDER, IDEOLOGY, WORLD-VIEW, FORMAL GARDENS, SUBSISTENCE GARDENS.

**IF YOU WOULD BE HAPPY FOR A WEEK, TAKE A WIFE:
IF YOU WOULD BE HAPPY FOR A MONTH, KILL YOUR PIG:
BUT IF YOU WOULD BE HAPPY ALL YOUR LIFE,
PLANT A GARDEN.**

Chinese proverb
From Fairbrother,
1956: 3

**"SOVIET BOTANISTS STARVED SAVING SEEDS FOR FUTURE.
NINE DIED GAURDING PLANT STOCK IN LENINGRAD"**

Washington Post

Headline from the
May 12, 1992
Page A-3

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The following are provided following page 46:

Map of Early Annapolis Gardens

Map of 193 Main Street Site

References Cited

Other References Used

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

In this paper I offer an explanation of the data recovered from the excavation of 193 Main Street in Annapolis, Maryland and relate that data to the social environment of the time studied. The data that I focus on come from the excavated features and soil levels that date to the earliest occupation of the site (1718-1757); the social environment that is that of 18th century Annapolis and Maryland as a whole. My goal is to shed light on the first owners of 193 Main Street and how they fit into that social environment.

There is evidence that a garden existed on the site in the early occupation period. The practice of gardening in Annapolis in the late 18th century took on important social functions and was integral to the adoption of a new ideology in Annapolis and other colony areas. There is little information at present on the role of gardens in the early 18th century, the period to which the 193 Main St. garden dates. By presenting an analysis of this garden and the culture of the early 18th century I hope to fill in some of the gaps that exist in the record and present some theories on the function of gardening in this period. I try to determine the significance of the Main St. garden, if any, and offer some hypotheses on the functions it may have had. I also hope to convey to the reader the fact that more excavation needs to be done in Annapolis relating specifically to this topic, and that some guiding hypothesis must be employed. Perhaps this paper can be a contribution to that hypothesis.

In the following paragraphs I define the structure of this paper, which is the result of an honors senior thesis project at the University of Maryland. This project involved the analysis of data from the excavation of 193 Main St. and the creation of hypotheses to explicate that data. This paper is to be presented a committee from the anthropology department consisting of Dr. Mark Leone (principal advisor), Dr. Barbara Little and Dr. John Seidel.

Chapter One is the introduction that you are now reading. In it I outline the goal of the paper and my intentions in the project, as well as the chapter descriptions.

In Chapter Two I outline the materials and information from the excavation that made up the data. I also indicate in this chapter the way that these data were used to date the site and how the data were used in my interpretations.

Chapter Three consists of a brief site history. It is not my intention to deal with the later occupations of the site, but I feel that the reader may find the information relevant and informative. I will elaborate on the occupation period that I am studying, and will include owner history and a detailed explanation of the garden remains. In this chapter I will provide the reader with the information that led to the confirming of a garden on the site.

In Chapter Four I outline the early history of the city of Annapolis and present information on Colonial Maryland and the rest of the country. This history places the Main Street site in a broader context and will be employed in the interpretation of the data.

In Chapter Five I provide an examination and explanation of the new ideology in the American colonies and how it affected the Annapolis. I draw on the work of other authors to show how the gardens of the late 18th century influenced the social environment and reflected the new ideology of the time. I will also provide a snapshot look at the city of Annapolis in the 18th century, examining such factors as the economic and political environments. My goal in

this chapter is to familiarize the reader with the work of other authors on the topic and how I will use that work, as well as to provide a background understanding of the climate of the city in the time period studied.

In Chapter Six I present information on the form and function of the smaller gardens in Annapolis in the late 18th century. Most of the major work on gardens has focused on the large formal estates, and in this chapter I present some of Barbara Sarudy's work on the smaller garden plots and the people that owned them. Since the 193 Main St. garden is smaller in size than those of the large estates, this information will be particularly relevant.

In Chapter Seven I present my hypotheses and relate the site data to the social environment. I will provide a model to explain the data from Main St. and the role of gardening in the early 18th century. I also will provide information relating to what needs to be done in the future.

Chapter Eight consists of concluding statements. There are several maps and charts provided after the last chapter. A bibliography concluded the body of the paper.

I have provided as an appendix the unit-summaries that I completed based on my analysis of the excavation data. Such information as artifacts, depth measurements, level and feature descriptions and occupation period designations will be provided for the reader to show how I dated the levels and features, and to serve as a reference for the paper.

CHAPTER TWO

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The data that are used in this paper come from a variety of sources. The information and materials acquired in the excavation of 193 Main St. are the target of my analysis, and supporting data for my hypothesis come from other sources. In this chapter I will outline the sources of data and how I use them.

193 Main St. was excavated in the years 1985-1987, just prior to construction on the lot. The excavation was conducted by Archaeology in Annapolis affiliated archaeologists, as part of the program in historical archaeology in the Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland at College Park. Historic Annapolis, Inc., also supported the project. The excavation was conducted in four phases, labeled I-IV¹, and grid format was used to plot out the units, each of which was 5x5 feet. Artifacts recovered from the excavation were catalogued and are currently kept in storage by Historic Annapolis, Inc. at Crownsville, MD.

Reports were completed for the excavated levels and features². In each level report the opening elevation and closing elevation was listed, based on a datum point for the site. The type of soil was recorded by referring to a Munsell book that provides descriptions and designations for soil colors. In many cases a change in soil type prompted the naming of a new level. In other cases, the level was stopped arbitrarily (at .5 feet). A brief listing of artifacts found was also given on the level reports, as was a tentative field interpretation of the level. The level reports generally contained all the above information, although there were occasional errors and overlooked items.

Artifacts were catalogued and the information about them entered into a computer file. From this file was produced a list of all the artifacts, divided by unit and level/feature, that provided identification and quantity of each. This list was used to determine a general date for each level/feature by dating the artifacts found in it. Many items recorded were not useful for dating, such as brick, oyster shell, mortar, etc.. Other items, such as nails and medicinal phials, were only slightly more useful. By far the most valuable items for dating were the ceramics. The time period identification format that was used in this project is located in the appendix, as is a general listing by unit of the artifacts found in each level and feature. By taking the latest artifact in a level/feature, the earliest possible date for that level/feature could be determined. For example, a level containing a ceramic that was not manufactured until 1820 can date no earlier than 1820. In addition, an average time period can be figured for a level/feature based on a composite of the production dates of the individual ceramics within it (mean ceramic date).

It should be noted that in some instances the artifact dates do not necessarily indicate the level date. For example, a builder's trench that was robbed of bricks many years after its construction would contain artifacts that were part of the soil used by the robbers to fill the trench back up. It is necessary to know the nature of the level or feature to determine whether the artifacts found within it can be a reliable indicator of its age. An undisturbed level or feature generally will have useful artifacts. Features often extend through several levels, thus they are given a separate date. The date reflects the time period that the feature was created, not the

time period that the levels that it cuts through were created.

The fragments of ceramics that were found in the various units were matched up with each other in an attempt to produce a mended vessel. The mended vessels were identified and entered into a computer file. From this file was produced a listing of all the mends from the site and the identification and quantity of each. This listing was also useful for dating levels and features. When a fragment matches with another fragment, they come from the same time period. Thus, if fragments from different levels or features are matched, those levels or features must be from the same time period³. This can be helpful identifying errors in level/feature dating.

The supervisor of the excavation kept a personal logbook that detailed the progression of the dig. This was useful as a resource for identifying features that were not fully described in the level reports, and for cross-referencing with the level reports concerning confusing or erroneous information. The supervisor notes generally identify the goals for the day and the type of progress being made on each unit, as well as the supervisor's interpretation of certain items in the units.

Notes were also kept by the excavators, and these document the progression of the dig by unit. They generally list the supervisor instructions and provide a description of the levels and features as well as a description of excavation methods. Again, these notes were valuable as a reference when the level reports were incomplete or confusing information was given.

Information concerning the site was derived mainly from McWilliams and Papenfuse (1971) and Shackel (1986). 193 Main St. was located on Lot 48, and the lot history in the Maryland Hall of Records detailed what was presently known about the area (McWilliams and Papenfuse 1971). This was used to prepare a rough list of occupation periods that will be described in chapter three. Photos from the Hall of Records were also useful for detailing the lot history. A few photos from the later occupation periods were all that was available, however, and none applied to the time period that this paper concerns.

Land deed records from the Hall of Records were used to document to the exchange of lands in Annapolis. I wish to focus on gardens in the city, this information was especially useful to me because it often listed whether a garden was present on a lot when it was sold or leased. The deed information that was used in this paper was taken land deed records in the Annapolis Archives. The nature of this data and the sources used will be further described in chapter Three.

Sanborn Maps and Tax Lists from the Annapolis Archives were very useful in determining the dimensions of the lot and the structures on it. The earliest map was created in 1798, however, and contributes little to the time period that I am studying. Land surveys were consulted for lot dimensions also, as well as identifying the owner of the property. A land survey completed in 1718 marks the earliest record of activity on this lot.

The goal in the first half of this project was to detail the history of this site based on the archaeology and historical records. This was achieved by first creating a rough list of occupation periods, as I have previously mentioned. This list was revised and expand as more information about ownership and lot activity was determined. The levels and features could then be placed into the appropriate time period based on the dating of the artifacts within them and their depth. In this way the all the excavated levels and features were incorporated into the lot history and the activity on the site was revealed through the archeology.

In my analysis I used depth measurements in conjunction with the artifacts to place a level or feature in an occupation period. I did this by placing the depth measurements in relation to the measurements from the levels and features from surrounding units to see how they fit. Generally, among undisturbed levels, the depth measurements of levels belonging to a certain occupation period will approximate the depth measurements of levels belonging to the same occupation period in a surrounding unit. Profiles of the excavated units were drawn after the unit was completed⁴, and these profiles can be matched up against one another to determine how the soil lay. In this way, and by comparing depth measurements, an occupation period can be traced as it occurs in different units. If a level that was dated to an occupation period falls drastically out the range of depth for the other levels of that period, it may be an example of erroneous dating and can be corrected.

By using a combination of ranges, the age of a level or feature can thus be determined. The ceramics provide a minimum age and a range of production. The depth measurements provide a depth range that an occupation period generally covers. Again, it must be noted that the nature of a level or feature must be determined. Fill episodes, construction events, rodent intrusions, brick robbing episodes, and feature creation all can alter the original deposition and must be accounted for. Undisturbed soil is generally the easiest to date, but reliable dates can be provided for disturbed areas also.

A feature denotes any unique remains or soil types that exist in a unit. When something unusual is encountered that does not denote a level, it is designated as a feature. Such things as posts, foundations, digging episodes, etc. leave identifying markers in the soil that become features. In this paper the important feature is F143, which consists of pockets of fertile soil intruding into the subsoil in the bottom of the units. This type of feature indicates the presence of a garden, and I elaborate on F143 later in the paper.

Samples of soil are often taken from a level or feature to be examined closer than the sifting that generally occurs with excavated soil. This is a flotation sample, and the flotation samples from F143 will be used in the analysis of the garden. I use information from a paper (Fernandez 1987) which details the analysis of this floatation sample to describe the garden.

It is also my intention to present an examination of the economy of Annapolis in the 18th century, and I draw on works by other authors to provide data in the form of charts and tables. In addition, there is a map provided in the appendix that shows the distribution of gardens in the early 18th century (using information from the deed records). By using the combination of all the data I have described, I hope to fill in the history of 193 Main St. and provide a hypothesis on early 18th century gardening.

CHAPTER THREE

193 MAIN STREET

In this chapter I will outline the history of the site that this paper is designed to examine, 193 Main Street in Annapolis, Maryland. The feature that indicates the past presence of a garden (F143) will also be presented.

Activity on 193 Main Street was first recorded in 1718 when a land survey was done for Philemon Lloyd, the owner of the lot (#48). It is not known if Mr. Lloyd lived on the property at the time, but after 1767 the site was continuously occupied until the 1930's. The site was paved over in the 1930's and remained that way until it was excavated in 1985. Several commercial stores now occupy the area. There were six occupation periods in the time between 1718 and the 1930's. These are not necessarily delineated by owner, but rather by major ownership periods. In two of the periods, the lot changed hands twice, while in the rest, it was singly owned. The two periods with double ownership were designated so because the ownerships were of comparatively short duration. Much of the initial information concerning ownership was taken from the Lot #48 history in the Maryland Hall of Records (McWilliams and Papenfuss 1971). The list was gradually segmented as more information became available, from the archaeological record and historical sources. Here is the final list of occupation periods (designated as Strata, collections of levels and features) :

Ia	Parking lot construction (Fill)	1930's
Ib	Late 19th century destruction (Fill)	
IIa	House renovation (Fill)	late 19th century
IIb	Lot 47 building structures ⁵	
III	Thompson occupation	1864-1929
IV	Clement/MacKubbin occupation	1798-1864
Va	Thomas Hyde occupation	1757-1798
Vb	Hyde house construction	1757-1767
Vc	Hyde kitchen construction	
VI	Lloyd/Dorsey ownership	1718-1757

The first record of activity on Lot #48 was a survey done for Philemon Lloyd Jr., the owner, in 1718. Stoddert's 1718 Map of Annapolis includes Lot #48. The lot covered the area from 192-217 Church Street (334 feet) and 193-214 Southeast Street (328 feet)⁶. Mr. Lloyd was a wealthy and prominent gentleman who kept residence in both Annapolis and Talbot County. It is not known whether he lived on Lot #48 in the time that he owned it.

The Lloyd family had grown rather prosperous by the time of Philemon Jr., and boasted a large estate in Talbot County that is now recognized as one of the finest formal garden estates in Maryland (Lockwood 1934). Wye Estate was bequeathed to Philemon Jr. by his father, Philemon Sr., who died in 1685. The elder Philemon had been Speaker of the House in the Talbot House of Burgesses, and Colonel of Horses for Talbot, Kent and Cecil counties. Philemon Jr. inherited the wealth of his father and continued to prosper. He served as the Deputy Secretary of Maryland from 1706-1710 and was a Justice of the Provincial Court from 1707-1709. For 21 years (1711-1732) he served as a member of the Council, and on occasion

the Council would meet at his house in Annapolis⁷. It is clear that the owner of Lot #48 from 1718 was a man of some wealth and influence, with property in several counties and recognized status in the community.

Philemon Lloyd Jr. died in 1732 and bequeathed the lot to his daughter, Henrietta Maria, and her husband, Daniel Dulaney. They owned the property only briefly and very little is known of activity on the lot in that time period. The Dulaney's also owned Lots 49 and 50. In 1748 they sold all three to Edward and Henrietta Maria Dorsey. It was noted that several houses were on the 3 lot area at this time, but the location was not specified. The archeological data indicate that it was unlikely that a structure existed on the excavated area of Lot 48 at this time.

Mr. Dorsey divided the lots up and leased out parts of them. I will now focus on the portion of Lot 48 that is known as 193 Main Street. This portion was leased by Thomas Hyde in 1757. It included 50 feet along Main Street and 80 feet along Duke of Gloucester Street, on the side of Lot 48 that paralleled Lot 47. Mr. Hyde was a prosperous Annapolis merchant who owned and leased several lots in the city and surrounding areas. In a 1783 Tax List he is noted as owning 3 lots in Annapolis and 3 tracts in Town Neck Hundred. He operated as a tanner and a shoemaker, often advertising in the Maryland Gazette, and served on the Council. Mr. Hyde kept his business and residence on Lot 48. In 1773 he purchased the lot from Mary Paca (who inherited it from the mother of Henrietta Maria Dorsey).

Thomas Hyde built several structures on the property, including a house on 193 Main Street and another on Duke of Gloucester, part of another portion of Lot 48 that he owned (McWilliams and Papenfuss 1971). The house on Duke of Gloucester Street was probably built first, and was advertised for rent in 1777. The house on Main Street was to become Hyde's residence and was likely built between the years 1757 and 1767. All of the structural remains found in the excavation of 193 Main Street date to the period that Hyde occupied the land. The remains of the house (which abutted Main Street), a kitchen foundation in the backyard, a brick pathway to the kitchen, and a milk house foundation were all uncovered during the excavation. The Hyde ownership is the first period in which there was definite occupation of the site.

193 Main Street was left to Sarah Walls, the niece of Thomas Hyde, upon the latter's death in 1794. Ms. Walls married Francis Clement in 1795, and the Clements lived on the property until 1833, when Sarah died. A 1798 Federal Direct Tax List charged the Clements with one two-story 30x20 brick dwelling house and a 16x16 single story brick kitchen. These were the structures built by Hyde in the mid-1700's. The property value in 1798 was 1300 dollars.

Dr. Hyde Ray inherited the lot in 1833 and sold it to George Mackubbin. The Mackubbin family owned the land until 1864. There is not much evidence in the archaeological record from this brief occupation period. In 1860 the land was valued at 2500 dollars.

Sarah Thompson purchased the property in 1864 and lived there with her husband Frank until her death. Sanborn Tax Maps from the period 1887-1930 indicate several outbuildings on the lot. Some of these likely were from the Hyde construction and others may have been added by the Thompsons. It appears that the kitchen was converted to a stable sometime after the Hyde ownership, and the Thompson Estate assessment of 1911-1918 (McWilliams and Papenfuss 1971) notes a frame stable, as well as a brick carriage house and a brick house. The residence house was the one built by Hyde, but the carriage house seems to be an addition. A heavy

concentration of oyster shell was found just above the floor area of the structure used by Hyde as a kitchen, and this might indicate its conversion to a stable. The kitchen walls were apparently torn down and a wooden frame built⁸. The value of the estate at this time was 5,370 dollars.

The six children of Sarah Thompson inherited the property and sold it to the Novelty Amusement Company in 1929. Approximately 10 years later all the structures were torn down and a parking lot was built on the site. 193 Main Street remained unchanged for over 45 years after this. In 1980 the Playhouse Partnership purchased the site, and excavation began in 1985. A brick business building now occupies the area.

The history of Lot 48 shows that it was owned by a succession of relatively wealthy families. The Lloyd family was one of the most prominent in Maryland and Philemon Jr. died a wealthy and respected man. Both the Dorsey and Dulaney families were well respected in Annapolis and often mentioned in city records. Thomas Hyde was a prosperous merchant and craftsman, and the Hyde family was among the more wealthy of Annapolis at the time. The Thompson family was at the very least upper middle class - Frank Thompson was a doctor - and the property was worth over 8000 dollars just prior to its sale in 1929. The portion of Lot 48 known as 193 Main Street was continuously occupied from at least 1767, and the house that Thomas Hyde built stood for at least 162 years.

193 Main Street is located on what became the main thoroughfare in Annapolis. Records do not, however, indicate precisely what kind of purpose the site served early in history. It is this period, from 1718 to 1757, that I focus on in the next few pages.

The archaeology of the site revealed that a garden existed on the property in the early 1700's. This was indicated by the feature that was designated F143, as previously mentioned. The shovel marks in F143 evidence the creation and/or maintenance of an early 18th century garden in the area that Thomas Hyde would later build his home. F143 was present in 10 units excavated in Phase IV of the project. These units are: 148, 179, 209, 210, 211, 236, 238N, 241, 243, 273 and 303 (see site map following appendix). The shovel marks typically covered the entire unit, although in some F143 was intruded upon by the Hyde house foundations.

What accounts for the presence of the shovel divots? A technique often used in 18th century (and modern) gardening was double digging. This method involves the removing of the fertile soil and the softening of the subsoil to produce a topsoil amenable to growing (Seidel 1992, personal communication)⁹. Double digging characteristically leaves the type of shovel marks into subsoil that are present in F143. The marks in the feature are quite shallow, however, and double digging generally leaves deeper marks into the subsoil. It may be that the topsoil layer was thick in the area, requiring less subsoil penetration (Coggin 1992, personal communication), or that a portion of the subsoil was removed when the Hyde house was built, leaving only the tips of the shovel marks (Seidel 1992, personal communication). In any case it appears likely that double digging was used on the soil at 193 Main Street¹⁰.

A flotation sample was taken from each unit in which F143 was present. The samples came from the shovel marks. In 1988, Fernandez picked the seeds out of the flotation remains and had them analyzed for an undergraduate paper (Fernandez 1987). The analysis was done by Dr. Gunn at the United States Department of Agriculture. Fernandez noted that

"..Dr. Gunn, the seed specialist that graciously analyzed the seeds for us, seemed to feel that we had not found true evidence of a garden. He said these weeds could all

be found in a grassy area today...He went on to speculate that these weeds all are after-growths of possibly a garden. He said that you find weeds like these in an area that has been left fallow. He also said that some of these weeds are usually found in a garden while the garden is still in use" (Fernandez 1988:9).

The following names represent the types of seeds found in the flotation samples:

- *Rhubus* species
- *Ranunculus* (buttercup)
- *Rhus radicans* (poison ivy)
- *Chenopodium album* (lamb's quarters)
- *Rumex* species
- *Mollugo verticillata* (carpet weed)
- *Datura stramonium* (jimson weed)
- *Prunus virginia* (choke cherry)

(Fernandez 1988: 9-11)

The seed analysis did nothing to explicate the nature of the garden, and in fact raised doubt of its existence. I think that what we do have in the data does clearly indicate a garden, however, regardless of the seed analysis. Fernandez notes that "One valuable fact is that we do not know the preservation rate of vegetable seeds. This could have been a vegetable garden with no seeds surviving" (Fernandez 1988: 12).

Lucy Coggin, the Chief Horticulturist at the Paca Garden in Annapolis, indicated that the presence of the shovel marks makes it very likely that this was a garden (Coggin 1992, personal communication). She agreed that lack of seed evidence would not necessarily disprove the existence of one. It may be that a lot of land was cleared out of the garden area when the Hyde house was constructed, taking evidence with it. It must be noted that Fernandez analyzed only the flotation sample seeds, not seeds found in the regular excavation. Some may have been missed.

I see the final and conclusive evidence for the garden in the information from the land deed records. They record that T. Hyde leased part of Lot 48 from E. Dorsey in 1757, and that on the portion included on it the following - "storehouse, garden pails/rails, appurtenances"¹¹ (Popernack 1989). It also records that in 1748 Dorsey bought from Dulany Lots 48 and 49, and that these lots included houses and gardens (Popernack 1989). From the deed records it is clear that a garden existed in the area, and the archaeology confirms this.

Exactly how big was the garden? This question is hard to answer. Only parts of the site were excavated (see map in appendix), so the outline can only be guessed at. Assuming the garden had a square or rectangular shape¹², it was at least 40 feet by 35 feet, based on the area that F143 appears in. Shackel and Little state that the garden's "...dimensions are at least 40 ft. by 60 ft." (Little and Shackel 1987: 4). It is indeed likely that the garden was bigger than the minimum estimate.

The garden existed on that portion of the lot nearest to what was then Church Street, later covered by the Hyde house¹³. As has been stated, there is no evidence for the existence of a house in this early period¹⁴.

One of the more interesting tasks in the analysis of 193 Main Street was determining the layout of the Hyde structures from the foundations discovered, and ascertaining the date of possible additions to or conversions of the structures. The Hyde occupation was an active period

on the site and was the major occupation layer in the units that I looked at. F143 lay under the Hyde occupation layers throughout the site, thus dating earlier (pre-1757). The ceramics also indicate a pre-1750's date range¹⁵. This places the garden in the early 18th century tradition.

As mentioned previously, the first record of Lot 48 was the 1718 survey for Lloyd. It is unknown what use the land had before that. The city was founded several years before 1718, as Anne Arundel's Town (Stevens 1937). There is no indication of purposeful use of the land on Lot #48 before the 1700's.

There were many other features and levels that were analyzed in this project, but it is my intention to focus mainly on the early history (pre-1757) of the site. More information concerning the later occupations can be derived from the Site Report for 193 Main Street or the senior theses of John Graminski and Marcie Jastrap, my project partners.

It is clear that the archaeological evidence for the earliest occupation is scant. There is the indication of the garden and some post holes dating to the period. The approximate size of the garden can be estimated, but the seed analysis determined little. The archaeological record cannot answer the questions concerning garden use or layout, but it does indicate its presence and creates a lot of questions that would have remained unasked. It is my intention to answer those lingering questions by looking at the environments - both physical and social - that Lot 48 existed in, and the people of the city in which the garden grew.

CHAPTER FOUR

17th AND 18th CENTURY ANNAPOLIS

The city of Annapolis dates back to early in the colonial period, and has been through many changes in its time. In this chapter I will trace the early history of Annapolis in order to place the garden from 193 Main Street in the proper context.

Groups of Puritans driven out of Virginia first settled the town of Providence in the first half of the 17th century. This town was located on the east side of the Severn River in Maryland, which was founded in 1632. These Puritans quickly attracted the attention of the Catholic leaders of the state by refusing to take an oath of fidelity to "the Papists". Governor Stone promptly sent armed forces to coerce the small group, but the Puritans met them at Spa Creek and turned them back (Stevens 1937). By 1650 the population in the Severn River area had grown large enough to be made a county- Anne Arundel County (Stevens 1937).

Residents began moving across the Severn as the population grew. On this west side of the river they established Anne Arundel's Town (or Procter's Landing), in approximately 1652. (Stevens 1937). In 1688 the "Glorious Revolution" occurred in England, removing the Catholic influence from the throne. The Catholic Calvert family, living in St. Mary's City, the capital of Maryland, began to have troubled times. The new King William took land away from them and installed journeyman Francis Nicholson as the Governor of Maryland¹⁶. The Protestants there, including the Severn River population, prospered.

One of Gov. Nicholson's first acts, in 1694, was to move the capital of Maryland to Anne Arundel's Town, which was renamed Annapolis, after Queen Anne. The town grew in population. The State House was completed in 1697, and King William's School (now St. Johns College) opened in 1696. Annapolis began to gain wealth and eminence, becoming a major shipping center on the Chesapeake Bay (Stevens 1937).

Tobacco was the major agricultural product in Maryland at this time and Annapolis benefitted from the export of such. In 1700, the residents (about three quarters Protestant at this time) were "...practically all associated in one way or another with the tobacco industry" (Stevens 1937), with wages salaries and fees paid in tobacco. The population of small farmers was supplemented by artisans, innkeepers and tradesmen. In 1700 there were 40 dwellings in the city (Stevens 1937).

At the beginning of the 18th century, the American Colonies had moved into a period in which the struggle to survive was lessened; prosperity lay ahead. "By 1700 the years of uncertainty with regard to the survival of the colonies were long past, and in the older settled areas a commercial agriculture had developed in which a surplus of agricultural products was available for sale to the growing colonial towns and for export to England and the West Indies" (Cochrane 1979: 28). This was markedly different from the early settlement years (1607-1700), when groups of people who were not farmers, but rather businessmen, dissenters, prisoners, seamen, etc. (Cochrane 1979) had to learn to produce food to stay alive. Even in the 1700's agriculture was still dependent on hand labor; the basic tools were the hoe, ax and scythe (Cochrane 1979). But the time had come when the Colonies could begin to make a profit and expand.

In Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina, tobacco was the preeminent crop and export item. The period 1640-1700 saw the tobacco export increase sharply (Perkins 1988). In 1620, 100,000 pounds of tobacco were exported; by 1708 30 million pounds were being sent (Cochrane 1979).

What was Annapolis like at the beginning of the 18th century? It was still a small city with its prosperity in the future. One traveller, Ebenezer Cooke, described it in a 1708 poem - "Sot Weed Factor" - as having few, leaky houses and citizens addicted to strong drink" (Stevens 1937). Little and Shackel note that "...even after colonial capitol was moved there...it remained little more than a village until at least until 1715 and probably somewhat longer" (Little and Shackel 1987: 2, noting the work of Papenfuss 1975, Walsh 1983 and Baker 1986). "A pattern of urban farmsteads may be an apt description of the landscape" (Little and Shackel 1987: 3).

Yet even in the early 18th century there was developing a kind of class structure and wealth distribution that would characterize the later "Golden Age" (1760-1800). "The bulk of planters, freeholders of modest personal estates without bond labor, still had the greater weight in numbers. The select few, men of considerable substance who held slaves and servants, formed a kind of squirearchy that furnished delegates to the assembly, justices of the county courts, vestrymen in the parishes and officers of the militia" (Walsh and Fox 1974: 28). "Imperceptibly, Maryland society was becoming more definitely stratified" (Walsh and Fox 1974: 27).

Walsh and Fox refer to the whole of Maryland in the above statements, but Annapolis was the capital of that population of 24,024 (1690) (Cochrane 1979), and, even in the late 1720's, "...not even the whole of the tidewater had yet come under cultivation, and...large parts of Cecil and Baltimore counties and the whole area west of Prince George's County were still wild country" (Walsh and Fox 1974: 34). "...Fifty years of town legislation had not yet called into existence a single urban community besides Annapolis" (Walsh and Fox 1974: 35). So, even though Annapolis was a town of "roaming animals" (Little and Shackel 1987: 5) and leaky houses, with the decline of St. Mary's City it was the main urban center in Maryland. It is my belief that the stratification and power displays of the later 18th century were given shape in this growing capital on the Severn. "Goods as well as the built, which have an ideological and symbolic component, were actively being manipulated by the residents of Annapolis to create and reinforce a standardized and disciplined society" (Little and Shackel 1987: 6-7). The foundations of the new order were being set.

As was mentioned before, the residents of Annapolis in the early 1700's were mostly farmers and gardeners - "About 30% of the earliest Annapolitans were probably involved in one form or another of horticulture, this percentage increases in the 1720's and 1730's" (Little and Shackel 1987: 4) - and owners of livestock - "Livestock, especially plow horses, sheep, goat and cattle were found in all but one inventory until 1709" (Little and Shackel 1987: 4). There was also a burgeoning merchant and artisan class, - "Annapolis had not yet developed either as an industrial center of port city...but Annapolis streets were lined with stores and shops of artisans who purveyed imported luxuries and their own handiwork...as fine as any to be had in London" (Walsh and Fox 1974: 43).

It is likely that many residents participated in a combination of planting and craftsmanship, as diversification was a key factor in maintaining and augmenting living standards (Perkins 1988). Many shops were to be found in a city that also supported extensive planting

and animal husbandry. In Chapter Six I describe a man who may represent the descendent tradition of these occupationally diverse peoples; a man who worked as a craftsman but maintained an extensive garden plot.

Early in the 1700's the economy of Annapolis suffered a decline. Demand for exports dropped and for a while the economy faltered. The war in England and France (Queen Anne's War 1702-1714) caused a contraction of the European tobacco market that hurt Maryland (Walsh and Fox 1974). Tobacco export continued to rise, but not at the previous rate - "...the production of tobacco stagnated...to around 1715" (Kulikoff 1979: 276)¹⁷. Perhaps the diversification that typified those in the Chesapeake was brought on by this economic downturn. The city of Annapolis was not devastated, but suffered a setback that may have stalled its transition to the type of city that flaunted wealth.

Starting about 1725, the economy began to recover. The French market revived (Perkins 1988: 29), and population and trade volume increased rapidly (Stevens 1937). By 1750, Annapolis had become a wealthy and prosperous town, one of the most important colonial cities (Stevens 1937). Tobacco export from Maryland reached 20,200,000 lbs. in the period 1741-1750 (Walsh and Fox 1974: 39), an increase of 53% from the period 1721-1730. "...Wealth grew at the remarkably rapid pace of 2.7% annually for 1755 to 1776" in the Chesapeake area (Kulikoff 1979: 277). The wealthy families that had lived in the city, as well as new ones coming in, began to display their wealth beginning in the 1750's, as I will describe in the next chapter. Annapolis had survived stagnation, and the little village founded by Puritan exiles began a golden age of prosperity.

CHAPTER FIVE

IDEOLOGY AND GARDENS

Colonial America experienced several great social changes beginning in the 17th century, and these changes would affect the way people viewed themselves and society. Colonists structured and perceived their environment based upon their position in the social hierarchy, which became more stratified as time went on.

One of the earliest social changes in Colonial America was the move from communalism to individualism. In the early to middle 17th century, communal eating was practiced by the colonists. "Food was served from cooking pots, and eaten from trenchers...beverages were also drunk from common containers.." (Deetz 1977: 52). The houses of the early colonists also reflected that same communalism. Deetz describes one such house, from 1637 Dedham, Massachusetts - "The Fairbanks house is an excellent example of the pattern of growth of seventeenth and eighteenth century vernacular American houses. Organic in the extreme, the houses of this early time grew according to need, and in their expansion reflected the development of the families that inhabited them" (Deetz 1977: 99).

In the late 1600's a new type of conceptual structure¹⁸ took hold in the colonies. This was the Georgian order, and it reflected the triumph of individualism and structure - "...mechanical where the older was organic, balanced where the older had been asymmetrical, individualized where the older had been corporate.." (Deetz 1977: 40). This new world-view spread throughout the colonies, eventually reaching Annapolis. It can be detected in the material culture left by the colonists of the period.

Marked changes took place in the way food was served and consumed. The move from communality to individualism prompted great shifts in utensil and ware design, and caused the introduction of new implements, such as the fork. Pottery became "...more fully incorporated into the food-ways of Americans, and served a greater variety of functions.." (Deetz 1977: 57). The use of individualized place settings instead of a trencher became commonplace. Technomic, utilitarian function gave way to socio-technic function as the ceramics took on a social dimension. "Plates and chamber pots are found in great numbers, with the plates matching not only each other but saucers and cups as well...gone is the older, corporate emphasis...In its place we see a one-to-one match, with each person probably having his own plate and chamber pot" (Deetz 1977: 59). Diversity of type and function among ceramics developed where there had been little before.

The new ideology is also reflected in the structure of houses from the late 17th century onward. Georgian architecture replaced the organic vernacular style: "...the Georgian was rigidly symmetrical and bilateral, both in facade and floor plan. The Classical Georgian house has a central hall that separates two sets of two rooms each. From the front, it exhibits strict bilaterality and balance" (Deetz 1977: 111). The inspiration for this new architecture came from "...the large number of architectural books that appeared on the scene in the late 17th century onward" (Deetz 1977: 112). The new house plans stressed individualism, partitioning and rigid structure.

Can the examination of artifacts truly and reliably reveal the social and psychological

aspects of a culture? Human action and planning produces the materials and designs; the products of the human represent the social and psychological make-up of that individual, and that is derived in large part from the social complex. Food related products provide insight into the consumption habits of the individuals using them. Architecture is the result of human planning and invention: "...changes in attitudes, values and world view are likely to be reflected in changes in vernacular architecture forms" (Deetz 1977: 93)¹⁹. Material culture is the lens through which social changes can be identified - "...that sector of our physical environment that we modify through culturally determined behavior" (Deetz 1977: 24).

It is very likely that an early form of the Georgian order had spread to encompass Annapolis by 1700²⁰. Indeed, by 1760 it had encompassed nearly all of Colonial America. As this new world-view was taking hold, however, another type of social change was occurring in Annapolis and elsewhere. In this close-knit community, distinctions between the wealthy and the poor became clearer, and this would manifest itself in the material culture just as the Georgian order had.

An examination of monetary data provides insight into the manifestation of class division in the middle to late 18th century. In the 1690's, the richest people in Annapolis controlled 25 % of the wealth. Between the years 1710-1732, this figure rose to 78 %, and in the period 1745-1754 it stood at 86 %. By contrast, between 1710 and 1722, the middle class controlled 21 % of the wealth, and the poor 5 %. The numbers dropped to 8 % and 2 %, respectively, in the period 1768-1777 (Leone and Shackel 1987). As time progressed, the rich got richer and the poor got poorer. This reorganization of wealth would have some interesting consequences²¹.

Mark Leone points out two events that are obvious from the data - "The first is the dramatic realignment of wealth between 1690 and 1730..." (Leone 1988: 239), and "The second noteworthy event...is the continuation of the trend just described, but at a slower pace up to and through the Revolution" (Leone 1988: 240). When this type of realignment of wealth occurs, it is useful to note the general social reaction. In the case of Annapolis, the wealth accumulation by the richest class provoked neither outcry nor revolt from the middle and poor classes, who steadily lost control of the wealth. "What allowed this trend to continue without effective challenge?" (Leone 1988: 240). The answer involves the integration of the Georgian world-view.

Leone identifies three types of trends that occurred that in Annapolis simultaneously with the wealth realignment. The first involved the increased ownership of clocks, scientific materials and musical instruments by the residents in the years 1710-1730. Another trend was the growth in popularity of sets of cups, knives and forks, chamber pots, toothbrushes, reading materials, etc. from the year 1730 onward. A third trend can be seen in the use of landscape architecture in the period 1760-1765 to create the illusion that the builder could reproduce the laws of nature (Leone 1988: 240).

What explains these changes in material culture? Leone's hypothesis is that precision, structure and a new work ethic was created through the use of such objects. A new ideology was formed in which the precision and structured order appeared "natural" and thus acceptable. "The dishes, forks and napkins teach the discipline, while the clock and instruments hide the discipline in nature" (Leone and Shackel 1987: 7). "...the artifacts of the cognitive order do indeed help create a way of thinking, but one which enculturates as 'natural' the discipline associated with work for profit" (Leone and Shackel 1987: 7). The new types of items thus have

an active role in the creation of culture; they do not simply reflect it. As people experienced the differentiation and individualism brought on by the place settings and ceramics, the partitioning and structure of the Georgian home, and the time management and precision of clocks, they gradually associated these ideas with the natural world order. The Georgian order became implicit in nature, and the rules of hierarchy became manifest in the world-view of Annapolis residents.

This embedding of hierarchy in the domain of nature accompanied the wealth realignment of the middle 18th century. "...Georgian material culture appears to coincide with one of the first crises in an urban setting, one stemming from the lopsided accumulation of substantial amounts of capital, and the simultaneous loss of it by other, their neighbors" (Leone 1988: 246). It is argued that this new ideology is what sustained the realignment by presenting the illusion to the lower classes that it was natural. This is well represented in the pleasure gardens of the late 18th century.

THE ROLE OF GARDENS

Humans have cultivated plants since 8000 B.C. (Huxley 1978), mainly for the purpose of consumption. That has not been the only purpose, however. Flora often elicits emotional responses in humans, and many have derived satisfaction from the growing of plants. "There has always been a lot of work involved in the craft of gardening, and much of it is devoted to the essential need for growing food. But once the gardener has some leisure he can cultivate plants for diversion and decoration as well as sustenance" (Huxley 1978: 8).

Since very early times, the garden has represented more to humans than just a source of food. Early on it became connected with Christian religion and the Bible²². Fairbrother quotes Sir William Temple - "If we believe the scripture we must allow that God Almighty esteemed the life of a man in a garden the happiest He could give him, or else He would not have placed him in that of Eden" (Fairbrother 1956: 4). "Man is happy in a garden because God made him so, and to live in a garden is the nearest he can reach to Paradise on Earth" (Fairbrother 1956: 5) "Religion has planted many gardens" (Fairbrother 1956: 20).

Gardens took on the additional role of a place of retreat, comfort and solitude. "Select Places of Recess, where the Mind may privately exult and breathe out those Seraphick Thoughts and Strains, by which Man is known and distinguished as an Intelligent Being and elevated above the common level of Irrational Creatures" (Fairbrother 1956: 9, quoting Switzer). To this author, it seems that the garden is what distinguishes man from animal! Especially with 15th and 16th centuries enclosed gardens, the floral abode represented a place for speculation and contemplative thought - "We can walk and talk with our friends, praising the Wondrous Works of God as the seventeenth century did, or discussing the lime in our soil, as we do know, or considering the beauties of philosophy as Cicero did, and set aside a special portico for so lofty a subject" (Fairbrother 1957: 17).

Humans also derive satisfaction from gardens because of the creativity involved in developing one. People of all civilizations have pursued creative activity, and the garden represents an object that can be manipulated and shaped by human design and inventiveness. "Gardening is a creation which all will try..." (Fairbrother 1956: 11).

In 17th century Europe, the medieval enclosed garden gradually gave way to the more

open formal gardens. These were meant to be seen, and thus served a different purpose - "For the great formal gardens do not ignore the world: they dominate it...the foreground is moulded to a logical order of the mind, the distance is explored and regulated by confident vistas open to the horizon" (Fairbrother 1956: 29). In this time period, a new type of political thought was spreading across Europe and the American Colonies. The role of a man within the political structure was being examined, and alternative, democratic forms of government were championed. This kind of thought would lead to the American and French Revolutions of the late 18th century, but in the early 17th and 18th centuries it was manifested in the increasing importance of political expression in casual conversation. The ideals of government, the role of an individual in society, the distinction between classes: these topics were debated as never before. In this environment the role of gardening took on a new function - that of social and political influence. "A garden is an expression of man in a state of society" (Fairbrother 1956: 28, quoting anonymous author).

It was recognized in this time period that a garden could be used to subtly influence people's thinking, just as the plates, forks and clocks did. The structure of the formal garden and the way it was designed could cast impressions through visual cues, and reinforce attitudes and values in those who observed it. Fairbrother describes one instance of an attempt to influence attitude - "Humphrey Repton has an ingenious plan for using a garden to improve workhouse morals. The garden should be to the south of the building, he says, and to the north a square yard surrounded by 'bedrooms for the paupers'. The difference betwixt the cold darksome gloom of the north quadrangle, and the warm cheerful appearance of the site towards the South may easily be imagined...Let the back-yard be considered a sort of punishment for misbehavior and refractory conduct,...while, on the contrary, from the south terrace cheered by the sun, the view of the country will be delightful, since the immediate foreground consists of a garden" (Fairbrother 1956: 22).

In Annapolis, the garden was used for a slightly different purpose, but the attempt to influence the social order was still present²³. Those who had benefitted from the wealth realignment in the 18th century needed some way to legitimize themselves and display their power and status. This, combined with the placing of hierarchy in the natural order, kept the lower classes subdued and free from rebellion. The formal garden became a tool for displaying power and legitimizing wealth. How was this accomplished?

Visual imagery and certain design techniques were used to stimulate influence. "By using the third dimension to design a garden, it became possible to create optical illusions that misrepresented the other two dimensions. 18th century gardening books contained many rules for creating these illusions and the most common ones were the illusion of depth..." (Little and Shackel 1987: 3). By using principles of optics and geometry, the garden and house could be made to appear larger. Terraces at the Carroll garden in Annapolis, for example, made the main house look larger from the water, enhancing its status.

Paths, garden beds, statuary, waterworks, walls and fencing: all could be used to create a total design that expressed power and intellect. The idea was to awe and impress the casual viewer, subtly instilling in him or her a respect for the owner. The estate manager could also display his knowledge and control of nature through the manipulation of perspective - "...gardens, paths, rows of trees, and vistas make a part of the earth's surface appear to be trained and under the management of individuals or classes with certain ability or learning"

(Leone 1984: 26). The ability to control and predict nature was especially important in this time period, as the use of scientific instruments such as telescopes and clocks became associated with skill and intelligence (Leone and Shackel 1987).

These gardens were certainly seen by the people of Annapolis. The city, just 1/3 of a square mile in size, boasted more than a dozen 2-4 acre terraced gardens in the period 1750-1800 (Leone, Kryder-Reid, Ernstein, Shackel 1989: 36). They served the purpose of legitimizing the wealth of the upper class. "These illusions, as we understand them, were intended to bolster their maker's claims to civil authority by visibly displaying a combination of knowledge and skill...Implicit in such claims was the right to rule" (Leone, Kryder-Reid, Ernstein, Shackel 1989: 36). The Georgian world-view had also already accomplished the task of making hierarchy and structure implicit in nature, and by commandeering science and controlling structure, the wealthy put out the image that they were at the top of the hierarchy and "deserved" wealth and power. "Such gardens proclaimed: he who can duplicate the laws of nature by building gardens (as well as by building well-proportioned houses, and, who can, further, codify the law, play baroque music and so forth) demonstrates skill in knowing and using the laws operating in the universe. And he who demonstrates such skill and knowledge has the right to rule, because many of the observable conditions of daily life are rooted in natural law" (Leone, Kryder-Reid, Ernstein and Shackel 1989: 37). This served to keep the lower classes from rebelling against the new social order - why challenge something so much a part of the natural order of things?

The gardens of late 18th century Annapolis were thus not just passive, hidden abodes for growing plants. They were a tool of the wealthy and a catalyst of social structure. Garden design was complicated and mathematical. Garden observance was an action with meaningful consequences. The course of history in Annapolis was influenced by such.

Ian Hodder criticizes this interpretation of the gardens by Leone and others. "...It may be true that the ruling classes themselves believe their own ideology, but no evidence is provided that all members of society make these linkages between garden layout and social order or that they in any way value or respect the garden" (Hodder 1986: 67).

This is a valid criticism, but Hodder does not posit any explanations for the failure of the lower classes to rebel against the wealth redistribution. This was, after all, just on the eve of the independence movement and the celebration of democracy. How is this lack of action explained? In addition, the idea of legitimizing wealth by power displays does not require that every person in the city be influenced by the gardens. Culture is an aggregate of social concepts, and as long as most of the people of the people in Annapolis accepted the implied hierarchy, then the gardens would serve their purpose.

In this chapter I have looked at the large formal garden of Annapolis. There did exist, however, smaller late 18th century gardens. What role did they play? In the next chapter I will examine that question.

CHAPTER SIX

THE GARDEN OF WILLIAM FARIS

While the large, formal estates of 18th century Annapolis attract the most attention and study, they were not the only gardens in the city at the time. In this chapter I will examine the work of Barbara Sarudy on William Faris, a late 1700's craftsman and gardener.

Sarudy completed her master's thesis in 1988 by studying the diary of Faris and aspects of Colonial gardening. She describes the man - "Marylander William Faris (1728-1804) was a craftsman and innkeeper who laid out his Annapolis garden in the 1760's. This clockmaker and silversmith kept an intimate 704 page diary...of day-to-day happenings plus his gardening efforts during the last thirteen years of his life" (Sarudy 1989: 141).

The diary was valuable in that it contained his reflections on himself and his garden. In it he outlined the structure of his garden and the types of plants he grew in it. The garden was divided into parterres²⁴, with walkways defining the beds. These walks were a combination of gravel, crushed oyster shell, sand and pulverized brick (Sarudy 1988). Grass paths also crisscrossed the garden, and boxwood was used to edge the garden beds (Sarudy 1988).

Faris separated his edible plants from his non-edible plants, but did not segregate herbs and vegetables. Among the vegetables grown were:

- cabbage, asparagus, beans, brussels sprout, lettuce, kale, corn, radishes, cauliflower, cucumbers, squash, peas, onions and spinach. Faris also raised melons, fruit, nuts and herbs.

Even though Faris was a middle class gentleman and owned only a small plot of land, his garden was similar in structure to the large formal gardens of the period. "The ornamental garden beds the craftsman designed in the 1760's were akin in design, if not grandeur, to the more elegant falling gardens that Chesapeake gentlemen were busy building about the same time..." (Sarudy 1989: 143). This design emphasized rigid structure and partitioning, in accord with the Georgian order - "Designs for most Chesapeake gardens appeared to strive for uniformity in every part; exact levels, straight lines, parallels, squares, circles, and other geometrical figures were used to effect symmetry and proportion. Straight walks were everywhere, arranged parallel and crossing one another at regular intersections, as they connected spaces and led from scene to scene" (Sarudy 1989: 143).

The prize flowers in the Faris garden were his tulips. "Tulips were the old man's obsession" (Sarudy 1989: 141). The emphasis on political and state oriented thought is apparent in the way that Faris named his tulips, a common practice at the time. "Faris saw his tulips as symbols of the new nation as well as reflections of classical republican ideals" (Sarudy 1989: 142). The names were borrowed from national and classical heroes: "General Washington", "General Morgan", "Adams", "Hamilton", "Archimedes", "Pompey the Grate", etc..(Sarudy 1989: 142). To Faris, as to many others, the garden was associated with political and intellectual concepts.

Maintaining a garden requires a lot of effort and planning, and Faris did a lot of the work himself. It was obvious from his diary that he derived great satisfaction from this kind of labor. His garden served a dual purpose in that it produced edible foodstuffs along with ornamental

flowers, and Faris gained some income from the vegetables, herbs, flowers and fruits he produced. "Faris and his Chesapeake neighbors who pleasure gardened as an avocation often used nature's excess to gain extra income" (Sarudy 1989: 142). In addition, Faris used the produce to feed his guests at the inn he operated. His combination of craft and gardening skills harkens back to the occupational diversity of the early 18th century Annapolitans. Perhaps the skill of gardening was a part of a tradition kept alive in Annapolis among small landowners, a tradition that began in the early 1700's.²⁵

The work on the Faris diary is important to this paper in that it shows how the Georgian order was present in the small scale gardener as well as the large estate owners. The Faris garden was similar to the larger ones, showing that he paid attention to the landscapes of the city (in spite of what Hodder might say). Aspects of the Georgian order show up in the layout of his garden: partitioning, symmetry, balance, segregation, etc.. This seems positive evidence that the new order influenced the way that Faris structured his landscape. Gardens are thus not only to be looked at in terms of what was grown in them, but also as a reflection of the world-view of the owner.

Sarudy suggests in her work that pleasure gardening became popular in Annapolis in the latter half of the 18th century. I agree that large, formal estate pleasure gardening did, but propose that small scale gardening for mostly pleasure developed earlier. To consider this it is first necessary to establish the quantity and location of early 18th century gardens. Using information from land deed records done, I have prepared a map showing the location of the minimum number of gardens in Annapolis for the period 1700-1750. It must be noted that the land deeds only list those gardens that were on property that was sold or leased. In addition, some transactions did not specify the lot number. Therefore, the map in the appendix shows only those gardens that were bought or leased and for which a lot number had been specified. The map thus shows the minimum number of garden properties. The chart below includes unspecified lots:

<u>Period</u>	<u>Number of Gardens²⁶</u>
1700-1720	7
1720-1730	10
1730-1740	3
<u>1740-1750</u>	<u>7</u>
1700-1750	26

From looking at the land deed records it becomes apparent that gardens did exist in early 18th century Annapolis and they were in fact quite numerous. One may have existed just across the street from the Main Street site. This, however, is not new information. Histories of Annapolis tell of the number of gardeners in the city, and these data only supports that. The question of import becomes -were these subsistence or pleasure gardens?

This is a difficult question to answer. First of all, the categories cannot be used independent of one another. Even the very first Colonial settlers planted flowers and other non-edible plants - although in very limited quantities - and the large formal gardens typically had an area where edible foods were grown. It is better to make the distinction between mostly subsistence garden (subsistence based) and mostly pleasure gardens (pleasure based). Secondly, the seed analysis of 193 Main Street proved to be a fruitless effort (for this purpose).

Nothing could be determined about the type of plants that were grown there. The historic record is one source of information, however.

The first settlers of the Colonies struggled to produce enough food to feed themselves. By the latter half of the 17th century, they had acquired the skills necessary to sustain themselves. Even then, however, most of the gardening effort was devoted to raising edible foods. The typical early settlement included a house, a barn, an orchard, a kitchen garden and an herb garden (Huxley 1978). This was subsistence based gardening. Later, flowers were typically planted in the herb garden (Huxley 1978).

As time progressed and the population increased, the pressure to survive lessened for individuals. Urban centers developed and trade networks sprang up, creating an alternate source of goods. Wealth increased throughout the Colonies as the amount of export grew. The plantation owners had generally been wealthy from the start, and consistently produced goods for export. I am focusing more on the farmstead family, however, since they would makeup the middle and lower classes that would be influenced by the large estate owners. These farmstead owners gradually became better off, and the competition for food gradually decreased.

I have made it clear that the early settler did grow non-edible plants for the purpose of pleasure, to a limited extent. There came a time however, as the pressure to produce food lessened, and the gardener had more space, time and effort to devote to growing plants for pleasure. I do not suggest that he or she grew non-edible plants because there was more time and space. Lack of space and time is a constraint on pleasure gardening; once that constraint is lessened, the opportunity for such gardening increases. I propose that the transition from subsistence based gardening to pleasure based gardening occurred in the early 18th century, mainly in or around the urban centers. In the next chapter I will deal with the implications that would have resulted from this.

CHAPTER SEVEN

193 MAIN STREET AND EARLY

18TH CENTURY GARDENS: INTERPRETATION AND THESIS

The ultimate goal of this paper is to provide a presentation of 193 Main Street that is as complete as possible. I have included an occupational history of the site and the strata information is to be found in the appendix. The cultural history of the site has many gaping holes, however. A complete presentation should include information on how the site and its occupants fit into the social complex it was a part of, and should expand on the culture of the occupants. By proposing answers to a series of unanswered questions I will provide my interpretation of the social complex of Annapolis in the eighteenth century, and present my opinion on the role that 193 Main Street played in that complex.

Please be aware that much speculation is involved in answering these questions, and often there is little data to fall back on. I believe that only by informed speculation can questions be investigated when no immediate answer is apparent, however. I do, at the end of this chapter, provide a strictly data based interpretation, but it is much limited.

I feel the following questions stand out when examining the role of gardening in Annapolis generally and the role of the 193 Main Street garden specifically:

- 1) Did a transition from subsistence based gardening to pleasure based gardening occur? If so, when and where? What prompted this?
- 2) How did the roles of the smaller gardens in Annapolis differ from the roles of the large estate gardens? Did small landholders model their gardens after the large landholders?
- 3) What model of gardening did the small landholders of the early 18th century follow, before the advent of the large formal gardens? Did the smaller, earlier gardens set a precedent for the formal gardens of the late 18th century? Was a tradition of gardening already present in the city or was one established after 1750?
- 4) What role did the economy play in the spread of the Georgian order and the consequent rise of power gardens? Did the economic downfall of the early 1700's stall the development of ideology?
- 5) Did the garden at 193 Main Street have any connections with the Georgian order or the power displays? What was its status, and what kind of plants did it likely support?

Did a transition from subsistence based gardening to pleasure based gardening occur? Yes it did. In the Colonies, the earliest settlers were forced by circumstances to produce mainly food, as were the later farmstead owners. As urban centers developed and trade networks opened up, the effort to sustain an individual or family generally lessened. The most likely site for the spread of pleasure based gardening among the middle classes was the urban centers. Here people had plots of land and room for gardening, and in the crowded sections of the city farms could not operate. In addition, nearby markets sold food and other goods, enough to

sustain a family that had a source of money (such as a business). Perhaps the years of farmsteading produced a tradition among the middle and poor classes that their descendants continued in the city.

The large plantation owners had always had the time and money to garden for pleasure. They began arriving in the 17th century, and by the 18th century large terraced gardens were present on some Virginia plantations. I do not believe that the middle class gardeners derived their tradition from these plantation owners, however. Even though there were large formal gardens present in the colonies in the early 18th century, they were few. The transition to pleasure-based gardening among the elite had already occurred in England, and some of the elite had set brought this to the Colonies. But the transition to pleasure based gardening among the middle class that occurred in the Colonies took place in the early 1700's, and probably in the urban centers.

How did the roles of the smaller gardens in Annapolis differ from the roles of the larger estate gardens? I have shown how the larger gardens were a tool for legitimizing the wealth of the elite. The owners derived their ideas and designs from European gardening books and sent for European gardeners. How did the smaller gardens stand in relation to these? It seems that the garden of William Faris was modeled after the large formal gardens that with which he shared the city. Sarudy notes that the same type of symmetry and design is present. I agree that the smaller gardeners looked to the elite as for a model. The symmetry of the smaller garden was probably present as a result of the integration of the Georgian order. However, from that the formal estates were likely copied as much as possible. Such things as statuary, waterworks, walkways, etc. were likely reproduced. Of course the small gardener would modify and insert his own creativity - that is one of the pleasures of gardening! From the work of Barbara Sarudy, it does seem quite obvious that the middle class gardens of the later 18th century reflected those of the elite.

What model of gardening did the early 18th century gardeners follow? The large formal gardens did not appear in Annapolis until the 1750's²⁷. I have suggested that the middle class followed a tradition of gardening that went back to the farmstead days of the 17th century. It is likely that the middle class also had access to gardening books, and made use of them. But they could not perform the great landscape alteration that some books proposed. The formal garden already had a rich tradition in Europe, and many extravagant ones existed there. Most colonists could not recreate these, however, and therefore probably did not follow the same precedents as the elite that came to occupy Annapolis in the later 18th century. I propose that a separate tradition developed among the middle-class colonists, derived in part from English and European gardening methods, and in part from the unique conditions in North America.

The incorporation of the Georgian order into the culture of 18th century Annapolitans had a lot of influence on the garden designs that they would produce. As Sarudy noted, the emphasis was on partitioning and rigid structure. This reflects other expressions of the Georgian order, such as architecture. The new order had as much of an influence on garden design as any cultural force of the period. As often occurs with social phenomena, many colonists were likely not aware of the influence of Georgian ideas upon them. Aspects of the new order became ingrained in their way of thinking.

Did the smaller landholders set a precedent for the estate owners of the late 18th century? When I began this project I expected to find that the power gardens were based partly on earlier

gardens in the city. I have not found anything to support this. It is reasonable to assume that the terraced gardens derived some aspects of design from the tradition of gardening present in the city, since the owners were familiar with it. But the evidence indicates that the elite primarily drew upon European texts and designs for the laying out of their gardens (Sarudy, Leone and others). This same thing occurred in Virginia.

What role did the economy play in the spread of the Georgian order and the consequent rise of power gardens? The histories that I have read of Annapolis mark the temporary economic recession that occurred in the period 1700-1725 as a critical event in the city. The recession transpires at the same time that the major realignment of wealth occurs. There may be a link between the two. It seems that the economic downfall led to the occupational diversity that characterized the residents of Annapolis at the time. Apparently the drop in exports hurt the lower classes more than it did the wealthy. From this emerges the craftsman/gardener type of individual, such as Faris.

If indeed the middle class came into the urban area with a gardening tradition, and the recession forced many to become occupationally diverse, then perhaps that economic downfall set up the middle class to be more susceptible to the ideology brought on by the power gardens²⁸. With the learning of a craft or trade, an individual may have become more exposed to the importance of precision, time and science. Clock-makers such as Faris would have a intimate understanding of the laws of nature regarding the charting of time. Combine that with an understanding and appreciation of gardens and garden design. Such a man would not ignore the large terraced garden, but see them as a thing of beauty. Furthermore, his understanding of the laws of nature would allow him to realize the knowledge required to manipulate the landscape with optical illusions. It seems that the occupationally diverse resident, fully exposed to the new Georgian ideology and the technology of the day, would be the most likely to fall under the influence of the elite. He or she would recognize the great feat that the garden was, and perhaps unconsciously (or consciously) grant the owner a higher place in the hierarchy. When it came time to question the accumulation of wealth by the elite, that individual would feel no anger, but respect.

This may seem like an unnecessarily complicated process, but consider the example given earlier of the effort to improve morals in the workhouse by putting the peasants in the dark as punishment²⁹. When working through how this would affect the peasants' mental processes, a complicated description would have to ensue. I am simply suggesting a possible explanation for why the ideology of the power gardens was successful.

Did the garden at 193 Main Street have any connection with the Georgian order? After looking at the way that Faris described his garden, and seeing the concepts that people associate with gardens, it seems unquestionable to me that the new order had a role in the structure of the garden. Many aspects of Georgian design were being incorporated into the city by the year 1718. The use of forks, plates, etc. increased dramatically in the years 1710-1732 among the wealthy (Leone and Shackel 1987). Mr. Lloyd, who owned the property beginning in 1718, was one of the wealthy of the city. He was certainly influenced by the new order. I would suspect that the garden was partitioned and segmented, with fencing and walkways. There is evidence of post-holes in the archaeological record³⁰. There is the possibility that Lloyd grew some export crop such as tobacco, but the site is not very large and that type of agriculture was not likely practiced on Church Street at the time (Jean Russo, personal communication). Indeed,

Church Street was the most frequented street of the city, as Main Street is now (Jean Russo, personal communication). It led down to the harbor area and was crowded with structures generally used as combination business/residences. A garden next to the street, as the one at 193 was, would certainly have been seen by many. For this reason I would expect that the garden would be designed with an audience in mind. Lloyd represented the type of elite that would later construct the terraced gardens, and maybe he introduced some elements of that same ideology into the Main Street garden.

It is not likely that Lloyd would just use the area for gardening and nothing else (Jean Russo, personal communication). I suspect he had a house somewhere in the vicinity. The remains of that house have yet to be found, however.

The garden at 193 Main Street was probably a combination subsistence/pleasure garden. I cannot call it one or the other. Lloyd was a wealthy man, so he did not have to struggle for food. He already had a large formal garden at Wye Estate in Talbot County (Lockwood 1934). The smallness of the site makes it probable that this was a garden from which foodstuffs was taken, but also had sections devoted to non-edibles and design features.

By strictly examining the data from the excavation, we do not have much to go on. Yes, a garden existed at 193 Main Street. It had fencing and dated to before 1757. The historical record and the archaeological record from other sites indicates that the Georgian world-view was taking effect across the Colonies. History indicates that a recession hit Annapolis in the early 18th century, and that a great realignment of wealth occurred at same time. It is known that large formal gardens were built starting in 1750, and that no rebellion against the rich developed. This is what the data reveal.

These items may have no connection whatsoever, and the site at 193 Main Street may have been just a meaningless patch of land in the early 1700's, but I think that there are processes at work here, and that connections do occur. Only by taking the a holistic view of the information - all the information - can a firm conclusion be reached. If the above statements were all that we had, and no speculation developed, then we would know little more about the culture and history of Annapolis than when we had when we started. By taking into account as many factors as possible I have presented as complete a presentation of pre-1750 193 Main Street as I can. Only additional research and excavation in other areas can reveal more telling information.

CHAPTER EIGHT

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

In this paper I have presented information pertaining to a site in Main Street that was excavated in 1985-1987. The data needed to be analyzed and interpreted, and the preceding chapters provided a description of the analysis and the information used for interpretation, as well as that interpretation. My thesis statement is that gardens of the early 18th century reflected the Georgian order and that a tradition of gardening developed among middle class gardeners, separate from that of the elite. I suggested that the economic downturn stands as an important factor in determining why a revolt against the wealthy did not occur³¹. My paper incorporates factors such as the transition from subsistence to pleasure gardening, and the models for garden design. The ultimate purpose is the placing of 193 Main Street in the social, economic and political environments of the time period studied. By doing this, many aspects of the site history can be revealed.

I hope to have impressed upon the reader that the fact more excavation needs to be done on early 18th century Annapolis gardens. It would be especially useful to have a seed analysis that revealed the type of crop growth an excavated garden. Uncovering the changing designs of garden layouts in the period 1700-1730 should also be a goal of excavation.

The presence of aspects of formal gardening in the early 18th century is something that could be uncovered through archaeology. Were there prototype formal gardens in the city? The location of numerous early gardens is available from the deed records (and my map); if any of these lots are in a state where excavation could occur, if even briefly, such work should be done. For example, there were many gardens located to the east of the city that stood on lots designated by letters. These lots date to the early 18th century and were specially laid out for artisans (Jean Russo, personal communication). The area is now occupied by the Naval Academy, but the specific lot locations may not have structure on them. These would make excellent archaeological sites, since they were known to be owned by middle class Annapolitans who gardened. These were precisely the type of people that the elite sought to influence.

1. These labels during the excavation itself.
2. Level reports were not completed for the levels A-C throughout the site. These levels consisted of 1930's fill, with asphalt, concrete and a great mix of artifacts.
3. On occasion this may not be true. For example, soil could be removed from an area and kept separate for a time, then deposited in another area, thus becoming part of another level. Again, the nature of the levels and features must be determined for artifact dating to be useful. Generally, the vessel mends are reliable indicators, however.
4. A unit is generally terminated when sterile subsoil is reached.
5. Strata IIa and IIb are unrelated to my thesis. They were used by the other members of my project to deal with areas of Lot 48 and Lot 47 that I did not analyze, and have no bearing on the garden.
6. Church Street is now Main Street and Southeast Street is now Duke of Gloucester Street.
7. It is recorded in the Council records that they all met at Philemon Lloyd's house (taken from Maryland Genealogies, on file in Maryland Hall of Records, Annapolis, Maryland).
8. The excavation did not reveal any other foundations that indicated the presence of a stable elsewhere on the site, yet a stable did exist. It could be that the limited excavation missed the remains of the stable. Because of the presence of the oyster shell in the kitchen remains, however, the possibility that it was later converted to a stable exists.
9. Double-digging is done in a systematic method in which the fertile soil is removed and placed aside while the subsoil is turned over. It is usually done in rows, with the fertile soil from one row used to cover the subsoil from the previous row (in which the subsoil is turned over). The subsoil of the last row is covered with the fertile soil laid aside from the first row (Seidel, personal communication 1992).
10. Even if it was not, the maintenance of a garden with a shovel by any method typically leaves marks in the subsoil.
11. Pails and rails refer to fencing, and appurtenances means "related items".

12. Lucy Coggin confirmed that gardens of the period were nearly always square or rectangular, as this best facilitated gardening.

13. F143 did appear in some units outside of the Hyde house foundations.

14. This of course does not mean that one did not exist. I mean to say that there is no conclusive evidence of an earlier foundation. my project partners John Graminski and Marcie Jastrap, who worked more extensively on foundations, examined a few units with parts of foundations that might have dated earlier than the Hyde occupation, but the evidence was not decisive.

15. These ceramics included coarse earthenware, coarse stoneware, and Chinese porcelain.

16. Nicholson would serve as Governor in four different states in his lifetime.

17. Kulikoff suggests that the economy began to deteriorate in the 1680's. Others point to the early 1700's.

18. I borrow the term from Dr. Leone.

19. Noting that the environment does restrict human planning and invention.

20. This idea is not drawn from Deetz. His material seems to suggest a full spread of the Georgian conceptual order by the late 18th century. I am suggesting that the different aspects of social phenomena that later make up the whole concept termed 'Georgian' began to appear and have effect by this early period. As the tobacco economy worsened, there was a shift from farming to other occupations by those who depended on credit to keep their farms operating. This shift would expose them to more material goods through which the Georgian conceptual order is claimed to have spread. The tobacco depression hit Maryland in the early 18th century; Annapolis was the main city in the state at the time. It seems likely that the social changes occurring in the city at the time would precipitate the transmission of the new conceptual order, parts of which even Deetz identifies as taking shape in the 17th century.

21. The wealth controlled by the elite class in the mid-1700's may represent new wealth, but the numbers indicate that the elite controlled at least the access to wealth.

22. If it seems I am ignoring garden history from other parts of the world, it is because I want to focus specifically on the foundations of Colonial gardening.

23. The comparison between the given example and the Annapolis gardens is made because of the shared attempt to influence subtly the emotions and thought frameworks of those who are the target of the structured environment.

24. Spacious geometric plots and smaller geometric beds in town gardens (Sarudy 1989).

25. I am suggesting only that further study be done on the possible connection of occupational diversity and the economic depression of Annapolis. Maintaining a garden as well as being a craftsman may be type of measure of success in a tradition that Faris may have grown up in. Jean Russo remarked that the many residents of Annapolis in the early 18th century were indeed, occupationally diverse and operated businesses out of their homes.

26. One garden was sold in two of the listed periods. That is why the second column numbers do not add up to 26.

27. There may have existed an earlier formal garden on Carroll property before 1750, but the evidence is scant. More work needs to be done on this.

28. Gloria Main notes that "...successively longer downturns in tobacco prices after 1680 gradually changes the structure of farm and household tasks as purchases of manufactured goods from abroad were postponed or abandoned" (Main 1982: 69). Further: "For many of the poor and middling classes, the decline in new goods available to them required a withdrawal from tobacco production, or at least a diminution of effort expended on that crop and simultaneous direction of energies into making substitutes for them...Other occupational groups also began to appear in estate inventories after 1685 or so" (Main 1982: 71-72, 77). Main connects the economic activity to a change in social structure - "Economic depressions, however, severely retarded opportunity and transferred assets from debtors to creditors, exacerbating the degree of inequality and consolidating the positions of the more fortunate" (Main 1982: 92). Since my argument depends upon the development of occupational diversity and the economic changes, I recommend any reader who questions my data to the book by Gloria Main, which details to an extensive degree the social effect of the economic changes.

29. I do not know if this 'experiment' ever actually took form. The text did not indicate this.

30. Possible evidence of postholes appeared in the following units: 209, 238, 241, 273 and 288.

31. By this I mean that the economic downturn had an effect on the middling and poorer classes such that they were more exposed to those aspects of material culture and structural landscaping that served to transmit aspects of the Georgian order. Their integration in the Georgian order would increase the likelihood that they would not take issue with the disparity in wealth, because of the association of the new conceptual framework with partitioning and natural structure in nature.

UNIT SUMMARY APPENDIX

193 MAIN STREET

FOR THE UNITS:

148	211
150	236
179	238
209	243
210	273
288	303

UNIT 148

Levels A-C consisted of 20th century fill. No screening was done on these levels and no artifacts recorded. The average closing depth of level C was 1.678 feet (all depths refer to depth below surface level).

Level D was a 10YR 3/3 mix of brick and mortar bits. The only artifact found was one shell button. This is a fill layer that dates to the late 19th century. It is associated with F140. The average closing depth of level D was 1.874 feet.

Level E was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam. Artifacts found included oyster shell, pipe stem and bowl fragments, bone fragments, one button with an anchor decoration, tin glazed earthenware, combed slipware, Nottingham stoneware, white salt glaze stoneware, nails, and glass fragments. This layer dates to Hyde occupation (Stratum Va: 1757-1798). It is associated with F146 and F140. A rodent run intrudes in this level (F146). The average closing depth of level E was 2.300 feet.

Level F was a 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown sandy loam containing mortar and brick fragments. Artifacts found included oyster shell, bone fragments, nails, bottle glass, window glass, pipe stems, and coarse earthenware. This layer dates to the Hyde occupation (Stratum Va: 1757-1798). It is associated with F140, F145 and F146. A rodent run intrudes in this level. The average closing depth of level F was 2.336 feet.

F140a - This feature was a robbed builders trench containing brick and mortar fragments. The soil was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam. Artifacts included bone fragments, pipe stems, glass, cut nails, a medicinal phial, porcelain, North Devon gravel tempered earthenware, stoneware, and hand painted pearlware. This feature runs along the North one fourth of the unit and dates to Hyde construction (Stratum Vb: 1757-1767). It is associated with levels D and E. The average opening depth of F140a was 1.820 feet and the average closing depth was 2.306.

F140b - This is a continuation of F140a, a robbed builders trench that dates to Hyde construction. Artifacts included a great deal of bone fragments, glass, rosehead nails, Chinese porcelain and Rhenish stoneware. It is associated with level F. The average opening depth of F140b was 2.306 feet and the average closing depth was 2.583 feet.

F143a - This feature consisted of pockets of fertile soil intruding into subsoil. These type of divots are associated with the construction and upkeep of a garden. The divots occur in a random matter throughout the south three-fourths of the unit. The soil was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown, heavily mottled. Artifacts included bone fragments, oyster shell, glass, nails, tin glazed earthenware, and charcoal. This feature dates to pre-Hyde occupation (Stratum VI: 1718-1757). It is associated with F140 and F146. The average opening depth of F143a was 2.336 and the average closing depth was not given.

F145a - This feature was an area of high clay concentration in the southwest corner of the unit. The soil was 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy clay. No artifacts were recovered. This feature dates to the Hyde occupation (Stratum Va: 1757-1798). It is associated with level E. The average opening depth of F145a was 2.200 feet and the average closing depth was 2.290 feet.

F146a - This feature was a rodent run that extended from the south edge of F140 to the southwest corner of the unit. The soil was a 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown sand. Artifacts included bone fragments, oyster shell, several pins, an 18th century medicinal phial, rosehead nails and tin glazed earthenware. A small bit of plastic was found that was assumed to be contamination. This feature dates to the Hyde occupation (Stratum Va: 1757-1798). It is associated with level E, F140 and F143. The average opening depth of F146 was 2.207 feet and the average closing depth was 2.432 feet.

UNIT 150

Levels A-C consisted of 20th century fill (Stratum Ia: 1930's). No screening was done on these levels and no artifacts removed. The average closing depth of level C was 1.932 feet.

Level D was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam with flecks of charred wood, charcoal, mortar and brick. Artifacts found included oyster shell, bone fragments, nails, glass fragments, 18th century medicinal phials, porcelain, creamware, hand-painted pearlware, polychrome whiteware, coarse stoneware and a plastic electrical insulator. This is a fill layer that dates to the late 19th century (Stratum Ib). It is associated with F139. The average closing depth of level D was 2.006 feet.

Level E was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam. Artifacts found included clam shell, an 18th century medicinal phial, pipe bowls, glass fragments, high fire shawware, white salt glaze stoneware, Chinese porcelain, nails, bone fragments, and a cigarette filter. The cigarette filter was decided to represent contamination of the unit during excavation. This level dates to the Hyde occupation (Stratum Va: 1757-1798). It is associated with F139. The average closing depth of level E was 2.660 feet.

F139 - This feature was a robbed builder's trench with a mortar and brick matrix mixed with stone, plaster, charred wood and charcoal. There are four levels within this feature. This is thought to be the foundation of a west wall of the original Hyde house. The robbing of the trench occurred in the 1930's (Stratum Ia). The opening layer of this feature covered the south quarter of the unit and the subsequent layers covered the north third. This may represent a

fallen wall.

F139a was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown mixture of mortar, brick and soil. Artifacts included window glass, bone fragments, pink transfer printed whiteware, yellowware, and porcelain. It covered the south quarter of the unit and is associated with level D and level E. The average opening depth of F139a was 2.006 feet and the average closing depth was 2.472 feet.

F139b was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown mixture of soil, brick, mortar, plaster, charred wood and charcoal. Artifacts included glass fragments, pipe stems, nails, bone fragments, yellowware, transfer printed whiteware, annular pearlware, transfer printed pearlware, and Chinese porcelain. It covered the north third of the unit and is associated with level E. The average closing depth of F139b was 2.922 feet.

F139c was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown loamy sand mixed with mortar, brick, charcoal, charred wood, plaster and clay. Artifacts included window glass, nails, a tree knot and whiteware. It covered the north third of the unit and lay below level E. The average closing depth of F139c was 3.466 feet.

F139d was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam mixed with mortar, brick, stone, plaster, charred wood and charcoal. Artifacts included cut nails, shell, bone fragments, blown-in-mold bottle fragments, high fire ironstone, poly-chrome whiteware, window glass and a cigarette filter. The cigarette filter was regarded as contamination occurring during excavation. It covered the north third of the unit and lay above a deposit of water. The average closing depth of F139d was 4.498 feet.

UNIT 179

Levels A-C consisted of 20th century fill (Stratum Ia: 1930's). No screening was done on these levels. Artifacts included bone fragments, nails and glass fragments. The average opening depth of level A was 1.6125 feet and the average closing depth of level C was 2.042 feet.

Level D was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam. Artifacts found included pipe stems and bowls, bone fragments, window glass fragments, Batavian porcelain, combed slipware, white salt glazed stoneware, coarse stoneware, tin glazed earthenware and North Devon gravel tempered earthenware. This is fill layer dating to the late 19th century (Stratum Ib). It is associated with F140, F141 and F142. The average closing depth of level D was 2.422 feet.

Level E was a 10YR 4/3 brown sandy loam. Artifacts included pipe bowls and stems, bottle glass fragments, bone fragments and shell. This level dates to the Hyde occupation period (Stratum Va: 1757-1798) and is associated with F140, F141 and F142. The average closing

depth of level E was 2.712 feet.

F140 - This feature consists of mixed mortar and brick. It is made up of three levels, all of which cover the north quarter of the unit, and was a robbed foundation trench. The foundation was built in the Hyde construction period (Stratum Vb: 1757-1767) and the rob occurred in the 1930's (Stratum Ia).

F140a was a mix of soil, mortar and brick (no Munsell given). Artifacts included glass fragments, an 18th century medicinal phial, nails, bone fragments, yellowware, transfer printed whiteware, shelledge whiteware, transfer printed pearlware, coarse stoneware and Chinese porcelain. This level is associated with level D and level E. The average opening depth of F140a was 2.070 feet and the average closing depth was 2.505 feet.

F140b was a mix of soil, mortar and brick. Artifacts included oyster shell, cut nails, bone fragments, glass fragments, Chinese porcelain, refined white salt glaze stoneware, annular creamware, pearlware, yellowware and a plastic comb (possible contamination). This is associated with level E. The average closing depth of F140b was 2.730 feet.

F140c was a mix of soil, mortar and brick that may have been part of a rat abode that runs through the north of the unit. Artifacts included bone fragments, a lead printing type, glass fragments and Chinese porcelain. The average closing depth given was in error, therefore no accurate depth is recorded.

F141 - This feature was a sandy area in the center of the unit that appears to be connected with the rat abode in the north of the unit. Artifacts included oyster shell, bone fragments, a 19th century medicinal phial, window glass, Chinese porcelain and transfer printed pearlware. The artifacts in this feature do not accurately reflect the date it was created because of its association with the rat dwelling and the possible contamination from such. This feature dates to the late 19th century (Stratum Ib) and is associated with the fill layer D. The average opening depth of F141 was 2.020 feet and the average closing depth was 2.390 feet.

F142 - This feature was an area of brick, plaster and mortar rubble, with a Munsell of 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown. It lay along the south three-quarters of the east edge of the unit and extended west approximately 1 foot. Artifacts included cut nails, bottle glass, window glass, transfer printed whiteware and North Devon gravel tempered earthenware. This feature dates to the late 19th century (Stratum Ib) and is associated with the fill layer D, F140 and F141. The average opening depth of F142 was 2.025 feet and the average closing depth was 2.465 feet.

F143 - This feature consists of patches of fertile soil intruding into subsoil and covers the south three quarters of the unit. These patches are identified as shovel marks and indicate the maintenance of a garden. Artifacts included bone fragments and nails. This layer dates to pre-Hyde occupation (Stratum VI: 1718-1757) and is associated with F140 and lay just below level E. The average opening depth of F143 was 2.710 feet and the average closing depth was 2.960

feet. Subsoil lay beneath.

UNIT 209

Levels A-C consisted of 20th century fill (Stratum Ia: 1930's). No level report was completed and no artifacts recorded. There are no depth measurements on file for these levels.

Level D was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellow brown sandy loam. No level report was completed for this level, and no artifacts were recorded. This level contained late 19th century fill (Stratum Ib). The average closing depth of level D was 2.120 feet.

Level E was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam. Artifacts included oyster shell, pipe stems and bowls, window and bottle glass, coarse stoneware, refined tin glazed earthenware and North Devon gravel tempered earthenware. This level dates to the Hyde occupation (Stratum Va: 1757-1798). It is associated with F144 and F147a. The average closing depth of level E was 2.550 feet.

Level F was a 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown sandy loam. Artifacts included oyster shell, an 18th century medicinal phial, bottle glass and pipe stems and bowls. This level dates to the Hyde occupation (Stratum Va: 1757-1798). It is associated with F147. The average closing depth of level F was 2.675 feet.

Level G was a 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown, soft soil. Artifacts included nails, oyster shell, bone fragments, glass fragments, pipe stems and bowls, refined white salt glazed stoneware, coarse earthenware and North Devon gravel tempered earthenware. This level dates to the pre-Hyde occupation (Stratum VI: 1718-1757). It lay just above F143, which intruded into it. The average closing depth of level G was 2.728 feet.

F143 - This feature consisted of spots of fertile soil intruding into fertile soil. These spots have been identified as shovel marks associated with the maintenance of a garden plot. The shovel marks were scattered throughout the entire unit. Artifacts included nails, oyster shell, pipe stems and bowls, glass fragments, North Devon gravel tempered earthenware, refined tin glazed earthen ware and white salt glazed stoneware. This feature dates to the pre-Hyde occupation (Stratum VI: 1718-1757). It lay just below level G and was associated with F144. The average opening depth of F143 was 2.548 feet and the average closing depth was 2.724 feet.

F144 - This feature was a 10YR 3/6 sandy loam with a heavy concentration of brick rubble and mortar. It appears to be a robbed builder's trench, and part of the original foundation of the Hyde house. This feature had 2 levels and covered the west quarter and part of the south quarter of the unit. The foundation was constructed in the Hyde construction period (Stratum Vb: 1757-1767), and the rob occurred in the 1930's (Stratum Ia).

F144a was a 10YR 3/6 sandy loam mixed with brick and mortar rubble. Artifacts included oyster shell, glass fragments, plaster, pipe stems and bowls and Chinese porcelain. It is associated with level E and F147. The average opening depth of F144a was 1.910 feet and the average closing depth was 2.396 feet.

F144b was a 10YR 3/6 sandy loam mixed with brick and mortar rubble. Artifacts included oyster shell, glass fragments, pipe stems, porcelain, coarse stoneware and transfer printed pearlware. This feature is associated with level E, level F and F147. The average closing depth of F144b was 2.740 feet.

F147 - This feature was a post-hole mold in the southeast corner of the unit. The soil was a 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown sandy loam. This feature dates to the Hyde occupation (Stratum Va: 1757-1798) and consists of 3 levels.

F147a - No artifacts were recorded. This feature dates to the Hyde occupation (Stratum Va: 1757-1798). F147a is associated with level E, F144 and F143. The average opening depth of F147a was 2.360 feet and the average closing depth was 2.810 feet.

F147b - No artifacts were recorded. This feature dates to the Hyde occupation (Stratum Vb: 1757-1798). F147b was smaller in diameter than F147a and is below F143. The average closing depth of F147b was 3.145 feet.

F147c - No artifacts were recorded. This feature dates to the Hyde occupation (Stratum Vb: 1757-1798). F147c was smaller in diameter than F147b and is below F143. The average closing depth of F147c was 3.175 feet.

UNIT 210

Levels A-C consisted of 20th century fill (Stratum Ib). No level report was filled out and no artifacts recorded for these levels. The average closing depth of level C was 2.220 feet.

Level D was a fill layer characterized by redeposited subsoil. It dates to the late 19th century (Stratum Ib). Level D is associated with F144. No artifacts were recorded. The average closing depth of level D was 2.228 feet.

Level E was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam flecked with charred wood and brick. Artifacts included blue crab shell, oyster shell, bone fragments, nails, an 18th century medicinal phial, glass fragments, pipe stems and bowls, porcelain, white salt glazed and coarse stoneware, white tin glazed earthenware and North Devon gravel tempered earthenware. This level dates to the Hyde occupation (Stratum Va: 1757-1798). It is associated with F144. The average closing depth of level E was 2.432 feet.

Level F was a 10YR 3/6 sandy loam with flecks of charred wood and brick and subsoil mottling. Artifacts included bone fragments, Chinese porcelain, pipe stems and bowls, white salt glaze stoneware and tin glazed earthenware. This level dates to the Hyde occupation (Stratum Va: 1757-1798). It is associated with F144. The average closing depth was 2.6416 feet.

Level G was a 10YR 3/6 sandy loam flecked with oyster shell and brick. Artifacts included nails, oyster shell, bone fragments, two 18th century medicinal phials, window glass, pipe stems and bowls, North Devon gravel tempered earthenware and white salt glaze stoneware. This level dates to the Hyde occupation (Stratum Va: 1757-1798). It is associated with F144 and lay above F143. The average closing depth of level G was 2.704 feet.

Level H was a 10YR 4/6 subsoil. No artifacts were found. This level dates to the pre-Hyde occupation (Stratum VI: 1718-1757). It lay below F143. The average closing depth of level H was 2.988 feet.

F143 - This feature consisted of spots of fertile soil intruding into subsoil. These spots have been identified as shovel marks associated with the maintenance of a garden plot. The shovel marks cover the entire unit. Artifacts included pipe stems, nails and window glass. This feature dates to the pre-Hyde occupation (Stratum VI: 1718-1757). It lay under level G and above level H. The average opening depth of F143 was 2.704 feet and the average closing depth was 2.872 feet.

F144 - This feature consisted of brick and mortar rubble and appears to be a robbed builder's trench. Field-stones were found associated with this feature. The trench was connected with the foundation of the original Hyde house. Artifacts included oyster shell. The foundation was built in the Hyde construction period (Stratum Vb: 1757-1767) and the rob occurred in the 1930's (Stratum Ia). It is associated with level F. The average opening depth of F144 was 2.290 feet and the average closing depth was 2.630 feet.

UNIT 211

Levels A-C consisted of 20th century fill (Stratum Ia). No level reports were filled out and no artifacts removed from these levels. The closing elevation of level C was not given.

Level D consisted of late 19th century fill (Stratum Ib). No level report was completed for this level and no artifacts recorded. The average closing depth of level D was 2.156 feet.

Level E was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam. Artifacts included pipe stems and bowls, nails, bone fragments, glass fragments, stoneware and coarse earthenware. This level dates to the Hyde occupation (Stratum Va: 1757-1798). It is associated with F144 and F148.

The average closing depth of level E was 2.376 feet.

Level F was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam. Artifacts included bone fragments, nails, glass fragments, pipe stems and bowls, coarse stoneware, refined tin glaze earthenware and coarse earthenware. This level dates to the Hyde occupation (Stratum Va: 1757-1798). It is associated with F148 and F144. The average closing depth of level F was 2.592 feet.

F143 - This feature consisted of pockets of fertile soil intruding into subsoil. These pockets have been identified as shovel marks associated with the creation of a garden. F143 lay under level F and covered the east two thirds of the unit. It is associated with F144, which covers the west third, and F148, located on the south edge. This feature dates to the pre-Hyde occupation (Stratum VI: 1718-1757). It contains two levels.

F143a was a 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown loamy sand. Artifacts included nails, bone fragments, glass fragments, pipe stems and bowls, coarse stoneware and refined white salt glazed earthenware. This feature dates to the pre-Hyde occupation (Stratum VI: 1718-1757) and is associated with F144 and F148. The average opening depth of F143a was not given and the average closing depth was not given.

F143b was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown loamy sand. Artifacts included oyster shell, glass fragments, pipe stems and white tin glaze earthenware. This feature dates to the pre-Hyde occupation (Stratum VI: 1718-1757). It is associated with F144 and F148. The average closing depth of F143b was not given.

F144 - This feature was a robbed builder's trench, containing mortar and brick rubble. It is associated with level F, F143 and F148. Artifacts included oyster shell, many bone fragments, nails, glass fragments, Chinese porcelain, coarse stoneware, high fire Jackfield, creamware and refined white tin glazed earthenware. The foundation was built in the Hyde construction period (Stratum Vb: 1757-1767) and the rob occurred in the 1930's (Stratum Ia). The average opening depth of F144 was 2.470 feet and the average closing depth was 2.870 feet.

F148 - This feature a concentration of green soil on the south edge of the unit. The soil was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown soil with green clay lumps. This feature is associated with levels E, F, F144 and F143. It dates to the Hyde occupation (Stratum Va: 1757-1798). The average opening depth of F148 was 2.230 feet and the average closing depth was 3.250 feet.

UNIT 236

Levels A-C consisted of 20th century fill (Stratum Ia: 1930's). No level reports were completed for these levels and no artifacts removed. The average closing depth of level C was 1.983 feet.

Level D was a 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown sandy loam with a mix of brick, coal, gravel and mortar. Artifacts included oyster shell, bone fragments, nails, glass fragments, 18th century medicinal phials, a pipe bowl, Chinese porcelain, coarse stoneware, hand-painted and general pearlware, creamware and refined earthenware. This level consists of late 19th century fill (Stratum Ib). It is associated with F156. The average closing depth of level D was 1.958 feet.

Level E was a 10YR 3/6 sandy loam with clay and flecks of brick. Artifacts included shell tempered mortar. This level dates to the Hyde occupation (Stratum Va: 1757-1798). It is associated with F156. The average closing depth of level E was 2.418 feet.

Level F was a 10YR 3/4 reddish sandy loam with brick chips. Artifacts included oyster shell, glass fragments, bone fragments, an 18th century medicinal phial, pipe stems and a bowl, white tin glaze earthenware and coarse earthenware. This level dates to the Hyde occupation (Stratum Va: 1757-1798). The average closing depth of level F was 2.614 feet.

Level G was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam. Artifacts included oyster shell, bone fragments, bottle glass fragments and pipe stems. This level dates to the Hyde occupation (Stratum Va: 1757-1798). It is associated with F143. The average closing depth of level G was 2.960 feet.

F143 - This feature consisted of pockets of fertile soil intruding into subsoil. These pockets have been identified as shovel marks associated with the creation of a garden. The pockets cover the entire unit but are concentrated in the south half. This feature dates to the pre-Hyde occupation (Stratum VI: 1718-1757). It lay below level G. Artifacts included mortar. The average opening depth of F143 was 2.956 feet. The average closing depth was not given.

F156 - This feature consisted of approximately 31 bricks/brick fragments, with many articulated in a north/south line through the center of the unit. Most of the bricks were concentrated in the north west corner of the unit, many also articulated. Brick and mortar rubble filled the rest of the unit. This feature dates to the Hyde occupation (Stratum Va: 1757-1798) and was part of the brick walkway that crossed the Hyde backyard from the house in the north to the kitchen in the south. Artifacts included creamware. This feature is associated with levels D and E. The average opening depth of F156 was 1.960 feet and the average closing depth was 2.020 feet.

UNIT 238

Note: This unit was a 5x2.5 unit.

Level A-C consisted of 20th century fill (Stratum Ia: 1930's). No level reports were completed for these levels and no artifacts recorded. The average closing depth of level C was 2.1375 feet.

Level D was a 10YR 3/6 soil mixed with brick rubble. Artifacts included bone fragments, pipe stems and bowls, glass fragments, Chinese porcelain, coarse stoneware, refined white salt glaze

stoneware and coarse earthenware. This level dates to the Hyde occupation (Stratum Va: 1757-1798). The average closing depth of level D was 2.508 feet.

Level E was a 10YR 3/6 sandy loam. Artifacts included bone fragments, glass fragments, pipe stems and bowls, Buckley earthenware, coarse earthenware, refined white tin glaze earthenware, and Nottingham stoneware. This level dates to the Hyde occupation (Stratum Va: 1757-1798). The average closing depth of level E was 2.720 feet.

Level F was a 10YR 3/6 sandy loam. Artifacts included bone fragments, glass fragments, pipe stems and bowls, Chinese porcelain, tin glazed earthenware, combed slipware, and other coarse earthenware. This level dates to the Hyde occupation (Stratum Va: 1757-1798). It is associated with F153. The average closing depth of level f was 2.984 feet.

F143 - This feature consisted of pockets of fertile soil intruding into subsoil. These pockets have been identified as shovel marks associated with the creation of a garden. The marks cover the entire unit. Artifacts included pipe stems. This feature dates to the pre-Hyde occupation (Stratum VI: 1718-1757) and is associated with F153 and level F. The average opening depth of F143 was 2.984 feet and the average closing depth was 3.134 feet.

F153 - This feature consists of a mix of 7.5YR 3/4 dark brown sandy loam, brick fragments and green clay. It is located in the south west corner of the unit. This feature dates to the Hyde occupation (Stratum Va: 1757-1798) and be a post mold. No datable artifacts were found. This feature is associated with F143 and level F. The average opening depth of F153 was 2.920 feet and the average closing depth was 3.280 feet.

UNIT 241

Levels A-C consisted of 20th century fill (Stratum Ia: 1930's). No level reports were completed for these units and no artifacts recorded. The average closing depth of level C was not given.

Level D consisted of late 19th century fill (Stratum Ib). No level report was completed and no artifacts removed. The average closing depth of level D was 2.415 feet.

Level E was a 10YR 3/6 sandy loam with flecks of oyster shell, brick and charred wood. Artifacts included a pipe bowl, bone fragments, nails, pipe stems, glass fragments, Chinese porcelain, coarse stoneware, refined tin glaze earthenware, coarse earthenware and North Devon gravel tempered earthenware. This level dates to the Hyde occupation (Stratum Va: 1757-1798) and is associated with F150. The average closing depth of level E was 2.619 feet.

Level F was a 10YR 3/4/ sandy loam with flecks of brick, charred wood and oyster shell. Artifacts included oyster shell, bone fragments, nails, glass fragments, pipe bowls and stems, refined white tin glaze earthenware, white salt glazed stoneware, and North Devon gravel

tempered earthenware. This level dates to the Hyde occupation (Stratum Va: 1757-1798) and is associated with F150. The average closing depth of level F was 2.888 feet.

F143 - This feature consisted of pockets of fertile soil intruding into subsoil. These pockets have been identified as shovel marks associated with the creation of a garden. The pockets cover the entire unit. This feature dates to the pre-Hyde occupation (Stratum VI: 1718-1757) and is made up of two levels.

F143a was a 10YR 3/6 sandy loam. Artifacts included bone fragments, oyster shell, nails, glass fragments, pipe bowl fragments, Chinese porcelain, refined white tin glaze earthenware and North Devon gravel tempered earthenware. This feature dates to the pre-Hyde occupation (Stratum VI: 1718-1757), and F143a is associated with F150 and F152, and lay just under level F. The opening depth of F143a was 2.888 feet and the closing depth was 3.000 feet.

F143b was a 10YR 3/6 sandy loam. Artifacts included nails, coarse earthenware and coarse stoneware. This feature dates to the pre-Hyde occupation, and F143b is associated with F150 and F152. The closing depth of F143b was 3.066 feet.

F150 - This feature was a post hole and mold extending from 2.500 feet in depth to 3.505 feet in depth. It was located in the north east corner of the unit. This feature is made up of three levels: F150a was the uppermost post hole and mold, F150b was a smaller post mold, and F150c was the post hole that surrounded F150b. This feature dates to the Hyde occupation (Stratum Va: 1757-1798).

F150a was a 10YR 3/3-3/6 sandy loam with flecks of brick, oyster shell and green clay. Artifacts included a pipe bowl fragment, glass fragments, Canton porcelain, coarse stoneware, white salt glaze stoneware and coarse earthenware. This level dates to the Hyde occupation (Stratum Va: 1757-1798), and F150a is associated with level F and F143. The average opening depth of F150a was 2.500 feet and the average closing depth was 2.935 feet.

F150b was a 10YR 3/2 soil with no flecking. Artifacts included coarse stoneware. This feature dates to the Hyde occupation (Stratum Va: 1757-1798), and F150b is associated with F143. The average closing depth of F150b was 3.210 feet.

F150c was a 10YR 3/6 sandy loam with flecks of bricks. Artifacts included bone fragments, nails and oyster shell. This feature dates to the Hyde occupation (Stratum Va: 1757-1798), and F150c is associated with F143. The average opening depth of F150c was 3.090 feet and the average closing depth was 3.505 feet.

F152 - This feature was a 10YR 3/6 sandy loam with a high concentration of clay. It may have been the remains of a post-hole. No artifacts were recorded. This feature dates to the pre-Hyde occupation (Stratum VI: 1718-1757). The average opening depth of F152 was 2.900 feet and the average closing depth was 3.14 feet

UNIT 243

Levels A-C consisted of 20th century fill (Stratum Ia: 1930's). No artifacts were removed and no level reports were completed for these levels. The average closing depth of level C was not given.

Level D consisted of late 19th century fill (Stratum Ib). No level report was filled out and no artifacts recorded for this level. The average closing depth of level D was 2.670 feet.

Level E was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam. Artifacts included oyster shell, bone and glass fragments, pipe stem and bowl fragments, Chinese porcelain, Nottingham stoneware and refined white tin glaze earthenware. This level dates to the Hyde occupation (Stratum Va: 1757-1798) and is associated with F149. The average closing depth of level E was 2.903 feet.

F143 - This feature consisted of pockets of fertile soil intruding into subsoil. These pockets have been identified as shovel marks associated with the creation of a garden. The marks cover the south quarter of the unit. This feature dates to the pre-Hyde occupation (Stratum VI: 1718-1757) and is made up of two levels.

F143a was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam. No artifacts were recorded. F143b is associated with F149. This feature dates to the pre-Hyde occupation (Stratum VI: 1718-1757). The average opening depth of F143a was 2.963 feet and the average closing depth was 3.070 feet.

F143b was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam. No artifacts were recorded. F143b is associated with F149. This feature dates to the pre-Hyde occupation (Stratum VI: 1718-1757). The average closing depth of F143b was given in error.

F149 - This feature consists of a heavy mortar and brick concentration in a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam. Green clay was also present. F149 covers the north three quarters of the unit and is associated with F143 and level E. Artifacts included nails, glass fragments, 18th century medicinal phials, Chinese porcelain, refined white salt glazed stoneware, transfer-printed pearlware and coarse earthenware. This feature seems to have been a robbed builder's trench. The foundation was constructed in the Hyde construction period (Stratum Vb: 1757-1767) and was robbed in the 1930's (Stratum Ia). The average opening depth of F149 was 2.690 feet and the average closing depth was 3.167 feet.

UNIT 273

Levels A-C consisted of 20th century fill (Stratum Ia: 1930's). No level reports were completed and no artifacts were removed from these levels. The closing depths of these levels were not given.

Level D consisted of late 19th century fill (Stratum Ib). No level report was filled out and no artifacts were removed from this level. The average closing depth of level D was 2.791 feet.

Level E was a 10YR 3/4 loamy sand. Artifacts included bone fragments, glass fragments, pipe stem and bowl fragments, nails, refined white salt glaze stoneware, coarse stoneware, Nottingham stoneware, refined white tin glazed earthenware and North Devon gravel tempered earthenware. This level dates to the Hyde occupation (Stratum Va: 1757-1798). It is associated with F151. The average closing depth of level E was 3.036 feet.

Level F was a 10YR 3/4 sandy loam. Artifacts included oyster shell, bone fragments, glass fragments, nails, an 18th century medicinal phial, pipe stem and bowl fragments, coarse stoneware, refined white tin glazed earthenware and coarse earthenware. This level dates to the Hyde occupation (Stratum Va: 1757-1798), is associated with F151 and lay just above F143. The average closing depth of level F was 3.202 feet.

F143 - This feature consisted of pockets of fertile soil intruding into subsoil. These pockets have been identified as shovel marks associated with the creation of a garden. The marks cover the entire unit. This feature dates to the pre-Hyde occupation (Stratum VI: 1718-1757) and consists of two levels.

F143a was 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam. Artifacts included oyster shell, bone fragments, nails, glass fragments, pipe stem and bowl fragments, and refined tin glazed earthenware. This feature dates to the pre-Hyde occupation (Stratum VI: 1718-1757), and F143a is associated with level F and F153. The average opening depth of F143a was 3.036 feet and the average closing depth was 3.194 feet.

F143b was a 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown sandy loam. Artifacts included oyster shell, bone fragments, nails and pipe and bowl fragments. This feature dates to the pre-Hyde occupation (Stratum VI: 1718-1757), and F143b is associated with F153.

F151 - This feature was a patch of soil that was lighter in color than the rest of the unit. The soil was a 10YR dark yellowish brown sandy loam. Artifacts included glass fragments, nails, Chinese porcelain and coarse earthenware. This feature dates to the Hyde occupation (Stratum Va: 1757-1798) and is associated with level E. The average opening depth of F151 was 2.725 feet and the average closing depth was 3.015 feet.

F153 - This feature was the remains of a post hole. The feature was located to the west of the center of the unit. The soil was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown with bits of burned wood. Artifacts included glass fragments and pearlware. This level is associated with F143. The average opening depth of F153 was 3.230 feet and the average closing depth was 4.880 feet.

UNIT 288

Levels A-C consisted of 20th century fill (Stratum Ia: 1930's). No level report was completed for these levels and no artifacts recorded. The average closing depth of level C was 1.882 feet.

Level D was a 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown loamy sand. Artifacts included glass fragments, nails, Chinese porcelain, refined white salt glaze stoneware, creamware, yellowware and coarse earthenware. This level consists of late 19th century fill (Stratum Ib). The average closing depth of level D was 2.310 feet

Level E was a 10YR 3/2 dark grayish brown sandy loam. Artifacts included bone and glass fragments, oyster shell, nails, refined earthenware, coarse stoneware, Chinese porcelain, shelledge pearlware, transfer printed unglazed pearlware and creamware. This level dates to the Thompson occupation (Stratum III: 1864-1929). The average closing depth of level E was 2.360 feet.

Level F was a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam with flecks of coal, brick, shell and mortar. Artifacts included clam shell, oyster shell, glass fragments, bone fragments, worked bone, refined and coarse earthenware, Chinese porcelain, coarse stoneware, refined white salt glaze stoneware, yellowware, whiteware, shelledge pearlware, transfer printed pearlware, hand-painted pearlware, and creamware. This level dates to the Thompson occupation (Stratum III: 1864-1929). The average closing depth of level F was 2.618 feet.

Level G was a 10YR 4/6 sandy loam with flecks of shell, brick and charred wood. Artifacts included bone and worked bone fragments, glass fragments, nails, Chinese porcelain, shelledge, poly-chrome and general pearlware, refined white tin glazed and coarse earthenware and coarse stoneware. This level dates to the Clement/MacKubbin occupation (Stratum IV: 1798-1864). The average closing depth of level G was 2.730 feet.

Level H was a 10YR 4/6 sandy loam. Artifacts included bone fragments, nails and Chinese porcelain. This level covered the east quarter of the unit and dates to the Clement/MacKubbin occupation (Stratum IV: 1798-1864). The average closing depth of level H was 2.903 feet.

Level I was a 10YR 4/4 sandy loam with flecks of oyster shell, brick and charred wood. Artifacts included oyster shell, bone fragments, nails, glass fragments, refined white salt glaze stoneware, Chinese porcelain, coarse earthenware, combed slipware and refined earthenware. This level dates to the Hyde occupation (Stratum Va: 1757-1798) and covers the southwest quarter of the unit. It is associated with level H and F158. The average closing depth of level

I was 3.026 feet.

Level J was a 10YR 4/4 sandy loam with flecks of oyster shell and charred wood. Artifacts included glass and bone fragments, nails, refined white salt glaze stoneware, poly-chrome shelledge earthenware and refined earthenware. This level dates to the Hyde occupation (Stratum Va: 1757-1798) and is associated with F159. The average closing depth of level J was 3.380 feet.

Level K was a 10YR 3/4 sandy loam with flecks of charred wood. Artifacts included bone fragments, nails, creamware and refined and coarse earthenware. This level dates to the Hyde occupation (Stratum Va: 1757-1798) and is associated with F159. The average closing depth of level K was 3.504 feet.

Level L was a 7.5YR 3/4 brown sandy loam with flecks of oyster shell and charred wood. Artifacts included nails, bone fragments, coarse stoneware, slipware, refined white tin glaze earthenware and coarse earthenware. This level dates to the pre-Hyde occupation (Stratum VI: 1718-1757) and is associated with F159 and F160. The average closing depth of level L was 3.928 feet.

Level M was a 7.5YR 3/4 sandy loam with flecks of oyster shell and charred wood. Artifacts included bone fragments, nails and pipe stems. This level dates to the pre-Hyde occupation (Stratum Va: 1718-1757) and is associated with F160. Subsoil lay beneath. The average closing depth of level M was 4.582 feet.

F158 - This feature was a concentration of charred wood mixed with flecks of brick and mortar. The soil was a 10YR 3/3 sandy loam. It covered the northwest quarter of the unit. Artifacts included bone fragments, clam and oyster shell, nails, refined white salt glaze stoneware, refined tin glazed earthenware, coarse earthenware, creamware and shelledge, poly-chrome and general pearlware. This feature dates to the Hyde occupation (Stratum IV: 1798-1864) and is associated with levels H and I. The average opening depth of F158 was 2.933 feet and the average closing depth was 3.260 feet.

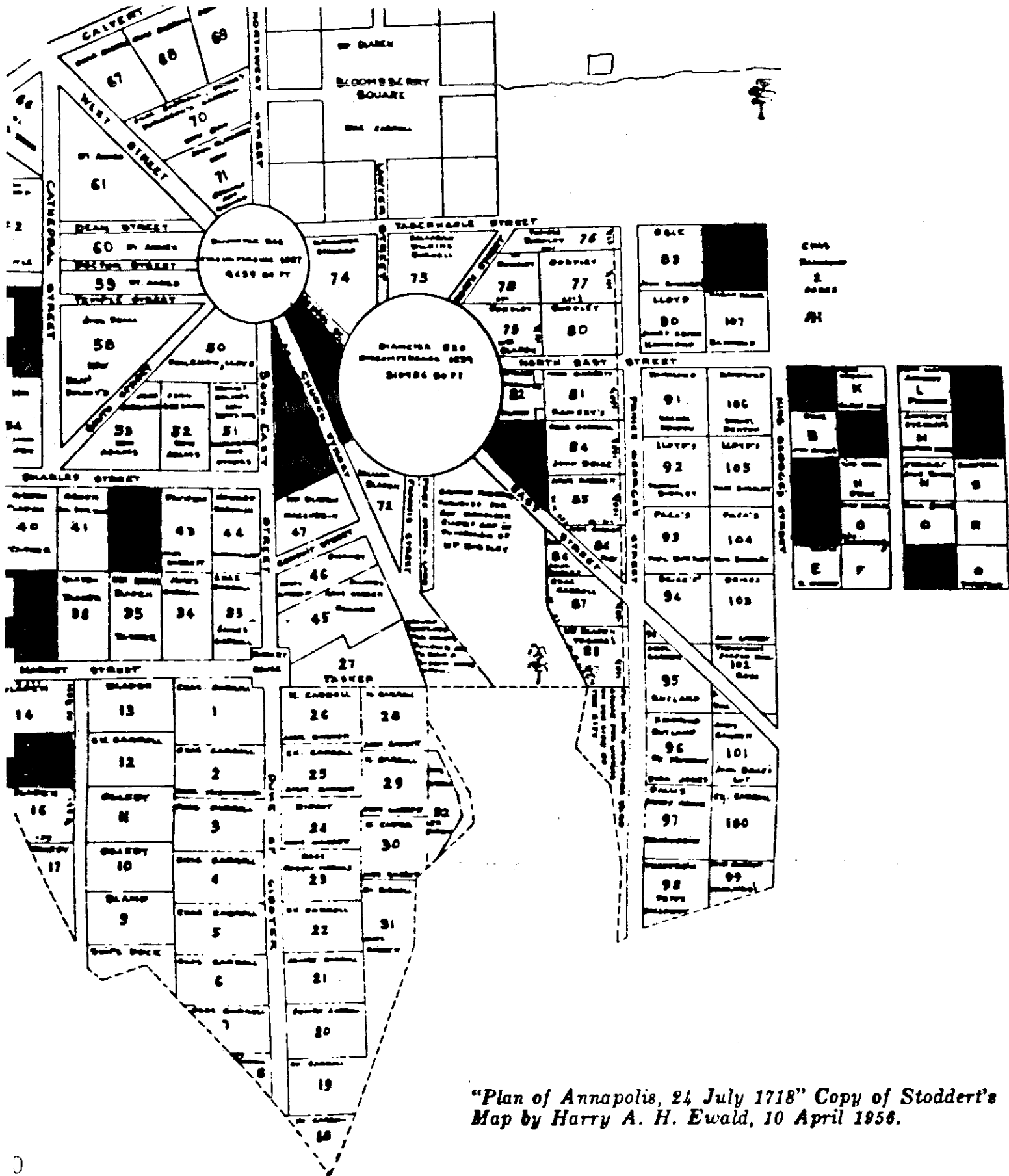
F159 - This feature was a concentration of shell and charred wood located in the southwest corner of the unit. The soil was a 10YR 3/2 sandy loam. Artifacts included pearlware. This feature is associated with level J. The average opening depth of F159 was 3.350 feet. The closing depth was not given.

F160 was a 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown soil that was identified as a "possible structural feature" in the level report. No other description was given. It was located in the southeast corner of the unit and is associated with levels K, L and M. No artifacts were recovered. This feature dates to the pre-Hyde occupation (Stratum VI: 1718-1757). The average opening depth was 3.860 feet and the average closing depth was 4.320 feet.

STODDARD 1718 MAP OF ANNAPOLIS

**THIS MAP SHOWS NUMBERED AND LETTERED LOTS IN THE CITY.
THE SHADED AREAS IDENTIFY GARDENS THAT WERE LEASED OR BOUGHT
IN THE PERIOD 1700-1750. THIS INFORMATION WAS DERIVED FROM
LAND DEED RECORD LISTINGS IN ANNAPOLIS ARCHIVES.**

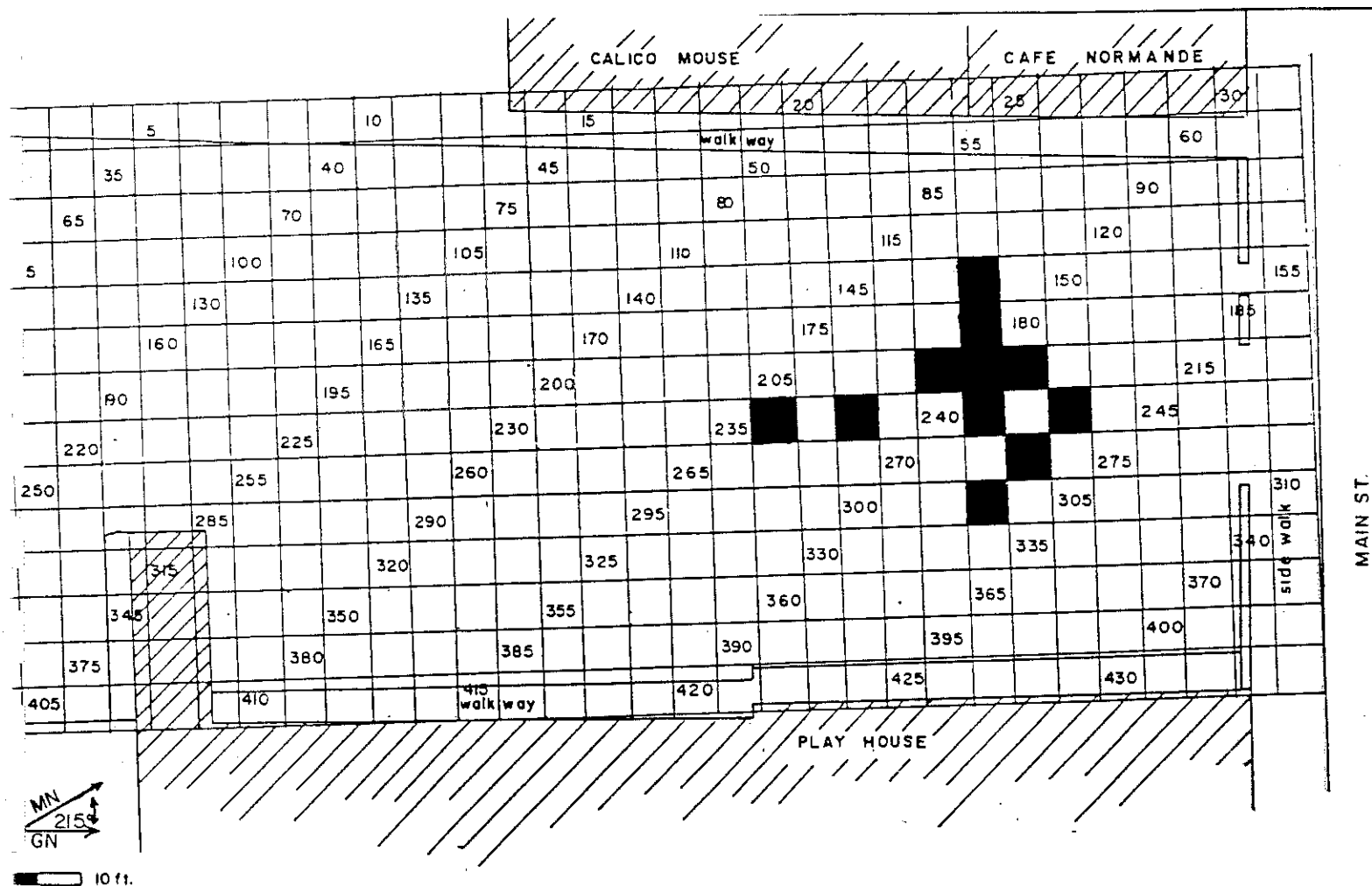
193 MAIN STREET IS LOCATED ON LOT 48, JUST ABOVE LOT 47.



SITE MAP OF 193 MAIN STREET

**SHADED UNITS INDICATE THE UNITS THAT GARDEN FEATURES
APPEARED IN. THESE UNITS ARE AS FOLLOWS:**

148	179
209	210
211	236
238	241
243	273
303	



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