Archaeological Investigations at the James Brice House (18Ap38)

A National Historic Landmark Site

42 East Street, City of Annapolis,
Anne Arundel County, Maryland

Archaeology in Annapolis

Department of Anthropology
University of Maryland
College Park, Maryland 20742

September, 2000

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Abstract

Beginning in the summer of 1998, Archaeology In Annapolis performed a multi-phased archaeological investigation in and around the James Brice House, a National Historic Landmark with associated archaeological deposits (18Ap38), located at 42 East Street in the historic District of the city of Annapolis, Maryland. The work was done under a series of contracts to the International Masonry Institute, owners of the structure. Funding for the project was provided by the IMI and the Maryland Historical Trust.

A total of twenty-eight units were excavated during the initial portion of the project, and another four were excavated in support of a secondary project designed to rehabilitate the retaining wall located at the southern edge of the South Yard. In addition, several trenches excavated during construction at the site were profiled, and the lowering of the grade in the South Yard was monitored by Archaeology in Annapolis staff.

Testing in the South Yard revealed evidence of a number of filling and landform modification episodes dating from the periods following construction of the Brice House up to the beginning of the twentieth century. Further evidence of twentieth century modification to the yard space was revealed in the form of a number of utility trenches and related features. Features related to no-longer extant stairs including brick piers and postholes were discovered in a number of areas. Finally, an oyster shell drainage feature and associated evidence of African-American religious practices were recovered from a trench and excavation unit at the western edge of the yard space.

Excavation in the interior of the West Wing revealed the presence of three major stratigraphic units with a large number of associated structural and depositional features. The first of these depositional units consisted of twentieth century deposits associated with modification of the interior of the Wing, and the majority of this material had been recently disturbed. The second stratigraphic unit consisted of material associated with the construction of the Brice House between 1767 and 1773. The final stratigraphic unit in the West Wing consisted of structural features and a floor deposit dating to the early 18th century. This material is potentially related to a store owned by Captain John Brice and his son John Brice II.

Excavations in the East Wing and Hyphen also revealed a number of stratigraphic units related to the initial construction and subsequent modification of the Brice House structure. In addition, a large deposit of late nineteenth and early twentieth century material associated with the religious practices of African-American occupants of the house was discovered beneath remnants of a brick floor in the interior of the East Wing.

Acknowledgements

Although only one person is listed on the front cover as having prepared this report, investigations of this sort are always the collaborative work of a much larger number of people. The International Masonry Institute, owners of the Brice House property, provided much of the funding utilized in the fieldwork and the preparation of this report. Joan Calambokidis, Lynn O'Brien, and Eve Aut of the IMI all gave freely of their time in assisting Archaeology in Annapolis in planning and actually doing the work that led to this report. Paul Ruddick of Hugh Newell Jacobsen, architects under contract to the IMI, provided important information used in planning the fieldwork in the West Wing and South Yard. Their assistance with this project is gratefully acknowledged.

Richard Hughes of the Maryland Historical Trust worked closely with the principal investigators to plan and execute this project. In addition, Mr. Hughes facilitated the process by which the Trust contributed a substantial sum to funding the investigation of the East Wing. During the course of fieldwork, Mr. Hughes freely shared his thoughts and opinions regarding the course of the investigation. Without his assistance, this project would not have been a success.

A number of other Maryland Historical Trust personnel provided information and other assistance to Archaeology in Annapolis staff who worked on this project. Orlando Ridout V provided a great deal of insight into the architecture of the Brice House, and provided a number of useful comments regarding the archaeological deposits that were uncovered during the course of the investigation. Michael Bourne and the other members of the Trust's Easement Committee provided assistance in the planning of the investigation of the South Yard.

Several persons associated with the Historic Annapolis Foundation assisted the principal investigators in developing this project. The help provided by Alecia Parker, David Bunnel, Jean Russo, and Ann Fligsten was all critical in making this project a success. In addition, the Foundation allowed on-site project staff to utilize their office and meeting room space, often on very short notice.

The majority of the labwork, including the labor of washing and cataloging the recovered artifacts, was performed by Historic Annapolis Foundation volunteers under the direction of Dr. Jessica Neuwirth, HAF curator and archaeologist. These people did much of the difficult and unglamorous work associated with such a project, and it must be emphasized here that the amount of data recovered from the site was a dependent function of this effort. Volunteers who participated in the project included: Gail Beckett, Jackie Burbules, Gerry Cotton, Sid Gaartner, Jerry Green, Nancy Stein, and Bill Turpin. Johnston Quinan not only did labwork, he also prepared a number of excellent artifact illustrations that are included in this report.

Administration of a large portion of this investigation was

donated by the University of Maryland College Park's Department of Anthropology. Staff members there who actually did the work included Kim Schmidt, Anthropology's business manager, who performed the very large task of managing the budget and payroll for the project. Linda Konski facilitated communications between the field staff of the project and the office, and provided assistance in managing the project's correspondence. Kate Schaefer was initially hired to assist with the Archaeology in Annapolis field school that was conducted in the summer of 1998, but often found herself working for the Brice project in a number of capacities. Dr. Jessica Neuwirth, mentioned above in the context of directing labwork for the project, managed public relations for the project after the fieldwork had been completed. Jessica also made the original contacts with the IMI that eventually led to this multi-phase investigation. Finally, Jessica contributed elements of the text that comprises the discussion of the cache-related material in the East Wing. The extent to which the efforts of each of these persons contributed to the success of the project cannot be overemphasized.

The contributions of the Archaeology in Annapolis staff who worked on the project through the summer of 1998 and, in some cases, into the winter of 1999, must be acknowledged. These persons included: Jenn Babiarz, Colin Beáven, Chris Bolton, Carol Bushar, Matt Cochran, Kathleen Cowan, Rich Cowan, Arielle Fishman, Geoff Frost, Brandon Grodnitzky, Sara Kalish, Rich Kantrowitz, Jay Shapiro, and Marilyn Sklar. Jay Shapiro assisted in the direction of fieldwork, and prepared a summary of excavation units that is presented in modified form here as Appendix B. Colin Beaven digitized many of the field drawings, and assisted in the direction of fieldwork as well. Regina Shaw and Michelle Niedzviadek were hired after the fieldwork was completed to enter data from catalog sheets into the Archaeology in Annapolis database, and they did this work to a very high standard. Matt Cochran did research that is included in the background history section of this document, and initiated the artifact analysis for the East Wing. Teresa Cabanilla finalized the graphics presented throughout this report, and together with Jennifer Friend, completed work on the artifact catalog.

Finally, I would like to thank Mark Leone for his guidance in the planning and execution of this project. Without his assistance, the work at the Brice House would never have been done. The contribution that the Archaeology in Annapolis has made to understanding the past in Maryland stands as an example for all scholars, and cannot be fully acknowledged here.

Archaeology can be very difficult and at times unrewarding work, and each of the above named persons worked hard to make this project a success. I have tried to acknowledge each person who was involved with the project by name, and I apologize in advance for any omissions.

James Harmon
September 1, 2000

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01:00 Introduction

The following report presents the results of a multi-phase archaeological investigation conducted in and around the James Brice House, located at 42 East Street in the historic district of the city of Annapolis, Anne Arundel County, Maryland (Figures 1 and 2). The structure and adjacent yard spaces have been designated a National Historic Landmark, and associated archaeological deposits are recorded as 18Ap38. The investigation was performed by the University of Maryland College Park Department of Anthropology's Archaeology in Annapolis program under a series of contracts to the International Masonry Institute (IMI), current owners of the structure.

The initial purpose of this investigation was to conduct test excavations in the South Yard of the Brice House property prior to the installation of a new front-loading stairway that would provide the main access to the house. In addition, the IMI had planned improvements to the interior of the East and West Wings and Hyphens of the building as a portion of the development of a conference center and library. This construction would and will entail the removal of interior partitions and flooring remaining in the East Wing and Hyphen, subsequent reconfiguration of the interior spaces at both ends of the building, and the eventual installation of concrete slab flooring with integrated radiant heating elements. Archaeological work was performed in these spaces to identify and evaluate the significance of archaeological resources that will be impacted by this construction, and to recover data from deposits previously determined to be significant.

While the initial fieldwork for this investigation was on-going, the IMI developed construction plans to rehabilitate the retaining wall that bounds the South Yard of the site. These plans included the excavation of a three to five foot wide trench along the entire 110 foot length of the wall. In addition, a decision was made to lower the overall grade of the yard space in order to improve drainage as a portion of a larger stabilization effort for the wings, hyphens, and main block of the structure. Additional archaeological work was performed by Archaeology in Annapolis to identify and evaluate the significance of deposits that would be impacted by this construction. Finally, monitoring of construction-related excavation was performed following the completion of testing.

Funding for this project was derived from a number of sources. The IMI provided funds to conduct the initial investigations in the South Yard and West Wing. In a letter dated June 30, 1998 to Joan Calambokidis, president of the International Masonry Institute, Rodney Little, Maryland State Historic Preservation Officer, committed a matching grant of $10,000 to conduct an initial program of archaeological testing in the East Wing and Hyphen and, if necessary, to recover data

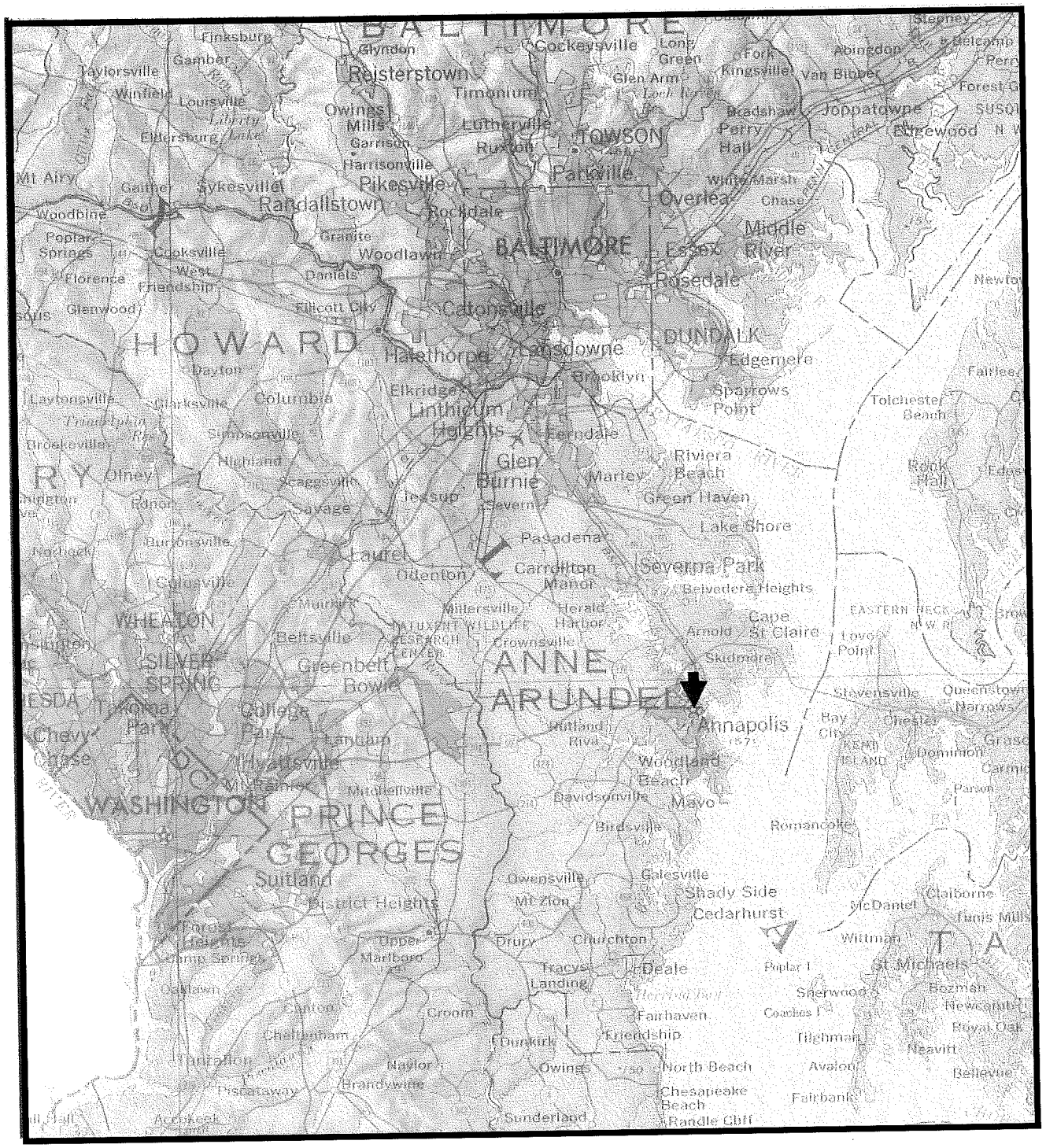


Figure 1: Location of Project Within Maryland. Arrow indicates Project Area Location.

Map Source: United States Geological Survey

Scale: 1:500000
North At Top.

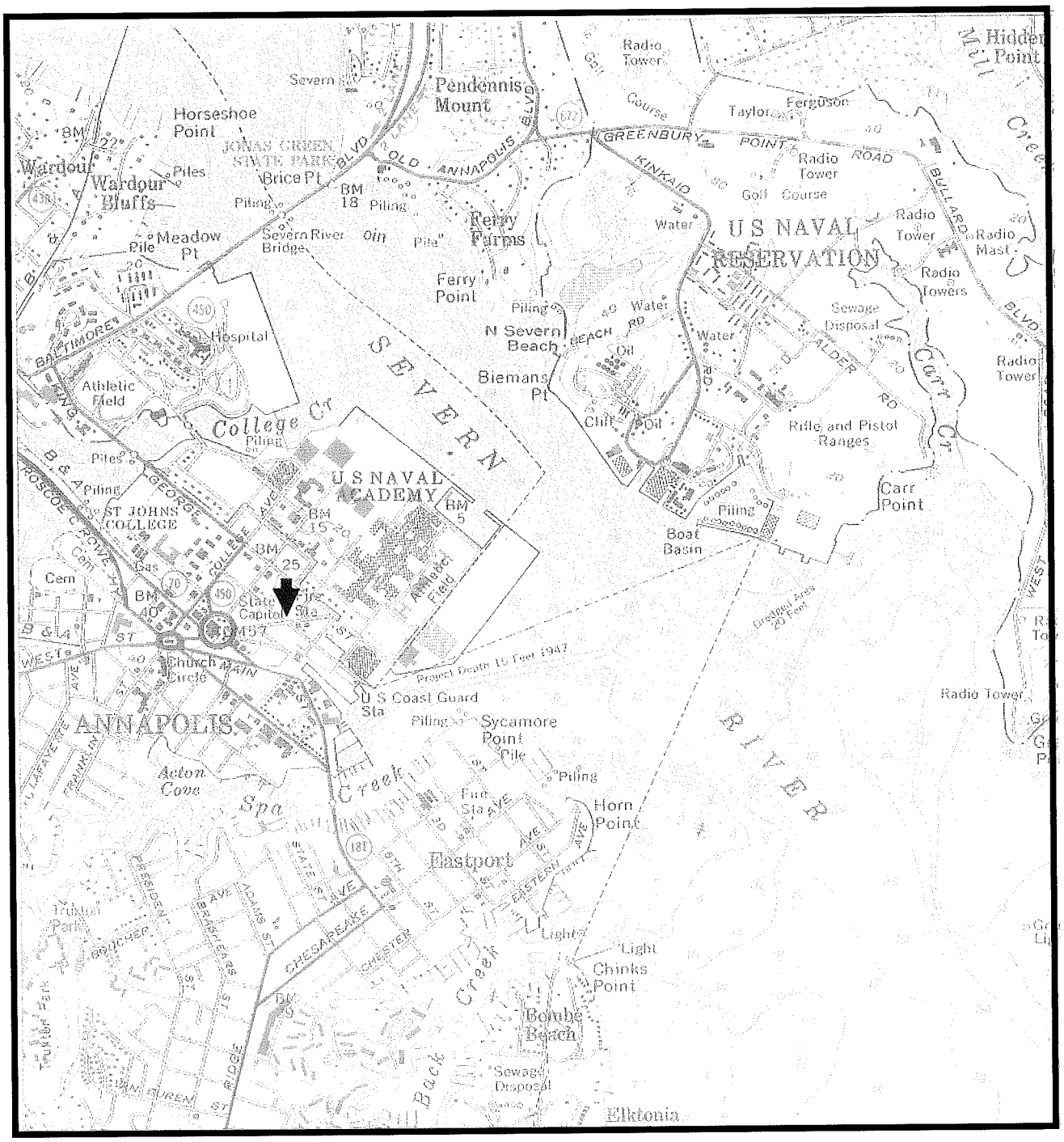


Figure 2: Section of Annapolis, MD. Quadrangle Showing Location of Project Area. Arrow Indicates Site.

Source: U.S.G.S. 7.5 Minute Topographic Quadrangle Series

Scale: 1:24000
North At Top.

from deposits that would be destroyed during subsequent construction. The final two phases of the project were confined to testing and monitoring in the South Yard, and were fully funded by the IMI.

In order to maximize data recovered during the course of this project, the University of Maryland Department of Anthropology agreed to contribute administrative overhead for the initial phase of the investigation. The Archaeology in Annapolis program subsequently contributed additional funds to hire crew members following the discovery of significant deposits in the East Wing. One portion of the initial agreements made between Archaeology in Annapolis, the IMI, and the Maryland Historical Trust was that volunteer labor provided by the Historic Annapolis Foundation through the Archaeology in Annapolis program was to be utilized in the processing and cataloging of recovered artifacts.

The yard spaces around the Brice House, and the exterior of the structure itself, are regulated under a conservation easement held by the Maryland Historical Trust. In addition, the Historic Preservation Commission (HPC) of the city of Annapolis regulates the same space. The IMI made a number of applications to the HPC for modification to the South Yard during the course of this project, and it was agreed that the HPC would follow the requirements of the Maryland Historical Trust in granting permits to the IMI for their proposed construction. The land itself is actually owned by the Historic Annapolis Foundation, with the IMI holding a long-term lease agreement. However, archaeological deposits within and under the interior of the structure are not within the jurisdiction of either the Maryland Historical Trust or the Historic Preservation Commission.

At the outset of this project, the IMI agreed to provide funding for excavation in the West Wing due to the known significance of the archaeological resources in this area. The amount of funding available eventually proved to be a limiting factor in determining the size of the sample that could be recovered from this area of the site. The work in the East Wing and Hyphen was also performed under similar limitations, however, virtually all intact deposits in this space were eventually recovered. Excavation in the South Yard was performed as a portion of a cultural resources management investigation required by the Maryland Historical Trust. As per the original scopes of work and contracts with the IMI, Archaeology in Annapolis performed the fieldwork in all portions of the project area, and has subsequently prepared this document, in compliance with the state of Maryland guidelines for such investigations (Shaffer and Cole 1994).

In order to accommodate the construction schedule of the IMI, and due to the multiple management and data recovery goals

of the investigation, fieldwork was conducted in a number of phases. The project was initiated by the excavation of two units in the South Yard of the House in early May of 1998. The second, and most intensive, phase of the project consisted of the excavation of series of units in the South Yard, the interior of the East and West Wings, and several locations adjacent to the exterior of the East Wing and Hyphen. A total of 26 units were excavated during this phase, three in the South Yard, eight in the West Wing interior, three around the exterior of the East Wing, and 14 in the interior of the East Wing and Hyphen. Fieldwork for this portion of the project was begun May 18, 1998, and completed August 15, 1998.

In early August of 1998, the IMI requested a proposal for additional test excavations designed to support the stabilization of the retaining wall at the south edge of the South Yard. A total of four additional units were excavated for this new phase of work, all of which were placed immediately adjacent to the retaining wall. Additional tasks associated with this phase of the investigation included the monitoring of excavation of a construction trench placed parallel to the retaining wall, and preparation of a stratigraphic profile of exposed soils along the length of the wall. Fieldwork for this portion of the investigation was begun September 21, and completed October 2, 1999.

The final phase of the investigation consisted of monitoring of construction-related excavation that took place as the grade of the South Yard was lowered as part of the IMI's overall plans for restoration and stabilization of the Brice House structure. No archaeological excavation of new units was performed during this phase of fieldwork, however, stratigraphic profiles of construction trenches were prepared, and a number of features were identified. This phase of work was performed between October of 1998 and January of 1999, with fieldwork completed January 9, 1999.

Although the funding for each phase of this project was independent, all proposals stipulated that final reporting for the project was to be made under one cover, and this document is the culmination of those agreements. It was also specified that the final report for the project would meet or exceed the state of Maryland guidelines for the reporting of such investigations (Shaffer and Cole 1994). The following sections of this report have been developed to fulfill this element of each proposal.

Following descriptions of the project area, site history, and previous archaeological research on the site, a research design and methodology for the project as a whole is presented. The latter portion of the report consists of the results of the archaeological testing, excavation, and monitoring. This element

is structured in three sections, one each for the South Yard, the West Wing, and the East Wing and Hyphen. While descriptions of the archaeological deposits recovered from each area of the site, and interpretations of the activities they represent are reported here, an effort has been made to present this information in such a way that future research on this significant site will be facilitated. The report is concluded with a series of recommendations for the management of remaining archaeological resources present at the site.

A number of appendices are attached to this document. These include an artifact catalog for all material recovered during the project, an excavation unit summary, a series of artifact photo plates, a completed NADB form, and summaries of the qualifications of the principal investigators.

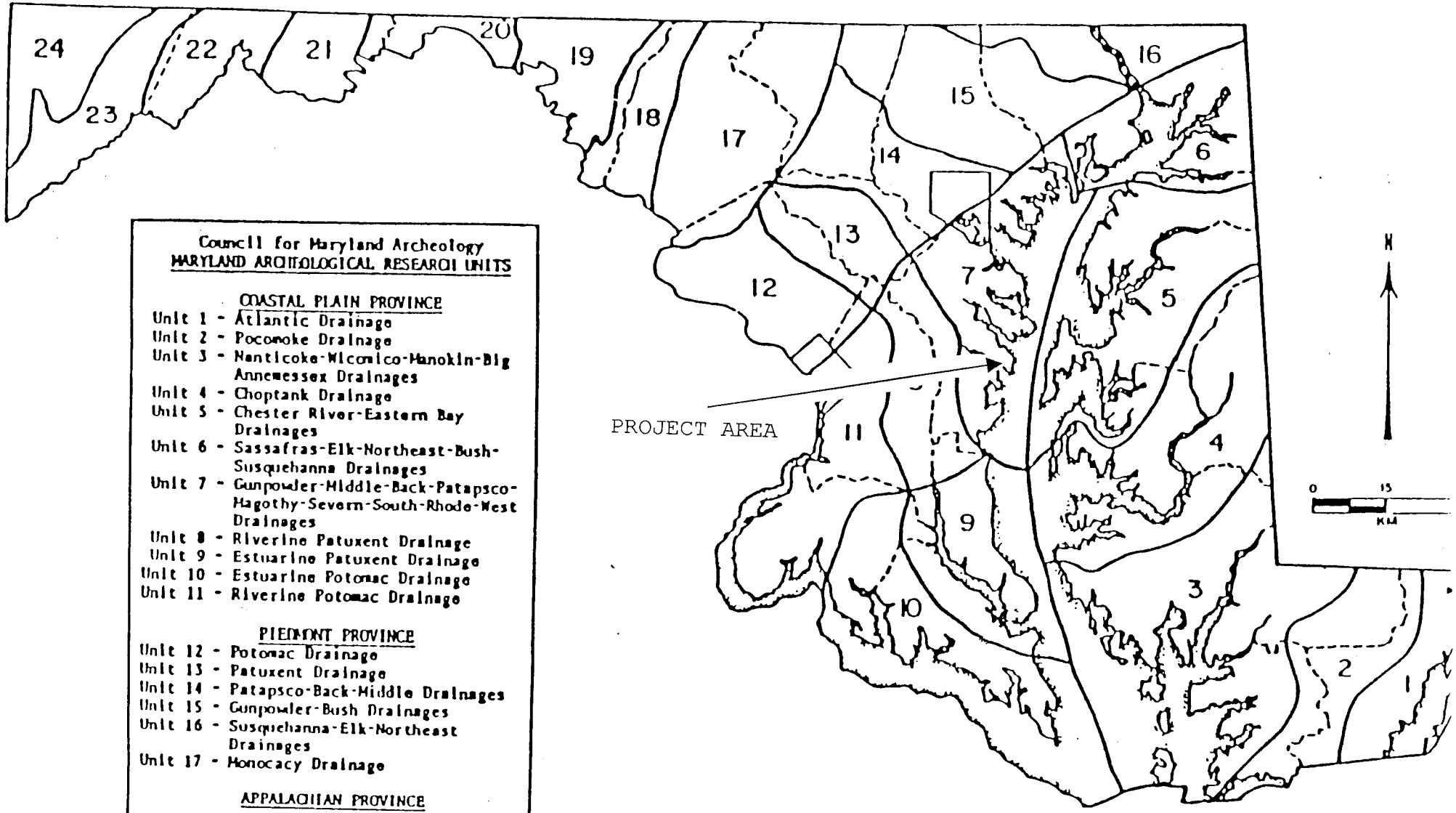
02.00 Project Area Description

The project area for this investigation was the James Brice House and associated yards, located at UTM coordinates N4315347, E371163 (Zone 18), on the northeast corner of King George and East Streets in the city of Annapolis, Anne Arundel County, Maryland (see above cited Figures 1 and 2). This location falls within the Council for Maryland Archaeology's Maryland Archaeological Research Unit 7, the Gunpowder-Middle-Back-Patapsco-Magothy-Severn-South-Rhode-West Drainages unit (Figure 3).

The parcel that comprises the project area is dominated by the Brice House structure itself. The house is approximately 5363.5 square feet in size, of which 120 feet is a relatively modern bulkhead addition at the rear of the house that provides access to a large cellar beneath the main block. The total size of the lot on which the house is situated is less than one acre. The South Yard associated with the house is comprised of approximately 2136.5 square feet, and the North Yard, which was not included in this investigation, consists of several thousand additional square feet. Yard spaces around the East Wing and Hyphen where some testing was performed consist of approximately 1909.5 square feet. At the initiation of this investigation, the yard spaces around the house were covered by landscaped beds, lawns, or brick paths.

The extant Brice House structure is more formally known as the James Brice House, an appellation which distinguishes it from the nearby Judge John Brice (II) and John Brice III houses, both located on nearby Prince George Street in the city of Annapolis Historic District. The structure is described by Miller and Ridout (1998) as displaying numerous attributes which characterized construction in Annapolis during the latter half of the eighteenth century (Miller and Ridout 1998: 40). The house is constructed of brick with a stone foundation. Overall, the house consists of five parts, a large three-story central block flanked by hyphens and two-story wings on the east and west sides. Miller and Ridout further describe the structure as the third fully developed five part house in the city which features "a stone foundation with galleting, header bond brickwork on the front and rear facades, a molded water table and belt course and an overall adherence to symmetry" (ibid.: 41). The current appearance of the exterior of the structure is depicted in Figures 4 and 5.

Both the interior of the house and the surrounding landforms have undergone several transformations from their original eighteenth century uses as a single-family residence and associated yards, although various families and persons have lived there throughout much of its history. An aspect of these



Council for Maryland Archeology
MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNITS

COASTAL PLAIN PROVINCE

Unit 1 - Atlantic Drainage
Unit 2 - Pocomoke Drainage
Unit 3 - Nanticoke-Wicomico-Manokin-Big Annemessex Drainages
Unit 4 - Choptank Drainage
Unit 5 - Chester River-Eastern Bay Drainages
Unit 6 - Sassafras-Elk-Northeast-Bush-Susquehanna Drainages
Unit 7 - Gunpowder-Middle-Back-Patapsco-Magothy-Severn-South-Rhode-West Drainages
Unit 8 - Riverine Patuxent Drainage
Unit 9 - Estuarine Patuxent Drainage
Unit 10 - Estuarine Potomac Drainage
Unit 11 - Riverine Potomac Drainage

PIEDMONT PROVINCE

Unit 12 - Potomac Drainage
Unit 13 - Patuxent Drainage
Unit 14 - Patapsco-Back-Middle Drainages
Unit 15 - Gunpowder-Bush Drainages
Unit 16 - Susquehanna-Elk-Northeast Drainages
Unit 17 - Monocacy Drainage

APPALACHIAN PROVINCE

Unit 18 - Catoctin Creek Drainage
Unit 19 - Antietam Creek-Conococheague Creek Drainages
Unit 20 - Licking Creek-Tonoloway Creek-Fifteenmile Creek Drainages
Unit 21 - Town Creek Drainage
Unit 22 - Evitts Creek-Georges Creek Drainages
Unit 23 - Potomac-Savage Drainages
Unit 24 - Youghiogheny-Casselman Drainages

Figure 3: Location of Project Area in relation to Maryland's Archaeological Research Units

Source: Council for Maryland Archaeology

Scale and North as indicated.



Figure 4: Current Conditions, Brice House.

View of Main Block and West Wing To Northeast From Prince George Street.

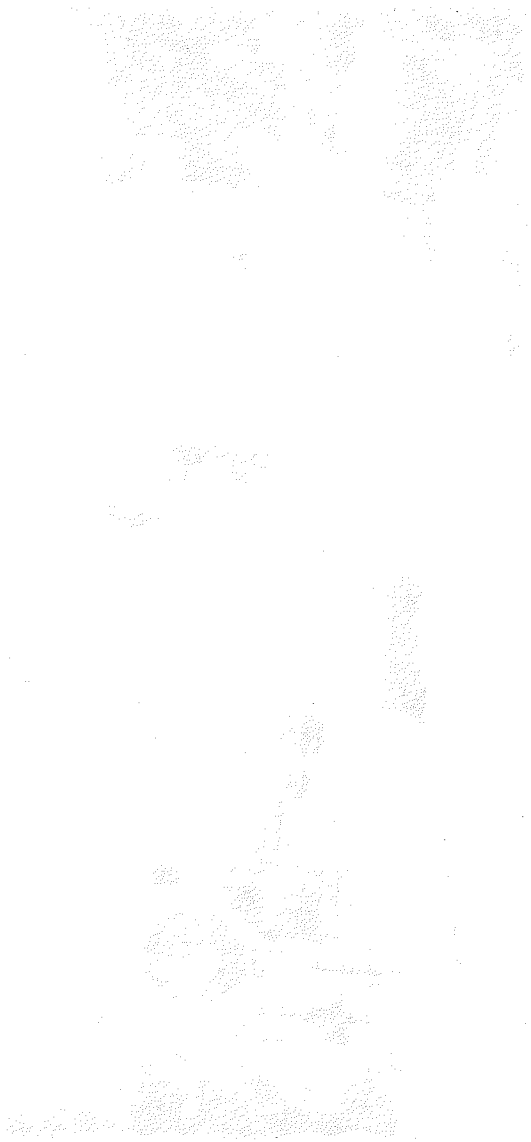




Figure 5: Current Conditions, Brice House.

View of West Wing and Main Block, East Wing In Background. Facing East From Southwest Corner East and Prince George Street.

transformations has been shifts in use of the interior of the East Wing, away from its original function as a kitchen (north end) and laundry/washhouse (south or street side) with second story living quarters to subdivided apartments sometime after 1900 (Miller and Ridout 1998: 43). The interior of the West Wing was originally used as a coach house and office (north and south ends respectively).

At the initiation of this investigation in May of 1998, there was no stairway access to the main front entrance to the building. Following the conclusion of preliminary test excavations in the South Yard, a front loading stair was built to provide access to the main door. This structure was subsequently removed from the house during the grade lowering element of the stabilization project being conducted by the IMI. Changes in the configuration of historic stairway access to the structure are discussed at greater length in the following site history (see Sections 03.06 and 06.00 below).

Current plans for improvements to the interior of the structure call for the demolition and/or removal of all interior fixtures and architecture back to the brickwork shell of the original structure. At the initiation of the current investigation, this work had been completed in the West Wing. Portions of the 20th century wooden flooring in the East Wing had been removed to facilitate rehabilitation of the chimney at the south end of the East Wing and in several other areas of this interior space. One result of this demolition was to expose portions of an underlying, earlier brick floor. Additional removal of the modern flooring in the East Wing was conducted during this investigation to facilitate excavation, and issues associated with this work are further discussed in the introduction to the archaeological results for this area (Section 08.00).

02.01 Project Area Geology, Physiography, and Soils

The current project area is located within the Atlantic Coastal Plain physiographic province of the state of Maryland, and is further located within the Western Shore subdivision of the province at elevations ranging between 20 and 25 feet above mean sea level (Figure 6, see also Figure 2 cited above). This area of the coastal plain is comprised of relatively unconsolidated sediments of both marine and alluvial origin. The sediment layers that have been deposited on the current surface are of relatively recent origin, but underlying material, consisting of unconsolidated sand, clay, and gravels, are of older Cretaceous origin (Vokes 1966).

The long process of the development of urban Annapolis over the last 300 years has obscured much of the natural topography in the immediate vicinity of the project area. When the town was laid out late in the seventeenth century, Governor Frances Nicholson designed the focal point of the town around two knolls or low hills located west of the current project area. These areas are the current location of Church and State Circles (see Figure 9 cited below, Brugger 1988: 41-42). The yard area around the Brice House itself is slightly elevated above the surrounding yards, streets, and sidewalks, and there is a slight slope toward the Naval Academy wall at the intersection of East and King George Streets to the east.

This remnant topography suggests that a slightly elevated landform that sloped to the east may have comprised the lots on which the Brice House was constructed and the surrounding yard spaces were situated. There are several additional pieces of evidence that indicate that the landform on which the Brice House is situated may have sloped to the east, and that a pond or wetland may have been present near the current intersection of King George and East Streets, approximately 100 yards east of the project area.

Little and Israel (1970) follow Stevens, 1937, in indicating that water may have been present "as far up as King George Street during the Colonial period" (Israel and Little 1970: 5). In addition, a figure in the report of their investigation of lots adjacent to Martin Street, immediately northeast of the Brice House, includes a line indicating the "conjectured limits of the Governor's Pond". While not entirely clear on the point, the authors of the report discuss stratigraphic data recovered while trenching in the area of Martin Street that further supports the presence of a no longer extant wetland in the area to the east of the current project area. The Little and Israel report is discussed in greater detail in the section of this document that details the results of previous archaeological work in the immediate vicinity of the current project area (Section 04.00)

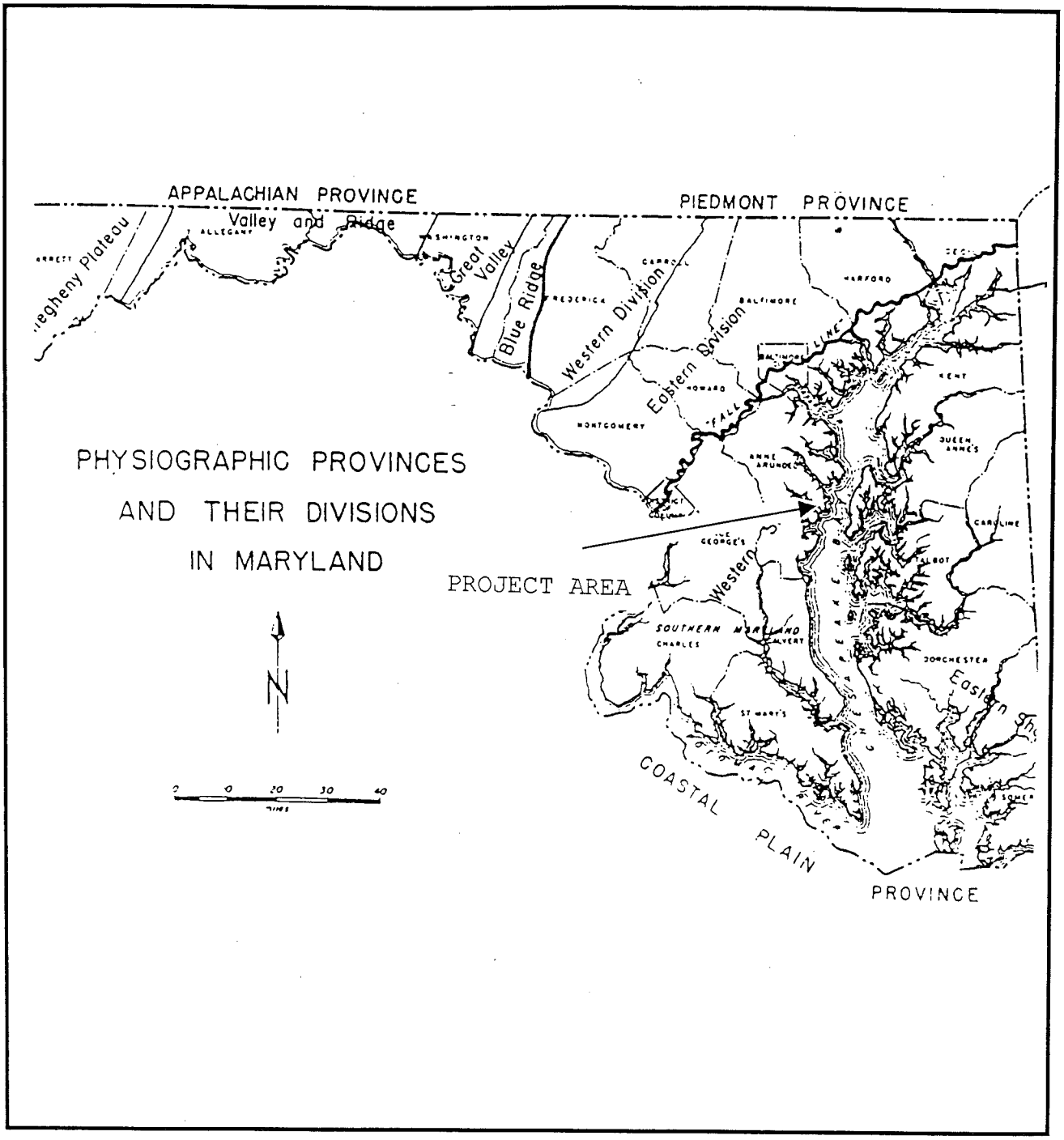


Figure 6: Physiographic Provinces of Maryland.

Source: Vokes, 1961.
Scale and North as indicated.

Cartographic evidence regarding the presence of a wetland at or near the eastern edge of the current project area may be found in the so-called "Frenchman's Map", a 1781 plan of the harbor and city of Annapolis (Figure 7). As indicated on this map, a relatively large cove with associated drainage extends to near the eastern edge of the historic bounds of the Brice property. Finally, Lindauer (1997) references a large cove at the foot of present-day King George Street that was surrounded by swamplands, this feature was initially known as Busby's Cove, but later was called Governor's Pond. This feature was eventually obscured by filling associated with the creation of land now part of the Naval Academy (Lindauer 1997: 5).

The possibility of the former presence of a low lying pond or swampy area east of, and at an elevation below, the extant Brice House, while supported by several lines of evidence, remains somewhat conjectural in the absence of additional geomorphological analysis of sub-cultural soil stratigraphy. However, it is apparent that the topography of the project parcel and surrounding areas has been dramatically altered by human activity, both during the period in which the Brice House was constructed and more recently. Following the construction of the Brice House, there were a number of improvements made to the surrounding streets which included the installation of curbs, gutters, gas lines, and finally, pavement.

The soils within and around the project area are all mapped as a Collington-Urban Land complex on 0-5% slopes (Figure 8). When undisturbed, the Collington soils consist of deep, well drained, surface layers of sandy to silty loam underlain by compact, sticky, sandy clay loam or clay subsoils (Kirby and Matthews 1973: 7, 19-21). Soil color ranges from dark brown to dark yellowish brown for topsoil layers, with subsoil ranging between yellowish brown and light olive brown.

When located within the Urban Land complex, the Collington soils consist of up to 25% undisturbed soils. The remaining 75% of soils in such a complex are made up of areas that have been severely disturbed by a variety of anthropogenic processes, with at least 50% of total mapping area comprised of soil covered by at least 18 inches of redeposited material, or areas with at least 2/3 of the original profile removed (ibid.: 21).

As is typical for areas mapped within the Collington-Urban Land complex, soils revealed during the current investigation within the yards and beneath the interior of the Brice House site had been extensively modified during a number of cycles of construction, demolition, and landscaping; each associated with cutting and/or filling events. Modified soils extended to depths of up to five feet beneath the current ground surface in some areas, and the only soils found to be undisturbed by human

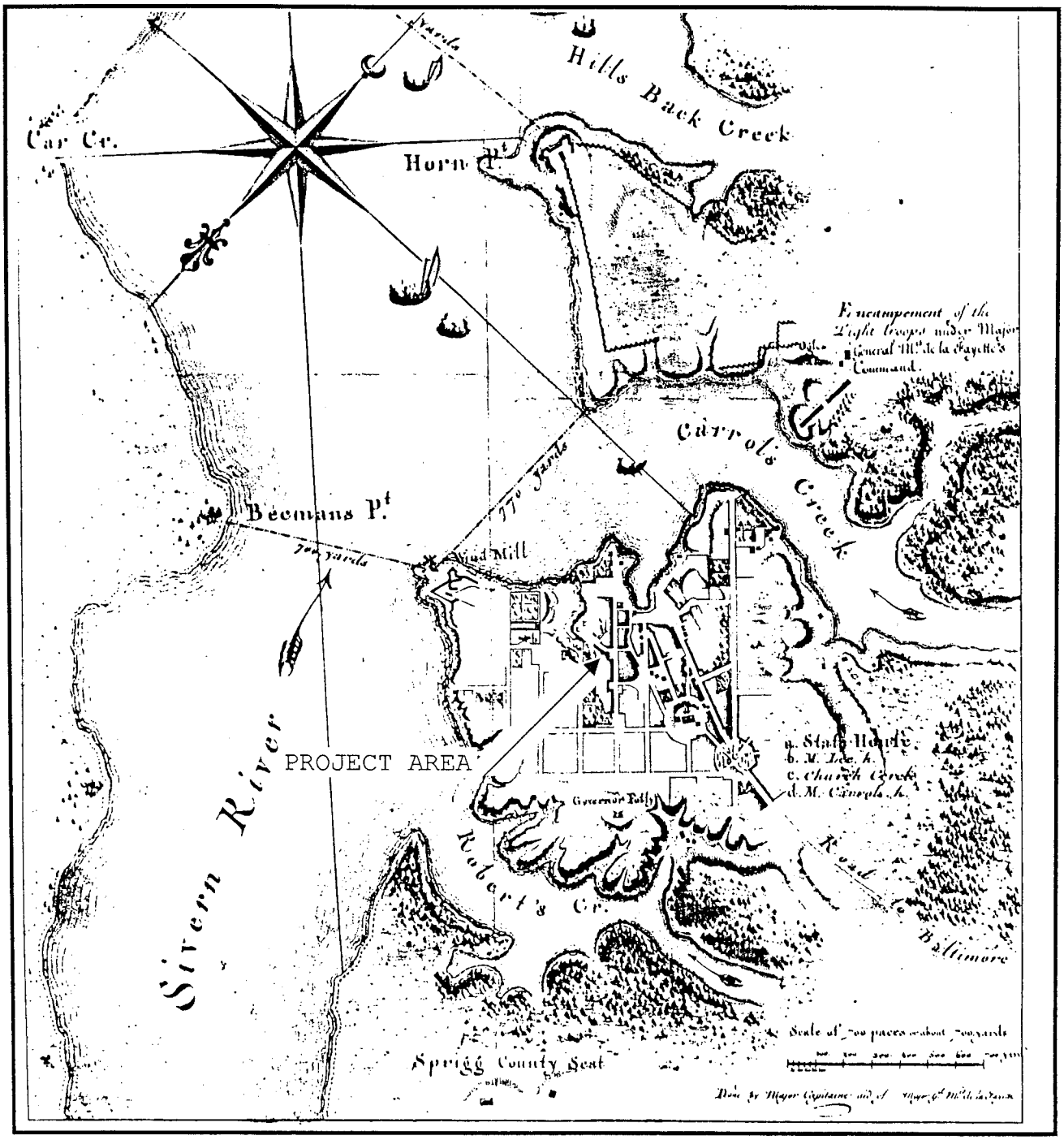


Figure 7: Section of the "Frenchman's Map" of the city of Annapolis, 1781.

Source: Archives of the Historic Annapolis Foundation. Scale and North as indicated.

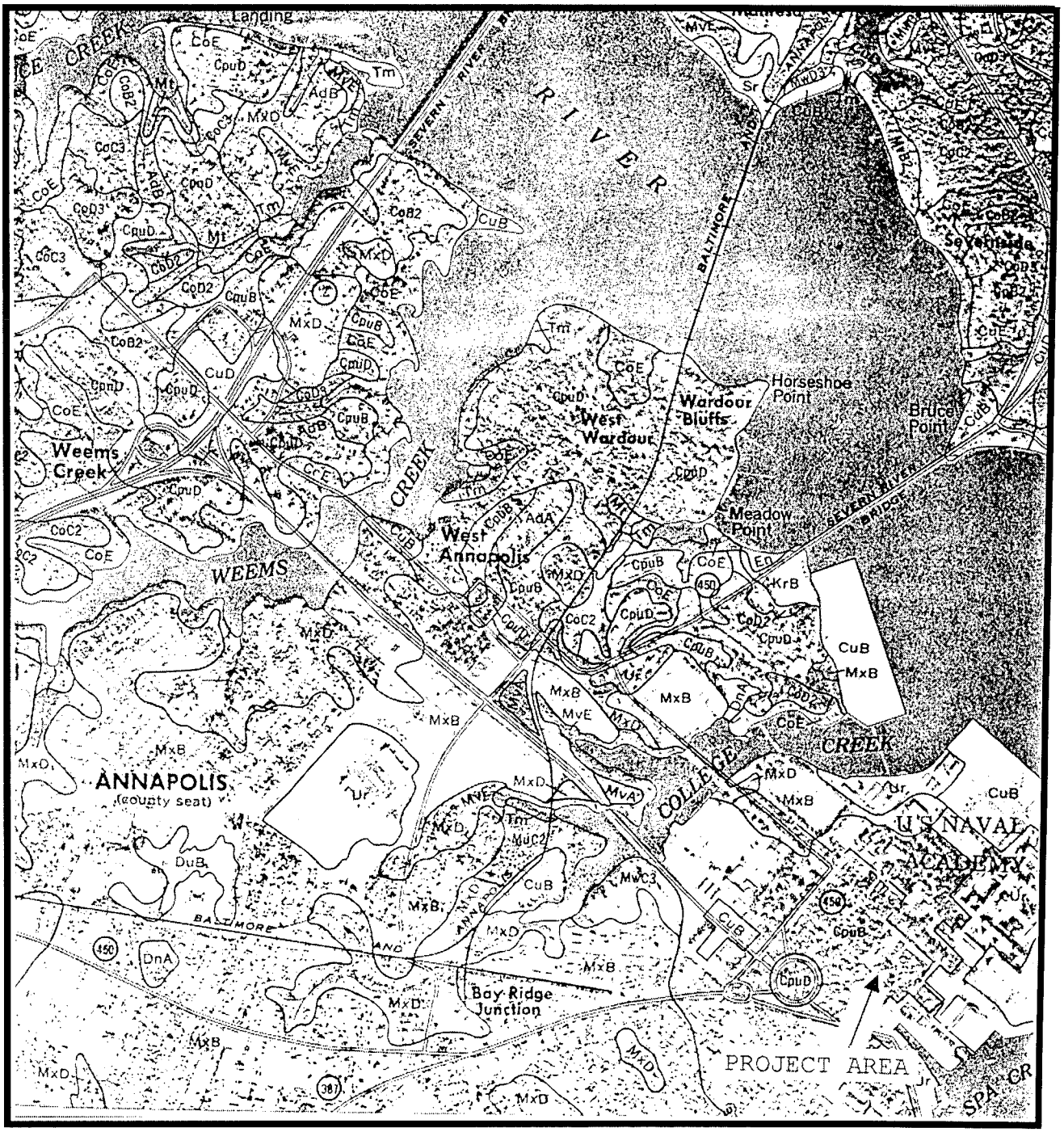


Figure 8: Project Area Soils

Source: Kirby and Matthew 1973, Soil Sheet 23.
Scale: 1:20000, North at Top

activity at the site were subsoils such as those described above for undisturbed Collington soils. Descriptions of the timing and nature of these cycles of landform modification at the site comprise much of the following section describing the results of the archaeological investigation of the South Yard (Section 06.00).

02.02 Project Area Vegetation and Fauna

Another aspect of the project area, and indeed much of the city of Annapolis, that has been intensively modified by human activity is the vegetation. Pre-Contact vegetation would have been comprised of oak, chestnut, and hickory associations occurring on dry uplands, with evergreen forest or mixed sweet gum, poplar, and maple present in lower lying, less well-drained areas (Barse 1988, see also Braun 1967: 245). At the present time, there are a few specimens of native tree species present within the city, but vegetation within the entire project area and surrounding vicinity consists primarily of landscaped lawns and a mixture of exotic forbs and trees.

The native fauna of the project area has also been greatly impacted by the historic and current uses of the property. Within the greater area, a diversity of mammal species, including beaver, fox, groundhog, muskrat, opossum, rabbit, raccoon, skunk, squirrel, and white tail deer, are present. These animals would also have been present historically, along with several others no longer endemic to the area, such as black bear. Birds naturally occurring in the area would include coots, ducks, geese, other waterfowl, eagles, hawks, osprey, quail, turkey, and numerous species of songbirds (Chaney and Miller 1990). Various reptiles and amphibians are also present within the area, as well as numerous species of fish and shellfish in surrounding waters. During the course of fieldwork, rabbits, squirrels, rats, and several avian species were observed.

03.00 Project Area History

Archaeology in Annapolis has performed a number of historical and archaeological research projects within the historic district of Annapolis and surrounding areas (O'Reilly 1994, Ernstein 1990, Cox and Buckler 1995, Matthews 1996 and others). Portions of the following general sections regarding the development of the city of Annapolis are derived from secondary source material associated with this work. New primary and secondary source research has been performed to develop the overview of the occupation of the Brice House parcel, and this material comprises the bulk of this section. This research was performed at a number of local repositories and libraries, including the Maryland Hall of Records in Annapolis, the archives and library of the Historical Annapolis Foundation, the Maryland Historical Trust Library in Crownsville, and the Special Collections Division of the University Of Maryland Libraries, located at McKeldin Library on the University of Maryland College Park campus. Additional historical background, both regional-scale and site-specific, is presented in discussions of the results of the archaeological investigations in following sections of this document.

03.01 Native American Occupation of Annapolis and Vicinity

The relatively early Colonial occupation of Annapolis, and the town's subsequent historical development as an urban center have resulted in a situation wherein much of the archaeological record of Native American occupation within the area has been obscured or destroyed. This section presents an overview of the known record of the Native American presence in Maryland, and concludes with a discussion of known prehistoric archaeological resources present in the vicinity of the project area. Further reference is made to this material in the discussion of the results of the archaeological investigation in the interior East Wing of the extant Brice House structure (Section 08.00).

The environment of southern Maryland has changed dramatically since the area was first occupied by humans. These environmental changes have had a great impact on both the lifeways of those who lived in the area, and on the visibility of the archaeological record. The following paragraphs present salient information about these climactic changes and their archaeological implications.

At the end of the Wisconsin glacial period, the major drainages of the Chesapeake region were freshwater rivers flowing out onto a vastly expanded Coastal Plain; approximately 12,000 years before the present (B.P.) sea level was at least 340 feet lower than it is currently (Kraft 1976, Geo-Recon, Int. 1981). As the climate subsequently became warmer, the glaciers began to

melt, and released water began to cause a rapid rise in the average sea level. Mean Sea Level rose at a rate of approximately 0.5 feet per century between 12,000 and 8000 years B.P., and the rate increased to 1.5 feet per century between 8000 and 4000 years B.P. One result of this sea level rise has been the drowning of the ancestral Susquehanna River and the creation of the Chesapeake Bay. The major tributaries of the Bay, including the Patuxent and Potomac, were also greatly modified. The mouths of these drainages were transformed from free flowing freshwater tributaries to saline estuaries.

The exact timing of the establishment of brackish conditions within the Bay and at the mouths of these major drainages is unknown; however, these conditions did develop before material associated with any known archaeological site in the area was deposited (Geo-Recon, Int. 1981). Increased salinity in the tributaries would have had a dramatic effect on the assemblages of faunal species present. Anadromous fish species moved their freshwater spawning grounds further up river as salinity increased. Oysters were probably established in the lower estuaries between 6000 to 8000 years B.P.

Additional effects of the transformation of the post-glacial climate were changes in terrestrial floral communities. Between 16,000 and 12,000 years B.P., the mosaic grasslands of the glacial epoch were replaced with mixed coniferous forests with deciduous components (Barse 1988, see also Carbone 1976). This vegetation pattern gave way to beech, birch, hemlock, and oak forests between 11,000 and 9000 years B.P. An oak-hickory association dominated the period between 9000 and 6000 years B. P. At the same time, increasing sea levels began to create swamp and marsh environments adjacent to the river as Pleistocene terrace landforms continued to be inundated. Between 9000 and 4000 years B.P. the forests reached their climax stage. The absence of open spaces in the forest cover resulted in a decline in deer populations, but plant and other animal food resources become more abundant and diverse. The coastal plain region began to assume its pre-Contact vegetation pattern at approximately 3000 years B.P., with oak, chestnut, and hickory occurring on dry uplands and sweet gum, poplar, and maple present in lower lying wetter areas (Barse 1988).

The implications of these climactic, sea level, and floral/faunal community changes are several. Sea level rise through time has potentially resulted in the inundation of numerous archaeological sites. Although they may be preserved through burial by sediment deposit, these deposits are currently unavailable for research, and will remain so indefinitely. Scouring effects associated with the development and modification of the Bay tributaries may also have effectively destroyed such archaeological deposits without burying them. The paucity of

Paleolithic and early Archaic period early sites along the lower reaches of major drainages in the Chesapeake region may be due, in part, to the rise in sea level through the Holocene, and may not reflect an absence of early aboriginal use of the area.

Geomorphic transformation of the tributary drainages of the Chesapeake Bay has not been the only effect of sea level rise. The resultant increase in salinity has allowed the establishment of oyster and other shellfish habitats within the estuarine portion of the river. Although environmental changes are not single causal factors in cultural changes, there is significant correlation between environmental change and human adaptation (Carbone 1976). The availability of these food resources aided in the establishment and subsequent intensification of human occupation in the region through the Archaic and Woodland Periods (ca. 7500 B.C. to A.D. 1600).

--Paleo-Indian Period

The earliest evidence of prehistoric occupation in the Middle Atlantic consists of artifacts and sites associated with the Paleo-Indian Period, defined by Steponaitis (1983) as extending from 9000 to 7500 years B.C. Reconstructions of the settlement pattern of the Paleo-Indians that occupied the Middle Atlantic suggest that they moved from the coast, inland, and back to the coast, exploiting seasonally available resources. This mobile food procurement strategy centered on periodic occupation of base camps associated with quarries of high quality crypto-crystalline lithic materials. Although the exploitation of these high quality materials from primary sources has often been considered a hallmark of Paleo-Indian occupation, secondary, or cobble, lithic sources were utilized in Talbot County, Maryland for the production of Clovis points and other tool types (Lowery 1989). Pleistocene megafauna has traditionally been considered the primary food resource utilized by the Paleo-Indians. More recent work has suggested that the Paleo-Indians exploited a wider range of resources, particularly deer and elk, as well as plant and riverine foods (Barse 1988; Gardner 1986; McNett 1985).

The primary diagnostic artifact of the Paleo-Indian Period is the fluted projectile point. These points are characterized by the presence of medial flake removals from the basal area, or flutes. A variety of these point types have been located within the continental United States. The most common of these types is termed the Clovis, a lanceolate form with the diagnostic flake removals at the base. A total of 57 of these points had been reported from surface collections in Maryland as of 1982 (AENA 1982). Dalton and Hardaway points are other fluted point types diagnostic of the latter portion of the Paleo-Indian Period Justice 1987: 35-44).

The Higgins site in Anne Arundel county is the first intact Paleo-Indian site to be found on Maryland's western shore (Ebright 1992). The research of Steponaitis (1986) indicates that most presently known Paleo-Indian sites lie in fresh water zones of the upper riverine region. The primary evidence for any occupation within the coastal plain province of Maryland and the Middle Atlantic region during this period consists of surface finds of fluted projectile points. Several of the Clovis-style projectile points have been recovered from surface contexts within Calvert County (Steponaitis 1983; Otter 1987). Additionally, a few fluted points that have been found within the Patuxent drainage come from sites far up river from the mouth of the Patuxent, beyond the zone of tidal influence (Reeve et al 1991: 33). Evidence for occupation within the current coastal plain is limited due to rising sea level following the end of the Wisconsin glaciation, which has inundated much of the former shoreline. In addition, the low population densities that characterized the Paleo-Indian occupation of the area most likely resulted in the deposition of few durable artifacts.

--Archaic Period

Aboriginal cultures on Maryland's coastal plain are well-documented archaeologically for the Archaic Period. The entire period is defined as extending from approximately 7500 B.C. to 1000 B.C., when boreal forests replaced grassland environments in the region (Dent 1995: 147). While it is assumed that Early Archaic groups followed a seasonal round of hunting, fishing, and gathering activities typically associated with the lifeways of hunter-gatherer groups, the advent of the Archaic Period is also marked by a wide-spread diversification in the types of tools present within the aboriginal tool kit. This efflorescence in tool types is understood as evidence of the exploitation of a much wider range of both plant and animal resources as the environment moderated, following the retreat of glaciers to the north. The Archaic Period is subdivided into Early, Middle, and Late sub-periods based on changes in resource procurement strategy and diagnostic artifacts. Toolkits and resource procurement strategies changed along with the environment during this period, as humans sought new ways to effectively exploit the resources that became available through time.

The Early Archaic, defined by Steponaitis (1983) as extending from 7500 to 6000 B.C., has been characterized as an extension of the preceding Paleo-Indian Period. Emphasis on the use of high quality cryptocrystalline materials and a resource procurement focus on hunting continued (Gardner 1974 cited in Barse 1988). Less emphasis on high quality lithic materials toward the end of the sub-period indicates a shift away from a quarry dependent seasonal round, a major change from the Paleo-

Indian Period. Artifacts diagnostic of the Early Archaic in southern Maryland include corner notched projectile points, with some stemmed and bifurcate based points appearing toward the end of the sub-period (Dent 1995: 168-169). Few sites from this period have been discovered in southern Maryland, probably as a result of sea level rise that has also obscured the archaeological record of the Paleo-Indians.

The Middle Archaic Period, defined by Steponaitis (1983) as extending from 6000 to 4000 years B.C., is a time of continuing diversification in resources utilized, the beginning of a shift toward a marine or riverine orientation, with the attendant increasing importance of gathered plant foods. These changes in aboriginal lifeways are evidenced by the appearance of tools for processing these food types. Due to several factors including an absence of systematic survey and excavation, Middle Archaic occupations and adaptations are somewhat poorly understood in southern Maryland (Dent 1995: 173).

The Late Archaic has been defined as that period between 4000 to 1000 years B.C. A wide range of resources originating in a variety of environments were utilized by the Late Archaic peoples in southern Maryland. The development of a Late Archaic focus on the exploitation of marine resources, including both shellfish and littoral species, may account for the increase in population density that occurred during this period. Late Archaic sites are more common in the northern riverine sections of the major drainages of the Chesapeake as opposed to the more southerly estuarine sections. This is probably due to the continued rise in sea level over the last 3000 years. Base camps located in rich environmental zones along the rivers, and contemporary interior seasonal camps for the procurement of varied resources have been found in many areas of Maryland (Wilke and Thompson 1979: 22).

Artifacts diagnostic of the Late Archaic consist of a relatively wide variety of projectile points. Two basic traditions are present. These are the Piedmont, also termed Laurentian in the northern Middle Atlantic, and the broad spear tradition (see Justice 1987). Piedmont or Laurentian points are long, narrow bladed forms with weakly contracting stems. Local varieties of these points include the Holmes and Orient Fishtail. Local varieties of the broad spear tradition include Perkiomen, Susquehanna, and Savannah River points. Another diagnostic trait of the latter portion of the Late or Terminal Archaic is the manufacture and use of ground steatite bowls. A rise in population and the exploitation of a wider range of seasonally available resources may have made the development of this storage technology necessary. These vessels are a precursor of the ceramic technology that is the archaeological signature of the subsequent Woodland Periods.

--Woodland Periods

Dent (1995) has described the archaeological record pertaining to Woodland Period occupations of the Chesapeake region as rich and particularly intriguing (Dent 1995: Chapter 6, 217). The period is further characterized as a continuation of an intensification process that began in the Late Archaic, and continued up to the time of European Contact late in the 16th century. The intensification process referred to by Dent is manifested in a number of ways, all co-occurring with an increasing population of Native Americans throughout the period. These manifestations include increasing sedentism, including settlement in semi-permanent villages, and by the emergence of horticulture based on the production of corn, beans, and squash. However, the development and widespread use of ceramic technology is the primary archaeological marker for definition of the Woodland Period.

Like the Archaic Period, the Woodland has been sub-divided into Early, Middle, and Late divisions based on changes in ceramic and other artifacts that reflect changes in the resource procurement and settlement patterns of their creators. The Early Woodland Period has been defined as extending from 1000 B.C. to 400 B.C., the Middle Woodland from 400 B.C. to A.D. 900, and the Late Woodland from A.D. 900 to European Contact in the 16th and 17th centuries (Steponaitis 1983, 1986).

The earliest ceramic vessel forms that mark the beginning of the Woodland period appear to be successors to the ground and carved lug-handled, flat bottomed steatite vessels that were manufactured during the terminal portion of the Archaic Period. Early Woodland ceramic types, designated Marcey Creek and Selden Island within the current area of concern, were tempered with fragments of crushed or ground steatite (Stewart 1982). Projectile point types diagnostic of the transition from the Late Archaic to the Early Woodland include fishtail-like varieties and stemmed Calvert points.

The Middle and Late Woodland tradition (A.D. 200 to European Contact) along the coastal plain and upland forests came to be marked by a diversified hunting and gathering economy made possible by the increasingly more complex riverine environment of the Chesapeake Bay. Trapping fresh and salt water fish, hunting small mammals, and the subsequent development of corn horticulture, in addition to gathering other plant materials, were all part of the subsistence patterns of Woodland peoples. The Middle Woodland Period along the shore of the Bay (A.D. 200 to A.D. 1000) is evidenced by Selby Bay points, Mockley shell-tempered, and Popes Creek quartz-tempered ceramics. By the Late Woodland Period (A.D.1000 to European/ Native American contact)

this increasingly diversified food procurement strategy was accompanied by settlement in large, permanent and semi-permanent stockaded villages (Wilke and Thompson 1979: 23). Artifacts diagnostic of Late Woodland culture in southern Maryland consist of Townsend and Potomac Creek ceramics, and triangular points (Reeve et al 1991). The changes in projectile point technology from the Early/Middle Woodland Period to the Late Woodland are considered to be related to the shift to the use of bow and arrow.

Lithic industry within the Late Woodland Period is often characterized by the use of locally available secondary source materials deposited in gravel beds. These materials are often exposed in river banks, alluvial beach deposits, and similar environments. Quartz and quartzite dominate many assemblages, but jasper and cherts are also utilized. Artifacts include a variety of projectile point types, with triangular projectile points common in the Late Woodland, and a wide range of retouched pebble and flake tool forms. Although the dominant Late Woodland ceramic in the Anne Arundel County area is shell-tempered Townsend ware, the presence of grit-tempered Potomac Creek or similar wares have been interpreted as possible evidence of trade networks operating in the area. The increasing variety of ceramic decorative motifs during this period is thought to be tied to the development of increasingly complex social forms, and the emergence of distinct territories as a result of increasing population pressure (Steponaitis 1983, 1986).

Some generalizations can be made regarding the preceding discussion of aboriginal lifeways within the region surrounding the project area. Population density increased throughout the approximately 11,000 years of prehistoric occupation of the area, and sites from later prehistoric periods are correspondingly more common. Site location correlates to some extent with the occurrence of fresh water resources, level terrain, and environments capable of supporting a diverse resource base that could be utilized by hunter-gatherers and later peoples who depended on a combination of hunting, gathering, and horticulture. The rise in sea level since the end of the last glacial period has probably resulted in a lack of visibility of archaeological deposits from the Paleo-Indian and Archaic Periods.

Research in the site files at the Maryland Historical Trust revealed the presence of a number of archaeological deposits of prehistoric origin that had been previously recorded within the vicinity of the project area. A large number of sites were recorded in the Annapolis area by Wright in the late 1950s and 1960s. The closest of these to the current area of concern include deposits of Archaic and Late Woodland origin adjacent to Weems Creek and Horseshoe Point(18Ap 4 and 18Ap5) that contain

oyster shell as well as unidentified ceramic, projectile points, and lithic debitage. In addition, Wright recorded 18Ap6, a "shell heap" of unknown temporal origin near Meadow Point and Wardour Bluffs in 1969. A 10 by 30 meter oyster shell midden on the banks of College Creek was recorded as 18Ap46 by Shackel in 1986. This deposit is presumably of Late Woodland origin on the basis of a Madison type projectile point recovered from one of 15 shovel test pits (stps) excavated there during the recordation process.

As was referenced above, the record of prehistoric occupation in the historic district of Annapolis itself is very sparse. Ernstein references the oral historical reports of prehistoric artifacts in the yard at the John Brice II house, but archaeological investigations there did not result in the recovery of any prehistoric material (Ernstein 1990: 7). Ernstein's report also references the presence of prehistoric material at the Sands House (18Ap47), located on the lower portion of Prince George Street (ibid.). However, the site form on file at the Maryland Historical Trust repository does not indicate the presence of prehistoric material there. Finally, the original site form for 18Ap38, the current project site, references the presence of "aboriginal pottery", but no further information regarding these artifacts is presented in the report for the investigation (Basalik, Brown, and Epperson 1984).

Numerous additional prehistoric sites are recorded outside of the immediate vicinity of the current project area, many of these were also discovered by Wright and other early investigators during the 1950s and 1960s. Significant among these deposits are 18Ap11 and 18Ap12, both large shell middens with extensive cultural deposits dating to the Archaic through Woodland periods. Both of these deposits are located in the vicinity of Back Creek, south of the current project area. The deposits were recorded by Wright in 1958 and 1959 respectively, and it is probable that these sites, as well as many others previously recorded, have been destroyed by more recent development.

The review of the site files at the Maryland Historical Trust indicates that the prehistoric archaeological deposits recorded in the vicinity of Annapolis are strongly associated with the rivers, creeks, and other drainages that bisect the landforms of the region. In general, this spatial pattern is consistent with known settlement pattern models for the prehistoric periods represented. As was stated above, it is probable that the relative paucity of prehistoric deposits in the city of Annapolis is a function of the early and intensive historical development of the area, rather than an absence of occupation by Native Americans.

03.02 Post-Contact Historical Development of Maryland and Annapolis

Despite the long history of Native American occupation of the land that would become Maryland, in 1629 an initial charter was granted to George Calvert, the first Lord Baltimore, to develop the region as a proprietary colony (Brugger 1988; 4). A modified charter was signed by King Charles in 1632, and in 1634 the English settlement on the western shore of Maryland was founded at Saint Mary's City, which eventually became the first capital of the colony. Tobacco soon came to dominate the developing economy, and one result of this development was a defacto stricture on urban development (see Carr et al 1991 and others).

Although the present site of Annapolis was settled as early as 1649, the town remained a small village throughout the seventeenth century. Based on relatively recent archaeological discoveries, it appears that the first settlement (ca. 1649) in Annapolis proper was located on Broadneck peninsula (O'Reilly 1994: 11-12). Additional lands on the north bank of Spa Creek were patented by 1670, although there is little evidence of large-scale settlement of the area at that time (Moss 1976: 550).

An early feature of the seventeenth century settlement in the area of Annapolis Proctor's Landing. This locale served as a meeting place for colonial legislators as well as a tobacco landing. Documentary research reported by O'Reilly suggests that the landing was located near Londontowne on the South River, while an associated site known as Proctor's Tavern was located on or near the site of the Saint Mary's Church and School on Duke of Gloucester Street (O'Reilly 1994: 12).

Following the establishment of the proprietary colony, and through the middle years of the seventeenth century, Maryland's tobacco economy developed, and at times, flourished (Earle 1975, Brugger 1988, and many others). Smaller farmers relied on large plantation owners for assistance in processing and shipping tobacco, but very few of these larger plantations were actually self-sufficient in terms of skilled laborers such as blacksmiths, coopers, and cobblers. Maryland's economy developed to grow, process, and export tobacco while relying on overseas trade for many manufactured goods (see also Middleton 1954).

In October of 1683, a bill was introduced in the lower house of Maryland Assembly to establish a series of towns that would be designated as official ports of entry (Archives of Maryland VII: 460). Later that same month, the assembly named the "townland at Proctors" as the site of new town (ibid.: 466). The area became known as Arundeltown following this designation as a port of entry (Baker 1986: 192-193). Although there had been no formal

survey prior to this time, there were a number of privately held parcels in the area by then. The commissioners were further authorized by the Colonial Council to purchase one hundred acres from the then-current owners. The land was to be laid out in one hundred one acre lots, with streets, alleys, and open spaces for a church, chapel, market, and other public buildings (Riley 1901: 38). Richard Beard was hired at that time to survey the town. Although Beard's original survey plats have been lost, text associated with them has survived, and a reconstruction by Baker (1986: 192) indicates that the original settlement was situated along the shoreline, rather than on higher ground overlooking the present-day harbor. The streets and lots laid out by Beard were concentrated in the area of present-day Shipwright and Market Streets.

In 1689, the "Glorious Revolution" occurred in England, one result of which was the ascension to the throne of the Protestant sovereigns William and Mary. The Catholic Lord Baltimore fell from favor, there was local unrest in Saint Mary's and Charles Counties, and Maryland became a royal colony. Proprietary ownership of the colony was reestablished under Benedict Leonard Calvert, fourth Lord Baltimore, following the ascension of George the First to the English throne in 1715 (Brugger 1988: 56).

It was during the period of royal control of the colony, in 1694/95, that the capital of Maryland was moved from Saint Mary's City to Annapolis. This move was made under the direction of the second royal governor, Sir Francis Nicholson. Nicholson developed a new plan for the town that superseded the initial Beard survey (Baker 1986: 192-195). In designing the city, Nicholson intentionally incorporated a baroque plan, intended to support a purpose of enhancing political stability by using the structure at Church Circle and the State House as the focus of his design (Reps 1965: 240-241).

Richard Beard was again hired to create the plats and other documents associated with the new layout of the city, however, due to a variety of causes, none of this material has survived to the present. The new plan incorporated substantial additional land, expanding the size of the city to twice that included in the original survey. The first cartographic evidence associated with the Nicholson plan that has survived to the present is a 1743 version of Stoddert's 1718 map of the city, presented here as Figure 9. There were a number of earlier plans for lot numbering, some of which dated to Beard's original survey of 1683-1684. However, these numbering schemes were all superseded by the lot numbers associated with the Nicholson plan and indicated on the Stoddert map (Baker 1986: 194). It was at this time that the parcels comprising the current project area were designated #'s 94 and 103, and these numbers remained associated with the lots until their subdivision later in the nineteenth

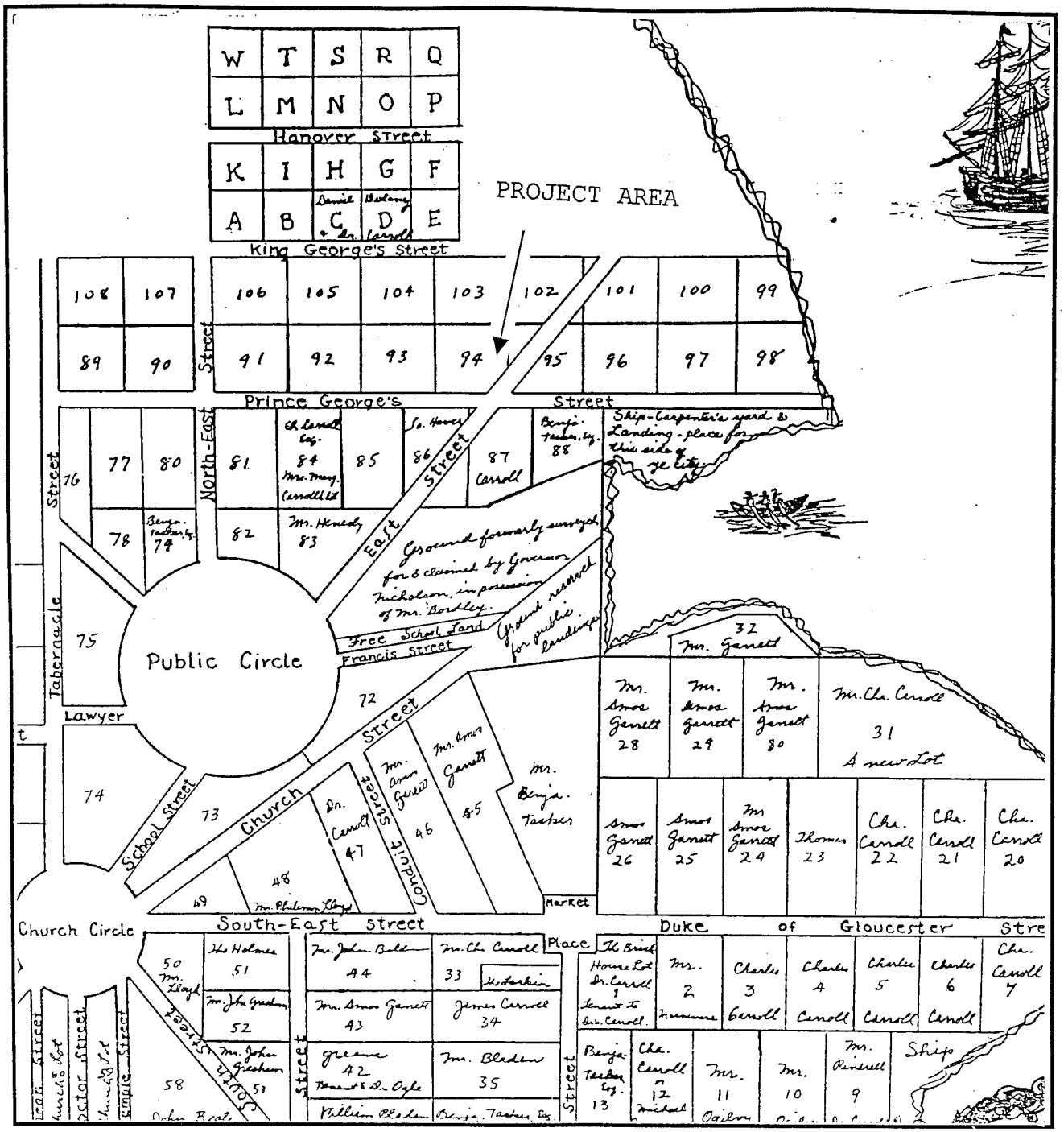


Figure 9: Section of Stoddert Map,
City of Annapolis, 1743

Source: Special Collections, University of Maryland College Park's McKeldin Library
No Scale, North at Top.

century.

Annapolis received its charter as a city in 1708 (Riley 1901: 39). Historical records indicate that the city underwent several periods of growth throughout the eighteenth century. Papenfuse (1975) has identified three distinct periods of this development. The first was characterized as a period of uncertainty while the new town was establishing itself. During this initial period, there were two sub-phases of development (see Baker 1983 and 1986:194-196). During the first, ca. 1695-1705, the planter/merchant class purchased most of the lots within the surveyed portion of the city, but quickly exchanged them, often prior to development. The second phase, ca. 1705-1720, was characterized by the consolidation of larger parcels within the city by resident merchants such as Amos Garret, Charles Carrol the Settler, William Bladen, Thomas Bordley, and Daniel Larkin.

Papenfuse suggests that property in Annapolis became more valuable after 1715 because of the return of proprietary government and the development of local industry (Papenfuse 1975: 10). The period between 1715 and 1763 is identified as that of "Industrial Expansion and Bureaucratic Growth". After 1720, commercial zones developed within the city as the importance of mercantilism grew (Leone and Shackel 1986: 7-8). Craftsmen such as goldsmiths and watchmakers did not appear until after 1720, and other luxury crafts did not develop until later in the eighteenth century (Baker 1986: 201). Ship building had been carried out in Acton's Cove and the Dorsey Creek area since the seventeenth century, however, related industries such as ropewalks and sail making did not appear in the city until after 1735 (Papenfuse 1975: 10).

The period between 1745 and 1754 was marked by significant economic growth within the city. Employment opportunities for free white males became available in the civil service (Baker 1986: 204). Craftsmen began to branch out into other areas such as dry goods importing while retaining their original specialty businesses (Papenfuse 1975: 15). This period of growth was interrupted by the French and Indian War (1754-1763), which resulted in a general economic decline in Annapolis. Although the era between 1763 and 1774 is known as Annapolis' Golden Age, the period is also marked by a decline in the importance of small industries such as shipbuilding and tanning. However, the period was also marked by conspicuous consumption on the part of Annapolis' elites, whose fortunes were based on tobacco plantations and mercantile interests (Papenfuse 1975: 6). One element of this pattern of consumption was the construction of large town houses in the city, of which the current Brice House structure is an example.

Battles fought during the course of the Revolutionary War did not have a direct impact on the city. Several British warships anchored near the harbor, but did not fire on the city itself (Riley 1887: 177-178). The end of the war also signaled an end to the "Age of Affluence" in Annapolis, and by 1820, the city was no longer the leading urban center in Maryland. A major factor in this period of economic decline was the emergence of Baltimore as a major shipping and mercantile center, which began to influence events in Annapolis as early as 1747 (see Papenfuse 1975 for a more extended discussion).

During and following the Revolution, Annapolis attempted to attract the new federal government to the city. Had the city been successful in this effort, the economic gains associated with becoming the center of government would have more than made up for the losses in shipping. The city attempted to use its new State House and central location in the new nation as factors in presenting itself as the best location for the new national government, and from November of 1783 to August of 1784 the Maryland State House did serve as the U.S. Capitol. This status, however, did not last, and in 1791 the Congress voted to establish the new District of Columbia location (Reps 1965: 241).

Economic strategies designed to attract new business into Annapolis were again interrupted with the coming of the War of 1812. The city was transformed into a military encampment and the citizens constantly expected an attack from the British forces (Riley 1887: 254). Following the war, Annapolis continued in its search for new sources of revenue in addition to that generated by Maryland's state government. Negotiations concerning the location of the Naval Academy in Annapolis continued for 28 years, culminating with the institution opening its doors in 1845 (ibid.: 264-265). During this period of negotiation, Annapolis began to develop and make improvements in transportation links between the city and other points in the Tidewater region.

Like the remainder of the country during the 1840s and 1850s, the city of Annapolis experienced a period of growing tensions between the North and South. Annapolis itself was home to both Unionists and Secessionists, slave owners and abolitionists. Despite these tensions, the Civil War proved to be an economic boom to many of the merchants in the city who sold supplies to troops quartered there (O'Reilly 1994: 14). After the war, a period of economic decline again occurred. The commerce of Annapolis prior to and during the war had depended to some extent on the spending habits of government officials and wealthy slaveholders living there. However, the abolition of slavery and the aftermath of the war curtailed the wealth of these planters. Riley, the nineteenth century city historian, remarks that after the war "The Naval Academy, in some measure,

supplie[d] the benefits of a foreign trade. The oyster packing establishments, of which there [were] about ten, [brought] considerable money into the city, which…redeeme[d] the mercantile business from annihilation" (Riley 1887: 319).

In the 1870s, Annapolis again expanded, this time through a boom in the building industry. New houses and shops were constructed along Maryland Avenue, Market, Conduit, Prince George, and King George streets on relatively large lots that had formerly been held by single owners, but which were now being subdivided. However, despite this growth, the major driver of the economy in Annapolis remained the state government and the Naval Academy (O'Reilly 1994: 14-15).

During the early decades of the twentieth century and continuing through at least the 1950s, Annapolis experienced an extended period of economic decline and associated urban blight similar to that of many American cities. Unlike other areas, however, Annapolis did not engage in wholesale urban renewal, which in turn resulted in the preservation of many of the structures in the historic district. The economy of latter-day Annapolis remains anchored by the Naval Academy and the state government, however, tourism has and continues to develop as an important industry in its own right (Matthews 1996: 10-11).

03.03 The Brice Family in Early Annapolis

The parcels that comprise the current project area appear to have been listed on Beard's 1696 survey of Annapolis as lot numbers #22 and #13. In 1718, Stoddert's resurvey of Annapolis resulted in the changing of the designation of the lots to #'s 94 and 103, respectively (Williams 1988: 194, Figure 9 cited above). The documentary record of this early occupation of the site is relatively sparse, however, there is a larger body of information related to the history of the Brice family in Annapolis. This information includes material pertinent to the current project area, specifically information related to purchases and improvements to the parcel on which the current Brice House is situated.

Sometime prior to 1696, Captain John Brice immigrated to Annapolis from England, probably as a free man (Russo 1985: 1). Brice was employed as an agent for the English firm of Benjamin Hatley and Company, and he soon married Sarah (Howard) Worthington, the daughter of Matthew Howard and Sarah Dorsey who were both members of prestigious Anne Arundel County families. Shortly after their marriage, the first of their three children, John Brice II was born, in 1705. The second of their two daughters, Rachel, was born several years later, in 1711. The location of the family's residence during this period is not known.

In addition to his employment with Benjamin Hatley and Company, Brice was elected to the House of Burgesses, served as the Captain of the Severn Hundred in the county militia and developed a mercantile business based within a store located on family land the city. Sometime during these years of prosperity, Brice began to obtain large tracts of plantation land north of the Severn River as well as purchasing lot #94 in Annapolis, where he hoped to build a town house. Captain John Brice's plan for the building of the house on lot #94 never materialized, due to his death in 1713 (Russo 1985:1).

Brice's death left Sarah a widow for a second time, and also left her in charge of sizable estate valued at L.4,496.14.11 sterling. Real property associated with the estate consisted of 2,500 acres of land in several tracts north of the Severn River (Turners Purchase, Pendennis Mount, and a tract titled Sarah's Care for John) as well as lot #94 in the city. Also included within the estate were a tobacco prize, a gristmill and the merchandise in the Brice's store and warehouse. The exact location of Captain John Brice's house and store at this time is not known, however it would seem likely that they would be situated on or near the Brice's property in Annapolis (Ridout 1978:17-18).

In 1729, upon the death of Sarah Brice, John Brice II inherited the majority of his late parent's property. Having become a substantial landowner and a successful attorney, John Brice II married Sarah Frisby in 1730, the daughter of James Frisby, a wealthy landowner from Cecil County. The untimely death of Brice's father in law, James Frisby, proved to be a substantial gain for the Brice family. John Brice II bought out the remaining heirs to the Frisby estate, and acquired one thousand acres of farmland in Cecil County known as White Marsh farms. This purchase and consolidation would be the source of, and in itself comprise, the majority of the Brice family's wealth for a number of years to come (Ridout 1978:18-20).

In approximately 1737, John Brice II bought a relatively large brick mansion located on lot #85, now 195 Prince George Street, across the street and two lots north of the current project area (at lot #94/103). This structure had been built approximately twenty years prior to the Brice occupation, and would act as the primary residence for an ever-growing family, both in size as well as capital, for a number of years to follow. It was in this house that the Brice's seventh child, James, was born on August 26, 1746 (Russo 1985: 3, Little and Israel 1970:6).

Although John Brice II held a number of public offices including, Court Clerk, Justice of Provincial Court, Chief Justice, and Judge of the Eastern Shore, he was most well known as a merchant. His store was frequently advertised in the Maryland Gazette and appears to have offered a wide variety of goods from both Europe and Asia (Williams 1988: 23, following Russo 1985: 3-5). Once again the exact location of the store is unknown, however it is possible that the store may in fact have been the same as that of Captain John Brice, and was located on one of the lots owned by the Brice family at that time.

Sometime between 1737-1741, John Brice II and a neighbor Henry Donaldson, filed a series of ejectment suits against another of their neighbors, Alexander Black, the then-current owner of lot #103. The legal matters associated with this case were eventually settled, although the details of these interactions are unknown. However, in 1754 John Brice II purchased lot #103 from Black for the sum of L30 sterling. This parcel of land, located immediately adjacent to the east edge of lot #94, substantially enlarged Brice's land holdings within the city and together, the two lots would eventually become the site of a new, larger family estate (Williams 1988: 17).

The early history of land ownership and use of the parcel that comprised lot #103 is more completely documented than that for lot #94. In 1713, this lot was sold by Charles Carroll to Captain John Reas. At that time, a passage in the deed excluded

a 100 foot square at the northwest corner of the lot on which a frame house was then situated (Little and Israel 1970: 2, from A.A. Co. Deeds Liber 1B 2: 85, 96, 499). In 1715, the L-shaped lot that comprised the remainder of #103, excluding the 100 foot square, was sold, together with an apparently separate frame house, outbuildings, and other improvements (ibid.: 3).

In 1726, the 100 foot square portion of lot #103 was again sold, this time to Henry Donaldson, who built a frame mansion house, a kitchen, and made a number of other unspecified improvements to the property. He in turn sold the subdivided portion of the lot in 1734 to James Russell, who again sold the property the following year to Alexander Black. Simultaneously, Black purchased and reconsolidated the remainder of lot #103 into one property (Little and Israel 1970: 4).

Alexander Black held the totality of lot #103 for the next nineteen years, however, he was apparently not a resident there. On August 2, 1753, the following advertisement appeared in the Maryland Gazette:

> Lot of ground No. 103, situated on King George's Street, in Annapolis, belonging to Mr. Black, of London, merchant, where Mr. Senhouse, was lately burnt out, offered for sale.

Other than this reference to fire in 1753, the fate of the frame structures, outbuildings, and other improvements to Lot 103 remains largely unknown. As was stated above, in 1754 this parcel was purchased by John Brice II (A.A. Co. Deeds Liber BB1: 100). A portion of the archaeological testing conducted by Little and Israel (1970) was designed to locate and determine the extent of any remains associated with these no-longer extant structures. The results of this investigation are described in detail in section 04.00 below.

An advertisement for masons in 1761, believed to have been for a new structure to be built on lots #94 and #103, demonstrates Brice's eagerness to begin construction on the Annapolis townhouse that had long been a family aspiration. The increasing wealth and substantial property holdings of the family, both timber stands as well as the brickyard at Turner's Neck, would have made this goal possible, if he had not died in 1766 at the age of 66 (Little and Israel 1970:8-9).

Following the death of her husband, Sarah Brice kept the family's house on lot #85 and a substantial amount of the Brice family properties in the surrounding countryside; the eldest son John Brice III obtained lot #84 as well as other lots within the city; and James, who has often been referred to as John Brice II's favorite son, obtained lots #94 and #103, as well as

substantial amount of building materials for the new house (Russo 1985:6).

As is indicated by the preceding discussion, John Brice II developed substantial landholdings in the city of Annapolis. After inheriting lot #94 from his father who had owned the property since at least 1713, John enlarged his holdings in the city through the purchase of lots # 84 and 85 in 1737. By December of 1754, the family holdings were again increased, through the purchase of lot #103 from Alexander Black, thus consolidating the parcels on which the extant James Brice House would be constructed.

03.04 Construction of the Brice House and James Brice Occupation

Following the death of his father, James Brice entered the ranks of Annapolis' ruling elite. Until that point, James had been a member of a substantially wealthy family, but had done little to stand out from others of his class in Annapolis. There is sparse evidence in the documentary record regarding James' life as a child or as an early adult, however, it is likely that his early years mirrored those of his brothers. Being from a wealthy family, he probably received a formal education similar to that of his older brother John; and with the family's proximity to the King William's school (later St. John's College) and James' later service on the school's board, it is possible that he attended school there at one time or another. Likewise, it is probable that James received some formal training in elements of the fine arts. Brice's mother had paid for dancing lessons for her daughter Elizabeth, as well as painting lessons from Charles Wilson Peale, for her son Edmund. If these cases can be seen as indirect evidence of James' childhood, then it appears that he was raised in a similar fashion to those of others in Annapolis' wealthy classes (Ridout 1978:23-25).

As was mentioned above, the death of James' father, John Brice II, left him (only twenty years old at the time) with not only a rather large amount of land (Lots #94 and 103) but also a considerable amount of building materials to build a house with, as was his late father's request. It is not known if James had any formal training in architecture at the time of his father's death, but because of building projects on his parent's properties and the family's aspiration to build a formal townhouse, it is possible that James may have known something about practical building, even if he had not had any formal training (Ridout 1978:25).

In 1767, less than a year after his father's death, James began to oversee construction of his new townhouse, to be located at the corner of East and Prince George St. on lots #94 and #103. Due to his meticulous record keeping and account books, a great deal is known about the construction of the house as well as the day-to-day life of the family at this time. The beginning of construction on the house is indicated his account book with an entry for L20 sterling, during the winter of 1766-1767. This account, described as an expense for laborers brought from the plantation for the ▒ Digging Foundation House 49 by 44, 6 feet Deep.▒ , demonstrates Brice's eagerness to begin construction on this long anticipated project (Ridout 1978:94). According to entries in the account book for the following spring that detail the expenses of raising a stone foundation, construction appears to have been underway by early 1767.

On March 5, 1768, an entry in the Brice Account Book reports an expenditure of 40 shillings for the drawing up of plans for the house. This entry is noteworthy in that the house foundation appears to have already been built before the actual room layout of the house had been created. This detail is amenable to several interpretations. Either this particular reference points to rather significant problems with the construction and or conceptualization of the house itself, possibly evidence of James' lack of a formal training in architecture, or this reference can be seen as a delayed or late payment for the architectural drawings (Ridout 1978:96-97). If the latter is in fact the case, it is interesting in that it would appear that James' financial troubles with the construction of the house, most evident at the time of completion, appear to have stemmed from the inception of the project.

Regardless of issues, financial or otherwise, with the house's construction, the process went forward. Roughly two years into the project, Brice's account books begin to detail financial help received from his mother as well as other members of the family. These entries appear as significant in that they document the financial burden of building such a large house, an issue that would later prove to be both an embarrassment to the family as well as an enormously damaging financial drain on Brice's estate (Ridout 1978: 114-116).

By 1768 the construction of the main block of the house was nearly complete, with entries for final wages of several of Brice's bricklayers attesting to this. With this stage of construction nearly completed, Brice began to concentrate on the finishing of the main block's interior and the construction of the flanking wings and hyphens designed to accompany the house. Apparently conditions in the early winter of 1768-1769 prevented Brice from making progress on the remaining exterior construction (Ridout 1978; 113). The account books contain few entries concerning this particular stage of construction, however, a few months later, in February of 1769, Brice was able to contract Henry Jackson, a bricklayer, to start on the wings and dependencies (ibid.: 104).

Due to the relative lack of space in an urban setting, and in keeping with the fashion of the time, the East and West wings were designed in what has come to be called the Maryland five part Georgian plan (Miller and Ridout 1998: 40-43). The East wing was designed to be a one and a half story, two room structure, intended to be used as a kitchen and laundry. The West wing, similar in exterior style to that of the East wing, was designed to be used as a carriage house and office. Both wings were attached to the main block of the house by hyphens, which were intended to facilitate access to the other parts of the house.

From the period beginning late in 1769 and continuing through 1773, Brice's account books primarily deal with the finishing work on the house, both the main block and the wings, as well as their furnishings. Numerous mentions are made of household furniture, as well as several specific accounts of Brice's new ▒ scotch oven▒ that was placed in the East Wing, evidence of the intended use of this portion of the house as a kitchen (Ridout 1978:117).

An advertisement in the Gazette in 1773 detailing the location of a business near Mr. Brice's newly completed house, apparently denoted the end of construction, on what was later to be called the Brice House. In sum, the construction of the house took place over a seven year period, and formed the culmination of a family aspiration that extended through three generations (Miller and Ridout 1998: 40). As impressive and ambitious a project as it was, it also acted a financial drain that James would never recover from, and one that would greatly reduce his family's wealth at the time of his death.

Shortly after James' completion of the house, several political events occurred that were to have a significant impact on the family. Growing troubles with England throughout the colonies thrust James into a military career, and in July of 1776, the Council of Safety ordered James and his brother John to help develop the city's fortifications. In 1777, James was elected to the Governor's Council, however, he turned down the honor, presumably so that he could continue his nascent military career. On July 1, 1777, James was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant of the Anne Arundel county militia, a post that made him one of the highest-ranking military officers in the county (Ridout 1978:43-44).

In 1780, apparently due to the combined threat of a British attack on Annapolis and the recent death of his wife, William Paca, Brice's neighbor, decided to sell his famous mansion on Prince George Street. Thomas Jennings, Maryland's Attorney General, and a long-standing member of Annapolis' elite, purchased the mansion. A year later, Jennings was to become James Brice's father-in-law when Brice married his daughter Julianna.

Following the end of the Revolution, Brice readapted to both married and civilian life rather easily, and within the next few years raised a family of seven and developed a fairly prosperous and prominent career in the public service. After serving as a city alderman, Brice served as the city's Mayor, Treasurer, and also as a councilman, sometimes concurrently with his brother John in similar positions. Quite abruptly, Brice was thrust into the role of Maryland's Governorship in 1792, following the death

of George Plater. Although this short lived and temporary position culminated his career in politics, James' public service and his standing as a planter helped to elevate him to the top of Annapolis' elites (Ridout 1978: 54).

At the time of James' death in 1802, his illustrious career in both the public and military spheres was offset by a substantial debt of L7,000 sterling, primarily accrued as a result of the costs of building the mansion on lots 94 and 103 at 42 East Street. Brice's property at White Marsh farms was subsequently sold by his estate in order to settle his debts, and the remaining cash surplus was invested in several bank stocks that would later act as the family's main source of wealth in years to come (Russo 1985: 10, Ridout 1978:122-123).

03.05 Brice Family Occupation following James' Death

The death of James Brice left the estate in the hands of his wife, Julianna J. Brice, and their four surviving children, Thomas Jennings, John, James, and Ann. The family's debts were settled with the sale of the White Marsh property and the house remained wholly in the control of his widowed wife and children. In 1808, Julianna Brice married Judge John Stephens of St. Mary's county, and the children of this union would become heirs to the remainder of the Brice estate along with James' four children (Little and Israel 1970: 11).

Following the death of Julianna in 1829, the estate was divided among the principal family heirs. Evidence from deed records indicates that at this time Ann C. Brice and her family were the primary residents of the house at 42 East Street (Little and Israel 1970:11). Beginning in 1841, several of the Brice family heirs began to relinquish their interests in the estate through a process of deed consolidation. Ownership of the Brice House became vested in the estates of Ann C. Brice and her brother James, while the other principal heirs, Thomas Jennings Brice and John Brice, became owners of other parcels of land outside the city. In the period between 1852-1854 several additional changes in deed holdings occurred, one result of which was further consolidation of the Brice Estate as a whole, with Ann C. Brice and Thomas Jennings Brice eventually controlling the majority of the shares (ibid.)

Shortly after 1854 Ann C. Brice died and her interest in the Brice House was willed to her brothers, Thomas Jennings and John Brice. The 1860 Federal census indicates the primary residents of the house at that time included Thomas Jennings Brice (age 71), John Brice (age 69) and four slaves (one female aged 42, one male aged 13, one female aged 11 and one female aged 9). The slaves living in the house at this time may represent a single family, however, the only evidence supporting this conjecture is the range of their ages.

There is little extant information regarding the Brice family during the mid 1860's, with the exception of material related to John Brice's death in 1867 and the consolidation of all deeds for the house to Thomas Jennings. However, this lack of notable historical events was to change within a few short years. On Monday, August 16, 1869, the Baltimore Sun printed a story entitled ▒ Reported Attempted Assassination in Annapolis▒ . Apparently on Saturday the 14th, between eight and ten o'clock, Thomas Jennings Brice was attacked and severely injured while in the house. The exact identity of the perpetrator was never determined, however, one interesting historical note was alluded to in the article. Apparently, Thomas Jennings Brice, in his elderly years, was being taken care of by two African-American

servants that had been former slaves. The exact relationship between Brice and these servants is not known, nor is their identity. However, it is possible that Brice's servants may have in fact been members of the slave family referred to in the 1860 census.

03.06 Martin Family Occupation

When Thomas Jennings Brice died on September 22, 1869, the Brice House entered a new phase of its history. Shortly before his death, Brice had appointed his nephew, Nicolas C. Stephen, as the sole executor of his estate. As a portion of the estate's settlement, the house was sold to a trust created by William Martin of Baltimore. By 1870, the federal census indicates that Thomas Ennals Martin, William Martin's nephew, had moved into the house with his wife, four children, and an African-American domestic servant by the name of Sarah Watkins. Little is known about T. E. Martin at this time, other than information associated with his term as Annapolis' Mayor from 1879-1883, and his later career as both the publisher and editor of the Snow Hill Shield prior to the Civil War. He was later associated with the Maryland Gazette in a similar capacity (Little and Israel 1970:13).

While relatively little is known about the Martin family's occupation of the house during this period, other than the fact that T. E. Martin and his extended family used the structure as a single-family residence through the turn of the century, there is some extant information concerning physical changes to the house and the adjacent landforms that occurred during this time. As early as 1855, proposals were made to the Annapolis city government to grade East Street to improve drainage, apparently to create or improve a flow from west to east (Russo n.d.a: 4). The city government was petitioned by John Mullan in 1859, who requested that the hill in front of the property of ▒ Messrs Brice and myself be cut away and curb laid in order that the street may be paved▒ (ibid.: 6). It is unknown how quickly the City responded to this petition, however, by 1869 a resolution was passed that stated ▒ whereas East and Market Streets have been graded and improved, but residents & public much inconvenienced by want of gas lights in those sections of the city, resolved that Gas Company be requested to extend their pipes through line of said streets▒ (Russo n.d.b: 14).

Several period photographs indicate the extent to which the street grading and associated improvements impacted the Brice House yards. A photograph from approximately 1868 shows the house set on top of a small knoll with a rather steeply sloping yard, grading to the dirt street with a white picket fence acting as a divider between the public and private property (Figure 10). A second photograph dating to approximately 1908 indicates the addition of the currently extant retaining wall sometime following the date of the 1868 photograph, and further shows the addition of substantial fill to the then well-defined yard space. Further, East Street had been paved in the interim, probably closer to 1908 than 1868 (Figure 11). Martin Street, a short dogleg street that connects East and King George was also built

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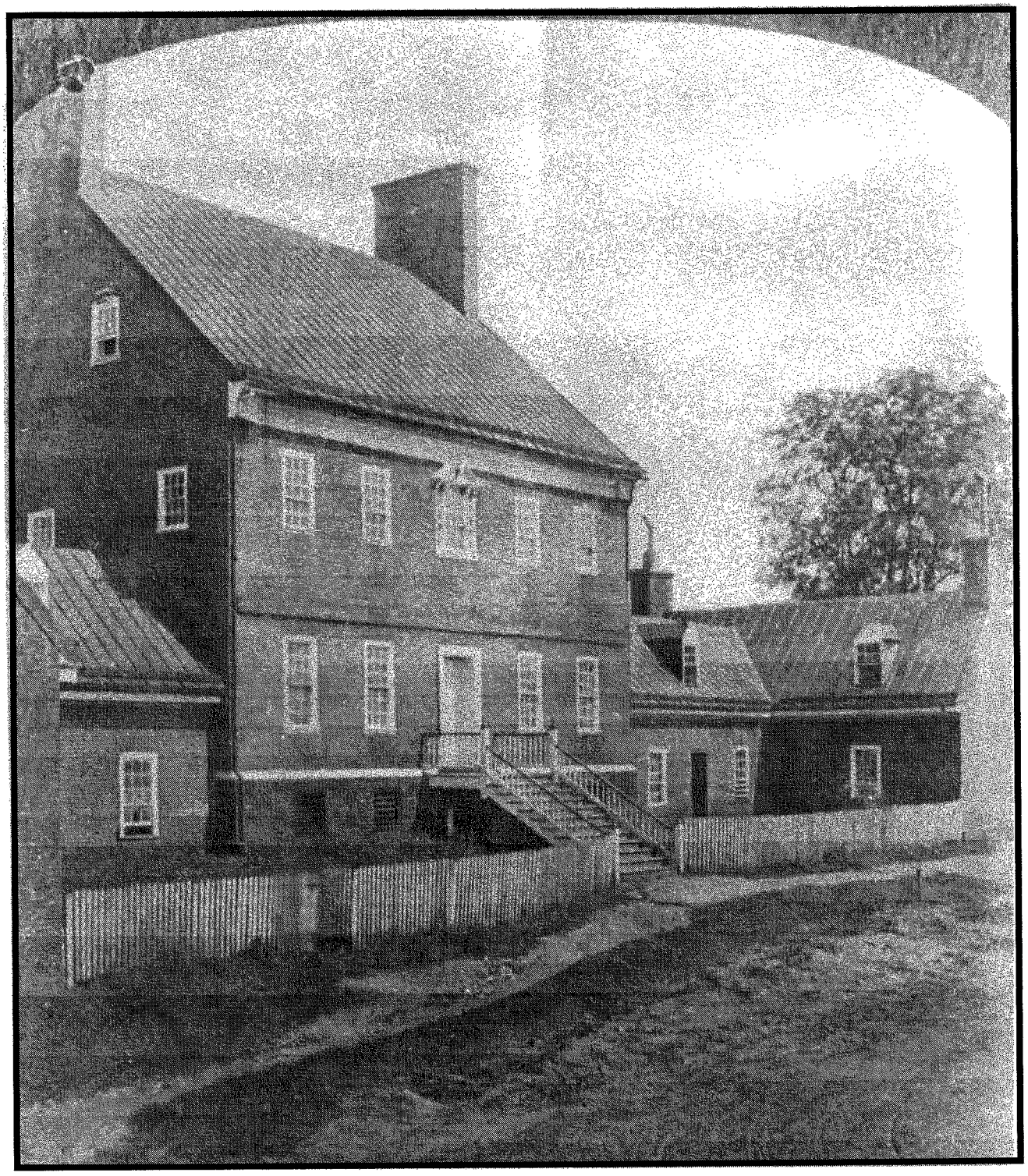
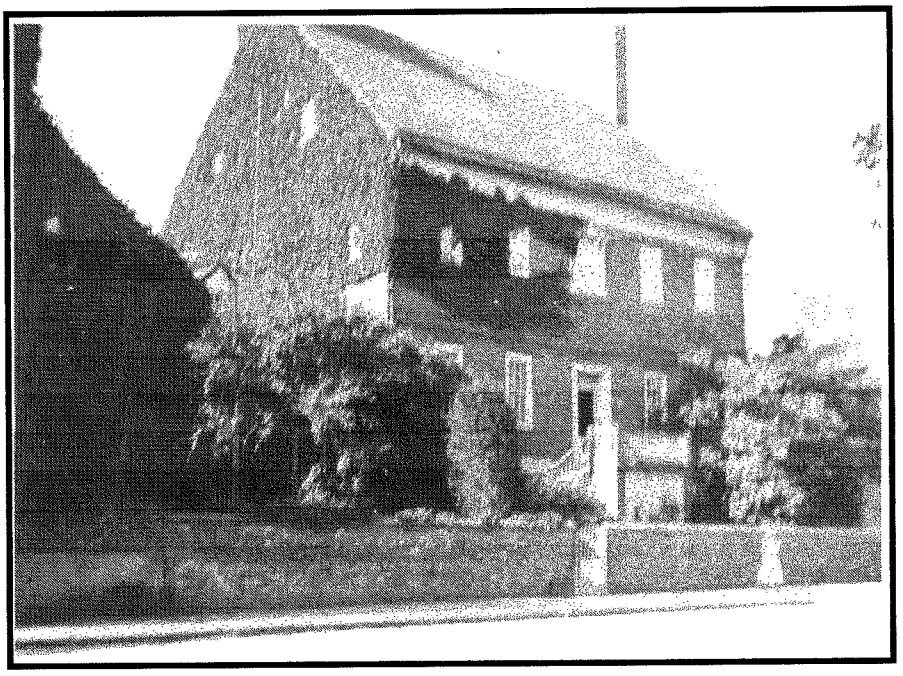
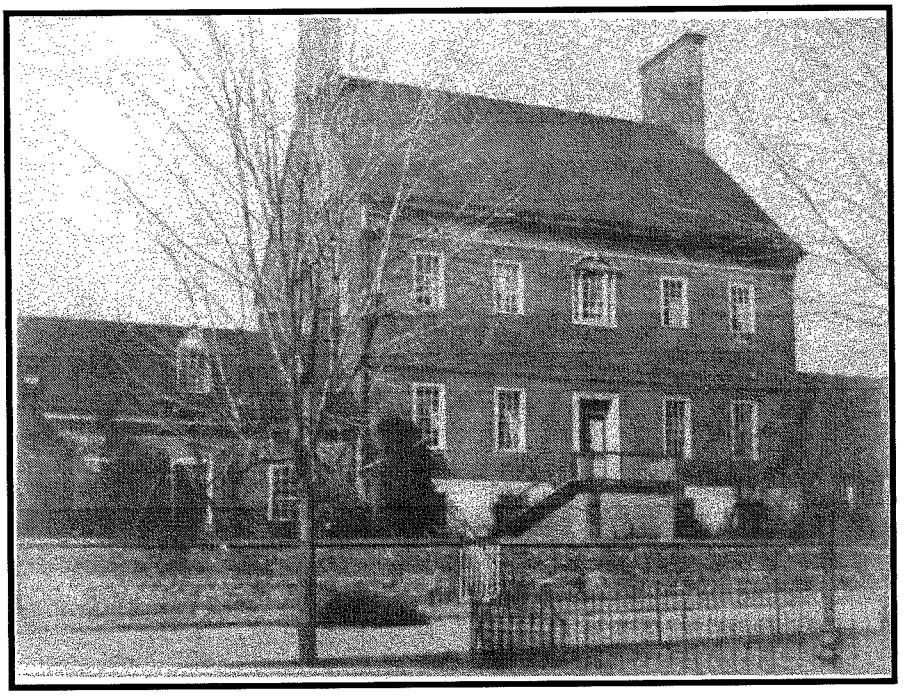


Figure 10: Circa 1868 Photograph of Brice House Exterior. Image Courtesy of Historic Annapolis Foundation



Circa 1908 Photograph Showing Recently Constructed Retaining Wall and Paved Street.



Slightly Later Image Showing Retaining Wall and Paved Street.

Figure 11: Historic Photographs of Brice House Exterior. Images Courtesy of Historic Annapolis Foundation

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between 1891 and 1897, effectively dividing the original property comprised of lots #94 and 103 into two east/west halves (Figures 12 and 13).

The configuration of the stairway that provided access to the main doorway of the house also changed during the latter portion of the 19th century. As is shown by the figures cited above, the ca. 1868 photograph indicates a front loading configuration. A slightly later photograph of the house that shows the picket fence, but that was taken prior to street paving and the installation of the retaining wall, shows a side loading configuration with a slightly larger porch (Figure 14). The exact date of this modification to the stairway is unknown, however, the Sanborn map sheet from 1897 also indicates a side-loading configuration (see Figure 13 above). The same or a very similar configuration is depicted in the 1908 photograph. The identification of archaeological evidence of changes in these configurations was an element of the investigation of the South yard, and is discussed in greater detail in the following sections.

The late nineteenth and early twentieth century period of city development and improvement co-occurred with a number of divisions of the original Brice family landholdings on which the Brice House is situated. Following the death of T.E. Martin in 1902, the lot was split between the principal Martin family heirs and several of the currently extant houses that face onto East Street were built on the newly subdivided land. In October of 1911, Louise Robb, then the owner of the Brice House itself, sold the property to the Security Land Company. Immediately thereafter, Security Land sold the property to William H. Barse of New York for $300,000. One month later, the house was again sold, this time to the Carvel Hall Hotel, the main structure of which was located behind the Paca House at 186 Prince George Street (Little and Israel 1970:14-16).

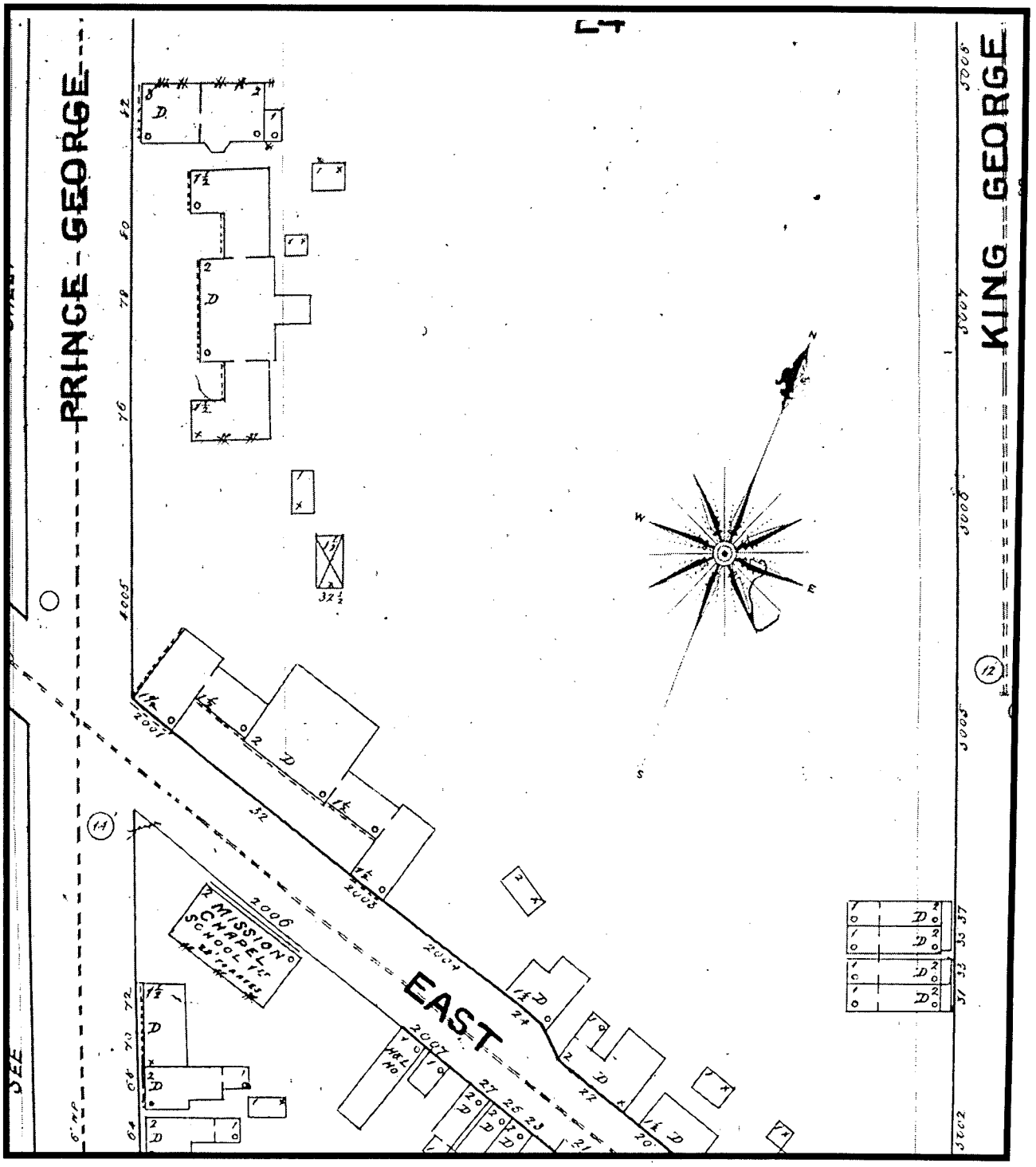


Figure 12: 1891 Sanborn Map of Project Area and Vicinity

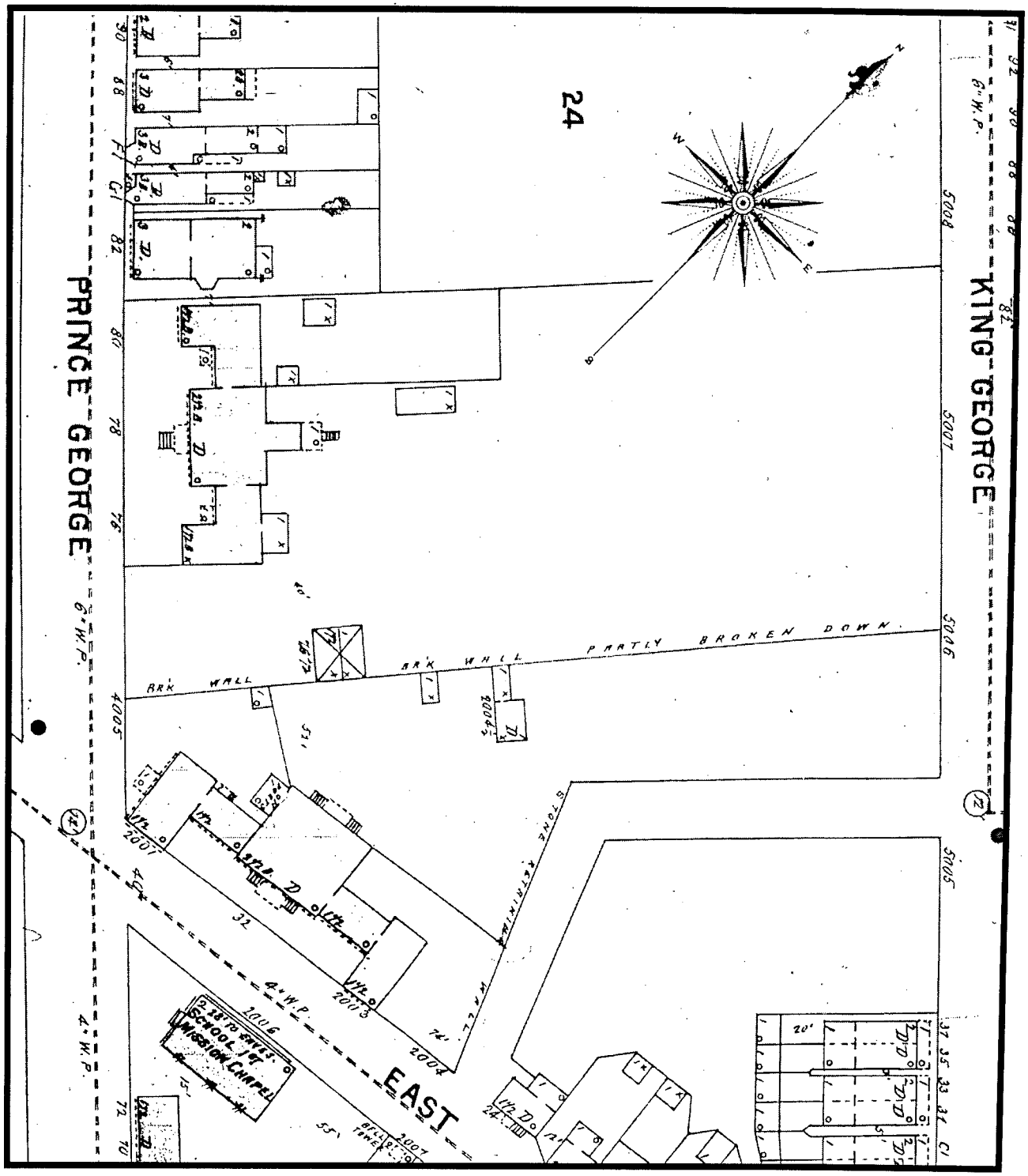


Figure 13: 1897 Sanborn Map of Project Area and Vicinity

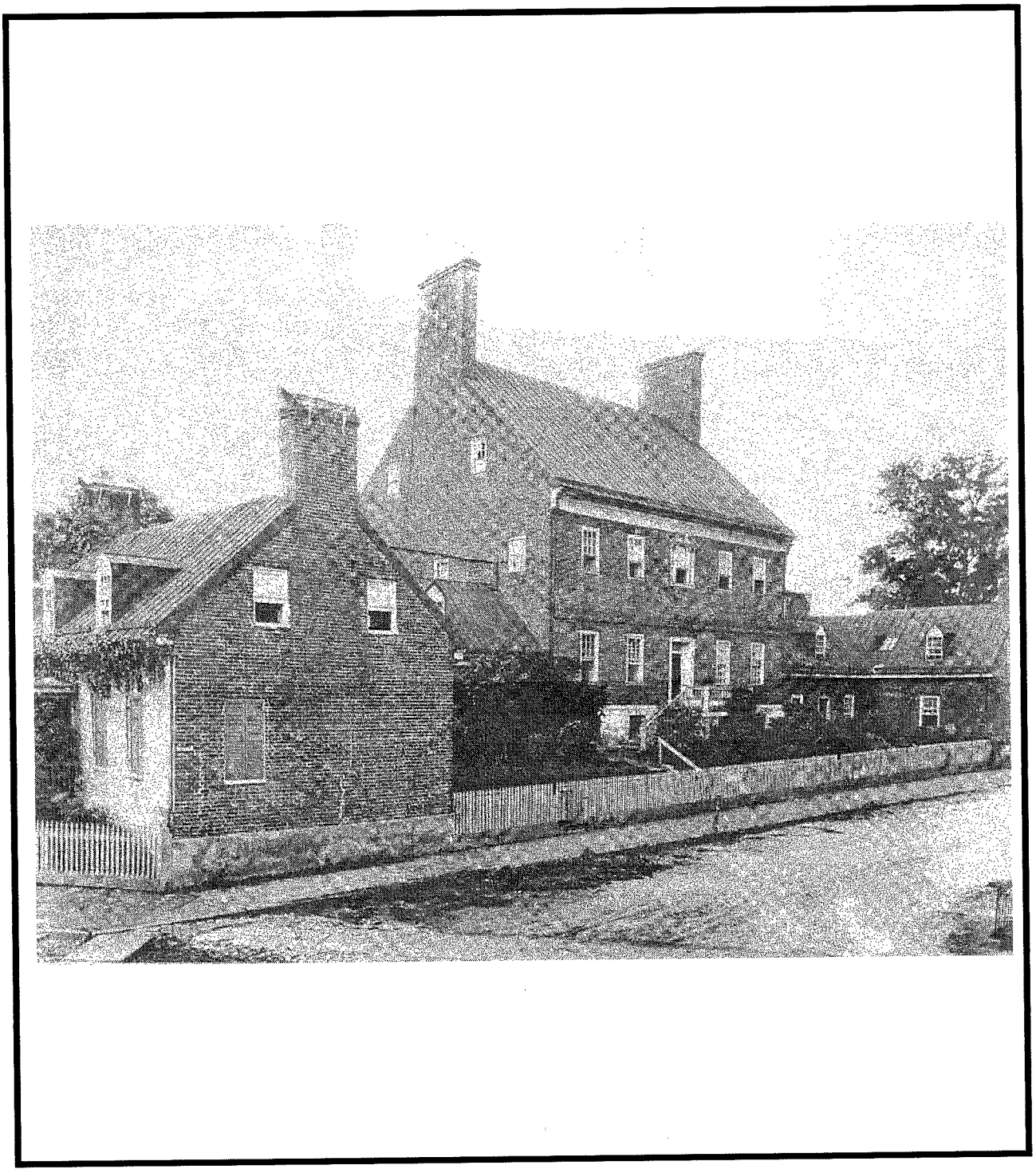


Figure 14: Late 19th Century Photograph of Brice House Extension. Image Courtesy of M.S.A. (SC #2545-3738)

03.07 Twentieth Century Occupation and Use of the Brice House

A brochure dating to the period between 1911 and 1915 that advertises the Brice House as an annex to the Carvel Hall Hotel contains some information concerning renovations to the interior of the structure that had been performed in the period following the sale of the property by the Martin family (Anonymous n.d.). The house is described in the brochure as ▒ having added thereto the more modern advantages of baths, steam heat and electric lights▒ . This evidence indicates that a substantial amount of sub-floor disturbance within the structure probably occurred at or around that time. These remodeling activities probably included the excavation of steam heating pipe trenches beneath the floors of the West Wing and East Wing and Hyphen, work that resulted in substantial disturbance to the archaeological resources located there. In any event, the floors were replaced, and the pipe trenches remained unexplored until the current investigation.

The Brice House continued to be used as a hotel for several years. In 1927, the Carvel Hall Hotel Corporation sold the property to St. John's College (Little and Israel 1970:17) At that time, the college planned to use the Brice House to house facilities associated with its new American Studies department, but substantial financial cutbacks that occurred during the Depression years following 1929 forced the college to convert the house into faculty apartments.

In an attempt to make the living spaces within the house more useable, the second floors of the wings were lowered and the space was subsequently divided into several separate apartments. A series of complaints concerning heating problems and a hand written, ca. 1930, work order concerning a kitchen renovation in one of the apartments gives an indication as to the amount of work done. The work order, held in the St. John's College papers, Barr Series at the Maryland State Archives, gives some indication of the scale of the remodeling work. The document provides an estimate for a general remodeling of a Mrs. Abrahamson's kitchen, work which included the digging of a ditch for a sewage line and cutting through a wall to extend the trench.

As with the installation of the subfloor steam heating pipes referred to above, this remodeling would have required the removal of flooring and the excavation of a trench or trenches, creating potential for disturbance to the previous occupation layers below. The exact location within the house where these modifications were made remains unclear. The folder that contains the work order also contains a series of architectural drawings for apartments to be constructed in the West Wing, and some archaeological evidence that matches the stipulations of the

work order was recovered there (see Section 07.00 below). However, the East Wing and Hyphen were also the location of apartments, and it is probable that modifications therein were roughly coeval with the work order and the St. John's College tenure of ownership.

In June of 1953, the house was purchased by Helen and Stanley Wohl, who converted it back into a private residence. There is no documentary material related to interior modifications of the house that may have occurred during the Wohl tenure, however it does appear that some changes to the exterior of the structure were made at this time. A large wooden back porch, built by the Carvel Hall Corporation was demolished and later replaced with a substantially smaller one (Little and Israel:17-18).

The current owners of the Brice House, the International Masonry Institute, bought the property in the early 1980s, and have subsequently undertaken several renovation projects, including the removal of the interior wooden architecture of the West Wing. More recently, the brick walls and chimney on the western and southern edges of the West Wing have been rehabilitated. During this effort, the southern chimney of the East Wing was also rehabilitated. At the present time, IMI plans call for the construction of a meeting/conference room in the interior of the West Wing, and conversion of the East Wing to additional meeting space and a library after demolition of current interior fixtures is accomplished. These plans created the impetus for the archaeological investigation reported here.

04.00 Previous Archaeological Research in Annapolis and at the James Brice House

The historic district of Annapolis has been the location of many previous archaeological investigations, performed by the Archaeology in Annapolis organization (Williams 1988, Ernstein 1990, O'Reilly 1994, Cox and Buckler 1995, Matthews 1996, and many others), state or local agencies (Little and Israel 1970 and others), and several private consultants or contractors (Basalik, Brown and Epperson 1984, and others). Three of the above cited investigations; Little and Israel 1970, Basalik, Brown and Epperson 1984, and Williams 1988, were performed on or immediately adjacent to the current project area. Descriptions and discussions of the results of these investigations comprise the following paragraphs.

04.01 Contract Archaeology, Inc., 1970

In 1970, Contract Archaeology, Inc., under contract to the Maryland Historical Trust, performed a limited program of archaeological testing and archival research for a number of lots located along Martin Street, behind and to the east of the current project area. Unfortunately, the report for this investigation was never completed beyond a relatively rough draft without page numbers. There is an associated manuscript that reports some details of the testing, but there are a number of inconsistencies in these documents. The following paragraphs describe the results of this investigation within these limitations.

The lots that were tested during this investigation were designated State Lots 1, 3, 5, and 7, however, they historically had been a portion of Stoddert's Lots 94 and 103, the property that comprised the larger yard around the Brice House structure. At the present time, the area tested during this investigation is occupied by the William Paca Garden Visitor Center, a greenhouse structure, and a work/storage yard for the Paca Garden. The graveled parking lot used by the Historic Annapolis Foundation for docent and staff parking lies immediately to the east of the area tested during this project.

The archival research conducted by Little and Israel was focused upon the creation of a comprehensive chain of title for the property, and the bulk of this section of the report detailed the exchanges and subdivisions of the lots that comprised the historic James Brice landholdings (Israel and Little 1970: Chapter 2). The results of this research were utilized in the construction of the Brice House history section presented above, and will not be reiterated here.

The methods and results of the 1970 archaeological

investigation are detailed in the draft Chapter 4 of the report and in an associated manuscript, possibly authored by Kenneth Orr. The scope of the investigation consisted of the excavation of 7 trenches ranging in width between 2.5 and 5 feet. Length of the trenches varied from approximately 10 to over 60 feet, with depths (where reported) ranging from 3 to 6 feet beneath the then current grade. Initial excavation was performed by hand following removal of a macadam parking lot surface that covered much of the area at the time; the trenches were later deepened through use of a backhoe following the discovery of a compact layer of nineteenth century rubble under the parking lot surface.

Numbering of the trenches is not consistent between the two sources that detail the results of the investigation. It is apparent, however, that 3 trenches were excavated immediately northeast of the current parking area for the Brice House, and the remainder were excavated further east in the area that is now covered by the Paca Garden Visitor Center. The trenches excavated near the Brice House parking area were designated either 1, 2, and 3, or 3, 4, and 7. The results of this testing indicated the presence of an initial stratum comprised of densely packed rubble fill associated with the demolition of nineteenth century structures along Martin Street. This stratum ranged in thickness between .5 to 2.5 feet. Beneath this stratum was a grayish-black lens containing oyster shell, coal, and ash, but no other cultural material. This layer contained lenses of light greenish-brown sandy clay, and its thickness was not reported. Beneath this stratum was a layer of dark greenish-brown mottled clay loam that contained artifacts dating to the period between 1775 and 1840. This material was in turn underlain by reddish-brown sandy clay containing decomposed organic material. Although not directly stated, it is implied that this material was culturally sterile subsoil (Little and Israel 1970: Chapter 4, page 5).

Similar stratigraphy was revealed in the trenches excavated in the area currently beneath the Paca Garden Visitor Center. The late eighteenth and early nineteenth century deposit was also located in this area, and may have varied in thickness between 1 and 3 feet. There were a number of artifacts recovered there, including building materials, window and vessel glass, and ceramic sherds that included 18th century stoneware, slip-decorated earthenwares, creamware, pearlware, and a variety of transfer printed earthenwares.

The utility of the results of this investigation are limited due to the incomplete and inconsistent condition of the report. However, a number of conclusions made by the authors are presented. The first of these is that there is potential for presence of archaeological deposits or features related to a formal garden that was associated with the extant Brice House

structure. There was some evidence for terracing, but no precise determination of a cultural origin for these features was made. Further, it was determined that the 18th century grade in the area was in the range of approximately 21 feet above sea level, somewhat higher than the ground surface in 1971. The construction of houses and various structures along Martin Street in the 19th and 20th centuries led to this condition, which in turn indicates the apparent destruction of intact archaeological deposits associated with the early 18th century structures, frame and otherwise, demonstrated to have been present in the vicinity by the results of the historical research performed by Little and Israel.

04.02 CHRS, Inc., 1984

In 1983 and 1984, CHRS, Incorporated, under contract to Edmonson and Gallagher, then planners and architects for the IMI, performed an extended testing and excavation program in and around the Brice House and adjacent yard spaces. The findings of this investigation are of particular significance here insofar as the archaeological resources identified, tested, or excavated by CHRS were the subject of the current investigation as well.

CHRS initiated their investigation with testing programs in the West and North Yards of the Brice House property. This work was conducted in November of 1983 under the direction of Kenneth Basalik (Basalik, Brown and Epperson 1984: viii). Additional construction plans related to a rehabilitation project for the West Wing and Hyphen were developed shortly after this initial phase of fieldwork, and the scope of the archaeological investigation was expanded to include testing within areas that would be impacted by this work. Fieldwork in the interior of the wing and hyphen was performed between January and April of 1984. In June of 1984, the IMI's plans were again expanded to include stairway construction, installation of brick walkways, and other improvements within both the South and North Yards of the house. A series of excavation units was then placed in the South Yard, and several additional units were excavated in the North Yard. No testing of any kind was conducted within or around the exterior of the East Wing during the CHRS work at the site.

As a result of the changes in the scope of planned construction and subsequent archaeological investigation, the report of the CHRS investigation is a composite of two interim report documents and some previously unreported data apparently recovered during the latter portions of the investigation (Basalik, Brown and Epperson 1984: ix). The report is structured by area tested, and a brief synthesis of results and recommendations for further work are presented as a conclusion to the document (ibid.: 193, 197).

The following paragraphs present a summary of the CHRS work at the Brice House. Figure 15 indicates the location of each of the CHRS units excavated during the course of all phases of their investigation. Summaries of the North and West Yard testing programs are included here as they provide some context for interpreting the results of the current investigation, however, the recommendations of the CHRS archaeologists that further work be conducted in these areas to facilitate the interpretation of archaeological deposits there are still valid. The results of the CHRS testing in the West Wing and Hyphen and South Yard are also summarized here, and are further referred to in the discussions of the results of the current investigation (see Sections 06.00 and 07.00 below).

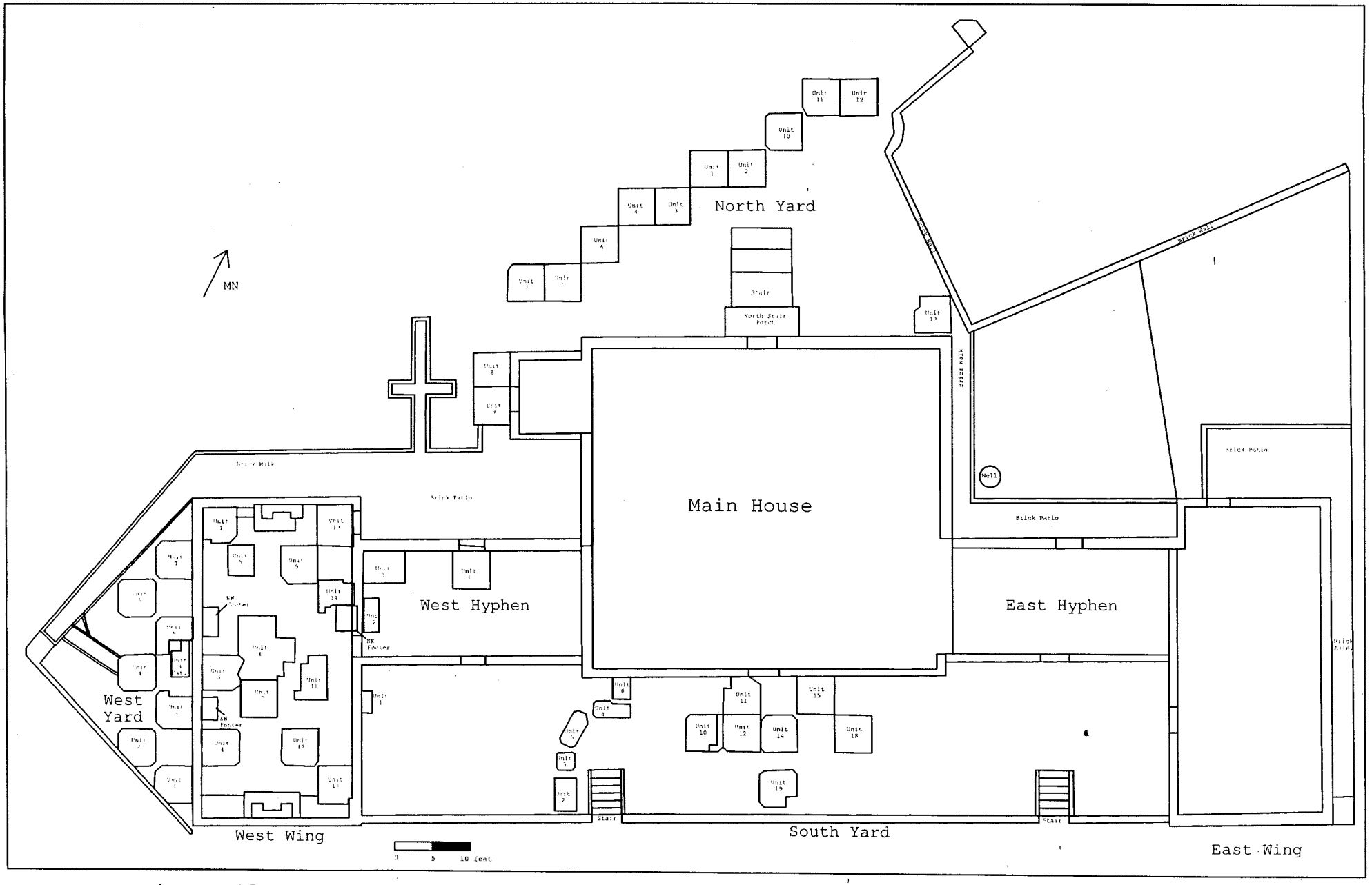


Figure 15: CHRS (1984) Excavation Units

--CHRS Investigation, West Yard

The CHRS investigation of the West Yard space consisted of the excavation of seven whole or partial five by five foot units in the small triangular space outside the west doors to the West Wing. At the time, and currently, the edges of this area are defined by a low brick retaining wall that separates the yard space from the adjacent public sidewalk.

The objectives of the testing program in the West Yard were as follows:

1. to locate and interpret evidence of the original uses of the West Wing;

2. identify the original topography of the yard; and to

3. locate and interpret evidence of change in the use of the adjacent Wing Structure, topography of the yard and, apparently, to interpret the age of the bounding retaining wall. (Basalik, Brown and Epperson 1984: 11).

A limiting factor in interpreting the archaeology of the West Yard is the fact that all units were excavated only to the extent of impact by the planned construction. As a result, a number of features were identified, and their surface expressions mapped, but they were not excavated. These unexcavated features included a series of probable postholes, brick piers and depositional features associated with a no-longer extant porch, a relatively modern planting trench, a possible wall trench (Unit 6), and other trenches of unknown function (Units 5 and 7). A trench-like feature located in Unit 7 was interpreted as a probable wheel rut associated with the use of a no-longer extant doorway into the building.

Artifacts recovered from the West Yard were subjected to a variety of analyses in an effort to recover additional data regarding temporal change in the use of the space (Basalik, Brown and Epperson 1984: 34-36). While not explicitly stated in the report, it is apparent that this effort was hampered by the partial excavation of the units, insofar as the vast majority of the material was of relatively recent origin, and was recovered from the uppermost six to eight inches of the soil profile.

No results of the quantitative analysis of the artifacts recovered from the West Yard was presented in the CHRS report. However, the description of analyses performed indicate that there were several classes of artifacts recovered. The largest of these consisted of architectural debris, including brick, mortar, nails, window glass, and roofing tiles (Basalik, Brown and Epperson 1984: 34). Kitchen or domestic related artifacts

included ceramic, vessel glass, bottle caps, and similar items. Although not indicated in detail, ceramic types present included tin glazed earthenwares, white salt glazed stonewares, and pearlware. In addition, 50% of the ceramic assemblage was made up of modern redware flower pot sherds.

Additional material recovered was grouped into the category of personal activities and toys/amusements. No toys are identified in the report text. However, the artifact catalog for the project indicates a number of plastic toys, marbles, a gilt ear from a lead statue of a rabbit, and other plastic material that may be assignable to this category (Basalik, Brown and Epperson 1984 Volume II: 1-10). The personal activities category included a number of buttons, coins, tobacco pipe fragments, and cigarette filters.

The final category of artifact recovered from the West Yard by CHRS consisted of faunal materials. Both bone and shell were present. All shell recovered was identified as oyster valves or fragments. Bone recovered was identified in a faunal species list as deriving from cattle, swine, chicken, and terrapin species, however, the individual analysis lists for each area do not indicate any terrapin bone in any of the units excavated in the West Yard (Basalik, Brown and Epperson 1984 Volume II: 102, 81-82).

The final results of the CHRS analysis for the West Yard indicate that there was no discernible patterning, in either vertical or horizontal dimensions, among any of the artifact classes present there (Basalik, Brown, and Epperson 1984: 35-36). The artifact deposits were interpreted as representing a "light scatter" associated with maintenance of and modification to the exterior of the West Wing structure during the 20th century (ibid.: 36).

The CHRS investigation in the West Yard also did not reveal any archaeological evidence of change in the fenestration or doorways into the West Wing. Change in the topography of the yard space was evidenced by the presence of fill deposits which were apparently placed behind the retaining wall to level the yard surface at the time of its construction between 1870 and 1900. The brick piers and other features located were interpreted as probably indicative of the original use of the yard, but the lack of complete excavation prevented precise identification of these functions.

--CHRS Investigation, North Yard

The North Yard of the Brice House was investigated through the placement and excavation of 12 five by five foot units, all placed within the impact area associated with the then-planned

construction of a handicapped access ramp leading to the rear entrance to the main block of the house (Basalik, Brown and Epperson 1984: 111). In addition, a thirteenth unit had already been placed in the area at the northeast corner of the main house block during the earlier investigation of the West Yard. As with the units in the West Yard, the majority of those placed in the North Yard were only excavated to the planned depth of disturbance, apparently between 5 and 6 inches beneath the then-current grade. Three units, designated 2, 7, and 11, were excavated to culturally sterile subsoils to recover additional data regarding the stratigraphy and historic uses of the yard space.

As indicated above, the purpose of the testing program in the North Yard was to ascertain the presence or absence of potentially significant archaeological deposits within the area of impact associated with the planned handicap access ramp. The form that the access ramp would take is not specified in the CHRS report, however, it is stated that the anticipated maximum depth of disturbance was 6 inches, apparently beneath the then-existing grade (Basalik, Brown, and Epperson 1984: 111). The scope of archaeological work was further constrained by the need to not interfere with ongoing construction activities, apparently taking place in the nearby West Wing and Hyphen.

All of the units that were excavated only to the anticipated depth of disturbance revealed a layer of brown sandy loam containing mixed gravel, brick fragments and other architectural material, and fragments of pottery, glass, and bone. This material was interpreted as a mixture of late 19th and 20th century debris (Basalik, Brown, and Epperson 112-133, summary at 133). The uppermost layer in the majority of these units was underlain by mixed deposits of reddish brown sands, sandy loams, and sandy clay loams, all of which apparently contained cultural material. A number of features were discerned at the bottom of the units, these included a variety of lenses, pipe or other trenches of unknown function, and remnants of ornamental or landscape plantings. None of these features was excavated, and therefore there is little to say about them other than the fact that they were present.

The three units excavated into culturally sterile subsoils all contained features, and substantial additional data concerning the yard space was recovered. The first of these units was designated 2, and was placed near the base of the stairs at the back (north) of the main block of the house (Basalik, Brown and Epperson 1984: 112-115). The uppermost layer of this unit was identical to those described above for the incompletely excavated units. However, two independent cultural deposits, a brick lens and a gravel deposit, were found to be present at the base of the initial level. The gravel was

excavated and eventually interpreted as the edge of a probable 19th century pathway. The brick was determined to represent an early 20th century stratigraphic deposit that extended across the entire unit. In turn, these levels were underlain by a series of stratigraphic deposits with varying characteristics, all of which dated to the 19th century. The final feature uncovered in Unit 2 intruded into undisturbed subsoil, and was identified as a shallow, v-shaped trench that may have been associated with a fenceline. No temporally diagnostic artifacts were recovered, however, the stratigraphic position of the feature suggested a rather early date.

The upper stratigraphy of Unit 7, the second of the North Yard units excavated to sterile subsoils, was similar to that described above for Unit 2. This unit was located near the western edge of the yard, and this characteristic, together with the presence of two distinct features that were revealed at the base of the initial level, were used to make a decision to excavate this unit completely.

The first of the two features discovered in Unit 7 consisted of a large, irregularly shaped stain that intruded into the underlying subsoil. Upon excavation, the feature was determined to be a trench for a terra-cotta drain pipe. Excavation of the feature was apparently abandoned after its function was determined. The second of the two features was a roughly circular, shallow pit containing charcoal, shell, and brick. The western edge of the feature appeared to be disturbed, and the pit as a whole was bounded by a border of reddish clay. The contents of the pit consisted of charcoal, oyster shell, and brick fragments. A single bone fragment is listed in the artifact catalog, but there is not a corresponding entry in the faunal analysis catalog (Basalik, Brown, and Epperson 1984 Volume II: 35, 82-83). There also appears to be a shift in numbering of the features, the pit is designated Feature 2 in the initial unit discussion, but is described as Feature 1 in the subsequent discussion (Basalik, Brown and Epperson 1984: 121, 134). In this section of the report, the pit feature is described as potentially relating to an earlier period of occupation, presumably earlier than the extant house structure.

The final North Yard unit excavated to culturally sterile subsoils was designated Unit 11, and was located in the northeast corner of the yard near the entrance to the currently extant parking area. Excavation of this unit revealed a deep pit of unknown function, a thin lens feature, and a series of stratigraphic layers similar to those discussed for the preceding units. No temporal or functional information for the contents of Unit 11 is presented in the CHRS report (Basalik, Brown, and Epperson 1984: 129).

The stratigraphy and contents for Unit 13, placed at the northeast corner of the main block of the house, were reported in the section of the report that detailed the results of the West Yard investigation. This unit was excavated before the other units in the North Yard to investigate the potential for presence of significant resources that would be disturbed by installation of a subsurface utility line, and as the final report for the project consisted of a series of combined interim reports, the results of this unit were placed with the West Yard material (Basalik, Brown and Epperson 1984: 27). Three features were revealed in this unit. Two consisted of wide builder's trenches for the main block of the house and the adjacent retaining wall that bounds the parking area. The third feature consisted of a metal barrel found 6 inches beneath the ground surface immediately adjacent to the southeast corner of the unit. The barrel was embedded in an oily stain, and extended to a total depth of 12 inches below the ground surface. Beneath the barrel was a shallow pit containing brick and a mixture of 19th and 20th century debris that included nails, shell, and clear bottle glass. No functional interpretation for the feature was presented.

The artifact analysis for the North Yard assemblage is presented in terms of horizontal variation in functional categories. In addition, an analysis of artifact categories recovered without regard for spatial distribution is also presented. The artifact categories are the same as those for he West Yard, with the addition of Arms and Furniture categories (Basalik, Brown and Epperson 1984: 135). From a spatial perspective, several patterns in the deposit were discernible. Two areas of concentration were noted, one immediately adjacent to the foot of the stairs at the back of the house in Units 1 and 2, and a second within Unit 7. These were interpreted as a result of increased use of the area immediately around the back door of the house, and due to disturbance associated with the installation of the drainage pipe designated either Feature 1 or 2 (ibid.: 133). A significantly higher percentage of the total assemblage is classed as architectural in units located in the western portion of the yard. This is interpreted as a result of the placement of the western units nearer to the house structure. Faunal remains were found to be concentrated in Unit 3. However, large quantities of unidentifiable bone that were excluded from the analysis was identified as the cause of this pattern (ibid.: 134).

Interpretation of patterning within the North Yard artifact assemblage, and indeed interpretation of the archaeology of the area as a whole, is hampered by the fact that the majority of the units were only excavated through one or two stratigraphic layers. Much of the material recovered from these layers represented mixed deposits that were primarily of 19th and 20th

century origin. However, evidence of earlier occupation of the yard space was recovered in the form of the pit feature located in Unit 7, and given the results of the 1988 Archaeology In Annapolis investigation of the adjacent property, it is very probable that additional deposits associated with either the Brice House structure itself, or an earlier occupation, are present within untested areas or in areas where test units were not completely excavated (Williams 1988, see below).

--CHRS Investigation, South Yard

A total of 13 units of varying sizes were excavated within the South Yard space by the CHRS archaeologists. The first of these units was located immediately adjacent to the eastern wall of the West Wing. This unit, designated 1, measured 1.5 by 3 feet. Seven of the units measured five by five feet, and were located in the central portion of the yard space. The remaining five units were of varied dimensions, and were placed to the west and north of the western stair entrance to the yard (see Figure 15). The units were numbered consecutively from 1 to 19, however, Units 7, 8, 9, 13, 16, and 17 were not excavated.

There were a number of purposes for the testing program conducted within the South Yard. Unit 1 was placed to mitigate impacts to the South Yard to be caused by underpinning the east wall of the West Wing (Basalik, Brown and Epperson 1984: 136). The series of five units of varied dimensions were placed to either identify resources or recover data from deposits to be disturbed by the installation of a water line within a curvilinear trench running from the retaining wall at the southern edge of the yard to a point on the wall of the main block of the house (ibid.). The seven units placed in the central portion of the yard were excavated in advance of planned construction of a temporary stairway designed to provide access to the central door in the main block of the house (ibid.: 152). Six of the units were placed as a 50% sample of a 25 by 10 foot area located immediately beneath the front door. At some point, a sixth unit was added to the sample, although when and why this decision was made is not reported. The final unit was designated Unit 19, and was excavated to recover data from features or cultural deposits in front of the proposed stairway (ibid: 178).

When CHRS tested the South Yard of the site in the spring and summer of 1984, the entire west wall of the West Wing and the surrounding area was covered in a thick layer of ivy. Unit 1 was placed against the wall after some of this ground cover was cleared (Basalik, Brown, and Epperson 1984: 136). Stratigraphy in this area of the site was found to consist of an 8 inch layer of brown sandy loam over mixed yellowish-brown to reddish-brown clay loam and loamy sand. This layer extended to a depth of approximately 14 inches below the then-current grade, and was

itself underlain by a thicker (2.4-2.6 feet) layer of mottled brown and yellowish-brown sandy clay loam. The remainder of the stratigraphy consisted of a 5 inch layer of sandy clay loam over culturally sterile subsoil. No features of any kind were reported as present within the unit.

The series of units excavated to identify resources within the area of the proposed water pipe trench revealed a relatively complex stratigraphic profile in the immediate vicinity of the retaining wall (Unit 2), a number of pipe trench features (Units 2, 3, 5), several pits and fill lenses (Units 2, 3, 4), root molds (Units 3, 5, 6), an electrical cable trench (Unit 4), a posthole (Unit 5), and builders trenches associated with the retaining wall (Unit 2), and the main block of the house (Unit 6). The majority of these features were of relatively modern origin. The stratigraphic profiles revealed in the units that were excavated further to the north in the yard, away from the retaining wall were somewhat less complex than that in Unit 2, but all had been disturbed by 20th century landscaping or other activities associated with modifications to the yard.

The stratigraphic profile revealed in Unit 2 is of particular concern here due to the focus of the current investigation on the portion of the yard in the immediate vicinity of the retaining wall. The uppermost layer revealed in Unit 2 consisted of an approximately 3-4 inch thick layer of dark brown loamy sand topsoil. Immediately beneath this layer was a pipe trench that was designated Feature 1. The pipe trench fill proved to contain a mixture of 19th and 20th century artifacts in a complex fill sequence (Basalik, Brown, and Epperson 1984: 139).

A deposit of dark brown loamy sand was located immediately adjacent to the pipe trench in Unit 2. This layer was designated Feature 2, and upon excavation, was found to extend to a depth of 4 feet beneath the ground surface in the immediate vicinity of the retaining wall. This stratigraphic deposit or layer was found to overlie apparently undisturbed deposits of reddish-brown sand, yellowish-brown sandy clay loam, and olive-brown clay loam subsoil. The overall stratigraphic sequence in the unit is interpreted as a reversal of the undisturbed soil profile, and it was argued that the soils that were redeposited behind the wall are of local origin (Basalik, Brown, and Epperson 1984: 139).

Unit 6, located immediately adjacent to the south wall of the main block of the house, contained deposits that differed from any uncovered in units excavated during the course of the current project. In this case, a brick sill or drip line was present at the ground surface. Immediately beneath this feature, a root stain and narrow builder's trench were discovered. The builder's trench feature was approximately 10 inches in width, and extended to a depth of 3.6 feet beneath the then-current

grade in that area of the yard (Basalik, Brown, and Epperson 1984: 152). The fill within the trench consisted of mixed yellowish and olive-brown clay loam containing 18th and early 19th century artifacts. The feature did not extend to the base of the wall of the main block of the house. Together with its very shallow initial surface expression, this suggests that the feature represented some sort of repair work that occurred relatively early in the history of the house.

The soil layers located in the remainder of Unit 6 outside of the builder's trench feature consisted of dark brown sandy loam and mixed reddish-brown and brown sandy loams. The uppermost of these layers contained mixed artifacts dating from the 18th to the 20th centuries. The underlying layer contained only artifacts dating prior to the late 19th century. Together with the evidence from the builder's trench, this suggests that the central portion of the South Yard north of the retaining wall is less disturbed than the areas to the sides and along the southern edge.

The second major group of units excavated in the South Yard by the CHRS archaeologists were placed to locate and recover data from features associated with various historic configurations of the stairway into the front door of the house. As stated in the CHRS report, a grid of 12 five by five foot squares was established across the central portion of the yard space in front of the door to the house, and a 50% sample of these squares were excavated. Unit 19 was the final unit placed in the yard, and was located 12.5 feet south of the south wall of the house, 1 foot north of the retaining wall that bounded the southern edge of the yard, and its eastern edge was 49.5 feet west of the west wall of the East Wing. The location of all of these units is depicted on the above referenced Figure 15.

The excavation of the six units in the gridded area immediately in front of the stairway revealed the presence of a number of disturbance related features (Basalik, Brown, and Epperson 1984: 155-184). However, a number of features related to the construction, alteration, and demolition of stairway entrances to the main block of the house were also discovered.

The CHRS archaeologists used a combination of historical photographs and archaeological data to posit the configuration of a series of stairways dating to the period before 1868, at 1868, approximately 1908, approximately 1929, and a more recent set of stairs that consisted of a wooden superstructure over an arched brick foundation that rested on subsurface brick stringers and piers. CHRS' figures 122-126 indicate the location of the features associated with each of the stair configurations, and are reproduced here as Figures 16-20.

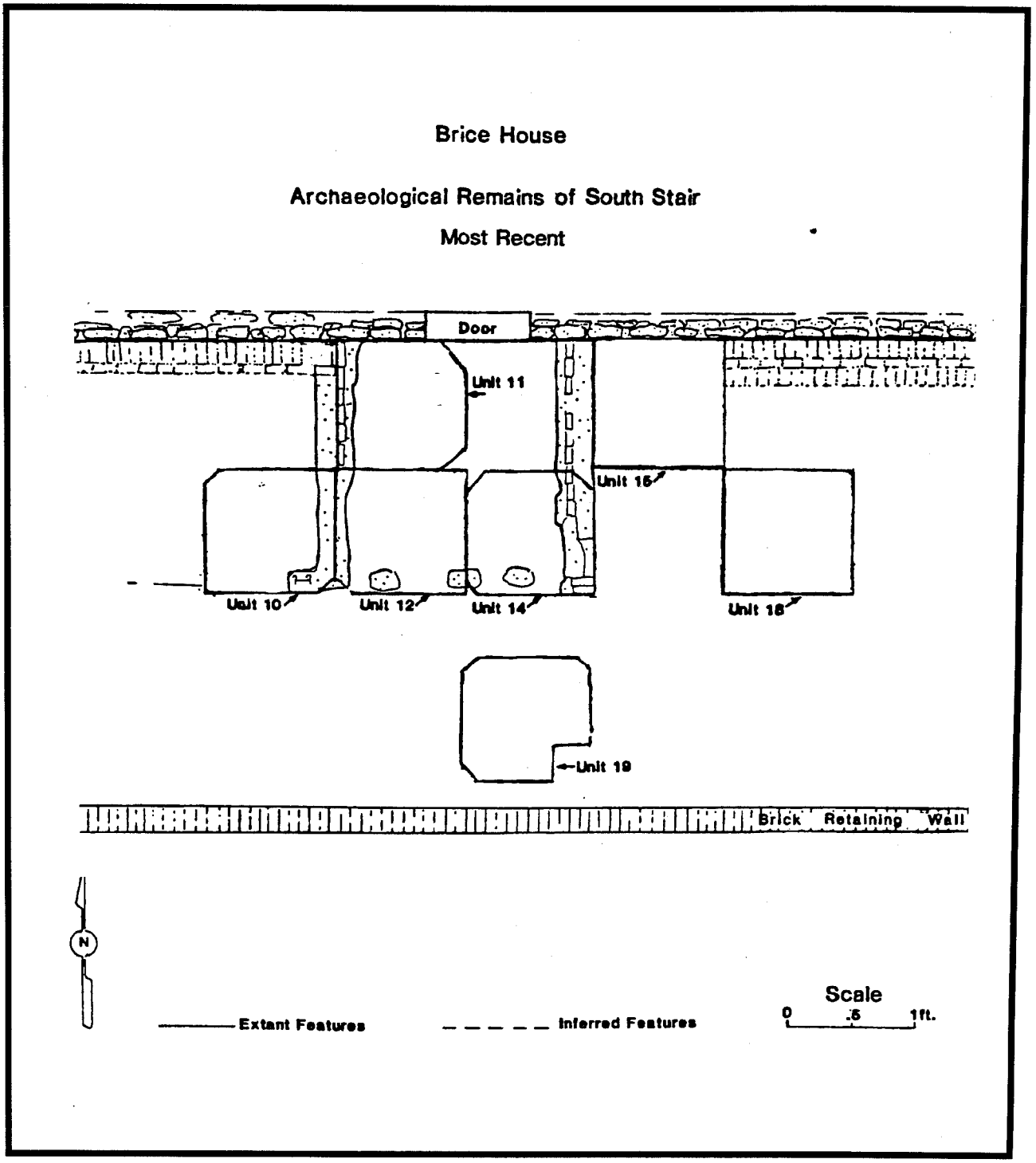


Figure 16: CHRS 1984 Figure 122, Features Associated with Stairway Access to Brice House (Basalik, Brown, and Epperson 1984:187)

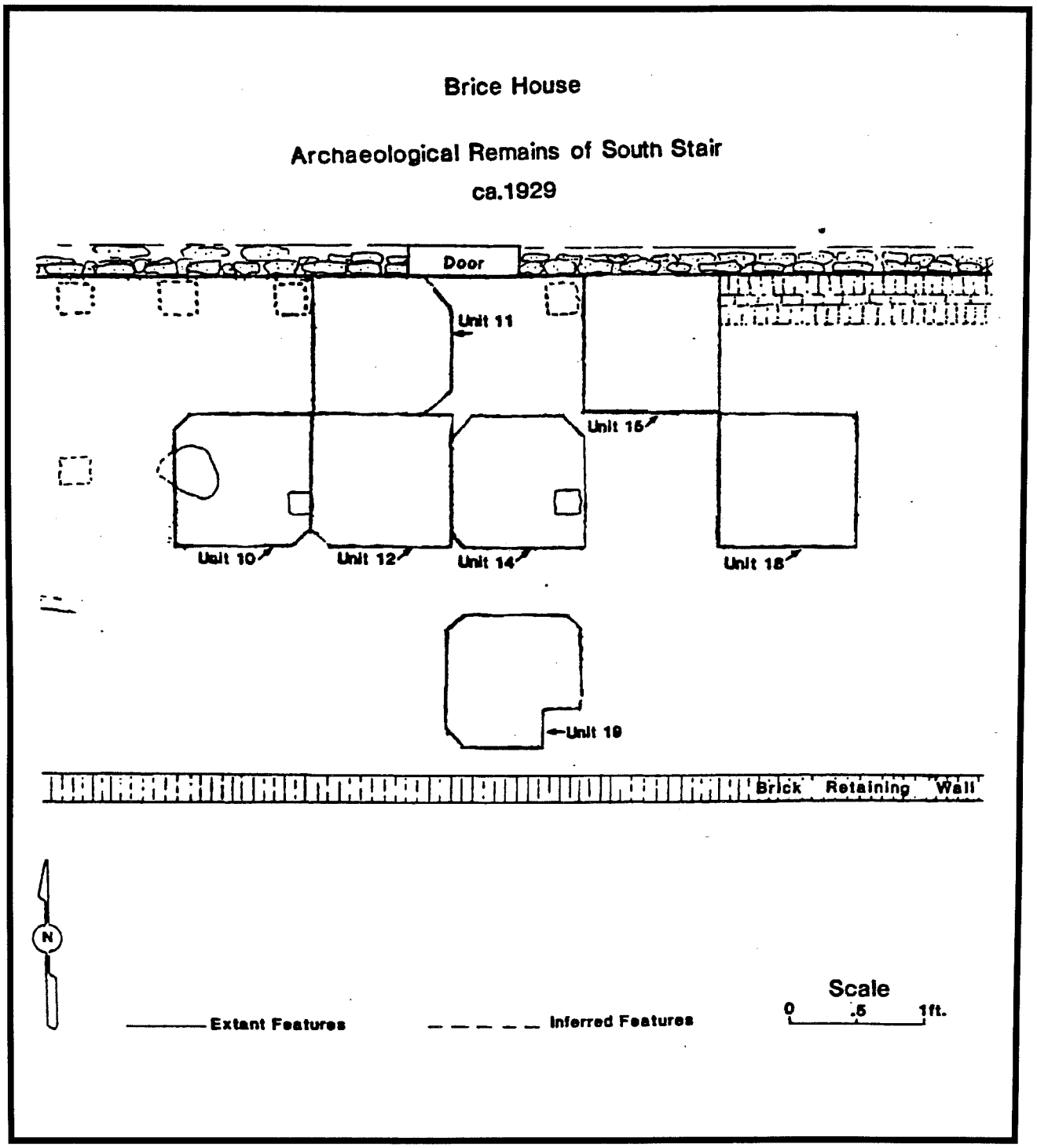


Figure 17: CHRS 1984 Figure 123, Features Associated with Stairway Access to Brice House (Basalik, Brown, and Epperson 1984: 188)

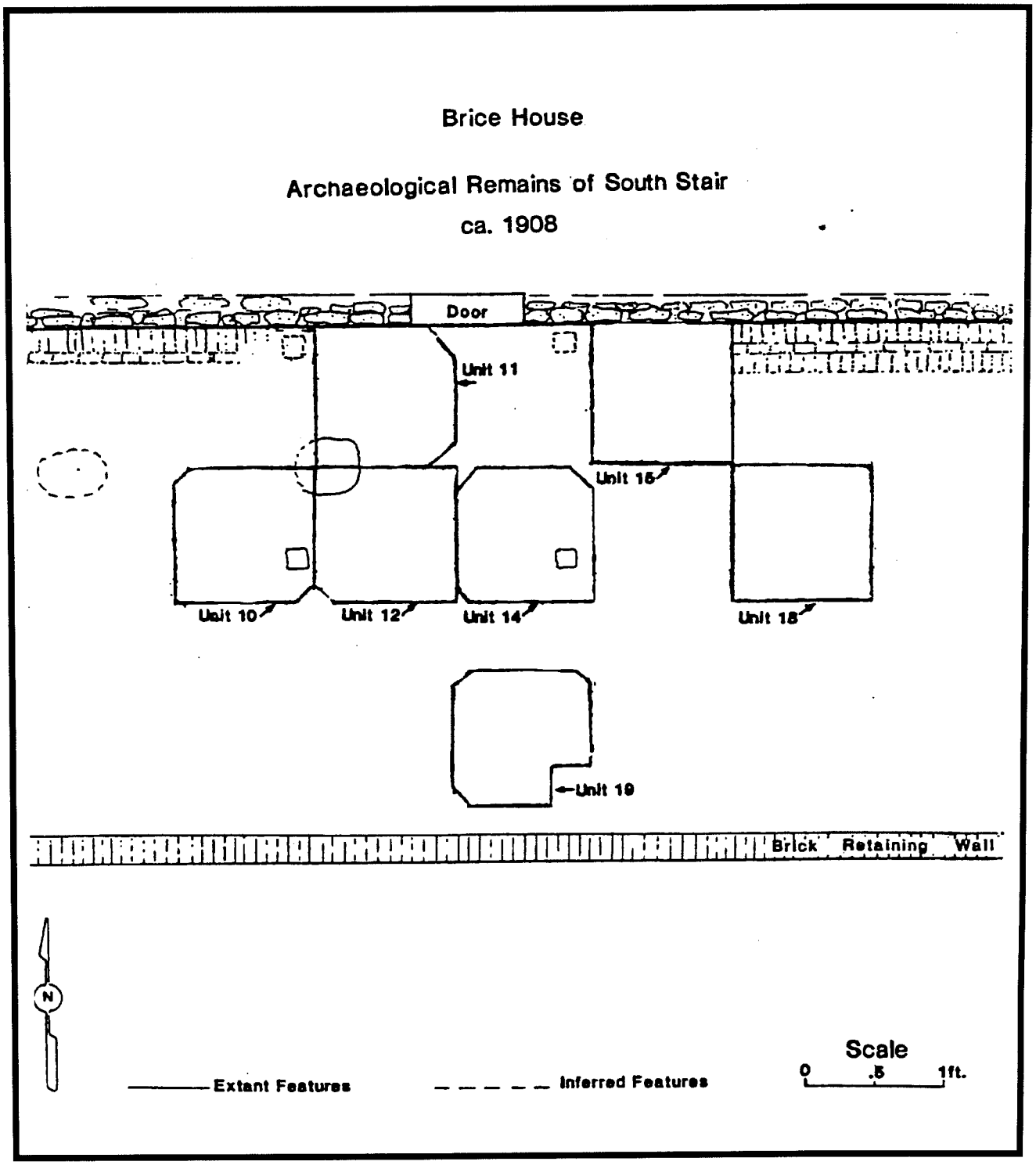


Figure 18: CHRS 1984 Figure 124, Features Associated with Stairway Access to Brice House (Basalik, Brown, and Epperson 1984: 189)

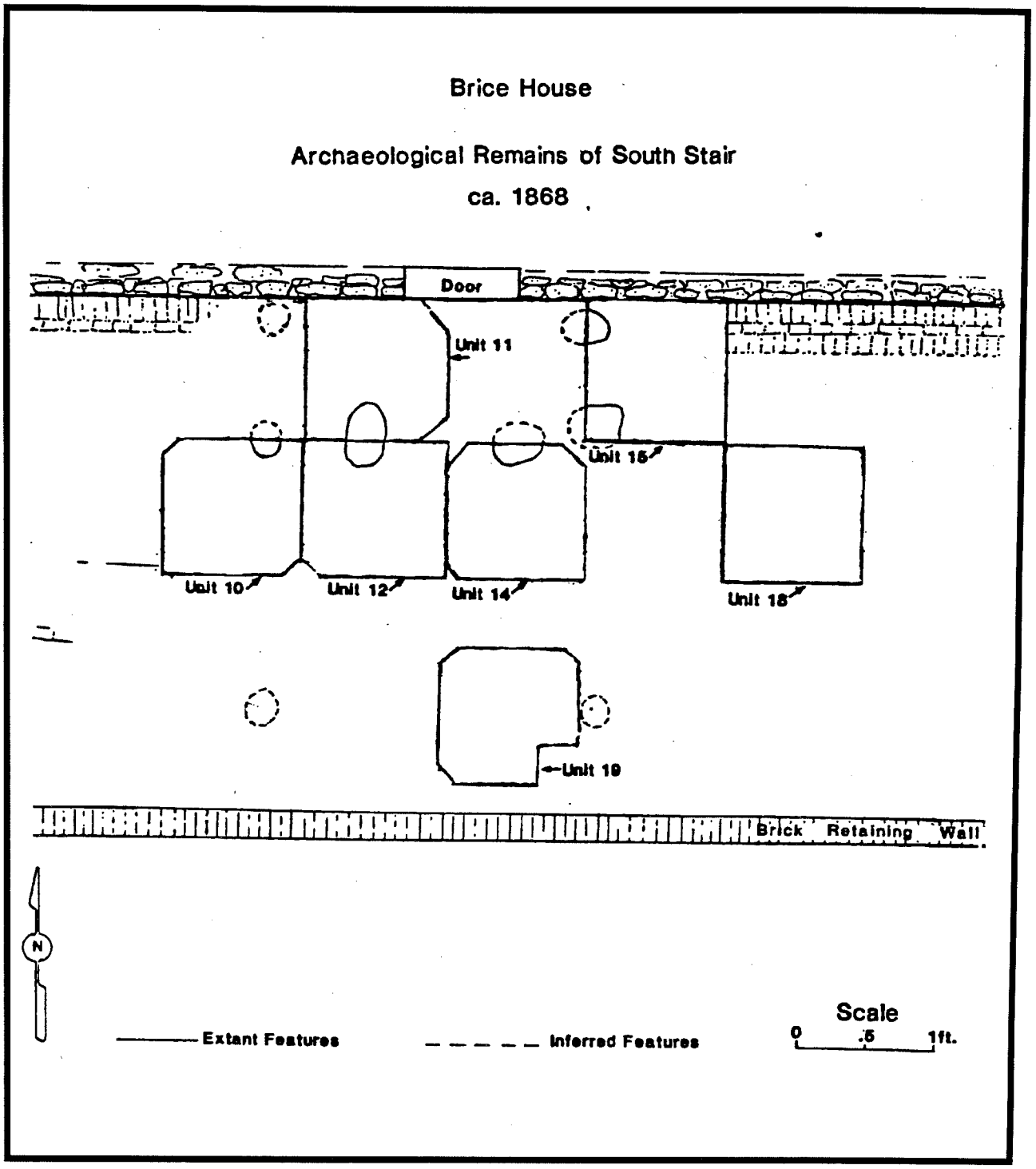


Figure 19: CHRS 1984 Figure 125, Features Associated with Stairway Access to Brice House (Basalik, Brown, and Epperson 1984: 190)

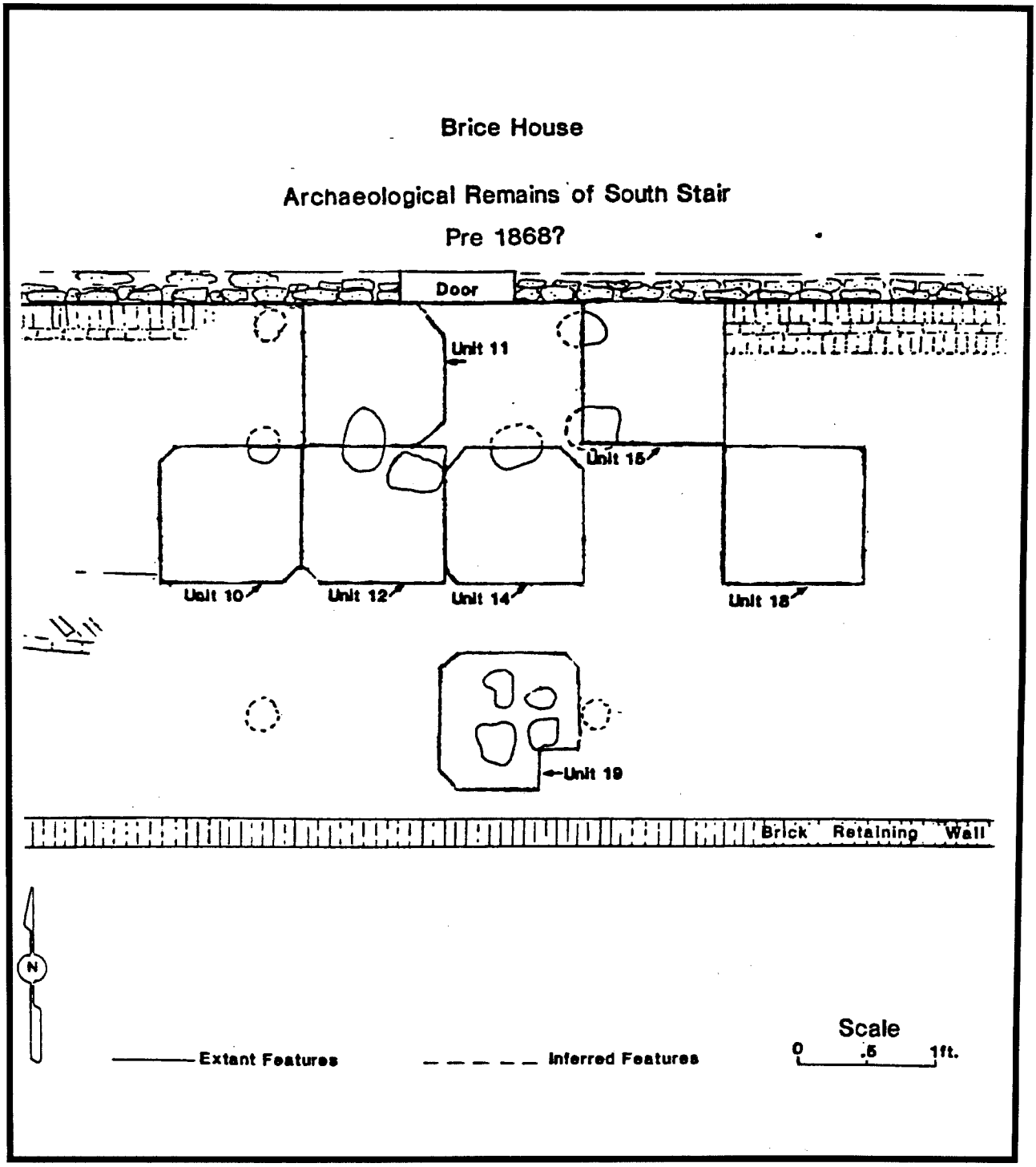


Figure 20: CHRS 1984 Figure 126, Features Associated with Stairway Access to Brice House (Basalik, Brown, and Epperson 1984: 191)

As indicated in Figure 16 and the previously referenced photograph presented as Figure 10, the stairs present at the front of the house in 1868 consisted of a front loading configuration leading to a landing that was approximately 12 by 5 feet (Basalik, Brown, and Epperson 1984: 184). The stairs themselves extended south to the edge of the front yard, and the two posts at the edges intersected a wooden picket fence that bounded the yard at that time. Following construction of the retaining wall that currently bounds the south edge of the yard space, the front loading stairs were replaced by a side loading configuration that was extant, albeit modified, until at least 1929 (ibid.). By 1984, the date of the CHRS investigation, the stairs had been modified once again to the front loading wooden superstructure over a brick foundation referred to in the preceding paragraph.

The final excavation unit in the South Yard, Unit 19, was placed to collect additional data concerning the earliest set of stairs for which there was photographic evidence, the 1868 front loading configuration. This unit contained upper soil layers and a series of modern features similar to those described for other units in the South Yard. However, the exposure of subsoil in the unit at depths between 1.9 and 2.6 feet beneath the then-current grade revealed the presence of two postholes (Features 8 and 9) and two postholes with associated postmolds (Features 4/5 and 6/7). The postholes and associated molds ranged between 7 inches and 1.5 feet in diameter, extended to depths between 8 inches and 1 foot below the subsoil interface, and, where present, contained roughly rectangular flat-bottomed postmolds. Soil matrix within the features consisted of reddish-brown to brown sandy loam, in some cases mottled or mixed with olive-brown clay loam (Basalik, Brown, and Epperson 1984: 180-181).

The features in Unit 19 contained brick, flat glass, an unidentified bone fragment, a copper tack head, and an oyster shell. In addition, a single manganese glazed redware sherd was present within Feature 7. Despite the absence of temporally diagnostic artifacts, these postholes were interpreted as associated with the 1868 or earlier stairs despite the fact that they did not align with the posts located further to the north. However, it was argued that these posts may have been associated with the fenceposts or hitching posts visible in the above-referenced 1868 photograph. The area around Unit 19 was further investigated during the course of the current project, and these features are discussed in the following results section for the South Yard (Section 06.00 below)

Artifacts were recovered from temporally mixed contexts in all areas of the South Yard tested by the CHRS archaeologists. The horizontal distribution of cultural material was found to be relatively homogenous across the tested area (Basalik, Brown, and

Epperson 1984: 182). The ratio of architectural material to other functional classes was found to be quite high, averaging around 2:1 across the entire area, even when brick and mortar fragments were excluded. Two other artifact classes were singled out for specific mention in the analysis. The first of these were tobacco pipes, which were found to be concentrated near the western edge of the stairway. The second was Arms, which consisted primarily of .22 caliber shell casings. The vast majority of these artifacts were found to be concentrated around both sides of the stairway. The significance of these concentrations was not identified (ibid.).

In summary, the CHRS archaeologists revealed recovered evidence of "a variety of past and present activities" in the South Yard. The most significant of the deposits in the yard were determined to be the evidence for changing configurations of the stairway and intact 19th century deposits. Finally, it was determined that due to the limited extent of the testing program, additional work in the yard was necessary, and the findings presented in the 1984 report should be considered preliminary(Basalik, Brown, and Epperson 1984: 192).

--CHRS Investigation, West Wing and Hyphen

The interior of the West Wing and Hyphen were subjected to the most intensive testing of any portion of the Brice House site during the CHRS investigation. Three units of varying dimensions were excavated inside the Hyphen, and 12 units that varied in both shape and dimension were excavated within the interior of the West Wing. In addition, some stratigraphic data was recovered in the form of sidewall profiles of two construction trenches and four smaller "footer" pits (Basalik, Brown and Epperson 1984: 39-42, 47-51).

The emphasis in the following discussion is on presenting an overview of this work. Additional more detailed descriptions of the archaeological deposits identified in the West Wing are integrated into the results of the current investigation of the West Wing, presented below as Section 07.00.

Some of the history of the events that led up to the CHRS testing within the interior of the Brice House structure is necessary in order to understand the methods of data recovery and the configuration of the test units that were eventually excavated. During the course of initial testing in the yard spaces around the house, additional construction plans were formulated for rehabilitation of the interior of the West Wing and Hyphen (Basalik, Brown, and Epperson 1984: 38). Approximately 3 feet of soil was to be removed from the hyphen in order to allow for construction of a crawl space to be built beneath new flooring that would be installed at a later date. In

the West Wing, all remaining interior architecture was to be removed, and the building would be gutted to the original brick shell. The west and south walls would be reconstructed, as they had been previously determined to be structurally unsound. Simultaneously, a series of pits were to be dug within the interior of the space to install concrete footers that would underlie jackstands or other structures that would support the roof. Finally, trenches were excavated along the southern wall of the wing structure in support of rehabilitation of the chimney at that end of the structure.

In December of 1983, construction work was begun according to these plans. The interior walls and flooring in both the hyphen and the wing were removed, and work was begun on soil removal as well (Basalik, Brown, and Epperson 1984: 38). It was after the excavation of the initial footer and wall reconstruction trenches that the archaeologists onsite were alerted to the possibility that there were intact, potentially significant deposits within the interior spaces. Construction work was temporarily halted, and CHRS subsequently began a testing program focused on the remaining undisturbed portion of the West Hyphen. In addition, profiles of the already excavated footer pits and trenches inside the West Wing were prepared. Following consultation with the Maryland Historical Trust, a fourth pit was excavated inside the Wing, and the potential for intact deposits was identified (ibid.: 39). At this point, a systematic testing program oriented toward the interior of the wing was begun. Work inside the wing was actually initiated in January of 1984, and continued until April of that year.

The work within the interior of the West Wing and Hyphen was methodologically similar to that done in the adjacent yard spaces. However, there were a number of important exceptions. Initially, all soils removed from the excavation units were screened through 1/4" mesh hardware cloth. Once extensive deposits containing 20th century artifacts had been identified within the Wing, the remaining units were excavated without screening the uppermost soil layers. In addition, one stipulation of the work conducted there was that all screening would be done inside the Wing, and that all associated backdirt piles would also remain inside the space (Basalik, Brown, and Epperson 1984: 57). A series of jackstands that supported the roof and the presence of concrete pads and open trenches, as well as the unstable walls and fireplaces, all contributed to the fact that the excavation units were of different sizes and shapes. Unit size ranged from a standard five by five feet to eight by five feet for Unit 6 (see Figure 15 above). Finally, not all features in all units were excavated. Decisions as to whether features would be excavated were apparently made on the basis of whether or not they would be disturbed by subsequent construction, but this is not stipulated in each case.

Two separate profiles were prepared for trenches excavated on either side of the fireplace and hearth at the southern end of the West Wing. Stratigraphy revealed in these trenches consisted of yellowish-brown sandy clay loam or reddish-brown sand over olive-brown clay loam subsoil. No observations as to artifact content within these initial exposures were reported (Basalik, Brown and Epperson 1984: 47). However, Unit 17 was placed immediately adjacent to the southeast trench, and a somewhat more complex stratigraphic sequence was revealed there. This unit contained a series of three soil layers containing mortar lenses, brick rubble, and other demolition debris. These layers also contained a high density of faunal material, bottle glass, asbestos fragments, tin-glazed earthenware sherds, and white salt-glazed stoneware (ibid.: 94). These layers were excavated as a single context, and were found to overlie a layer of culturally sterile reddish-brown sand. This sand layer was cut by a narrow trench feature along the eastern edge of the unit adjacent to the east wall of the West Wing structure. The trench was found to be of unknown temporal origin, but ended at a cement block retaining or buttressing wall perpendicular to the wall of the wing. The trench contained a mixture of demolition debris, shell, bone, cut and wrought nails, glass, and 18th and early 19th century ceramics. The base of the trench contained a layer of mortar and brick over undisturbed olive-brown clay loam subsoil. While the trench was of undiagnosed temporal origin, it did not reach the base of the West Wing wall, and did not intrude into the underlying subsoil, probably indicating an origin after the construction of the wing (ibid.).

The northwest footer trench contained a series of soil deposits over features associated with a masonry wall that had at one time divided the wing into north and south halves. While these features were apparently not completely excavated, adequate evidence was recovered to interpolate the presence of the wall across the width of the wing at some unspecified point in the past. The stratigraphic profile revealed in the southeast footer pit were equally ambiguous, insofar as the soil deposits revealed were described as exhibiting "the same general stratigraphy as the previous footer pits" (Basalik, Brown, and Epperson 1984: 51). However, a distinct stratigraphic profile was uncovered in the northeast footer pit. In this case, organic lenses containing large amounts of faunal remains were identified at an elevation of approximately 18 feet amsl beneath layers of construction debris and brown sandy loam mixed with rubble (ibid.). The lens deposits were interpreted as a small pit, which was found to extend beneath the wall which separated the West Wing and Hyphen. This finding implied the presence of deposits that pre-dated the Brice House, and provided the impetus for a more extended testing program within the interior of both the West Wing and Hyphen.

The remaining 11 units within the West Wing that have not been previously described were similar in that they contained a very complex stratigraphic sequence and a large number of features. In general, the deposit was comprised of three elements. First, relatively recent rubble or demolition debris layers were present. This material was underlain by features associated with the construction of, and repairs to, the Brice House itself, which were in turn apparently underlain by earlier deposits.

The material interpreted as relatively recent deposits was located within each of the excavation units placed within the West Wing interior. In general, the soil matrix associated with these deposits consisted of brown to reddish brown sandy loams containing varying mixtures of clay, sandy clay, and clay loams (Basalik, Brown, and Epperson 1984: 57-94). Contents of these strata were described primarily as rubble or construction debris, although ceramic, faunal material, nails, glass, and other artifacts were present in some contexts. The temporal origin of this material ranged from the late 17th century to the present, based on the presence of Rhenish stonewares, tin-glazed earthenwares, North Devon gravel-tempered earthenware, and modern material including plastic. At some point during the investigation of the area a decision was taken to remove these layers without screening the soil, and therefore the descriptions of these deposits throughout the reminder of the report's sections devoted to the West Wing is somewhat uneven (ibid.: 57).

Underlying the modern and/or disturbed deposits in the West Wing were a number of features and stratigraphic layers associated with the construction or maintenance of the extant Brice House structure. These included builder's trenches associated with the west and north walls of the structure (Units 1, 2, and 3), builder's trenches associated with the east-west interior dividing wall (Unit 6 and 7), a wooden floor beam and underlying mortar lenses (Unit 4, 12), and a variety of pits, lenses, and possible postholes distributed within the remaining units. Stratigraphic deposits encountered included large amounts of brick laden fill up to three feet in thickness (Unit 9). In addition, a number of culturally sterile sand or sandy loam layers were encountered within and between layers of brick or demolition debris that appeared to be of historic origin. The discussion of Unit 11 provides the best overview of these deposits. However, no temporal interpretations of the strata are made within the report (Basalik, Brown, and Epperson 1984: 81).

The complex of features and deposits that underlay those associated with the Brice House were determined to represent the remains of a possible structure that predated the extant Brice House (Basalik, Brown, and Epperson 1984: 110). In general,

these features were divided into two groups, those associated with the interior of the structure, and those associated with the structure itself (ibid.: 102).

Excavation units 3, 5, 6, 11, and 13 all contained features that were associated with the structure itself. The primary expression of the structure was a sandstone foundation wall, elements of which were located in Units 5 and 13. The description of the wall feature in Unit 13 is not complete (Basalik, Brown, and Epperson 1984: 85, 91). In Unit 5, only the top of the feature was uncovered (ibid.: 73). The most complete description of the wall feature itself is found in the description of Unit 3 excavated within the West Hyphen interior (see below).

Other structural features associated with the early structure included a large rectangular posthole and possible mold located designated Feature 1 in Unit 3. This feature was overlaid by a dense deposit of North Devon gravel-tempered earthenware sherds intermixed with brown lusterware, and contained a mixture of artifacts including brick, mortar, shell, bone, wrought nails, tobacco pipe fragments, more gravel-tempered earthenware, and tin-glazed stonewares (Basalik, Brown, and Epperson 1984: 62). Perhaps the most visually spectacular of the features uncovered during the CHRS investigation was a series of brick stairs designated Feature 1 in Unit 6. This feature was cut into culturally sterile olive-brown subsoil, and was comprised of eight descending courses with the long axis oriented to the northeast (ibid.: 73). Both of these features proved to be important in interpreting the results of the current investigation, and drawings of each are presented as figures in the following results section for the West Wing (Section 07.00).

Deposits associated with the interior of the structure were uncovered in Units 6, 9, 11, 13, and 14, and within the northeast footer pit. None of these interior deposits was excavated with the exception of those located in Unit 14 (Basalik, Brown, and Epperson 1984: 102). Deposits in the footer pit were removed prior to the initiation of this portion of the CHRS investigation, and were observed there only in profile.

The deposits associated with the interior of the early structure that were excavated from within Unit 14 were apparently designated Levels 5, 6, and 7 (Basalik, Brown, and Epperson 1984: 91, 105). These layers consisted of mortar (Level 5), dark brown loam (Level 6), and dark brown loam containing charcoal (Level 7). Each of these levels contained a relatively high density of cultural material that included animal bone and shell. Also present were ceramics including redware, white salt-glazed stoneware, and tin-glazed earthenware; flat and vessel glass, various metal artifacts including sheet metal fragments,

unidentified nails, brass knobs, and clothing parts, and tobacco pipe fragments (Basalik, Brown, and Epperson 1984 Volume II: 28). Beneath these levels were two small pit features that contained shell, bone, sheet metal, glazed brick fragments, and tobacco pipe fragments (Basalik, Brown, and Epperson 1984: 91).

Overall, a wide range of artifact classes and types was recovered from all of the deposits excavated within the West Wing (Basalik, Brown, and Epperson 1984: 97-100). Nearly 50% of the entire assemblage recovered from the Wing was comprised of ceramics, with 77% of that total identified as North Devon gravel-tempered earthenware, white salt-glazed stoneware, tin-glazed earthenware, or Chinese export porcelain. Architectural or building materials comprised the next most common class, although the lack of systematic collection from upper soil layers in the Wing probably skewed these results to some extent; it is difficult to determine if the overall analysis included or excluded these artifacts. Finally, tobacco pipes and various materials including glass, clothing and furniture parts, toys, bone, and shell comprised the reminder of the assemblage. The CHRS investigators noted that the overall pattern of the recovered assemblage was similar to that noted elsewhere within public buildings, and the majority of the material recovered was not associated with either the original use of the West Wing or the earlier structure that lay beneath it (ibid.: 100, following Wise 1978 and Thomas et al 1980).

The early deposits buried beneath the Brice House features and strata within the West Wing became a primary focus of the current investigation. Where pertinent to the current interpretation of these deposits, the CHRS results for the interior of the West Wing are discussed further in Section 07.00 below.

--CHRS Investigation, West Hyphen Testing

The three units in the interior of the West Hyphen were excavated to determine if the stratigraphic sequence identified in the northeast footer pit in the West Wing extended beneath the east wall of the structure, and by implication, if the early deposits identified in the West Wing were present beneath the Hyphen as well. The amount of undisturbed soil in the Hyphen had been greatly reduced by construction activities prior to the initiation of testing, however, adequate soil columns remained to allow for the placement of the three test units, all of varying sizes.

Excavation of the units revealed a complex stratigraphic sequence comprised primarily of fill deposits associated with modifications to the Brice House that post-dated its original construction. Excavation Unit 1 contained two pipe trench

features, one associated with a metal gas pipe and one with an earthenware sewer pipe. While a large quantity of later 18th to late 19th century artifacts were recovered from the unit, all were in mixed contexts and no discernible temporal stratification was present (Basalik, Brown, and Epperson 1984: 42). Excavation was halted at a basal layer of culturally sterile yellowish-brown sandy clay loam.

The second of the units excavated in the hyphen was placed adjacent to the east wall of the West Wing to determine if a stratigraphic sequence located in the northeast footer pit on the other side of the wall extended into the hyphen. The uppermost soil layers in this unit were also comprised of mixed fill deposits. These layers covered a pipe trench filled with mottled brown to reddish-brown sandy loam mixed with brick and mortar fragments. Beneath these deposits were layers of mixed soils, decayed wood and plaster, and finally, a 2 foot thick layer of mottled brown and reddish-brown sandy loam mixed with brick and mortar that rested on the olive-brown subsoil found in other portions of the site. Artifacts associated with a number of temporal contexts were found within all levels of this unit, and none of the stratigraphic sequence located on the other side of the West Wing's east wall was noted here (Basalik, Brown, and Epperson 1984: 42).

The final unit located within the West Hyphen was designated Unit 3, and this was the only locus were intact deposits were revealed. However, the uppermost layers of this unit had also been disturbed by the installation of two pipe trenches. These pipes had been exposed during the course of construction work that took place in the area prior to the initiation of the archaeological testing described here.

Cleaning of exposed soil faces and subsequent excavation within the unit revealed a soil deposit consisting of a thin layer of brown sandy loam containing mixed rubble (Basalik, Brown, and Epperson 1984: 42). The top of a sandstone wall feature that was interpreted as an extension of the wall found in Unit 13 in the West Wing was encountered beneath this soil layer. The top of the wall feature was encountered at 21.1 feet above mean sea level (amsl), and extended to 18.6 feet amsl. The wall was described as consisting of irregularly shaped pieces of sandstone laid in regular courses with a sand and lime mortar (ibid.: 46). The interior face of the wall was coated with mortar, suggesting a surface that was exposed at one time. Finally, the wall ended abruptly, butting into undisturbed olive-brown clay loam subsoil with no evidence of cornering or disturbance. A portion of the wall feature rested on undisturbed subsoil, but a portion of it was also underlain by a deposit of mortar and shell in a matrix of olive-brown clay loam. There were modern artifacts within this deposit, and it was interpreted

as a pipe trench that was drilled under the wall at a relatively recent date.

The CHRS testing program and excavation within the West Wing and Hyphen resulted in the location of significant archaeological deposits associated with the construction of the extant Brice House, and with the earlier underlying structure. No significant deposits associated with the actual occupation of the Brice House within either the wing or hyphen were discovered. It was further determined that the southern third of the interior of the West Wing did not contain significant archaeological deposits. However, significant deposits were located within the northern two thirds of the West Wing, and it was "highly recommended that additional work be performed" therein (Basalik, Brown, and Epperson 1984: 110). It was within these contexts that the current investigation of both the South Yard and the interior of the West Wing was planned and executed.

04.03 Archaeology in Annapolis, 1988

In 1988, archaeologists associated with the Archaeology in Annapolis program conducted a limited testing program on the lot at 178 Prince George Street, immediately adjacent to the north end of the West Wing of the Brice House. The report for this investigation included sections detailing background history, previous archaeological work in the area, and a summary and interpretation section for the results of both the CHRS investigation discussed above and the then-current testing program (Williams 1988).

The project area for the 1988 investigation was also a portion of the historic lot 94 upon which the Brice House is situated (Williams 1988: 8). As a result, the history and chain of title for this lot is similar to that presented above for the current project. The lot that is currently designated 178 Prince George Street was subdivided from the larger lot containing the Brice House in approximately 1902 as part of the settlement of the will of T.E. Martin, who at that time owned the entire property under terms of a trust fund set up by his uncle William, who had in turn purchased the property from heirs of the Brice family late in the nineteenth century (ibid.: 17-18). Based upon cartographic and historical evidence presented in the report, the house which currently occupies the lot was built sometime after the 1902 subdivision.

The Williams report contains a section entitled "Historical References of Archaeological Interest", and it is within this material that several sources pertinent to the current investigation are summarized. Two entries in James Brice's account book are cited, each of which makes reference to outbuildings on the property, specifically a kitchen and stable. In 1767, reference is made to "Bricks for the Kitchen and stable", and in 1768 the account book contains a reference that states "Henry Jackson, servant, built kitchen and stable outhouse and brick work of garden and yards" (Williams 1988: 24-25, from James Brice Account Book page 45). Although in this same year a fire that destroyed Sarah Brice's stable is reported in the Maryland Gazette, it is probable that this structure was located on her lot 85 to the north. Further references are made in the Brice Account book to wells being dug in the kitchen and stable area in 1771. However, the 1798 tax assessment does not mention either separate wells or outbuildings used as stables. A coach house is, however, listed on an 1802 inventory, although this structure is probably the West Wing of the Brice House itself (ibid.: 26).

Williams interprets the historic data as indicating the presence of substantial brick outbuildings on the property that comprised Lot 94 prior to the completion of construction of the

extant Brice House in 1774 (Miller and Ridout 1998: 40). As observed, there is the possibility that these structures were dismantled, abandoned, or otherwise destroyed prior to the 1798 tax assessment (Williams 1988: 26).

Early in 1988, a Mr. Bohl, then owner of the property at 178 Prince George Street, was performing unspecified renovation activities both within and behind the structure. Archaeological features were discovered during this work, and Bohl subsequently notified persons associated with the Archaeology in Annapolis program (Williams 1988: 3). The features consisted of brick and stone foundation remnants, and were initially located inside the structure. These features were later found to extend beneath a brick patio outside and behind the house. It is unclear whether the extent of the foundation remnants was established prior to or following the notification of the archaeologists. A map of the excavation units and features uncovered during this investigation is reproduced here as Figure 21.

Over a two week period, archaeologists associated with the Archaeology In Annapolis program conducted a limited program of testing on the lot, the scope of which included the excavation of three 5 by 5 and one 2.5 by 5 foot units within and outside of the structure. Two of the 5 by 5 foot units, designated 6 and 8, were excavated inside the structure, the remaining two, designated 18 (5 by 5) and 19 (2.5 by 5) were excavated outside (Williams 1988: 44, Figure 14).

Two distinct stratigraphic sequences were identified during the course of the Williams investigation. In general, Unit 8 was found to contain a different stratigraphic sequence than 6, 18, and 19. However, the upper levels of soil removed from Units 8 were similar to those of 6, and the lower, earlier layers of 6 were more similar to those of 18 and 19 (Williams 1988: 46 and 58-59).

The upper stratigraphic layers of Unit 6 had been disturbed and/or partially removed by the renovation activities that resulted in the discovery of the intact archaeological deposits. These upper layers, designated A and B, were comprised of dark yellow brown sandy loam laden with modern building material and other artifacts. These layers apparently were a total of just two tenths of a foot in thickness. Stratum C was located only in that portion of the unit that fell outside of the bisecting wall feature, and was comprised of dark yellow brown silty loam approximately four tenths of a foot thick. Ceramic sherds recovered from this stratum yielded a mean date of 1832. On the interior side of the wall feature, two layers of strong brown silty loam mottled with charcoal were excavated. The uppermost of these layers, designated D, yielded ceramic with a mean date of 1720, while the underlying layer, designated E, yielded no

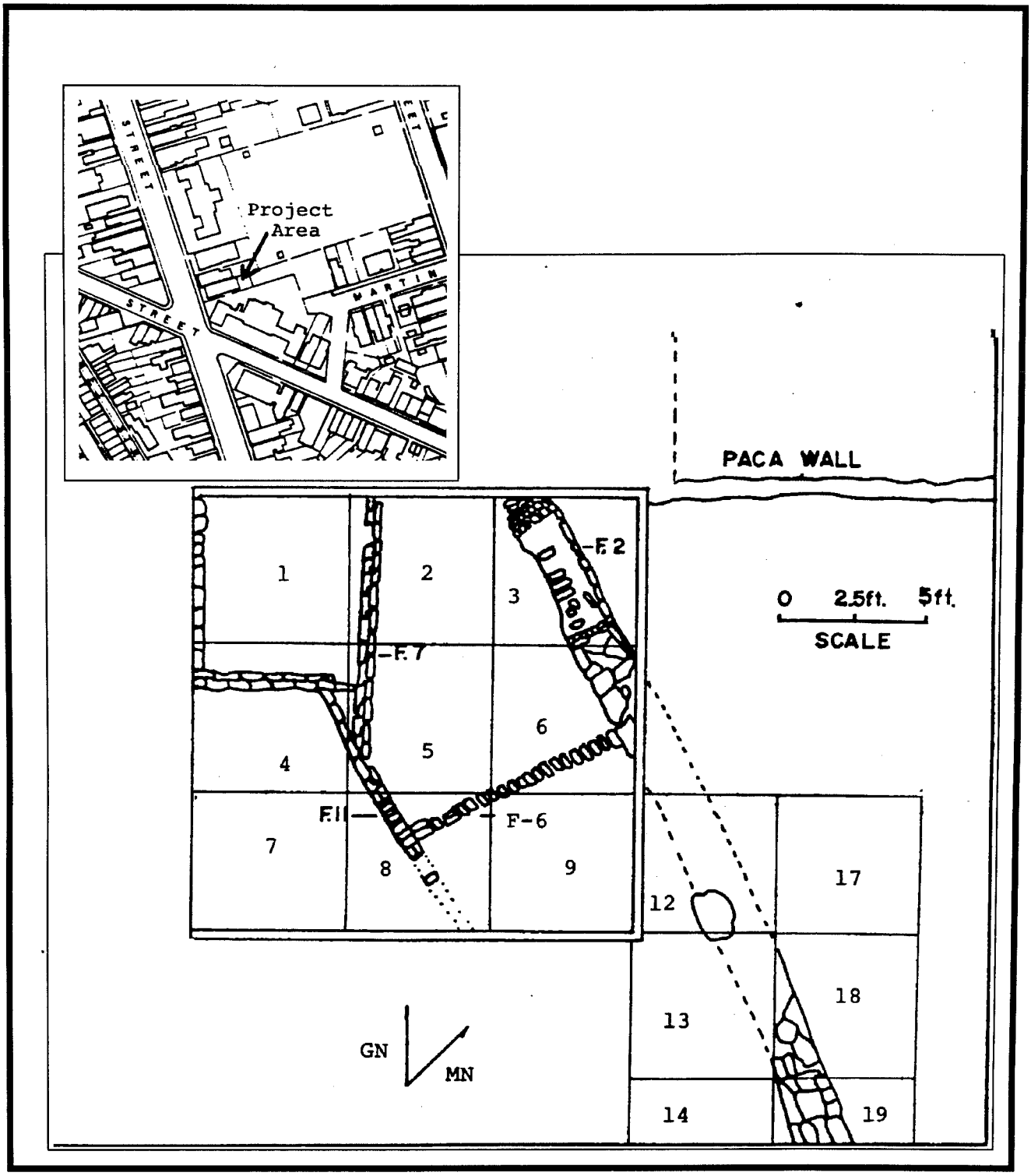


Figure 21: 1988 Archaeology in Annapolis Excavation Units (Williams 1988: 44)

temporally diagnostic artifacts. Excavation in the unit was halted at 1.25 feet beneath the existing ground surface (Williams 1988: 46).

Layers A, B, and C revealed in the adjacent Unit 8 were the same as those described above for Unit 6. However, these layers extended to a depth of 1.027 feet below the ground surface in Unit 8. The underlying layer, designated D, consisted of dark brown sandy loam with a mean ceramic date of 1804, and Layer E consisted of dark yellowish brown silty loam containing no diagnostic artifacts. The lowermost depth to which this unit was excavated is not reported. However, the base of level D was encountered at 1.245 feet beneath the ground surface.

The uppermost layers of Unit 18, located outside of the structure, were found to consist of dark brown sandy loam. While no diagnostic artifacts were recovered from the uppermost level, the second layer, designated B, contained ceramic sherds with a mean date of 1860, and the underlying layer (C) yielded a mean date of 1826.8 (Williams 1988: 48). These layers comprised the extent of the deposit to .32 feet beneath the ground surface.

Beneath the upper stratigraphy in Unit 18 was a thin layer of olive brown sand containing burned oyster shell and ceramic sherds with a mean date of 1800. This layer, designated Stratum D, extended to an average depth of .37 feet beneath the ground surface. Three associated layers of strong brown clayey loams extending to a depth of 1.30 feet were found beneath D. The uppermost of these layers contained no diagnostic artifacts, but the middle layer, designated F, contained an elevated density of cultural material with mean ceramic date of 1753. The lowest layer contained fewer artifacts, but diagnostic ceramic yielded a mean date of 1744.8. The middle layer (F) was interpreted as representing a former living surface (Williams 1988: 48).

The uppermost stratigraphic layers in the final unit, designated 19, were found to have been disturbed by root activity and yielded no temporally diagnostic artifacts. The underlying stratigraphy was very similar to that described above for Layers E, F, and G in Unit 18, but a much lower density of artifacts was apparently recovered from Unit 19 (Williams 1988: 51).

No formal discussion of the cultural material recovered during this investigation is presented in the report. All discussion of artifacts is subsumed within the stratigraphic descriptions summarized above. However, perusal of the artifact inventory indicates that a relatively high density of building material was recovered from all units, as well as some glass, ceramic, bone, and other organic material (Williams 1988: Appendix A).

A total of 16 features were identified during the excavation at 178 Prince George Street (Williams 1988: 46). Six of these consisted of brick or stone foundation remnants and associated builders trenches. Only one of the features that was not either a foundation or builders trench was identifiable as to function, and this deposit, designated Feature 1 in Unit 6, was determined to consist of possible floor boards and an associated soil matrix. No temporally diagnostic artifacts were recovered from this feature, but it overlay earlier 18th century deposits (Williams 1988: 54). The remaining features consisted of discrete pockets of artifacts, primarily building material, natural root casts, or rodent runs. No precise chronological assignment was made for any of the features other than the foundations and builders trenches.

The six features that comprised the foundations and builders trenches were all a portion of the same structure. However, there is some possibility that a number of them represented post-construction modifications, although evidence is ambiguous on this point (Williams 1988: 60). The wall remnants are described only as of brick, no observations as to the condition or construction techniques are made (ibid.: 54). The foundations are described as constructed of mixed brick and field stone, again, with no observation made regarding the nature of the construction technique.

As is often the case, the builder's trenches associated with the wall and foundation remnants proved to be the most revealing in terms of chronology for the site. Three of the builder's trenches yielded a mean ceramic date of 1722, with a *terminus post quem* of 1720, although these dates are based on a total sample size of just six artifacts (Williams 1988: 60). A third builder's trench contained a single sherd of white salt-glazed stoneware, which was interpreted as yielding a mean ceramic date of 1763, with a *terminus post quem* of 1720 (ibid.). This is a source of ambiguity in the overall interpretation, in that the entire assemblage could represent one construction episode in the last years of the first quarter of the 18th century with a single intrusive artifact, or the salt-glazed stoneware sherd could be evidence of a later 18th century modification to an earlier structure.

In any event, the features uncovered on the lot at 178 Prince George Street appear to represent a structure of some sort, apparently initially constructed much earlier than the extant Brice House (ca 1767, see above). Based upon the historical evidence discussed above, Williams hypothesized that the structure represented the remains of a stable, probably built sometime following the earliest Brice ownership of Lot 94, beginning sometime prior to 1713 (Williams 1988: 63). However, as Williams also points out, the bulk of the artifacts recovered

from the interior of the structure are not related to harness, tack, or other items one would expect to find in such a context. In addition, portions of the structure were perpendicular to the wall surrounding the Paca Garden, and other elements were perpendicular to the early foundations located by CHRS in the West Wing of the Brice House.

While acknowledging the fact that not all questions about the nature, age, and function of the structure had been answered by the investigation, Williams indicates that the structure represented by the features was built between the second and third quarters of the 18th century, possibly by John Brice II as a portion of a domestic complex on Lot 94 (Williams 1988: 65-66). It is also possible that the references made to Henry Jackson's construction in 1768 refer to modifications to an existing structure for use as an actual stable, with various horse furniture being stored separately within the West Wing. The potential for modifications to the structure may also indicate a shift in the use of the building through time, and it is apparent that the structure was used at least up to the time of construction of the current Brice House in 1767, and possibly beyond (ibid.: 62).

This discussion of archaeological investigations at and in the vicinity of the project area had several implications for the current investigation. The first is that it was a virtual certainty that intact archaeological resources were and are present in the area around and within the Brice House. Secondly, there is strong evidence, both archaeological and historical, that the extant structure on the lot is not the earliest Anglo-American occupation there. In addition, potentially significant later period archaeological deposits may be present as well. Finally, it would and will be necessary to rely on both the historical and archaeological records to develop interpretations of this material. The goals and research design of this investigation, and supporting methodologies, were all planned and developed with these implications in mind. This information is presented in the following section of this report.

05.00 Project Goals, Research Design, and Methods

This investigation consisted of a number of phases, and archaeological testing and excavation was performed in a number of locations both in and around the Brice House. Approval for the scope of work for initial testing and excavation in the South Yard and West Wing of the project area was obtained from the Maryland Historical Trust prior to the initiation of work in these areas. In the case of the East Wing, where funding for fieldwork was provided by the Trust, a formal research design was prepared and approved prior to beginning the investigation. Copies of each of these documents are included in Appendix E to this report.

A secondary issue that had some effect on the planning and eventual performance of this investigation is the nature of the Federal, State, and local legislation that requires and regulates the conduct of such research. As was indicated in the introduction to this report, the Maryland Historical Trust holds a conservation easement on the exterior of the Brice House and its surrounding yards. In addition, all modifications to the exterior of the structure and the yards are regulated by the Annapolis Historic District Commission. However, the jurisdiction of these agencies does not necessarily extend to deposits located inside the structure, and it was within these spaces that the majority of the excavation that comprised the fieldwork element of this project was done. Throughout the planning stages of this project, an effort was made to ensure compliance with all stipulations of the state and local guidelines for such investigations, and all work eventually performed during this investigation in both unregulated and regulated areas of the project area met or exceeded these requirements. Within the West Wing, the presence of previously identified significant deposits allowed for a rapid focus on data recovery, however, the extent of the excavation there was limited by the amount of funds made available by the IMI and the University of Maryland Department of Anthropology.

The research questions and overall goals of the various phases of the investigation were derived from consideration of the known historical and archaeological record of the project area, the research themes identified in The Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan (Weissman 1986), and the results of archaeological research conducted by Archaeology in Annapolis and other institutions that have performed such work in the city. In addition, the development of the design for this investigation was done in consideration of the cultural resources management needs of the IMI, and the state of Maryland guidelines for the conduct of such investigations (Shaffer and Cole 1994).

In light of the above, the overall goals of the project

ranged from what could be considered a Phase I or discovery level investigation, to a Phase III or data recovery excavation. In order to enhance the overall clarity of this document, general information regarding the context of the investigation is presented below. The research purpose and goals of the investigation in each of the areas of the project site are then discussed, and this information is followed by an overview of the unified set of field and laboratory methods that were utilized throughout the entire project.

05.01 Project Goals

The initial portions of the investigation in the South Yard and East Wing and Hyphen may be characterized as Phase I, or identification level testing, insofar as the extent and nature of archaeological deposits in these areas had not been identified prior to the beginning of this investigation. While archaeological deposits had been previously identified in the South Yard, their extent within the impact areas associated with currently proposed improvements to the property had not been determined, and their significance was not directly addressed in the report for the investigation (Basalik, Brown, and Epperson 1984). However, given the extremely high probability for the presence of archaeological deposits in these areas, the distinctions between Phase I and II level investigation in both areas became somewhat blurred (see Shaffer and Cole 1994: 14).

The goal of Phase I investigations in Maryland has been identified as ***"to locate archeological properties that may be eligible for the National register of Historic Places or the Maryland Register of Historic Properties, as appropriate, in an undertaking's area of potential effects."*** (Shaffer and Cole 1994: 7, emphasis in original). Most investigations of this sort are further characterized as involving some form of sampling, insofar as the application of such methodologies allow for the efficient identification of all resources that may be present. Following identification and delineation of resources present, a second objective of such an investigation is to characterize and interpret identified deposits in light of the temporal and/or cultural periods outlined in the state plan (Weissmann 1986). The results of a Phase I investigation should be appraised in light of existing models of settlement pattern, and, if sufficient data are available, the identified deposits should be appraised for significance in terms of eligibility for inclusion on the Maryland or National Registers of Historic Places or properties. Finally, a determination of the need for additional archaeological work should be made (Shaffer and Cole 1994: 7).

In the case of the current project area, the previous investigations conducted within and around the structure, and the nature of the site itself, strongly indicated the potential for presence of archaeological resources in untested areas. However, resources present in untested areas had not been adequately delineated, and therefore it was necessary to include some Phase I goals in this project.

The Maryland Historical Trust guidelines for Phase II archaeological investigations identifies the determination of eligibility of the resource in question for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places as a primary goal (Shaffer and Cole 1994: 16). The criteria upon which these determinations

are made are stipulated as follows: "the quality of significance in American ...archaeology is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and

(A) that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

(B) that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

(C) that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

(D) that have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory." (Shaffer and Cole 1994: 20, see also National Register of Historic Places Criteria for Evaluation at 36 CFR 60.4).

Archaeological resources are generally determined to be significant on the basis of criterion "D". Intact archaeological deposits located at the Brice House site that predate the Brice occupation are most likely to be eligible under Criterion "D". Construction related deposits associated with the Brice House itself may be eligible under "A, "B" or "C", while modification and occupation related deposits are most likely to be eligible under criterion "C" or "D". Due to the existing National Landmark status of the site as a whole, it is very likely that intact archaeological deposits present at the site are by default significant. However, all resources identified at the site were evaluated independently in terms of their eligibility for inclusion on the State and National Registers of Historic Places; inclusion on which is based on the potential to provide information important in addressing the statewide Historic Contexts and specific research questions discussed above and below respectively.

Several additional objectives of Phase II investigations are stipulated by Cole and Shaffer (1994). These include the definition of the horizontal and vertical extent of the archaeological resource in question, interpretation of the deposit, investigation of the deposit in terms of research that supports a determination of significance, assessing the impact of the proposed undertaking, and finally, assessing the need for further treatment of the resource (Shaffer and Cole 1994: 16).

The investigation reported here also incorporated many of

the elements of archaeological research that are defined as comprising a Phase III investigation. In this case, the nature of the regulatory mechanisms and the construction plans of the IMI dictated a mitigation goal of data recovery, rather than the development of plans to avoid or minimize impacts to the deposit which may also form a goal of such investigations (Shaffer and Cole 1994: 22).

The data recovery work that was conducted in the East and West Wings was performed in compliance with the state guidelines for such investigations to the extent possible given funding restrictions. The objectives of this portion of the investigation included reporting of basic descriptions of the archaeological deposits in question, the reporting of results in response to research design questions and/or goals, determination of the spatial and chronological variability of the deposits in question, and an attempt to reach maximum data recovery, again within the limitations of funding available.

05.02 Research Themes

Several of the research themes identified in The Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan (Weissman 1986) pertain specifically to evaluating the significance of archaeological resources that may be present within the area of the Brice House site. As per the plan's development structure, the site is located within the Western Shore geographic unit, and previously discovered deposits fall within the periods of Contact and Settlement (1570-1750), Rural Agricultural Intensification (1680-1815), Agricultural-Industrial Transition (1815-1870), Industrial-Urban Dominance (1870-1930), and Modern (1930-present). Given the level of previous testing at the project site, it was assumed that undiscovered deposits in the area would most probably be related to one or more of these temporal divisions.

Within the structure provided by these temporal periods, information relating to several of the Historic Period Research Themes of the plan were determined to be recoverable from intact archaeological deposits within the current project area. Although not necessarily limited to these, the most applicable themes are Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Community Planning (2), and Social, Educational, and Cultural (7)(Weissman 1986: 257-258).

At least four classes of archaeological deposits that may provide data pertinent to the themes and temporal periods identified above were determined to be potentially present in the Brice House project area. At the present time, the late 18th century Brice House structure dominates the site. However, deposits and features relating to earlier use of the parcel were previously located beneath the West Wing and Hyphen. Material uncovered in the interior of the West Wing is associated with construction episodes on the site beginning as early as the last decade of the 17th century. In addition, Captain John Brice owned a store and other structures in the area after 1713, and possibly earlier (see above discussion of 1984 CHRS investigation, Basalik, Brown, and Epperson 1984: 2). Further, a wooden house located on Lot 104, a portion of what became the Brice family holdings, had apparently burned or been otherwise destroyed sometime prior to the construction of the extant house.

On the basis of the extant historical and archaeological evidence, it was determined that deposits related to these, or other earlier uses of the area, were present within the project area, and additional undiscovered material may also have been present in other portions of the project area. The historical record of use of the lot prior to and during the early portion of the Brice family tenure that began in 1713 is relatively scanty, and therefore archaeological evidence may be the only avenue of

insight into this early period of Annapolis' history. As a result, a decision was taken to assign some priority to identifying and examining pre-Brice House archaeological deposits within the project area.

The extant Brice House was built between approximately 1767 and 1773, and the structure has been modified numerous times during the approximately 230 years that have passed since it was built (Ridout and Miller 1998: 40-43). The second class of archaeological resource that were determined to be potentially present on the site consisted of deposits or features related to the initial construction of the house. In addition to these deposits, visual inspection of the exterior east wall of the East Wing indicated the presence of at least one doorway now patched with masonry, and there was also evidence of modifications to the size and position of the extant doorway. In addition, the historical photographs discussed above indicated a number of changes to the landform that comprised the front or south yard of the house. This evidence was used in determining that identification and excavation of deposits that may be associated with both initial construction and later modifications to the structure and yard spaces could provide information on the changing uses of the space within the building as a whole, and therefore these two classes of deposits were also identified as a focus for this investigation.

Finally, there is a relatively high level of probability of the presence of archaeological deposits associated with occupation and use of the interior of the East Wing and Hyphen. This portion of the house was used as a laundry and kitchen (Ridout to Calambokidis 2/12/98), and the upper floor was used as living quarters for Brice family slaves prior to Emancipation. Subsequent structural modifications transformed the work spaces on the first floor to living quarters that were utilized until approximately 1983. Although the most recent deposits within these areas may not be of significant association or adequate age to yield important archaeological data, it was determined that there may be earlier material present that will provide insight into the lives of the people who lived in these portions of the Brice House. This class of deposit was identified as the fourth focus for this investigation.

Using the Recommended Research Questions for the Future Study of the State's Archeological Resources (Appendix 6, Weissman 1986) for guidance, specific research questions were formulated for each portion of the project. These questions were also developed in response to the nature of cultural resources management work required for each phase. These questions were further developed in the context of the project management goals as outlined above.

05.03 South Yard Research Design

As discussed in the preceding section, archaeological testing had been performed by CHRS within this portion of the project site. The results of this testing indicated the presence of potentially significant deposits in a number of areas of the yard, but no formal determination of significance for these resources was made. In addition, the testing program was oriented toward establishing the presence or absence of archaeological features within areas to be impacted by construction at that time, and therefore, large amounts of the yard had not been investigated at the beginning of this project. These factors provided an initial baseline from which the current project's research design was developed.

At the outset of this project, plans for the South Yard were limited to the excavation of two five by five foot units to be placed in such a fashion as to identify archaeological features potentially associated with a front-loading stairway that was determined to have been present in the area on the basis of the historic photograph presented above as Figure 10, and on the basis of the features identified by CHRS during their testing in this area (Basalik, Brown, and Epperson 1984: 136-181).

Following the completion of the planned testing in the South Yard, IMI contractors excavated a trench adjacent to the east wall of the West Wing as a portion of a rehabilitation effort unrelated to the current investigation. During this excavation, a large oyster shell deposit was discovered adjacent to the wall. Following consultation with Richard Hughes of the Maryland Historical Trust, a decision was taken to excavate a single unit over this shell deposit in order to recover data, and to the extent possible, mitigate damage to archaeological deposits caused by the excavation of the trench.

The rehabilitation work mentioned in the preceding paragraph was a portion of a long-term treatment project designed to resolve issues related to the drainage of the South Yard, and associated damage to the walls of the West Wing and the retaining wall that formed the southern boundary of the Brice House property. The rehabilitation project took two forms that are of concern here; first, the retaining wall had to be repaired, and second, the overall grade of the front yard had to be lowered. The implications of the necessity of this work are several, and are discussed further in the results section for the South Yard. However, in consultation with the Maryland Historical Trust it was decided that an additional four units were to be excavated adjacent to the retaining wall, stratigraphic profiles of various construction trenches be prepared, and monitoring of hand-excavation of the grade lowering activities be performed.

It was in the context of the development of these rehabilitation plans that the research design for the currently reported work was initially constructed, and later modified and expanded. In response to the Weissman themes and temporal periods outlined above, the following research questions were created for the work in the South Yard:

1. Are intact features or deposits associated with no-longer extant stairways or other improvements to the South Yard present within areas of impact associated with new stair construction? If so, what is their nature, age, and extent?

2. What is the age and probable function of the oyster shell deposit located adjacent to the east wall of the West Wing?

3. Are there potentially significant archaeological resources related to any period of human occupation of the Brice House parcel in areas of the South Yard that will be impacted by rehabilitation of the retaining wall and lowering of the overall grade of the yard? If so, what is their nature, age and extent?

4. Is there any evidence of terracing or other large-scale features that may indicate the presence of a formal garden within the South Yard? If so, what is their nature, age and extent?

The latter portions of questions two and three above could only be addressed within the limitations of the scope of work agreed upon by Archaeology in Annapolis and the International Masonry Institute. This scope of work was determined in consultation with Richard Hughes and the Easement Committee of the Maryland Historical Trust, initially at a meeting at the project site on September 30, 1998, and later, through a number of telephone conversations. The details of the impacts to the area caused by the rehabilitation efforts, and the nature of the archaeological work conducted there as a portion of this investigation are reported in the introduction to the South Yard results presented below (Section 06.00).

05.04 West Wing Research Design

Like the South Yard, a relatively intensive testing program had been conducted within the interior of the East Wing prior to the initiation of this investigation. However, in this case, a formal determination of significance for the deposits within the northern two thirds of the West Wing had been made by the CHRS investigators (Basalik, Brown, and Epperson 1984: 110). Due to the potential for comprehensive disturbance to remaining deposits in the West Wing, and in light of this previous determination of significance, the goal of the current investigation of the West Wing was data recovery from the outset.

As has been discussed at length above, major features and associated deposits earlier than, and apparently unrelated to, the currently extant Brice House structure had been identified by the CHRS archaeologists. Given the relative paucity of previous excavation of such early deposits in the historic district of the city of Annapolis, recovery of data from these features and associated deposits was determined to have a very high priority given the limitations of funding and time.

While funding and time have been discussed as limitations in the development of the plans for this part of the investigation, considerations relating to the safety of the archaeological crew were paramount in planning this element of the investigation. As is discussed in the introductory section to the results for this portion of the project (Section 07.00), the construction and rehabilitation work in the West Wing had stabilized much of the structure. However, the chimney at the north end of the wing had not been stabilized, and was at the time of the investigation an essentially unsupported masonry pile. Consultation with Paul Ruddick, an architect associated with Hugh Newell Jacobsen, Inc., current IMI architects, resulted in the determination that a setback of at least five feet for excavation in front of the chimney was necessary to ensure that it would not collapse during the excavation of the archaeological deposits beneath it.

The research questions developed to guide the investigation of the West Wing interior were formulated as follows:

---Late Seventeenth or Early Eighteenth Century Deposits in the West Wing.

1. What is the temporal origin of the apparent structural features within the interior of the West Wing?

2. What is the temporal span of use of the apparent structure?

3. What is the nature of the construction techniques for the structure, and how does it compare to structures of similar age

in Annapolis and other parts of Maryland?

4. What function or functions for the structure are indicated by recovered archaeological data?

5. Given the known historical record associated with the project parcel and this portion of Annapolis, can any interpretation be made regarding the person or persons who may be associated with the deposit?

The purpose of this last question is two-fold. Identification of potential historic association may allow for a more complete interpretation of the archaeological data recovered. In addition, identification of such association or associations may lead to the delineation of issues amenable to further comparative research that lie beyond the scope of this project.

---Architecture, Construction Sequence, and Method for the Brice House West Wing

The initial impetus for this portion of the research design was derived through consideration of the results of the CHRS investigation, insofar as it was evident that a number of the features and deposits discovered during their testing in the West Wing were related to the construction of the extant Brice House itself. Further, despite the fact that the earlier deposits were an important focus of this portion of the investigation, the deposits associated with the Brice House were in themselves significant, and recovery of data from them could yield valuable information related to the construction techniques and sequence for the house.

1. What is the nature of the evidence relating to the construction of the West Wing itself, and how does this material relate to the earlier deposits underlying the extant structure?

As was discussed in the historical background section above, the house was built over a several year period, beginning in 1767 and continuing through interior finishing to as late as 1773. The following questions relate to this period:

2. Is there any evidence relating to a sequence of construction for the West Wing and Hyphen?

3. If so, how do the sequence and method of construction compare to the East Wing?

---Post-Construction of the Brice House Archaeological Deposits within the West Wing

The construction work performed prior to the beginning of this investigation resulted in substantial disturbance to the uppermost layers of soil in the interior of the West Wing. In addition, all soils excavated during the course of the CHRS investigation were screened inside the building, and the backfill was apparently subsequently spread over the unexcavated portions of the site at the conclusion of this testing program (Basalik, Brown, and Epperson 1984: 39). This material may have also been later redeposited across the surface of the site.

Despite these disturbance issues, it was determined that there was some potential for the presence of intact, previously undisturbed, deposits associated with the actual use of the West Wing, either as a Carriage House or Office, or later reuse of the space for other purposes. These considerations led to the following research questions:

1. Is there evidence of the original use of the interior of the West Wing? If so, what is its nature, and is the evidence consistent with the historical interpretations of the function of this portion of the house?

2. Is there evidence of change through time in the use or function of the interior of the West Wing following completion of construction of the extant house? If so, what is the nature of this evidence?

At the outset of this portion of the investigation, it was known that there were significant deposits within the interior of the West Wing. The research questions outlined above formed the basis for the excavation and subsequent analysis of data recovered from these deposits.

05.05 East Wing Research Design

At the beginning of this investigation, less was known about the archaeological resources potentially present within the East Wing and Hyphen than about deposits present in all other portions of the property. This issue was complicated by the fact that a relatively modern wooden plank flooring covered the majority of the interior space. There were several holes in the floor that allowed for observation of underlying remnant brick flooring levels, and the presence of this material suggested the possibility that intact archaeological resources could be present.

The initial goal of the fieldwork conducted within the East Wing and Hyphen portion of the Brice House was controlled to some extent by these conditions, and can be defined as consisting of elements of both Phase I and II level investigations as outlined above. As was indicated in the research design prepared prior to the investigation, the improvements to this portion of the structure proposed by the IMI will result in comprehensive disturbance to all deposits not tested and/or recovered during this investigation.

Shortly after beginning testing in the area, it became apparent that intact, significant archaeological deposits were indeed present. Therefore, following discussions with representatives of the Maryland Historical Trust, a shift was made to data recovery mode and an effort was made to recover as much data as possible from the intact deposits.

The following paragraphs delineate the research questions prepared for the Maryland Historical Trust prior to the beginning of work in the East Wing and Hyphen. The language has been modified to the past tense, but the basis of each of these statements was the previously approved document.

---Architecture, Construction Sequence, and Method for the Brice House East Wing and Hyphen

As discussed above, the Brice House and surrounding yards are a National Historic Landmark site. Despite several previous studies of both the architectural features of the house and associated archaeological deposits, there are several questions that may be addressed by the recovery of archaeological data. These include, but may not be limited to the following:

1. What was the sequence of construction for the East Wing and Hyphen, and how does the method of construction compare to the West Wing?

2. Is the intact brick flooring within portions of the Wing and

Hyphen associated with the late 18th century construction of the Brice House, or does it represent later modifications to the interior of this portion of the house?

3. Does archaeological evidence within the area of concern indicate change in the use of the space within the East Wing? A research goal related to this question is the establishment of a sequence of construction for the Wing and Hyphen, and for the interior partitions, doorways, and windows.

--Occupations of the Brice House's East Wing and Hyphen

The research issues that formed a portion of the basis for evaluating the significance of the archaeological deposits associated with the East Wing and Hyphen, and the subsequent data recovery, concern use of the site prior to the construction of the Brice House, and the construction itself. However, equally relevant was the use of the interior space following construction.

Within the architecture segment of the State Plan research theme devoted to examination of above-ground resources is the question "What can domestic architecture tell us about little documented social and economic groups...?" (Weissman 1986: 271). Although this question was originally formulated for dissimilar resources, examination of the deposits determined to be present within the floor layers in the East Wing revealed evidence of the ways in which these spaces were used by African-Americans, both enslaved and free, who lived with and worked for the Brice family and later owners of the house. Change in the activities carried out in the interior space was further evidenced by the archaeological deposits subsequently discovered there.

The following questions were formulated to provide a basis for evaluating the significance of archaeological deposits, and for interpreting recovered data, in the interior of the East Wing and Hyphen that are not directly related to the construction or architecture of the extant structure:

1. Are there deposits present within the East Wing and Hyphen area that are associated with use of the Brice House parcel prior to construction of the currently extant structure? If so, how do these deposits relate to previously discovered materials within the area of the West Wing and Hyphen?

2. Do the occupation related archaeological deposits present within the East Wing and Hyphen reveal change in the use of space there?

3. What activities were carried out within the East Wing and Hyphen? Does archaeological evidence indicate change through

time in the function of these spaces?

4. Is there evidence of the presence of the African-American occupants of the Brice House, either before or after Emancipation?

In summary, the visual inspection of the interior of the East Wing and Hyphen performed after the removal of the modern wooden flooring indicated a high probability for the presence of intact archaeological resources. Initial testing did indeed reveal the presence of such resources. These deposits were determined to be significant on the basis of their ability to provide, through excavation and analysis, meaningful data that was utilized to address the research questions outlined above. Although these questions were used as the primary framework for making a determination of significance, the project methods discussed below enabled the development of further research goals following the recovery of significant data.

05.06 Methods

All archaeological fieldwork, subsequent analysis of recovered artifacts, and reporting conducted by Archaeology in Annapolis within and around the Brice House during this investigation met or exceeded methodological stipulations within the Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations in Maryland (Shaffer and Cole 1994). As indicated within the preceding research design sections, this investigation included elements of Phase I (identification), Phase II (evaluation), and Phase III (data recovery or treatment) level methodologies.

Identification level testing was conducted within the interior of the East Wing and Hyphen, and within portions of the South Yard. Within the South Yard, the archaeological resources that were eventually located were covered by brick walkways or other paving, fill soils, and dense landscaped lawns. Inside the East Wing, the interior surfaces where intact deposits were situated were covered by wooden plank or remnant brick flooring. Due to these conditions, standard Phase I methodologies (ie. surface collection or shovel test pits) were not appropriate.

The primary purpose of the Phase I portion of the investigation was to locate areas within the zones of planned impact that contained intact subsurface or sub-floor level soils and associated cultural deposits. In areas where intact, significant deposits had already been determined to be present, the primary goal was data recovery. Phase I work, particularly in the East Wing, but also in some portions of the South Yard, resulted in the immediate identification of significant deposits. Following consultation with Maryland Historical Trust officials, the primary purpose of archaeological work there was shifted to data recovery as well.

Given the nature of the site and the proposed improvements to the extant structure, it was determined that the excavation of standard test units would be the most appropriate method of identifying and evaluating the deposits of concern. Standard excavation unit size for the entire project was five by five feet, but non-standard units were excavated in several areas in order to test or recover data in places where space was limited, or disturbance had limited the extent of intact material to less than 25 square feet.

In total, 32 units were excavated during the course of this project. Eight were excavated within the South Yard, eight within the interior of the West Wing, three around the exterior of the East Wing and Hyphen, twelve in the East Wing, and one within the East Hyphen. Several additional units were laid out, but work within them was limited to preparation of plans and/or profiles. The horizontal location of each of these units in the

context of associated features of the extant Brice House structure is indicated on Figures 22, 23, and 24.

Given the fact that some units were excavated on the interior of the structure and some outside, a single Cartesian control grid was not utilized for this project. In the West Wing, the excavation units were placed as a single block over the area determined to contain significant deposits identified during the course of the CHRS investigation discussed above. In the East Wing and Hyphen, the units were placed over areas determined to have the potential for containing intact deposits following visual inspection of the interior of the building after removal of the modern wooden plank flooring. In the South Yard, units were placed within areas of potential impact associated with the modifications to the space resulting from the IMI's rehabilitation and construction plans. In all cases, the excavation unit locations were determined in consultation with officials of the Maryland Historical Trust.

Vertical control for the investigation was established through the use of a city of Annapolis datum located near the intersection of Prince George and Randall Streets approximately 200 meters south of the intersection of Prince George and East Street near the project site. This datum had a known elevation of 9.016 feet above mean sea level. A series of transects were surveyed down the street to the project area, and a number of sub-datums were established adjacent to or near each area being investigated. Topographic variation within the project area was limited, with surface elevations for sub-datums ranging between approximately 19 and 26 feet above mean sea level. All elevations identified in the following archaeological results sections are expressed in feet above mean sea level.

Throughout the project, excavation was performed by removing soil or construction layers from the units following natural stratigraphy. Features revealed were excavated to the extent possible within each unit in which they were located. All of the individual proposals prepared for the various phases of this project contained a stipulation that in the event of discovery of large deposits of building material, demolition debris, or other features with a large horizontal and/or vertical extent, excavation would be continued to the extent necessary to adequately describe and assess each deposit. This proved to be the case in several portions of the project area that were examined during this investigation.

All excavation was documented using standardized Archaeology in Annapolis level and feature records. This documentation was supplemented by the preparation of scale plan and profile drawings, and by both black and white and color photography. Over approximately 17 years of operation, Archaeology in

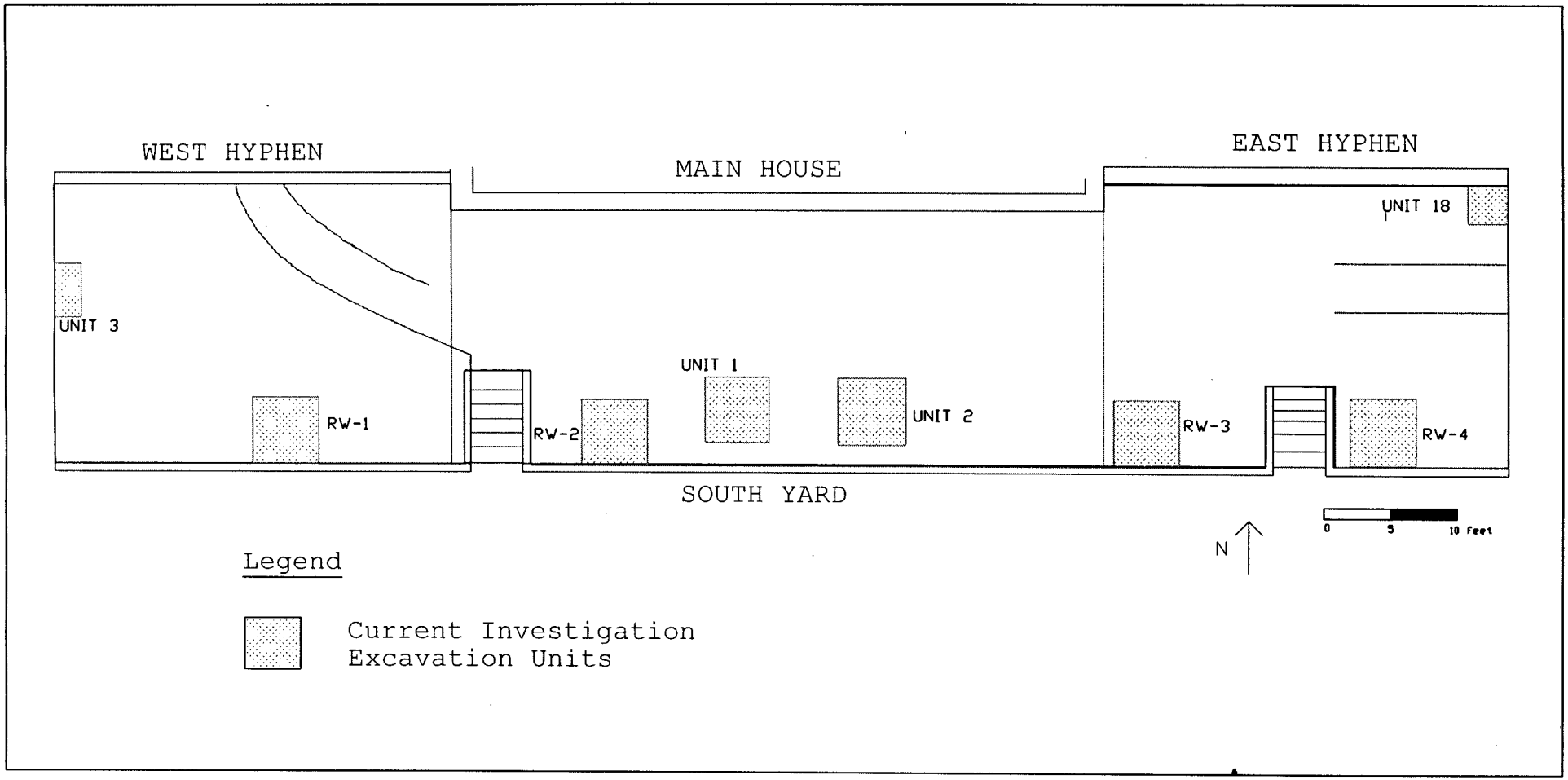


Figure 22: Location of Current Investigation Excavation Units, South Yard

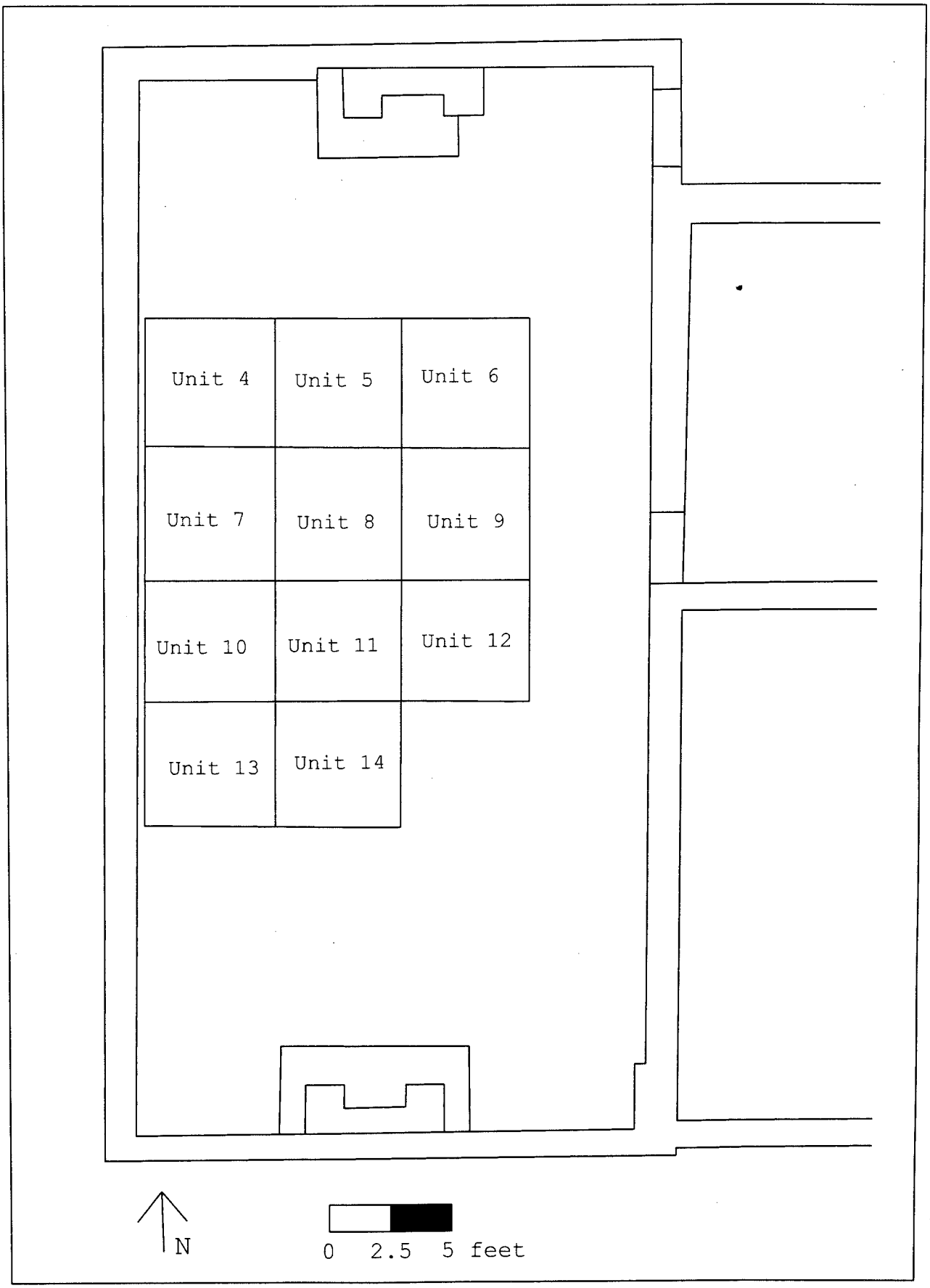


Figure 23: Location of Current Investigation Excavation Units, West Wing

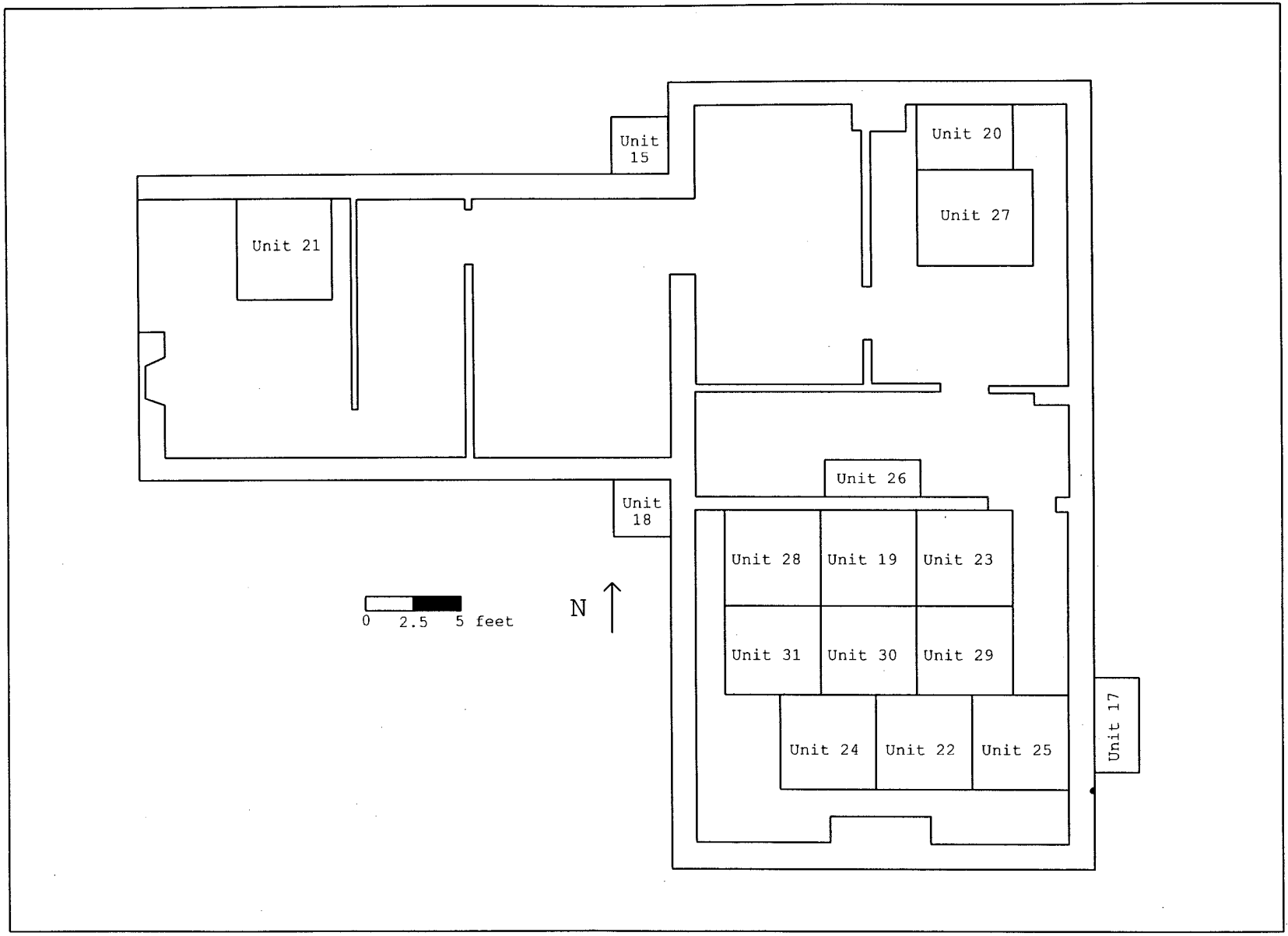


Figure 24: Location of Current Investigation Excavation Units, East Wing, Hyphen, and Exterior

Annapolis has amassed a large database of information on the deposits that underlie and comprise the city, and use of these standardized recording methods was planned to allow for the performance of comparative analyses that will eventually enhance the value of all archaeological data recovered within the city. In their present form, these recording methods and forms meet all applicable state and federal guidelines.

An effort was made to excavate all units into culturally sterile, undisturbed subsoils. However, this proved to be impossible within units placed adjacent to the exterior of the main block of the house. The cellar of the main block of the house extends to a depth of at least 12 feet below current grade, and both safety and budgetary constraints prevented complete excavation of these units. Units placed within these areas were excavated to the extent necessary to determine the sequence of construction and subsequent modification to the building.

All soils removed from excavation units were at a minimum passed through one quarter inch mesh hardware cloth screens to recover artifacts. One sixteenth inch mesh screens were used to recover smaller artifacts (ie. faunal remains, beads, etc.) from feature related contexts in the East Wing. The proveniences of each of the contexts where this smaller screen size was utilized is recorded in the attached artifact catalog (Appendix A), and are further summarized in the results section for that area of the site (Section 08.00 below)

Brick, mortar, plaster, and building stone were recovered in very large volumes from a number of contexts, particularly those associated with the uppermost strata in the West Wing. As was stipulated in the research designs and proposals approved prior to initiating the project, such building material was weighed and counted in the field, but not retained for further analysis. All in-field discard of such material was preceded by careful visual inspection for artifacts with architecturally significant details, and a sample of all such material was retained from each provenience for possible further analysis.

Two additional sets of field methods comprised important elements of the data recovery effort for the South Yard. These were the preparation of extensive stratigraphic profiles, and the monitoring of construction-related excavation. These tasks were performed in order to identify, and to the extent possible, mitigate impacts to archaeological resources.

In order to rehabilitate the retaining wall that formed the southern boundary of the South Yard, a construction trench that ranged between three and five feet in width was excavated to approximately street level, 4-5 feet beneath the then-current grade, along the entire 110 length of the wall. As per the IMI

agreement with the Maryland Historical Trust, this trench was excavated by hand, and all excavation was monitored by an on-site archaeologist. This archaeologist was empowered to re-direct excavation as necessary to record identified features, which proved to be the case in one situation (see section 06.00 below). In addition to recording the identified feature, a portion of the scope of work for this element of the project included the preparation of a large-scale profile (1"=1') of the northern wall of the trench. A similar profile was prepared for the north-south trench adjacent to the east wall of the West Wing, and these two drawings provided an important part of the data recovered from the South Yard.

The final phase of this investigation consisted of the monitoring of hand-excavation to lower the grade of the South Yard by IMI contractors. In this case, there was no stipulation in the agreement negotiated between the IMI, Archaeology in Annapolis, and the Maryland Historical Trust to halt construction or to recommend further work in the event that significant or potentially significant features or deposits were discovered. During the course of this portion of the project, an effort was made by the on-site archaeologists to record a number of features and areas of potential deposits that were revealed, but it was impossible to excavate or determine their precise nature and extent. It must be emphasized here that throughout this portion of the project, on-site Archaeology in Annapolis staff received the complete cooperation, within the previously agreed upon limits, of all IMI contractors and associated personnel.

--Laboratory Methods

Upon the completion of each level identified within the excavation units, artifacts recovered were placed within bags labeled with all appropriate provenience data. At the conclusion of each day's work, artifact bags from completed levels or units were transported to the Archaeology in Annapolis laboratory facility at 77 Main Street in the city of Annapolis. Like the fieldwork conducted for this investigation, all artifact processing and subsequent analysis was conducted in compliance with the state guidelines for such investigations (Shaffer and Cole 1994). In order to control costs, the vast majority of post-field laboratory work was conducted by volunteers under the supervision of Dr. Jessica Neuwirth, Archaeology in Annapolis curator and laboratory director.

As is the case with many projects of this nature, construction personnel associated with non-archaeological aspects of the project periodically collected artifacts from disturbed contexts and then turned them over to on-site project staff. In addition, the nature of pre-investigation disturbance and the need for asbestos abatement in the East Wing prior to the

beginning of archaeological work there resulted in the recovery of a number artifacts by persons who were not archaeologists. Further, several additional artifacts were recovered from backdirt piles generated during the course of the asbestos abatement in the East Wing. These artifacts included a number of coins, pieces of tableware, whole bottles, and other visually distinctive or large fragments. While the provenience of the majority of this material is uncertain, all of it was processed and cataloged, and where possible, information related to this material is included in the analysis results reported below.

Once transported to the laboratory, provenience labels and contents were checked against the paperwork prepared for the level, and recovered material was prioritized for processing. In general, this processing consisted of washing and labeling all recovered material. There were, however, a number of exceptions. Metal and/or very delicate artifacts were dry-brushed rather than washed. Soil and plaster or mortar samples recovered from a number of units were dried, but were not washed. A minimum of 24 hours, and more in many cases, was allowed for artifacts to thoroughly air-dry. All recovered material was then rebagged in curation standard plastic bags of appropriate sizes, and individual units were boxed, again in curation standard containers.

Cataloging of recovered materials was conducted concurrently with the processing of recovered material, and continued until December of 1999. Chronological authority was derived from two basic sources, the Maryland Geological Survey, Division of Archaeology Historic Artifact Chronology, reproduced here as Figure 25, and Noel Hume's Artifacts of Colonial America (Noel Hume 1969). Coin identifications were derived from the above-cited sources, and from A Guidebook of United States Coins, 38th Edition (Yeoman 1985). In a number of cases, other sources were utilized, and these are identified in the following results sections where appropriate.

Upon completion of the cataloging, the coded sheets were entered into a digital data processing system based upon the use of Visual Dbase version 5.7 software. Coded data was translated into English for presentation purposes (see Appendix A), and was further utilized in the preparation of the tables that summarize much of the data recovered during this investigation. This information is presented where appropriate in the following archaeological results sections.

The character of the archaeological deposits identified at the Brice House derived from a history of intensive landform modification that included numerous discrete construction episodes. One result of this process was the creation of highly variable strata that were related to single, or short-term,

Period	Diagnostic Artifacts
1630-1675	Surry Ware, Dutch Coarse Earthenware, Lead Backed Tin Glazed Earthenware, Rhenish Brown Stoneware, Rhenish Blue and Gray Stoneware, Early English and Dutch Tobacco Pipes, Terra Cotta PIpes, Yellow Brick, Turned Window Lead, Wrought Nails.
1675-1720	North Devon Gravel Tempered and Sgraffito Ware, Staffordshire-like Slipware (with elaborate combed an feathered decoration), Black GLazed "Buckley Like" Earthenware, Rhenish Blue and Gray Stoneware, English Tobacco Pipes, English Brown Stoneware Mugs (post 1695), Wrought Nails, Yellow Brick, Turned Window Lead.
1720-1780	White Saltglazed Stoneware (especially molded - which is post 1740), Slipped White Saltglazed Stoneware, Scratch Blue Stoneware (post 1745), Rhenish Blue and Gray Stoneware Chamber Pots, English Brown Stoneware, Jackfield type ware, Tortoise shell and clouded wares, Buckley Ware, some North Devon Gravel Tempered Ware, Deep Yellow Creamware (post 1762), Tobacco Pipe Powls, Slipware with simple combed and feathered designs, Wrought Nails.
1780-1820	Light Yellow Creamware, Polychrome Enameled Creamware, Rouen Faience, Pearlware (including Annular, underglazed blue hand painted, underglazed polychrome, blue and green edged-till 1840s-Mocha and transfer printed), Canton Porcelain (to 1850), Transfer printed Cream colored ware, Wrought Nails, Hand Headed Cut Nails.
1820-1860	Whitewares, Semi-porcelains, Reed Tobacco Pipes, Pearlware, Transfer printed whitewares in green, brown, red and flow blue. Brown stoneware bottles for beer and ink, Gray stoneware utility wares with blue decoration, perfected machine cut nails, Mold blown glass bottles without pontil mark (after 1840).
1860-post 1900	Decal decorated whitewares, semiporcelains, wire nails (widely used after 1880), Glass canning jars with threaded lips, White glass mason jar liners (post 1869), Purple (manganese) tinted bottle glass (c.1880-1918), Bottle lips for crown caps (post 1892), Machine made bricks (Generally after 1870).

Figure 25: Historic Artifact Chronology

Source: Maryland Geological Survey, Division of Archaeology (after Reeves 1991)

episodes of construction or modification to the landforms that comprised the site area. In order to accommodate this variation, various proveniences from individual excavation units were grouped into strata, and these strata were then grouped into larger depositional units termed "Stratigraphic Units". It is important to note that these larger stratigraphic units are distinct from excavation units, and are related to the formation of the archaeological deposits rather than the methods by which the site was excavated. In general, the Stratigraphic Units are used as an organizational structure for the summaries of archaeological results that follow. In order to ensure clarity, the distinction between excavation unit and Stratigraphic Unit is noted where necessary in the following results sections.

The artifact collection and associated field and laboratory records generated during the course of this investigation have been prepared for permanent curation in compliance with the standards articulated in the Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations in Maryland (Shaffer and Cole 1994), and the Technical Update No. 1 of the Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations in Maryland; Collections and Conservation Standards (Seifert 1999). At the time of this writing, the collection is stored in the Archaeology in Annapolis laboratory facilities. Due to the conditions under which the Brice House property is owned by the IMI, the collection is the property of the Historical Annapolis Foundation. All material generated during this project will be curated by that institution.

06.00 Results of Archaeological Investigation: South Yard

Fieldwork for the investigation as a whole was initiated and concluded in the South Yard portion of the project area. The work here was conducted in four distinct phases. First, two five by five foot units, designated Units 1 and 2, were excavated adjacent to the retaining wall that bounds the southern edge of the yard in support of planned construction for a new front-loading stair for the main entrance to the building (see Figure 22 above). This work was performed between May 18 and May 25 of 1998. These excavation units were placed adjacent to the east and west edges of the CHRS unit designated 19, and were excavated in an effort to identify further features associated with the 19th century front-loading stairway that at one time provided access to the house. The current investigation's units were placed as mapped on the above-cited figure. However, when work was begun, it was found that Unit 2, located to the east of CHRS Unit 19, overlapped the older excavation. Backfill and plastic sheeting from the old unit were removed from Unit 2 as Level 3, and this material has subsequently been excluded from further analysis.

The second phase of archaeological work consisted of the excavation of a single unit, designated Unit 3. Exploratory trenching at the western edge of the yard by IMI contractors had bisected a large oyster shell feature, remnants of which were visible in both walls of the trench. A soil column had been left in-situ adjacent to the east wall of the West Wing, and the unit was placed over this column to recover data from the most endangered portion of the deposit. The dimensions of the column were approximately 4.5 feet north to south by 1.7 feet east to west, and the unit was placed to recover artifacts and features therein. The location of this unit is also indicated on Figure 22.

During the course of the testing and data recovery work performed within the interior of the East Wing, it was determined that in order to fully interpret the construction sequence of the Hyphen and Wing it would be necessary to expose some of the soils and features associated with the interface of the exterior of the two structural elements. Initially, a unit was placed at the intersection of the two elements at the rear, or north side of the structure. This unit was designated Unit 15, but shortly after the initiation of excavation, asbestos contaminated soils were discovered, and work there was halted (see East Wing Results Section below). In order to recover the necessary data, a single three by three foot unit was then placed at the intersection of the wing and hyphen at the northeast corner of the South Yard. This unit was designated Unit 18, and its location is also depicted on the above-cited Figure 22. Information generated through the excavation of this unit is included in the discussion

presented below, and is further referred to in the following discussion of the East Wing results.

The third and fourth phases of work in the South Yard were performed following an IMI request for a proposal to provide archaeological consulting services in support of plans for rehabilitation of the retaining wall at the southern boundary of the yard, and a plan for improving drainage in the yard by lowering the overall grade to historic levels. It was initially proposed that further test excavations in the yard space be conducted prior to the initiation of the grade lowering excavation by IMI contractors, but following consultation with the Maryland Historical Trust Easement Committee, it was determined that monitoring would be the most appropriate investigative method to be used for this phase of work. The proposal for this consultation was prepared by Archaeology in Annapolis in July and August of 1998.

The scope of archaeological services to be provided for these phases of the investigation consisted of the excavation of four 5 by 5 foot units adjacent to the retaining wall, and monitoring of construction-related impacts that occurred during the rehabilitation of the wall and lowering of the grade in the yard. In order to perform the rehabilitation, an approximately five foot wide trench was excavated by IMI contractors parallel to the wall. An important element of the monitoring effort at this juncture was the preparation of a stratigraphic profile along the exposure afforded by the trench. Finally, the removal of soils to lower the grade in the yard was overseen by on-site archaeological crew, and features or artifact deposits exposed during this excavation were recorded. This portion of the project was conducted between September 22, 1998 and January 9 of 1999. The location of the four excavation units, designated RW-1 through RW-4, and the wall trench associated with this phase of work, are depicted on Figure 26.

Although the archaeological work done in the South Yard was performed in phases, the following section has been prepared in a fashion that synthesizes the results of each phase of the work. An overview of the stratigraphy of the yard area is presented. This information is followed by descriptions of artifacts recovered from, and features present within, each of the Stratigraphic Units defined during analysis of recovered data. Features discovered during the course of monitoring are described to the extent possible given the limited exposure and lack of complete excavation. The section is concluded by a summary discussion of the archaeology of the South Yard that includes the current investigation as well as some results of the CHRS work performed in the early 1980s (Basalik, Brown, and Epperson 1984).

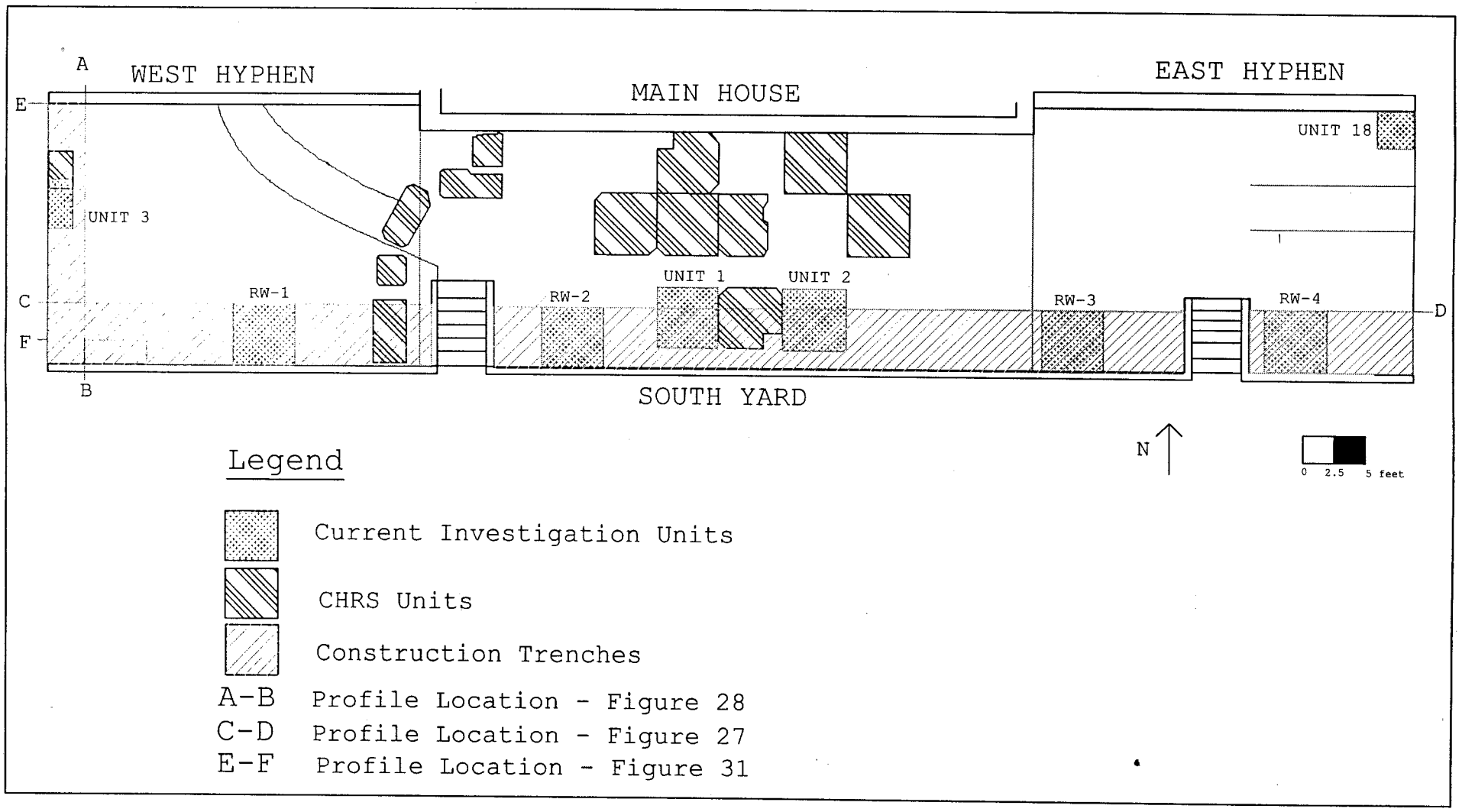


Figure 26: South Yard of Brice House Showing Location of Current Investigation Units, Construction Trenches, and Profiles

06.01 Stratigraphy of the South Yard

The fieldwork phases described above presented a relatively unique opportunity to collect data regarding the large-scale stratigraphy of the South Yard. Excavation by IMI contractors of the exploratory trench adjacent to the east wall of the West Wing afforded the opportunity to assess the north-south stratigraphy of the yard, while the monitored excavation of the retaining wall trench allowed for preparation of a stratigraphic profile along the entire east-west extent of the yard. Profiles of these exposures are presented in Figures 27 and 28, and synthesis of this information provides the basis for much of the following discussion.

On the basis of superposition, adjacency, and temporal association, three major stratigraphic units were identified during the course of construction-related and archaeological excavation in the South Yard. Stratigraphic Unit 1 consisted of a topsoil layer associated with natural accretion processes and some redeposition of underlying fill or disturbed soils deposits. Beneath this layer was Stratigraphic Unit 2, consisting of mixed fill deposits primarily associated with late 19th and 20th century use and modification of the property. Stratigraphic Unit 2 contained artifacts that ranged in age from the 18th century to the present, all in mixed or disturbed contexts. Beneath these fill soils was a limited series of deposits or soil layers defined as Stratigraphic Unit 3. These layers consisted of intact cultural strata associated with the construction of the Brice House itself, and some 19th century modifications to the yard space. Finally, beneath all cultural deposits were undisturbed or culturally sterile soils that ranged from coarse sand to sandy clay.

There is substantial variation in the spatial extent of deposits associated with these stratigraphic units. While this is partially a function of the nature of the investigation, this condition is primarily related to the intensive reworking of soils and the addition of fill deposits to the yard space over the approximately 225 years since the construction of the extant Brice House. However, these stratigraphic units are ubiquitous enough to provide a framework for the discussion of the archaeological results that follows. Discussions of artifact recovery and features identified are subsumed within each of the stratigraphic unit descriptions.

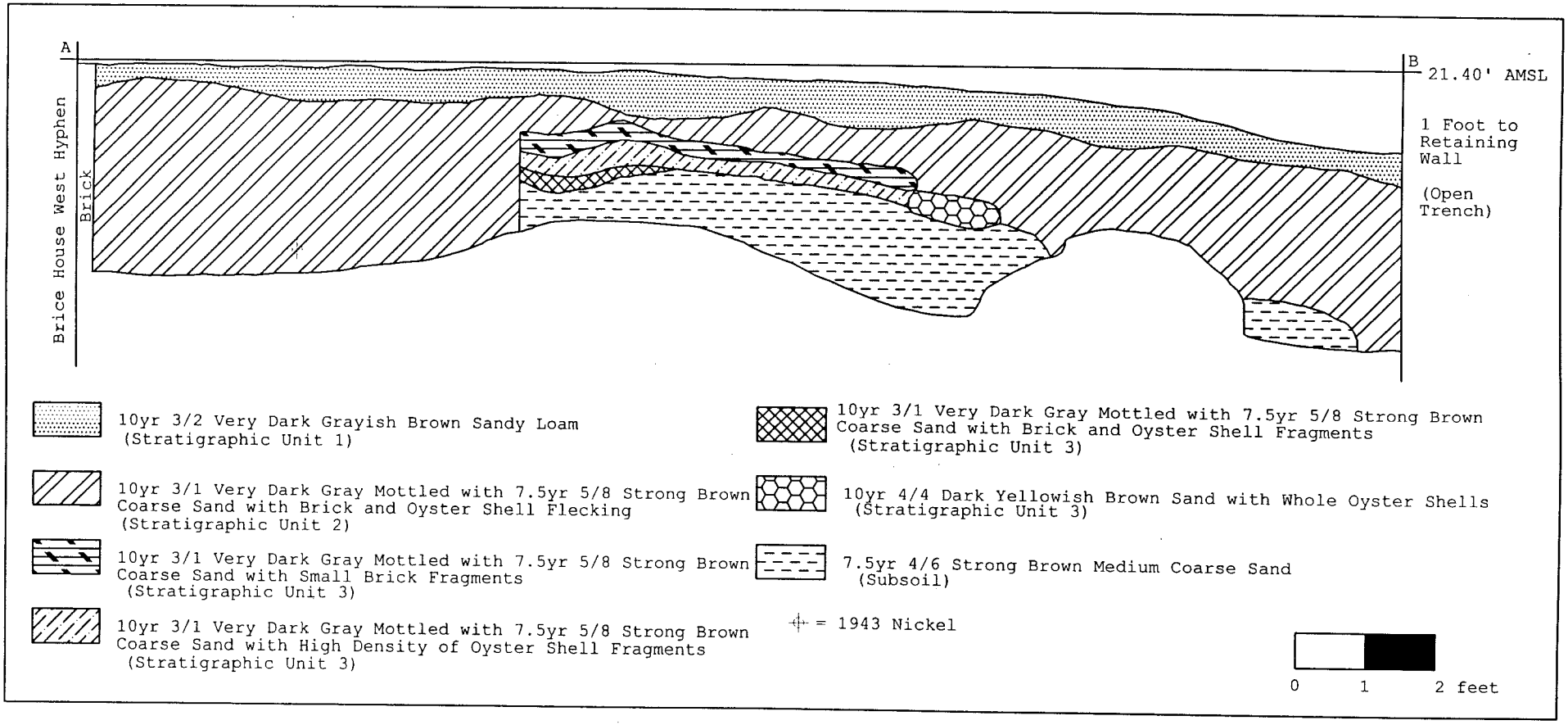


Figure 28: East Wall Profile of Construction Trench Adjacent to West Wing, Brice House South Yard

06.02 South Yard Stratigraphic Unit 1

Soils associated with Stratigraphic Unit 1 were the most ubiquitous, and the most homogenous, of the stratum revealed during the course of all phases of the investigation of the South Yard. The uppermost level of each of the eight units excavated in the area were assigned to this stratigraphic unit.

Figures 27 and 28 indicate the location and spatial extent of soils assigned to this stratigraphic unit. This layer was initially located at the ground surface present at the beginning of the investigation, at elevations ranging between 23.45 to 21.89 feet above mean sea level (amsl). The surface of the yard at the beginning of the project was relatively level and covered by well-maintained lawn, but there was some variation in elevation of the surface, and the top of the stratigraphic unit tended to rise slightly at the edges adjacent to the front of the house and hyphens, and along the interior walls of the wings.

The thickness of the soil layer associated with Stratigraphic Unit 1 also varied. While present in all excavation units, the stratum was as thin as 1-2 inches adjacent to the West Wing, although this was probably a result of construction-related soil removal or erosion. Maximum thickness of the stratigraphic unit was 0.92 feet (22.66 to 21.74 amsl) in Unit RW-4. The clearest indication of variation in the stratum is indicated on Figure 27, where average thickness varies between approximately 2 and 7 inches (0.166 to 0.58 feet).

The soil matrix that comprised Stratigraphic Unit 1 also exhibited some variation, but was in general relatively consistent. Color ranged from very dark brown in Unit RW-1 (7.5 YR 2/2) to very dark grayish brown (10yr 3/2) in Unit 3, with a median range of dark brown (10yr 3/3) in the remaining units. Texture ranged from friable to moderately compact, and appear to vary based on the degree to which the soil contained organic material. Observations regarding organic content ranged from very dense root mat in Units 1 and 2, to few roots and/or rootlets in Unit 3. The soil was comprised primarily of sandy loam, with variation ranging from silty loam (Unit RW-1) to fine sand (Unit 18). The fine sand observation recorded for Unit 18 was made after an extended period of very hot, dry, weather in July and August of 1998, and may reflect a lesser degree of soil moisture rather than an actual variation in soil texture.

The interface with underlying fill and/or undisturbed soils associated with Stratigraphic Units 2 or 3 was discernible, but not sharply defined in most areas. In portions of the yard space that appeared to have been disturbed in the period following the initial installation of the bounding retaining wall in the early 20th century, the contact between soils associated with

Stratigraphic Unit 1 and underlying soils was very sharp and distinct. This condition was particularly evident along the northern portion of the north-south profile exposed near the West Wing (Figure 28).

A very wide range of artifacts was recovered from the portions of Stratigraphic Unit 1 that were removed from the excavation units in the South Yard. This variation was evident in both temporal and functional dimensions. Table 1 summarizes the material recovered from all contexts associated with this stratigraphic unit. As is indicated, a total of 3588 individual artifacts were recovered. While the majority, 50.20%, consists of fragments of various building materials, ceramics, metal, glass, faunal materials, coal/charcoal/slag fragments, synthetic and modern materials, and flint or chert nodules were also present.

The 1801 artifacts classed as Building Materials are further broken down into the six sub-classes presented within Table 1. As was expected, brick and plaster or mortar fragments dominated this portion of the assemblage, representing 77.29% of the Building Material or 38.8% of the total Stratigraphic Unit 1 assemblage. Nail types recovered ranged from hand wrought to very recent wire types. Ceramic pipe and tile was an entirely modern class. All of the pipe placed within this category was exterior drainage or sewer pipe, while the tile was primarily associated with interior flooring or bathroom fixtures. Wood fragments consisted of milled lumber of various dimensions. Other stone was comprised of slate roofing fragments, and a few faced or semi-faced sandstone fragments possibly associated with the construction or maintenance of the house foundation.

Glass recovered from Stratigraphic Unit 1 ranged in type from dark-olive bottle fragments to modern window glass. While there were a number of fragments present that were associated with the 18th and 19th century occupations of the parcel, the majority of this component of the assemblage was of modern to very recent origin. A number of bottle caps and other beverage containers of similar recent origin were placed within the synthetic/modern material category, but these probably reflect a similar functional pattern of discard of such containers within the yard space.

The majority of metal artifacts recovered from this stratigraphic unit were fragments of unknown temporal and functional origin. However, a relatively large number of machine and wood screws, wire, other fasteners, machinery and door fixture fragments, sheet metal, and solder fragments were also present. Metal artifacts recovered also included two coins, one an 1899 U.S. nickel and one a 1902 U.S. penny. While most of this material was of modern origin, some fragments may be

Table 1: Artifact Summary
Stratigraphic Unit 1

Brice House (18Ap38)
South Yard

TYPE	COUNT	% TOTAL ASSEMBLAGE
Stoneware	6	0.17%
Tobacco Pipe	7	0.20%
Porcelain	9	0.25%
Earthenware	94	2.62%
Clam Shell	10	0.28%
Oyster Shell	286	7.97%
Chert/Flint Nodules	43	1.20%
Bone	61	1.70%
Synthetic/Modern Material	68	1.90%
Metal Artifacts	87	2.42%
Coal/Charcoal/Slag	314	8.75%
Glass	802	22.35%
Building Materials:		
Wood Fragments	5	0.14%
Other Stone	30	0.84%
Ceramic Pipe/Tile	131	3.65%
Nails (All Types)	243	6.77%
Brick	601	16.75%
Mortar/Plaster	791	22.05%
Building Material Total	*1801*	*50.20%*
Grand Total:	*3588*	*100.00%*

associated with original construction or historic repair/modification episodes. In addition, while artifacts like the coins indicate probable accidental loss, the yard space was apparently utilized for various activities during the entire period of Brice House occupation.

Faunal materials within this portion of the assemblage were primarily comprised of oyster shell fragments, although a few clam species valves or fragments were also present. All bone recovered was classed as large mammal, and appeared to represent food remains. Both saw cut and chopped fragments were present.

Forty-three chert or flint nodules of probable non-local origin were recovered from Stratigraphic Unit 1. The vast majority of this material was found in unmodified form, although one fragment had been battered, and possibly reduced, during production of strike-a-lights, gunflints, or other lithic tools. While the presence of these artifacts here is somewhat surprising, similar material was found in intact early 18th through 19th century deposits in other portions of the site, and it is probable that these artifacts were mixed into more modern contexts along with older glass, ceramic, and other material.

The seven tobacco pipe fragments recovered consisted of three stems of 4/64" bore, three non-diagnostic bowl fragments, and one stem fragment whose bore diameter could not be determined. The very small size of the sample prevents any attempt to draw temporal inference from these artifacts, however, their presence in mixed contexts is indicative of the range of temporal variation for the deposit as a whole.

Fifteen sherds of stoneware or porcelain vessels were also present within the ceramic assemblage. Five of these sherds were salt glazed stonewares of middle to late 18th century origin. The remaining stoneware sherd was a non-diagnostic coarse gray bodied ware. The porcelain sherds were primarily non-diagnostic, although two were of probable Chinese origin. One of these featured blue decorative elements, and was assigned a probable 18th century temporal origin.

A total of 94 earthenware sherds comprised the vast majority, over 80%, of the ceramic element of the Stratigraphic Unit 1 assemblage. A relatively large proportion of this material was comprised of glazed and unglazed coarse earthenware sherds of non-diagnostic temporal origin. The assemblage also contained pearlware, yelloware, and creamware sherds with various decorative motifs ranging in age from the 18th century to the present.

All eight of the excavation units placed in the South Yard contained some modern or synthetic materials within the soil

layer associated with Stratigraphic Unit 1. These artifacts consisted of a wide range of materials including aluminum foil and beverage containers, plastic and bakelite fragments, cigarette filters, battery fragments, a number of shotgun shell casings, and other miscellaneous material. While the vast majority of this class was of modern, even recent, origin, some artifacts within this class were probably deposited early in the 20th century.

No intact features of any sort were revealed within the portions of Stratigraphic Unit 1 that were removed from the archaeological excavation units. While several rodent burrows and root casts were present in the larger exposures afforded by the excavation of the north-south and east-west construction trenches, no cultural features associated with the stratigraphic unit were revealed therein.

The cultural contents of this stratigraphic unit, the variation in the interface or contact conditions, and the fairly recent age of the underlying fill strata grouped into Stratigraphic Unit 2, indicate two probable vectors for the deposition of the soil associated with Stratigraphic Unit 1. It is probable that elements of the stratum were deposited through natural accretion over the entire yard space. The development of these soils through time would have resulted in the observed blurring of the contact with underlying stratum. However, in areas where the contacts with underlying fill are very distinct, it appears more probable that the topsoil is itself entirely redeposited, and may be of either local or imported origin. In any event, there is substantial disturbance associated with this topsoil unit, and the precise sequence of deposition and redeposition remains somewhat problematic. It is clear, however, that the majority of Stratigraphic Unit 1 is of relatively recent origin.

The portion of the IMI rehabilitation and restoration project oriented to lowering the grade of the South Yard resulted in the removal of virtually all soils from the area that were associated with Stratigraphic Unit 1. While the topographic variation of the yard surface prevented determination of a precise measurement of the amount of soil that was removed during the grade lowering, it is estimated that between .83 and 1.0 feet (10-12 inches) was removed across the entire yard surface. The impacts to the yard associated with this work are discussed further in the following summary of monitoring activities at the site.

Portions of Stratigraphic Unit 1 soils that were removed from the yard surface during the course of the monitored grade lowering were subsequently used as backfill for the construction related and drainage trenches that were either excavated or

revealed during the project. When the grade lowering excavation was complete, the surface of soil strata associated with both Stratigraphic Units 2 and 3 were exposed across the surface of the yard.

06.03 South Yard Stratigraphic Unit 2

Stratigraphic Unit 2 consisted of a wide variety of fill and redeposited soils that contained the vast majority of the artifacts and features recovered or identified within the South Yard area. While the majority of these deposits appear to have been placed in the area during the late 19th or early 20th century, they have been repeatedly disturbed and redeposited by various episodes of construction related to installation of drainage or utility pipes, and the installation of lights, signs, and landscaping features.

Table 2 summarizes the proveniences that have been assigned to Stratigraphic Unit 2. Although some strata associated with this depositional unit were located in each of the units excavated in the South Yard, the majority of the strata were located in the six units (RW-1 through 4, 1, 2) placed adjacent to the retaining wall. In general, these strata tended to slope gently toward the retaining wall, appeared to follow the slope of the original ground surface, and increased in thickness with proximity to the wall. However, the thickest fill or redeposited soil deposit was near the intersection of the West Wing and Hyphen at the northwest corner of the yard. At this point, the soils associated with Stratigraphic Unit 2 extended from immediately beneath the topsoil layer discussed above to the base of the excavation, with a total thickness of approximately 3 feet (21.2-18.3 amsl). Average thickness of fill soils along the exposure afforded by the retaining wall trench was approximately 1.5 feet, however these deposits were thicker immediately adjacent to the wall (Figure 27, see also Figures 29 and 30).

While the profile of the north-south trench excavated by the IMI contractors most clearly indicates the overall spatial character of the Stratigraphic Unit 2 material, Figure 27 indicates the number and complexity of different filling and modification episodes. As with many similar deposits, there was a great deal of variation within the soil matrices that comprised Stratigraphic Unit 2. In general, soil color ranged from strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) to brownish yellow (10YR 6/8). Matrix texture varied from sand or silty sand to loam, and many individual strata were strongly mottled with clay clasts. A wide variation in compaction was displayed by the strata, and gravel content varied from 0 to 50%, with a range from rounded to angular. Organic content was generally low, and consisted of few roots or rootlets where present.

The base of the soil strata grouped into Stratigraphic Unit 2 rested primarily on underlying undisturbed subsoils. In several cases, there were undisturbed cultural deposits or features beneath the fills, and these are discussed below in the summary of Stratigraphic Unit 3. Contacts between Stratigraphic

Table 2:

Stratigraphic Unit 2
Provenience Summary

Brice House (18Ap38)
South Yard

Unit	Provenience	Upper Elevation (AMSL)	Lower Elevation (AMSL)	Color	Texture
1	Level 2	22.195	21.595	10YR 4/6	Mottled Silty Sand
1	Level 3	21.325	21.225	10YR 3/4	Mixed Sandy Clay And Sand
1	Level 4	21.225	21.165	10YR 3/4	Mixed Sandy Clay And Sand
2	Level 2	22.27	21.78	10YR 3/3	Compact Sandy Loam
2	Level 4	21.78	21.57	10YR 3/6	Mottled Sandy Loam
3	Level 2	23.15	22.6	7.5YR 5/8	Compact Coarse Sand
18	Level 2	23.345	23.095	10YR 5/6-10YR 4/2	Compact Sandy Clay Mixed With Fine Sand
RW-1	Level 2	21.63	21.26	10YR 5/4	Sandy Silt
RW-1	Level 3	20.91	20.21	10YR 5/3	Silty Sand
RW-1	Level 4	21.26	20.54	10YR 6/6-10YR 6/8	Silty Sand
RW-1	Level 5	20.56	20.21	10YR 5/6	Silty Sand
RW-2	Level 2	21.41	20.48	10YR 4/4	Silty Sand
RW-2	Level 3	21.66	20.33	10YR 4/4	Silty Sand
RW-2	Level 4	19.83	18.96	10YR 5/6	Loam
RW-2	Level 5	20.33	18.88	10YR 4/6	Silty Sand
RW-3	Level 2	22.76	21.38	10YR 5/4	Silty Sand
RW-3	Level 3	22.5	22.1	10YR 4/4-10YR 5/6	Mottled Silty To Sandy Loam
RW-3	Level 4	21.35	19.75	10YR 4/4-10YR 5/6	Mottled Silty To Sandy Loam
RW-4	Level 2	22.63	21.82	10YR 4/3-10YR 5/8	Silty To Sandy Loam
RW-4	Level 3	21.8	21.42	10YR 4/3-10YR 5/8	Silty To Sandy Loam
RW-4	Level 4	21.41	21.32	10YR 4/6	Sandy Clay
RW-4	Level 5	22.14	21.3	10YR 4/4	Sandy Loam
RW-4	Level 6	20.95	20.22	10YR 4/3	Loam

Unit 2 soils and underlying strata were generally sharp and well-defined, indicating a relatively short period of time since they were deposited.

The characteristics of the soil matrix within strata assigned to this depositional unit are consistent with those for the disturbed Collington soils that are mapped within this area of Annapolis (see Section 02.01 above, Kirby and Matthews 1973: 7, 19-21). It is probable that these soils are of local origin, and have been redeposited from the immediate area rather than being transported to the site from another location. It is possible, although difficult to substantiate, that these deposits are derived from construction related excavations on the Brice House parcel itself.

A very high density of cultural material was recovered from the Stratigraphic Unit 2 soils. Table 3 summarizes the 11,237 artifacts recovered from contexts assigned to this depositional unit. Overall, the assemblage is similar to that reported above for Stratigraphic Unit 1. Building material comprises a large proportion of the assemblage, totaling 4535 artifacts or 40.36%. All of the classes represented by material recovered from Stratigraphic Unit 1 are present, and additional types of faunal material, worked bone, and refined earthenwares are present as well.

Of note among the building material recovered from this stratigraphic unit are nail types ranging from hand wrought to modern wire. Also present are fragments of granite, quartz, and bog iron foundation fragments grouped along with slate roofing fragments in the "Other Stone" category. Together, brick and mortar or plaster fragments comprise slightly under 31% of all artifacts recovered from Stratigraphic Unit 2, but they represent over 75% of building material.

The glass category was dominated by various vessel fragments. However, in several proveniences, relatively large amounts of flat window glass were also present. Level 2 of Unit 1 yielded 349 fragments of such material, Level 3 of RW-4 contained 235 fragments, and Level 4 of Unit 2 contained 152 fragments. Several other levels also yielded in excess of 100 fragments of flat glass. In several cases, it appeared probable that entire bottles had been deposited with the soil, and were subsequently broken during reworking of the deposit, for example, thirty-six fragments of modern bottle glass from the same vessel were recovered from Level 3 of Unit RW-2. Mirror fragments, table glass, and lantern chimney fragments were also recovered in lesser amounts.

Metal artifacts other than nails and modern beverage can fragments comprised almost 3%, or 333 pieces, of the

TYPE	COUNT	% TOTAL ASSEMBLAGE
Stoneware	52	0.46%
Tobacco Pipe	39	0.35%
Porcelain	52	0.46%
Earthenware	483	4.30%
Refined Earthenware	4	0.04%
Chert/Flint Nodules	49	0.44%
Bone	391	3.48%
Worked Bone	5	0.04%
Synthetic/Modern Material	45	0.40%
Metal Artifacts	333	2.96%
Clam Shell	4	0.04%
Oyster Shell	1329	11.83%
Snail Shell	1	0.01%
Coal/Charcoal/Slag	1371	12.20%
Glass	2544	22.64%
Building Materials:		
Wood Fragments	14	0.12%
Other Stone	99	0.88%
Ceramic Pipe/Tile	61	0.54%
Nails (All Types)	886	7.88%
Brick	1808	16.09%
Mortar/Plaster	1667	14.83%
Building Material Total	*4535*	40.36%
Grand Total:	*11237*	*100.00%*

Stratigraphic Unit 2 assemblage. Lead, iron, copper, brass, and a single pewter harmonica fragment were present. Lead and iron artifacts consisted primarily of various fasteners and other hardware, although many fragments of these materials were unidentifiable as to original function. Three lead printer's type fragments were also recovered, one of which was a "J", one was a "2", and the third was unidentifiable. A number of brass cartridges of various calibers were present, as well as several furniture parts. Coins recovered from this stratigraphic unit included an 1899 U.S. nickel, and three Indian Head U.S. pennies, two of which dated to 1907 and 1903 respectively.

A wider range of faunal material was recovered from this stratigraphic unit than from Stratigraphic Unit 1. However, oyster shell dominated this assemblage as well, contributing 11.83% (1329 valves or fragments) of all material recovered. Lesser amounts of various clam and snail species shell was also present. The terrestrial animal bone was primarily of large animal species, mostly cow (*Bos Taurus*). Both saw cut and chopped fragments were present. Several fish scales and fragments of bird bone were also recovered. Five fragments of worked bone were also found, all of which were pieces of handles, probably for silverware or toothbrushes.

Forty-nine chert or flint nodules of non-local origin were recovered from Stratigraphic Unit 2 soils. Although a number of these objects were battered, none appeared to have been deliberately retouched. These artifacts appeared to have been intermixed with the soil matrix in a fashion similar to that which resulted in the deposit of the other cultural material in the strata, but their origin and function remain unknown.

A total of 630 sherds of various ceramics were recovered from Stratigraphic Unit 2 deposits. The majority of these artifacts, 483 sherds or 76.6% of the total, consisted of unrefined earthenwares. Most of this material was comprised of glazed or unglazed coarse red earthenware, but pearlware, creamware, whiteware, and yellowware sherds were also present. A single sherd of North Devon gravel-tempered earthenware indicated a temporal origin for this component of the assemblage as early as the late 17th century, but most diagnostic sherds were associated with the 19th century. Lesser amounts of porcelain, refined earthenwares, and stonewares comprised the remainder of the vessel ceramic assemblage.

Thirty-nine fragments of tobacco pipes were also recovered. Five stem fragments had measurable bores ranging in diameter between 4 and 5/64". One ridged bowl fragment was also recovered, while the remainder of this portion of the assemblage consisted of non-diagnostic stem or bowl fragments.

The remainder of the artifact assemblage recovered from Stratigraphic Unit 2 consisted of 1371 pieces of coal, slag, or charcoal, and 45 fragments of various synthetic and/or modern materials. Like the modern material recovered from Stratigraphic Unit 1, this material consisted primarily of plastic and aluminum foil fragments. Also recovered were several toys, including a small rubber ball and the suction tip off a child's arrow.

In summary, the artifact assemblage consisted of mixed domestic and building material. The temporal depth of the material is fairly deep, with the oldest artifact being the sherd of North Devon gravel-tempered earthenware (ca. 1675-1720); there is also a great deal of modern material, some of which dates virtually to the present. The majority of the material appears to have originated in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

06.04 South Yard Stratigraphic Unit 2 Features

In contrast to Stratigraphic Unit 1, a number of features were discovered within the fill strata that comprise the depositional unit designated Stratigraphic Unit 2 (Table 4). A number of these features are associated with the actual deposition of the soils that comprise the stratigraphic unit. These features include various lenses, rubble deposits, and pockets of fill that are intrusive into underlying strata or other deposits. Other features are more discrete, and appear to represent recent modifications to the strata after their deposition. These included an active water pipe trench and two associated trenches, none of which were excavated, a series of modern postholes, a gas pipe trench, and a series of filled trench features of unknown function. These features provide some indication of use and modifications to the yard space that transcends the information already identified through the discussion of the fill strata, and each is described below. The depositional features related to the fill strata themselves will not be further described.

Excavation of Unit 1 revealed a portion of a builder's or electric wire trench at an elevation of 21.725 feet amsl, or about .5 feet beneath the then-current ground surface (see Figure 30 below). The trench was designated Feature 2 in Unit 1, and shortly thereafter, an extension of the same deposit was identified in Unit 2 at 21.28 feet amsl. The trench was designated Feature 3 in that unit. As was noted above, Units 1 and 2 were placed adjacent to the CHRS unit designated 19. No correlate for this feature was located in this unit, but it may correspond to the stratum of reddish brown loamy sand depicted in the west wall profile of that unit (Basalik, Brown, and Epperson 1984: 179).

The features designated Unit 1, Feature 2, and Unit 2, Feature 3 together consisted of a shallow, steep walled trench filled with culturally sterile dark brown to dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/3-4/6) sand. In Unit 2, the trench fill contained few clay clasts, but overall the fill was relatively homogeneous. The deposit extended into the north wall of each unit, and the surface expression extended between approximately .5 and 1 foot south into each. The trench fill ranged between .73 and 1.1 feet in thickness.

The contents of this electric wire trench, where present, appeared to derive primarily from the over and underlying fill strata. The portion of the feature excavated in Unit 1 was entirely sterile. Cultural contents of the feature in Unit 2 were one coal fragment, one coal ash fragment, and one modern, colorless, glass bottle body fragment.

Unit	Provenience	Type	Upper Elevation (AMSL)	Lower Elevation (AMSL)	Soil Color/Texture	Approximate Date
1	Feature 1	Fill Lens	21.275	21.235	10YR 3/2 Sandy Clay	Modern (20th cent.)
1	Feature 2	Builders/Electric Wire Trench	21.725	21.225	10YR 4/3-10YR 4/4 Fine Sand	Modern (20th cent.)
2	Feature 1	Modern Post Hole	21.48	19.73	10YR 4/4 Sandy Loam With Pebble/Gravel Inclusions	Modern (20th cent.)
2	Feature 2	Modern Post Hole	21.48	19.6	10YR 4/4 Sandy Loam With Pebble/Gravel Inclusions	Modern (20th cent.)
2	Feature 3	Builders/Electric Wire Trench	21.28	20.53	10YR 4/6 Fine Sand With Few Clay Clasts	Modern (20th cent.)
2	Feature 4	Fill Lens	21.3	20.83	10YR 3/6 Fine Sandy Loam	Modern (20th cent.)
18	Feature 1	Gas Pipe Trench	23.245	22.095	10YR 4/2 -10YR 4/6 Coarse Sand With Sandy Clay Clasts	1927 +
RW-1	Feature 1	Brick Rubble Deposit	21.04	19.96	10YR 5/4 Silty Sand, Primarily Brick Frags.	After 1908
RW-1	Feature 2	Rodent Burrow	20.81	20.51	10YR 4/6 Silty Sand	After 1908
RW-1	Feature 3	Fill Lens	19.71	19.31	10YR 4/6 Silty Sand	After 1908
RW-1	Feature 4	UID Trench	19.56	18.74	10YR 4/6 - 7.5YR 6/8 Silty To Fine Sand	After 1908
RW-1	Feature 5	Fill Pocket Intrusive W/In Feature 4	19.81	19.51	10YR 4/6 Silty Sand	After 1908
RW-2	Feature 1	Rodent Burrow	20.31	19.83	10YR 4/4 Silty Sand	Modern (20th cent.)
RW-2	Feature 2	Modern Posthole	21.34	20.61	10YR 4/6 Sandy Loam	Modern (20th cent.)
RW-2	Feature 3	UID Trench	21.06	20.33	10YR 4/6 Silty Sand	Modern (20th cent.)
RW-3	Feature 1	Modern Water Pipe And Trench	22.1	Not Excavated	********	
RW-3	Feature 2	Rodent Burrow	21.8	21.51	10YR 4/4 Silty Sand	After 1908
RW-3	Feature 3	Trench Assoc. W/ Feature 1	21.59	Not Fully Excavated	10YR 4/3 Silty Sand	After 1908
RW-3	Feature 4	Trench Assoc. W/ Feature 1	21.86	21.05	10YR 4/3 Sandy Clay	After 1908
RW-3	Feature 5	UID Trench	21.35	20.79	10YR 3/4-10YR 6/8 Silty Sand W/Clay Clasts	After 1908
RW-3	Feature 6	Fill Lens	20.98	20.85	7.5YR 6/6 Silty Sand	After 1908
RW-4	Feature 1	UID Trench	21.82	21.49	10YR 4/3 Silty Sand	After 1908
RW-4	Feature 2	UID Trench, Probable Continuation of Feature 1	21.45	20.59	7.5YR 5/6 Sand	After 1908

The sterility of the fill that comprised these features, the presence of the modern glass fragment, and the relatively shallow depth of the deposit all indicate a probable modern origin. The presence of a no-longer functioning electric lighting system in the yard immediately north of the northern edge of the units may indicate the function of the trench, although no wiring was found in the portion of the trench exposed in Units 1 and 2.

A series of three modern postholes were located in Units 2 (Features 1 and 2) and RW-2 (Feature 2). The uppermost elevations of these features ranged between 21.34 and 21.48 feet amsl, and each was encountered approximately 1 foot beneath the then-current ground surface. The postholes in Unit 2 were between 1.65 and 1.8 feet deep or thick, and each exhibited a flat bottomed, straight sided profile. In Unit RW-2, the posthole had a similar profile, but was only .9 feet deep.

The soil matrix that comprised posthole features in Unit 2 was a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4-4/6) sandy loam containing numerous pebble or gravel inclusions. The matrix of the feature in Unit RW-2 was similar, but contained fewer inclusions.

A total of 53 artifacts were recovered from the three postholes. Fifteen of these consisted of fragments of brick, mortar, or plaster. Additional building material included 8 window glass fragments, nine wire nails, and one handwrought nail fragment. Two fragments of modern bottle glass and a paper Lifesavers candy wrapper were also present. The remainder of the artifacts consisted of oyster shell, unidentified metal fragments, and coal.

While the postholes did contain the single handwrought nail fragment, the presence of the still legible candy wrapper, the shallow depth of the features, and their association with relatively modern fill strata provide compelling evidence of a modern origin for these features. While excavating the features, the current Brice House caretaker told one of the crew that the posts in Unit 2 were associated with a sign that had been recently removed from the yard. Further, these postholes intruded into the backfill of CHRS' Unit 19, which was excavated in 1984. The origin of the post in Unit RW-2 is less well-known, but the similarity in form, matrix, and content to those in Unit 2 points to a recent temporal origin as well.

A trench feature associated with a no-longer active gas pipe for the kitchen in the East Wing of the house was located in Unit 18 at a depth of .25 feet beneath the then current ground surface, or 23.45 feet amsl. In contrast to the modern trenches in Unit RW-3, a decision was made to excavate this feature as the gas pipe was no longer active, and the trench obscured the underlying builder's trench feature that was the focus of

excavation in this unit.

The gas pipe trench was found to be comprised of two layers of soil that consisted of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) to yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) fine to coarse sand. The feature was a total of 1.15 feet thick (23.45 to 22.095 feet amsl), with the upper level comprising the first .35 feet. The sand fill became increasingly coarse with depth, and the lower level of the feature contained few clay clasts. The initial surface exposure of the feature indicated a trench width of 1.5 feet, and the trench widened to approximately 1.6 feet at its base.

The gas pipe located in the central portion of the feature was a 1" cast iron line. A total of 147 artifacts were recovered from the two layers of the feature. Forty-eight of these consisted of building materials including brick, nails of various sorts, stone, plaster, and mortar. The most numerous artifact class present was glass; this portion of the feature assemblage included 29 olive-green wine bottle fragments, 25 window glass fragments, and 9 modern bottle glass fragments. Other artifacts included 12 oyster shell and 2 unidentified bone fragments, 22 earthenware sherds (yellowware, creamware, and pearlware), one undecorated porcelain sherd, five white salt-glazed stoneware sherds, and two tobacco pipe stem fragments.

While the artifact assemblage included material dating from the 18th through 20th centuries, the function of the feature indicates a relatively modern origin. It is probable that the installation of the gas pipe is related to the conversion of the East and West Wing space to apartments during the Saint John's College ownership of the house beginning in 1927 (see section 03.07 above).

The four units excavated immediately adjacent to the retaining wall (Units RW-1 through RW-4) all contained features that together comprised a single filled trench that ran parallel to the retaining wall between three and five feet north of its northern edge. The surface of the trench feature was encountered at elevations between 19.56 and 21.82 feet amsl, or depths between 1.5 and 3.35 feet beneath the then current ground surface. The trench was entirely exposed in Units RW-1, RW-3, and RW-4, where its width ranged between .9 and 1.5 feet. In Unit RW-2, the trench extended into the northern wall of the unit, but approximately .6 feet of its southern edge extended into the unit. In all cases, the trench was visible across the entire five foot width of each unit. Total thickness or depth of the trench ranged between 0.56 feet in unit RW-3 to 1.23 feet in Unit RW-4. A representative plan and profile of the trench from Unit RW-4 is presented in Figure 29.

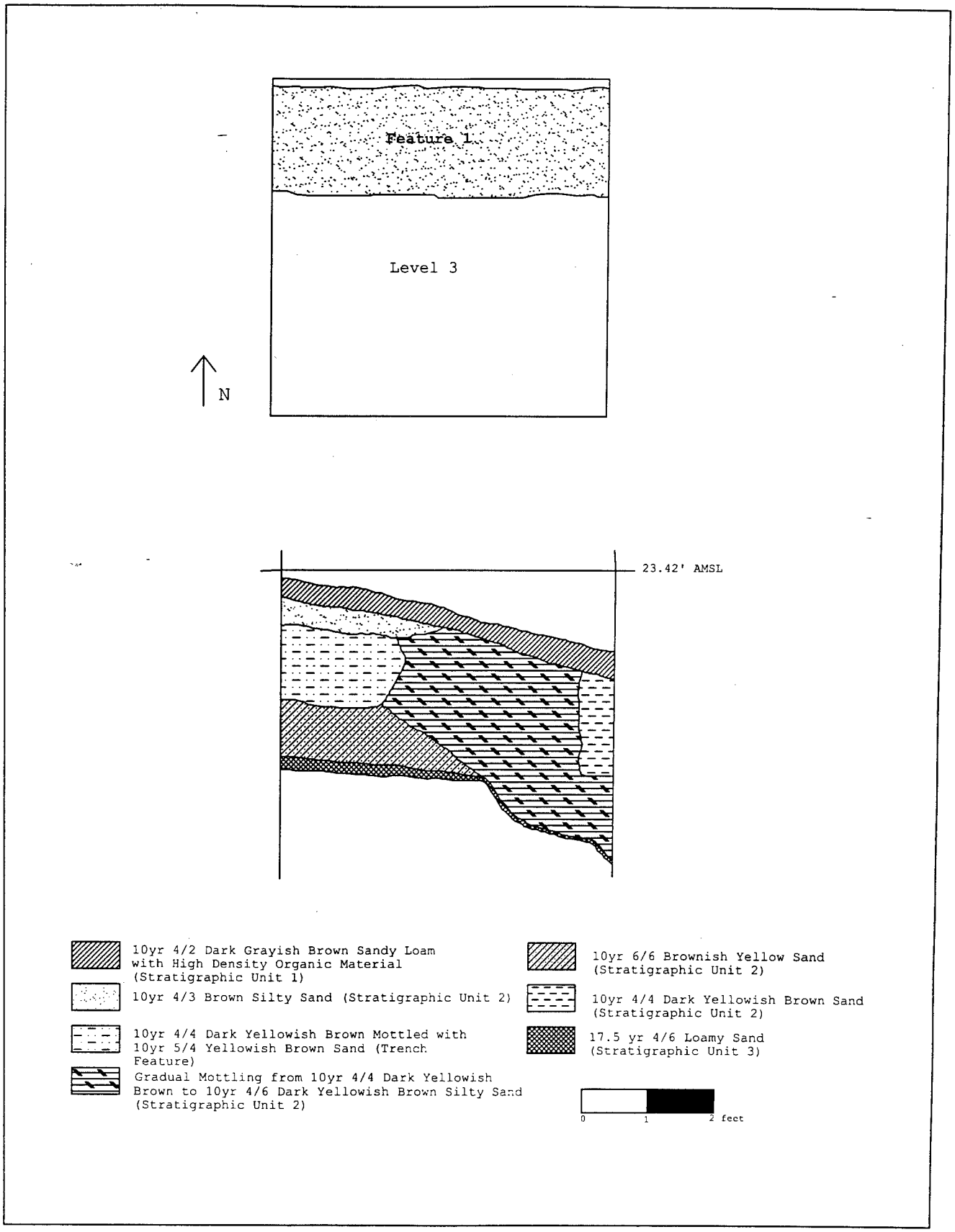


Figure 29: Plan and Profile of Unit RW-IV Showing Trench Feature and Strata, Brice House South Yard

Soil matrix that comprised the fill in the trench feature was relatively homogenous, but displayed some variation in both color and texture. Color ranged from dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) to reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/8). The texture of the soil was moderately compact, and consisted of silty to coarse sands. Few clay clasts were observed within the feature fill in Unit RW-3, and in Unit RW-4 the fill graded from silty sand to sand.

The contents of the excavated portion of the trench included 810 artifacts in addition to the soil matrix. Three hundred and seventy two consisted of fragments of building material including brick, various nails, worked stone, mortar, and plaster fragments. Bottle glass was represented by 122 artifacts, including 1 olive green wine bottle fragment. Sixty-four other glass fragments were also present, these included 6 tumbler or similar vessel fragments and the remainder was flat window glass. Oyster shell and animal bone fragments comprised the next most common types within the feature assemblage, totaling 107 pieces. Thirty-six fragments of other metal artifacts were present, these included 12 modern tin foil fragments as well as a lead printer's type for the letter 'N'. Finally, 35 ceramic sherds of various types were recovered. These included a single tobacco pipe stem fragment, 26 earthenware sherds, 6 porcelain sherds, and 2 stoneware sherds. Temporal range of the ceramics recovered was mid to late 18th century (creamware) to relatively modern (undecorated whiteware).

In general, the characteristics of the artifact assemblage associated with the trench features was similar to that of the fill strata within which it was situated. In Unit RW-1, a pocket of soil associated with the overlying fill stratum was found to be intrusive into the trench, and in Unit RW-3, a large lens of fill soil was present beneath the trench. It is probable that the origin of this feature is modern, and it may post-date the construction of the retaining wall after 1868 but before 1908 (see Section 3.02 above). While the exact function of the trench remains unknown, it may represent the bedding sand for a no longer extant walkway, a planting bed, or other similar landscaping feature. It is interesting to note that the feature does not occur in Units 1 and 2, however, it is probable that the installation of electric wire trenches and brick footpaths over these units would have obscured any evidence of an earlier trench feature.

The features described above indicate a pattern of frequent and, at times, intensive modification to the space that comprises the South Yard. While artifacts associated with the original construction of the house in the 18th century, and historic use of the property, were recovered from both features and deposits associated with Stratigraphic Unit 2, there is also a great deal of intermixed modern and recent historic material present. The

majority of both features and stratigraphic deposits associated with this depositional unit date after the construction of the retaining wall between 1868 and 1908.

06.05 South Yard Stratigraphic Unit 3

A number of depositional strata and features that were located either beneath or adjacent to the fill strata that comprised Stratigraphic Unit 2 were determined to represent intact cultural deposits relating to historic use of the yard space. This material has been grouped into Stratigraphic Unit 3. These strata are far fewer in number, and the exposures of these deposits are much more spatially limited than those associated with Stratigraphic Units 1 and 2. However, the Stratigraphic Unit 3 material contributes more to the overall interpretation of the archaeology of the South Yard. The Stratigraphic Unit 3 deposits tend to be older, and represent evidence of earlier historic modifications to the landforms that comprise the South Yard. In addition, a number of features associated with this Stratigraphic Unit are directly related to the construction of the Brice House access stairways, or to the structure itself. As such, they are directly relevant to the research design questions that guided this portion of the investigation.

The above-cited Figure 28 shows the location and position of a number of intact strata that were not revealed in any of the other excavation units placed within the South Yard. These include an undulating layer of very dark gray (10YR 3/1) coarse sand with strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) sand mottles containing flecks of oyster shell and brick, and an associated underlying layer of similar soil containing a high density of oyster shell fragments. The uppermost elevation of these strata was located at 20.3 feet amsl, or 12 inches beneath the then current ground surface at 21.3 feet amsl, and together these layers were .7 feet thick, extending to a depth of 19.8 feet amsl. Immediately beneath these layers was a lens of similar soil containing fewer brick and oyster shell fragments with a maximum thickness of .25 feet, extending to a depth of 19.55 feet amsl. The pocket of dark yellowish brown sand containing whole oyster shells indicated on the profile figure was also present in Unit 3, where it was excavated as Feature 3.

Figure 27 is not discussed here because none of the strata revealed along the north wall of the retaining wall trench could be reliably assigned to this stratigraphic unit. In all cases, the trench stratigraphy revealed fill soils resting directly on underlying undisturbed subsoil. Level 5 in Unit 2 and Level 7 in Unit RW-4 were the only two strata assigned to this depositional unit that were located in the units adjacent to the retaining wall. The remaining strata assigned to Stratigraphic Unit 3 were all located in either Unit 3 or Unit 18.

Table 5 enumerates the strata that are associated with this depositional unit that were revealed during the investigation of the South Yard area. Due to their limited horizontal exposures,

Table 5:

Stratigraphic Unit 3
Provenience Summary

Brice House (18Ap38)
South Yard

Unit	Provenience	Upper Elevation (AMSL)	Lower Elevation (AMSL)	Color	Texture
2	Level 5	21.13	20.73	10YR 4/4	Fine Sandy Loam
3	Level 3	22.6	22.22	10YR 3/2	Moderately Compact To Loose Sand
3	Level 4	22.22	21.47	10YR 3/4	Moderately Compact Sand
3	Level 5	21.47	20.75	10YR 4/4	Loose Sand
18	Level 3	23.095	22.995	10YR 5/6	Compact Sandy Clay
18	Level 4	22.995	22.395	7.5YR 4/6	Loosely Packed Fine Sand
18	Level 5	22.395	21.945	7.5YR 4/6	Arbitrary Level Change, Same As Above
18	Level 6	21.945	21.295	7.5YR 5/6	Compact Fine Sand
RW-4	Level 7	21.3	20.57	7.5YR 4/6	Loamy Sand

it was impossible to assign these layers independent strata designations within the larger Stratigraphic Unit. Each is, however, described below in the context of the unit in which they were discovered, and the level provenience they were assigned at the time of excavation. It is probable that some, if not most, of these strata extend into adjacent unexcavated portions of the yard space, but a more precise determination of their extent outside of the excavation units cannot be made.

The initial stratum determined to represent an intact deposit was revealed in Unit 2 at an elevation of 21.13 feet amsl, or approximately 1.3 feet beneath the then-current ground surface. The stratum was excavated as Level 5, and was located only in the southern half of the unit. The northern half of the unit at the same elevation was covered by a large fill lens that rested immediately upon the underlying undisturbed subsoil, which was also located beneath the Level 5 stratum. The maximum thickness of the stratum was .65 feet, and the deposit thinned out at the edge of the fill lens to the north. The soil matrix of the intact stratum in Unit 2 consisted of dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) fine sandy loam.

The excavation of Unit 3 within the construction trench adjacent to the east wall of the West Wing revealed three intact depositional strata as well as a series of four features that are discussed below (see Figure 31, 33-36). The intact strata in Unit 3 were excavated as Levels 3, 4, and 5, each of which was distinguished on the basis of artifact content and overall degree of soil compaction. Figure 31 presents a profile of the eastern edge of the unit prior to excavation, and each of these strata are indicated thereon.

Level 3 in Unit 3 was encountered at a depth of approximately .65 feet beneath the ground surface at an elevation of 22.6 feet amsl. The stratum was .38 feet in thickness, and was comprised of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) moderately compact to loose sand containing few brick and mortar fragments. Immediately beneath Level 3 was Level 4, a .75 feet thick layer of dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) moderately compact sand containing numerous brick fragments, charcoal flecks, and few oyster shell fragments. This strata extended from 22.22 to 21.47 feet amsl.

As was indicated above, Level 5 comprises a separate stratum, but is partially cut by the features within the unit that are designated 1, 2, and 3. The uppermost portion of this stratum is immediately beneath level 4 at 21.47 amsl, where it is approximately .72 feet thick. Unexcavated portions of the stratum beneath the features are present to a depth of 19.75 feet amsl. However, due to the presence of the overlying features, the stratum is only 1.1 feet thick at this point, rather than the

approximately 1.75 feet indicated by the difference in the two elevations. The soil matrix that comprised Level 5 is a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) loose sand mottled with light olive brown (2.5Y 5/3) sandy clay. Immediately beneath this layer is undisturbed subsoil and the builders trench for the West Wing.

Four levels representing three strata were encountered adjacent to and beneath the gas pipe trench located in Unit 18 at the intersection of the East Wing and Hyphen. The uppermost of these was Level 3, a very thin (.1 to .25 foot) layer of yellowish brown compact sandy clay located at an elevation of 23.095 feet amsl, or .4 feet beneath the then-current ground surface. This layer was bisected by the gas pipe trench. Levels 4 and 5, located immediately beneath Level 3, were also bisected by the pipe trench. The uppermost of these levels was encountered at 22.995 feet amsl, and together they extended to 21.945 feet amsl, a total thickness of 1.05 feet. These two levels were part of the same stratum, and consisted of strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) loosely packed fine sand. The final stratum in Unit 18 was excavated as Level 6, which consisted of strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) moderately compact fine sand with a total thickness of 0.65 feet. This layer was located immediately beneath the gas pipe trench, but above the builders trench for the East Wing and Hyphen (see Figure 37 below).

The final level determined to be an intact stratum was located in Unit RW-4, where it was excavated as Level 7 (Figure 29). This stratum consisted of a thin layer (.46 feet, 21.3-20.57 feet amsl) of strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) loamy sand. The layer was located at the southern edge of the unit immediately adjacent to the retaining wall, and was the lowest cultural-bearing stratum, disturbed or undisturbed, excavated from the unit. This layer appeared to represent a deposit of what was once an eroded topsoil stratum present prior to the installation of the retaining wall.

Table 6 summarizes the artifacts recovered from the intact deposits grouped into Stratigraphic Unit 3. As is indicated, the classes of artifacts present are similar to those discussed above for both Stratigraphic Units 1 and 2. Building material, primarily brick, nails and nail fragments, and mortar or plaster fragments again form the largest single class within the assemblage, comprising 36.80%, or 926 of the 2516 total artifacts.

A large proportion of the building material assemblage recovered from Stratigraphic Unit 3 consisted of 232 nails and nail fragments. One hundred and eighty-five of these artifacts were fragments unidentifiable as to type or temporal association. Of the 47 that were identifiable, there were 8 cut nails, and one modern wire nail that was recovered from Level 3 of Unit 3.

Table 6: Artifact Summary
Stratigraphic Unit 3

Brice House (18Ap38)
South Yard

TYPE	COUNT	% TOTAL ASSEMBLAGE
Stoneware	18	0.72%
Tobacco Pipe	18	0.72%
Porcelain	13	0.52%
Earthenware	106	4.21%
Oyster Shell	320	12.72%
Chert/Flint Nodules	22	0.87%
Bone	178	7.07%
Synthetic/Modern Material	2	0.08%
Metal Artifacts	124	4.93%
Coal/Charcoal/Slag	59	2.34%
Glass	730	29.01%
Building Materials:		
Other Stone	7	0.28%
Nails (All Types)	232	9.22%
Brick	417	16.57%
Mortar/Plaster	270	10.73%
Building Material Total	*926*	36.80%
Grand Total:	*2516*	100.00%

The remaining 38 were all handwrought, with both "T" and rosehead types present.

Another major component of the artifact assemblage recovered from Stratigraphic Unit 3 consisted of glass fragments of various types. Like the overlying strata, the glass from this assemblage contained both flat window and vessel varieties. In this case, flat window glass comprised approximately 68% of the total, with 497 fragments present. Table glass was represented by 7 wine glass fragments recovered from Unit 2, Level 5. The remainder of this portion of the assemblage was bottle glass, represented by a total of 226 fragments. Dark olive green wine bottle glass of probable 18th century origin comprised 61%, or 138 of these 226 fragments. The remaining fragments consisted primarily of non-diagnostic curved fragments, although one was identified as from a blown-in-mold bottle dating after 1840.

As with the other stratigraphic units in the South Yard area, flint or chert nodules were present within this assemblage. A total of 22 of these artifacts were recovered. However, only one had been retouched, apparently in an effort to remove flakes usable as strike-a-lights or gunflints. No flakes, shatter, or other debitage associated with such a retouch process were recovered.

Metal was represented by a total of 124 artifacts in the Stratigraphic Unit 3 assemblage. The vast majority of these were unidentifiable fragments or scraps of iron, brass, or lead. A single fragment identified as copper was also recovered. Identifiable brass artifacts consisted of a glaziers point and a button shank. A large wood staple and a door latch fragment comprised the identifiable iron artifacts.

The final identifiable iron artifact was a relatively modern bottle cap. This artifact was recovered from Unit 2, Level 5 along with the only artifacts identified as modern or synthetic material, two fragments of otherwise unidentifiable plastic. Other artifacts of non-diagnostic temporal origin included 59 coal, charcoal, or slag fragments.

The Stratigraphic Unit 3 assemblage included 320 oyster shell valves and fragments and 178 bone fragments of various types. Eighty-nine of the bone artifacts were identifiable only as fragments. The remainder of this element of the assemblage consisted of two bird bone fragments, probably large fowl such as chicken or turkey species, a single fish scale, and 86 mammal bone fragments that included 6 teeth. The majority of this last class was of domestic cattle or swine. No saw cut bone was noted within this portion of the assemblage.

Slightly over 6% of the Stratigraphic Unit 3 assemblage

consisted of sherds of ceramic of various types. As with the ceramics recovered from the other stratigraphic units in the South Yard, this portion of the artifacts recovered were dominated by earthenwares, represented by 106 sherds. Porcelain (13 sherds), stoneware (18 sherds), and tobacco pipes (18 fragments) comprised the remainder of the ceramic artifacts.

Table 7 summarizes the ceramic artifacts by ware type. One of the coarse earthenware sherds was identified as a Buckley or Buckley-like body sherd, with a median date of 1746. Among the pearlware sherds were 2 polychrome peasant palette decorated body sherds and a single blue underglaze-decorated sherd. The remainder were plain. Other earthenwares included 1 Staffordshire Slipware sherd dating to the first quarter of the 18th century, and a single Wedgewood sherd with tortoise decoration dating to the mid-18th century.

The primary identifiable type of stoneware was white salt glazed, with one sherd exhibiting scratch blue decoration. A single sherd of mid-18th century Nottingham ware was also present. The remainder were coarse brown or grey bodied utility vessel sherds.

Four individual porcelain types were identified within the assemblage. The majority of the porcelain sherds were blue-decorated Chinese varieties, however, brown and yellow, and red overglaze decorated sherds were also present. The blue decorated sherds have a very long temporal range, appearing as early as 1660, and continuing to be present in deposits as late as the beginning of the 19th century. The remainder of the porcelain sherds are also difficult to assign to a single temporal period, and have a similarly wide date range associated with them.

Kaolin tobacco pipe fragments were the final component of the ceramic recovered from Stratigraphic Unit 3 in the South Yard. Nearly half (8) of the 18 total fragments were bowl pieces, one of which was rib molded. The remainder were stem fragments, 6 of which had 4/64" or 5/64" bores. The remainder were unmeasurable.

The temporal span of the ceramic assemblage as a whole ranges from the middle 17th century, as represented by the porcelain and Buckley earthenware, to undecorated whitewares that may date as late as the middle 20th century. However, the temporal ranges of both the undecorated whiteware and the porcelain are very large. The median dates of the ceramics identifiable as to age range between 1700 and 1890, with the majority clustered in the mid to late 18th century.

The artifact assemblage recovered from Stratigraphic Unit 3 deposits appears to be primarily associated with the late 18th

Table 7: Ceramic Type Summary
Stratigraphic Unit 3

Brice House (18Ap38)
South Yard

		Count	Beginning Date	Median Date	End Date
Earthenware					
	Creamware	19	1762	1791	1820
	Coarse Earthenwares	28	***	***	***
	Pearlware	20	1780	1805	1830
	Refined Earthenwares	8	1600	1700	1802
	Yelloware	10	1790	1845	1900
	Whitewares	19	1830	1890	1950*
	Other Earthenwares	2	***	***	***
Stoneware					
	Coarse Brown or Grey Bodied	8	***	***	***
	Nottingham	1	1700	1755	1810
	White Salt Glazed	9	1720	1763	1805
Porcelain					
	Undecorated	2	***	***	***
	Blue Decorated	7	1660	1730	1800*
	Brown and Yellow Decorated	3	***	***	***
	Red Overglaze	1	***	***	***
Kaolin Tobacco Pipe					
	Bowl Fragments	8	***	***	***
	4/64" Diam. Stem	1	***	***	***
	5/64" Diam. Stem	5	***	***	***
	Unmeasurable Stem	4	***	***	***

* Maximum Date Ranges Indicated For Whitewares and Porcelain

century construction of the Brice House itself, and subsequent use of the yard space through the middle of the 19th century. At this approximate end date, large scale modifications to the yard space began to occur, the result of which was the deposition of later artifactual material and soil deposits associated with Stratigraphic Units 1 and 2.

06.06 South Yard Stratigraphic Unit 3 Features

A number of features were discovered either beneath or within Stratigraphic Unit 3 deposits. Table 8 summarizes the location and nature of each of these. Two of the features were a posthole and postmold located in Unit 1. Two associated artifact clusters were located over the oyster shell deposit located in Unit 3, and the builder's trench for the east wall of the West Wing underlay these features. The first three of these features were excavated because the soil column in which they were embedded was in imminent danger of collapse, and any data associated with the deposits had to be recovered immediately. The West Wing builder's trench feature was not excavated, as it was outside the zone of impact by any construction or rehabilitation-related activities planned by the IMI at the time, and was in no danger of immediate destruction. Finally, the builder's trench for the East Wing and Hyphen was located at the base of Unit 18. This feature was excavated as the data to be recovered from the East Wing and Hyphen area was directly pertinent to the research design for that portion of the investigation.

One of the original purposes of the archaeological investigation in the South Yard was to recover data related to the no-longer extant 19th century stairway that provided access to the central door on the south façade of the house. The CHRS investigation discussed in Section 04.00 above had revealed the presence of several postholes in Unit 19 at a depth of approximately 2.6 feet below the then-current ground surface (Basalik, Brown, and Epperson 1984: 11). Unit 2 did not contain any material that could be positively associated with either the stairway or the features found in CHRS Unit 19. However, Unit 1 was found to contain two features, designated 3 and 4, that were associated with the stairway, and probably with the features in CHRS' Unit 19 as well.

Figure 30 presents a plan and profile for the two features in Unit 1. As indicated, both are located in the southern and western portion of the unit, and Feature 3 is superimposed on Feature 4. The initial surface expression of Feature 3 was exposed at 21.213 feet amsl, or a depth of approximately 2.5 feet beneath the then-current ground surface. Feature 3 extended into both the southern and western walls of the unit, and its northern end was located beneath Feature 1, described above in association with Stratigraphic Unit 2 deposits.

The total exposed surface expression of Feature 3 was 4 feet north to south by 1.3 feet east to west. Soil matrix within the feature was comprised of dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) coarse sand that contained a large amount of intermixed clay. The feature extended to approximately 19.963 feet amsl, with a total

Table 8:

Stratigraphic Unit 3
Feature Summary

Brice House (18Ap38)
South Yard

Unit	Provenience	Type	Upper Elevation (AMSL)	Lower Elevation (AMSL)	Soil Color/Texture	Approximate Date
1	Feature 3	Posthole	21.213	19.825	10YR 4/4 Moderately Compact Sandy Clay	Before 1868
1	Feature 4	Postmold	20.025	17.725	10YR 3/6 Clay Sand, High Content Coarse Gravel	Before 1868
3	Feature 1	Artifact Deposit	22.03	21.8	10YR 3/4 Sand	After 1840
3	Feature 2	Soil And Artifact Deposit Associated With Feature 1	21.8	21.71	10YR 3/4 Sand	After 1840
3	Feature 3	Oyster Shell Deposit	21.81	20.95	10YR 3/4 Sand, Primarily Whole Oyster Valves	1780-1820
3	Feature 4	Builders Trench	20.23	Not Excavated	7.5YR 4/6 Coarse Sand With Clay Clasts	1768-1773
18	Feature 2	Builders Trench	21.295	20.995	7.5YR 5/6 Fine Sand With Clay Clasts	1768-1773

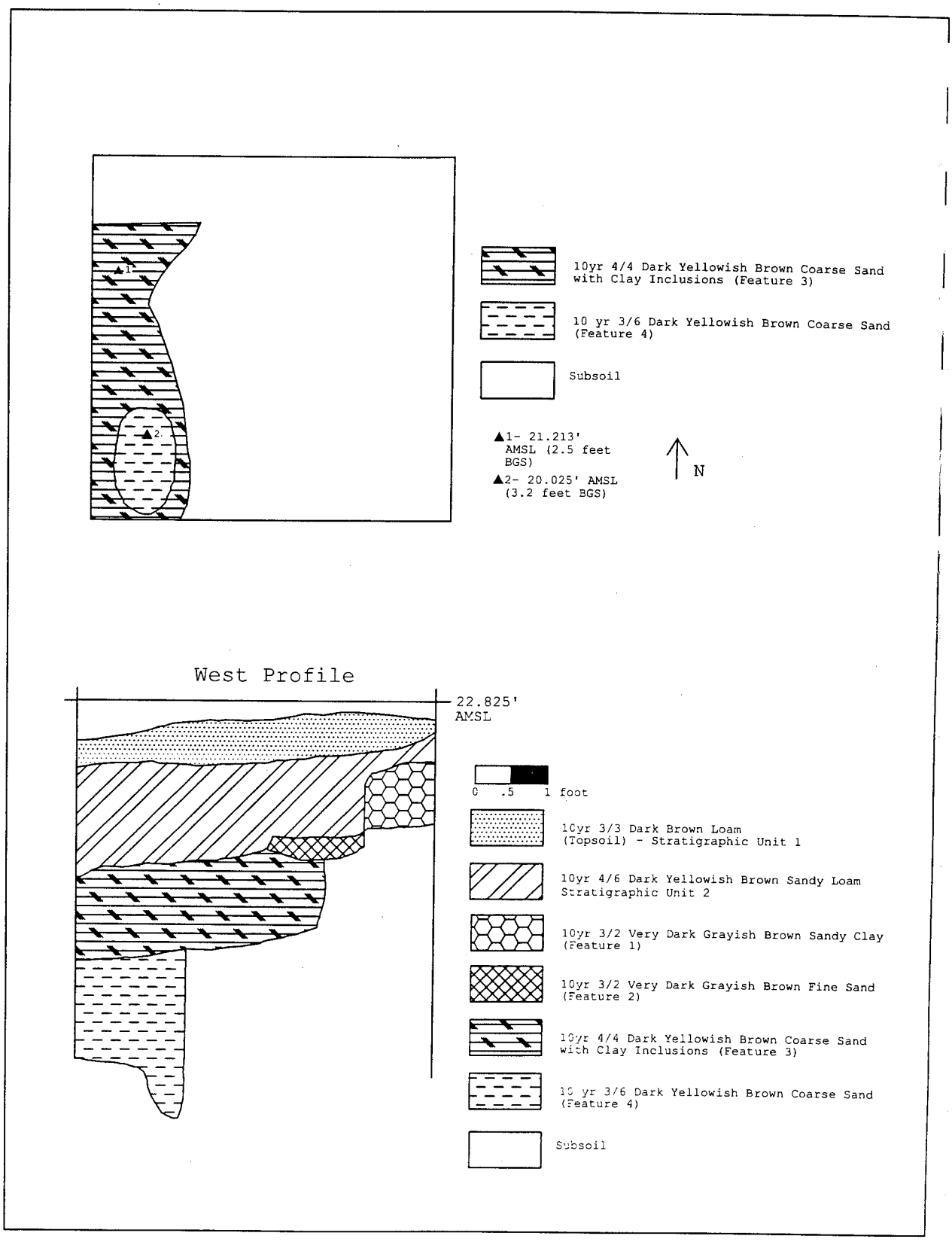


Figure 30: Plan and Profile of Unit 1 Showing Features and Strata, Brice House South Yard

thickness in profile of 1.25 feet.

Table 9 summarizes the cultural material recovered from both the features in Unit 1. Other than soil, Feature 3 contained 25 brick fragments, 3 mortar or plaster fragments, one colorless flat glass fragment, and 2 oyster shell fragments. Also present was a single fragment of apparently natural sandstone. No temporally diagnostic artifacts of any kind were associated with this feature.

Following removal of the Feature 3 fill, a probable posthole was revealed near its southern end. This posthole, designated Feature 4, was roughly oval in plan view and measured approximately 1.5 by .7 feet. The uppermost surface expression of Feature 4 was at 20.025 feet amsl, or approximately 3.2 feet beneath the then-current ground surface. The feature extended to 17.725 feet amsl, and was therefore approximately 2.3 feet in total thickness or depth. This basal elevation for the feature was at or slightly below the current street level. Soil matrix within Feature 4 consisted of moderately compact dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) fine sand.

The 221 artifacts that were recovered from Feature 4 are also summarized on Table 9. The majority of the assemblage recovered from the feature consisted of various building materials. Of note among this class of artifact were three bricks mortared together to form a "U", and three whole bricks at the base of the feature. Also present were 4 bone fragments, 47 glass fragments that included 4 dark olive green wine bottle fragments as well as more modern vessel and window glass, a number of oyster shell and coal fragments, and unidentified corroded metal artifacts. A single dessicated rubber fragment of unknown function was also recovered from the feature fill.

A total of 7 sherds of ceramic were present within the Feature 4 fill. Three were lead-glazed redware utility vessel body sherds, 3 were undecorated pearlware body sherds, and one was an undecorated whiteware sherd. With the exception of the redwares, the earliest date that could be associated with these ceramics is the late 18th century. However, their presence in the feature may be a result of deposition on the site prior to the construction and subsequent removal of the apparent post.

It appears probable that Feature 3 represents excavation associated with either the installation or removal of the post that was contained within Feature 4. A somewhat anomalous characteristic of Feature 4 is that it widens with depth. This suggests that the post that was at one time contained therein was removed through a process of rocking or shaking it back and forth, rather than one of decay in place. Despite the presence of the pearlware in the feature, the presence of the dessicated

Table 9:

Artifact Summary
Unit 1, Features 3 and 4

Brice House (18Ap38)
South Yard
Stratigraphic Unit 3

TYPE	Feature 3 Count	% F-3	Feature 4 Count	% F-4	Artifact Count Total Features 3 and 4	% Total Assemblage Features 3 and 4
Ceramic	0	0.00%	7	3.17%	7	2.77%
Mammal Bone	0	0.00%	4	1.81%	4	1.58%
Bird Bone	0	0.00%	4	1.81%	4	1.58%
Vessel Glass	0	0.00%	24	10.86%	24	9.49%
Flat Glass	1	3.13%	23	10.41%	24	9.49%
Metal Artifacts	0	0.00%	4	1.81%	4	1.58%
Oyster Shell	2	6.25%	18	8.14%	20	7.91%
Charcoal/Coal/Slag	0	0.00%	6	2.71%	6	2.37%
Synthetic/Modern Material	0	0.00%	1	0.45%	1	0.40%
Building Materials:						
Other Stone	1	3.13%	3	1.36%	4	1.58%
Nails (All Types)	0	0.00%	16	7.24%	16	6.32%
Brick	25	78.13%	64	28.96%	89	35.18%
Mortar/Plaster	3	9.38%	47	21.27%	50	19.76%
Building Material Total	29	90.63%	130	58.82%	159	62.85%
Grand Total:	32	100.00%	221	100.00%	253	100.00%

rubber fragment suggests that the post that was once associated with Features 3 and 4 was removed, and both features were backfilled either at the same time or shortly after the removal of the front-loading stairs, after 1868 but before 1908 (Basalik, Brown and Epperson 1984: 2-8, Figure 8, see also Figures 10, 11, and 13 above). These features, and their potential associations, are discussed further in the following summary section.

Four distinct, but closely associated features were located within Unit 3, situated adjacent to the east wall of the West Wing within the trench excavated by IMI contractors. In addition to the depositional features, a ½" copper rod that formed the base of a lightning rod for the house was located near the adjacent wall of the West Wing. A series of nails and fragments of metal holders for the lightning rod were also present on the face of the wall above the ground surface. The location of the lightning rod within the unit is depicted on Figure 32 below.

The largest and most visually distinctive of these deposits was a dense oyster shell valve deposit designated Feature 3. however, two artifact clusters designated Features 1 and 2 were found at the top of this deposit. As was discussed in the preceding paragraphs, initial stratigraphy revealed in this unit consisted of several layers of deposits associated with Stratigraphic Units 2 and 3. Figure 31 above indicates the position of the feature complex as revealed in the sidewall of the construction trench.

Following excavation of Level 3 within Unit 3, a cluster of artifacts was revealed at an elevation of 22.03 feet amsl, at the top of the shell deposit that would subsequently be excavated as Feature 3. This material was embedded within the surrounding soil matrix that comprised the interface between Levels 3 and 4. This artifact cluster was designated Feature 1. The area was approximately 2.8 feet wide (north to south) by .9 feet (east to west). The eastern edge of the feature may have been truncated by the excavation of the surrounding construction trench. The maximum total thickness of the feature was 0.23 feet. Figure 32 presents a planview of the surface expression of the feature.

The soil matrix within the area of Feature 1 consisted of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/3) friable coarse sand containing many charcoal flecks. The soil was also laden with artifacts similar to those recovered from the over-and underlying Levels 3 and 4. The surface expression of the feature was defined on the basis of the presence of a number of artifact types that had not been previously observed within the overlying strata.

All of the artifacts recovered from Feature 1 in Unit 3 are summarized on Table 10. A total of 27 artifacts located within the feature were point provenienced, and the location of each of

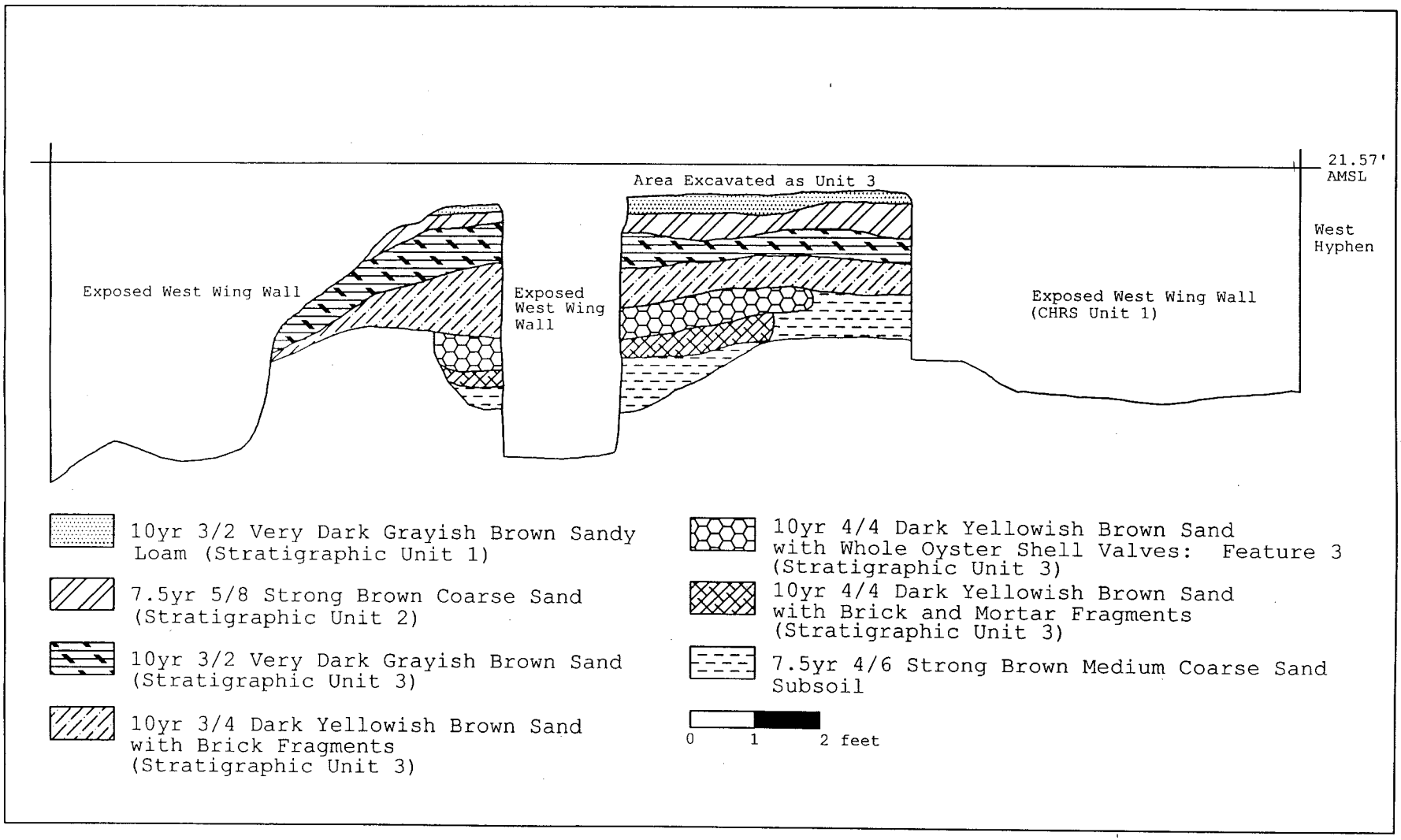


Figure 31: West Profile of West Wing Construction Trench Showing Position of Unit 3 and Associated Feature Complex

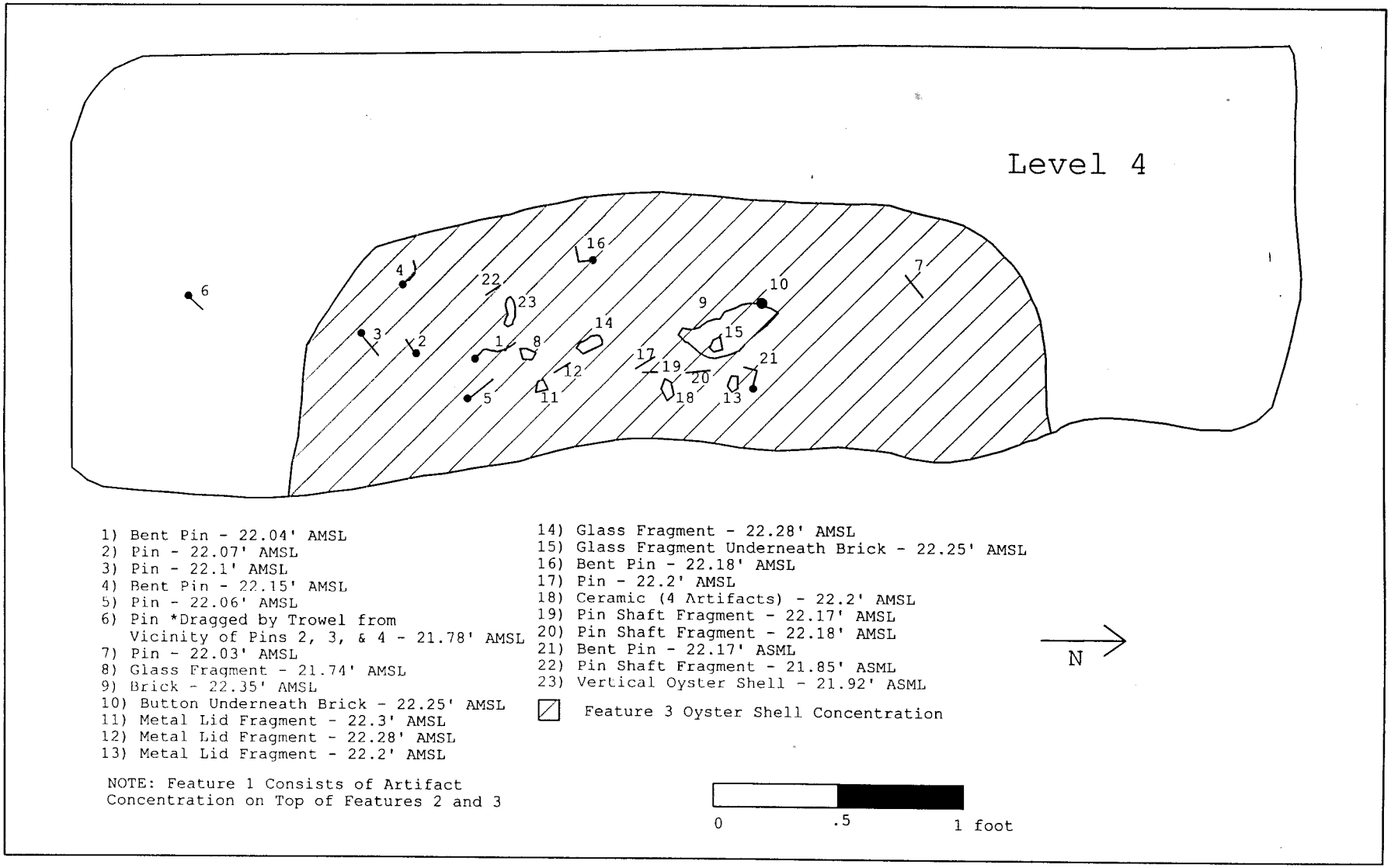


Figure 32: Unit 3 Feature 1 Planview, Brice House South Yard

Table 10:

Artifact Summary
Unit 3, Feature 1

Brice House (18Ap38)
South Yard
Stratigraphic Unit 3

TYPE	COUNT	% TOTAL ASSEMBLAGE	% ASSEMBLAGE EXCLUDING BUILDING MATERIALS
Ceramic	5	1.47%	9.80%
Oyster Shell	4	1.18%	7.84%
Bone	4	1.18%	7.84%
Brass Pins	13	3.83%	25.49%
Brass Buttons	1	0.29%	1.96%
UID Iron Fragments	4	1.18%	7.84%
Slag	4	1.18%	7.84%
Vessel Glass	4	1.18%	7.84%
Flat Glass	12	3.54%	23.53%
			100.00%
Building Materials:			
Other Stone	2	0.59%	
Nails (All Types)	15	4.42%	
Brick	263	77.58%	
Mortar/Plaster	8	2.36%	
Building Material Total	***288***	**84.96%**	
Grand Total:	***339***	**100.00%**	

Range Date for artifacts found in Unit3, Feature 1: 1780-1850

Feature Date: 1840 +

Note: 27 Of The Artifacts Included In This Table Were Point Provenienced. See Figure 32 For Location And Type.

these finds is indicated on Figure 32. Of note among these artifacts were 13 brass pins or pin fragments. Nine of these artifacts had round wire heads, while 1 had a flat, machine made head. The remainder were shaft fragments. Other point provenienced artifacts included 3 flat glass fragments with a light green tint, an oyster shell valve, an undecorated flat brass button with wire loop shank, a brick fragment, 4 unidentified corroded iron fragments, and a small cluster of ceramic sherds that included 1 buff-bodied unglazed earthenware sherd, 1 undecorated creamware rim sherd, 1 undecorated whiteware body sherd, and a second small brick fragment.

An additional 312 artifacts were recovered from the soil matrix that surrounded the most dense portion of the feature. Two hundred and eighty-six of these artifacts were small brick fragments. The majority of the remainder was also primarily building material, including two handwrought nails, 13 other unidentifiable nails or nail fragments, eight mortar fragments, 1 slate roofing fragment, and 1 bog iron fragment identified as possible building material. Also present was additional glass, primarily light green tinted flat fragments but including 4 non-diagnostic probable bottle fragments, several slag fragments, and four bone fragments, 2 rodent and 2 larger mammal fragments.

Excavation of Feature 1 and portions of the surrounding soil matrix revealed the presence of an additional deposit of artifacts located immediately beneath the most dense portion of Feature 1. This material was designated Feature 2. Artifacts on the surface of this feature were point provenienced, and as the material was removed, it became evident that a small hole had been excavated into the underlying shell deposit designated Feature 3, and the majority of the artifacts that comprised Feature 2 had been placed therein. Three additional artifacts were located outside of the hole, but like the others, were located on top of the shell deposit subsequently excavated as Feature 3. A total of 9 point provenienced artifacts were recovered from the feature, and the position of each within the overall planview of the feature is indicated on Figure 33.

The uppermost elevation of Feature 2 was identified at 21.80 feet amsl. The small hole that contained the majority of the artifacts associated with the feature extended to 21.71 feet amsl. The three artifacts located outside the hole were found at elevations between 21.65 and 21.31 feet amsl, yielding a total thickness for the feature of 0.49 feet. The actual thickness of the feature is obscured to some extent by the north to south slope associated with the surface of Feature 3. The surface expression of the "hole" element of Feature 2 was 0.8 feet north to south by 0.4 feet east to west, total dimensions of the feature were 1.75 by 0.4 feet.

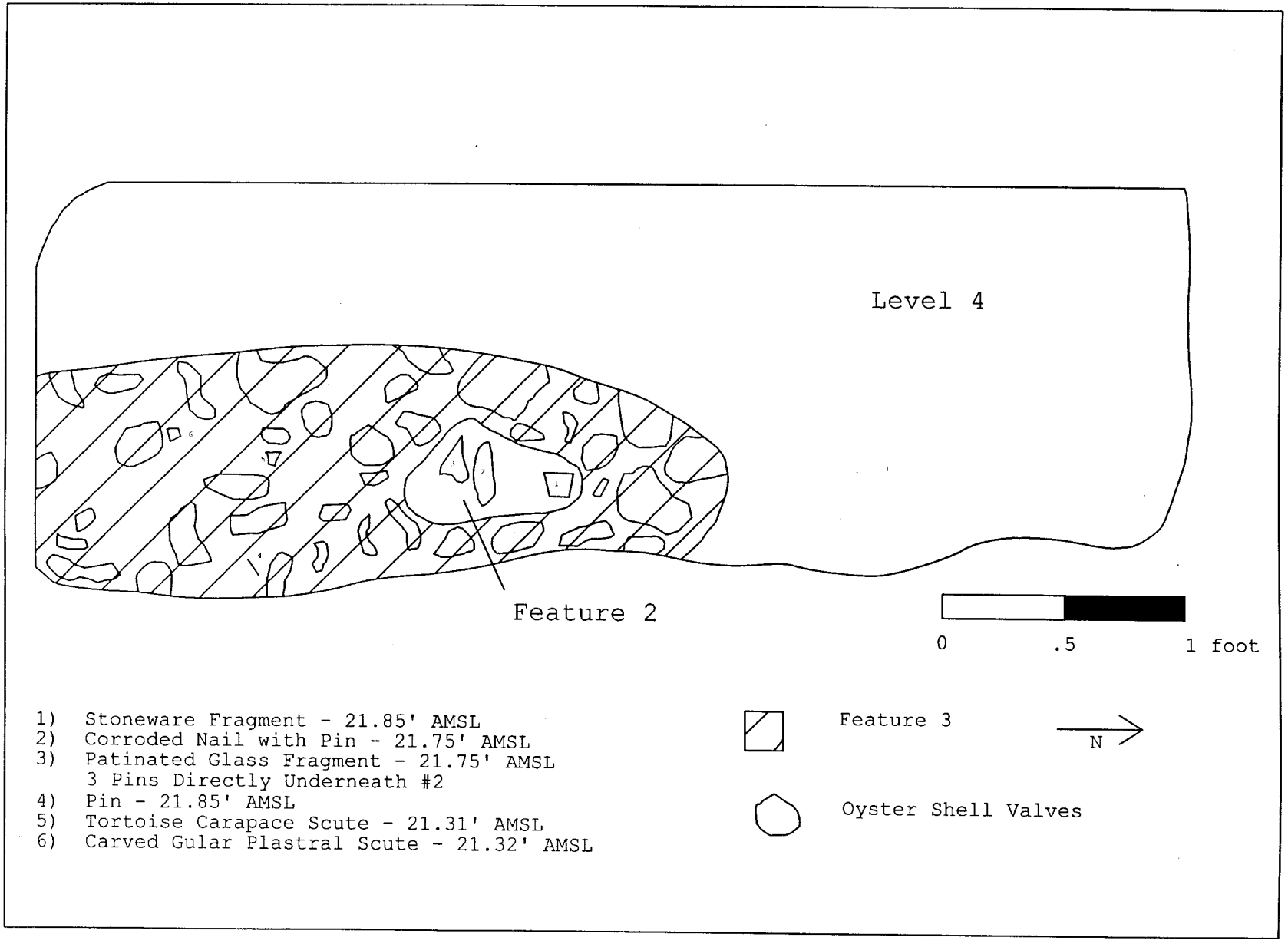


Figure 33: Planview of Unit 3 Feature 2 Planview, Brice House South Yard

The soil that comprised the matrix of Feature 2 consisted of a moderately compact dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) coarse sand. A total of 18 artifacts were recovered from the feature, nine of which were point provenienced. All of the artifacts recovered from the feature are summarized on Table 11. All four of the brass pins were point provenienced, and all were either shaft fragments or had round wire heads. Other point provenienced artifacts included a buff-bodied undecorated stoneware sherd, a heavily corroded handwrought nail with an adhering brass pin, a patinated dark olive green bottle glass fragment, and two turtle bone fragments, one of which was carved. Artifacts recovered from the soil matrix included 3 small brick fragments, 3 oyster shell fragments, a hand wrought nail with a "T" head, one unidentifiable bone fragment, and one small brass sheet metal fragment.

The two turtle bone fragments that were recovered from Feature 2 are unique in a number of ways. They are the only two fragments of bone associated with an amphibian species recovered from the South Yard. One of the fragments is a portion of a marginal carapace scute, probably from a Kinosternon, or mud turtle species (Ernst, Barbour, and Lovich 1994: xxii, 167-171). The second fragment is a gular plastral scute, also probably from a Kinonsternon species. The ventral surface of this fragment exhibits a hand carved rectilinear decorative motif. A drawing of this artifact is presented here as Figure 34.

The anomalous character and close spatial association of the artifacts associated with Features 1 and 2 in Unit 3 suggest that they are a portion of a single, deliberate deposition. Although 3 additional pins were recovered from Feature 3 immediately beneath Features 1 and 2, none were recovered anywhere else within the South Yard. In addition, no other non-utilitarian carved bone fragments were recovered from the site. The feature complex is located immediately outside an east window in the West Wing Wall, and is further located in close proximity to a lightning rod associated with the West Wing. It appears probable, albeit not conclusively demonstrable, that these features represent a cache of materials associated with African or African-American religious practices.

Dating the features designated 1 and 2 is rendered somewhat problematic by the paucity of temporally diagnostic material recovered. As noted above, diagnostic ceramics included a single sherd of undecorated creamware and a single sherd of undecorated whiteware. The creamware could date as early as the last decades of the 18th century, but the whiteware is later, dating no earlier than 1820. The majority of the brass pins have round wire heads, although there was a single flat machine made pin. The machine made pin dates to no earlier than 1840. However, the presence of a mixture of pin types at a ratio of over 20:1

Table 11: Artifact Summary
Unit 3, Feature 2

Brice House (18Ap38)
South Yard
Stratigraphic Unit 3

TYPE	COUNT	% TOTAL ASSEMBLAGE
Ceramic	1	5.56%
Oyster Shell	3	16.67%
Bone	2	11.11%
Worked Bone	1	5.56%
Brass Pins	4	22.22%
UID Brass Fragment	1	5.56%
Brick	3	16.67%
Vessel Glass	1	5.56%
Hand Wrought Nails	2	11.11%
Total:	***18***	100.00%

Note: 9 Of The Artifacts Included In This Table Were Point Provenienced.
See Figur 33 For Location And Type.

Range Date for artifacts found in Unit3, Feature 2	1780-1850
Feature Date	1840 +

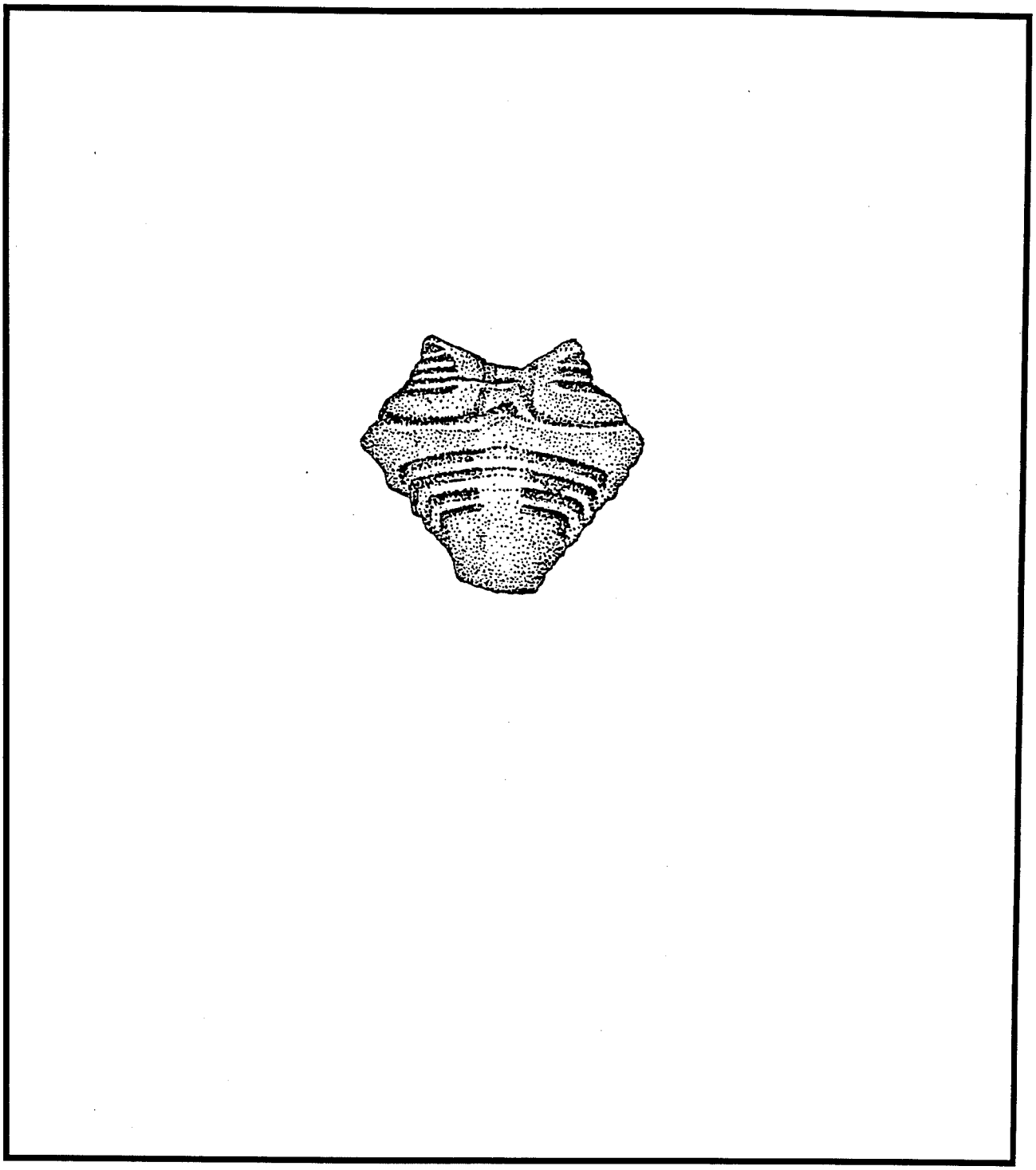


Figure 34: Carved Gular Plastral Scute, Probable Kinosternon Species, Unit 3 Feature 2, Brice House South Yard Artifact Depicted Full-Size.

indicates a probable date for the feature shortly after the development of machine made pins, rather than much later in time.

Immediately beneath Features 1 and 2 was the shell deposit that provided the initial impetus for the excavation of Unit 3. The portion of this deposit within the unit was designated Feature 3. The uppermost elevation of this feature was located at 21.81 feet amsl, and the surface of the deposit sloped to 21.68 feet amsl at the southern end within the unit. Following excavation, the maximum total thickness of the shell deposit was found to be 0.86 feet, extending to a depth of 20.95 feet amsl at its southern end. The surface expression of the feature was 2.9 feet north to south by 1 foot east to west, although both the southern and eastern edges of the deposit had been truncated by the excavation of the construction trench (Figure 35, Photo Plate 1). The base of the feature following removal of the shell was relatively flat, although it sloped gently to the east.

The matrix that comprised Feature 3 was primarily whole oyster shell valves, although some dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) coarse sand was present in interstitial spaces. The deposit was compact overall. An additional brass round head pin was recovered from the surface of the deposit. Other artifacts recovered from the feature are summarized on Table 12.

As indicated, the vast numerical majority of material from Feature 3 was 1223 whole oyster shell valves. Also present was a relatively small amount of building material, including 24 cut or handwrought nail fragments. No wire nails were recovered. Also present were 5 dark olive green bottle glass fragments, 2 flat glass fragments, 3 round head brass pins (one from the surface of the feature), an unidentifiable lead fragment, coal, mammal and bird bone (probably chicken or turkey) fragments, 6 ceramic sherds, and 2 5/64" bore tobacco pipe stems.

The 6 ceramic sherds recovered from the feature comprised the most temporally diagnostic material therein. These sherds consisted of two peasant palette decorated pearlware sherds from the same vessel, one undecorated pearlware rim sherd, 1 hand painted blue pearlware rim sherd, 1 undecorated buff-bodied stoneware sherd, and 1 lead or manganese glazed redware body sherd. The pearlwares date to the period between 1780 and 1820, the remaining material could be either earlier or later. However, the absence of more recent diagnostic material, in conjunction with the dominance of pearlware among the ceramics recovered indicates a date of origin for the feature sometime between the above-cited dates.

Additional chronological data for the shell deposit designated Feature 3 may be derived from the fact that it is present over the undisturbed builder's trench for the east wall

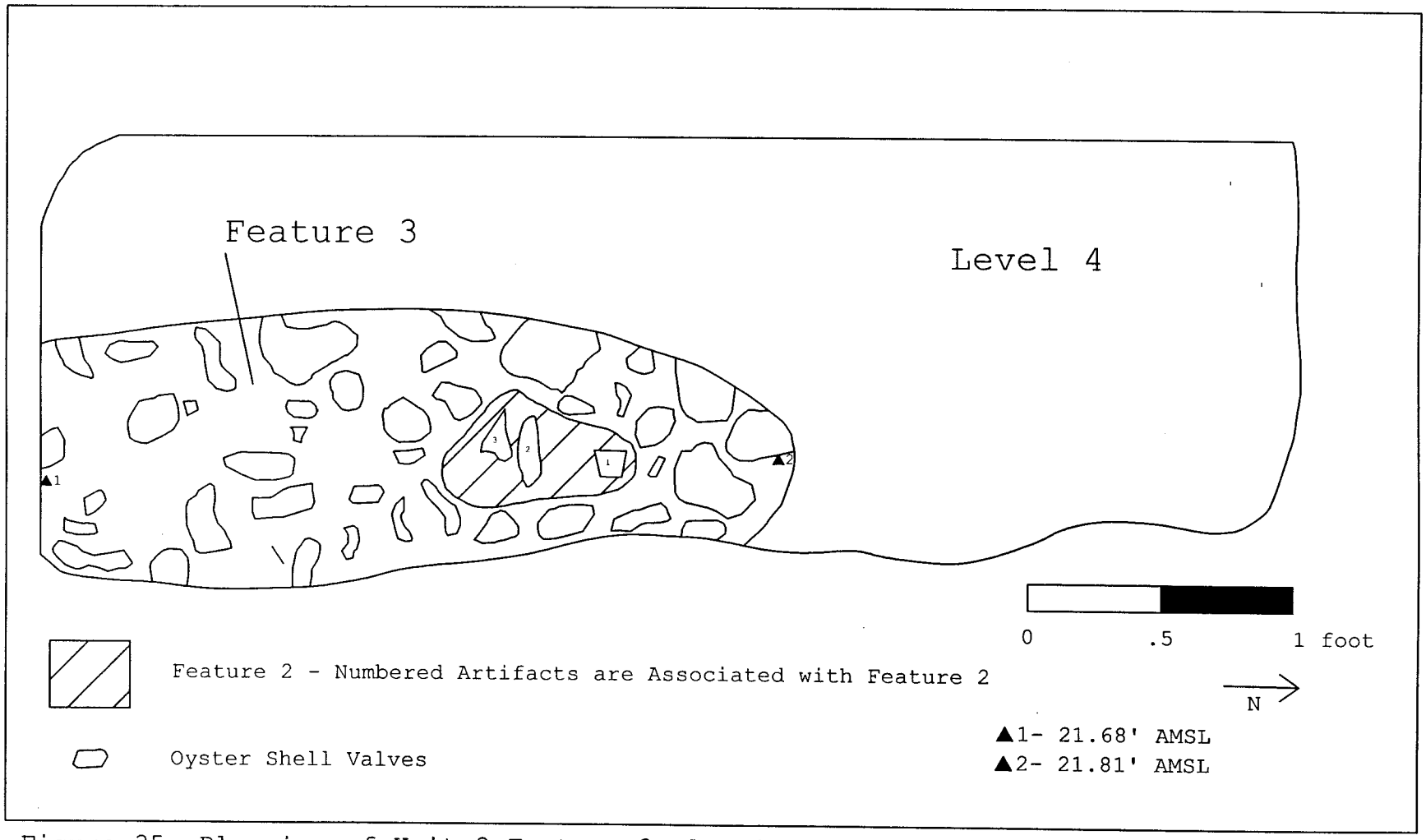


Figure 35: Planview of Unit 3 Feature 3 Planview, Brice House South Yard

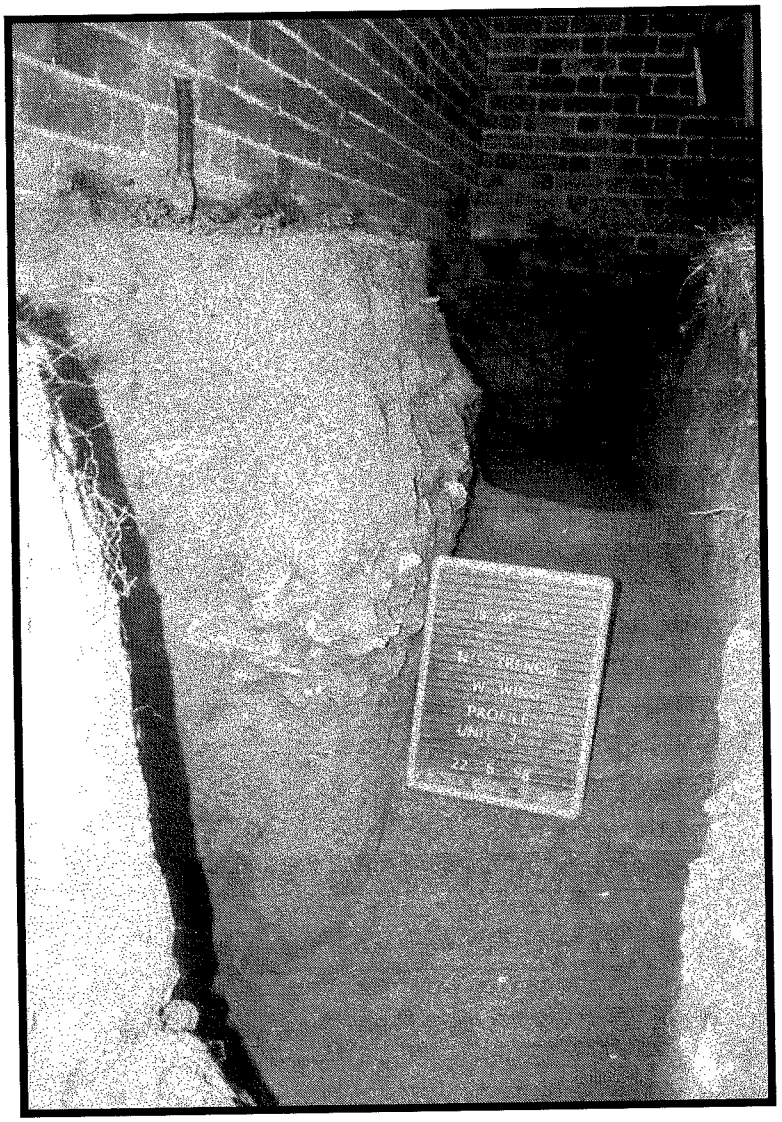


Photo Plate 1. Stratigraphy of Unit 3, South Yard.

Note: Features 1, 2, and 3 are located within shell deposit visible in foreground.

Table 12:

Artifact Summary
Unit 3, Feature 3

Brice House (18Ap38)
South Yard
Stratigraphic Unit 3

TYPE	COUNT	% TOTAL ASSEMBLAGE	% ASSEMBLAGE EXCLUDING BUILDING MATERIALS AND SHELL
Ceramic	6	0.46%	14.29%
Kaolin Pipe Stem	2	0.15%	4.76%
Bone	21	1.60%	50.00%
Brass Pins	3	0.23%	7.14%
Coal	2	0.15%	4.76%
Vessel Glass	5	0.38%	11.90%
Flat Glass	2	0.15%	4.76%
Metal Artifacts	1	0.08%	
Oyster Shell	1223	93.36%	

Total Artifacts Other Than Shell And Building Materials = 42

Building Materials:			**Building Material Totals**
Other Stone	1	0.08%	2.22%
Nails (All Types)	24	1.83%	53.33%
Brick	18	1.37%	40.00%
Mortar/Plaster	2	0.15%	4.44%
Building Material Total	***45***	**3.44%**	**100.00%**
Grand Total:	***1310***	**100.00%**	

Range Date for artifacts found in Unit 3, Feature 3 1780-1820

Feature Date 1780-1820

of the West Wing of the Brice House. Construction on this portion of the house took place between 1768 and 1773, and it is probable that the shell was deposited after the latter date.

The shell deposit remains somewhat ambiguous from a functional perspective. However, it is known that the east wall of the wing was plagued by drainage problems that have continued to the present. It is possible that the shell deposit was placed in order to improve drainage in the adjacent portion of the yard, but the feature does not actually touch the wall. It is also possible that the shell was deposited to control erosion or level a portion of the yard, but this interpretation is of limited utility due to the lack of exposure of the entire surface expression of the deposit.

The builder's trench associated with the east wall of the West Wing was located immediately beneath the shell deposit designated Feature 3. The builder's trench was designated Feature 4 within the unit, but was not excavated as it was outside the area of impact for any then-planned construction activities, and was located in a stable portion of the soil column that comprised Unit 3. However, it was possible to record some of the spatial characteristics of the feature given the exposure afforded by the excavation of the construction trench and the overlying deposits.

The horizontal expression of the trench feature in Unit 3 was approximately 1 foot in width by 5 feet, the full length of the unit. The uppermost surface of the feature was exposed at approximately 20.85 feet amsl, or about 2.5 feet beneath the truncated ground surface in the area of the unit (Figure 36). The feature fill was comprised of a strong brown 7.5YR 5/6) coarse sand mottled with clasts of brown (10YR 4/3) clay. The trench was relatively flat on its sides and bottom, and extended to a depth of 19.60 feet amsl. Total depth or thickness of the feature was 1.25 feet. No artifacts were collected from this feature.

The final feature located in the South Yard that was associated with Stratigraphic Unit 3 was a builder's trench designated Feature 2 in Unit 18, located at the intersection of the south wall of the East Hyphen and west wall of the East Wing (see Figure 22). The uppermost expression of the feature was encountered at 21.345 feet amsl, or approximately 2.15 feet beneath the then-current ground surface. Figure 37 presents a plan and profile of the feature.

As indicated, the horizontal surface expression of the builder's trench ranged between approximately .5 feet and 2.1 feet, and the trench was much wider in the portion exposed along the wall of the East Wing. However, the fill within the feature

was homogenous, consisting of loosely packed strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) fine sand mottled with small clasts of brown (10YR 4/3) clay. While the total depth of the feature was approximately 1.1 feet, it is probable that its vertical expression was truncated by the installation of a relatively recent gas pipe trench associated with Stratigraphic Unit 2. The feature intrudes into undisturbed subsoil.

The contents of the portion of the builder's trench exposed in Unit 18 consisted of 51 small brick fragments, 16 shell tempered mortar fragments, four oyster shell fragments, and a single body sherd of tin-glazed but otherwise undecorated refined red earthenware. The temporal span for this last artifact is very broad, extending from the early colonial period through the 18th century. However, given the association of the feature with the construction of the Brice House, it is probable that the feature dates to between 1768 and 1773.

Undisturbed, culturally sterile subsoil was encountered beneath the strata subsumed into Stratigraphic Unit 3, or in some cases beneath the fill soils described above as Stratigraphic Unit 2. Based upon exposures afforded by the trench profiles cited above as Figures 27 and 28, and upon the basis of exposures in Unit 2 (Level 6), Unit 18 (Level 7), and Unit RW-3 (Level 5), it is apparent that the subsoil slopes gently from north to south away from the house, and is truncated at the southern edge of the yard space, probably originally as a result of excavation associated with the construction of the retaining wall that bounds the southern edge of the yard space.

The exposure of the subsoil at the base of the excavation units listed above revealed a soil matrix consistent with that for the Collington soils. In general, this stratum consisted of strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) to dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) clay with varying sand contents. The subsoil was compact to very compact, with both color and degree of compaction varying with moisture content. The subsoil contained little to no organic material, and exhibited few pores or other evidence of bioturbative activity.

While most of the original topsoil and cultural deposits have been removed or altered during the course of construction and occupation of the Brice House, it is probable that the spatial character of the original landform is revealed by the form of the subsoil stratum. The exposures of the subsoil completed the stratigraphic sequence revealed by all phases of investigation in the South Yard portion of the Brice House site.

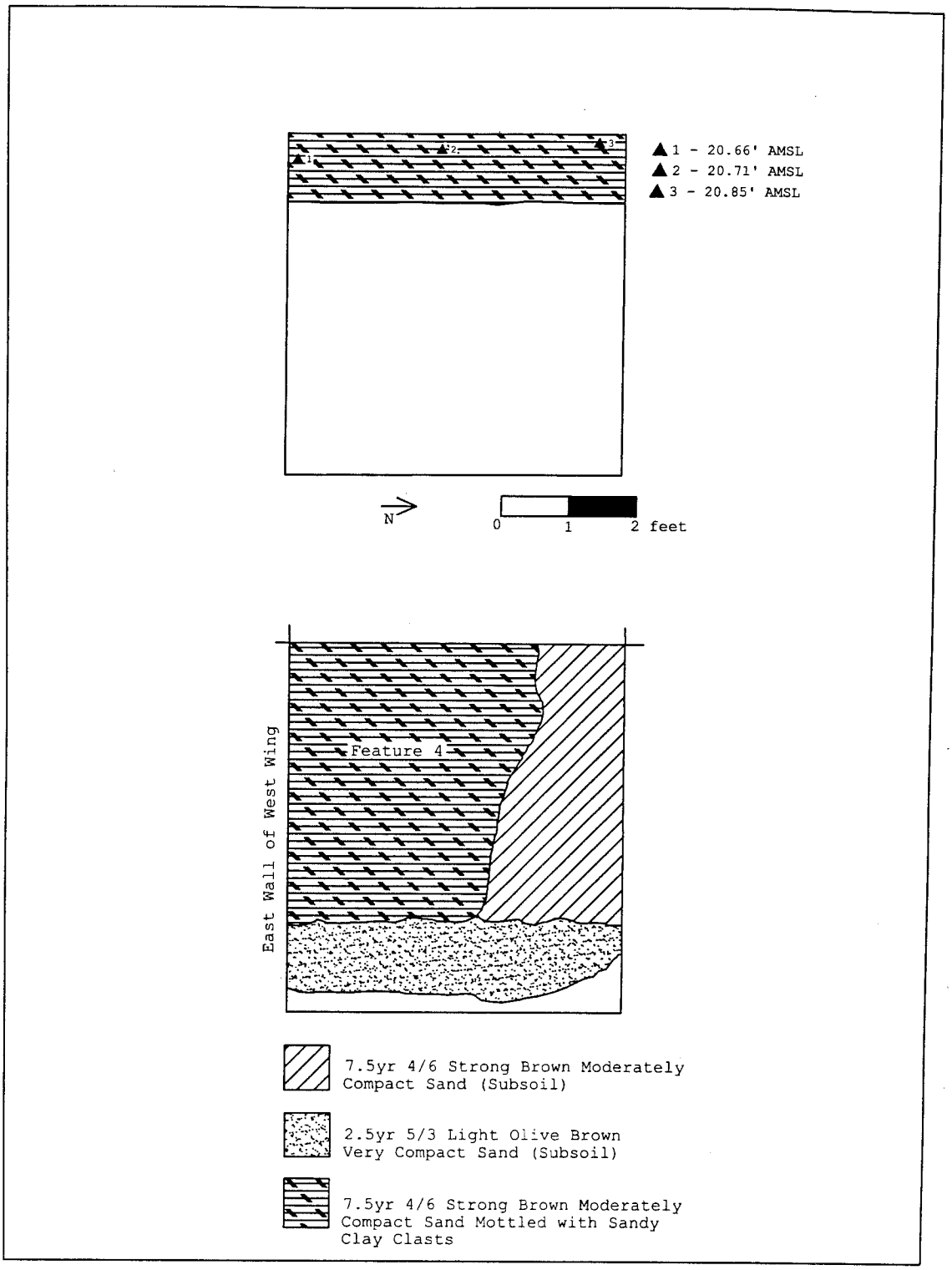


Figure 36: Unit 3 Feature 4 Plan and Profile, Brice House South Yard

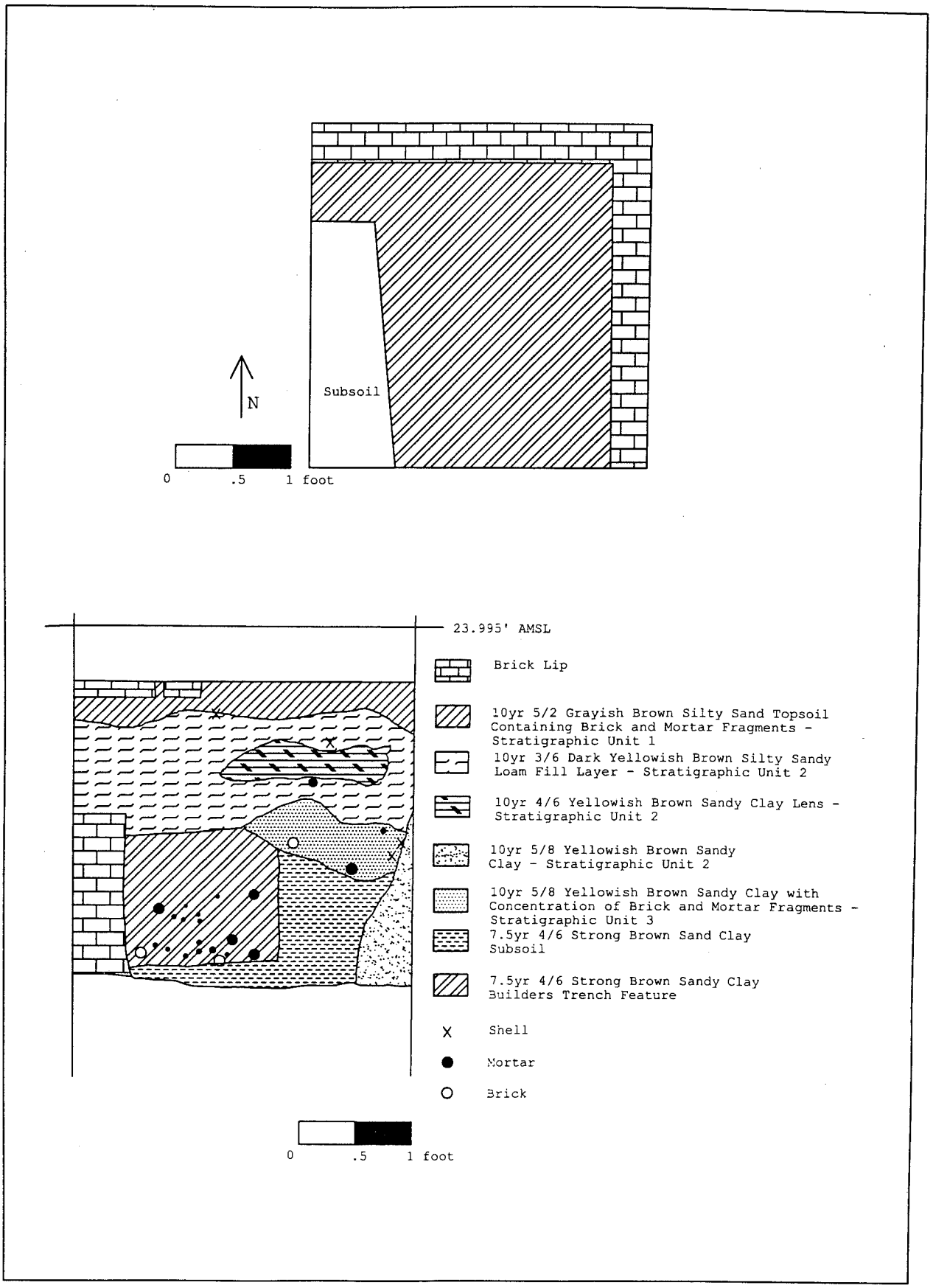


Figure 37: Unit 18 Feature 2 Plan and Profile, Brice House South Yard

06.07 Results of Archaeological Monitoring in the South Yard

As was indicated in the introduction to this report, a portion of the current investigation consisted of monitoring of construction related excavation to identify, and record to the extent possible, features and/or artifact deposits revealed during rehabilitation of the retaining wall that bounded the southern edge of the yard, and slightly later, a lowering of the grade within the entire yard space. This work was monitored sporadically during the period between September and January of 1998-1999.

A number of features were identified during the course of this portion of the investigation. Excavation or data recovery from such material was not a portion of the scope of work agreed upon by the Maryland Historical Trust Easement Committee and the IMI, however, an effort was made to record the features to the extent possible given the limited time available. In addition, a number of artifacts were collected from various contexts, both within the retaining wall trench and across the yard as a whole. The following paragraphs describe these results within the limitations of the scope of work and in consideration of the lack of complete excavation of identified deposits.

The excavation of the retaining wall trench comprised the initial portion of the archaeological monitoring. The trench was placed parallel to the extant retaining wall, and was excavated to a depth of between 4 and 5 feet beneath the then current ground surface. The trench ranged between 3 and 5 feet in width, and extended the full east-west length of the yard, or approximately 150 feet. The majority of the trench was hand-excavated, but a jackhammer was used to loosen very compact soils along its middle and western portions.

The primary data recovery opportunity during this work was the preparation of a stratigraphic profile of the north wall of the trench. This profile provided a major element of the data pertaining to the stratigraphy of the yard as whole, and was presented above as Figure 27. The characteristics of this profile were discussed at length in the preceding sections detailing the strata that comprised Stratigraphic Units 1, 2, and 3.

Artifacts recovered from the retaining wall trench are summarized on Table 13. Shell, brick, and other non-diagnostic material was observed within soils removed from the trench along its entire length, but this material was not collected. As is indicated, there appears to be a slightly greater concentration of artifacts within the eastern portions of the trench. However, the totals presented on this table are probably skewed to some extent. Excavation of the trench was begun at the eastern edge

Table 13:

Artifact Summary
Retaining Wall Trench

Brice House (18Ap38)
South Yard
Construction Monitoring

TYPE	East 1/4	Middle East 1/4	Middle West 1/4	West 1/4	Total/Artifact Type
Metal Artifacts	6	1	6	2	15
Flat Glass	1	0	0	0	1
Vessel Glass	3	2	0	2	7
Bottles	0	3	0	1	4
Bird Bone	3	0	0	0	3
Mammal Bone	1	0	0	0	1
Ceramic	10	21	8	9	48
Kaolin Pipe Stem	0	1	0	0	1
Redware Tile	0	0	2	0	2
Sewer Pipe	1	0	2	1	4
Undiff. Nails/Spikes	7	6	7	7	27
Modern/Synthetic	0	0	3	0	3
Total/Trench Section	***32***	***34***	***28***	***22***	***116*** Total Artifacts Collected

of the yard, and during the initial excavation of the trench, the construction personnel were closely engaged in calling artifacts to the attention of the monitor. Unfortunately, this activity became much less popular as time passed. It is also probable that artifacts collected here are skewed toward the large and visually distinctive.

Of note among the artifacts collected from the retaining wall trench were 3 whole early 20th century bottles, two of which were small liquor bottles. The other was a small panel bottle finished with a lipping tool that exhibited an embossed label reading "Davis and Miller, Baltimore". Although the metal artifacts recovered were primarily large hardware or tool parts, also present was brass or copper token marked "33" on one side and WHFW & SCN on the reverse. This artifact had been pierced at its top, possibly so it could be worn as some sort of ornament.

The 48 sherds of ceramic recovered from the retaining wall trench are summarized on Table 14. Types are generally consistent with those recovered from other contexts within the yard. The majority of the undecorated redwares are sherds from flower pots. The whiteware sherds are primarily from a single large undecorated plate or other relatively flat vessel.

A single intact feature was identified and recorded during the course of monitoring of the retaining wall trench. This feature consisted of a brick and mortar pier. The feature was roughly rectangular, and while only one course was visible, it may have extended deeper into the surrounding subsoil. Figure 38 and Photo Plate 2 are a planview and photograph of the feature respectively. The horizontal location of the feature is indicated on the following Figure 40, and it was located at an elevation of approximately 18 feet amsl, or roughly at the grade of the current street.

The feature was identified by the in-field crew as probably of 20th century origin, but no temporally diagnostic artifacts or other material was recovered from the immediate area. Interestingly, this feature was located roughly on a line with the base of Feature 4 in Unit 1, and was positioned approximately 12 feet to the east. It is possible that this feature is an element of the fenceline and stairway depicted on the ca. 1868 photograph of the house. This feature is discussed further in the following summary section.

Additional hand excavation within the yard space was performed to lower the overall grade of the yard following completion of the retaining wall rehabilitation. As indicated in the introduction to this section of the report, approximately 10-12 inches of soil was removed from the entire horizontal surface

		Count
Earthenware		
	Creamware	1
	Unglazed Redware	10
	Manganese Glazed Redware	1
	Undec. Pearlware	5
	Blue Transfer Printed Pearlware	3
	Ironstone	2
	Yelloware	3
	Undec. Whiteware	13
	Blue Shell Edge Whiteware	1
	Transfer Printed Whiteware	4
	Hand Painted Whiteware	1
Stoneware		
	Coarse Brown or Grey Bodied	1
	American Blue and Gray Utility Vessel	1
Porcelain		
	Undecorated	1
	Total:	**47**

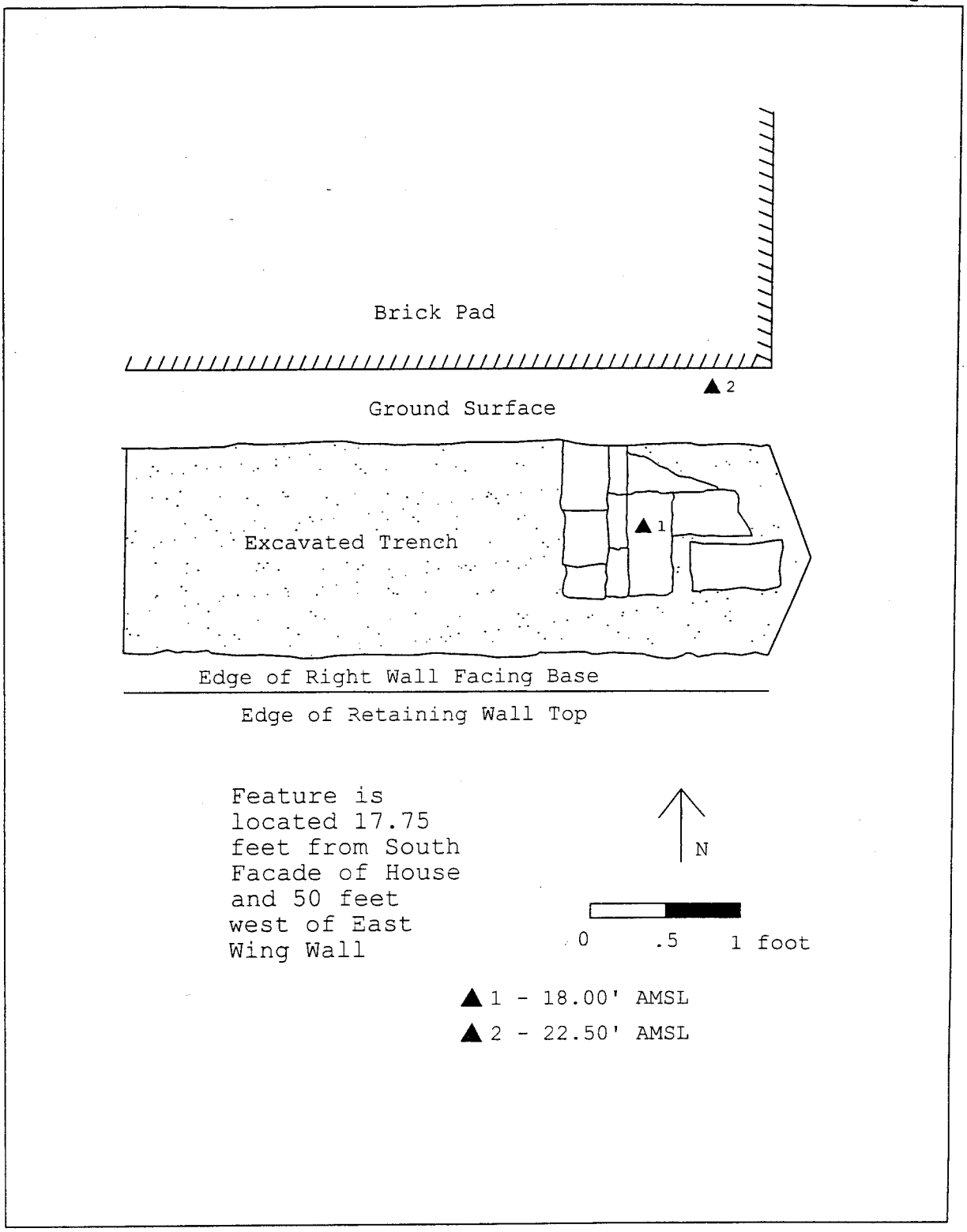


Figure 38: Planview of Brick Pier Feature in Retaining Wall Trench, Brice House South Yard



Photo Plate 2: Brick Pier Feature At Base of Re aining Wall Trench, South Yard.

of the yard. At the initiation of this work, elevations of the yard surface ranged between 23.45 feet and 21.89 feet amsl. Due to the slight north to south slope of the yard that was present at the beginning of the project, it is probable that slightly more soil was removed from the surface adjacent to the structure than was removed nearer the retaining wall.

A number of artifacts were collected during the course of monitoring of the grade lowering. Table 15 summarizes all artifacts present, and Table 16 identifies the ceramic types recovered. Like the retaining wall trench collection, these artifacts tend toward the large and visually distinctive. The most common artifact type recovered was vessel glass, 24 pieces of which consisted of relatively large fragments of dark olive green bottle glass of probable 18th century origin. These fragments represented two or possibly three individual vessels. Of note among the ceramic recovered were two sherds of a buff-bodied earthenware with an interior green glaze. These sherds were probably from the same vessel, and contained some grit or gravel within an otherwise relatively soft paste. Ceramics of this type may be of late 17th century origin, but given the context of its recovery here, it is of little interpretive value.

The surface expressions of five individual features were revealed during the course of monitoring of the grade lowering. The location of each within the yard is indicated on Figure 39, and all were found at elevations ranging between 22 and 20 feet amsl. Table 17 summarizes the limited interpretation of each feature possible based upon the exposure available during the course of the grade lowering.

Two of the features were discovered in the eastern edge of the yard space. The first of these consisted of a heavily decayed or corroded metal can surrounded by remnants of a wooden border. The position of the can near the top of the stairway that provides access to the street indicated that the feature may represent the remnants of a below-surface trash can, but it is also possible that the feature represents a planting or landscaping feature of some sort. The second feature located in this portion of the yard was the last discovered during the monitoring process, and is designated number 5. This feature consisted of dense deposit of whole oyster shell valves. Approximately 0.6 feet of shell was removed from the feature, but there were still intact deposits in-situ following the completion of excavation. The age and function of this deposit is unknown.

Two of the features were discovered at the western edge of the central portion of the yard. One consisted of two closely associated deposits of heavily corroded sheet iron or other metal alloy. The function of these deposits could not be determined, however, they were located relatively close to the ground

TYPE	COUNT	% TOTAL ASSEMBLAGE
Metal Artifacts	5	5.49%
Worked Bone	1	1.10%
Kaolin Pipe Stem/Bowl	2	2.20%
Undiff. Nails/Spikes	31	34.07%
Redware Tile	2	2.20%
Sewer Pipe	5	5.49%
Ceramic	17	18.68%
Vessel Glass	26	28.57%
Table Glass	1	1.10%
Glass Marble	1	1.10%
Total	***91***	***100.00%***

		Count
Earthenware		
	Creamware	1
	Lead Glazed Redware	1
	Undec. Pearlware	2
	Annular Decorated Pearlware	1
	Ironstone	5
	Undec. Whiteware	1
	Rockingham	2
	Buff-Bodied, Interior Green Glaze	2
Porcelain		
	Hand Painted Blue Decoration	2
	Total:	**17**

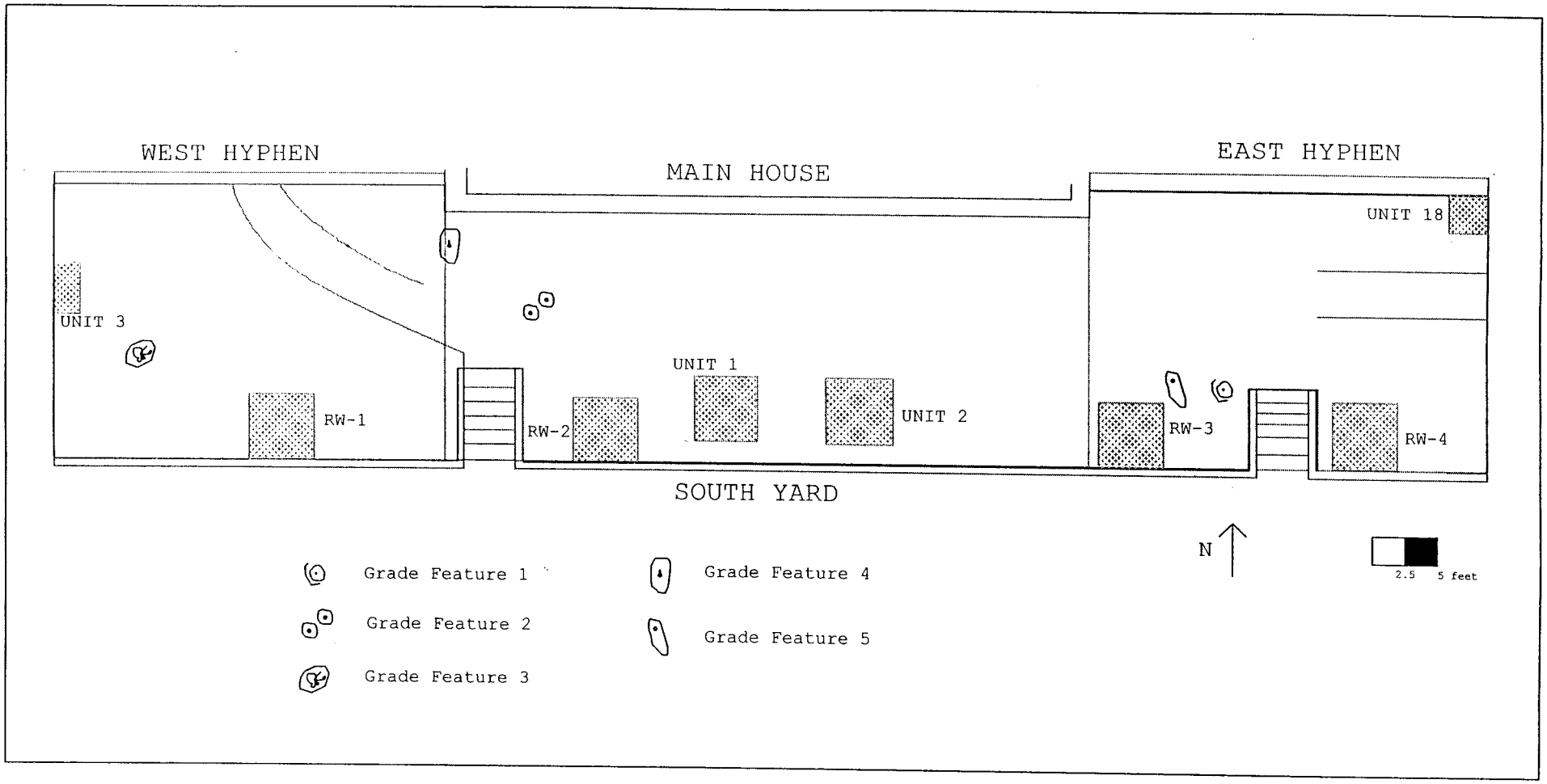


Figure 39: Features Identified During Grade Lowering, Brice House, South Yard

Table 17:

Feature Summary
Grade Lowering

Brice House (18Ap38)
South Yard

Feature No.	Area	Description	Probable Origin
1	East End	Metal Can/Decayed Wood-- Probable Subsurface Trash Can	Recent
2	West Central	Corroded Iron Deposit-- Function Undetermined	20th Century
3	West End	Metal Border and With Iron Rods--Possible Planting Feature	20th Century
4	West Central	Mortar Cap Over Possible Large Posthole	Unknown
5	East End	Oyster Shell Deposit	Unkown

surface. No other artifacts were associated, and it is probable that this deposit was of relatively recent origin.

The second of the features discovered in the west central portion of the yard consisted of a roughly circular mortar and concrete lens surrounded by several large concrete fragments. The apparently intact portion of the feature was approximately 1.5 feet in circumference, and was located approximately 10 inches beneath the then current grade. Continued excavation of the yard surface in this area resulted in the destruction and removal of the concrete and mortar element of the feature. Beneath the mortar and concrete was a roughly circular soil stain containing a number of large fragments of brick, concrete, and other rubble or demolition debris. The in-field monitor identified this portion of the feature as a possible large posthole, but lack of additional data prevents a more full interpretation. This element of the feature was left in-situ.

The final feature discovered during the course of the monitoring was a heavily corroded iron sheet metal border and three iron stakes, all located in the western portion of the yard (Feature 3). The exact function of this feature also could not be determined, but it appeared to represent a planting feature, perhaps for a small tree that would have been supported by the metal stakes. This feature was entirely removed during the course of excavation.

Upon the completion of the grade lowering project, some loose soils were redeposited over portions of the yard, but in general, the exposed soil surfaces were left as they were following excavation. Approximately 1 week after the completion of the excavation, a very compact, platy structure was visible on the ground surface in the eastern portion of the yard. It is probable that this phenomena is a result of exposure of either the original 18th century ground surface, or a later, but also historical, ground surface that was compacted over a relatively extended period of time. Over the approximately 18 months since this portion of the project has been completed, a relatively thick lawn has again covered the South Yard.

06.08 Summary of Results of Archaeological Investigation, South Yard

The current archaeological investigation revealed the presence of three distinct stratigraphic units in the South yard of the Brice House. The first of these was comprised of relatively recent topsoil that had either accreted through natural processes or had been deliberately deposited in the yard space during landscaping or other activities that modified the topography of the yard. This stratigraphic unit was present within all tested or otherwise examined areas of the yard. No features or potentially significant archaeological deposits were located within these deposits.

The second stratigraphic unit was much more complex. It consisted of mixed fills and redeposited soils that had either been placed within the yard in conjunction with various construction or modification activities, or had been shifted from one part of the yard to another. Soils associated with this stratigraphic unit were concentrated in the area adjacent to the retaining wall that bounded the southern edge of the yard space, but were also present within and adjacent to pipe trenches that bisected the yard in a north-south direction. Further Stratigraphic Unit 2 soils were located in surficial or shallow sub-surface contexts in all of the areas tested or otherwise examined during this investigation.

Unlike the Stratigraphic Unit 1 soils, a number of features were associated with Stratigraphic Unit 2. The majority of these were of modern or relatively recent origin, and included postholes, lenses and artifact concentrations, utility and pipe trenches, and landscape features. Due to their relatively recent origin, the significance of the majority of these features is uncertain.

The final stratigraphic unit defined within the South yard consisted of undisturbed cultural deposits or features associated with the construction or historic occupations of the Brice House. The spatial extent of these deposits was more limited than that of the other stratigraphic units, and both soil strata and features associated with Stratigraphic Unit 3 were found both adjacent to and beneath Stratigraphic Unit 2 soils. It is important to note, however, that elements of Stratigraphic Unit 3 were located in all portions of the yard space.

The features associated with Stratigraphic Unit 3 consisted of two types. The first of these were features associated with either the construction of the house itself, or with modifications to the stairway access. These features included the builder's trenches located in Units 3 and 18, the postmold and posthole features in Unit 1, and the brick pier feature

located in the retaining wall trench. The latter set of features is discussed further below.

The second class of features associated with Stratigraphic Unit 3 consisted of the artifact concentrations and the shell deposit in Unit 3 that were excavated as Features 1, 2, and 3. The shell deposit (Feature 3) was associated with modifications to the yard space after the construction of the house. The shell feature located in the eastern portion of the yard during the monitoring of grade lowering may represent a similar deposit, but lack of complete excavation makes this speculative.

Features 1 and 2 in Unit 3 were associated with the mid-19th century occupants of the house. While the exact function of the features remains unknown, it appears that the concentrations of artifacts that make up the features were deliberately deposited together. The contents of the features have strong parallels with material that is associated with the practice of African-influenced religious practices within North America 9see East wing results section below for additional discussion of such material). It is also possible that the pierced token recovered during the monitoring of the retaining wall trench is associated with such practices, but the context from which this artifact was recovered is unclear.

The research design for this investigation articulated a number of specific goals for the work to be conducted in the South Yard. These included the determination of the nature, age, and extent of intact features or deposits associated with no-longer extant stairways or other improvements to the South Yard present within areas of impact associated with new stair construction, and also included determination of the age and probable function of the oyster shell deposit located adjacent to the east wall of the West Wing. Further, a determination of the nature, age, extent, and significance of archaeological resources associated with any period of occupation of the parcel was to be made within areas of impact associated with rehabilitation of the retaining wall or lowering of the grade. These construction-related excavation activities eventually encompassed the entire horizontal expression of the yard area. Finally, an effort was to be made to determine the nature, age, and extent of features that may reflect the presence of a no-longer extant formal garden within the South Yard.

Features 3 and 4 in Unit 1 and the brick pier feature located in the retaining wall trench comprise the material associated with the front-loading stairway that was located during this investigation. Figure 40 indicates the position of these features in relation to the postholes located in the CHRS unit designated number 19. The nature and contents of these features was discussed in Section 04.00 above. Based upon the

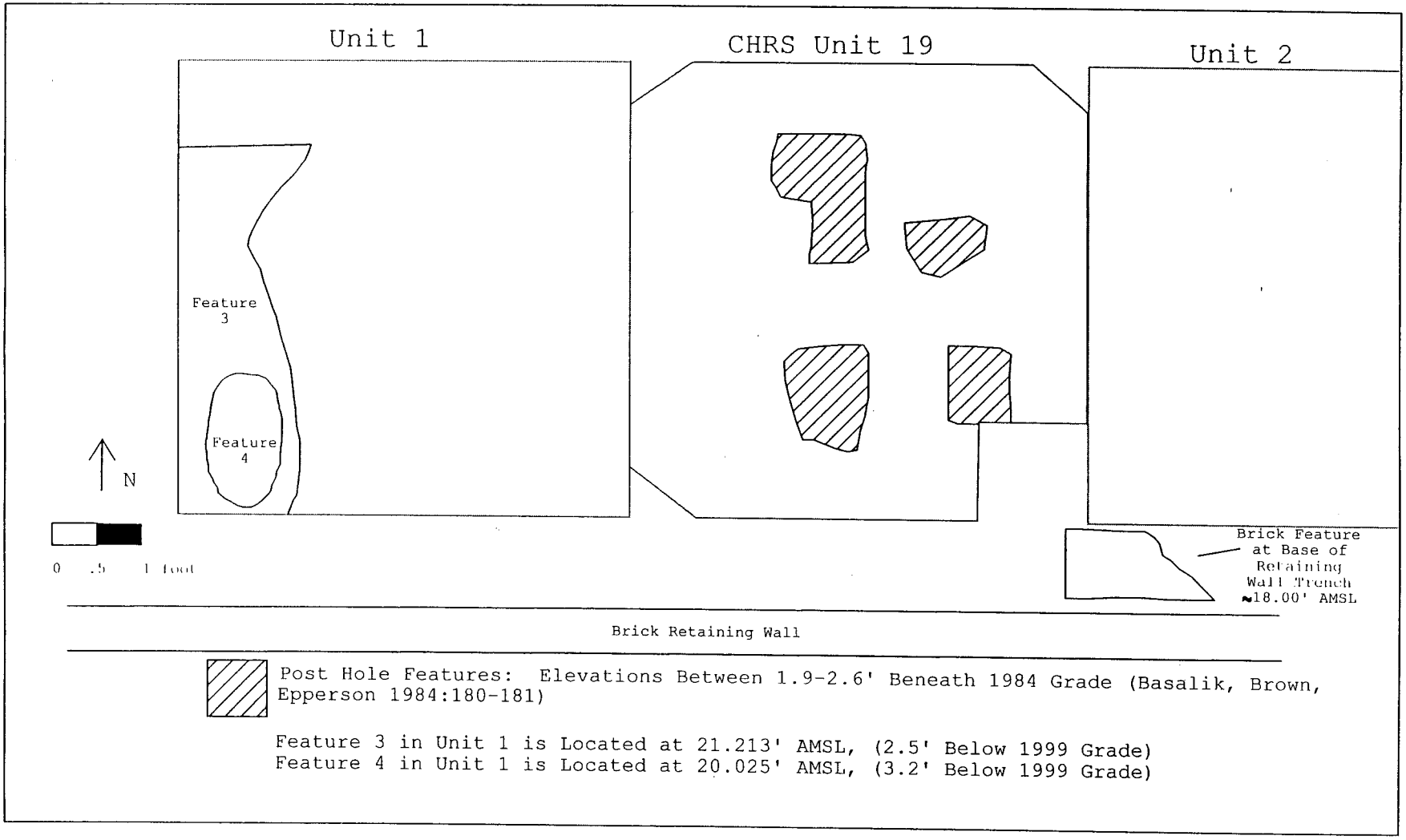


Figure 40: Complex of Features Associated with 1868 Stairs, Brice House South Yard

photographic evidence presented above as Figure 10, it is apparent that these postholes represent the base of the stairway itself. The brick pier located in the retaining wall trench and the whole bricks located at the base of Feature 4 in Unit 1 were cognate structures, and represent the remnants of larger piers that would have provided support for the edge of the stairway and the adjacent picket fence.

It is probable that when the retaining wall was built sometime around 1908, the picket fence was removed and the piers at the base of the stairway were buried. The stairway was reconfigured at this time to a side-loading form, but the exact date at which this modification occurred remains unknown. It is further possible that the mortar and concrete/posthole feature identified in the west central portion of the yard during the grade lowering work is associated with this more recent stair configuration. Any further interpretation of the changes in the access to the southern façade of the building will be dependent on additional archaeological investigation of the remaining intact soils in the South Yard.

The age, nature, and function of the oyster shell deposit initially located in the located in the construction trench excavated parallel to the east wall of the West Wing was determined to the extent possible by the data collected through the excavation of Unit 3. The feature was determined to be of late 18th or early 19th century origin, and probably functioned either to improve drainage or level the yard space. The spatial extent of the feature was not determined due to the limited exposure afforded by the single unit, and intact portions of the deposit remain in the area to the west of the construction trench.

As was observed above, the majority of soils removed during the course of the grade lowering and retaining wall rehabilitation were associated with Stratigraphic Units 1 and 2. The large pipe trenches present at both the west and east-central portions of the yards have comprehensively disturbed the soil profiles there. However, intact deposits are potentially present beneath and adjacent to the compact, platy surface structure and shell feature observed in the eastern portion of the South Yard. In addition, intact soils and an extension of the shell feature designated Feature 3 in Unit 3 were observed in the east wall of the construction trench excavated parallel to the east wall of the West Wing. No potentially significant resources of any sort remain in the approximately 5 foot wide trench area parallel to the retaining wall.

Figure 41 indicates the location of remaining potentially intact soil areas within the yard space. Based on the results of the monitoring and archaeological testing, there is a high

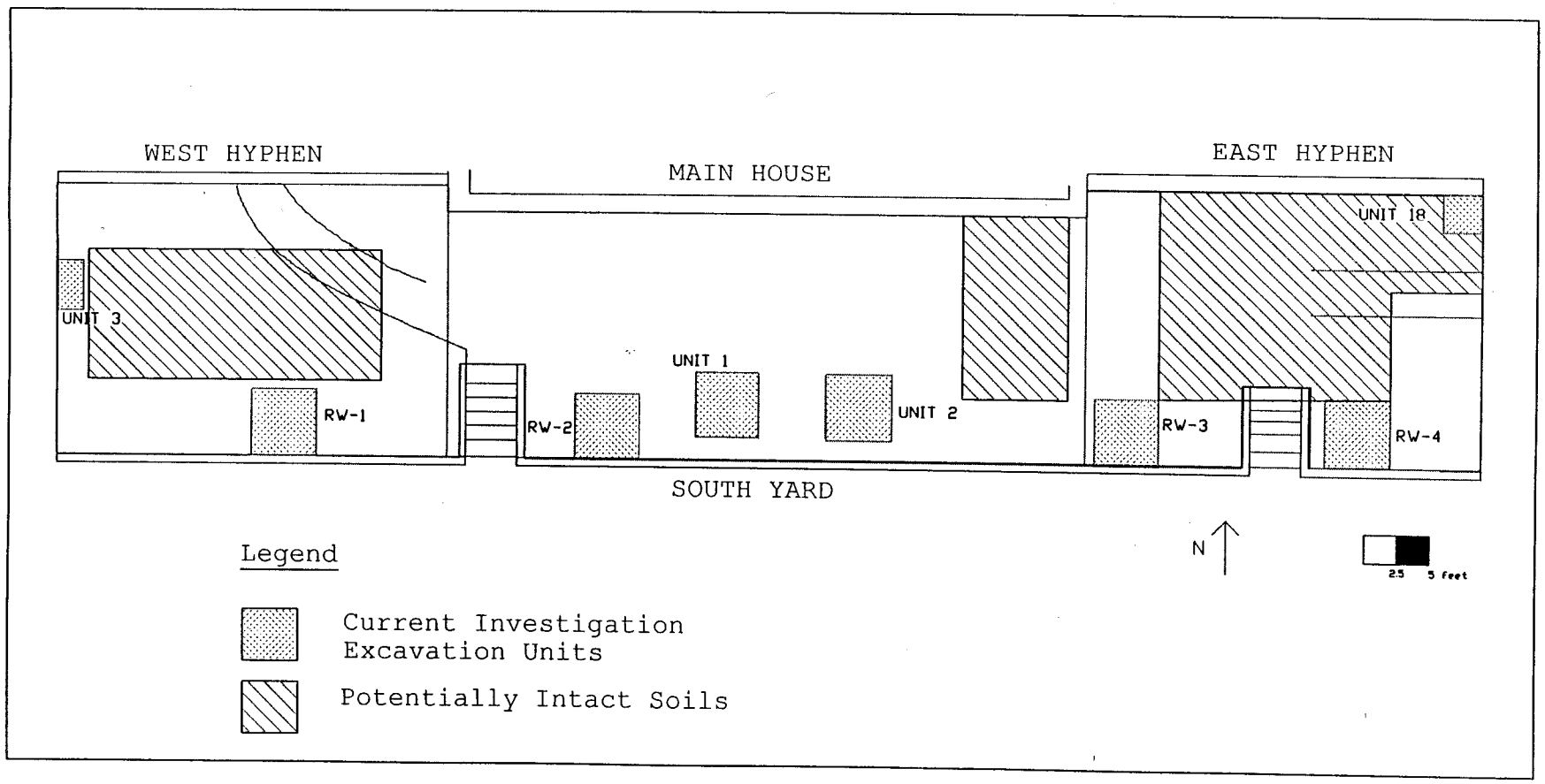


Figure 41: Potentially Intact Soil Areas, Brice House South Yard

probability that intact soil layers and/or features associated with Stratigraphic Unit 3, or pre-retaining wall modifications to the yard, remain in the areas indicated. While the significance of these deposits remains unknown, their association with the early historic periods of construction or occupation of the Brice House makes it very probable that they would be significant, if intact.

No evidence of terracing, formal structures, or large planting beds were located within the South Yard during the course of this investigation. The only feature that was found to extend across multiple units was the filled trench feature, elements of which were located in the four units excavated immediately adjacent to the retaining wall. This trench was embedded in soils that were associated with Stratigraphic Unit 2, and thus post-dated the construction of the house by as much as 125 years. The function of the trench feature remains somewhat ambiguous. However, its morphology strongly suggests that it was associated with a no longer extant walkway, garden bed, or other landscaping feature.

07.00 Results of Archaeological Investigation: West Wing

The interior of the West Wing was known to contain significant archaeological deposits prior to the initiation of this investigation. This determination of significance was made by the CHRS archaeologists who tested the space between January and April of 1984 (Basalik, Brown, and Epperson 1984: 39). The results of this earlier investigation are discussed at length in Section 04.00 above. In brief, the CHRS testing program revealed a stratified deposit that included material associated with the extant Brice House and an earlier underlying structure of unknown historical association and temporal origin.

The impetus for the original CHRS investigation were planned improvements to the interior of the West Wing and adjacent hyphen that included the removal of all interior architectural features other than the brick shell of the extant house. At the time the project was initiated 1983-84, it was determined that additional work was necessary to stabilize the walls of the structure, and this element of the project would necessitate excavation that would comprehensively disturb the soils within the interior of the wing. The overall program of improvements to the Brice House was apparently suspended sometime after completion of preliminary work within the wing that included the removal of all interior partitions and other architectural elements, complete reconstruction of the south and west walls of the structure, and substantial reconstruction of the west wall.

When the current investigation was begun, the interior of the West Wing was a large open space that totaled approximately 861 square feet. A relatively level floor was comprised of loosely packed yellowish brown sand that was mostly obscured with construction debris including lumber fragments, bricks and brick bats, and cinder block. An open trench approximately 5 feet wide and 2 to 3 feet deep was present across the entire south end of the building. A shallow trench approximately 3 feet wide was present along the length of the western wall. This trench was partially filled with slumped sandy fill and additional construction debris. The precise depth and width of the original trench in this area could not be determined due to the length of time that had passed since the trench was excavated, and portions of the trench were found to intrude into the excavation units that were subsequently placed along this edge of the interior space. Finally, a similar trench, also approximately 3 feet in width, had been excavated along the entire length of the west wall; however, this trench had been entirely backfilled.

At the beginning of the current investigation, it was apparent that substantial additional construction work had been conducted within the West Wing following the departure of the CHRS archaeologists some 15 years earlier. In order to ascertain

the extent to which this work had impacted the archaeological deposits remaining in the wing after the CHRS investigation, the current project was begun by clearing the area of construction debris and removing backfilled soils from the 1984 excavation units.

The extent to which the CHRS units could be cleared was limited by the current condition of the chimney structure at the north end of the wing. At the beginning of this project, no rehabilitation work had been done on the north wall of the structure. The chimney appeared to be an unsupported masonry pile, and consultation with the project architect (Paul Ruddick) and structural engineer associated with the firm of Hugh Newell Jacobsen proved this to be the case. In order to ensure that the chimney would not collapse, it was determined that no excavation could be conducted within 5 feet of the edge of the hearth. As a result, the backfill from CHRS units designated 1, 13, 2, 5, and 9 was not removed (see Figure 15 above). Backfill was also not removed from CHRS units 17 and 14 because the trench excavated across this area had destroyed any remaining deposits therein, and it was further necessary to maintain access to the undisturbed deposits in the central portion of the West Wing space.

After the removal, where feasible, of backfilled soils from the CHRS units, a 3 by 3 grid of 5 by 5 foot squares was laid out within the cleared space. The north end of the grid was located 8 feet from the edge of the hearth at the north end of the Wing interior, the east and west edges were 5 and 2 feet from the respective adjacent walls, and the south end of the grid was 10 feet from the edge of the trench across the southern wall. The grid was placed in consideration of the safety concerns, the extent of previous construction-related excavation, and the determination by the CHRS archaeologists that the southern third of the interior space contained no potentially significant deposits (Basalik, Brown, and Epperson 1984: 110).

The position of the unit block within the interior of the wing is depicted on the above-cited Figure 23. The units were numbered beginning with number 4 at the northwest corner of the block. Vertical control for each unit was maintained through the use of sub-datums, the heights of which were determined in relation to a city of Annapolis datum located at the intersection of Randall and Prince George Streets approximately 200 yards to the south of the project area. The relative elevations of all strata and features discussed below are expressed in feet above mean sea level (amsl).

The original scope of work prepared for this project called for the excavation of 7 units within the interior of the West Wing. A total of 12 units were laid out within the Wing, and as

indicated above, they were initially numbered 4 through 15. All cultural deposits had been removed from Units 10, 11, and 13 before this investigation, and work within these squares was limited to the preparation of planviews of previously excavated features. In addition, disturbed soils were not removed from the square that was initially designated number 15 in order to allow access to the northern end of the wing interior. This number was subsequently re-assigned to a unit excavated outside the East Wing and Hyphen (see Section 08.00 below). The remaining units (4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, and 14) were excavated to sterile subsoils during this investigation, thus fulfilling the terms of the scope of work.

Approximately 360 square feet of the interior of the wing had been comprehensively disturbed by construction-related excavation prior to the beginning of this project. Another 160 square feet at the northern end of the space was unavailable for excavation due to the safety constraints discussed above, leaving approximately 341 square feet of the total interior available for the current excavation. The seven 5 by 5 foot squares that were completely excavated during the project represent a sample of slightly over 51% of the total area within the wing. With the addition of the 3 units that had been entirely excavated before this project that were cleared and drawn, a total area of 250 square feet, or 73.3%, was excavated or examined during this investigation.

A total of 11 individual cultural strata, most with a number of associated features, were revealed during the investigation of the West Wing interior. While a number of these depositional strata extended across multiple units, an equally large number had been cut or interrupted by historic or more recent disturbance following their initial deposition. In addition, a number of these strata were spatially discrete, and naturally limited in extent to a single exposure. Where possible, multiple strata identified in excavation units were matched into single layers, however, this was not possible in all cases.

The placement of the excavation units as a block in the central portion of the wing enabled the collection of relatively large scale profiles that included the majority of the cultural strata within the Wing interior. The east-west profile was prepared through examination of the northern walls of units 4, 5, and 6. The north-south profile consists of the eastern walls of units 6, 9, 12, and 14. These profiles are presented here as Figures 42 and 43.

All of the strata identified within the Wing were grouped into one of three larger associations termed stratigraphic units. In general, Stratigraphic Unit 1 consisted of relatively recent or modern soil layers and features that post-dated the

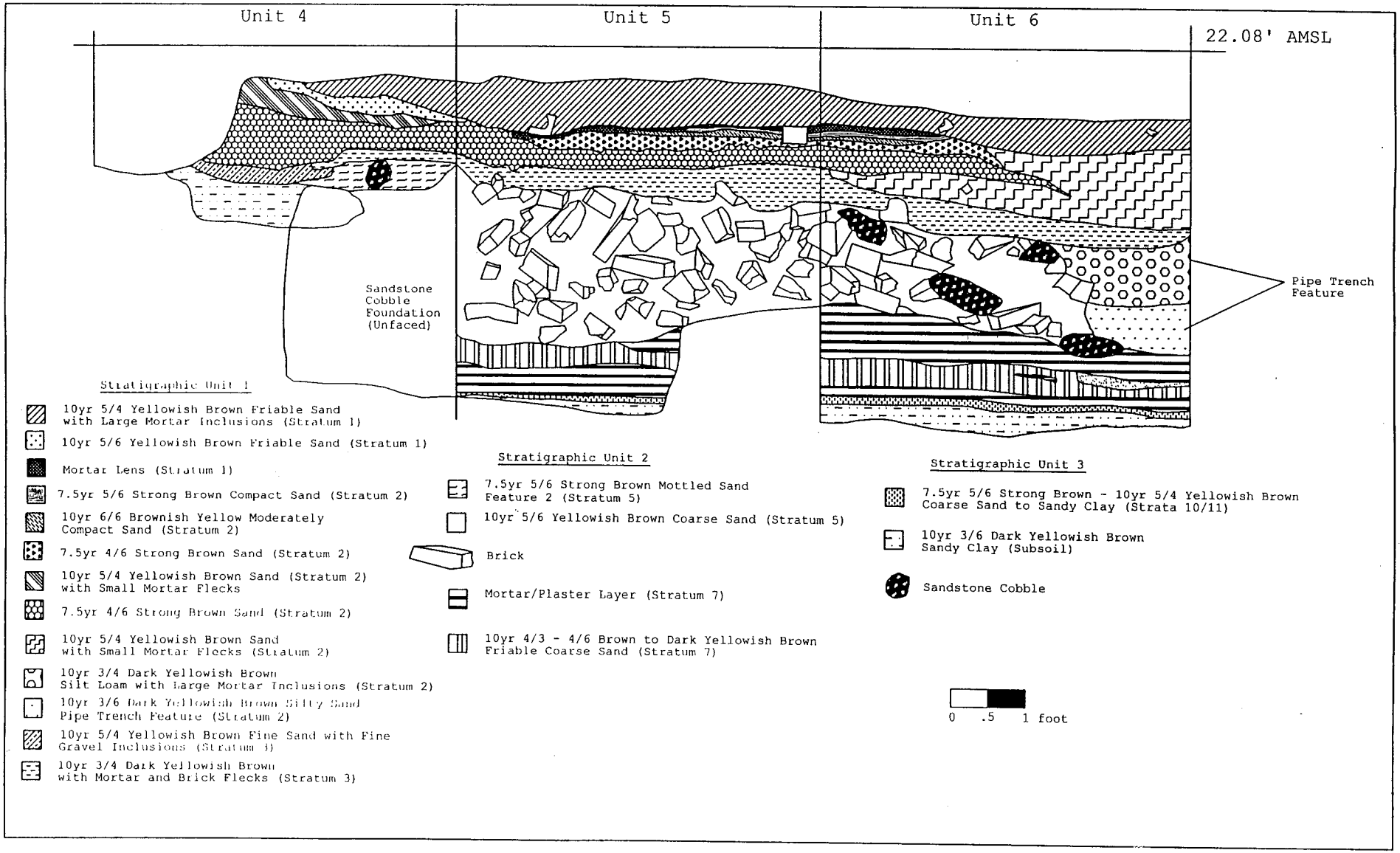


Figure 42: North Wall Profiles, Units 4, 5, and 6. West Wing Interior

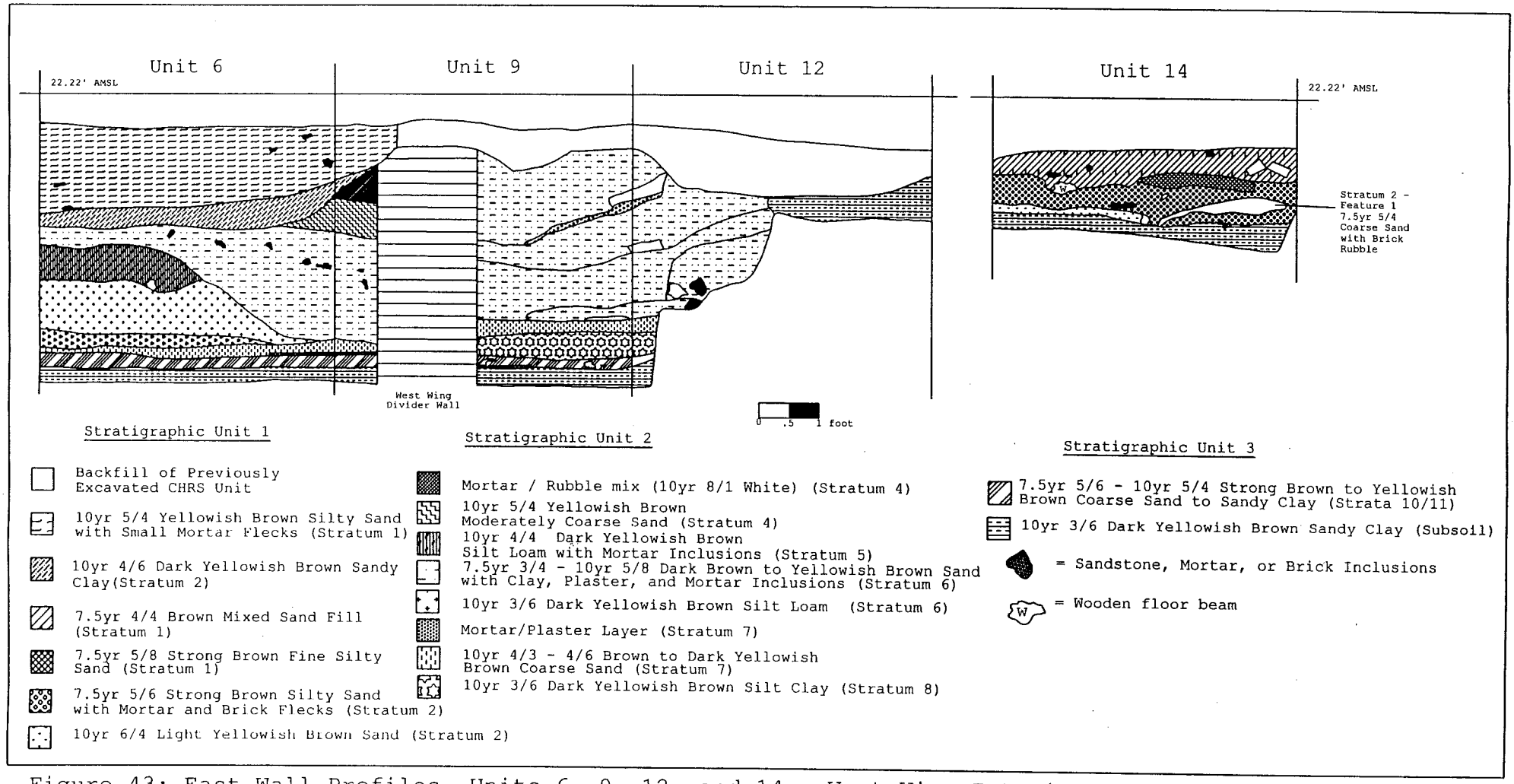


Figure 43: East Wall Profiles, Units 6, 9, 12, and 14. West Wing Interior

construction of the extant Brice House. While numerous artifacts dating from the late 17th century to the present were recovered from these layers, the majority of this material had been either disturbed or redeposited in the recent past. The second stratigraphic unit was comprised of deposits and features related to the construction of, or no-longer extant, architectural features of the Brice House. The final stratigraphic unit is comprised of features and deposits that predate the Brice House structure. While these stratigraphic units are derived from past cultural uses of the landforms on which the current Brice House is situated, they also provide an heuristically useful structure for organizing and interpreting the archaeological deposits that comprise the site, and they are used in this context here.

The results of the earlier CHRS testing program are incorporated where relevant into each of the following Stratigraphic Unit discussions. At the close of each of the major sections, the implications of the preceding results are discussed in terms of the research design questions and goals outlined in Section 05.04 above.

07.01 West Wing Stratigraphic Unit 1: Post-Brice Construction Period Stratigraphy

The uppermost expression of the first of the stratigraphic units located in the West Wing was, as expected, present at the ground surface in the interior of the space. At the outset of the investigation, elevations across the floor ranged from 22.00 feet amsl at the southern end of the interior to 22.28 feet amsl at the northern end. Elevations of surface soils in the central portion of the interior were depressed below these levels, primarily as a result of trampling during the clean up effort. Following the removal of backfill from the CHRS units, the exposures as deep as approximately 18.00 feet amsl were revealed in the central portion of the unit block.

The current excavation in the West Wing identified soils associated with three individual strata that were subsequently grouped into Stratigraphic Unit 1. These strata were numbered 1 through 3, and a discussion of the nature and contents of each comprises the following paragraphs. The spatial extent of these strata and of the larger stratigraphic unit are indicated on Figures 42 and 43 above.

The individual excavation unit proveniences associated with Stratum 1 are presented in Table 18. As indicated, this stratum consists of the first, and in some cases the second and third levels, removed from the excavation units. While portions of this stratum are present in all units in the wing where new soils were excavated, it was truncated in all but Units 4, 5, and 6 by the previous CHRS testing.

Elevations for Stratum 1 ranged between 22.28 feet amsl to 19.965 amsl, however, the maximum thickness in individual excavation units was 1.18 feet in Unit 7. In general, the soil matrix consisted of friable fine sand with varying silt content, and ranged between strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) to brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) in color. The stratum contained patches of coarser sand, and clay clasts were observed in a number of units as well.

The cultural material recovered from Stratum 1 soils was dominated by building materials, which comprised over 75% of the 4712 artifacts recovered (Table 19). Within the building material category, brick and mortar dominated, with 2866 total fragments representing 60.81% of all material present. Nails included hand wrought, cut and modern wire varieties, and 314 fragments of cut lumber were also present. Miscellaneous building material included a number of composite artifacts such as nails through plaster or wallboard.

Other large classes of artifacts present in Stratum 1

Table 18:

Stratum 1,Stratigraphic Unit 1
Provenience Summary

Brice House (18Ap38)
West Wing Interior

Provenience	Elevations	Matrix	Comment
Unit 4, Level 1	22.28-21.52 amsl	10YR 6/6 Friable, Fine Silty Sand	East Half of Unit Only
Unit 4, Level 2	21.52-21.08 amsl	10YR 6/4 Friable, Fine Silty Sand	Above and Adjacent to Feature 1
Unit 4, Level 3	21.08-20.62 amsl	7.5YR 5/8 Friable Sandy Silt	Redeposited over Concrete Pier
Unit 5, Level 1	22.14-21.59 amsl	10YR 6/6 Friable, Fine Silty Sand	Covered Entire Unit
Unit 6, Level 1	22.08-21.63 amsl	10YR 4/6 Friable, Fine Silty Sand	Covered Entire Unit
Unit 7, Level 1	21.08-20.665 amsl	10YR 3/6 Friable Sandy Silt	Central 2/3rds of Unit
Unit 7, Level 2	20.665-19.895 amsl	7.5YR 5/6 Friable Sandy Silt	Central 2/3rds of Unit
Unit 8, Level 1	21.035-20.365 amsl	10YR 5/6 Silty Sand	Majority of Unit Previously Excavated
Unit 8, Level 2	20.365-19.965 amsl	7.5YR 5/6 Friable Sandy Silt	Majority of Unit Previously Excavated
Unit 9, Level 1	21.78-21.58 amsl	10YR 5/6 Silty Sand	Majority of Unit Previously Excavated
Unit 12, Level 1	21.72-20.92 amsl	7.5YR 5/8 Friable Sandy Silt	Western Half of Unit Partially Excavated
Unit 14, Level 1	21.50-21.32 amsl	10YR 4/6 Friable, Fine Silty Sand	Portion of Unit Previously Excavated

Table 19: Stratum 1, Stratigraphic Unit 1
Artifact Summary
Brice House (18Ap38)
West Wing Interior

TYPE	COUNT	% TOTAL ASSEMBLAGE
Stoneware	7	0.15%
Tobacco Pipe	10	0.21%
Porcelain	5	0.11%
Earthenware	21	0.45%
Oyster Shell	261	5.54%
Chert/Flint Nodules	2	0.04%
Bone	134	2.84%
Synthetic/Modern Material	197	4.18%
Metal Artifacts	104	2.21%
Coal/Charcoal/Slag	171	3.63%
Glass	256	5.43%
Building Materials:		
Wood Fragments	314	6.66%
Other Stone	56	1.19%
Ceramic Pipe/Tile	11	0.23%
Nails (All Types)	230	4.88%
Brick	1287	27.31%
Mortar	1579	33.51%
Plaster	52	1.10%
Misc. Building Material	15	0.32%
Building Material Total	*3544*	75.21%
Grand Total:	*4712*	*100.00%*

deposits included Oyster shell (5.54%) and glass (5.43%). The glass recovered ranged from modern beverage container fragments to 18th century dark olive green bottle fragments. In addition, 63 fragments of window glass, a fragment of colorless lamp glass, and a four-hole button were also present.

Bone recovered from the stratum included rodent, bird, fish, and mammal species. The majority of the bird bone was from domestic fowl, while the mammal assemblage contained fragments exhibiting evidence of both sawing and chopping. The fish bone consisted of a single scale.

The presence of rodents in the West Wing interior was further evidenced by the recovery of 29 walnut shells, many of which exhibited gnaw marks. This material is included in the synthetic/modern material category, along with numerous paper, plastic, and cigarette fragments. Two leather shoe pieces were also included with this material.

Forty-three ceramic sherds, including 10 kaolin pipe fragments, were recovered from Stratum 1 soils. The majority of these consisted of earthenwares, although some porcelain and stoneware was also recovered. The Stratum 1 ceramic assemblage ran the gamut from North Devon gravel-tempered earthenware and Rhenish Blue and Gray stoneware to 20th century whiteware. The pipe fragments consisted of 4 undecorated bowl pieces, 2 5/64" stem fragments, and 4 4/64" stem fragments.

In general, the artifact assemblage recovered from the Stratum 1 deposits reflects the disturbed nature of the material. Artifacts dating from the very recent to late 17th century were present in mixed contexts throughout. The construction-related excavation of footer pits and trenches along the walls of the building penetrated all of the deeply buried strata, and this material was subsequently spread across the interior of the structure and incorporated into the Stratum 1 soils through trampling or other post-depositional processes.

A single feature, designated Feature 1 in Unit 4, was located within the Stratum 1 soils. This feature consisted of an amorphous deposit of fine grained plaster containing a mixture of modern and historic artifacts. The surface expression of the feature was approximately 2.3 by 1.5 feet (n/s and e/w), and extended into the northern wall of the unit. Thickness of the deposit ranged between .25 and .40 feet. The feature apparently represents a discrete dumping episode within the Stratum 1 fill, and there were recently disturbed soils located both above and below the deposit identified as Feature 1.

The nature of Stratum 1 is clear, it consists of an unconsolidated fill layer that has been extensively disturbed and

redeposited by the construction activities conducted within the interior of the West Wing. In addition, during the CHRS investigation all screening was done within the Wing interior, and an important limitation on the testing program was the need to keep all backdirt piles within the interior space during their work. Together, these activities contributed to the unconsolidated and uneven characteristics of this stratum. It is probable that at least some of this material represents elements of the ground surface that were exposed in the area prior to the beginning of construction in the early 1980s, but this material cannot be reliably separated from the more recently disturbed deposits.

A more compact layer of soil designated Stratum 2 was revealed beneath Stratum 1 in most of the units within the West Wing. The proveniences associated with this stratum are summarized on Table 20. Unlike Stratum 1, Stratum 2 was discontinuous, and was cut in a number of areas by recent construction related excavation, earlier trenching associated with installation of sewer pipes, and the units excavated by CHRS.

The elevations at which Stratum 2 soils were encountered are indicated on the above-cited Table 20. Uppermost elevation at which the stratum was encountered was 21.59 feet amsl, and maximum thickness of the deposit was approximately 0.6 feet. The position of Stratum 2 within the overall stratigraphy of the West Wing deposits is indicated on Figures 42 and 43. The discontinuous nature, variation within the soil matrix, and irregular surface of the stratum are all evident on these figures.

In general, the Stratum 2 soils consisted of moderately compact to compact fine silty sands containing clasts of clay that probably originated from disturbed subsoils. Soil color ranged from brown (7.5YR 5/4) to yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) or dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6). In a number of cases, thin lenses of coarser sand or mortar were observed at the top of or within the stratum.

The cultural contents of Stratum 2 are indicated on Table 21. As with Stratum 1, the majority of material recovered from Stratum 2 consisted of building materials, primarily brick, although a large number of mortar fragments were also present. Overall, there was a lesser density of cultural material within Stratum 2 in comparison to Stratum 1.

Included within the building material category were a total of 72 nails or nail fragments. In this case, 16 cut, 3 wrought, and 4 wire nails were recovered, and the remainder were unidentifiable fragments. In addition to the nails, another 13

Table 20:

Stratum 2,Stratigraphic Unit 1
Provenience Summary

Brice House (18Ap38)
West Wing Interior

Provenience	Elevations	Matrix	Comment
Unit 4, Level 4	21.08-20.68 amsl	7.5YR 5/6 Compact Silty Sand	Adjacent to Level 3, On Top of Features 2-4
Unit 5, Level 2	21.59-21.00 amsl	10YR 4/6 Mod. Compact Fine Sand	Contains Clay Clasts
Unit 6, Level 2	21.53-21.18 amsl	10YR 4/6 Mod. Compact Medium Sand	Clay Inclusions
Unit 9, Level 2A	21.58-21.38 amsl	10YR 5/6 Compact Sandy Silt	SE Portion of Unit
Unit 9, Level 2B	21.73-21.58 amsl	10YR 4/6 Compact Sandy Silt	Over Feature 1
Unit 12, Level 2	20.92-20.32 amsl	10YR 4/6 Compact Sand	NW Portion of Unit Only
Unit 14, Level 2	21.37-21.08 amsl	7.5YR 5/4 Mod. Compact Silty Sand	Cut By Feature 1

TYPE	COUNT	% TOTAL ASSEMBLAGE
Stoneware	9	0.95%
Tobacco Pipe	12	1.27%
Porcelain	2	0.21%
Earthenware	15	1.59%
Oyster Shell	154	16.28%
Chert/Flint Nodules	6	0.63%
Bone	54	5.71%
Synthetic/Modern Material	7	0.74%
Metal Artifacts	13	1.37%
Coal/Charcoal/Slag	38	4.02%
Glass	41	4.33%
Building Materials:		
Wood Fragments	27	2.85%
Other Stone	38	4.02%
Nails (All Types)	72	7.61%
Brick	258	27.27%
Mortar	188	19.87%
Plaster	12	1.27%
Building Material Total	***595***	***62.90%***
Grand Total:	***946***	***100.00%***

metal artifacts were recovered, these included a number of screws, other fasteners, and unidentified fragments.

The Other Stone type within the building material category consisted of fragments of cut or faced cobbles, in this case primarily sandstone. There were also 6 chert or flint nodules recovered from Stratum 2 soils, 3 of which exhibited battering indicative of either preparation for or use as strike-a-lights or other tools.

Faunal materials recovered from Stratum 2 deposits consisted of 154 oyster shell valves or fragments and 54 bone fragments. The bone included 1 bird species long bone fragment, 10 unidentifiable fragments, and 43 mammal species bone fragments, some of which exhibited saw or cut marks.

The glass fragments recovered from Stratum 2 included 19 window glass fragments, and 3 fragments of relatively modern machine made bottles. Also present were 16 fragments of dark olive green bottle glass of probable 18th century origin, and a single colorless wine glass or other tableware stem fragment. The remaining glass was unidentifiable curved fragments.

Synthetic or modern materials were present within this stratum, but in substantially lesser amounts than the overlying Stratum 1. The 7 artifacts in this class consisted of 6 linoleum tile fragments and a wad of white putty. The origin of this material is unknown, however, it probably relates to the period of construction during the Saint John's College period of ownership in the second quarter of the 20th century (see discussion below).

A total of 38 ceramic sherds were recovered from the Stratum 2 deposits. These included 12 kaolin pipe fragments comprised of 1 plain bowl fragment, 3 4/64" stem fragments, 7 5/64" stem fragments, and 1 unmeasurable stem fragment. The stoneware element of the ceramic assemblage was primarily white salt glazed, one sherd of which exhibited a barley motif. Two sherds of Nottingham stoneware were also recovered, and the remainder were grey body sherds of probable 19th century American origin.

The two porcelain sherds were non-diagnostic, although one exhibited fragments of blue decoration and may have been of Chinese origin. Earthenware was the largest component of the ceramic assemblage, with a total of 15 sherds recovered. This material included two pearlware sherds, one with blue underglaze decoration dating to the early 19th century, two undecorated creamware sherds also dating to the 19th century, and 6 non-diagnostic probable tile fragments. The remainder of the earthenware was comprised of sherds from utilitarian vessels, some of which had an exterior or interior lead glaze. No

whiteware or other ceramic with an origin later than the 19th century was recovered.

Stratum 2 soils were cut by or contained three features. Two of these (Unit 9 Feature 1 and Unit 6 Feature 1) consisted of sections of a large pipe trench. This trench at one time was also apparently present in Units 7 and 8 to the west, but the pipe and associated fill had been removed by the CHRS archaeologists during the early 1980s. During the initial cleanup of the interior of the Wing, the pipe trench was found to have been placed through a section of the large east-west masonry dividing wall that cuts the wing into two halves. A profile of the pipe trench feature is indicated on the master profile presented above as Figure 42. A plan view of the section of the feature in Units 9 and 6 is presented here as Figure 44.

The top of the pipe trench feature was identified at elevations between 21.63 and 21.48 feet in Units 9 and 6 respectively. Width of the feature ranged between 1.6 feet in the relatively unconsolidated soils within unit 6 to .9 feet where it passed through the east-west brick wall that originally divided the Wing into northern and southern halves. The width of the feature in Unit 9 south of the dividing wall could not be determined because portions of the trench had been removed during the excavation of CHRS Units 6 and 12. Thickness of the feature also varied, ranging from a maximum of 1.5 feet in Unit 6 to as little as .88 feet where it passed through the dividing wall.

Soil matrix within the pipe trench consisted of dark yellowish brown to yellowish brown (10YR 3/4-5/6) silty sand containing large amounts of demolition debris and sandstone cobbles. The soil matrix varied in compaction and content through the trench. As is indicated on Figure 42, the upper layer of the trench fill contained numerous mortar fragments in addition to the sand. Clay clasts were observed in a number of areas as well.

The portion of the pipe trench that was excavated during this project contained a 4" diameter black cast iron pipe. A T-joint was located in Unit 9 (see planview figure above) that at one time had a connector leading west through Units 7 and 8. The T-joint exhibited embossed letters "AW & SCO", however, the origin of the pipe was not determined.

A total of 1503 artifacts were recovered from the section of the pipe trench in Units 6 and 9 (Table 22). As with all of the overlying strata, the primary constituent of this assemblage is building material. In this case, building material, mostly brick and mortar fragments, comprises an even greater percentage of the total, representing over 82% of all artifacts recovered. Other artifacts are relatively consistent with those recovered from the

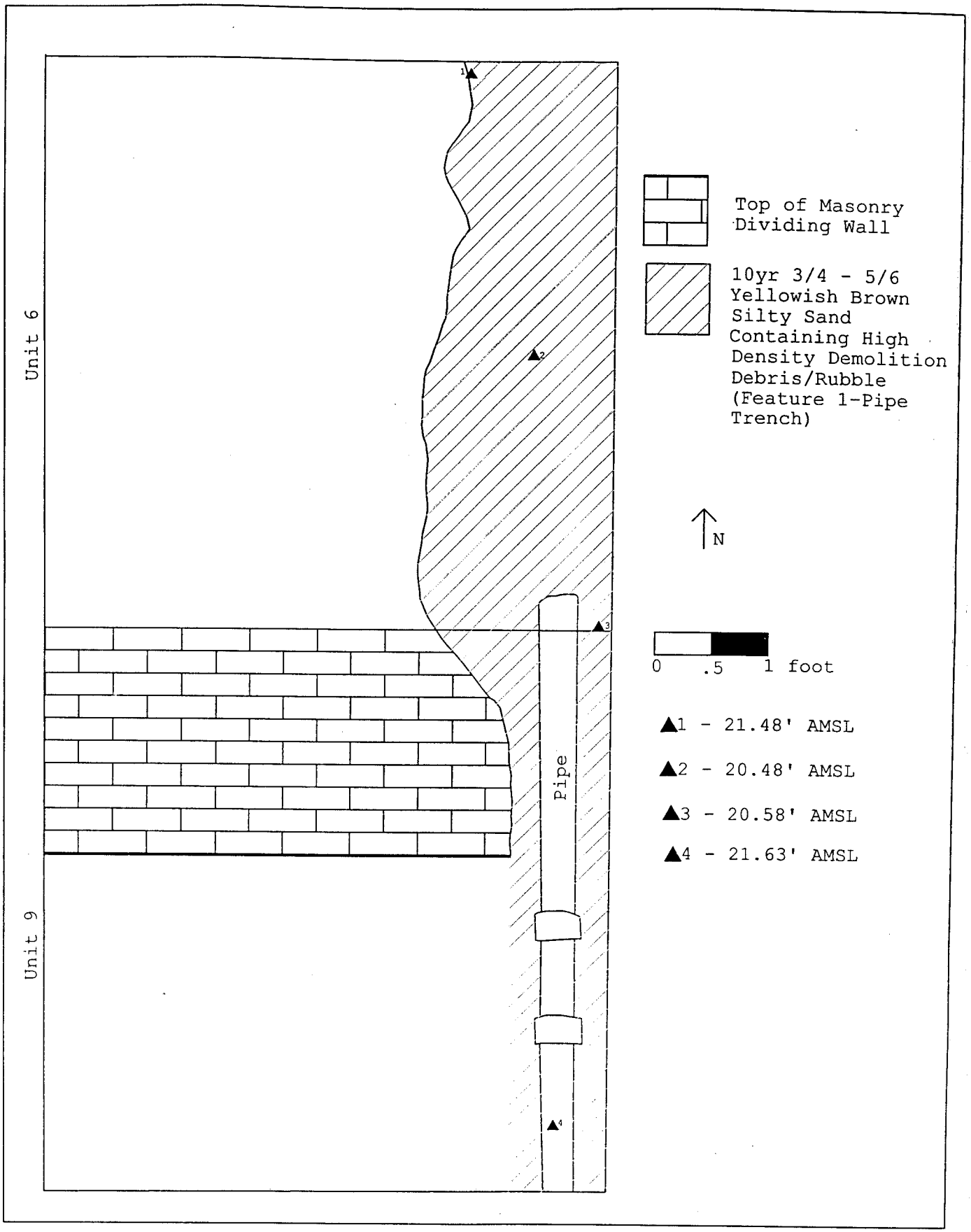


Figure 44: Planview of Pipe Trench Feature in Units 6 and 9, Stratum 2, Stratigraphic Unit 1. West Wing Interior

Table 22: Artifact Summary
Pipe Trench Feature Complex
Stratum 2

Brice House (18Ap38)
West Wing Interior

TYPE	COUNT	% TOTAL ASSEMBLAGE
Tobacco Pipe	1	0.07%
Oyster Shell	34	2.26%
Bone	3	0.20%
Synthetic/Modern Material	11	0.73%
Metal Artifacts	9	0.60%
Coal/Charcoal/Slag	6	0.40%
Glass	195	12.97%
Building Materials:		
Ceramic Sewer Pipe	1	0.07%
Ceramic Floor Tile	4	0.27%
Wood Fragments	86	5.72%
Other Stone	2	0.13%
Nails (All Types)	26	1.73%
Brick	451	30.01%
Mortar	668	44.44%
Plaster	6	0.40%
Building Material Total	***1244***	82.77%
Grand Total:	***1503***	100.00%

Approximate Date Of Feature ca.1930

overlying Stratum 1 and 2 soils. In this case, modern/synthetic materials consist of 11 linoleum tile fragments, and the single ceramic artifact present is a pipe stem fragment with a bore diameter of 5/64".

From a chronological perspective, the artifacts recovered from the pipe trench are not useful. However, the ca. 1930 work order for improvements to the interior of the house during the Saint John's College period of ownership contains a reference to installation of a 4" black iron pipe, and this feature appears to be the archaeological expression of that document (see Section 03.07 above).

The rubble or demolition debris deposit designated Feature 1 in Unit 14 was located adjacent to and within Stratum 2 soils, but extended to undisturbed subsoils in the western half of the unit. The deposit was amorphous in shape, and had been partially excavated by the CHRS archaeologists in 1984 as a portion of their Unit 7. A planview of the feature is presented here as Figure 45, and the profile of the deposit is indicated on the above-cited Figure 43.

The uppermost expression of the feature was revealed at its southeastern edge at an elevation of 21.42 feet amsl. The deposit was found to be 0.8 feet thick there, but was only 0.4 feet thick at its western edge. Soil matrix within the deposit consisted of moderately compact brown (7.5YR 5/4) coarse sand laden with a very high density of rubble primarily consisting of brick fragments.

A total of 196 brick fragments totaling approximately 185 lbs. were recovered from the feature. Other building material present included 6 large sandstone cobbles, 7 mortar fragments, and two unidentifiable nail fragments, and 2 window glass fragments. Also present were 4 bone and 8 oyster shell fragments. Ceramic artifacts from the feature consisted of a single sherd of coarse brown bodied stoneware, a sherd of Chinese blue decorated porcelain, and a 4/64" bore pipestem fragment. The final artifact present was a single body fragment from a dark olive green bottle.

The function of Feature 1 in Unit 14 remains ambiguous. It is probable, however, that the feature was deposited in an effort to level the surface within the Wing interior at the time of its deposition. Unfortunately, the material recovered from the feature is also somewhat ambiguous chronologically. However, the feature is situated within Stratum 2 soils, which appear to be of relatively modern origin on the basis of their content, including the pipe trench discussed above.

Undisturbed subsoil was present beneath the portion of

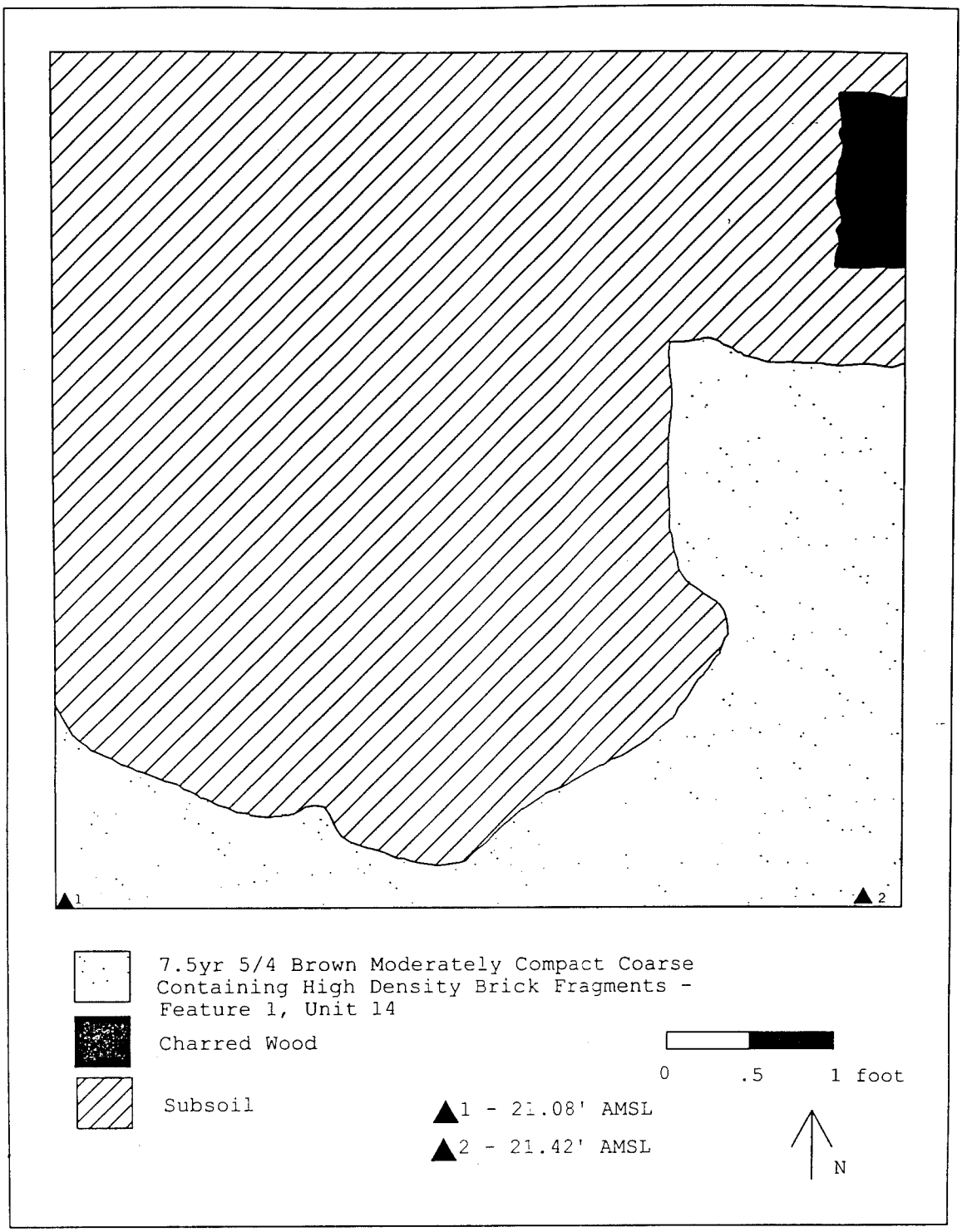


Figure 45: Planview, Feature 1, Unit 14. Stratum 2, Stratigraphic Unit 1. West Wing Interior

Feature 1 in the western edge of the unit, with the exception of a very thin mortar lens located at the southwestern corner of the unit. This lens was located at 20.52 feet amsl, which appears to represent the elevation of the original ground surface in this portion of the Wing prior to the creation of the archaeological deposits discussed below as Stratigraphic Units 2 and 3.

In summary, the primary characteristic that distinguished Stratum 2 soils from Stratum 1 was degree of compaction. In addition, the features present within and beneath the stratum are associated with modifications to the use of the interior of the wing, rather then with the construction of the Wing itself. It is therefore probable that Stratum 2 represents material associated with the sub-floor surface and underlying deposits present immediately before and during the Saint John's College tenure of ownership in the early twentieth century. These soils were disturbed and partially redeposited during the construction activities discussed above in conjunction with the pipe trench feature in Units 9 and 6, and potentially present in Units 7 and 8 prior to the CHRS investigation.

A total of four individual proveniences are associated with the final stratum within Stratigraphic Unit 1. This deposit, designated Stratum 3, is present only within Unit 4 (Level 4), Units 5 and 6 (Level 3), and Unit 9 (Level 3). No features of any kind are associated with this stratum. As with the other strata, the position of these deposits is indicated on Figures 42 and 43.

The uppermost elevations of Stratum 3 were located at 21.18 feet in Unit 6 and 21.48 feet in Unit 9. The deposit ranged between .88 and .17 feet in thickness, and exhibited a slight slope to the south in Units 4, 5, and 6. Soil color ranged from strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) to yellowish brown (7.5YR 5/6 to 10YR 3/4), and the matrix was comprised of moderately compact to compact fine sand containing varying amounts of silt and occasional clay clasts. In addition, the stratum was mottled with mortar and brick inclusions.

Despite this mottling, Stratum 3 soils contained lesser densities of cultural material in comparison to overlying Stratum 1 and 2 soils. Table 23 summarizes the artifacts recovered from Stratum 3. Although present in lower densities, building materials, primarily brick, mortar, and sandstone cobble fragments, dominate the assemblage, representing nearly 66% of the 331 artifacts recovered. Also of note here is the presence of just two fragments of modern or synthetic material, both fragments of linoleum tile recovered from Unit 5.

The majority of the remainder of the artifact assemblage from Stratum 3 is similar to that recovered from Stratum 1 and 2 above. Oyster shell, bone, and metal artifacts, primarily

TYPE	COUNT	% TOTAL ASSEMBLAGE
Stoneware	4	1.21%
Tobacco Pipe	2	0.60%
Porcelain	4	1.21%
Earthenware	4	1.21%
Oyster Shell	54	16.31%
Bone	12	3.63%
Synthetic/Modern Material	2	0.60%
Metal Artifacts	8	2.42%
Coal/Charcoal/Slag	14	4.23%
Glass	9	2.72%
Building Materials:		
Wood Fragments	3	0.91%
Other Stone	22	6.65%
Nails (All Types)	37	11.18%
Brick	58	17.52%
Mortar	98	29.61%
Building Material Total	***218***	65.86%
Grand Total:	***331***	100.00%

unidentifiable iron fragments, are present in consistent quantities. Glass in this stratum differs from the previous strata, being comprised of two heavily weathered amber bottle fragments, a wineglass fragment, and 6 dark olive green bottle glass fragments; no 20th century glass was recovered.

Fourteen sherds of ceramic, including 2 5/64" bore pipestems were recovered from Stratum 3. The remaining 12 sherds included 3 coarse grey or brown bodied stoneware fragments and one white salt glazed stoneware body sherd. The 4 porcelain sherds were non-diagnostic body sherds with the exception of one sherd of Chinese origin dating to the period between approximately 1660 and 1800. A single sherd of coarse red earthenware, 1 sherd of a refined bodied earthenware missing its surfaces, and two sherds of tin-glazed earthenware, one with a blue annular decoration, comprised the remainder of the ceramic assemblage.

From a temporal perspective, Stratum 3 is most remarkable for its lack of modern material. The ceramics recovered all dates to the 19th century or earlier, although the majority of material present has an extended chronological range. The tin glazed earthenware may date as early as the first quarter of the 18th century.

As indicated on Figure 42, the pipe trench feature that is discussed above in conjunction with the Stratum 2 soils lies beneath the portion of Stratum 3 that was present in Unit 6. A number of depositional mechanisms may account for this anomaly or stratigraphic reversal. The simplest of these is that the pipe trench was covered by recently excavated soils immediately after the installation of the pipe, and no mixing of the soils in that area occurred. In any event, the deposit identified as Stratum 3 is located over the pipe trench feature in Unit 6, and therefore cannot be considered intact in that area.

Despite this disturbance, Stratum 3 appears to represent a transitional layer from the relatively recent and/or disturbed fill layers that comprise the uppermost deposits in the West Wing to the underlying materials that are associated with the construction of the Brice House and preparation of the landform on which the structure is situated. While portions of Stratum 3 appear to have been disturbed by modifications to the interior of the Wing during the 20th century, underlying and adjacent material is undisturbed, and dates to those periods associated with the pre-construction and Brice House construction periods.

07.02 West Wing Stratigraphic Unit 1 Discussion

As was stated in the research design section for this element of the project (Section 5.04), there were two related purposes for excavating this stratigraphic unit. They were to locate, if present, evidence of the original use of this area of the Brice House, and to assess the evidence for change through time in the use of the West Wing.

Evidence of the original use of the interior of the West Wing remains somewhat elusive. The assignment of function on the basis of artifacts present is problematic given the record of disturbance and the nature of the fill deposits that comprise this stratigraphic unit. A number of metal artifacts including various straps, rings, and other hardware may indicate use of the space for storage of carriage and harness, although given the extent to which recent activities have mixed the Stratum 1 and 2 soils this evidence is tenuous at best.

Despite this observation, the historical evidence that this portion of the house was used as a carriage house and office is not contradicted by the archaeological deposits associated with this stratigraphic unit (see Miller and Ridout 1998: 43). This information should also be considered in light of the results of the 1988 Archaeology in Annapolis investigation of the deposits located beneath the house at 178 Prince George Street immediately to the north of the West Wing (Williams 1988). The deposits located during that investigation consisted of a series of foundation remnants that the report author interpreted as representing an earlier outbuilding that was may subsequently have been utilized as a stable (Williams 1988: 65-66, see summary in Section 04.00 above). It is known that there was a stable built on Lot 94 between 1767 and 1772 (Ridout 1978: 104). If the deposits identified by Williams were indeed the remains of the stable, than the close proximity of the West Wing to this material further supports the historical data of this original use. In addition, the presence of fireplaces at both ends of the wing, and the presence of the large interior dividing wall described below in conjunction with Stratigraphic Unit 2, support the evidence that there was at one time also an office within the wing interior.

Evidence for change through time in the use of the interior of the West Wing is present in the form of the large iron pipe and associated trench feature within Stratum 2. It is probable that the 4" black iron pipe present in the trench is the same as that referred to in the ca. 1930 work order for improvements to the house during the Saint John's tenure of ownership that is described in detail in Section 03.07 above. Although the time at which the function of West Wing changed from its original use as a carriage house is unknown, at this time, the interior was

transformed to a domestic space comprised of several apartments.

Given the relatively recent age, history of extensive disturbance, recent redeposition, the significance of the deposits associated with Stratigraphic Unit 1 is minimal. The results of the current investigation represent an adequate level of data recovery sufficient to mitigate impacts to these deposits that will be caused by the currently proposed improvements to the interior of the West Wing. The importance of this stratigraphic unit lies mainly within the fact that it has protected underlying older deposits from extensive disturbance.

07.03 West Wing Stratigraphic Unit 2: Brice House Construction and Architectural Deposits/Features

Upon the completion of the fieldwork and subsequent analysis phases, it was determined that the bulk of the cultural strata and features revealed within the West Wing were associated with this stratigraphic unit. In general, there are five major strata, each with associated features, that comprise the larger depositional unit. The first of these strata consists of the remnant of the masonry divider wall, and the associated builder's trenches and deposits. This material either cuts or overlies all other material associated with the larger depositional unit. The second of the strata is a large deposit of demolition debris and rubble that is present only within the northern tier of excavation units (Units 4, 5, 6). The third strata consists of a series of fill soil layers that overlie a thick mortar and plaster deposit that comprises the fourth stratum. The final stratum consists of a relatively thin soil layer that separates the Brice House construction-related material from the underlying earlier deposits that make up Stratigraphic Unit 3.

The presence of these earlier deposits during the period of time in which the Brice House was constructed proved to be a factor in the methods by which both the main block of the house and the West Wing were built. These underlying deposits are described in detail in the following section. However, in general, they consisted of structural features and associated interior deposits that together comprised a relatively large subsurface cellar. When the extant Brice House was built, this earlier cellar was used as a pit for mixing lime and mortar, and was later bisected by the masonry wall that divided the West Wing along a north-south axis. The cellar hole was then filled in an effort to level the area, either during or shortly after construction of the remainder of the West Wing. The material described here as Stratigraphic Unit 2 is the archaeological expression of the performance of each of these construction tasks.

The five strata assigned to Stratigraphic Unit 2 are designated numbers 4 through 8 for purposes of this discussion. While these strata are all related in functional and depositional terms, there is substantial variation, particularly across the east-west dividing wall; and further, within those deposits assigned to Stratum 6, the fill soil deposits and lenses overlying the mortar/plaster layer (Stratum 7). While there is some overlap, these strata are discussed from most recent (the masonry wall and associated features) to earliest (soil layers transitional to underlying Pre-Brice deposits). It should be noted, however, that all of these deposits with the exception of Stratum 8 were probably formed during the period of Brice House construction between 1767 and 1774, and are therefore essentially

coeval.

The uppermost expression of Stratigraphic Unit 2 proved to be the remnant of the masonry wall that divided the wing into northern and southern halves. The position of the wall within the excavation block is indicated on Figure 46, and elevations for the upper surfaces of the wall are indicated thereon. The western end of the wall was removed during recent construction activities related to rehabilitation of the west wall of the Wing, and the eastern edge was interrupted by the pipe trench described above in conjunction with Stratigraphic Unit 2. The wall was approximately .7 feet wide, and was constructed of two sets of brick placed horizontally with header sides out. The remnant of the wall was very solidly constructed, and was held together with a hard, shell tempered mortar. Profile views of two sections of the wall that were exposed during the current investigation are presented here as Figure 47 and 48.

As indicated, a portion of the lower part of the wall is constructed of faced or semi-faced sandstone cobbles that had apparently been removed from the foundation that bounded the underlying earlier deposits, in particular the cellar hole. This construction technique was used only for that portion of the wall that fell within the cellar hole, those portions of the wall outside of the cellar were shallower, rested on undisturbed subsoils, and were constructed entirely of brick.

The date at which the upper portions of the wall were removed is unknown. However, the wall was gone at the time of the CHRS investigation in 1984. It is probable that the upper sections were demolished in the late 1920s or early 1930s when the Wing was modified for use as apartments while Saint John's College owned the structure, but there is no documentary evidence to support this assertion. A planview of the central section of the wall is depicted on Figure 49. The widened section of the wall within Unit 8 and 9 may represent the location of a doorway, but no additional evidence for this was recovered.

This wall, and all associated building trench features were designated Stratum 4. Table 24 indicates the provenience and nature of each of these deposits or features. In order to completely describe the variation within this stratum, the material is presented in three parts. The first summarizes a number of proveniences that were associated with the wall that were located within the earlier cellar hole north of the dividing wall. The material south of the wall within the cellar hole is described. Finally, the characteristics of the builder's trench south of the dividing wall and outside of the earlier cellar hole is presented.

A total of 6 individual excavation unit proveniences that

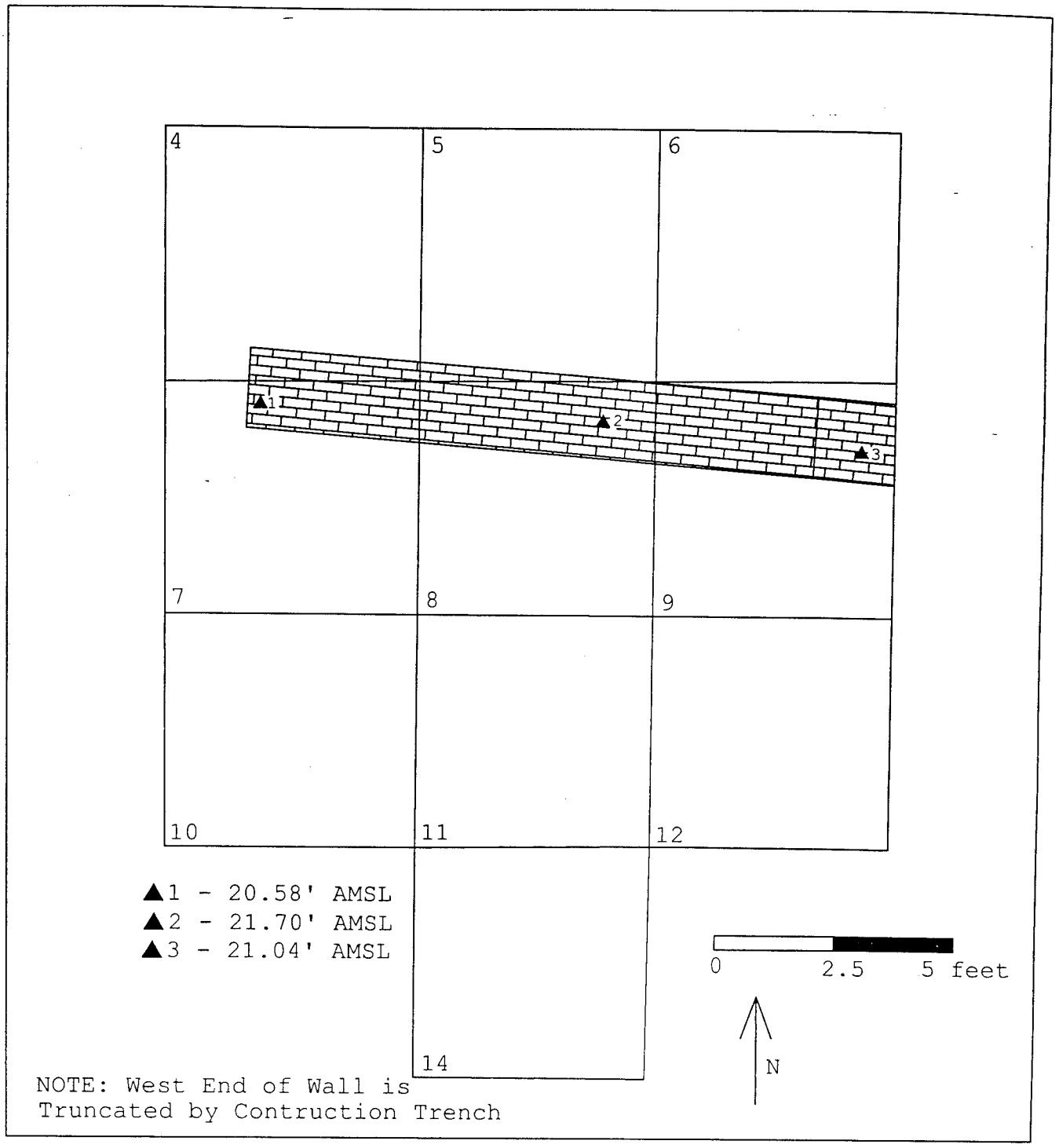


Figure 46: Position of Masonry Dividing Wall Within Excavation Unit Block. Stratum 4, Stratigraphic Unit 2. West Wing Interior

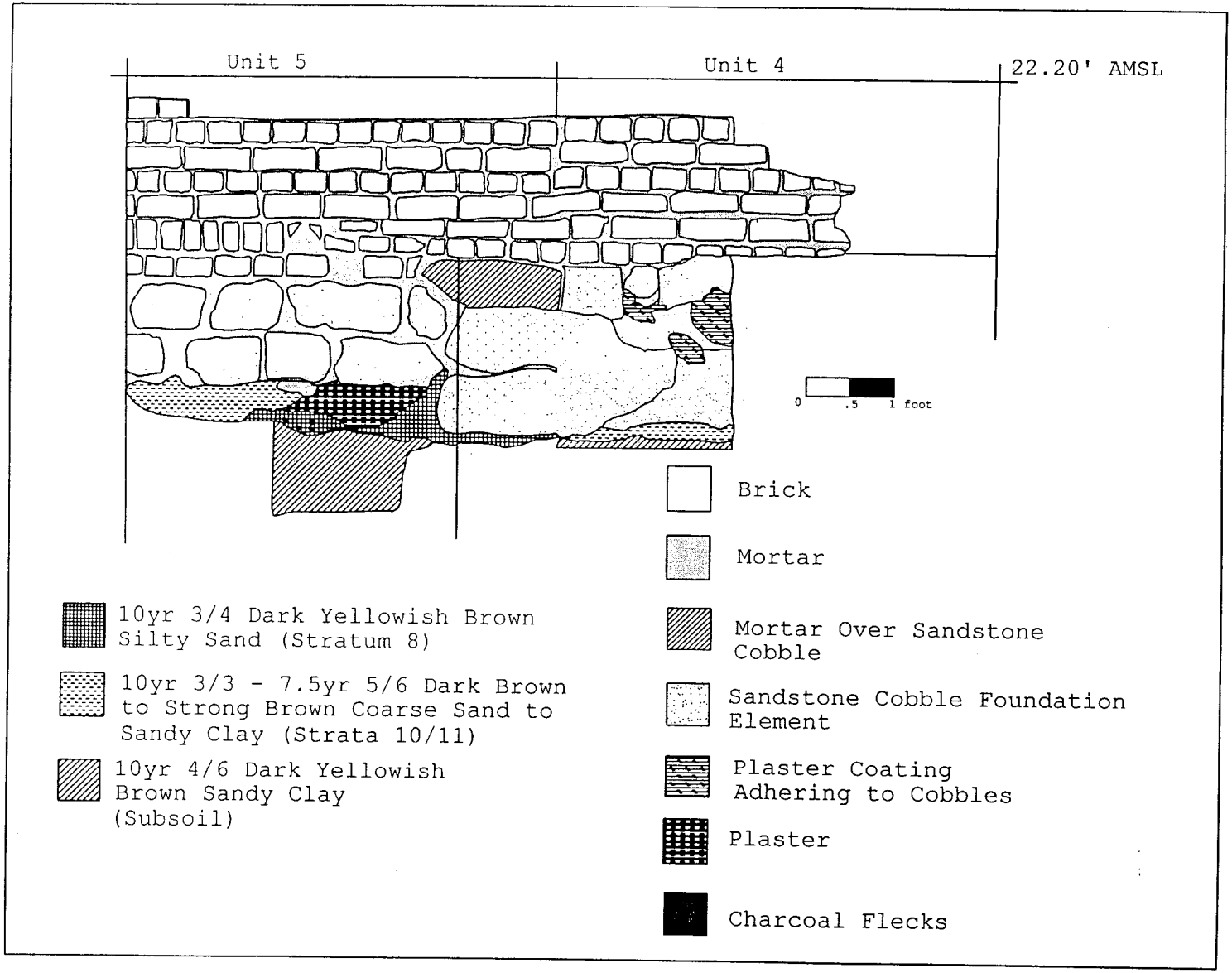


Figure 47: Profile, Masonry Wall Section in Units 4 and 5 Facing South. Stratum 4, Stratigraphic Unit 2. West Wing Interior

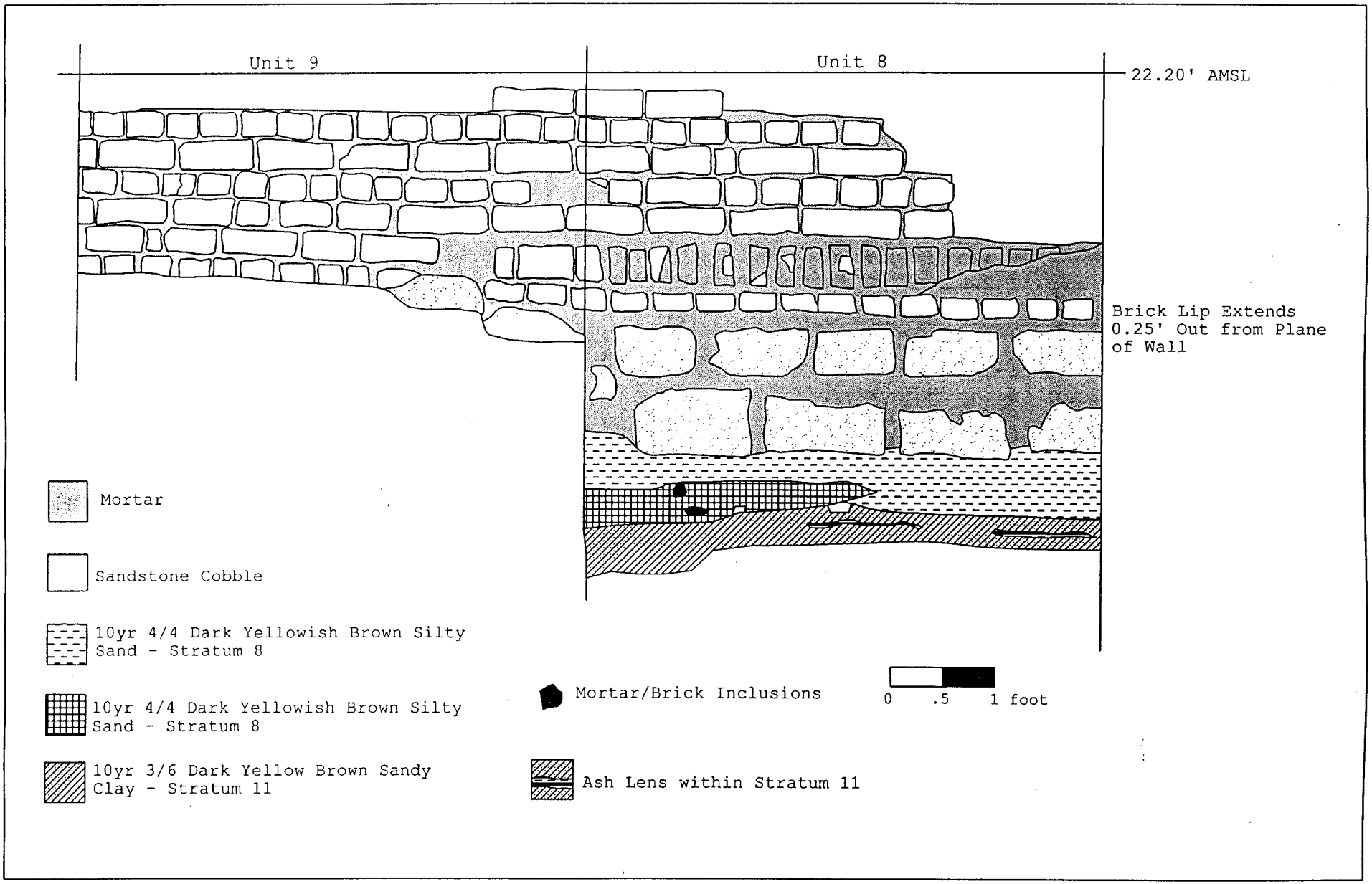


Figure 48: Profile, Masonry Wall Section in Units 8 and 9 Facing North. Stratum 4, Stratigraphic Unit 2. West Wing Interior

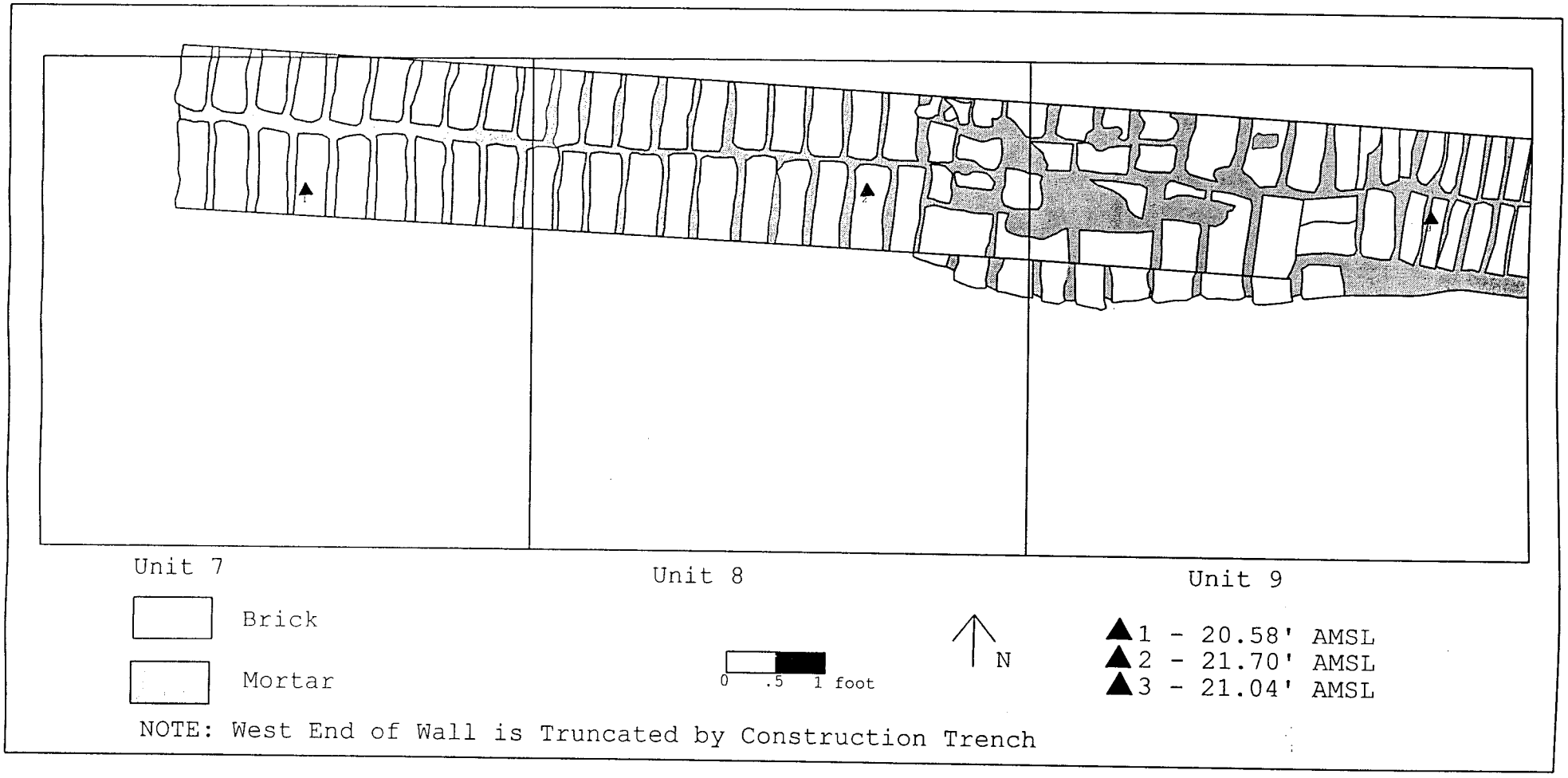


Figure 49: Planview, Masonry Wall in Units 7, 8, and 9. Stratum 4, Stratigraphic Unit 2. West Wing Interior

Table 24:

Stratum 4, Stratigraphic Unit 2
East-West Masonry Dividing Wall
Associated Features and Deposits

Brice House (18Ap38)
West Wing Interior

Provenience	Elevation	Matrix	Location
Unit 4, Feature 4	21.08-20.18 amsl	7.5YR 5/6 Compact Sand	North of Wall, In Cellar Hole
Unit 5, Features 1 and 1B	20.83-19.93 amsl	10YR 3/6 Mod. Compact Sand	North of Wall, In Cellar Hole
Unit 5, Feature 4	19.93-18.03 amsl	10YR 5/4 Coarse Compact Sand	North of Wall, In Cellar Hole
Unit 5, Level 6	19.93-18.03 amsl	(Same as Feature 4)	North of Wall, In Cellar Hole
Unit 6, Feature 2	20.98-18.58 amsl	10YR 4/6 Coarse Sand	North of Wall, In Cellar Hole
Unit 9, Feature 3	21.03-18.38 amsl	7.5YR 4/6 Silty Sand	North of Wall, In Cellar Hole
Unit 9, Feature 2	19.9-18.47 amsl	7.5YR 4/6 Coarse Sand	South of Wall, In Cellar Hole
Unit 7, Feature 1	19.965-18.765 amsl	10YR 4/6 Silty Sand	South of Wall, Outside of Cellar Hole
Unit 8, Feature 1	19.965-18.765 amsl	10YR 4/6 Silty Sand	South of Wall, Outside of Cellar Hole

These Deposits And
Features Are Associated
With The Construction Of
The West Wing Between 1769-1773

fell within the earlier cellar hole north of the wall were determined to be associated with either a builder's trench or preparation of the area for construction of the masonry wall. Five of these are located in Units 4, 5, or 6, and the final deposit was recovered from the narrow strip of Unit 9 that fell north of the masonry wall (Table 24).

Given the presence of the earlier cellar hole, it appears that the wall was constructed within the area, and the larger hole was subsequently filled. Due to this condition, there is no "classic" builder's trench on the north side of the wall, rather, there are a series of deposits that were placed in the area after the completion of construction of the subsurface portion of the wall. These deposits vary in morphology and soil matrix along the wall, but their contents are similar, being comprised in the most part of various building material and rubble.

The uppermost of the deposits associated with the wall was designated Feature 4 in Unit 4 and Features 1 and 1B in Unit 5. A planview of this portion of the deposits associated with the wall is presented as Figure 50. As indicated, the deposit is comprised of a relatively amorphous layer of strong brown to dark yellowish brown (7.5YR 5/6 to 10YR 3/6) compact silty sand containing a very high density of brick and mortar fragments. In Unit 5, a lens of mortar was present at the base of this deposit, and this material was designated Feature 1B. The uppermost elevation of the deposit was identified at 21.08 feet amsl in Unit 4, and it extended to a depth of 19.93 feet amsl in Unit 5, yielding a total thickness of 1.15 feet.

Immediately beneath this material, the soil deposits associated with the wall in Unit 5 narrowed to a width of approximately 1 foot, and took on more of the morphological character normally associated with a builder's trench. A profile of the deposits in this area is presented below as Figure 56 (see discussion of Stratum 7). In this area, the soil matrix consisted of a yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) loosely packed coarse sand containing a high density of small brick and mortar fragments. It appears that in this area that it was necessary to cut previously in-situ fill deposits to build the wall.

The final element of the deposits associated with the wall construction in the cellar hole north of the wall consisted of two adjacent features, Feature 2 in Unit 6 and Feature 3 in Unit 9. These deposits were separated only by the division between the two units. This material is an extension of Levels 6 and Feature 4 in Unit 5, although the eastern end of the trench has been cut by the more modern overlying pipe trench (Figure 51). The uppermost elevation of the feature was encountered at 21.03 feet amsl in Unit 9, and it extended to a depth of 18.38 feet amsl, yielding a total thickness of 2.65 feet.

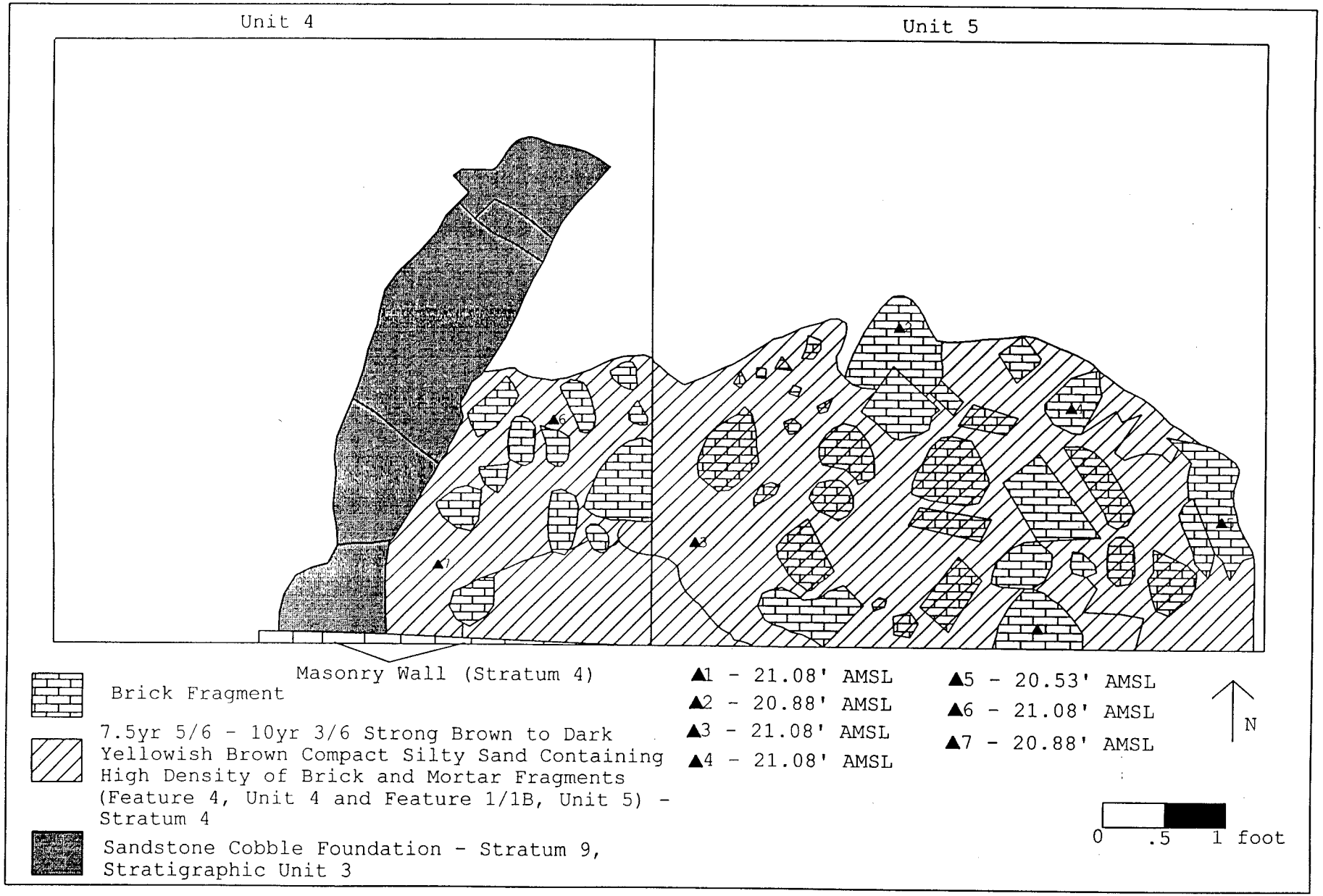


Figure 50: Planview, Feature 4, Unit 4 and Feature 1/1B, Unit 5. Stratum 4, Stratigraphic Unit 2. West Wing Interior

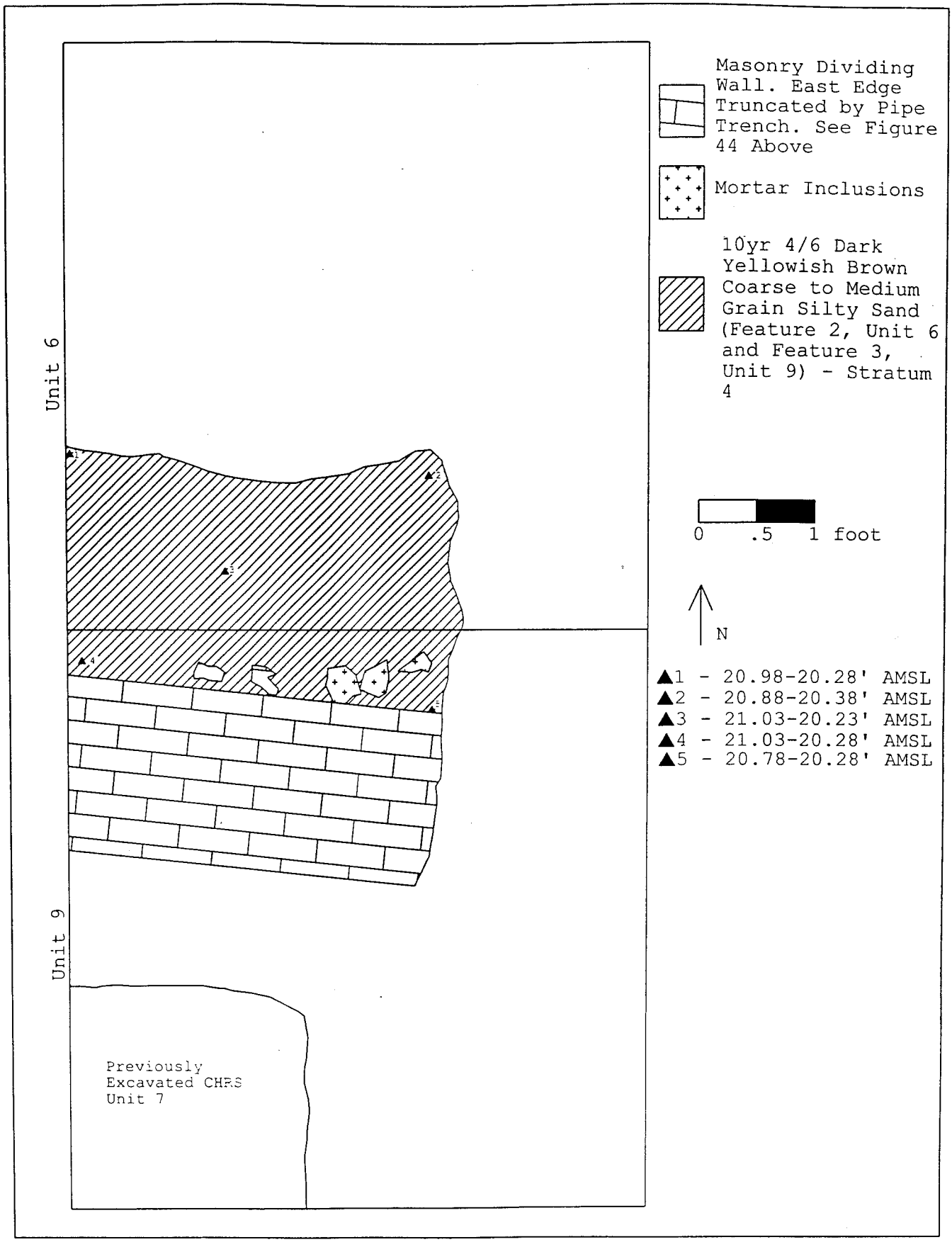


Figure 51: Planview, Feature 3, Unit 9 and Feature 2, Unit 6. Stratum 4, Stratigraphic Unit 2. West Wing Interior

Soil matrix within the associated features in Units 6 and 9 consisted of strong brown to dark yellowish brown (7.5YR 4/6 to 10YR 4/6) coarse silty sand that varied in compaction from entirely friable to very compact. Numerous brick and mortar inclusions were present, as well as pockets of sandy clay. In general, the density of large cobble inclusions and brick increased with depth throughout the features.

In comparison to the partially overlying Stratum 3 in Stratigraphic Unit 1, a relatively high density of cultural material was recovered from the associated proveniences located in the cellar hole north of the wall. Over 75% of these artifacts were classified as building material, primarily mortar, brick, and sandstone cobble fragments (Table 25). Identifiable nails present within this deposit were primarily unidentified fragments, although 4 handwrought and 9 possible cut shaft fragments were also present.

The primary constituent of the faunal assemblage from these proveniences was oyster shell, although mammal, bird, and 6 fish scales were also recovered. Glass artifacts were mostly fragments of dark olive green 18th century bottles, although 8 possible window glass and 9 unidentified colorless or amber vessel fragments were also present. The metal artifacts consisted of 33 unidentifiable iron fragments, 1 triangular and 1 L-shaped fragment, and a large skeleton key (see Photo Plate in Appendix C).

A total of 30 ceramic sherds were recovered from the deposits associated with the north side of the wall. Seven kaolin pipe fragments including 3 4/64" stems, 3 5/64" stems, and one plain bowl fragment were recovered. One of the stoneware sherds was from a coarse grey bodied vessel, and the other two sherds were white salt glazed sherds. One of these had been perforated during manufacture and was apparently a part of a strainer, but the vessel form associated with the other sherd could not be determined. A single white porcelain body sherd was also present. The 19 earthenware sherds that comprised the majority of the assemblage included 15 coarse red or buff bodied vessel body sherds, some of which had either interior or exterior lead glaze. The remaining four sherds consisted of a single creamware body sherd, and three white tin-glazed body sherds, one with a fragment of light blue decoration on its exterior surface. The majority of this assemblage is non-diagnostic, however, the creamware dates to the late 18th century, and the tin-glazed earthenware may be earlier.

A single provenience, designated Feature 2 in Unit 9, was determined to be associated with the construction of the masonry wall in the area south of the wall and in the earlier cellar hole. The majority of material associated with the wall in this

Table 25: Artifact Summary
Stratum 4, Stratigraphic Unit 2
Builder's Trench Features
North Of Masonry Dividing Wall

TYPE	COUNT	% TOTAL ASSEMBLAGE
Stoneware	3	0.23%
Tobacco Pipe	7	0.53%
Porcelain	1	0.08%
Earthenware	19	1.45%
Oyster Shell	133	10.13%
Bone	52	3.96%
Synthetic/Modern Material	2	0.15%
Metal Artifacts	36	2.74%
Coal/Charcoal/Slag	19	1.45%
Glass	46	3.50%
Building Materials:		
Wood Fragments	2	0.15%
Other Stone	110	8.38%
Nails (All Types)	57	4.34%
Brick	262	19.95%
Mortar	545	41.51%
Plaster	19	1.45%
Building Material Total	***995***	***75.78%***
Grand Total:	***1313***	***100.00%***

Range Date for artifacts found in Stratum 4 18th-20th centuries

area had been removed prior to this investigation by the excavation of CHRS' Unit 6.

Feature 2 in Unit 9 consisted of a strip of building material-laden soil that cut a number of fill deposits discussed below as Stratum 6. The feature was a maximum of .7 feet wide, and was comprised of three layers, the uppermost of which was identified at 20.75 feet amsl. The feature extended to a depth of 18.47 feet amsl, yielding a maximum thickness of 2.28 feet. During the course of excavation, it was noted that the material that comprised the feature had been disturbed and partially removed during the CHRS excavation. This was particularly apparent during excavation of the lower portion of the deposit, where it had been undercut by removal of fill from the adjacent cellar hole. A planview of the feature is presented here as Figure 52.

The morphology of Feature 2 in Unit 9 differed from the builder's trench located in Units 7 and 8 to the west (see below). In Unit 9, the wall cut through unconsolidated deposits within the cellar hole, and the edges of the feature were amorphous, and could not be distinguished from surrounding fill deposits at some stages of the excavation. In general, the fill consisted of strong brown to dark yellowish brown (7.5YR 4/6 to 10YR 4/6) coarse sand with varying content of clay clasts and fine silt. The soil matrix was loosely packed, although some pockets of very compact material were also present.

Artifacts recovered from Feature 2 in Unit 9 consisted primarily of building materials, in particular brick and mortar fragments, which together totaled 236 of 296 artifacts present. Forty-eight sandstone cobbles were also present in the feature, most of which were concentrated in its lower levels. Together, these three artifact types comprised over 95% of the contents of the feature. Five oyster shell fragments and two bone fragments, one from a large bird species and one from a unidentifiable mammal, comprised the faunal assemblage. The remaining artifacts consisted of five nails or nail fragments, one of which appeared to be a cut nail. No ceramic or glass of any kind was recovered from this feature.

The final section of builder's trench associated with the masonry dividing wall was present in Units 7 and 8, south of the wall and outside of the earlier cellar hole. In this area, the builder's trench took on a more conventional form, and was comprised of a narrow trench that bottomed out at the base of the wall. Figure 53 presents a planview of the builder's trench in these two units, and Figure 54 is a profile of the end of the trench in Unit 8.

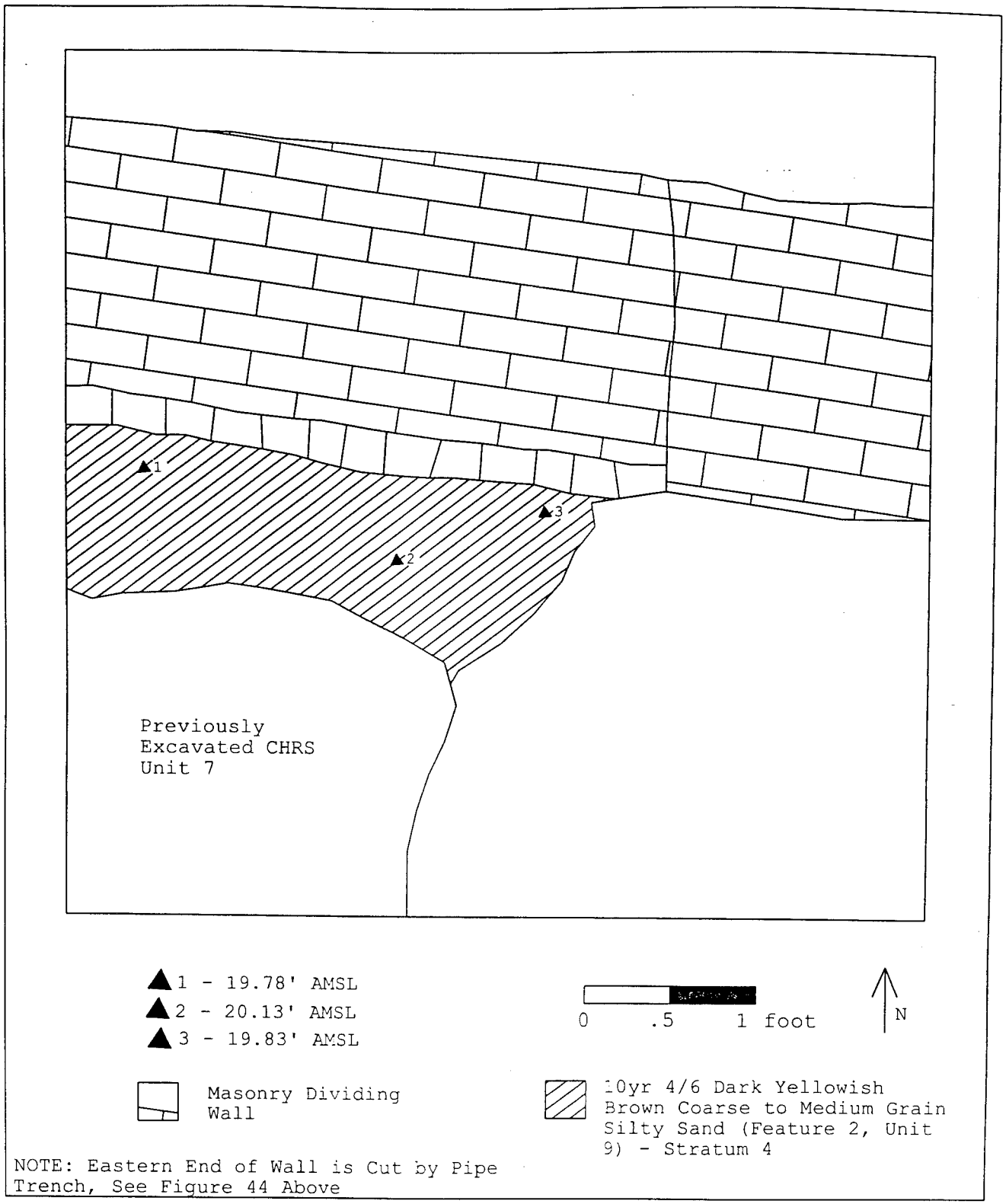


Figure 52: Planview, Feature 2, Unit 9. Stratum 4, Stratigraphic Unit 2. West Wing Interior

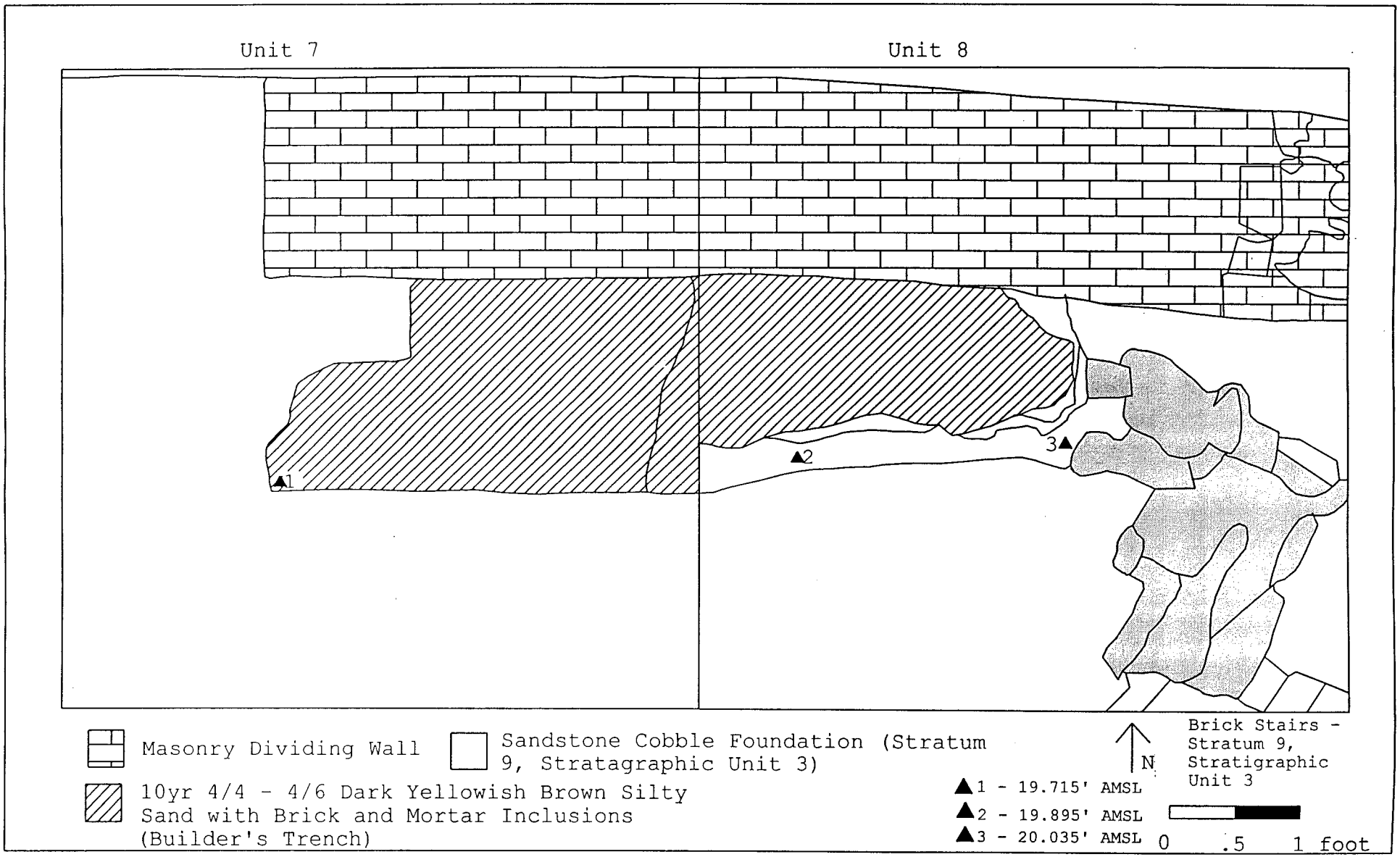


Figure 53: Planview, Builder's Trench Feature in Units 7 and 8. Stratum 4, Stratigraphic Unit 2. West Wing Interior

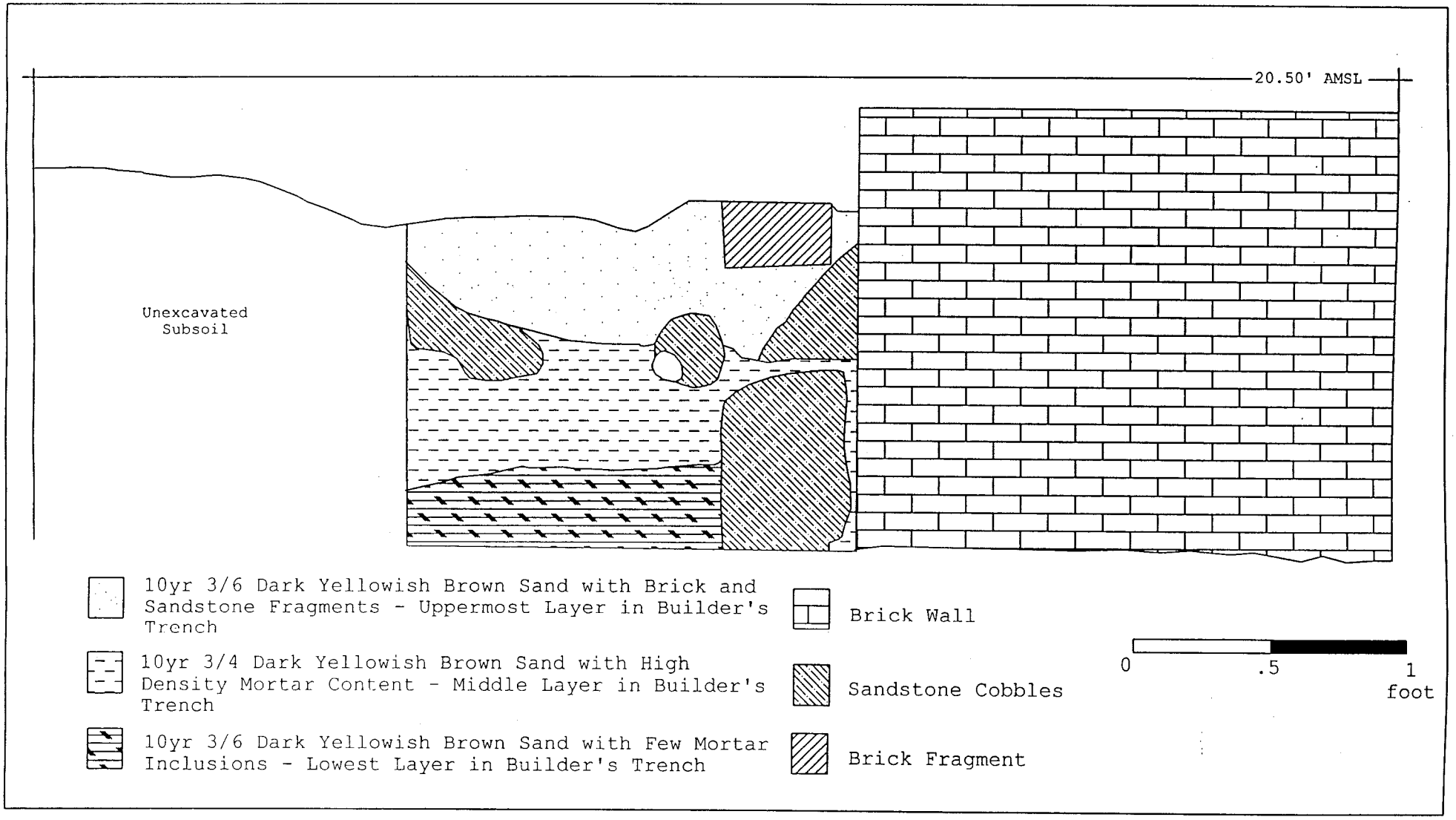


Figure 54: Profile of Eastern End of Builder's Trench Feature, Unit 8. Stratum 4, Stratigraphic Unit 2. West Wing Interior

A total of 6.3 feet of builder's trench was revealed beneath Stratigraphic Unit 1 soils in the two units. The trench ranged between 1.4 and 1.7 feet in width, and was a maximum of 1.25 feet deep. The uppermost elevation of the feature was encountered at 19.965 feet amsl in Unit 8, and the feature's lowest elevation was 18.645 feet amsl in Unit 7.

The portion of the builder's trench revealed in Units 7 and 8 was relatively flat sided and flat bottomed, although the trench flared slightly outward at the top. It is possible that the upper layers of the builder's trench were slightly disturbed by an extension of the pipe trench discussed above in Stratigraphic Unit 2, but the portion of the pipe that would have extended across this area had been removed prior to this investigation, possibly during the CHRS work in 1984.

Soil matrix within the builder's trench feature in the two units consisted of an initial layer of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4-4/6) silty sand mixed with brick and other building material. The soil graded to dark brown (7.5YR 3/4) silty sand with numerous clay clasts in the lower portion of the trench. Increasing numbers of sandstone cobbles and large brick fragments were encountered in the lower portions of the trench.

Artifacts recovered from the builder's trench in Units 7 and 8 are summarized on Table 26. The majority of this material consists of fragments of mortar, brick, and plaster, with all classes of building material totaling over 73% of the 690 artifacts within the trench. Also present in this class were 72 nails or nail fragments, including 3 rose head and one L-head hand wrought and a single cut nail. The remainder were fragments unidentifiable as to type.

Faunal material recovered from the feature included 65 oyster shell fragments, and 27 bone fragments including 8 large bird species fragments. The remainder were unidentified mammal. Glass present in the feature was primarily from dark olive green bottles of 18th century origin, although 17 flat glass fragments and 6 pieces of a lamp chimney were also recovered. The three metal artifacts consisted of 2 iron strap fragments and a plain, flat brass button with loop shank.

The ceramic recovered from this portion of the builder's trench totaled 14 sherds, 5 of which were kaolin tobacco pipe stems of either 4/64" or 5/64" bore. The stoneware consisted of three coarse grey or brown bodied utilitarian vessel sherds and a single white salt glazed body sherd dating to the period between 1720 and 1805. The single porcelain sherd was from a Chinese blue and white decorated vessel, with a long temporal span between the 17th and 19th centuries. The four earthenware sherds consisted of 2 buff bodied, lead glazed body sherds from the same

Table 26:

Artifact Summary
Stratum 4, Stratigraphic Unit 2
Builder's Trench Features
Units 7 and 8

Brice House (18Ap38)
West Wing Interior

TYPE	COUNT	% TOTAL ASSEMBLAGE
Stoneware	4	0.58%
Tobacco Pipe	5	0.72%
Porcelain	1	0.14%
Earthenware	4	0.58%
Oyster Shell	65	9.42%
Bone	27	3.91%
Synthetic/Modern Material	0	0.00%
Metal Artifacts	3	0.43%
Coal/Charcoal/Slag	13	1.88%
Glass	58	8.41%
Building Materials:		
Wood Fragments	4	0.58%
Other Stone	38	5.51%
Nails (All Types)	72	10.43%
Brick	89	12.90%
Mortar	298	43.19%
Plaster	9	1.30%
Building Material Total	***510***	***73.91%***
Grand Total:	***690***	***100.00%***

Range Date for artifacts found in Stratum 4 Units 7 and 8	18th	century

vessel, and two more refined, white-paste sherds from vessels of unknown form.

The second stratum associated with Stratigraphic Unit 2 consists of a large deposit of demolition debris and brick rubble located north of the masonry dividing wall in Units 4, 5, and 6. This material was designated Stratum 5, and the proveniences associated with the deposit are indicated on Table 27. A planview of the portions of the deposit that were exposed during this investigation is presented as Figure 55, and its vertical position is indicated on the above-cited Figure 42.

As shown on the plan and profile figures, the deposit that comprises Stratum 5 extends into the northern wall of all three of the units were it was located. The uppermost elevation of the material that comprises the stratum was identified in Unit 4 at 21.08 feet amsl, and the deposit extended to a depth of 18.58 feet in Unit 5, yielding a total maximum thickness of 2.5 feet. The base of the deposit sloped inward (east) from the initial exposure in Unit 4 to reach its maximum thickness in Unit 5. In Unit 6, the surface of deposit sloped to the east as well. In all three units, the uppermost expression of the feature was at the northern wall, and the associated material sloped to the south into the cellar hole. Based upon these morphological characteristics, it appears that the deposit was deliberately placed in the hole in an effort to fill it, either immediately before or during construction of the masonry wall discussed above as a portion of Stratum 4.

The soil matrix that comprises Stratum 5 is relatively homogeneous across the 5 proveniences associated with it. In general, the matrix consists of strong brown to dark yellowish brown (7.5YR 4/6 to 19YR 4/4) coarse sand mottled with many clay clasts and sand pockets of varying color. Throughout the deposit, the matrix was unconsolidated and prone to collapse following excavation. The most noticeable characteristic of the deposit was its contents, at least 50% of the total volume was made up of brick bats or smaller fragments, and a number of whole bricks were also present. Many of these bricks appeared to have been burned, although there were only occasional charcoal flecks present in the sand matrix.

The contents of Stratum 5 were primarily brick and mortar fragments, together totaling over 82% of the 1960 artifacts recovered (Table 28). Sandstone cobbles comprised the next largest portion of the assemblage, representing 7.91% of all material recovered. The remainder of the building material consisted of nails and a single plaster fragment. Eleven of the 35 nails recovered were hand-wrought fragments, and one was a large spike 7.5" long. The remainder were unidentifiable shaft fragments. All told, building material represented over 92% of

Table 27:

Provenience Summary
Stratum 5, Stratigraphic Unit 2
Rubble/Demolition Debris Deposit
Units 4, 5, 6

Brice House (18Ap38)
West Wing Interior

Provenience	Elevation	Matrix	Location
Unit 4, Feature 2	21.08-20.68 amsl	7.5YR 5/6 Mottled Sand	At Edge of Deposit, NE Corner of Unit
Unit 4, Feature 5	19.58-19.23 amsl	7.5YR 4/6 Mottled Coarse Sand	Downslope from Feature 2, Central Portion of Unit
Unit 5, Feature 2	20.78-20.30 amsl	7.5YR 4/6 Mottled Coarse Sand	Northern Edge of Unit 5
Unit 5, Feature 3 and 3B	20.83-18.58 amsl	10YR 5/6 Mottled Coarse Sand	Covers Central Portion, Extends into North Wall
Unit 6, Feature 3	20.38-18.63 amsl	10YR 4/4 Mottled Sand	Slopes to East and South in Unit, Extends into North Wall

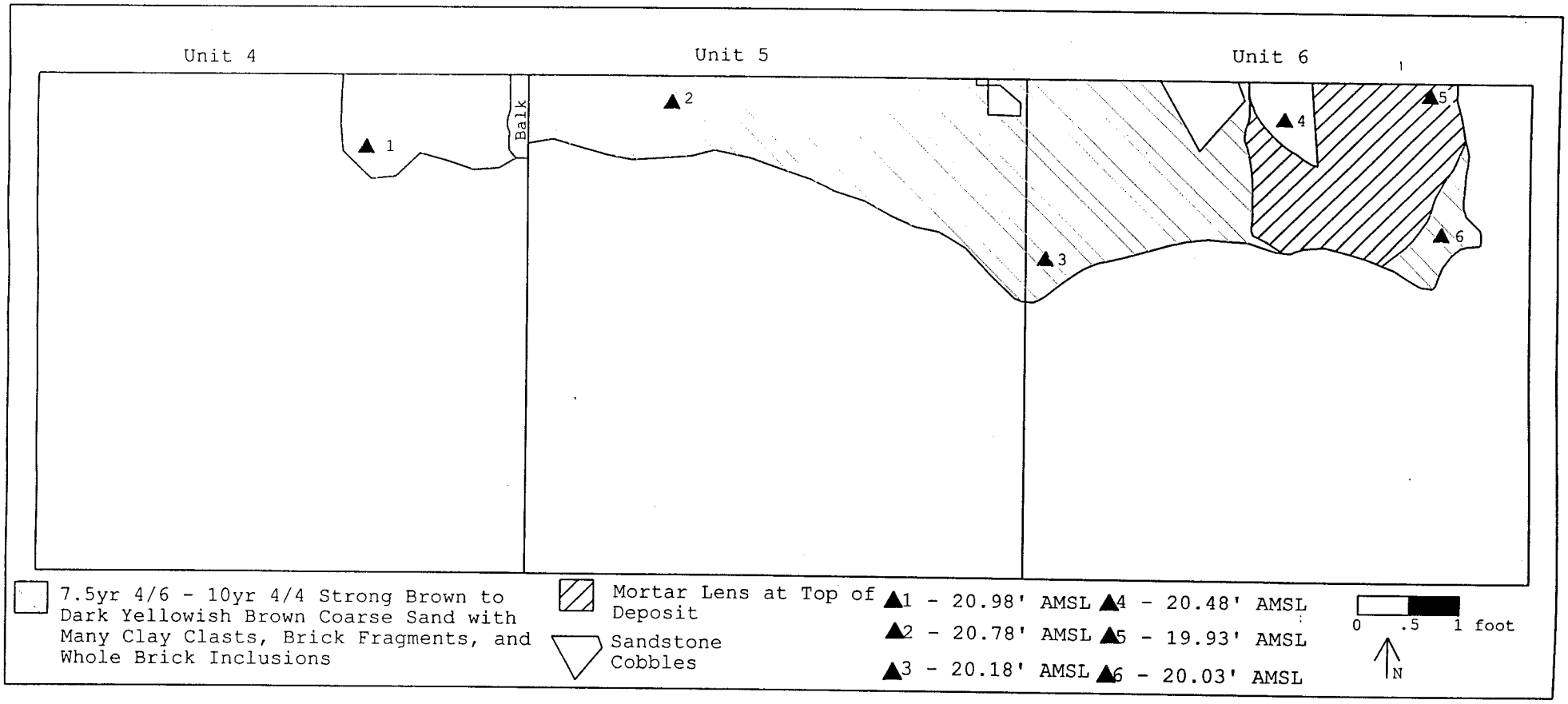


Figure 55: Stratum 5 Deposits, Units 4, 5, and 6. Stratigraphic Unit 2. West Wing Interior

Table 28: Artifact Summary
Stratum 5, Stratigraphic Unit 2
Demolition Debris/Rubble Units 4, 5, 6

Brice House (18Ap38)
West Wing Interior

TYPE	COUNT	% TOTAL ASSEMBLAGE
Stoneware	2	0.10%
Tobacco Pipe	7	0.36%
Porcelain	0	0.00%
Earthenware	12	0.61%
Chert/Flint Nodules	9	0.46%
Oyster Shell	47	2.40%
Bone	42	2.14%
Synthetic/Modern Material	1	0.05%
Metal Artifacts	13	0.66%
Coal/Charcoal/Slag	4	0.20%
Glass	9	0.46%
Building Materials:		
Wood Fragments	0	0.00%
Other Stone	155	7.91%
Nails (All Types)	35	1.79%
Brick	815	41.58%
Mortar	808	41.22%
Plaster	1	0.05%
Building Material Total	***1814***	92.55%
Grand Total:	***1960***	100.00%

the material recovered from the stratum.

Other artifacts recovered from the deposit included 42 bone fragments, all mammal with the exception of a single bird bone, 47 oyster shell valves or fragments, and 9 chert or flint nodules, 5 of which had been battered or otherwise utilized. Identifiable metal artifacts included a single lead window came fragment. The remainder were unidentified iron fragments. A single piece of a modern paper label was also apparently recovered from the stratum. It is very probable that this artifact was accidentally incorporated into the assemblage during the excavation process, although it is possible that it may have been introduced through rodent burrowing or other process.

The ceramic assemblage recovered from Stratum 5 was primarily earthenware, although 7 kaolin tobacco pipe fragments (4 5/64" stems, 2 4/64" stems, and one plain bowl fragment) were also recovered. Two of the 12 earthenware sherds were coarse redwares with lead glaze, and two were North Devon gravel-tempered ware with an interior greenish-brown glaze. Two of the sherds were slipware, one of which exhibited a combed decoration associated with Staffordshire ware. The remaining five sherds were white tin-glazed earthenware, probably all from the same hollow ware vessel, one of which had a fragment of blue decoration. The 2 stoneware sherds were both white salt glazed hollow ware sherds.

The temporal origin of the ceramics within the deposit are substantially earlier than the date at which the Brice House was constructed. The majority of the material present, including the Staffordshire-like ware, the tin glazed earthenware, and the North Devon gravel-tempered ware date to the period between 1680 and 1720, or earlier in the case of the tin-glazed material. The white salt glazed stoneware is later, although still of 18th century origin. The mixture of ceramic types within the Stratum 5 deposit are probably a result of redeposition, either from another area or form deeper within the cellar hole prior to construction of the masonry wall. The potential origins of this material are discussed at greater length in the following Stratigraphic Unit summary section.

A series of related fill deposits were located immediately adjacent to Stratum 5 north of the masonry wall associated with Stratum 4. In addition, a series of functionally and temporally related soil layers were located on the southern side of the wall in Units 9 and 12. On the basis of similarity in function and time of deposition, these deposits have been grouped into Stratum 6 within Stratigraphic Unit 2. Although there is some variation in their matrix and contents, it is apparent that these layers were placed as fill in the cellar hole, probably at the same time or shortly after the masonry wall was built. A total of 13

separate proveniences have been grouped into this stratum (Table 29). In order to adequately describe the variation in these fills, the following discussion is divided into two parts, one for the material north of the wall and one for the material to the south.

Seven of the layers grouped into Stratum 6 were located on the north side of the masonry wall, and all were located either immediately adjacent to or below the uppermost expression of the demolition debris or rubble deposit identified as Stratum 5. The material that was actually situated underneath these deposits and Stratum 4 is discussed below as Stratum 7. In general, the 7 layers grouped into this stratum occupied a middle position between the deposits and features actually associated with the construction of the wall, and those associated with Stratum 5. The location and thickness of these layers is indicated on the above-cited Figure 42, and on that portion of Figure 43 that depicts the eastern wall of Unit 6.

The uppermost elevations of the layers grouped into Stratum 6 ranged between 20.68 and 19.23 feet amsl. Most of the layers ranged between .25 and .50 feet in thickness, together, maximum thickness in any one unit was 1 foot (Unit 5).

The soils that comprised Stratum 6 north of the masonry wall ranged in color from strong brown (7.5YR 4/6 to 5/6) to grayish brown (10YR 5/2). Texture ranged from compact to totally friable, and soil constituents ranged from coarse sand to silty sand. Within each layer, there was little variation in the surface characteristics of the deposit, although some displayed elevated contents of charcoal or brick/mortar rubble.

The artifacts recovered from the 7 layers of Stratum 6 north of the masonry wall are summarized on Table 30. As indicated, nearly half of the 1385 artifacts recovered from this stratum are building materials, primarily brick, mortar, or sandstone cobbles. Nails and plaster fragments are also relatively frequent. Four of the nails were handwrought with either rose or L-shaped heads, the remainder were unidentifiable shaft fragments.

The remainder of the artifact assemblage is dominated by oyster shell and bone fragments, which together total almost 38% of all material recovered. The majority of the bone assemblage was unidentifiable fragments, but 12 bird, 15 mammal, and 3 fish scales were present. Glass consisted of 28 dark olive green bottle fragments, 15 flat probable window glass fragments, and 14 colorless vessel fragments. Two brass, one lead, and 17 unidentifiable iron fragments comprised the metal artifacts.

Sixteen kaolin pipe fragments formed a large portion of the

Table 29:

Provenience Summary, Stratum 6
Fill Deposits Within Cellar Hole

Brice House (18Ap38)
West Wing Interior

Provenience	Elevation	Matrix	Location
Unit 4, Level 5	20.68-20.03 amsl	7.5YR 5/6 Compact Coarse Sand	North of Wall, Adjacent to or below Rubble Deposit
Unit 5, Level 4	20.38-20.08 amsl	7.5Yr 4/6 Mod. Compact Sand	North of Wall, Adjacent to or below Rubble Deposit
Unit 5, Level 5	20.08-19.38 amsl	7.5YR 4/6 Coarse Sand	North of Wall, Adjacent to or below Rubble Deposit
Unit 6, Level 4	20.08-19.38 amsl	7.5YR 4/4 Silty Sand	North of Wall, Adjacent to or below Rubble Deposit
Unit 6, Level 5	19.38-19.23 amsl	10YR 5/2 Silty Sand	North of Wall, Adjacent to or below Rubble Deposit
Unit 6, Level 6	19.23-19.13 amsl	10YR 4/6 Loose Sand	North of Wall, Adjacent to or below Rubble Deposit
Unit 6, Level 7	19.28-18.38 amsl	10YR 4/6 Mottled Sand	North of Wall, Adjacent to or below Rubble Deposit
Unit 9, Level 4	20.60-20.07 amsl	10YR 4/6 Loose Sand	South of Wall in Cellar Hole
Unit 9, Level 5	20.07-19.42 amsl	10YR 3/6 Sand W/ Clay Clasts	South of Wall in Cellar Hole
Unit 9, Level 6	19.42-18.98 amsl	10YR 5/8 Sand W/ Plaster Inclusions	South of Wall in Cellar Hole
Unit 12, Level 3	20.32-19.60 amsl	7.5YR 5/6 Sand	South of Wall in Cellar Hole
Unit 12, Level 4	19.60-19.22 amsl	7.5YR 3/4 Sand W/ Mortar Inclusions	South of Wall in Cellar Hole
Unit 12, Level 5	19.22-18.61 amsl	7.5YR 4/6 Silty Sand	South of Wall in Cellar Hole

Table 30:

Artifact Summary
Stratigraphic Unit 2, Stratum 6
North of Dividing Wall

Brice House (18Ap38)
West Wing Interior

TYPE	COUNT	% TOTAL ASSEMBLAGE
Stoneware	12	0.87%
Tobacco Pipe	16	1.16%
Porcelain	5	0.36%
Earthenware	19	1.37%
Chert/Flint Nodules	2	0.14%
Oyster Shell	369	26.64%
Bone	157	11.34%
Synthetic/Modern Material	0	0.00%
Metal Artifacts	20	1.44%
Coal/Charcoal/Slag	75	5.42%
Glass	57	4.12%
Building Materials:		
Wood Fragments	0	0.00%
Other Stone	106	7.65%
Nails (All Types)	134	9.68%
Brick	91	6.57%
Mortar	267	19.28%
Plaster	55	3.97%
Building Material Total	***653***	47.15%
Grand Total:	***1385***	100.00%

ceramics recovered from Stratum 6 north of the wall. Eleven of these consisted of plain bowl fragments, with the remainder being 2 4/64" stems and 3 5/64" stems. Eight of the 12 stoneware sherds were white salt glazed, and one had a number of holes indicating that it was a portion of a strainer. The reminder were undecorated hollow ware body sherds. Two of the remaining 4 sherds were from coarse grey or brown bodied utilitarian vessels, and the remaining two were Rhenish blue and grey, one with a manganese or cobalt band decoration. The four porcelain sherds were all rims, from at least three different vessels, one of which was of Chinese origin and exhibited blue decoration. One of the other vessels was of Batavian origin, and the origin of the final vessel could not be determined.

The reminder of the ceramic assemblage was comprised of 19 sherds of various earthenwares. Single sherds of North Devon gravel-tempered and manganese mottled Staffordshire ware formed the earliest part of this portion of the assemblage. Three coarse bodied slipware decorated, one combed sherds were recovered. Also present were 7 sherds of tin-glazed earthenware, one of which exhibited both blue and green decoration. Four pearlware sherds with underglaze blue decoration, one tortoise shell Wedgewood sherd, and one coarse, unglazed body sherds with missing surfaces were also present. The final artifact was a single body sherd from a refined earthenware Jackfield vessel. Temporal origin of the ceramics ranges from the middle 17th through the late 18th century.

The remaining 6 soil layers associated with Stratum 6 were located in Units 9 and 12 south of the masonry dividing wall. Both of these units had been disturbed and/or partially excavated during the CHRS investigation in 1984, and this condition made it difficult to associate the remnant soils into single layers. However, all of the material associated with this stratum was identified as fill deposits within the cellar hole.

The uppermost elevation of the Stratum 6 deposits north of the wall was 20.60 feet amsl, and total thickness of each the layers ranged between 0.72 and 0.38 feet. Within Unit 9, total thickness of all layers associated with the stratum was 1.62 feet, in Unit 12 total thickness was 1.71 feet. The position of these layers within the stratum is indicated on Figure 43.

Soil matrix that comprised these layers was similar to that for the portion of the stratum north of the wall. In general, the soil consisted of silty sands ranging in color from dark brown (7.5YR 3/4) to dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6 or 4/6). Degree of compaction varied between loose and compact, and clay or mortar inclusions were noted in a number of contexts.

The contents of the soils associated with Stratum 6 and

located south of the masonry wall are summarized on Table 31. In general, this material is similar to that recovered from the layers north of the wall, although brick, mortar, and other building materials comprise a higher proportion of the total (75.44%). Of note among the artifacts present were three fragments of linoleum tile, indicated on Table 31 as modern/synthetic material. All were recovered from Unit 12's levels 3 and 4, and were located in areas adjacent to the previous CHRS investigation. Sixty-five of the 119 glass fragments present were all from a single lamp chimney recovered from Unit 12, levels 3 and 5.

Ceramics were present in lower densities in the fill layers located south of the wall. A total of 3 pipe fragments, 1 4/54" stem, 1 5/64" stem, and one unmeasurable fragment, were recovered. The three stoneware fragments were one white salt glazed body sherd and two coarse brown bodied sherds. The porcelain was all of probable Chinese origin, although one sherd did not exhibit the typical blue decoration. The 6 earthenware sherds consisted of 3 white tin-glazed body sherds, 1 blue-decorated pearlware sherd, 1 coarse red bodied sherd with interior lead glaze, and one sherd identified as burnt whiteware. With the exception of the whiteware, the ceramics date to the same period as that recovered from the area north of the wall.

The majority of variation within the soil matrix of the layers grouped into Stratum 6 is probably a result of their redeposited nature and relatively rapid placement within the cellar hole. Unlike the Stratum 5 deposit, the majority of temporally diagnostic material associated with this stratum is closely related to the known period of Brice House construction late in the 18th century. Additional discussion of the stratum and its relationship to surrounding deposits is presented below.

A compact mortar and plaster layer was located immediately beneath the Stratum 5 and 6 deposits in the northern tier of units (4, 5, and 6). A remnant of this deposit extended beneath the masonry wall, and was found to be present in a portion of Unit 9 as well (Table 32). This deposit covered the entire floor of all three of the units on the northern side, although the upper portion of it had been cut by the features associated with the construction of the masonry wall. This deposit of mortar and plaster was designated Stratum 7 within Stratigraphic Unit 2.

The mortar and plaster layer was initially exposed in Unit 5, and was interpreted as a possible floor at that time. A decision was made to excavate a 1 foot wide "window" through the stratum to determine if it did indeed represent a floor, or if additional deposits were located beneath it. A profile of the exposure afforded by this method is presented as Figure 56. It was determined that rather than representing a floor, the layer

Table 31: Artifact Summary
Stratigraphic Unit 2, Stratum 6
South of Dividing Wall

Brice House (18Ap38)
West Wing Interior

TYPE	COUNT	% TOTAL ASSEMBLAGE
Stoneware	3	0.23%
Tobacco Pipe	3	0.23%
Porcelain	3	0.23%
Earthenware	6	0.46%
Chert/Flint Nodules	0	0.00%
Oyster Shell	109	8.31%
Bone	22	1.68%
Synthetic/Modern Material	3	0.23%
Metal Artifacts	13	0.99%
Coal/Charcoal/Slag	41	3.13%
Glass	119	9.08%
Building Materials:		
Wood Fragments	2	0.15%
Other Stone	137	10.45%
Nails (All Types)	74	5.64%
Brick	205	15.64%
Mortar	547	41.72%
Plaster	24	1.83%
Building Material Total	***989***	75.44%
Grand Total:	***1311***	100.00%

Table 32:

Provenience Summary, Stratigraphic Unit 2, Stratum 7
Mortar/Lime Deposit

Brice House (18Ap38)
West Wing Interior

Provenience	Elevation	Component	Location
Unit 4, Level 6	18.80-18.54 amsl	Upper Layer	Within Stratigraphic Unit 3 Foundation, North of Dividing Wall
Unit 5, Level 7	19.98-18.03 amsl	Both Layers	Within Stratigraphic Unit 3 Foundation, North of Dividing Wall
Unit 6, Level 8	18.38-18.28 amsl	Upper Layer	Within Stratigraphic Unit 3 Foundation, North of Dividing Wall
Unit 4, Level 7	18.54-18.42 amsl	Sand Lens Between Mortar Layers	Within Stratigraphic Unit 3 Foundation, North of Dividing Wall
Unit 6, Levels 9 /10	18.28-18.00 amsl	Sand Lens Between Mortar Layers	Within Stratigraphic Unit 3 Foundation, North of Dividing Wall
Unit 4, Level 8	18.42-18.03 amsl	Lower Layer	Within Stratigraphic Unit 3 Foundation, North of Dividing Wall
Unit 6, Feature 4	18.00-17.95 amsl	Lower Layer	Within Stratigraphic Unit 3 Foundation, North of Dividing Wall
Unit 9, Level 11	18.43-18.33 amsl	Same As Unit 6, Level 8	Within Stratigraphic Unit 3 Foundation, North of Dividing Wall
Unit 9, Level 7	18.98-18.58 amsl	Both Layers	Within Stratigraphic Unit 3 Foundation, South of Dividing Wall

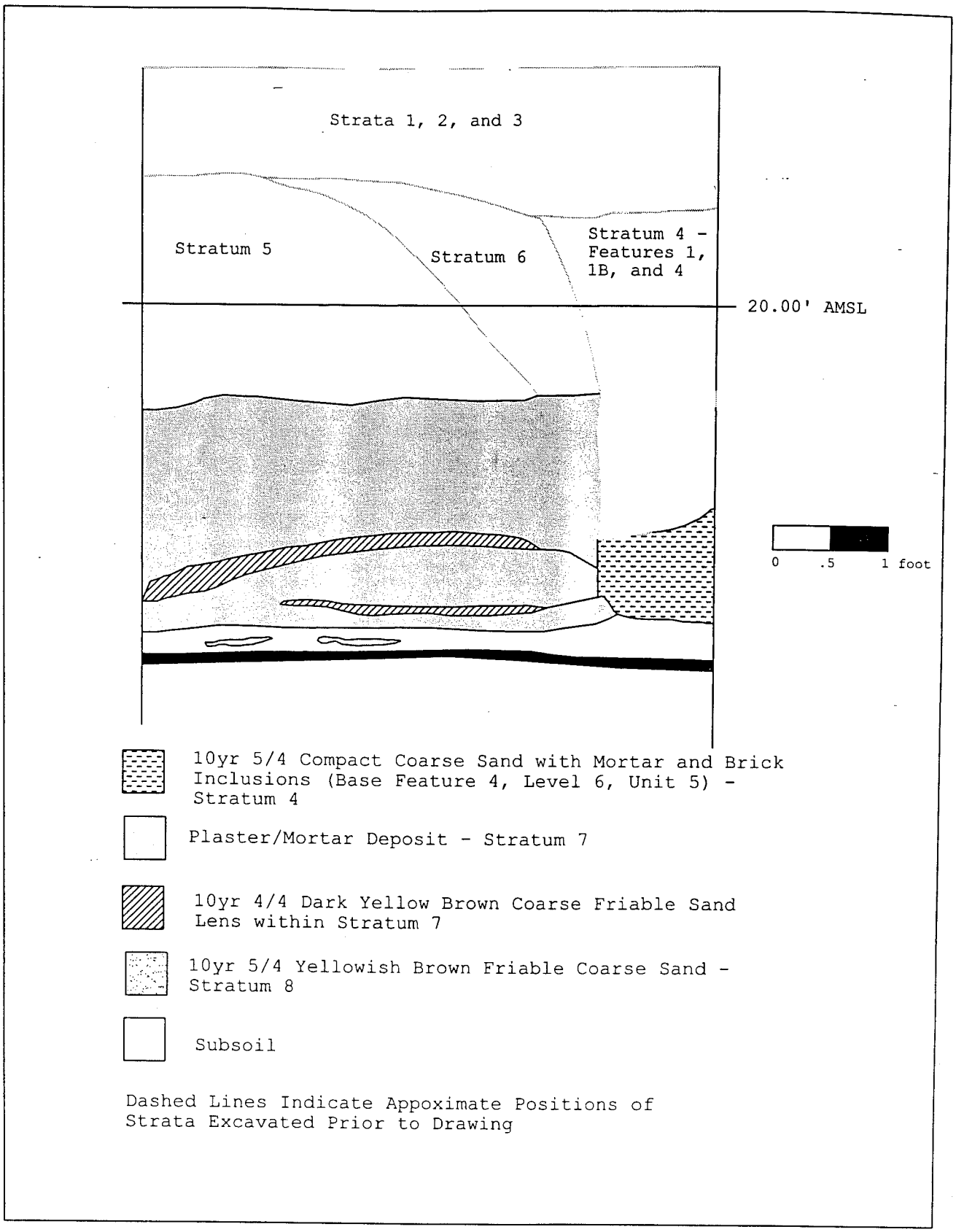


Figure 56: Profile of Sections of Strata 4 and 7, Unit 5 Facing East. Stratigraphic Unit 2. West Wing Interior

of mortar and plaster was another in a series of deposits within the cellar hole, and was itself comprised of two layers separated by a thin lens of sand. In the adjacent Units 4 and 6, the stratum was subsequently excavated as an upper and lower layer.

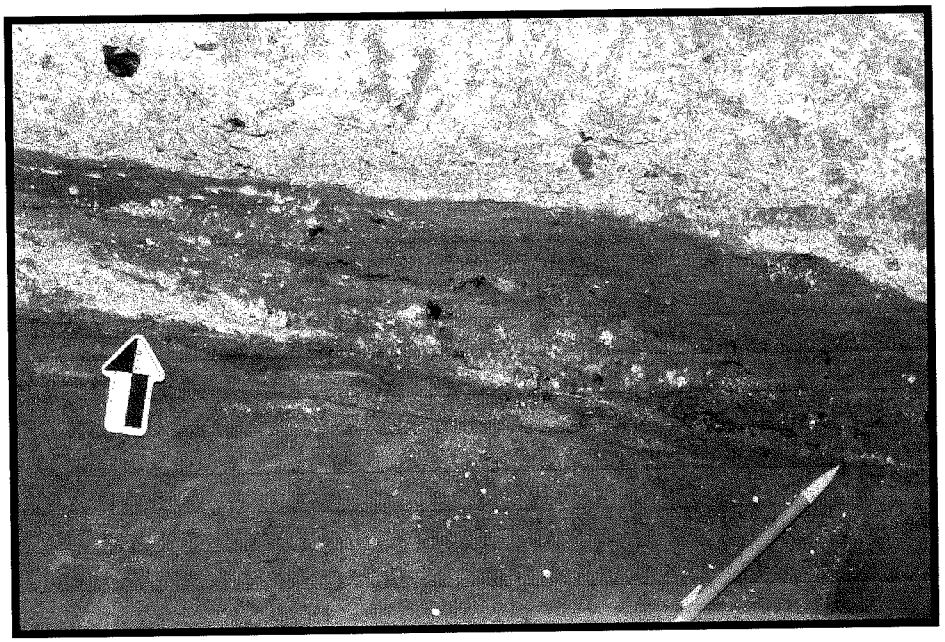
Upon its initial exposure, the high point of the mortar and plaster layer was present near the center of Unit 5 at an elevation of 19.98 feet amsl. The deposit sloped to elevations of 18.80 feet in Unit 4 to the west, and 18.38 feet in Unit 6 to the east. In all, the maximum thickness of the three layers that made up the deposit was 1.95 feet in Unit 5.

The mortar and plaster that comprised Stratum 7 was observed to be present beneath the masonry wall that comprised a portion of the overlying Stratum 4. A remnant portion of the deposit was present in the portion of Unit 9 that lay to the south of the wall, where it was excavated as Level 7. Additional fragments of mortar and plaster were observed against the base of the stair feature that provided access to the cellar hole, but this material was left in-situ (see Stratigraphic Unit 3 below). The elevations and matrix characteristics of the stratum in the portion of Unit 9 south of the wall are consistent with the larger portion of the stratum located to the north of the wall in Units 4, 5, and 6.

The vast majority of this stratum was comprised of bands of shell tempered mortar mixed with or interspersed with layers of untempered plaster or lime. This material was very compact, and had apparently hardened in-situ. In addition, several large fragments of saw-cut lumber were present within the layers of mortar and plaster (Photo Plate 3). This material had apparently been incorporated into the matrix while it was still wet. The sand lens that lay between the two major layers of the plaster consisted of a brown to dark yellowish-brown (10YR 4/3 to 4/6) friable coarse sand containing both artifacts and mortar inclusions. The thickness of the lens ranged between .12 and .3 feet in thickness, and was underlain by as much as .8 feet of the mortar and plaster in the central portion of Unit 5.

The contents of Stratum 7 are indicated on Table 33. The artifact totals here are somewhat confusing, however, insofar as over 95% of the 8810 individual artifacts recovered were fragments of mortar or plaster. Fourteen brick fragments, 39 sandstone pebbles and cobbles, and 8 wood fragments were also recovered, primarily from within the mortar and plaster layers. The majority of the remaining artifacts were recovered from the sand lenses between the two larger mortar and plaster layers.

The faunal material present within the sand lenses consisted of 57 oyster shell valves or fragments, 18 egg shell fragments, and 71 bone fragments. The bone was divided between 3 rodent, 17



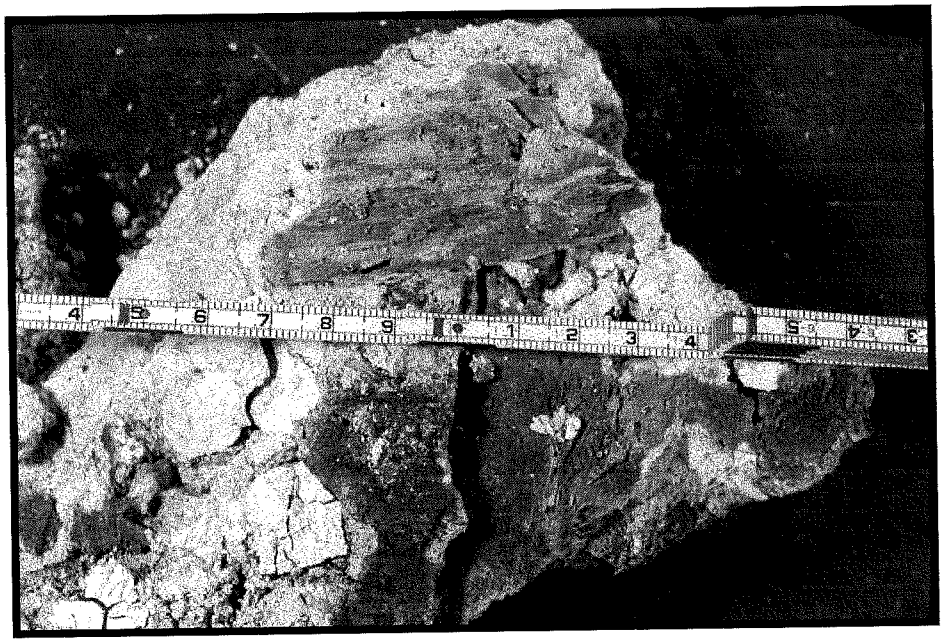


Photo Plate 3: Stratum 7, Mortar/Plaster Deposit in East Profile of Unit 5.Stratigraphic Unit 2, West Wing Interior.

Note: Upper Image Shows Overall Stratigraphic Profile, Lower Shows Detail of Wood Fragements Within Deposit.

Table 33:

Artifact Summary
Stratigraphic Unit 2, Stratum 7
Mortar/Plaster Deposit

Brice House (18Ap38)
West Wing Interior

TYPE	COUNT	% TOTAL ASSEMBLAGE
Stoneware	3	0.03%
Tobacco Pipe	1	0.01%
Porcelain	1	0.01%
Earthenware	15	0.17%
Egg Shell	18	0.20%
Oyster Shell	57	0.65%
Bone	71	0.81%
Metal Artifacts	19	0.22%
Coal/Charcoal/Slag	24	0.27%
Glass	32	0.36%
Building Materials:		
Wood Fragments	8	0.09%
Other Stone	39	0.44%
Nails (All Types)	88	1.00%
Brick	14	0.16%
Mortar/Plaster	8420	95.57%
Building Material Total	***8569***	97.26%
Grand Total:	***8810***	100.00%

bird, and 46 mammal fragments, the remainder consisted of 5 fish scales. The charcoal and coal fragments included 6 small charred seeds. The glass present was comprised of 18 colorless flat glass fragments, 4 dark olive green bottle fragments, and 10 amber or colorless curved vessel fragments.

Of note among the metal artifacts recovered from the sand lenses were 14 brass pins with round heads, all from Unit 6, Level 9. The remaining five metal artifacts were unidentified iron fragments. The 88 nails present were all heavily corroded, unidentifiable shaft fragments.

A total of 20 ceramic artifacts were recovered from the sand lenses between the mortar layers. One of these artifacts was a 5/64" kaolin pipe stem fragment. A single Chinese porcelain sherd with blue on white decoration was also recovered. Two of the three stoneware sherds were white salt glazed, one was a rim sherd and one was a body sherd, both from different vessels. The third stoneware sherd was a coarse, buff bodied sherd with interior and exterior grey glaze.

Fifteen earthenware sherds comprised the remainder of the Stratum 7 ceramic assemblage. Eight of these were North Devon gravel-tempered body sherds. Two blue decorated tin-glazed earthenware sherds were also recovered, as well as a single sherd of yelloware with brown dot decoration. Two pearlware sherds with an annular band decoration and two slipped earthenware sherds, one with a trailed decoration, comprised the remainder of the assemblage.

The temporal association of the ceramic from Stratum 7 ranges from the late 17th to the late 18th century, although the majority of the material present is of late 18th century origin. The yelloware, pearlware, stoneware, and slipware all date to the period of construction of the Brice House. The North Devon gravel-tempered ware and the Chinese porcelain may be earlier, but these wares were also located in other overlying fill strata.

Although initially interpreted as a surface, it appears that the mortar and plaster that comprises Stratum 7 was actually deposited within the cellar hole through use of the area as a mixing pit. The material interpreted here as plaster may be associated with finishing the interior of the house, but may also represent slaked lime for use in mixing mortar that subsequently dried and hardened in place. Given the extremely compact nature of the subsoil across the site, it is probable that the cellar hole was used as mixing pit to avoid the labor of digging such a hole elsewhere on the site.

The sand lens that separates the thicker layers of mortar or plaster most probably represents a brief period when the pit was

not used for mixing. Although impossible to definitely associate, it should be noted that there was a hiatus in construction of the main block of the house during the winter of 1768-1769 as a result of particularly severe weather (Ridout 1978: 113, see discussion in Section 03.04 above). It is possible, although not conclusively demonstrable, that the sand lens represents material washed into the pit by rain or snow during that period of time.

The final stratum associated with this depositional unit is designated Stratum 8, and consists of a series of thin soil layers located beneath the plaster and mortar that comprised Stratum 7. A total of 5 individual proveniences are assigned to this stratum, 3 of which are located north of the masonry dividing wall (Table 34). As with the preceding strata, these will be described according to spatial association in order to account for variation.

The 3 proveniences associated with this stratum located north of the masonry wall consist of two thin layers of brown to yellowish brown (10YR 5/4 to 4/3) loosely packed coarse sand and a small ash pocket designated Feature 4 in Unit 9. The sand layers cover the floors of Units 5 and 9, and range between .05 and .07 feet in thickness respectively. A planview of Feature 4 in Unit 9 is presented here as Figure 57. The soil matrix around this feature was stained reddish-blue, probably as a result of oxidation during a burning episode. The majority of the feature matrix consisted of a mix of ash and charcoal fragments.

The final two proveniences associated with Stratum 8 were located in Unit 9 and 12 on the south side of the masonry wall. Excavated as Levels 8 and 6 respectively, both consisted of relatively thin layers of loosely packed, yellow to dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6 to 7/6) sand. The layer in Unit 9 was encountered at 18.48 feet amsl, and extended to 17.98 feet amsl, yielding a total thickness of .50 feet. The layer in Unit 12 was thinner, ranging between 18.29 and 18.12 feet amsl for a total thickness of .17 feet.

Stratum 8 yielded building material in lesser quantities than all of the preceding strata in the West Wing, although this class of artifact still comprised over 45% of the 553 artifacts recovered(Table 35). Like the overlying strata, the building material was primarily brick, mortar, and sandstone cobble fragments, although 66 nails or nail fragments were also present. Two of the nails were identified as L-headed hand wrought, but the remainder were unidentifiable shaft fragments.

Faunal material present in Stratum 8 consisted of 98 oyster shell fragments and 68 bone fragments. The bone was further identified as consisting of 11 bird, 25 mammal, and one fish bone

Table 34:

Provenience Summary, Stratigraphic Unit 2, Stratum 8
Transition to Pre-Brice Deposits

Brice House (18Ap38)
West Wing Interior

Provenience	Elevation	Matrix	Location
Unit 5, Level 8	17.73-17.68 amsl	10YR 5/4 Loose Coarse Sand	North of Wall, In Cellar Hole
Unit 9, Level 12	18.33-18.26 amsl	10YR 4/3 Coarse Sand	North of Wall, In Cellar Hole
Unit 9, Feature 4	17.68-17.63 amsl	10YR 7/1 Ash Pocket	North of Wall, In Cellar Hole
Unit 9, Level 8	18.48-17.98 amsl	10YR 3/6 Mixed Sand	South Of Wall, In Cellar Hole
Unit 12, Level 6	18.29-18.12 amsl	10YR 7/6 Sand	South of Wall, In Cellar Hole

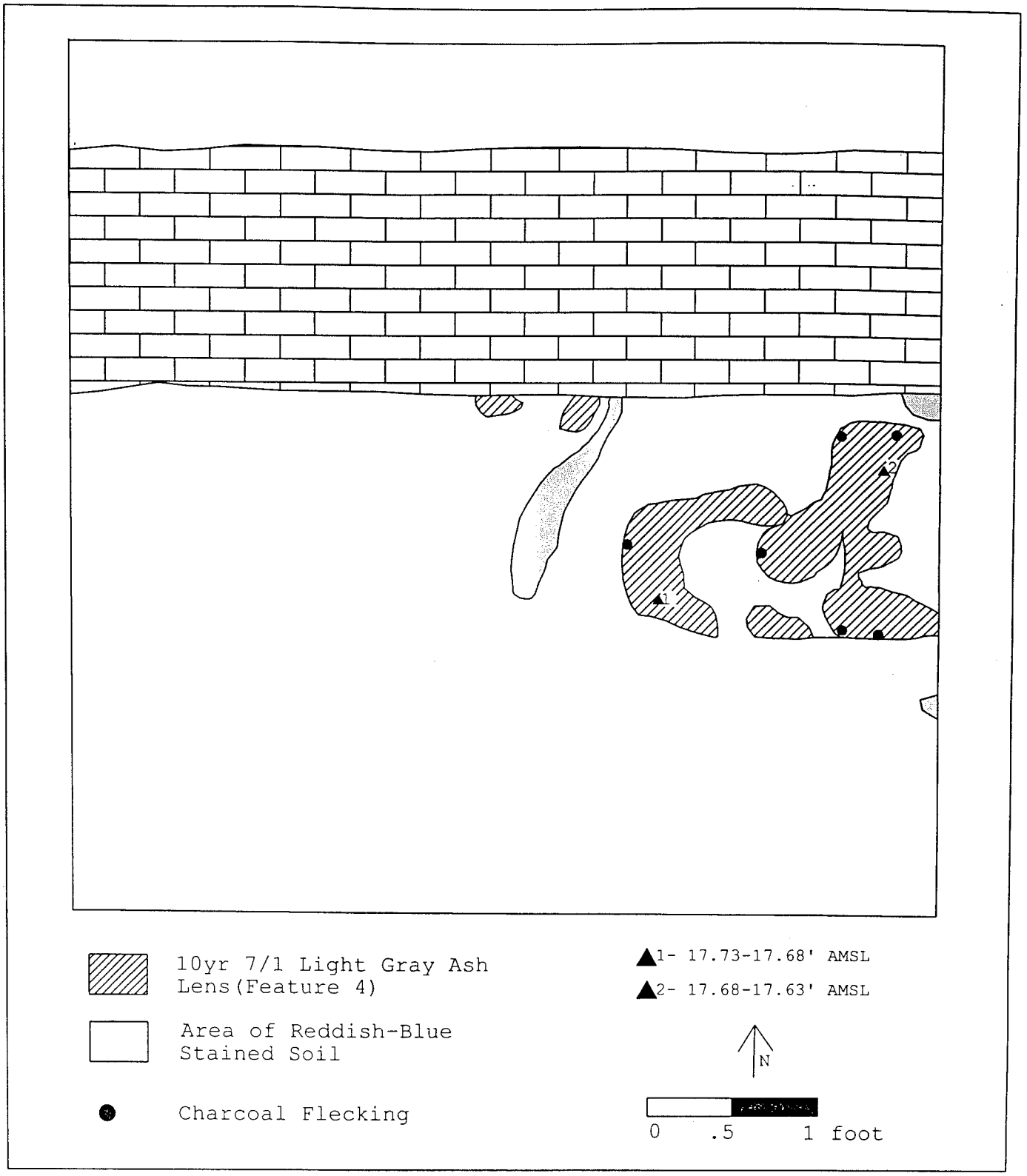


Figure 57: Planview, Feature 4, Unit 9. Stratum 8, Stratigraphic Unit 2. West Wing Interior

Table 35: Artifact Summary
Stratigraphic Unit 2, Stratum 8
Transition to Pre-Brice Deposits

Brice House (18Ap38)
West Wing Interior

TYPE	COUNT	% TOTAL ASSEMBLAGE
Stoneware	5	0.90%
Tobacco Pipe	3	0.54%
Porcelain	6	1.08%
Earthenware	18	3.25%
Oyster Shell	98	17.72%
Bone	68	12.30%
Metal Artifacts	44	7.96%
Coal/Charcoal/Slag	23	4.16%
Glass	34	6.15%
Building Materials:		
Wood Fragments	0	0.00%
Other Stone	29	5.24%
Nails (All Types)	66	11.93%
Brick	74	13.38%
Mortar/Plaster	85	15.37%
Building Material Total	***254***	45.93%
Grand Total:	***553***	100.00%

fragment, the remaining 31 pieces were unidentifiable. Charcoal fragments were also relatively common, especially in Feature 4 in Unit 6. The 44 metal artifacts all consisted of unidentifiable iron fragments. Twenty-eight fragments of flat glass were recovered along with 2 dark olive green bottle fragments and 4 unidentifiable curved vessel fragments.

The ceramic assemblage recovered from Stratum 8 followed the pattern established in the overlying strata, being dominated by 18 sherds of earthenware. Three 5/64" bore kaolin tobacco pipe stem fragments were present, as well as three white salt glazed stoneware vessel body sherds, one Nottingham Stoneware body sherd, and one coarse brown bodied sherd with an exterior brown glaze. The porcelain assemblage consisted of 6 sherds, 5 of Chinese origin with blue or polychrome decoration, and one undecorated sherd of unknown origin.

Five of the 18 earthenware sherds associated with Stratum 8 were from a single Jackfield vessel. The remaining sherds consisted of 7 coarse red or brown bodied sherds with exterior or interior lead glaze, one Staffordshire ware sherd with combed decoration, three pearlware sherds with hand painted blue decoration (all from the same vessel), and two white tin-glazed earthenware sherds with a hand painted red decoration, also from the same vessel.

Also like the other overlying strata, the material associated with Stratum 8 is of mixed temporal origin. The Pearlware, Nottingham, and Jackfield vessels date to the late 18th century, and are roughly contemporary with the construction of the Brice House. The Staffordshire and tin-glazed wares are earlier. The remainder of the material is of undefined or very long temporal origin.

The function of Stratum 8 is less clearly definable than the preceding fill deposits. The stratum is very thin, and does not appear to have been deliberately placed within the older cellar hole like the overlying fills. Similarly, it cannot be associated with the construction of the house like the material from Stratum 4 and 7. It is possible that the soils associated with this stratum accreted naturally as a result of rain or winds within an open depression on the parcel during the construction material, but the evidence for this observation is not unambiguous. It is further possible that the material described here as Stratum 8 is actually associated with the underlying earlier deposits. However, the direct interface with the overlying Stratum 7, and the disturbed nature of the deposits in Units 9 and 12 south of the masonry dividing wall made assignment of this material to these underlying deposits problematic.

07.04 West Wing Stratigraphic Unit 2 Summary

Three interpretive questions were defined to guide the analysis of data recovered from the Brice House related deposits and features within the West Wing interior (see Section 5.04 above). The first of these was concerned with explicating the evidence associated with construction within the Wing itself, and determining the relationship, if any, to the underlying earlier deposits. The second of the research questions was concerned with identifying, if present, the evidence of a construction sequence for the West wing and Hyphen. Unfortunately, the construction related trenching around the walls of the west Wing had obliterated any evidence that would have addressed this issue. Finally, it was deemed desirable to compare construction-related evidence for the West Wing with that recovered from the East Wing and Hyphen. This issue is addressed in the summary sections for that element of the project (see Section 05.05 and 08.00 above and below respectively).

As was indicated in Section 03.04 above, construction of the Brice House was begun in 1767, work on the wings and hyphens was begun in 1769, and exterior construction was completed by 1773. The work done on the interior of the West Wing therefore probably post-dates 1769, but was completed within a four year period.

Based upon all archaeological and historical evidence at hand, it cannot be determined if the cellar hole referred to throughout the preceding section, and described at length below, was open on the building site when construction of the house was begun. However, it does appear that this was the case because of the "adaptive re-use" of the earlier structure as a mixing pit for the mortar and plaster described above as Stratum 7. Although it is possible that the fill deposits were removed from the cellar hole and then re-deposited when construction was complete, the presence of the Stratum 8 soils below the mortar and lime deposit indicate that the hole was open for at least some time prior to the beginning of construction. Therefore, the earliest definitive evidence of construction-related activity in the area of the Wing during this period is the mortar and plaster deposit.

The mortar and plaster deposit extended beneath the masonry and sandstone cobble wall described as Stratum 4. Given the historical record of the construction sequence for the house, it is probable that the mortar and plaster mixed within the cellar hole was used in construction of the main block of the structure, although it is possible that the area was also used during construction of the Wing. The sand lenses located within some portions of the deposit were probably deposited as a result of surface wash or other weather-related conditions, and reflect the extended period of time that it took to build the main block of

the house.

While it is possible that the extant cellar hole was also used to mix mortar and slake lime for use in construction of the West Wing itself, there are a number of pieces of evidence that indicate that this is probably not the case. First, the surface of the Stratum 7 deposit was relatively level, and the material appeared to have hardened in place prior to additional activity in the area. If the pit had been actively used during the construction of immediately adjacent areas, then the surface of the deposit would have been less continuous. Secondly, although relatively amorphous in form, the Stratum 4 deposits associated with the masonry dividing wall did cut the Stratum 7 deposit to some extent, supporting the interpretation that the material was in-situ and hardened at the time of construction of the interior dividing wall.

The masonry wall, associated features, and soil deposits that divided the wing interior into northern and southern halves comprised the only intact evidence of the actual construction of the West Wing. Evidence of a sequence for construction had been obliterated by the recent construction-related trenching associated with the rehabilitation of the exterior walls. Therefore, the Stratum 4 wall may have been built simultaneously with, after, or possibly even before the shell of the building was erected.

In any event, the pre-existing cellar hole and associated foundation had an impact on the construction method utilized in building the interior dividing wall. The western end of the wall was located outside of the cellar hole, and the builder's trench on its southern side was well-defined, regular in form, and only 1.8 feet wide and 1.25 feet deep. The base of the wall extended only to the depth of the builder's trench into undisturbed subsoils.

Within the cellar hole, the builder's trench was defined by deposits of rubble and building material laden fill that extended as much as 2.9 feet away from either side of the wall. At this stage in construction, the cellar hole was apparently open, and the wall extended at least to the top of the mortar and plaster deposit. The base of the wall within the cellar hole was comprised of faced or semi-faced sandstone cobbles that were apparently removed from the adjacent earlier foundation. After completion of construction of the wall, the soil deposits and features that made up the portion of Stratum 4 within the cellar hole were then deposited against the wall. These deposits narrowed in areas where the pre-existing mortar and plaster deposit had been cut away to allow for installation of the wall.

The remaining material associated with Stratigraphic Unit 2 consists of the series of fill deposits described above as Strata 5 and 6. As with all fill or redeposited soils, the origins of this material cannot be precisely determined. However, in this case, some interpretation as to the depositional sequence and observations regarding potential origin for the material can be made.

Artifacts diagnostic of the late 17th and early 18th centuries were more common in the deposit defined as Stratum 5 than they were in the soils defined as Stratum 6, which were dominated by material more closely associated with the period of Brice House construction. In addition, many of the bricks and other material that were present in Stratum 5 showed evidence of burning. This characteristic suggests two possible origins for the Stratum 5 material. The first of these is indicated by the presence of the earlier underlying material. As is discussed below, there are some charcoal and ash deposits associated with the intact floor layers inside the structure, and although historical documentation is lacking, it is possible that this structure was destroyed by fire, and the Stratum 5 material was associated with no longer intact elements of this structure. The second potential origin for this material is the mansion on adjacent Lot 103 that was destroyed by fire in 1753 (see Section 03.03 above).

In the case of the first potential origin for the material, if the earlier structure burned and collapsed, the Stratum 5 fill would have been removed from the cellar hole during deposition of Stratum 7, and subsequently redeposited. If the material originated with the mansion on Lot 103, it would have been carried at least 200 feet before being deposited in the cellar hole after Stratum 7 was formed. Although either explanation is plausible, the fill could also have been imported to the site from another location in the city, and in the absence of additional evidence, no final interpretation can be made.

There is even less evidence from which to speculate on a potential origin for the fill that comprised Stratum 6. It should be noted, however, that the West Wing structure is located immediately adjacent to the large basement beneath the main block of the house that had been excavated in 1767. However, the relatively high density of cultural material within the soil matrix suggests that this fill was acquired from an area that had been the site of another structure or structures at some point in the past. It is possible that this material also originated with the Lot 103 mansion that burned in 1753, but data is lacking for a more definitive interpretation of the deposit.

The depositional sequence following the creation of Stratum 7, and probably after the construction of the Stratum 4 wall,

appears to start with the placement of Stratum 5 in the remaining open portion of the cellar hole. The Stratum 6 fill deposits were then placed to fill or level the building site. These events probably took place after the soil deposits associated with Stratum 4 were in-situ, but may have been essentially simultaneous. The soil matrices that comprise both Stratum 4 and 6 are similar, and their contents are temporally comparable as well

In final summary, it is apparent that the building techniques utilized in construction at least a portion of the West Wing were dictated by the pre-existing condition of the landform on which it was situated. The most important of these conditions was the presence of the cellar hole associated with a structure that pre-dated the Brice House, and this material is described at length in the following section.

07.05 West Wing Stratigraphic Unit 3: Pre-Brice House Deposits and Features

One of the primary results of the 1984 CHRS investigation was the identification of a number of large architectural features that appeared to pre-date the construction of the extant Brice House. Further investigation of these features, and the recovery of data from additional associated and undisturbed deposits was a major goal of the current investigation.

The removal of the backfill from the CHRS units at the initiation of this investigation uncovered a relatively large brick and mortar feature that appeared to represent the remnants of a stairway leading into a cellar hole that was partially excavated by the CHRS archaeologists. Further features, apparently postmolds or postholes, were excavated by CHRS and uncovered at the beginning of the current work in the West Wing. Several sections of an apparent foundation had also been identified by CHRS, however, this material was located in areas that had either been subsequently covered by concrete flooring (interior of West Hyphen), or could not be re-exposed due to the unsupported chimney at the north end of the wing. These features, and a number of previously unidentified deposits that were excavated or tested during the current project comprise Stratigraphic Unit 3.

Three distinct strata were revealed during the current fieldwork and subsequent analysis phases. The first of these, designated Stratum 9, consisted of the architectural features that formed the subsurface element of the apparent structure. The second stratum consisted of a coarse sandy layer of occupation debris. This material, designated Stratum 10, contained a number of small infilled pockets or inclusions that were designated as features. Beneath this layer was a sandy clay deposit that graded into undisturbed subsoil. The sandy clay layer, designated Stratum 11, also contained several features, and represented the lowest cultural stratum discovered within the West Wing interior.

In addition to the two clearly defined soil strata, a single soil layer, excavated as Level 7 in Unit 12, was associated with either the over or underlying material. The soil matrix of this layer was similar to that described below for Stratum 10, however, its thickness was approximately 1.19 feet, over three times the average thickness of either of the two floor strata. This layer was not designated as an independent stratum, and its association could not be determined with any level of confidence. Given its anomalous character, it was deemed imprudent to include the material contained therein with the cultural material from the undisturbed deposits in Strata 10 and 11.

The material associated with Stratum 9 consisted of two groups of features. The first were those identified, and either partially or completely excavated, by the CHRS archaeologists in 1984. The second group consists of additional features that were identified during the course of the current investigation. In general, this material breaks down into three categories. The first consists of the foundation of the structure, the second is the brick stairway, and the third is an postmold or posthole. Figure 58 consists of an overall planview of all features discovered both by CHRS and during the current investigation that were determined to be associated with the structure.

A number of sections of a foundation wall were identified by CHRS in their units designated 13 in the West Wing and 3 in the interior of the West Hyphen during the course of the 1984 investigation. An additional section of this feature complex was located in Unit 4 during the course of the current project, and the description of this structural element is derived from that exposure. Together, all elements of the foundation enclose an interior space measuring 15 by 15 feet, or a total of 225 square feet.

Figure 59 presents a planview of the portion of the foundation revealed in Unit 4, and Figure 47 above depicts a profile of the southern and western face of the foundation as well as the overlying Stratum 4 wall. In Unit 4, the foundation was designated Feature 3, and elevation of the top of the feature at initial exposure ranged between 21.01 and 20.83 feet amsl. The foundation extended to 17.91 feet amsl in Unit 4, yielding a total depth or height for the feature of 3.1 feet.

Portions of the foundation identified in Unit 4 were incorporated into the lowest levels of the masonry dividing wall discussed above as a portion of Stratum 4. It appears that at that time the upper courses of the foundation were removed and used in the construction of the wall. It is probable that the foundation was initially higher than the 3.1 feet noted above, but a precise determination of the vertical dimension of the space enclosed cannot be determined. In addition, a modern concrete pier had been poured in the construction trench adjacent to Unit 4, and this material abutted the foundation within the unit.

The foundation feature was constructed of partially faced sandstone cobbles that ranged in size from 1.7 to approximately 0.5 feet on the exposed face. The foundation was a single course wide in Unit 4, and the width of the stones ranged between 0.6 and 1.1 feet. The foundation was constructed with a very hard shell tempered mortar, and large areas of the exposed face of the foundation were covered with a thin mortar or plaster wash. The lowermost course of the foundation intruded into undisturbed

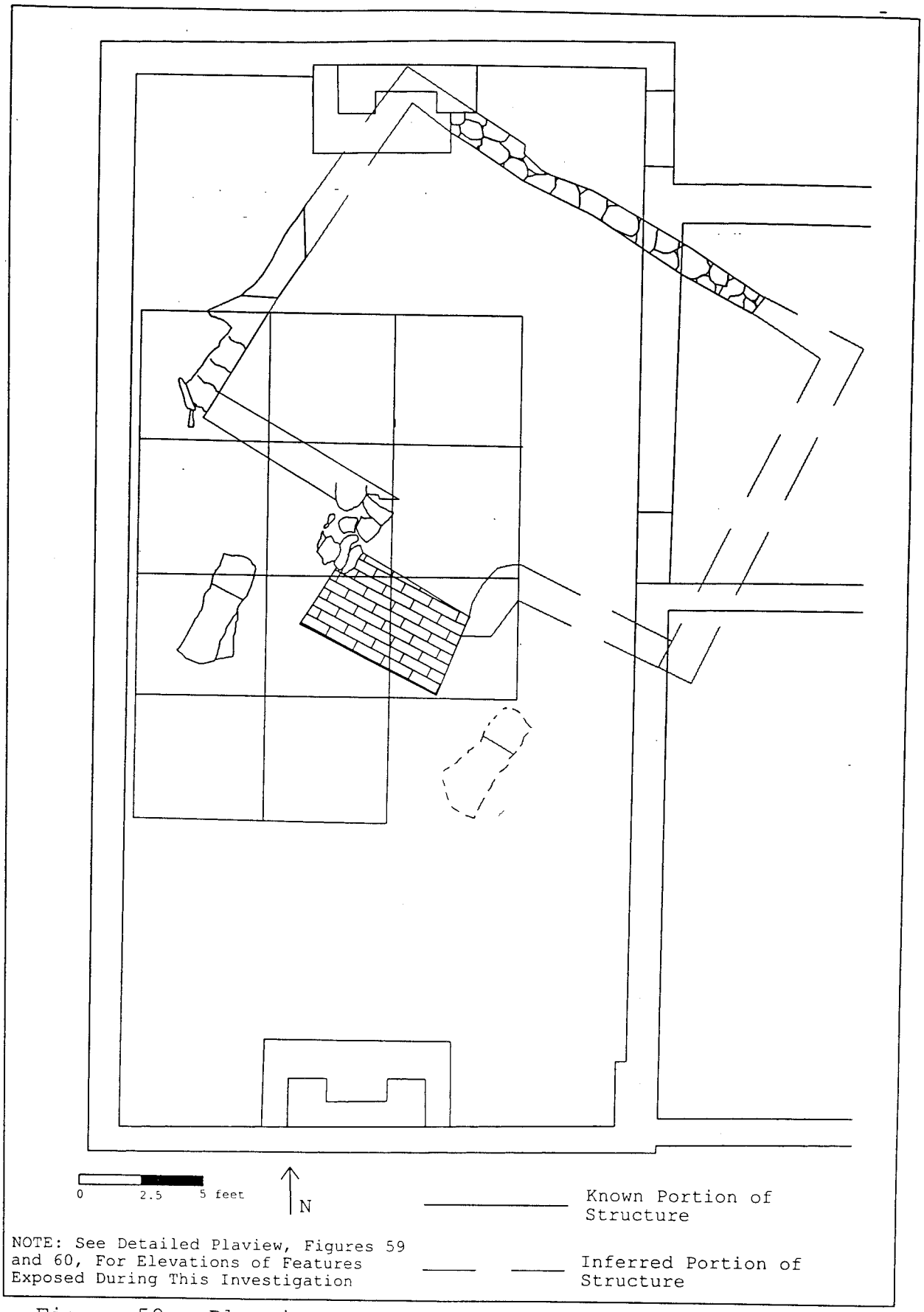


Figure 58: Planview, Pre-Brice House Structural Features. Stratum 9, Stratigraphic Unit 3, West Wing Interior

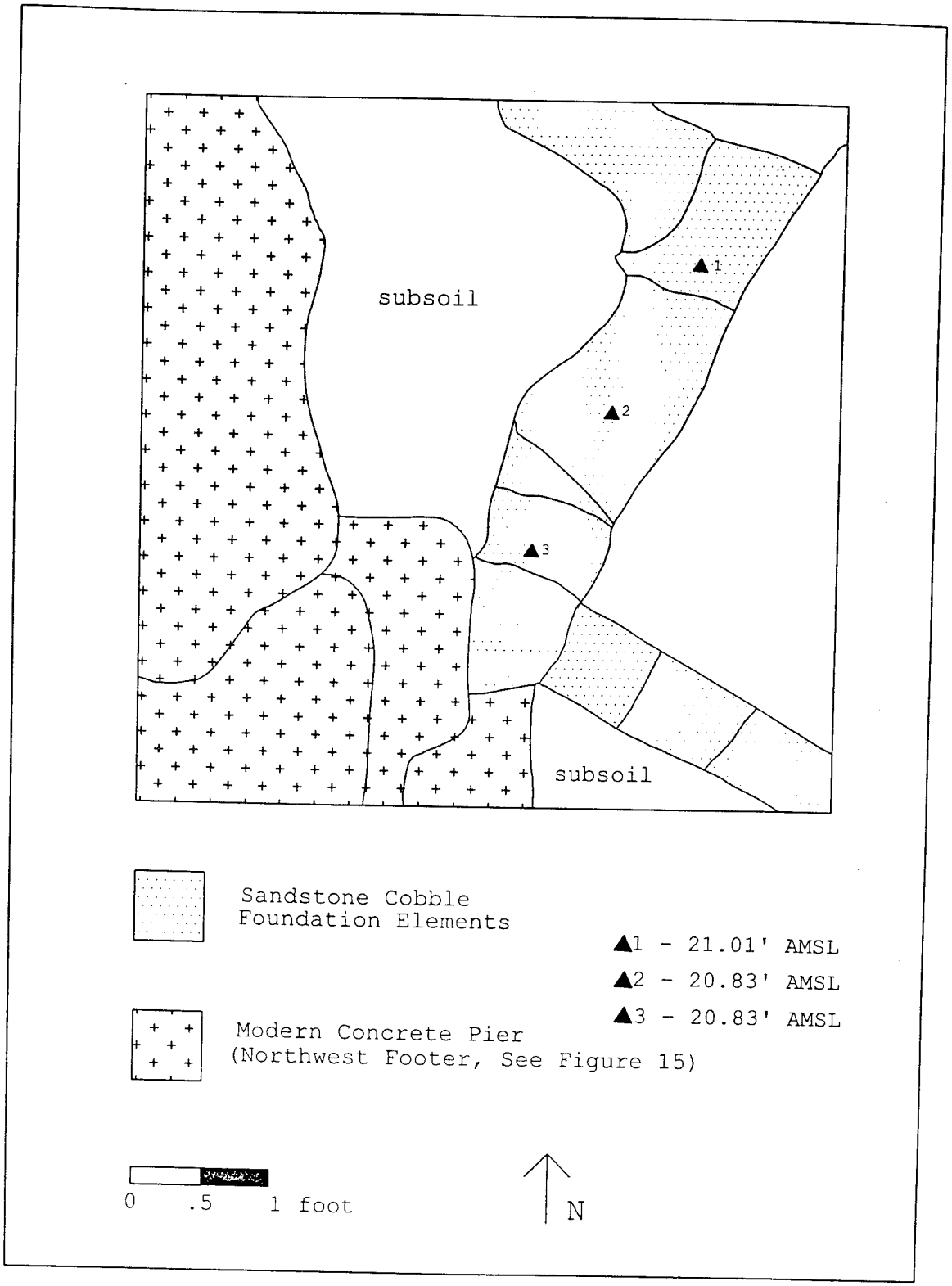


Figure 59: Planview of Unit 4, Base Level 5 Showing Foundation Wall (Feature 3). Stratum 9, Stratigraphic Unit 3, West Wing Interior

subsoil, but there was no discernible builder's trench on the exterior of the wall.

The portion of the foundation exposed in Unit 4 included a right angle corner that joined the western and southern walls of the building. The southern wall had been partially destroyed by, and partially incorporated into the masonry dividing wall, but it emerged from beneath the wall to join a large brick feature that formed a stairway entrance to the enclosed cellar hole. This element of the structure was located in Units 11 and 12 (see Figure 58 above). At the intersection of the foundation with the stairs, the materials used in the foundation were the same sandstone cobbles as in the remainder of the wall, but none of the material at the juncture of the two features was faced. This element of the structure was dry-laid, and exhibited none of the plaster or mortar wash that was present in Unit 4 (Photo Plates 4 and 5).

The top of the stair feature in Units 11 and 12 was exposed at an elevation that was probably at or near to the original ground surface at the time the building was in use. The elevation of the uppermost step in the feature was 20.335 feet amsl, and the feature extended to 17.025 feet amsl, for a total depth of 3.31 feet. Elevations for individual steps or courses are indicated on Figure 60 (see also Photo Plates 6 and 7). A large, amorphous patch of plaster less than 0.12 inches thick was present on the ground surface adjacent to the top step of the stairs. It could not be determined if this was a portion of a floor or other deliberately constructed surface, or was present as a result of dumping during another phase of construction.

Total dimensions for the stair were 7.0 by 3.5 feet. The stair feature was constructed of 7 courses of brick laid flat with header sides out. The uppermost step was made of half-bricks, and appeared to have been repaired or modified on at least one occasion. The feature was built with a hard shell tempered mortar similar to that used in the foundation described above, but the surface of the stars had not been finished. Relatively large amounts of mortar protruded from the interstices between the bricks, and portions of the feature were entirely covered with mortar or plaster.

Maximum height and width for each step in the stair feature was approximately 0.5 feet wide by 0.5 feet high. The small size of the steps, and the apparently unfinished nature of the masonry work indicate that the feature probably functioned as a foundation for a stairway rather than being the actual stairs themselves. Wooden steps laid on every other course of the feature, and supported by a vertical wooden board on the alternating courses, would have yielded a four step entrance to the cellar, with each step approximately 1 foot in width and one

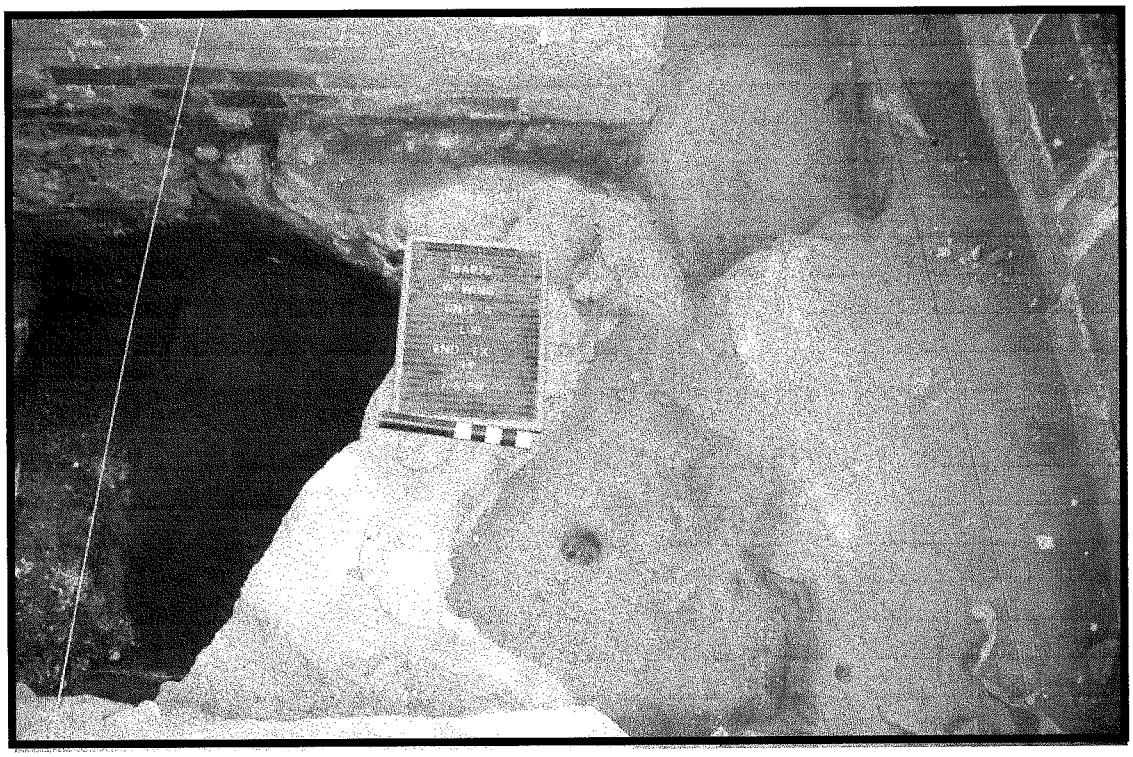


Photo Plate 4: Overview of Sandstone Foundation in Unit 4. Element of Stratum 9, Stratigraphic Unit 3, West Wing Interior.

Note Incorporation of Foundation Into Overlying Masonry Divider Wall (Stratum 4, Stratigraphic Unit 2).



Photo Plate 5: Profile of Sandstone Foundation in Unit 4. Sandstone Foundation in Unit 4. Element of Stratum 9, Stratigraphic Unit 3, West Wing Interior.

Note Plaster Wash On Upper Portions of Foundation.

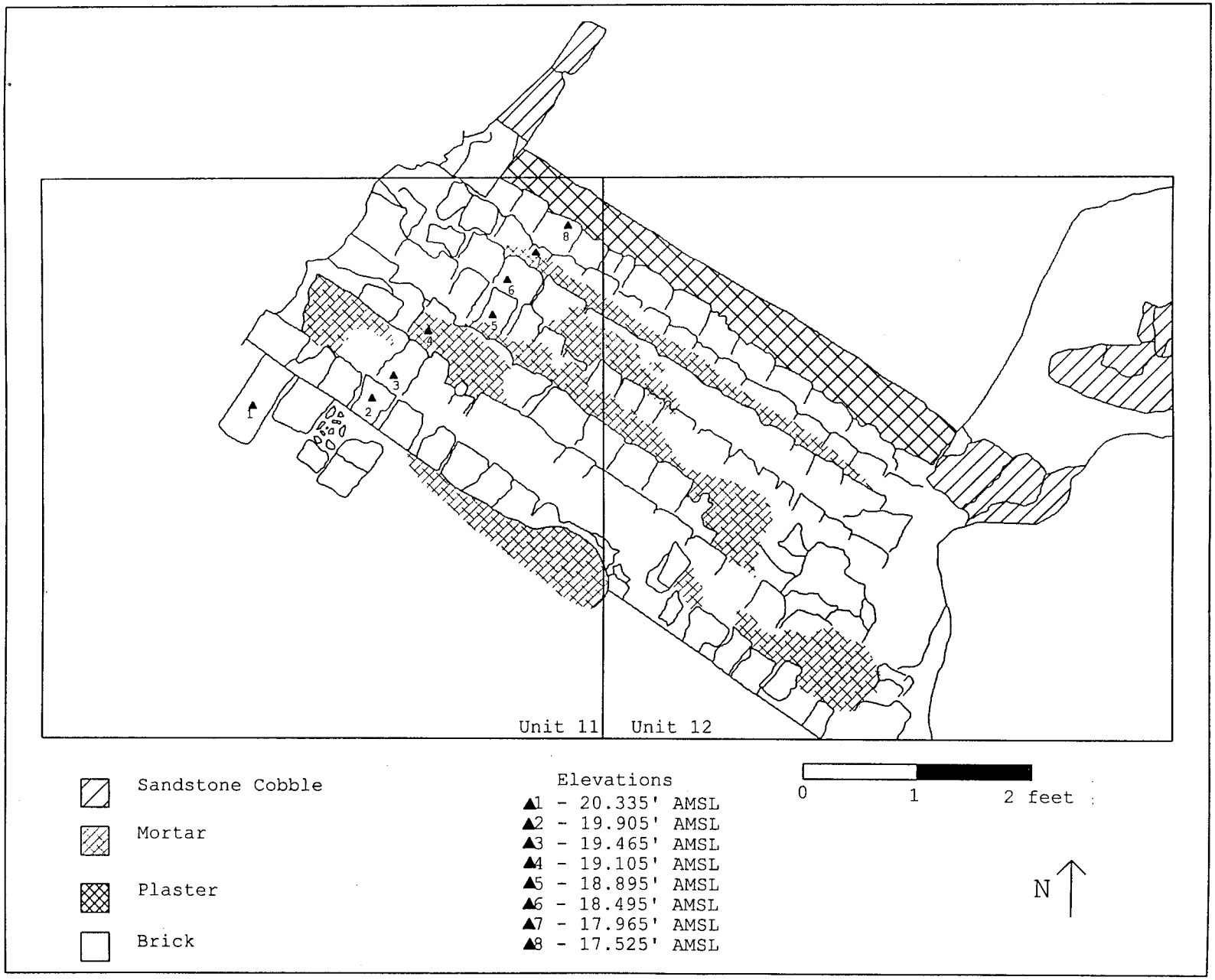


Figure 60: Detail Planview of Stairway Feature. Portion of Stratum 9, Stratigraphic Unit 3. West Wing Interior

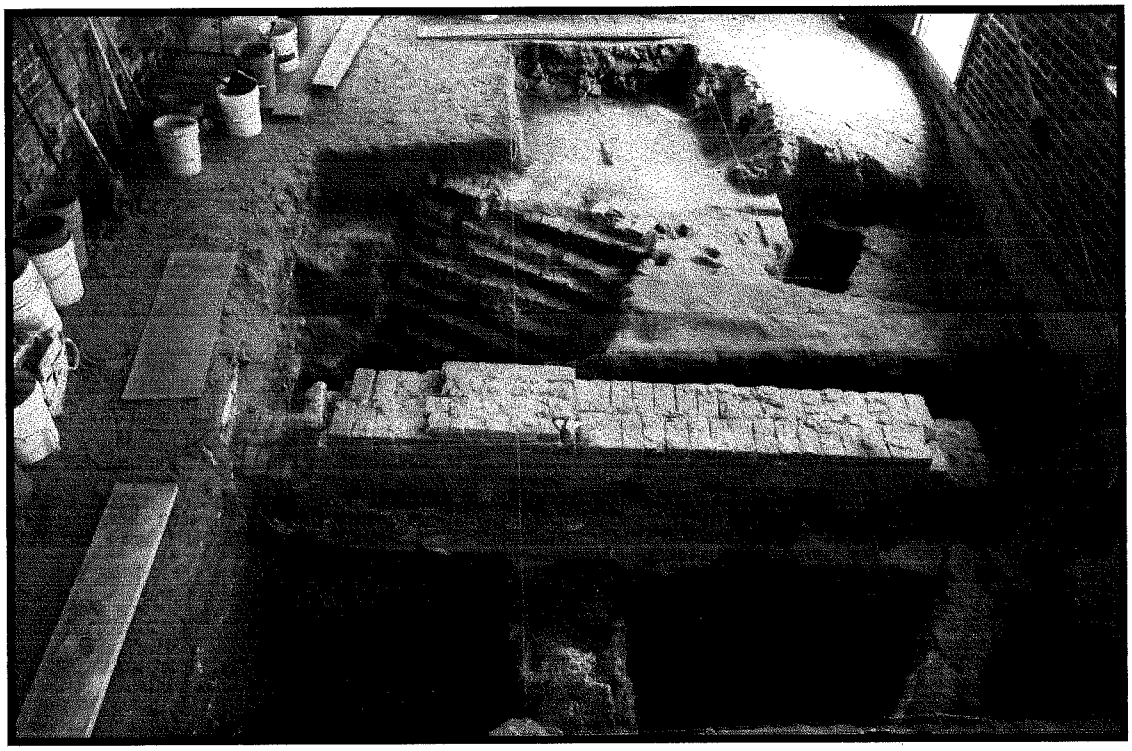
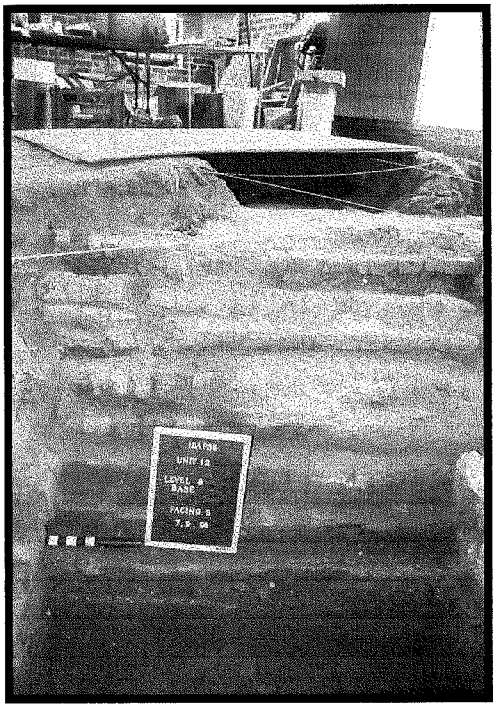


Photo Plate 6: Position of Stairway Feature Within Excavation Block. Element of Stratum 9, Stratigraphic Unit 3, West Wing Interior.



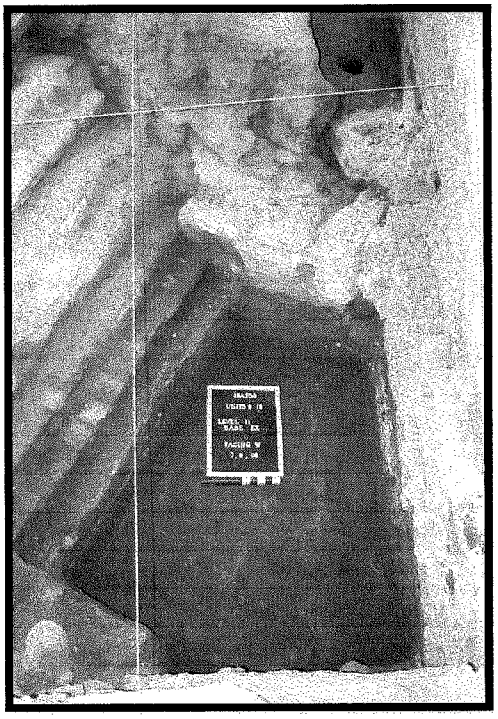


Photo Plate 7: Detail Views of Stairway Feature. Element of Stratum 9, Stratigraphic Unit 3, West Wing Interior.

Upper Image Shows Brick Construction, Lower Image Shows Detail of Connection With Sandstone Foundation As It Emerges From Beneath Masonry Dividing Wall.

foot high. Although no archaeological evidence of a wooden sheathing for the stairs was recovered, it is apparent that without such a covering, the stairs would have been difficult to navigate at best.

No profile of the feature was prepared as it was not bisected, however, relevant elevations for each of the courses or steps that comprise the feature are indicated on the plan. Based on the conditions of the surrounding surface, it was apparent that the feature had been laid over an excavated slope into the adjacent cellar hole. Although it is possible that additional deposits are present beneath the stair feature, all available evidence indicates that the steps were cut into undisturbed subsoil. The feature was not removed as IMI construction plans called for preservation in place of the structural elements of the building.

The final feature that was associated with the structure consisted of a single large, rectangular posthole that had been excavated by CHRS as part of their Unit 3. Designated Feature 1 at that time, the excavated feature was uncovered and drawn during the course of the current investigation. A planview of the feature, and its location in relation to the other features that comprise the Stratigraphic Unit 3 structure are depicted on the above-cited Figure 58.

As described by the CHRS archaeologists, the posthole measured approximately 4.2 by 1.5 feet. The top of the feature was apparently encountered at an elevation of 21.80 feet amsl (Basalik, Brown, and Epperson 1984: 63, Figure 42). The northern end of the posthole was deeper than the southern, with basal elevations of 18.90 and 19.50 feet amsl respectively, for a total depth of 2.9 and 2.3 feet.

At the time of the CHRS investigation, the posthole was filled with yellowish brown and olive brown sandy loam and sandy clay. The uppermost level of the feature was determined to have been disturbed, and the lower levels intruded into undisturbed, culturally sterile subsoil. Contents of the feature included "brick, mortar, shell, bone, charcoal…Wrought nails, clay tobacco pipes, grey and white salt glazed stonewares, gravel tempered earthenware and tin-glazed earthenware" (Basalik, Brown, and Epperson 1984: 62). No additional discussion of the artifacts was presented in the 1984 report, however, some of the temporal issues raised by the contents of the feature are discussed further in the following summary section.

Although the posthole is located outside of the other structural elements associated with the building, its northeast corner is only 2.5 feet west of the southwest corner of the stair feature described above. Further, the posthole is oriented at

the same angle as the remainder of the structure, and its northern end is parallel to the long axis of the stairs. Based on this data, it is probable that the posthole is actually one of a pair that served to support posts for a superstructure or bulkhead entrance over the stairs into the lower cellar. The projected location of the unexcavated posthole is also indicated on Figure 58.

When viewed in plan, an interesting aspect of the structure is its orientation. As indicated on the master planview, the north-south axis of the building is oriented at an angle of 23 degrees east of north. The north-south axis of the Brice House is at 13 degrees west of north, and parallels East Street along its east-west axis. East Street was established as a portion of the 1694 Nicholson plan of the city. It is therefore possible that the cellar, and associated but no-longer extant superstructure were oriented to the earlier (1683) Beard plan. No documentary evidence that would support this assertion has survived to the present day.

In summary, Stratum 9 represents the intact and partially intact structural features associated with a relatively large, strongly constructed, building comprised of a cellar with a stairway entrance that was probably covered by and accessed through a bulkhead superstructure. The interior dimensions of the cellar were 15 by 15 feet, and, based upon the presence of the posthole and projected posthole described above, the bulkhead entrance would have enclosed another 8 by 10 foot space. The cellar encloses 225 square feet, and the entrance another 80, for a total enclosure of 305 square feet. The description presented above presents the known data regarding the spatial characteristics of the structure. This information is further discussed in the following summary section. All of the structural elements of the building were left in-situ at the close of this investigation.

Two intact, closely related, soil strata that represented floor level deposits associated with the original use of the structure were revealed by excavation in the cellar interior. These strata were revealed in the units north of the masonry dividing wall that comprised an element of Stratum 4 (Units 4, 5, and 6), and two units south of the wall that contained portions of the cellar hole (Units 9 and 12). Additional floor deposits were visible in the profile of soils beneath the dividing wall, but this material could not be excavated (see Figures 47 and 48 above), In all a total of 61 square feet of the floor deposits were recovered, a sample of approximately 27% of the total floor area (225 square feet).

Table 36 summarizes the designations, elevations, and soil matrices for the seven proveniences grouped into Stratum 10. As

Table 36:

Provenience Summary, Stratigraphic Unit 3, Stratum 10
Sandy Pre-Brice Floor Deposits

Brice House (18Ap38)
West Wing Interior

Provenience	Elevation	Matrix	Location
Unit 4, Level 9	18.03-17.88 amsl	10YR 4/4 Friable Coarse Sand	Adjacent to Foundation (Feature 3)
Unit 5, Level 8	17.73-17.68 amsl	10YR 5/4 Friable Coarse Sand	Below Lowest Layer of Stratum 7
Unit 5, Level 9	17.68-17.58 amsl	10YR 4/2 Compact Silty Sand	Below Level 8
Unit 5, Feature 5	17.63-17.45 amsl	10YR 4/3 Sand W/ Mortar Inclusions	Pocket in Floor At Highest Point Below Level 9
Unit 5, Feature 6	17.58-17.53 amsl	10YR 3/3 Compact Coarse Sand	Pocket in Floor Below Level 9
Unit 6, Level 11	17.95-17.73 amsl	10YR 3/4 Coarse Sand W/ Many Charcoal Flecks	Below Lowest Layer of Stratum 7
Unit 6, Feature 5	17.80-17.78 amsl	2.5Y 6/1 Ash Lens	Within Level 11
Unit 12, Level 7	18.24-17.42 amsl	10YR 4/4 Coarse Sand	South of Masonry Dividing Wall, Adjacent to Stair Feature

indicated, the uppermost elevation of Stratum 10 was 18.03 feet amsl, and lowest elevation was 17.45 feet amsl. However, the total thickness of the stratum was a maximum of 0.18 feet within a small feature that consisted of a pocket in the floor of Unit 5 (Feature 5).

In general, the matrix of Stratum 10 consisted of a dark brown to yellowish brown (10YR 3/3 to 5/4) coarse sand. Degree of compaction varied from friable to compact, although this was, to some extent, probably a function of time of exposure prior to excavation. As indicated in Table 36, the stratum was cut by two small, shallow, amorphous features that did not appear to have a particular function, rather, they appeared to represent uneven areas in the floor that were subsequently filled by the Stratum 10 sand (Figure 61). In addition, a small ash lens designated Feature 5 was also present within the stratum (see Figure 62 below). Mortar inclusions and some charcoal and ash flecking was observed during excavation throughout the soil matrix that comprised the stratum as well.

The contents of Stratum 10 are summarized on Table 37. Total building material recovered here represents only 15.29% of the 667 artifacts recovered, a departure from all previous stratum where building materials generally totaled over 40%. Other stone consisted of four sandstone cobbles or pebbles in this case. The 41 nails recovered were all heavily corroded, and were cataloged as shaft fragments that could not be identified as to type. In general, building material fragments tended to be small, and no large brick fragments or partial bricks were present.

Faunal materials were present in higher densities in this stratum in comparison to the overlying fills associated with the construction of the Brice House. A total of 321 bone fragments, 102 oyster shell fragments or valves, and one Blue Crab claw fragment were recovered. The bone consisted of 16 bird bones, mainly long bone shafts, 68 fish bones including 45 scales, and 237 mammal bone fragments including 5 ungulate teeth. The mammal species present were not identified, however, cattle, swine, and possibly sheep or goat were all present within the assemblage.

The glass artifacts recovered from Stratum 10 consisted of 67 dark olive green bottle fragments, 2 lamp chimney fragments, 14 probable window glass fragments, and 8 unidentified fragments, probably also originating as bottles. Other miscellaneous artifacts recovered included 46 charcoal or coal fragments. The metal artifact assemblage consisted primarily of heavily corroded, unidentifiable iron fragments, with the exception of a 1720 silver English Half-Penny (Noel Hume 1982: Figure 59, Number 11). The temporal implications of this artifact are discussed further below, and it is depicted on a plate in Appendix C. Also

Table 37: Artifact Summary
Stratigraphic Unit 3, Stratum 10
Sandy Pre-Brice Floor Deposits

Brice House (18Ap38)
West Wing Interior

TYPE	COUNT	% TOTAL ASSEMBLAGE
Stoneware	6	0.90%
Tobacco Pipe	8	1.20%
Porcelain	1	0.15%
Earthenware	23	3.45%
Oyster Shell	102	15.29%
Crab Shell	1	0.15%
Bone	321	48.13%
Metal Artifacts	10	1.50%
Coal/Charcoal/Slag	46	6.90%
Glass	91	13.64%
Worked Stone	1	0.15%
Chert/Flint Nodules	1	0.15%
Building Materials:		
Other Stone	4	0.60%
Nails (All Types)	41	6.15%
Brick	23	3.45%
Mortar/Plaster	34	5.10%
Building Material Total	***102***	***15.29%***
Grand Total:	***667***	***100.00%***

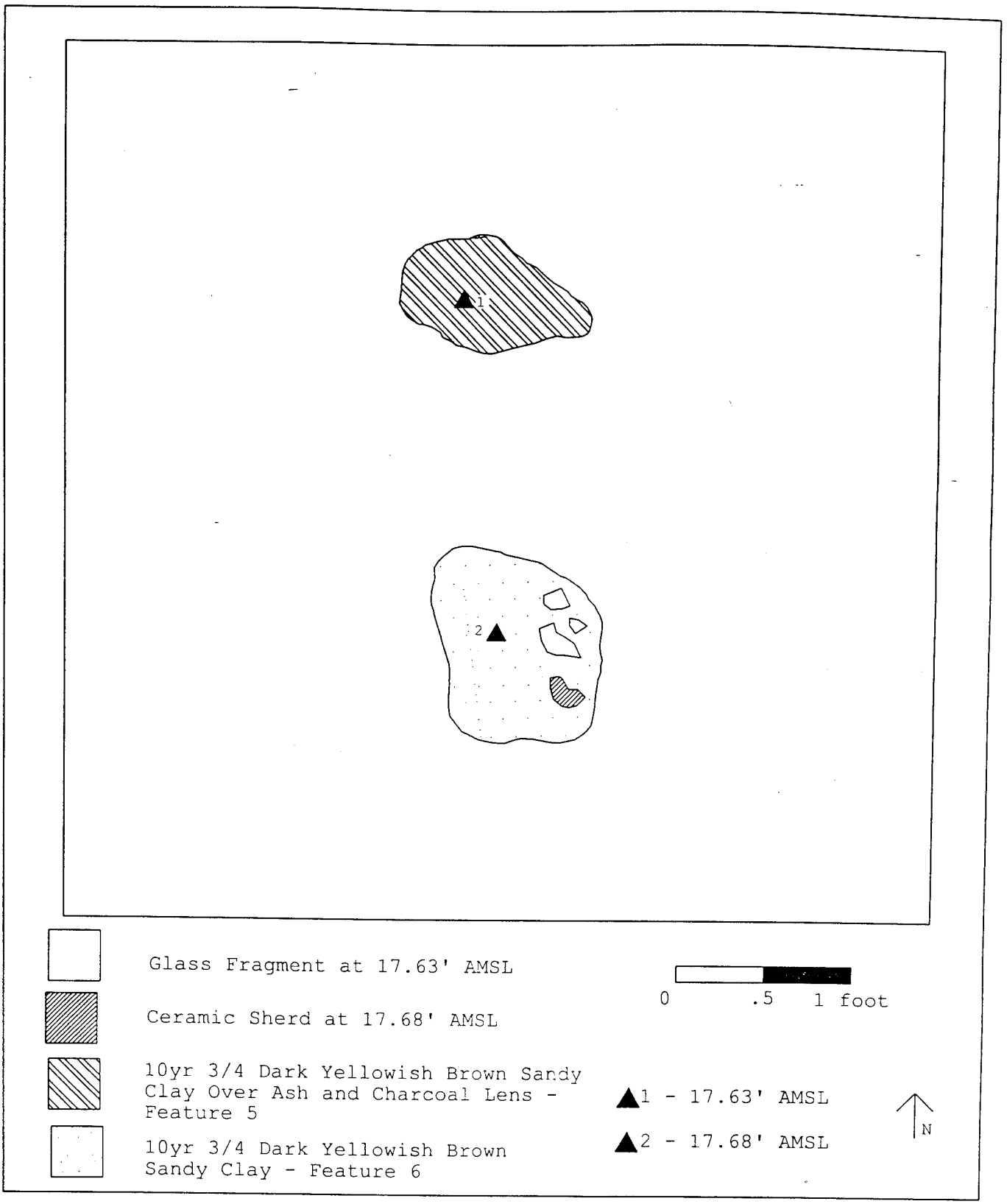


Figure 61: Planview of Unit 5, Features 5 and 6. Stratum 10, Stratigraphic Unit 3. West Wing Interior

Table 38:

Ceramic Analysis Summary
Stratigraphic Unit 3, Stratum 10
Sandy Pre-Brice Floor Deposits

Earthenware	Rim	Base	Body	Min. # Vessels	
Lead-Backed Tin Glaze Blue on White Dec.	0	0	5	2	
Lead-Backed Tin Glaze Polychrome Dec.	2	0	1	1	Total Earthenware Vessels = 4
Tin Glaze Body Glaze Missing	1	0	0	Undet.	
North Devon Gravel Tempered	0	0	14	1	
Porcelain					
Chinese Blue/White Dec. Brown Lip	1	0	0	1	Total Porcelain Vessels = 1
Stoneware					
White Salt Glaze No Dec.	0	0	3	1	
English Brown	0	0	1	1	Total Stoneware Vessels = 4
Coarse Gray Bodied Salt Glaze	0	0	1	1	
Rhenish Blue/Gray Manganese Dec.	0	0	1	1	

present were a single fragment of a sandstone grindstone and an unworked chert/flint nodule.

A total of 38 ceramic artifacts, including 8 kaolin tobacco pipe fragments, were also recovered from Stratum 10. Table 38 summarizes the ceramic type, sherd type, and minimum numbers of vessels within each type for the stratum. As indicated, sherds from a total of 9 vessels were recovered. This is the first of the strata within the West Wing that contains English Brown stoneware, a variety of tin-glazed earthenwares made up the majority of the remainder of the assemblage. The temporal and functional implications of this assemblage are discussed further in the following summary section.

The pipe fragments recovered from Stratum 10 were all stem fragments, 4 of which had a 4/64" bore. Two fragments were unmeasurable, and the remainder had a 5/64" bore. One of the 5/64" stems had a small section of bowl and heel present. This fragment, recovered from Level 11 in Unit 6, matches Noel-Hume's Types 14-16, which range in age between 1680 and 1710, 1700 and 1770, and 1730-1790 respectively (Noel-Hume 1982: 303). The fragment is too small to make a more conclusive identification, but given its context it is probably nearer to the early portion of the range than the later. The artifact is depicted on a photo plate in Appendix C.

The last of the cultural strata identified in the West Wing during this investigation was confined to the same units. Like Stratum 10, this material, designated Stratum 11, consists of undisturbed floor level deposits and features that are associated with the structural features that comprise Stratum 9. In general, this material lies below Stratum 10, although variation in elevation of initial exposure overlaps to some degree (Table 39). Uppermost elevation for this stratum 18.08 feet amsl, and lowermost was 17.07 feet. The stratum appeared at a higher elevation south of the masonry dividing wall, and continued to a lower depth there as well. Maximum total thickness of the stratum was 0.45 feet, with a range between 0.09 and 0.45 feet.

The soil matrix that comprises Stratum 11 was a strong brown to dark yellowish brown (7.5YR 5/6 to 10YR 4/4) sandy clay. The stratum was relatively compact, and graded to undisturbed subsoil at its lowest elevations. It appears probable that the stratum was formed by trampling and other activities that took place within the interior of the structure, one result of which was the impression of cultural material into the underlying subsoil. A number of pockets or depressions in the floor were filled with debris at this time as well.

Features 6 and 7 in Unit 6 were associated with this stratum. Plans and profiles of each are depicted on Figures 62

and 63 respectively. As indicated, both are shallow, amorphous depressions in the floor of the structure. No function can be attributed to these deposits, rather, it is probable that they represent natural depressions that were filled with the Stratum 11 matrix during the use of the structure.

The contents of Stratum 11 were similar to those described above for Stratum 10 (Table 40). Like the overlying sandy floor material, building material represented a significant, but lesser proportion of the assemblage in comparison to the overlying deposits. Although not fully quantified, the majority of building material fragments were also of small size in comparison to the overlying strata. Of the 42 nails present, only one, a handwrought shaft fragment, was identifiable as to type, the remainder were all heavily corroded, unidentifiable shaft fragments.

Faunal materials were present in relatively high densities in Stratum 11. The majority of this material consisted of bone fragments, identified as 10 bird species, 7 fish including 6 scales, 45 mammal bone fragments, and 32 unidentifiable fragments. Eighty-five oyster shell fragments were also recovered.

Like the nails, the metal artifacts recovered from Stratum 11 were largely unidentifiable corroded iron fragments. One small piece of copper sheet metal, also of indeterminate function, was recovered. A total of 30 glass fragments were recovered, 15 of which were dark olive green bottle fragments. Ten flat glass fragments were identified as either window or lamp chimney glass, and the remainder consisted of 10 unidentifiable probable vessel fragments and a single rim fragment from a tumbler or other tableware form.

Two nodules of chert or flint were recovered from this layer of the floor deposits. Both had been retouched, possibly for use as strike-a-lights, or as a portion of a longer reduction process for use as gunflints. One of these nodules exhibited the yellowish brown or "honey" color associated with French origin, while the other was a grey color usually associated with English origin.

The worked bone artifact indicated on Table 40 was an almost complete carved bone lice comb, a full-sized drawing of which is presented here as Figure 64. The comb is double-edged, and the teeth on either side are spaced equally. Such combs became known as lice-combs in the 19th century, although the form of this artifact was common as early as the 17th century (Noel-Hume 1982: 174-175). Although not particularly diagnostic, the comb is of note here due to its relatively large size and complete condition.

Table 39: Provenience Summary, Stratigraphic Unit 3, Stratum 11
Sandy Clay Pre-Brice Floor

Brice House (18Ap38)
West Wing Interior

Provenience	Elevation	Matrix	Location
Unit 6, Feature 6	17.78-17.48 amsl	10YR 3/4 Sandy Clay Over Ash/Charcoal	Cuts Levels 11 and 12
Unit 6, Feature 7	17.78-17.38 amsl	10YR 3/4 Sandy Clay	Cuts Levels 11 and 12
Unit 6, Level 12	17.73-17.62 amsl	10YR 3/2 to 3/6 Sandy Clay	Below Level 11
Unit 9, Level 9	17.98-17.63 amsl	10YR 4/4 Sandy Clay	South of Masonry Dividing Wall, Adjacent to Lowest Step of Stair Feature
Unit 9, Level 10	17.63-17.48 amsl	10YR 3/6 Sandy Clay	South of Masonry Dividing Wall
Unit 9, Level 13	18.17-18.08 amsl	10YR 3/4 Sandy Clay	Adjacent to Unit 6, Level 12
Unit 9, Level 14	18.08-17.63 amsl	10Y4 3/4 to 3/2 Sandy Clay	Adjacent to Unit 6, Level 12
Unit 12, Level 8	17.42-17.07 amsl	7.5YR 5/6 Sandy Clay	South of Masonry Dividing Wall, Adjacent to Stair Feature

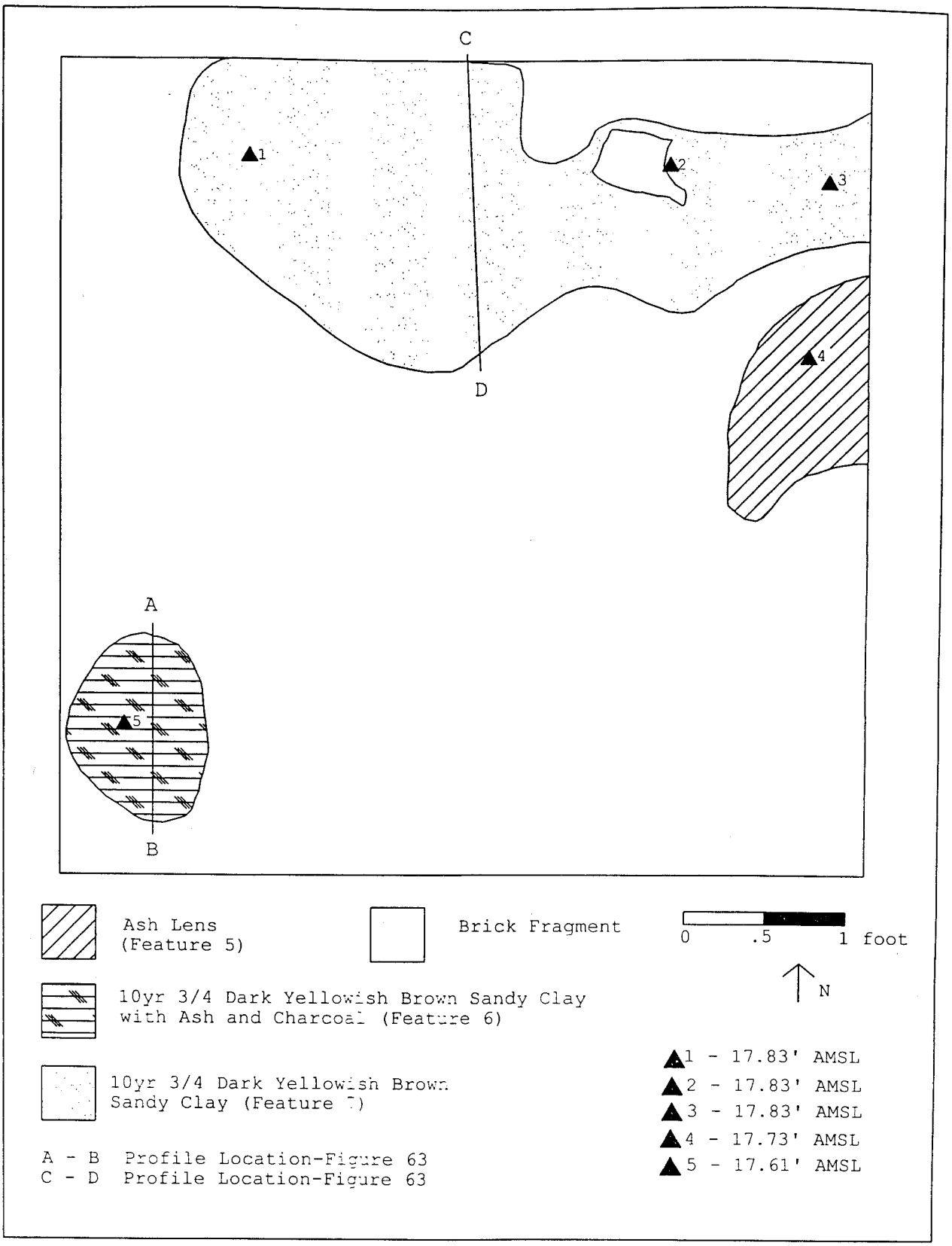
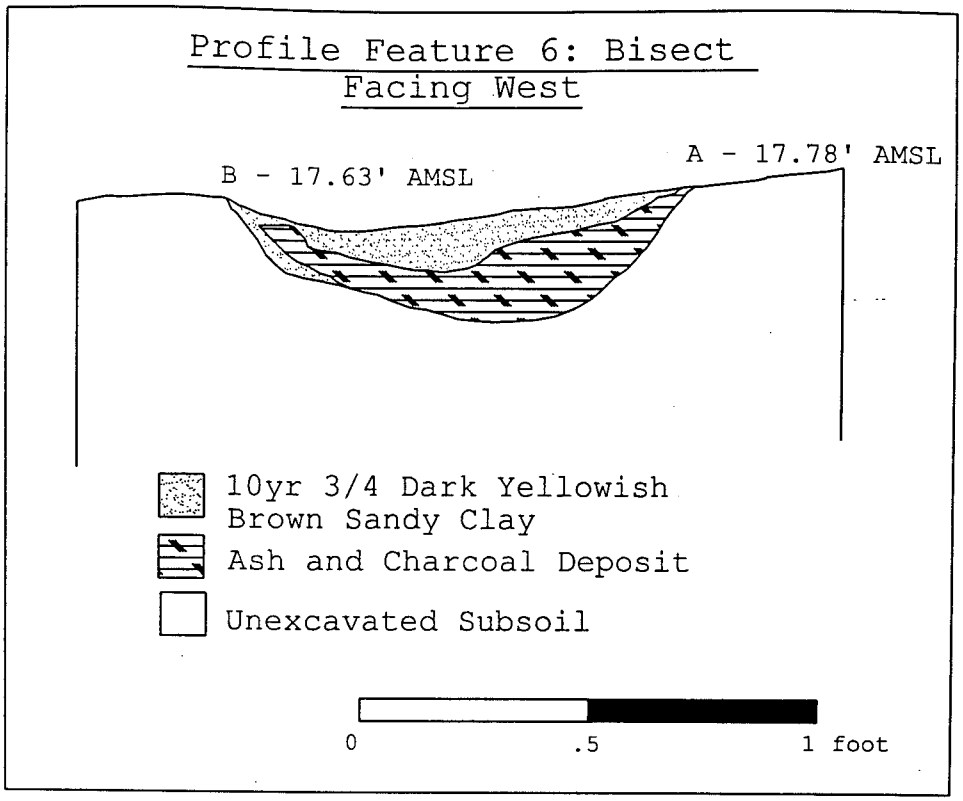


Figure 62: Planview of Unit 6, Features 5, 6, and 7. Strata 10 and 11, Stratigraphic Unit 3. West Wing Interior



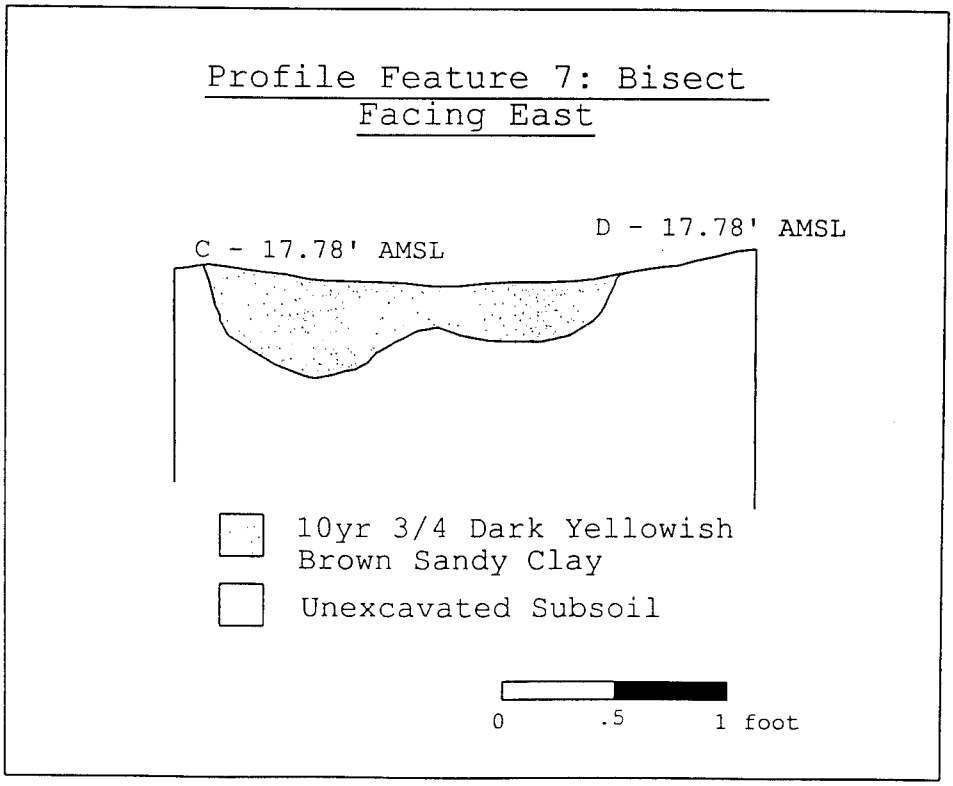


Figure 63: Profiles of Unit 6, Features 6 and 7. Stratum 11, Stratigraphic Unit 3. West Wing Interior

Table 40:

Artifact Summary
Stratigraphic Unit 3, Stratum 11
Sandy Clay Pre-Brice Floor

Brice House (18Ap38)
West Wing Interior

TYPE	COUNT	% TOTAL ASSEMBLAGE
Stoneware	23	5.58%
Tobacco Pipe	7	1.70%
Porcelain	5	1.21%
Earthenware	25	6.07%
Oyster Shell	85	20.63%
Bone	94	22.82%
Metal Artifacts	20	4.85%
Coal/Charcoal/Slag	16	3.88%
Chert/Flint Nodules	2	0.49%
Glass	30	7.28%
Worked Bone	1	0.24%
Building Materials:		
Other Stone	7	1.70%
Nails (All Types)	42	10.19%
Brick	22	5.34%
Mortar/Plaster	33	8.01%
Building Material Total	***104***	25.24%
Grand Total:	***412***	100.00%

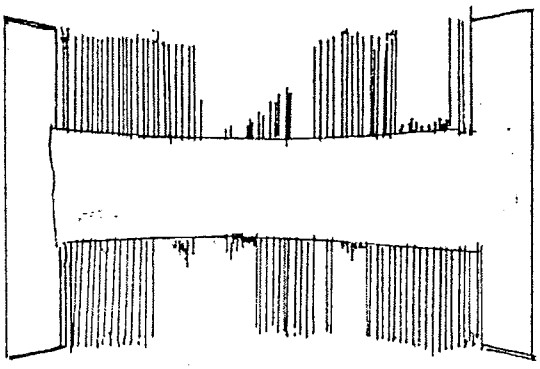


Figure 64: Bone Comb Recovered from Unit 9, Stratum 11, Stratigraphic Unit 3. West Wing Interior. Artifact Depicted Full-Size

A total of 54 vessel ceramic sherds and 7 kaolin pipe fragments were recovered from Stratum 11. The pipe fragments consisted of 3 5/64" diameter bore stem fragments, 1 fragment with an unmeasurable bore, and 3 bowl fragments. One of the bowl fragments was large enough to associate it with Noel-Hume's Types 17 and 18, which range in age from 1680 to 1710 and 1720-1820 respectively (Noel-Hume 1982: 303). While the fragment is too small to be further identified, it is probable that it is of the former type based on the context in which it was found. This artifact is depicted on a photo plate in Appendix C.

The ceramic sherds recovered from Stratum 11 represented at least 14 different vessels (Tables 41 and 42). The 7 sherds of polychrome decorated, lead-backed tin glazed earthenware were from the same vessel identified in Stratum 10. In addition, sherds of North Devon gravel-tempered earthenware and Rhenish blue and gray stoneware matched, but did not refit, with sherds of the same type found in Stratum 10. Multiple refitting sherds were found within the ceramics associated with this stratum, and this data is indicated on the above-cited tables. Together with the cross-over between the two strata, this indicates that the deposits are intact, and have not been subjected to a great deal of post-depositional movement. A number of these artifacts are also depicted in Appendix C.

Undisturbed, culturally sterile subsoil lay beneath the Stratum 10 and 11 deposits in all of the units where they were located. It is possible that deeper deposits are present in portions of the structure outside of the tested areas, but additional excavation would be necessary to make such a determination.

Together, Strata 10 and 11 comprised the occupation level within the interior of the structure. Although no formal floor layer was defined, both strata contained intact debris related to the occupation of the building. Stratum 10 contained more artifacts, but sherds from the same vessels were recovered from each. The proportion of building material within both strata was substantially less, and there were a number of relatively large and fragile artifacts recovered from each as well. It is probable that many of the artifacts recovered from Stratum 11 originated with the overlying material, but trampling and other activities within the structure pressed the material, and some of the sandy soil matrix, into the underlying clayey subsoil.

Earthenware	Rim	Base	Body	Min. # Vessels	Comment
Lead-Backed Tin Glaze Blue on White Dec.	0	1	1	2	No Cross With Stratum 10
Lead-Backed Tin Glaze Polychrome Dec.	1	0	6	N/A	Same Vessel As Stratum 10
Tin Glaze Body Glaze Missing	2	0	6	Undet.	
Tin Glaze Glaze Fragment	0	0	1	Undet.	
Coarse Red Body Interior/Exterior Lead Glaze	2	0	0	1	Sherds Refit, Large Utilitarian Vessel
Coarse Red Body Interior Lead Glaze	0	0	1	1	Large Utilitarian Vessel
Coarse Buff Body Interior/Exterior Lead Glaze	0	3	0	1	Sherds Refit, Large Utilitarian Vessel
North Devon Gravel Tempered	0	0	1	N/A	Matches, But No Refit With Stratum 10 Sherds
				Total Earthenware Vessels = 5	
Porcelain					
Chinese Blue/White Dec.	1	0	3	2	
Chinese Polychrome Dec.	1	0	0	1	
				Total Porcelain Vessels = 3	

Type	Rim	Base	Body	Min. # Vessels	Comment
Nottingham	0	0	4	1	3 Sherds Refit, All From Same Vessel
Rhenish Brown	0	0	1	1	Large Vessel
English Brown	0	0	3	2	
White Salt Glazed No Dec.	1	1	1	N/A	Match, But No Refit With Stratum 10 Vessels
Rhenish Blue/Gray	0	5	1	1	All 5 Base Sherds Refit, No Match With Stratum 10
Coarse Gray Body Light Brown Salt Glaze	0	3	4	1	1 Body Sherd Has Wrought Nail Adhering

07.06 West Wing Stratigraphic Unit 3 Summary

Five research questions were identified for this portion of the investigation. Three of these were closely related, and were concerned with identifying the temporal origin, period of use, and probable function for the pre-Brice House structure. The second issue was focused on identifying and describing the construction techniques used in building the structure, and comparing this complex to other archaeological deposits both on the site and in the surrounding area. Finally, it was determined that an effort should be made to associate the structure with relevant elements of the known historical record. The purpose of this last question is two-fold. Identification of potential historic association may allow for a more complete interpretation of the archaeological data recovered. In addition, identification of such association or associations may lead to the delineation of issues amenable to further comparative research that lie beyond the scope of this project.

Two sources of data were recovered during this project that allow some insight into the temporal origins of the Stratigraphic Unit 3 deposit. The first of these is the relative stratigraphic positions of the deposits in the interior of the structure (Strata 10 and 11) and the architectural features that comprise the structure itself (Stratum 9). The second is the content of Strata 10 and 11. In terms of the first, it is important to note that all of the deposits associated with the Brice House itself, both in terms of construction-related and occupational material, overlie the floor strata associated with Stratigraphic Unit 3. Further, the foundation described above that bounds the cellar hole is incorporated into, and partially underlies, the masonry dividing wall that forms the architectural element of Stratum 4. The mortar/plaster deposit described above as Stratum 7 also overlay the Stratum 10 and 11 floor deposits. Therefore, the Stratigraphic Unit 3 material must pre-date the period of construction of the Brice House between 1767 and 1773.

A second consideration derived from the stratigraphy of the site is related to the spatial orientation of the structure represented by Stratigraphic Unit 3. As observed above, the structure is located at an angle to East Street, and is probably oriented to street and lot layouts associated with the initial Beard plan for the city, dating to ca. 1683, rather than with the 1694 Nicholson plan. This orientation may indicate that the initial use of the lot, and possibly the structure, occurred after 1683 but before 1694.

During the course of the current investigation, no artifacts were recovered from features such as builder's trenches that can firmly date the period of construction for the building. However, the large posthole feature identified and excavated by

CHRS as Feature 1, Unit 3, contained ceramics identified as North Devon gravel-tempered earthenware, blue decorated tin-glazed earthenware, a slip decorated buff bodied earthenware, gray salt glazed stonewares, a single sherd of white salt glazed stoneware, and both decorated and plain lead-glazed earthenwares (Basalik, Brown and Epperson 1984: 62, Vol. 2: 16). Unfortunately, this material is not entirely unequivocal as to period of origin. It is probable, however, that the feature dates after the appearance of North Devon gravel-tempered ware, ca. 1675, and may date as late as or after 1720 due to the presence of the white salt-glazed sherd.

In addition to the stratigraphic position of the Stratigraphic Unit 3 material, the cultural contents of Strata 10 and 11 may be used in establishing a temporal origin and period of use for the structure. The lead-backed tin-glazed earthenware and North Devon gravel-tempered wares found within the structure appear on Maryland sites dating to as early as 1635 and 1675 respectively. No later 18th or 19th century earthenwares such as pearlware, creamware, or whiteware were recovered from the interior of the structure. In terms of porcelain, both the blue and white and polychrome decorated wares originate on Colonial sites as early as the second half of the 17th century.

The stoneware assemblage recovered from the interior of the Stratigraphic Unit 3 structure also contains a number of diagnostic artifacts. The English Brown stoneware dates to the 18th century after 1695. Rhenish Brown stonewares appear earlier, but are also associated with last portion of the 17th century. Nottingham ware dates as early as the turn of the 18th century, and has a median date of ca. 1750. The Rhenish blue and grey sherds also appear on early Colonial sites, but continue to be present through the first quarter of the 18th century. Finally, the white salt glazed stoneware appears as early as 1720. These artifacts are probably more indicative of the period of use of the structure, rather than of the date of origin.

The 1720 English Half-Penny located in Stratum 10 deposits on the floor of the structure is of limited utility in interpreting the temporal characteristics of the depositional unit. While the artifact is itself of known age, the possibility that the coin was retained for a long period of time makes it impossible to interpolate either origin or period of use on the basis of the 1720 date.

On the basis of this data it appears that the structure and associated deposits that comprise Stratigraphic Unit 3 date originated in the first quarter of the 18th century, and were deposited through the middle of the 18th century. Given the ratio of various ceramic types within Strata 10 and 11, it is possible that the structure was built in the last years of the

17th century. The only evidence that appears to contradict this observation is the presence of the single sherd of white salt-glazed stoneware in the posthole feature excavated by CHRS. In any event, this interpretation of period of use for the structure is supported by several characteristics of the historical record of ownership of the lots, which are discussed below in terms of function and association for this element of the site.

The nature of an upper story or stories for the structure cannot be unambiguously determined through analysis of the archaeological evidence recovered during this investigation. A number of possibilities are, however, suggested by the data, specifically the presence of high densities of brick fragments in fill deposits that overlay Strata 10 and 11. The fill material described above as Stratum 5 within Stratigraphic Unit 2 may represent material associated with the upper portions of the building. As was indicated above, the artifacts contained within this deposit were earlier than those associated with Brice House construction features. If this is the case, then there was probably an upper story at least partially constructed of brick. However, it is also possible that the fill that comprised Stratum 5 was imported into the area from another portion of the lot or area, and is not associated with the structure at all.

The presence of relatively large amounts of charcoal and ash in the floor deposits associated with the structure may indicate destruction of upper frame-constructed elements of the building by fire. In addition, over 83 nail fragments were recovered from the floor deposits inside the structure. However, these nails may be associated with other elements of a brick or stone structure such as doors, windows, or interior furnishings. It is also possible that the ash and charcoal observed within the floor deposits represents the presence of a hearth or fireplace within an unexposed portion of the floor in the interior of the building.

The final research goals associated with this element of the West Wing deposits was concerned with identifying to the extent possible the function of the structure and associated deposits, and elucidating any connections between the extant historical record and the archaeological data recovered during the current investigation. The relevant historical record is discussed at length in Sections 03.03 and 03.04 above, and this material is excerpted to develop and support the following interpretation.

The artifact deposits recovered from the floor of the structure are not unambiguous as to function, but it is possible to draw a number of functional inferences from them. While the deposits are relatively high in density, they are not very diverse. The faunal material was present in relatively high densities, and consisted of fish, mammal including pig, cow, and

possibly sheep, and a few bird species bones. Little or no evidence of furniture or clothing-related material was recovered with the exception of the bone lice comb described above. Sherds from a total of 23 individual vessels were recovered from the sample of the floor deposits that were excavated. The majority of these vessels were of relatively large utilitarian forms. Glass artifacts were sparse, and consisted almost entirely of bottle fragments. With the exception of the 1720 coin, metal artifacts were largely unidentified fragments or hardware. Finally, no internal features other than shallow depressions were discovered, and no discernible patterning that would indicate variation in the function of different spaces within the structure was present.

Given this information, it is probable that the structure does not represent evidence of a domestic occupation. Again returning to the presence of the silver coin in the floor deposits, it is probable that the artifact would not have been left in-situ if the structure was continuously and intensively occupied. While of relatively high density, the lack of personal artifacts and low diversity within the assemblage suggests a commercial rather than domestic use. A single use, possibly storage, is suggested by the lack of variation or patterning within the spatial distribution of the artifacts in the floor deposits.

Several elements of the historical record are also important to consider here. The earliest record of ownership for Lot 94, the parcel on which the West Wing is situated, dates to 1713, when the lot was conveyed to Sarah Brice, widow of Captain John Brice. John Brice had emigrated to the Maryland colony as a free man sometime before 1696, and established a mercantile business within a store located on land he owned within the city. Lot 94 was willed to John Brice II in 1729, who eventually left it to his son James Brice, who would build the still-extant mansion on the lot. John Brice II also owned a store-based mercantile business in the city, somewhere on family-owned land. In 1737, John Brice II bought the lot and house at 195 Prince George Street, across the street and two lots north of Lot 94.

On the basis of this information, it is probable, although not conclusively demonstrable, that the Stratigraphic Unit 3 deposits represent the archaeological expression of either Captain John Brice's or John Brice II's store. Given the orientation of the building and the temporal characteristics of the artifact deposits therein, it is also probable that the two stores are one and the same. Within this scenario, the original use of the parcel dates to Captain John Brice's arrival in the colony prior to 1696, and further, prior to the establishment of the street network associated with the Nicholson plan for the city. This use of the parcel, and the structure built thereon,

continued through at least the initial portion of the John Brice II ownership, and may have continued through the middle years of the century.

There are two possibilities suggested by the historical record for date of abandonment for the structure, placed sometime around the middle of the 18th century by the archaeological data. The first of these is John Brice II's purchase of Lot 85 in 1737. It is possible that he would have built a new store on that lot in addition to the already extant residence there, but there is no positive evidence to support this conjecture. The second possibility is that the store structure was destroyed by fire in 1753, at the same time Mr. Senhouse's mansion on Lot 103 was burned. Again, it is impossible to positively associate these events, but on the basis of the archaeological evidence it is clear that the structure was abandoned by or shortly after the middle of the century.

Interpretation of the archaeological evidence associated with the Stratigraphic Unit 3 deposits is made difficult by the intensive use of the parcel through the remainder of time to the present. The cycles of building and rebuilding result in the presence of few sealed deposits, and 17th and 18th century artifacts are found in association with 20th century features. However, it is clear that the structure reported here is one of the earliest, if not the earliest, commercial structure excavated in the city of Annapolis. The only commercial deposit of comparable age is the Green Family Print Shop (18Ap29), located on Charles Street on the western side of the city's historic district (Cox and Buckler 1995).

The position of the structure within the city at this early date, and the nature of the structure itself suggest a number of possible directions for future comparative research. The first of these is concerned with the nature and spatial organization of commercial activities within the city. Additional material that may be added to the archaeological record during the course of future projects will contribute to such an effort.

Another potential direction that future research may take is suggested by the a number of characteristics of the structure itself. The building was built at a time when many structures in the colony were built with less permanent materials and methods. The use of faced and semi-faced fieldstone, brick, and permanent construction techniques may signal a shift in the perceptions of the builders as to their role in the development of the colony. In order to conduct such synthetic research, it would be necessary to collect and analyze additional data from both the archaeological and historical records, a task which is beyond the scope of the current investigation.

The current archaeological investigation recovered a great deal of significant data from the deposits described here as Stratigraphic Unit 3. It is important to note here that there are additional undisturbed deposits associated both with this early occupation of the Brice House parcel, and with the Brice House itself, in the northern end of the West Wing. Given the results of the 1988 investigation of the adjacent parcel (Williams 1988, see Section 04.03 above), it is highly probable that these significant archaeological resources extend into the yard area north of the Wing as well. Any future plans for modification to these areas that may result in impacts to these deposits should be performed following a program of archaeological testing to determine the level of impact to such deposits. Additional data recovery may be necessary in these areas if adverse

08.00 Results of Archaeological Investigation: East Wing and Hyphen

After completion of the bulk of the excavation in the West Wing in late July of 1998, the focus of Archaeology In Annapolis' work at the Brice House turned to the East Wing and Hyphen. At this time, the interior of this portion of the structure was covered by two layers of modern tongue and groove wooden flooring. During a project planning meeting held June 4, 1998, the IMI agreed to facilitate planned archaeological work there by conducting their planned demolition program in stages, the first of which would be the removal of the wooden flooring. Following this work, a hiatus in demolition and construction was planned that would allow time for completion of the archaeological investigation.

Removal of the wooden plank flooring was begun June 29, 1998. Shortly thereafter, demolition personnel discovered the presence of asbestos-laden thermal insulation around sub-floor heating pipes. The IMI's demolition contractor halted removal of the flooring, and Richard Haun of Campbell and Gibbons Associates was contacted to assess the extent of contamination and prepare an abatement plan. Clean-up of asbestos contamination began July 13, 1998, and was completed approximately 10 days later. The abatement project entailed the removal of the insulation itself, as well as soil layers where there was direct contact with asbestos-laden material. The majority of this contamination was present in a series of large steam pipe trenches that bisected portions of all of the rooms within the Wing and Hyphen. The initial excavation of these trenches had already disturbed or removed archaeological deposits that may have been located within them, and therefore, additional disturbance to remaining intact deposits was minimal. At the conclusion of the asbestos clean-up, the majority of intact deposits within the area remained undisturbed, and were subsequently tested and/or excavated.

Although the asbestos abatement did not result in substantial new impacts to the intact deposits within the East Wing and Hyphen, it was a relatively intensive process that included removal of loose soils from the base of the pipe trenches that contained the asbestos insulated steam pipes. The Campbell and Gibbons personnel who actually performed the on-site work evinced considerable interest in the archaeological work that was simultaneously ongoing in the West Wing and around the exterior of the East Wing and Hyphen. A tangible outcome of this interest was the collection of a number of large and/or visually distinct artifacts from the loose fill within the trenches. In addition to this material, some artifacts were collected from contexts outside of excavation units following collapses of trench sidewalls. These events occurred in a number of places within the wing and hyphen, and were common in areas where narrow

or small surface exposures of intact deposits were present (see Figure 65 below). While very generally provenienced, a number of these artifacts contributed to the overall interpretation of the archaeology of the East Wing and Hyphen, and are discussed where appropriate in the following results sections. A number of these artifacts were also photographed, and this documentation is presented in the attached appendix of photo plates (Appendix C).

Prior to discovery of the asbestos contamination, Archaeology In Annapolis personnel had begun a program of visual inspection of the soil and brick flooring layers revealed following the removal of the wooden flooring. This effort was completed immediately following the asbestos abatement. The southern room of the East Wing was the first area to have the wooden plank flooring removed, and intact features were identified in the sidewalls of the steam pipe trenches that bisected the area. Several other smaller areas of potentially intact soils were revealed in the hallway north of the original masonry dividing wall (see below), and in the northern room of the East Wing. The interior of the East Hyphen appeared to have undergone the most disturbance, but some intact deposits were present along the northern wall of the hyphen. These areas were all adjudged to have a high potential for the presence of intact archaeological deposits. The northwestern quadrant of the Wing was found to be covered by a concrete slab floor that could not be removed without demolition of all remaining interior walls and floors. In addition, the eastern portion of the hyphen was covered by plank flooring and other interior architectural features that directly supported all overlying plaster and lath walls, and could not be removed without demolition of all interior architectural features, an undertaking that was beyond the scope of the June 4 agreement between the IMI and Archaeology in Annapolis.

Figure 65 summarizes the results of this initial examination of the East Wing and Hyphen. The ground floor of the East Wing totals approximately 800 square feet (40 by 20 feet). The concrete slab floor referred to above obscures a total of approximately 150 square feet, and another 304 square feet had been comprehensively disturbed by the installation of steam heating pipes. Therefore, a total of 346 square feet in the Wing adjudged to have some potential for bearing significant archaeological deposits.

The East Hyphen encloses a total of 392 square feet (28 by 14 feet). Approximately 240 square feet of this area remained obscured by the plank floor and associated joists that supported the overlying plaster and lath walls. Of the 152 square feet that was exposed and available for archaeological investigation, only 72 had potential for bearing undisturbed archaeological deposits.

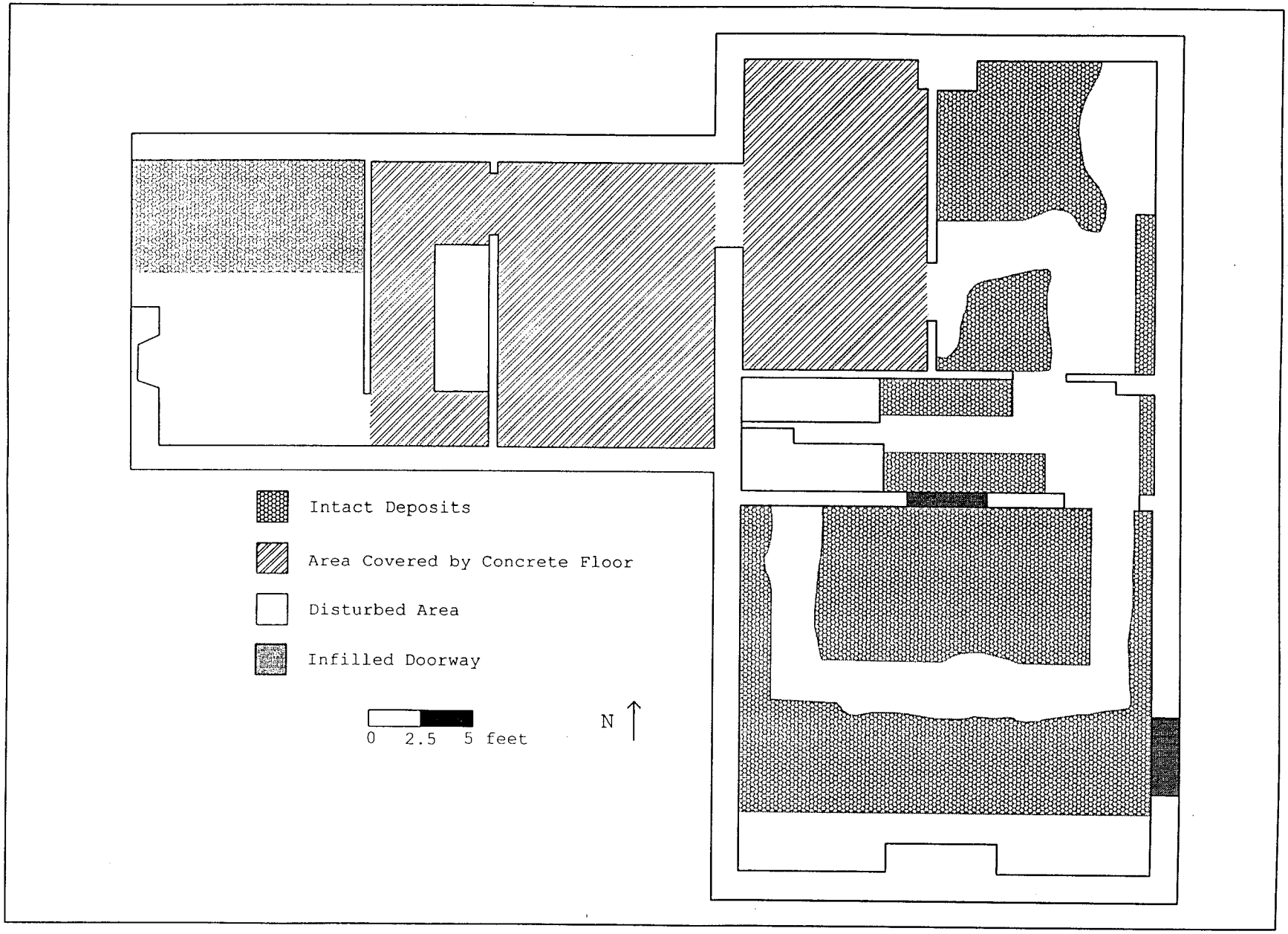


Figure 65: Disturbed, Intact, and Obscured Areas of East Wing and Hyphen Interior

In total, there were 418 square feet of exposed and undisturbed areas in both the East Wing and Hyphen that had potential for the presence of significant archaeological deposits. As stated in the research design submitted to the Maryland Historical Trust prior to beginning testing in this portion of the site, the first purpose of this work was to determine the extent of, and evaluate the significance of archaeological deposits associated with the East Wing and Hyphen. The research design further stipulated that an effort would be made to recover significant archaeological data during the course of the proposed testing.

As was stated above, visual inspection of the areas available for testing revealed intact features in the sidewalls of the steam pipe trenches and the presence of relatively intact brick flooring layers at the surface of the undisturbed areas. Initial sub-floor testing in these areas further revealed the presence of large-scale, intact features and deposits related to the construction of the Brice House and later modifications to the interior of the wing and hyphen. As a result, the focus of the investigation was shifted from a testing to a data recovery mode, as planned construction within the area would result in comprehensive disturbance to any deposits not excavated during the current project.

An eventual total of 13 units were excavated within the interior of the Wing and Hyphen, and the location of each is depicted on the above-cited Figure 24. A number of these units were of non-standard size in order to allow recovery of data from areas where less than 25 square feet of intact deposits were present or available. Together, the units recovered data from an area of approximately 235 square feet, representing a sample of 56.22% of all identified intact deposits within the Wing and Hyphen. In addition, three units, designated 15, 17, and 18, were placed adjacent to the exterior of the Wing or Hyphen to recover data related to the timing and techniques of construction for this portion of the structure. The location of each of these exterior units is indicated on either Figure 24 or Figure 95 below.

Following completion of the asbestos abatement, the testing and excavation program was begun in the East Wing on July 23 and was completed August 15th, 1998. Processing and cataloging of recovered artifacts was performed concurrently with the material recovered from other areas of the site, and this effort was completed late in January of 2000.

The remainder of this section details the results of the excavation, and presents summary interpretations in response to the research questions presented in Section 5.05 above. The first element of this section describes the results of the

archaeological investigation within the northern and southern halves of the Wing. The second section describes the archaeological data generated through excavation of Unit 21 within the undisturbed portion of the Hyphen interior. The final portion of the results section is devoted to a description of the stratigraphy within and cultural material recovered from the three units excavated around the exterior of the East Wing and Hyphen (Units 15, 16, and 17).

As indicated in Section 05.06 above, soils excavated from the depositional contexts associated as Stratum 2 within the interior of the East Wing and Hyphen were screened through 1/16" mesh hardware cloth rather than the standard 1/4" mesh screen used throughout the remainder of the project. This was done in order to enhance recovery of small artifacts including beads, buttons, and floral or faunal materials. The various proveniences where fine screens were used are noted where appropriate in the following sections. All material recovered from fine screens is also indicated on the attached artifact catalog (Appendix A).

08.01 Interior East Wing

The majority of intact archaeological deposits investigated during this project were found within the interior of the East Wing itself. At the time this project was initiated, the interior of the wing consisted of two relatively large rooms divided by a central east-west hallway that was approximately 7 feet in width. A narrow stairway at the western end of this hallway provided access to the upper floors of the structure. This hallway had been bisected by a steam pipe trench along its long (east-west) axis, but there were small piers of undisturbed material present along both edges.

The hallway was formed by two east-west dividing walls that bisected the entire wing space along that axis. The northern wall was constructed of plaster and lath, and appeared to represent a relatively recent addition to the structure, possibly dating to the Saint John's College tenure of ownership between 1927 and 1953. The southern dividing wall was constructed of brick and mortar, and appeared to represent an 18th century feature of the structure. This wall was located in the same position as the remnant wall in the West Wing.

The central portion of the masonry dividing wall contained a large doorway that had been infilled with more recent brickwork, possibly also during period when Saint John's College converted the space to apartments. A smaller doorway had been cut through this masonry wall at the eastern edge of the structure, possibly at the same time the central doorway was closed. The positions of both of these doorways are indicated on Figure 65. A second doorway that had provided access to the original southern room of the East Wing was also closed with brickwork at the time of this investigation. This doorway was located within the eastern wall of the East Wing structure, and Unit 17 was excavated immediately outside it in an effort to recover temporal information regarding its period of use. The results of this work are presented below.

Three additional extant doorways provided access to the East Wing and Hyphen interiors. One of these was located near the intersection of the wing and hyphen on the northern edge of the building, one was located at the northeastern corner, and was located on the eastern side of the building in the narrow alley way that separates the Brice House structure from the adjacent property. All three of these entrances to the building were cut into existing masonry walls, and appeared to be later additions to the structure. Although it was impossible to determine a date at which these modifications were made, it is probable that they are also associated with the subdivision of the Wing and Hyphen into apartments during the Saint John's College ownership of the property.

The removal of the tongue and groove plank flooring

throughout the Wing revealed the presence of a partially intact dry laid brick flooring that had apparently originally been laid in a herringbone pattern, but was subsequently repaired or otherwise modified with bricks laid end-to-end, or in an overlapping rectangular pattern. This floor had been significantly interrupted by the large steam pipe trenches that had been excavated throughout the area, but was present in most areas where intact deposits were located. The majority of the preserved flooring was present in the northern half of the South Room of the wing, an area that had originally been used as a laundry (see Section 02.00 above). A large expanse of relatively undisturbed brick flooring was present adjacent to the original masonry dividing wall that forms the northern edge of the room. A U-shaped steam pipe trench entered the room near the northwest corner, bisected the space on an east-west axis, and exited the room through a doorway located at the northeast corner. An intact rectangular area of soil covered by remnants of the brick flooring was also found to be present along the front of the original fireplace hearth at the southern edge of the room. In this area, rehabilitation of the chimney had required the excavation of an approximately 3 foot wide trench along the entire southern wall.

The Northern Room of the East Wing had undergone a greater degree of disturbance than the Southern Room. Approximately half of this area, originally used as a kitchen, remained covered by the concrete slab floor referred to above. Fifty to 60% of the exposed portion of the area had been comprehensively disturbed by steam pipe installation. However, there was some intact brick flooring present around the original fireplace at the northern end of the room, and a smaller area of intact deposits was present at the southwest corner. In addition, intact brick flooring and a series of features was present between and beneath overlying joists associated with the more recent floor in the current hallway of the Wing interior (see Photo Plate 8 below). It is important to note that this area was originally a part of the north room of the Wing, and the hallway was established much later in the history of the building.

Two of the twelve units excavated within the Wing were placed within the North Room around the remnants of the original fireplace, and one was placed against the original masonry dividing wall in the hallway that separated the two rooms. The entire intact area in front of the fireplace in the North Room was not excavated due to safety concerns. The remaining 9 units were placed in two blocks in the South Room. Six units were placed to recover data from the intact deposits located adjacent to the east-west dividing wall, and the remaining 3 were placed in the intact area in front of the original fireplace hearth (see Figure 24 above).

Excavation of these units revealed the presence of nine individual cultural strata within the interior of the Wing. In addition, the open space between the historic brick flooring and the more recent wooden plank floor had created an ideal environment for rodents, and a tenth strata that consisted of disturbed soils associated with burrowing was also defined. The nine cultural strata can be divided into three larger stratigraphic or depositional units. The first of these, designated Stratigraphic Unit 1, consists of the brick flooring and an underlying layer of bedding sand that contained a high density deposit of artifacts related to actual occupation and use of the laundry and kitchen spaces. The second stratigraphic unit is comprised of features and deposits associated with the 18th century construction and use of the Wing. Material assigned to Stratigraphic Unit 2 consists of an earlier flooring system comprised of a series of joist trenches and a mortar bed, a series of builder's trench features related to the actual construction of the Wing and the interior fireplaces, and a series of posthole features that may be related to a temporary scaffolding or other structure. The final stratigraphic unit consists of a single truncated pit of prehistoric origin. These divisions provide the structure for the following detailed description of the archaeology of the East Wing.

08.02 East Wing Stratigraphic Unit 1: Brick Floor and Bedding Sand Deposits

Two individual strata made up this depositional unit. Removal of the wooden tongue and groove flooring and associated joists revealed the first of these, designated Stratum 1, which was comprised of the remnants of brick flooring that were present in most areas identified as containing intact archaeological deposits. An open space of approximately 6 inches separated the more recent wooden flooring from the top of this brick flooring. Immediately beneath the brick floor was a layer of bedding sand and associated artifacts designated Stratum 2. Stratum 2 contained the vast majority of the artifacts other than building material that were recovered from the interior of the East Wing.

Portions of the brick flooring were present as the initial stratum in 7 of the 9 units excavated in the South Room of the East Wing (Table 43). The excavation unit placed in the hallway space at the southern edge of the North Room (Unit 26) was also entirely covered by brick flooring laid in a rectangular pattern (Photo Plate 8). The two units excavated in the North Room adjacent to the fireplace (Units 20 and 27) were covered by scattered brick that was determined to be associated with the floor, but removal of the overlying wooden plank flooring and joists had disturbed portions of the stratum in this area. Further disturbance to this stratum had occurred in the past when the steam pipe trenches were excavated. It appeared that bricks had fallen out of the floor into the trenches in several areas, but there had been no systematic attempt made to remove the floor at that time.

The brick flooring was one brick width thick, and was dry-laid. Basal elevations for the floor ranged between 22.70 and 22.975 feet amsl, and average brick thickness was slightly over 2 inches (.16 feet). No profile of the brick floor stratum itself was prepared, but the relationship of this stratum to underlying deposits is indicated on Figure 72, discussed as a portion of Stratigraphic Unit 2 below. The largest intact horizontal expanse of the brick floor comprised the initial stratum in the block of 6 units located adjacent to the masonry dividing wall along the northern edge of the South Room. Figure 66 presents a planview of the flooring in this area. This figure indicates the variation in the pattern of the floor. Areas of the floor on both sides of the original infilled doorway in the masonry dividing wall were laid using a rectangular pattern, while the herringbone pattern was present in areas away from the door. It is possible that the high traffic areas adjacent to both the northern and southern sides of the original central doorway were repaired using the rectangular rather than the herringbone pattern, but in any case the floor was intact in these areas.

Table 43:

Brick Floor
Stratigraphic Unit 1, Stratum 1
Provenience Summary

Brice House (18Ap38)
East Wing Interior

Location	*Pattern*	*Basal Elevation*	*Comment*
South Room			
Unit 23	Herringbone	22.925 amsl	Intact in Western Half of Unit
Unit 19	Rectangular	22.895 amsl	Most Intact at Northern Edge of Unit
Unit 28	Herringbone	22.945 amsl	Most Intact at Eastern Edge of Unit
Unit 29	Herringbone	22.905 amsl	Intact in Western Half of Unit
Unit 30	Herringbone	22.975 amsl	Fragments, Most Intact in Northeastern Quadrant
Unit 31	Herringbone	22.925 amsl	Fragments, Most Intact in Northeastern Quadrant
Unit 25	Herringbone	22.705 amsl	Intact
Unit 22	Not Present	***	Underlying Stratum 2 Exposed At Surface Of Unit
Unit 24	Not Present	***	Underlying Stratum 2 Exposed At Surface Of Unit
North Room			
Unit 26 (Hallway)	Rectangular	22.715 amsl	Intact
Unit 20	Rectangular	22.70 amsl	Fragmentary, Possibly Associated With Fireplace Hearth
Unit 27	Undet.	22.72 amsl	Fragmentary, Possibly Associated With Fireplace Hearth

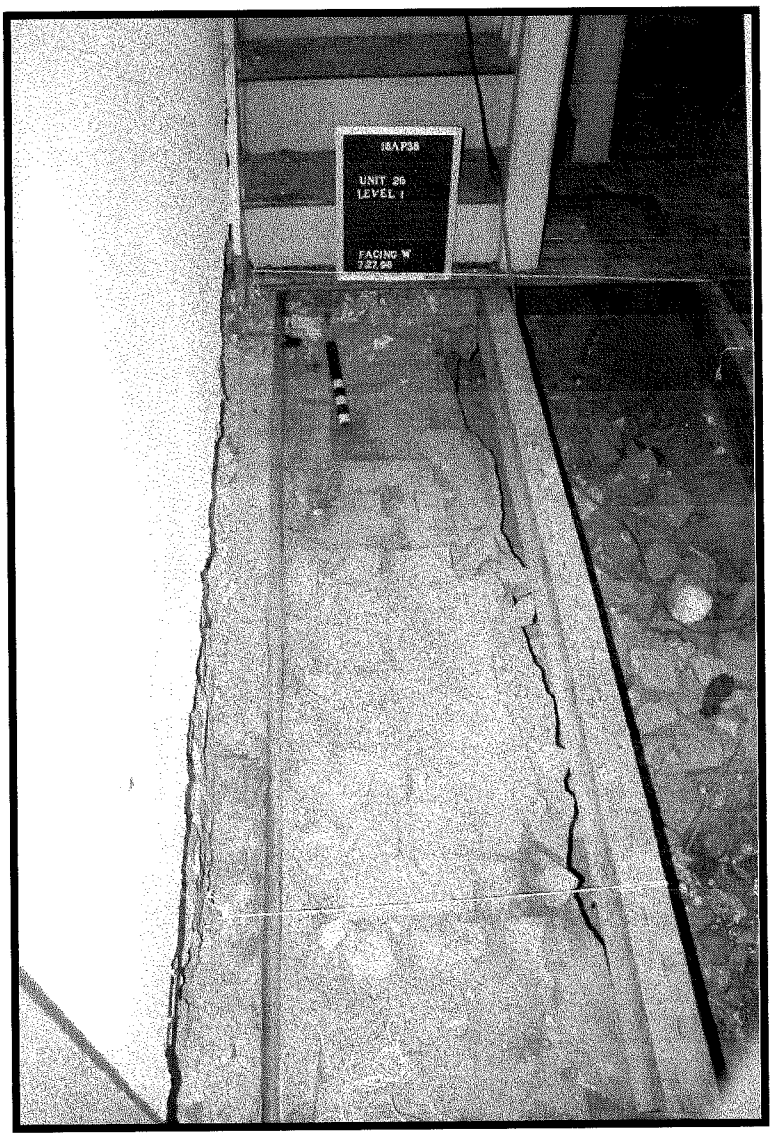
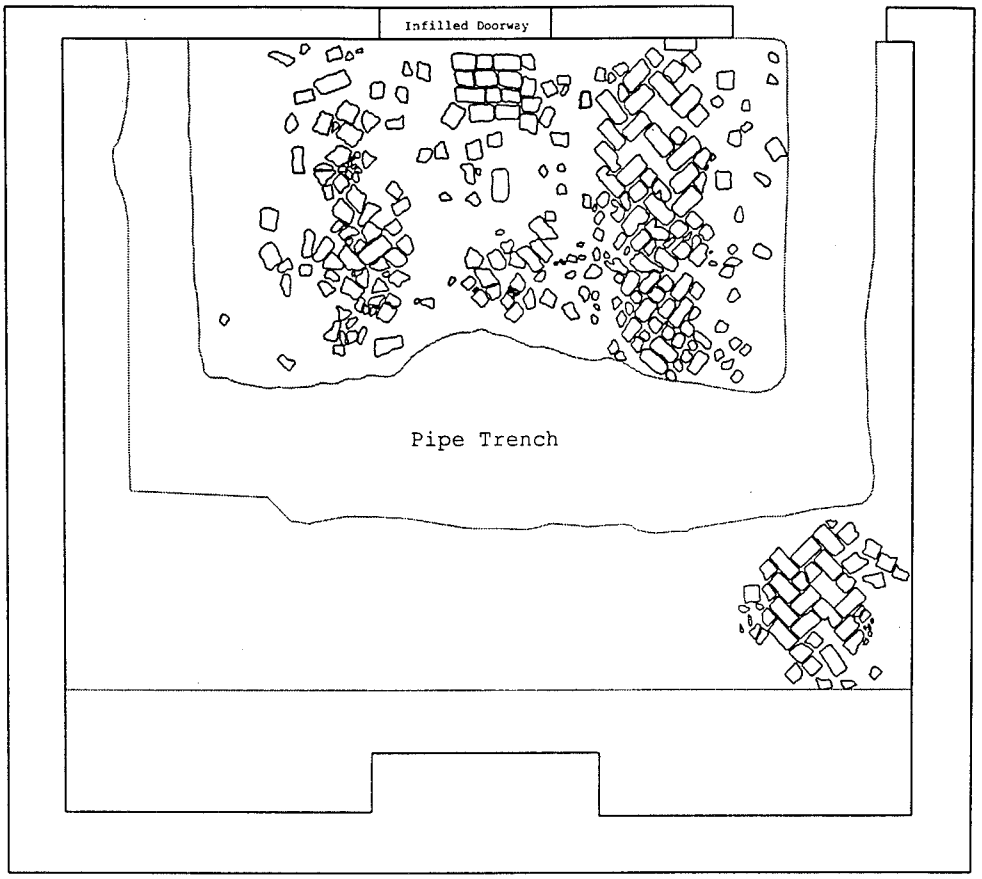


Photo Plate 8: Intact Brick Flooring Beneath In-Situ Floor Joists, Unit 26. Stratum 1, Stratigraphic Unit 1, East Wing Interior.



NOTE: Basal Elevations of Brick Flooring Range Between 22.975 and 22.70' AMSL, Floor is 1 Brick Thick

Figure 66: Planview of Brick Flooring (Stratigraphic Unit 1, Stratum 1) South of Masonry Dividing Wall. South Room, East Wing Interior

No artifacts other than brick were associated with Stratum 1. Twelve hundred and ninety-nine (1299) bricks or brick fragments totaling 12227.20 pounds of brick were removed from the surface of the excavation units. The bricks were hand-made, and were, in general, relatively homogenous in size and shape. The bricks laid in the rectangular pattern were identical to those laid in herringbone pattern, and it is possible that if the rectangular pattern does indicate later repair of the floor, the original bricks were reused.

The brick floor was laid over a layer of bedding sand designated Stratum 2. Table 44 summarizes the proveniences and nature of all excavated contexts assigned to this stratum. As indicated, the stratum was ubiquitous within the units excavated throughout the East Wing, indicating that at one time the overlying brick floor was also present throughout the interior space. The uppermost elevation at which the stratum was encountered was 22.975 feet amsl, and the lowermost was 22.705 feet amsl. Thickness of the stratum ranged between as little as 0.03 feet (Unit 27) and as much as 0.40 feet (Unit 28), with an average thickness of 0.1525 feet or 1.83 inches. There was little variation in thickness or slope of the stratum within individual excavation units.

The soil that comprised Stratum 2 was a very homogenous, friable, fine sand. Color of the stratum ranged between brown and brownish-yellow (10YR 5/3 to 10YR 6/8) in the units in the South Room to dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) or brown (7.5YR 5/4) in the North Room. In general, the color of the bedding sand was lighter where the overlying floor was more intact. Based upon the texture and color of the sand, it appeared that the material had been imported to the site to prepare the surface prior to laying the overlying brick floor. The origin of the material remains unknown.

The presence of the more recent tongue and groove plank floor over the brick and sand flooring system resulted in the creation of an entirely dry environment within the interior of the East Wing. Some moisture infiltrated the North Room of the wing during the course of the current investigation, but the South Room had been entirely dry since the floors were laid, and one result was preservation of a wide range of organic or otherwise fragile artifacts not usually recovered from such historic contexts. A very large and dense assemblage of artifacts were recovered from Stratum 2, and this material was determined to be related to two depositional contexts. The first of these relates to accidental or incidental loss of materials during use of the interior space between the installation of the floor system in the middle of the 19th century and continuing through the early 20th century. The second context consists of a diverse assemblage of materials that had been deliberately placed

Table 44:

Bedding Sand
Stratigraphic Unit 1, Stratum 2
Provenience Summary

Brice House (18Ap38)
East Wing Interior

Unit	Provenience	Room	Elevation	Color	Texture
23	Level 1a & 1b	South Room	22.925-22.855 amsl	10YR 5/3 - 10YR 6/8	Friable Silty Sand
19	Level 1a & 1b	South Room	22.895-22.835 amsl	10YR 5/3 - 10YR 6/8	Friable Silty Sand
28	Level 1a & 1b &1c	South Room	22.945-22.513 amsl	10YR 5/3 - 10YR 6/8	Friable Silty Sand
29	Level 1	South Room	22.905-22.705 amsl	10YR 5/3 - 10YR 6/8	Friable Silty Sand
30	Level 1	South Room	22.975-22.825 amsl	10YR 5/3 - 10YR 6/8	Friable Silty Sand
31	Level 1	South Room	22.925-22.825 amsl	10YR 5/3 - 10YR 6/8	Friable Silty Sand
25	Level 1	South Room	22.705-22.555 amsl	10YR 5/3 - 10YR 6/8	Friable Silty Sand
22	Level 1	South Room	22.755-22.555 amsl	10YR 5/3 - 10YR 6/8	Friable Silty Sand
24	Level 1	South Room	22.755-22.655 amsl	10YR 5/3 - 10YR 6/8	Friable Silty Sand
26	Level 1a & 1b &1c	North Room, Hallway	22.855-22.705 amsl	10YR 5/4 - 10YR 5/6	Friable Silty Sand
20	Level 1b and 5	North Room	22.97-22.74 amsl	10YR 4/4	Friable Silty Sand
27	Level 1	North Room	22.72-22.69 amsl	7.5YR 5/4	Friable Silty Sand

beneath the brick flooring prior to the installation of the wooden plank floor in the early 20th century. A number of these artifacts are depicted on photo plates in the attached Appendix C.

Table 45 summarizes all artifacts recovered from the Stratum 2 soils. As noted above, these artifacts were recovered with the use of fine (1/16") mesh screens. A total of 6999 individual items were recovered, indicating a overall high density within the deposit. The horizontal distribution of artifacts did vary to some extent across the stratum, with highest densities occurring in those portions of Units 23, 19, 28, and 26 immediately adjacent to the former threshold for the original doorway. The deposit associated with Stratum 2 was also distinguishable on the basis of the presence of relatively large quantities of "small finds" that included leather, textiles, and other miscellaneous materials. In addition, the assemblage contained just 1864 artifacts classified as building material, representing 26.63% of the total. All other major depositional strata excavated during the course of this project contained much higher proportions of building material.

As was the case with the other strata, however, the largest component of the building material assemblage was brick. In addition, large quantities of mortar and plaster fragments, and milled lumber fragments of various dimensions were present. A total of 256 nails or nail fragments were also present; this material included 7 handwrought, 30 cut, and 10 wire nails. The remainder were unidentifiable shaft fragments. A miscellaneous building material category was used here to summarize the presence of tar paper, wall paper, and several more recent sheet rock fragments. The Other Stone category consisted of 12 slate roofing fragments.

Despite the overall density of the deposit, a total of just 70 sherds of various ceramics were recovered. As indicated on Table 45, 44 of these sherds were earthenware, 2 were stoneware, and 11 were porcelain. The two stoneware sherds consisted of single body sherds of a coarse buff bodied utility vessel and a coarse, grey bodied utility vessel with a brown salt glaze. The 11 porcelain sherds consisted of 4 doll parts, all recovered from Level 1 of Unit 27 (adjacent to the fireplace in the North Room), 5 undecorated tableware body sherds, and 2 buttons, one with a metal loop shank.

The 44 earthenware sherds recovered from the stratum included one handpainted creamware body sherd and one undecorated yelloware body sherd, both from tableware vessels. Also recovered were two ironstone utility vessel sherds, and a single sherd of Rockingham ware. The largest portion of the assemblage was comprised of 19 whiteware sherds with various decorative

TYPE	COUNT	% TOTAL ASSEMBLAGE
Stoneware	2	0.03%
Worked Shell	10	0.14%
Porcelain	11	0.16%
Leather Fragments	12	0.17%
Tobacco Pipe	13	0.19%
Worked Bone	14	0.20%
Lithic Artifacts	22	0.31%
Synthetic Materials	28	0.40%
Earthenware	44	0.63%
Paper	49	0.70%
Other Organic Materials	55	0.79%
Textiles	85	1.21%
Other Shell	106	1.51%
Wood Artifacts	144	2.06%
Wood Fragments	158	2.26%
Coal/Charcoal/Slag	216	3.09%
Seeds/Nuts	309	4.41%
Glass	316	4.51%
Oyster Shell	420	6.00%
Metal Artifacts	954	13.63%
Bone	2167	30.96%
Building Materials:		
Other Stone	12	0.17%
Miscellaneous Building Material	70	1.00%
Nails (All Types)	256	3.66%
Lumber Fragments	359	5.13%
Mortar/Plaster	477	6.82%
Brick	690	9.86%
Building Material Total	**1864**	**26.63%**
Grand Total:	**6999**	**100.00%**

motifs that included sponge and handpainted types. Ten of these sherds were undecorated. The remainder of the earthenware vessel sherds were comprised of 9 fragments of coarse red or buff bodied wares that were either undecorated or exhibited a black or brown glaze. One of these sherds was identified as a portion of a relatively modern flower pot. The final twelve artifacts classified as earthenwares were marbles. One of these artifacts had a white glaze, the remainder were undecorated.

The final 13 artifacts in the ceramic assemblage associated with Stratum 2 were kaolin tobacco pipe fragments. Seven of these were unidentified fragments, but 2 were identifiable as 4/64" bore stems, one of which exhibited a dot and band pattern. The remaining four artifacts in this category were undecorated 5/64" bore stem fragments.

The 13 tobacco pipe fragments do not provide an adequate sample to identify the temporal period of deposition for Stratum 2. However, the whitewares that comprise a large portion of the earthenware assemblage date to the period between 1820 and 1900, with a median date of approximately 1860. The ironstone sherds may be as early as 1840, but the total range for the ware extends to as late as 1950. The yelloware sherd dates from the mid-19th century through the early 20th century, and overlaps the period of use for the whiteware. The creamware sherd dates from the mid to late 18th century, and is the only sherd of this time period recovered within excavated units in the East Wing. Based on the preponderance of whiteware in the assemblage, it appears that the stratum dates as early as the middle 19th century, and deposition probably continued through the early 20th century. Additional diagnostic glass and metal artifacts were also recovered, and these are discussed below. The temporal dimensions of the stratum are summarized at the end of this section.

A total of 316 glass artifacts or fragments were also recovered from Stratum 2. As a whole, this portion of the assemblage also differed from the glass recovered from other strata across the site insofar as a significant proportion of the material was comprised of whole artifacts that included 85 beads and 30 buttons. Despite the presence of these artifacts, the largest single component of the glass was bottle or other vessel fragments. A total of 10 dark olive green wine bottle fragments were recovered, along with 101 other more recent fragments from colorless, amber, green, and blue bottles. Also included within this category was a single whole, blown in mold, 12 panel colorless bottle with a basal pontil scar. When found, this bottle was filled with sand and contained a single unidentified seed fragment. A drawing of this artifact is presented here as Figure 67. Miscellaneous glass within the assemblage included 72 fragments of flat window glass, 12 lamp chimney fragments, 1 mirror fragment, and 3 table glass fragments. Two of the table

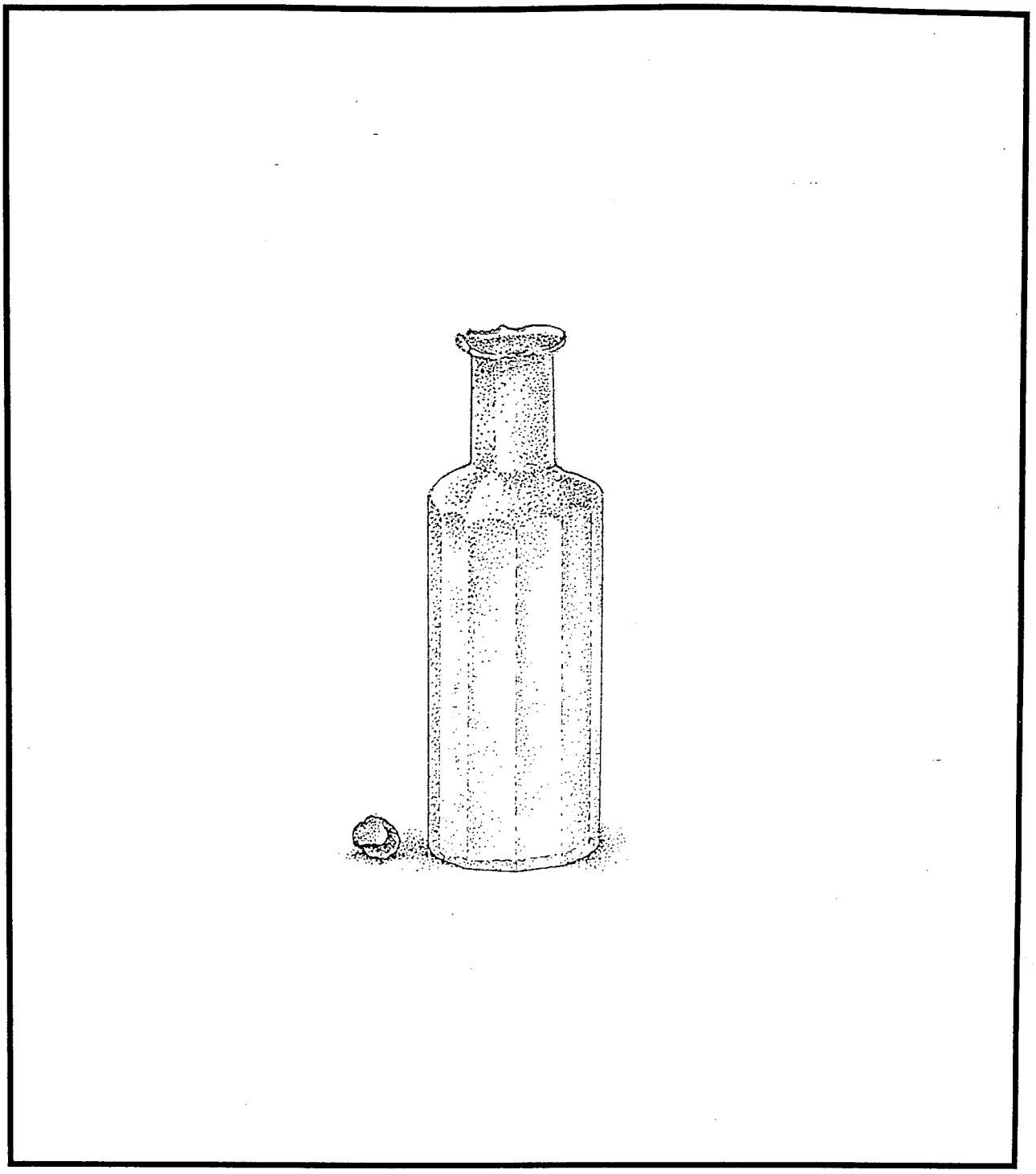


Figure 67: Whole Panel Bottle and Associated Seed (Stratigraphic Unit 1, Stratum 2). Unit 19, South Room, East Wing Interior. Artifact Depicted Full Size

glass fragments were from tumblers, and the final fragment was from a colorless drinking glass.

The 30 glass buttons recovered from the Stratum 2 deposits included 18 Prosser buttons, one with an embossed weave design. All were of white or milk glass. Seven fragments unidentifiable as to type were also recovered. The remaining five buttons included three flat disk forms of milk glass, one two hole brown glass specimen, and one brown glass button with metal backing and shank fragment. The three flat disk milk glass buttons were probably at one time a portion of composite artifacts with a metal backing. The Prosser buttons date to the mid-19th century, while the remainder are datable largely through stratigraphic association.

The 85 beads recovered from Stratum 2 were comprised primarily of white or black seed beads. Also present were several larger cylindrical, circular, faceted, and square forms. Sixty-two, or 72.9%, of these artifacts were recovered from beneath bricks in Unit 19, immediately in front of the infilled doorway. An additional 13, or approximately 15%, were recovered from the two adjacent units (Units 23 and 28). Two were recovered from Unit 26, immediately north of the infilled doorway, and the remainder were distributed in lesser numbers throughout the other units in the south room. None were recovered from the two units (20 and 27) excavated adjacent to the remnants of the fireplace in the North Room. A number of these artifacts are discussed further below.

A very diverse assemblage of metal objects was also associated with Stratum 2. A total of 954 metal artifacts were recovered, 564 of which consisted of iron fragments that were either unidentifiable, can fragments, or were pieces of hardware associated with the structure itself. Additional iron artifacts included 9 buttons, one of which had originally been covered with cloth, 2 grommets from unidentified articles of clothing, and 26 straight pins, 2 of which were identified as having machine made heads.

The next largest category of metal by type was copper, and a total of 252 artifacts were assigned to this class. Forty-four of these artifacts were either unidentifiable fragments, pen or pencil parts, or fragments of lamps. Also recovered were 24 buttons or other clothing fasteners, and 176 straight pins including 116 identified as machine made. A single undecorated thimble, a medallion or other small pendant, and 6 coins were also recovered. Four of the coins were heavily patinated and unidentifiable. One was a U.S. two-cent piece dating to the period between 1864 and 1873, and one was a U.S. cent dating to 1852 that had been pierced for use as a medallion or other pendant. This artifact is depicted on Figure 68 and is discussed



Figure 68: 1852 U.S. Cent Pierced for Use as Medallion or Other Pendant (Stratigraphic Unit 1, Stratum 2). Unit 26, North Room, East Wing Interior. Artifact Depicted Full Size

further below.

Fifty-nine brass artifacts comprised the next largest component of the metal assemblage. Seven of these artifacts were unidentifiable fragments. Forty were straight pins, and were differentiated from those identified as copper or iron on the basis of patina color and texture. Just one of these pins had a machine-made head. Twelve of the 19 remaining artifacts were buttons. Four of these were flat and otherwise undecorated, although one had a wire loop shank fragment adhering. One of the remaining eight buttons was decorated with a handpainted floral motif. The final seven were all from mid-19th century or Civil War-era military uniforms. Four were sleeve buttons from Naval uniforms. One additional naval uniform button was also present, this artifact was a larger coat button with an anchor motif. This type was manufactured during the mid-1850s by the Scovill Manufacturing Company. The remainder were decorated with an eagle motif, and are from Army uniforms dating after 1854.

Eleven lead and 31 other metal artifacts were also recovered. Eight of the lead artifacts were small shot, 2 were unidentifiable fragments, and the last was a possible lamp part. The 31 other metal artifacts included 2 modern staples, a paper clip, 16 straight pins not identifiable as brass, copper, or iron, and 11 unidentified fragments. The final other metal artifact was a brass and solder cartridge box plate decorated with a U.S. eagle. The artifact dates to the period between 1839 and 1874, and is depicted here as Figure 69.

The largest category of cultural material other than Building Material was comprised of faunal remains. A total of 2167 fragments of bone were recovered. This material consisted of 1428 fish bone fragments, primarily scales; 149 mammal bone fragments, including one possible human tooth; 99 bird bone fragments, primarily chicken or other large fowl, and 109 rodent bone fragments, including 2 unidentified teeth. This element of the assemblage also departs substantially from the pattern established in other portions of the site insofar as there is substantially larger proportions of fish and rodent species bone present. There are two potential causes for this pattern. The first of these is the presence of higher levels of bioturbation associated with the presence of rodents in the area. It is probable that the rodent bone represents the remains of animals who died beneath the wooden floor level. The presence of enhanced proportions of fish bone is slightly more problematic. The pattern may be indicative of the overall use of related foods throughout the history of the Brice House. However, based on the ceramic and other temporally diagnostic material within the stratum, it is apparent that this material is associated with a 19th and early 20th century occupation of the Wing, and may be indicative of just that period of use of the structure.

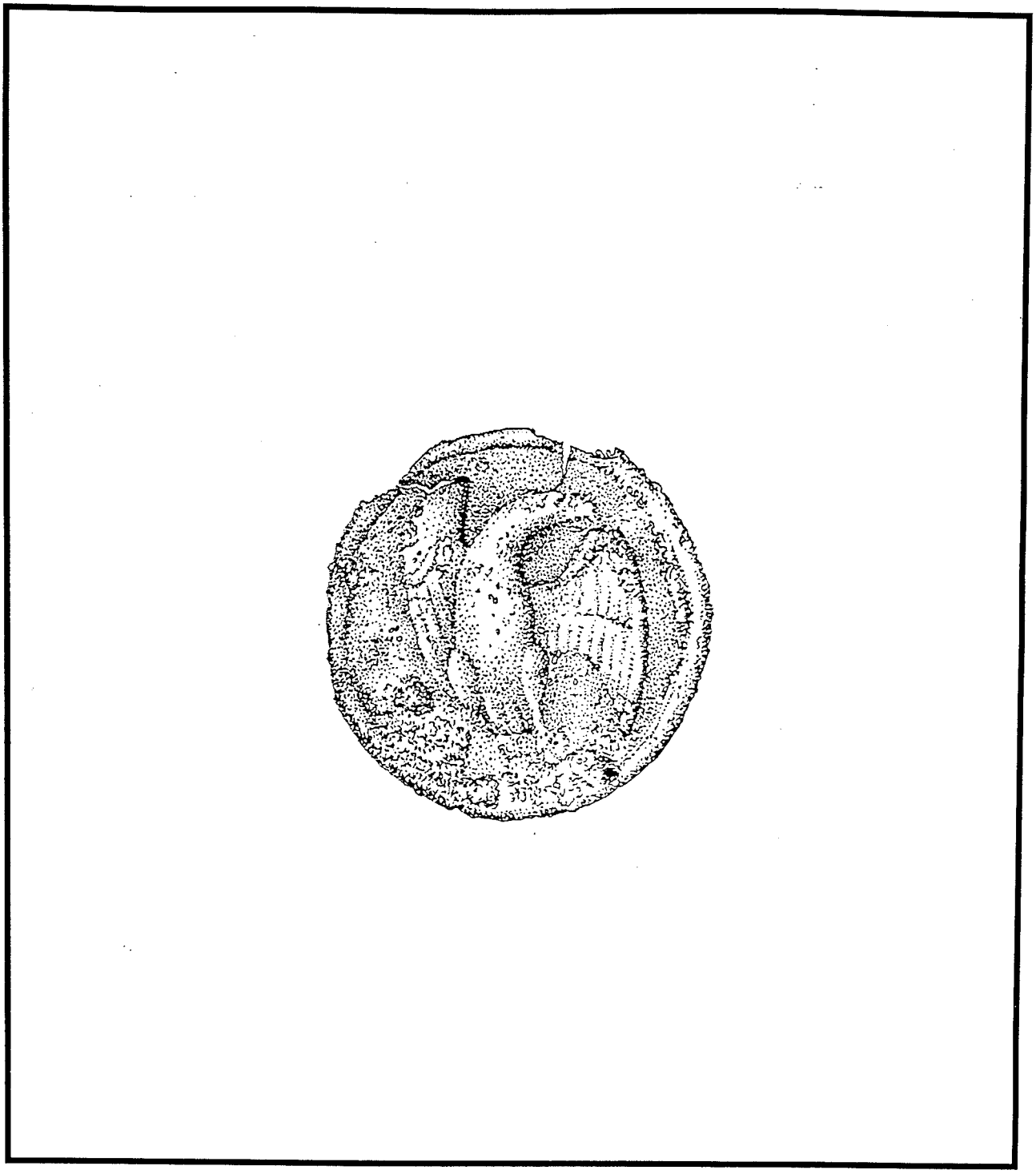


Figure 69: Cartridge Box Plate, ca. 1839-1874 (Stratigraphic Unit 1, Stratum 2). Unit 19, South Room, East Wing Interior. Artifact Depicted Full Size

The shell recovered from Stratum 2 was also more varied in terms of species present than shell recovered from other portions of the site. This portion of the assemblage was dominated by 420 oyster shell valves or fragments, but an additional 106 shell fragments were also recovered. These included 4 blue crab claw fragments, 6 mussel species fragments, and 2 clam species fragments. The reminder consisted of either unidentifiable fragments or exotic species. A number of these shell fragments are discussed further below.

A category of cultural material that was relatively unique to this stratum was floral remains of various types. This class included 309 seeds or nut shell fragments, and 158 wood fragments. While a number of the seed and nut species remain unidentified, varieties present include various cucurbits (common squash, pumpkin, and melon), peanut, black walnut, hickory, and pecan shells, and finally, peach and cherry pits. In addition, a single coconut shell fragment was recovered. The 158 wood fragments consisted of artifacts that were not visibly modified, and included a cluster of unspeciated roots. It is important to note that although rodent burrows were present within the wing, there was no evidence of bioturbation related to in-situ growth of trees or other plants.

A total of 144 wood artifacts that exhibited visible modification were also present (this total does not include the 359 lumber fragments discussed above). Eighty-one of these were partially burned match sticks, and 20 were bottle corks or cork fragments. Also present were 7 wooden buttons, one thread spool, one fragment of a flat disk, and 33 fragments of larger, but unidentifiable artifacts.

Although broken into various categories on the above-cited Table 45, the remaining artifacts that comprise the Stratum 2 assemblage can be classified as various "small finds". Worked bone recovered from the stratum consisted of 7 handle fragments, probably from tableware or utility knives, 2 white cylindrical beads, and 5 fragments of four-hole buttons. Worked shell included 10 buttons, including 4-hole, 2-hole, and 3-hole forms. One of these buttons was an Italian mother-of-pearl specimen, and one was a cylindrical form.

Other clothing or personal artifact classes included leather and textile fragments. There were a total of 12 leather fragments recovered, and all were either shoe or belt parts. Two exhibited small nail holes along one edge. Eighty-five fragments of various textiles were also recovered. These artifacts were identified as either cotton or linen, and black, brown, red, orange, and blue specimens were recovered. While the majority of the textile fragments recovered were related to civilian clothing, it is possible that the red cloth fragments were the

remains of piping or other decorative elements from a military uniform. Also included within this category was a small amount of thread and a single embroidered cotton star.

The final category of material that was assignable to the general small finds category were 22 lithic artifacts. Of note here was a single quartz tertiary flake. Also present were 4 slate pencil fragments, and single mica and granite fragments. The remaining 17 lithic artifacts consisted of highly polished pebbles that were not native to the bedding sand that comprised Stratum 2, or to the Collington soil matrix that underlies the site as a whole. These artifacts were all either black or white in color.

A category of materials not found elsewhere on the Brice House site, but that was present in relatively large quantities in Stratum 2, consisted of paper and other organic materials. A total of 49 paper fragments were recovered, the majority of which were newsprint of unknown, but historic origin. Also present were paper fragments colored with green and red ink, several cardboard fragments, and a single cigarette rolling paper. Interestingly, no modern cigarette filters or butts were recovered. Fifty-five artifacts were assigned to the other organic material category. These artifacts consisted primarily of chicken or other species feathers, which were recovered from Units 22, 19, and 24. Also present were smaller amounts of egg shell and a single hank of hair recovered from Unit 23.

A total of 216 fragments of coal, charcoal, and slag were recovered from Stratum 2 deposits. The majority of these artifacts were recovered from excavation units placed adjacent to the no-longer extant fireplaces at the northern and southern ends of the wing. In addition to these artifacts, 28 fragments of various synthetic materials were also recovered. These included a number of bakelite comb fragments, bakelite or plastic buttons, cellophane wrapping material, a piece of probable wire insulation, and several otherwise unidentifiable fragments. The mechanism by which these artifacts were incorporated into the stratum cannot be precisely determined, however, rodent disturbance or deposition during one of the 20th century remodeling construction episodes are probable causes.

Many of the artifacts that were recovered from Stratum 2 are undoubtedly related to incidental or accidental deposition during the 19th and early 20th century occupation of the East Wing prior to installation of the wooden tongue and groove floor. However, a number of artifacts were located directly beneath intact sections of the overlying Stratum 1 brick floor that had not been disturbed. These artifacts included the whole bottle depicted above on Figure 67, the cartridge box plate (Figure 69), and a number of other items too large to have been lost between cracks

in the then-extant brick floor. In addition, the context of a number of artifacts recovered from this stratum indicated deliberate rather than accidental deposition. For example, remnants of a jack knife, a large black glass bead, and several additional artifacts were all found in close association adjacent to the base of the infilled doorway in Unit 28 (Photo Plate 9). All artifacts that can be positively identified as deliberately placed or cached material are summarized on Table 46. Undoubtedly, additional artifacts recovered from Stratum 2 are associated with these caches. Pending further research, additional artifacts will be determined to be associated with the deliberately placed material.

As the proveniences indicated on Table 46 demonstrate, relatively extensive deposits of artifacts had been deliberately placed beneath individual bricks that comprised intact portions of Stratum 1. Additional material was buried next to doorways, and in the northeast corner of the South Room in the East Wing. Further artifacts determined to be associated with these caches were recovered from Unit 26, immediately north of the infilled doorway at the southern edge of the North Room, and in front of the hearths in both the North and South Rooms. The density of these concentrations of artifacts, the relatively large size of much of the material, and the diversity and nature of these artifacts rules out an interpretation of these elements of the deposit as occupational and/or occasional debris. This evidence, together with the temporal range of the material, suggests that not only were many of the artifacts deliberately placed, but also that they were placed at different times throughout the 19th and 20th centuries. The nature of these artifacts and their locations within the East Wing also suggest that these objects were placed as part of the practice of an African influenced religious belief system in North America, often referred to as Hoodoo.

Figure 70 presents a schematic diagram of the cache related material summarized in Table 46. The following paragraphs describe the contexts from which this material was discovered in more detail, and present an interpretation of the Hoodoo practices commonly associated with such deposits. In Unit 19, located about three feet in front of the south side of the now-infilled doorway between the North and South Rooms, a small intact molded bottle with a pontil mark (dating from the first half of the 19th century), filled with soil and a single seed had been placed beneath the herringbone brick floor, on top of yellow bedding sand. Also recovered from the area immediately surrounding the bottle was a concentration of artifacts including two clamshell fragments, two buttons, half of a wooden disk, one glass sherd, a matchstick, and various faunal materials including fish bones. To the west of the bricked in doorway, where the concentration of artifacts met the east/west dividing wall, another set of intentionally placed artifacts was found in Unit

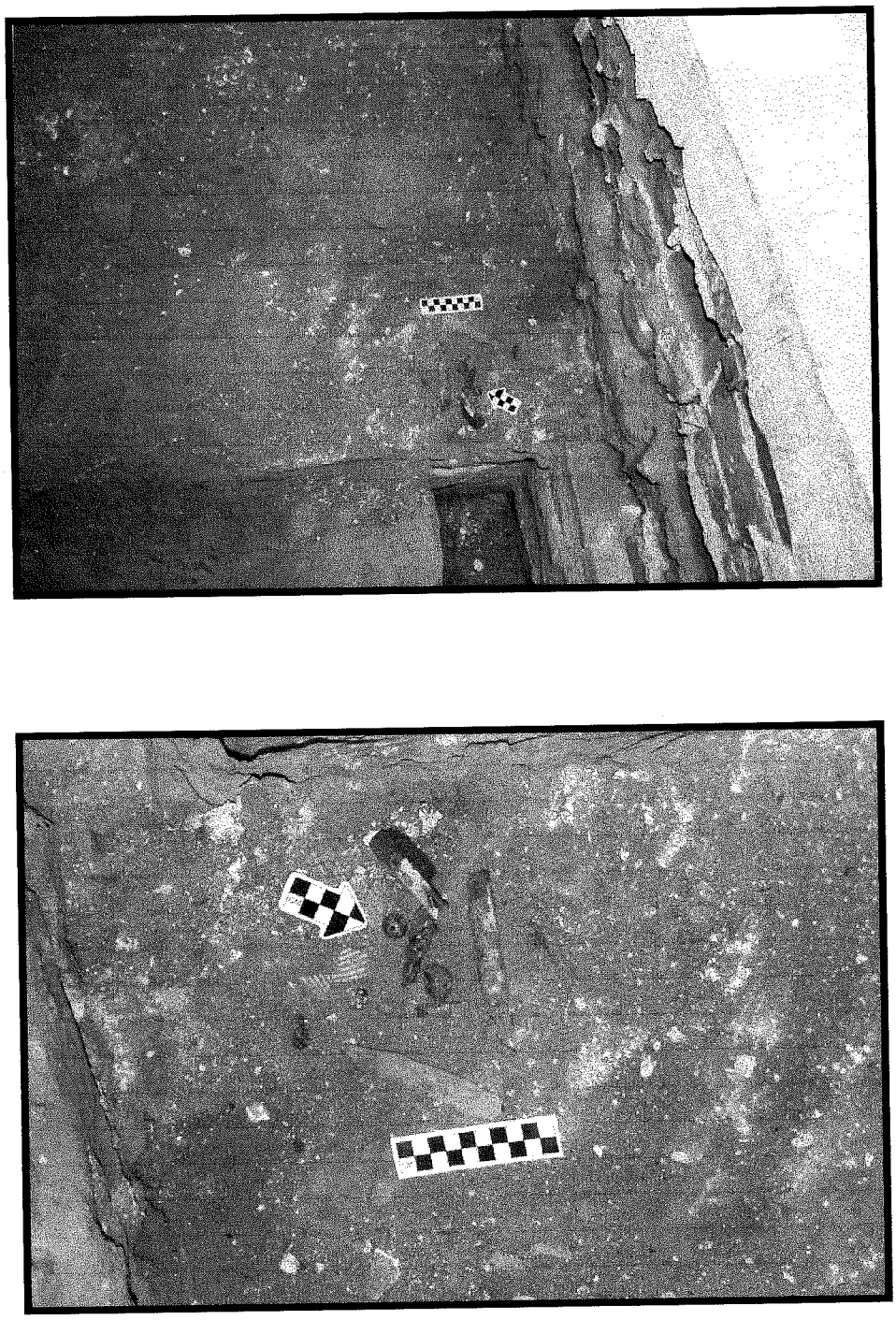


Photo Plate 9: Cache-Related Artifacts. Unit 28 (South Room), Northeast Corner. Stratum 2, Stratigraphic Unit 1, East Wing Interior.

Upper Image Shows Context of Deposit, Lower Image is Close-Up of Artifacts In-Situ.

Provenience	Artifact
South Room (Adjacent To Infilled Doorway) Unit 19 Level 1A	Colorless, Faceted, Molded Bottle Free-Blown Rim, Pontil Scar on Base
	1 Unidentified Seed
	1 Aqua Bottle Glass Fragment
	2 Fish Bones
	1 Four Hole White Prosser Button
	1 Four Hole Wooden Button
	1 Match Stick
	1 Wooden Disk Fragment
	2 Clam Shell Fragments
	1 Bent Cut Nail Fragment
	1 Black Polished Stone
	1 Red Cotton Fabric Fragment
	1 Tree Root Fragment
Unit 28 Level 1A	1 Medium Mammal Bone Fragment
	1 Black Glass Button With Shell Inlay
	1 Brown Glass Button Fragment
	1 Black Glass Round Bead
	5 Iron Fragments
	2 Bone Knife Handle Fragments, 1 with Metal Shield Inlay
	1 Undecorated Whiteware Body Sherd
South Room (Adjacent To Fireplace) Unit 22 Level 1A	4 Chicken Feathers
North Room (Current Hallway) Unit 26 Level 1B	1 United States One Cent Piece With Pierced Hole
North Room (Adjacent to Fireplace Unit 27 Level 1A	2 Molded Porcelain Doll Arms From Soft Bodied Doll
	2 Molded Porcelain Doll Legs From Soft Bodied Doll
	1 3 Hole White Prosser Button
	1 4 Hole White Prosser Button
	1 Wood Fragment

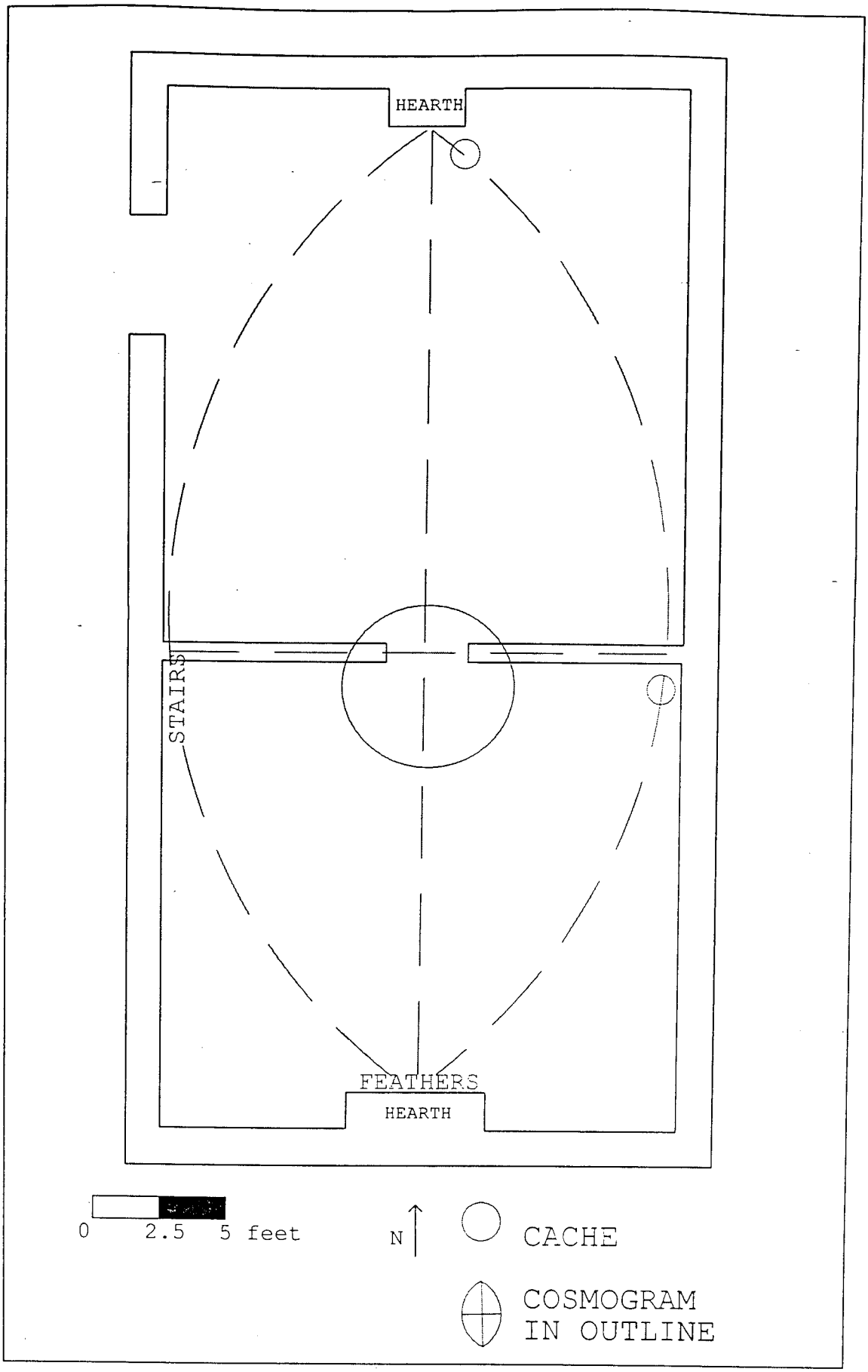


Figure 70: Schematic Diagram of Cache-Related Deposits (Stratigraphic Unit 1, Stratum 2), East Wing Interior

28, including fragments of a jack knife with an inlaid brass shield, a large black round glass bead, two buttons, and one mammal rib bone fragment. The doorway between the rooms was also marked on the north side with a pierced coin. In front of the South Room hearth, a number of white feathers were recovered from Unit 22. In front of the hearth in the North Room, porcelain doll parts, white buttons, and a fragment of wood were found clustered together in Unit 27.

The artifacts described above were tightly clustered, in specific areas within Stratum 2, and represent a small proportion of all artifacts from Stratum 2 within the East Wing. Other artifacts found in Stratum 2, while not immediately located with the clusters, were associated by close proximity to the caches. A number of these artifacts can also be associated with objects used by practitioners of Hoodoo through analogy to ethnographic descriptions. The relationship between the known cache artifacts, and the other artifacts associated by proximity, bears careful further study. These other artifacts encompassed the bottle and associated artifacts in the south room in a distinct, rough semicircular concentration extending to both sides of the doorway. Artifacts recovered included Union Civil War era brass military buttons and a boss from a cartridge case, numerous glass buttons and beads, scraps of fabric including one relatively large piece of red cotton, pins and pin fragments, peach pits and other seeds, a medium sized root mass, two polished black stones, three coins dating from 1870-1900, and several personal artifacts including a small brass pendant with an inscribed "M" on the face.

Elements of the Stratum 2 deposits within the East Wing resemble other Hoodoo caches, known through ethnographic and archaeological study. Hoodoo, practiced throughout the nineteenth and twentieth-century, can best be described in anthropological terms as a creolized form of sympathetic magic. "[Hoodoo and] conjuration can be compared to setting up a kind of circuitry-a bricolage of diverse, symbolically resonant materials" (Brown 1990:20), whose end goal, according the folklorist Newbell Niles Puckett, (who worked in the South in the early 20th century) is to either "attract or drive away the powers making for good and evil" (Puckett 1926:240).

Within this complex system of both human and spirit management, ▒ literally anything which is in the imagination of the conjurer▒ can be used to create charms in a way that seeks to symbolize the politics of everyday life (Puckett 1926:240). It is known historically that these charms or caches, which usually came in the form of small cloth bundles, filled bottles or strategically placed, tightly knit discrete deposits, were made up of numerous objects found in daily life. For practitioners of Hoodoo, the everyday use of an object was not necessarily

important in the power of a cache, but rather what was important and made a cache ritually significant might have been an image on a button, a motif or carving, or the conjoining of many objects. Commonly referenced cache materials include personal objects of the afflicted, or objects of the person to be afflicted, pierced coins, polished black stones, buttons, beads nails, pins and pin fragments, doll parts, cloth (usually red flannel), seeds, chalk, assorted faunal material (including the ubiquitous black cat bone) and, lastly, assorted natural curiosities including gnarled twisted roots (see Puckett 1926, Leone and Fry 1999, Wilkie 1997).

The burying of objects (or specific caches) at points of access, doorways, gates, windows and fireplaces, has several implications in Hoodoo practice. The two most common of which are to deny access to witches and spirits or to cause harm to a person that passes the concealed object (Puckett 1926). Particular objects are placed in an area that will eventually be found by the conjured party, thus calling attention to a particular grievance.

The use of pierced coins is perhaps the most documented of all Hoodoo charms. This charm, often worn around the ankle or neck is used as means of bringing luck or as is often cited, a cure or easement of a multitude of maladies including rheumatism (Puckett 1926: 362, Wilkie 1997). The recovery of coins buried beneath doorways is as yet unprecedented in folklore accounts. However, with its direct association with other known ingredients of Hoodoo charms and its specific archaeological context, it seems to attest to an intentional placement of artifacts in adherence with specific known cultural practices.

Folklore accounts collected throughout the south in the late nineteenth century also recount the use of bottles placed beneath doorways as common practice in Hoodoo (see Davis 1898, Puckett 1926). The December 1898 issue of Southern Workman, describes a Hoodoo doctor who uncovered "an ordinary bottle partly covered in the dirt: inside of it is usually found a heterogeneous mixture of dissimilar articles" including a piece of a knife blade and pins curiously bent, as well as other assorted artifacts (Davis 1898).

An archaeological analogy for the placement of Hoodoo materials in an apparently ritually charged space can be seen at the Fanthorp Inn site, also found in Texas. Workmen dismantling an interior fireplace, at the north side of the house, uncovered a small cloth bundle containing four rectangular paper packets, each containing a white powder tentatively identified as either white clay or chalk. Also found within the bundle was a small amount of faunal material. This material placed between chimney stones, appears to date to the 1850's, and similar to both the

Brice House and Levi Jordan plantation caches appears to have been ritually placed in adherence with known cultural practices (Sauer n.d.).

While the materials that formed the caches of artifacts within the East Wing have many parallels to materials used by Hoodoo practitioners, the manner in which these artifacts were arranged also suggests parallels to African based spiritual practices more specifically from the Congo region of West Central Africa. When taken as a whole, the cached materials and those associated formed a semi-circle within the south room/laundry of the east wing. The north room/kitchen had been disturbed to a great extent by 20th century construction, but some materials were recovered by the hearth, forming the other half of a circular deposit of material placed deliberately throughout the Brice House east wing.

Descriptions of similar materials laid out in a circular pattern taken from depictions of Vodun, Santeria, Condomble, and Hoodoo indicate that the materials from the Brice house probably represented sacred drawings on the ground--possibly a cosmogram. The origins of the cosmogram can be traced to the BaKongo symbol of the circle of life. This region of west central Africa contributed many people to the slave trade in the Americas, with people of this region making up approximately 40% of enslaved people brought into the port of York, in Virginia, during the mid-18th century (Kulikoff 1988).

A BaKongo cosmogram is most typically represented by a cross surrounded by a circle, and is an image of the cosmos. The horizontal line is the kalunga line that separates the living and the dead as well as night and day. The vertical line is the line that connects god above with the dead below. The human soul voyaged in life along the path described by the circle of the cosmogram--from birth, to full strength, to old age and fading strength, to death, and finally re-birth in death. This voyage mirrored the path of the sun from rise to set. The cosmogram is found in many different iterations in the African diaspora. The image or metaphor of the crossroads, a place where two worlds come together, and where one can go to meet the dead, the devil or god, can be found in many African influenced religions. Graveyards in voodoo and hoodoo represent the ultimate crossroad, where the dead and the living meet, and the living go to seek the help of the dead. The symbol of the cosmogram might be worn on a necklace, inscribed on the bottom of ceramic vessels (as Leland Ferguson found on Colonoware pots in South Carolina and Georgia, Ferguson 1992 and 1989), or placed on the ground within an enclosed room, such as at the Levi Jordan plantation in Brazoria, Texas (Brown and Cooper 1990).

Materials excavated at the Levi Jordan plantation appear as

similar to materials recovered at the Brice House, both in content as well as context. The Levi Jordan plantation materials include four separate caches, placed at the corners of a room, so as to line up and create a cross or cosmogram in the room's center (Brown 1998). The four caches were comprised of a silver coin deposit (seven coins total wrapped in cloth and buried in the floor to the north); two cast iron pots wrapped in chains and filled with associated artifacts (glass, shells, metal objects, soil and small faunal remains) buried in front of the doorway to the west; a "Conjurer's kit" comprising of cast iron kettle bases, chalk, sealed brass bullet casings, medicine bottles, a thermometer, polished stones, a doll and other associated artifacts buried in the room's northeast corner; and a deposit of burned ocean shell, iron nails and spikes buried beneath the room's hearth (Brown 1998, Brown and Cooper 1990). This material, recovered in situ, substantiates folklore accounts of Hoodoo practices recorded throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and further supports the existence of materials related to African based African-American religious belief systems in the archaeological record.

In the Brice House, the east/west axis of the cosmogram was marked by the masonry wall that divided the north and south rooms of the East Wing (see Figure 70 above). The north/south axis of the cosmogram was marked by the sight line that runs through the original door that separated the two rooms and ends at a hearth at either end of the east wing. If viewed from above, the two hearths in the north and south rooms marked a north/south axis; the masonry dividing wall marked an east/west axis, and the now-infilled doorway between the rooms marked a "crossroads" of this interior space. Both hearths were marked with artifacts—feathers at the south hearth, and porcelain doll parts near the north hearth. The doorway between the rooms was also marked with a pierced coin, an object commonly understood to represent good luck, or a wish for the smooth journey of the soul through life. The symbolism of the pierced coin plays on the circle of the cosmogram which depicts the motion of the person or soul in their voyage of life. The rest of the collection of artifacts fanned out from the central doorway in a circular pattern.

The presence of these deliberately placed caches of artifacts suggests that this space was ritually marked, and charged with meaning. This space was laid off from other spaces in the house, entrances and crossroads marked with the intent to protect the inhabitants, and glorify the spirits. The tracing of images on the ground has a long history within BaKongo tradition, which includes the action of drawing on the ground with sand or chalk to create a crossroads, between this world and the other world of spirits. This creates an appropriate place to meet with the spirits as supplicants. The material in the Brice House (and in Brazoria Texas as well) marks out an interior space in just

such a manner, to create an interior landscape with spiritual significance. In another instance where ritual space was marked out through placement of objects or ritual action, BaKongo tradition as it influenced Cuban creolized religious forms indicates that a practitioner should secure the four corners of the space where the person was working ritually—with objects, incantations, or action. Within these secured rooms objects are set up, sometimes hidden (if local authorities were unfriendly to creolized religions like the Regla de Mayombe) or in the open, if such worship was acceptable. Robert Farris Thompson (1983) suggests that African American yard art rose directly out of this tradition of marking space and creating ritual landscapes which found the mysterious and spiritual in everyday objects. Yards decorated with white stones, pinwheels, bottles hung in trees, broken pottery and iron pipes evoke symbols of the dead (white objects), and create vehicles (bottles with holes) which will drive away or keep close various spirits, depending on the intent of the spirit. Reflective objects (like hub caps or mirrors) attract spirits so they can be useful or contained, while round objects (from tires to ceramic dishes) encourage the smooth journey of the human soul in life and death.

08.03 East Wing Stratigraphic Unit 1 Summary

The brick flooring that comprised the uppermost strata in Stratigraphic Unit 1 was directly associated with the underlying bedding sand. Based upon the coins, ceramics, and identifiable buttons, it is evident that this flooring system was not original to the structure, but represents a mid-19th century modification to the interior of the East Wing. This flooring system remained in use until the steam pipes were installed and the overlying wooden tongue and groove flooring was installed. These later modifications to the interior space occurred during the first or second quarter of the 20th century, either during the period when the Carvel Hall Hotel Corporation owned the Brice House (1911-1927), or at the beginning of the Saint John's College period of ownership of the property in 1927. Some of the modifications probably occurred when the structure was owned by the Carvel Hall Hotel Corporation, but the major subdivision of the Wing into smaller apartments did take place following the purchase of the property by Saint John's College.

The almost 7000 artifacts that were associated with Stratum 2 were deposited as a result of two distinct behavioral patterns. The first of these is closely related to the loss processes defined by Schiffer (1987: 76-78), and have been termed accidental or incidental in the preceding paragraphs. These artifacts are associated with the actual use of the interior of the structure as a laundry, kitchen, and living quarter. Much of the faunal material, and many of the other classes of artifacts described above, are related to these uses. The installation of the wooden tongue and groove flooring, an event which may have occurred as early as 1911, but more probably closer to 1927, effectively halted deposition of artifacts into the floor layers.

The remaining elements of the Stratum 2 deposit have been interpreted as having a symbolic dimension that transcends the function that were originally associated these objects. Deposition of this material may have begun concurrently with the installation of the brick flooring, and none is associated with the 18th century occupation of the East Wing interior. As observed above, the installation of the wooden tongue and groove flooring prevented the placement or manipulation of the artifacts related to the caches and associated material.

08.04 East Wing Stratigraphic Unit 2: 18th Century Flooring and Construction-related Features

The majority of the individual features identified within the East Wing are assigned to this stratigraphic unit. The initial features that make up the strata assigned here are related to the construction of a joist and mortar bedding flooring system (Strata 3 and 4). The fireplaces in both the North and South Rooms of the Wing interior, a builder's trench associated with the east exterior wall of the Wing, builder's trenches associated with the interior masonry dividing wall, and a series of postholes that appear to be associated with the construction of the building comprise the remaining strata associated with Stratigraphic Unit 2 (Strata 5-7). At the base of these features or feature complexes are the final two strata identified within this area of the site. The first of these is Stratum 8, which consists of a low density of building material and shell in the upper layers of otherwise undisturbed subsoil beneath all cultural deposits. The final cultural stratum consists of single pit feature of probable prehistoric origin, described below as Stratigraphic Unit 3.

Two closely associated strata comprise the uppermost elements of Stratigraphic Unit 2. These are Stratum 3, a mortar bedding layer, and Stratum 4, a series of four joist trenches located in the South Room of the Wing interior (Photo Plate 10). The mortar bedding that comprises Stratum 3 is present in all units excavated in the interior of the East Wing with the exception of Unit 20, located adjacent to the fireplace along the north wall of the North Room. However, fragments of the mortar bedding are present in Unit 27, located next to Unit 20.

The proveniences and elevations for the mortar bedding designated Stratum 3 are indicated on Table 47. The stratum was very thin, with total thickness averaging .11 feet (1.32 inches) and ranging between 0.25 and 0.03 feet, at elevations between 22.855 and 22.375 feet amsl. In general, the surface of the stratum was very level, and the variation in thickness resulted from infilling of natural depressions or unevenness in the underlying surface. In most cases, this surface was undisturbed subsoil with few artifacts present, but additional features that intruded into the subsoil were present in some areas.

The mortar that comprised Stratum 3 was a coarse grained, oyster shell tempered compound that contained very few other artifacts. In total, 331 pounds of the mortar were removed from the excavation units. Samples of the mortar totaling 805 fragments were retained, and the remainder was discarded in the field following weighing and screening. Other building material recovered from the screened mortar included 132 small fragments of brick, 3 unidentifiable nail fragments, 5 untempered plaster



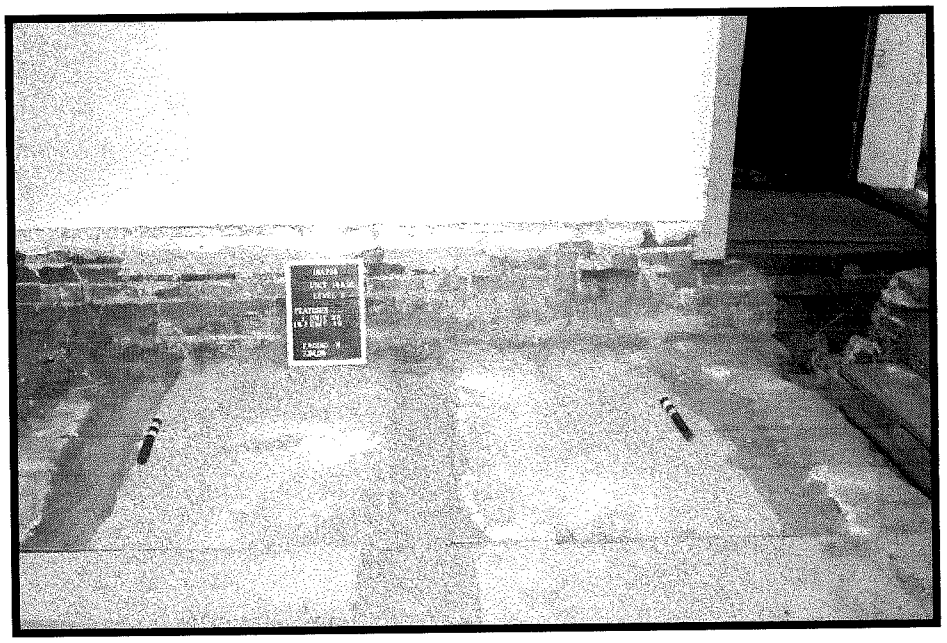


Photo Plate 10: Overview of Portions of Intact Brick Flooring (Stratum 1, Stratigraphic Unit 1), Underlying Floor Joist Trenches and Mortar Bedding (Strata 3 and 4, Stratigraphic Unit 2). Units 19 and 23, South Room, East Wing Interior.

Upper Image Shows Trenches Prior To Removal of Contents, Lower Shows Features After Excavation.

Table 47:

Mortar Bedding
Stratigraphic Unit 2, Stratum 3
Provenience Summary

Brice House (18Ap38)
East Wing Interior

Unit	Provenience	Room	Elevation	Condition
23	Level 2	South Room	22.855-22.805 amsl	Homogeneous Mortar
19	Level 2	South Room	22.835-22.805 amsl	Homogeneous Mortar
28	Level 2	South Room	22.515-22.485 amsl	Homogeneous Mortar
29	Level 2	South Room	22.705-22.595 amsl	Homogeneous Mortar
30	Level 2	South Room	22.825-22.765 amsl	Homogeneous Mortar
31	Level 2	South Room	22.825-22.575 amsl	Homogeneous Mortar
25	Level 2	South Room	22.555-22.375 amsl	Homogeneous Mortar
22	Level 2	South Room	22.555-22.405 amsl	Homogeneous Mortar
24	Level 2	South Room	22.655-22.455 amsl	Homogeneous Mortar
26	Level 2	North Room	22.835-22.805 amsl	Fragmentary, Mixed With 10YR 5/6 Silty Sand
20	Not Present	***	***	***
27	Level 2	North Room	22.660-22.500 amsl	Fragmentary, Mixed With 7.5YR 3/4 Silty Sand

fragments, and 7 lumber fragments. Two wood charcoal fragments, 1 flat window and 1 colorless curved glass fragment, and 1 unidentified mammal bone fragment were also present. Sixteen iron concretions of probable non-cultural origin were recovered from the stratum, as well as 214 oyster shell and 1 mussel shell fragments. It is probable that this shell represents large pieces of tempering material from the mortar itself that were separated from the matrix during screening.

In the South Room of the Wing, a series of four floor joist trenches designated Stratum 4 were associated with the mortar bedding. Together, these strata appear to represent the original flooring system for the interior of the East Wing, and probably date to the late 18th century period of construction for the Wing as a whole. Table 48 identifies the provenience, elevation, and morphology of these features. The horizontal location of each is depicted on Figure 71, and Figure 72 is a profile of the southern wall of the steam pipe trench that formed the north edge of Units 25, 22, and 24. The profiles of three of the four joist trenches is indicated thereon. The profile of Joist Trench 1 had collapsed during the asbestos abatement effort in the area, and was not clearly definable at the time the drawing was prepared.

The northern end of each joist trench was located at the interior masonry dividing wall, and total lengths varied between 11 and 14 feet. The two center trenches, designated 2 and 3 from east to west, ended at the edge of the firebox and hearth features described below as Stratum 6. In addition, the trenches cut through the top of the builder's trench feature designated Stratum 5. On the basis of this evidence, it is apparent that both the fireplace and interior dividing wall were in-situ at the time the flooring system that was comprised of Strata 3 and 4 was installed. Total width of the trenches varied between 0.6 and 1.0 feet, and Joist Trench 3 had a larger pocket cut into the surrounding subsoil and underlying builder's trench feature at it's northern end. Three of the four trenches (1, 2, and 4) were very similar in depth, ranging between 0.72 and 0.788 feet, while the trench designated 3 was just .49 feet in maximum depth.

The majority of each joist trench intruded into undisturbed subsoil, although deeper features were present along their northern and southern edges. At the time they were exposed, three of the four trenches contained a soil matrix of friable, dark grayish brown to yellowish brown (10YR 4/2 to 10YR 5/8) silty sand. Joist Trench 4 contained soil of the same texture, but the color ranged between brown and brownish-yellow (10YR 5/3 to 10YR 6/8). Each of the trenches contained a large amount of decayed wood, indicating that the actual joists had decomposed therein.

The soil matrix within each trench was laden with a large

Table 48:

Joist Trenches
Stratigraphic Unit 2, Stratum 4
Provenience Summary

Brice House (18Ap38)
East Wing Interior

	Proveniences	Elevation Range	Total Length	Width Variation	Maximum Depth	Fill Matrix
Joist 1	Unit 23, Feature 1 Unit 29, Feature 1 Unit 25, Feature 1	23.055 - 22.325 amsl	14 Feet	0.6 - 0.9 Feet	0.73 Feet	10YR 4/2-5/8 Silty Sand With High Density Mortar Fragments
Joist 2	Unit 19, Feature 2 Unit 22, Feature 1 Unit 29/30 Features 2/2	22.893 - 22.105 amsl	11 Feet	0.7 - 1.0 Feet	0.788 Feet	10YR 4/2-5/8 Silty Sand With Brick, Shell, and Mortar Fragments
Joist 3	Unit 19, Feature 1 Unit 30, Feature 1 Unit24, Feature 2	22.745 - 22.255 amsl	11.33 Feet	0.7 - 0.9 Feet	0.49 Feet	10YR 4/2-5/8 Silty Sand With Brick, Shell, and Mortar Fragments
Joist 4	Unit 28, Feature 1 Unit 31, Feature 1 Unit 24, Feature 1	22.875 - 22.155 amsl	13.33 Feet	0.7 - 1.0 Feet	0.72 Feet	10YR 5/3-6/8 Silty Sand With Brick, Shell, and Mortar Fragments

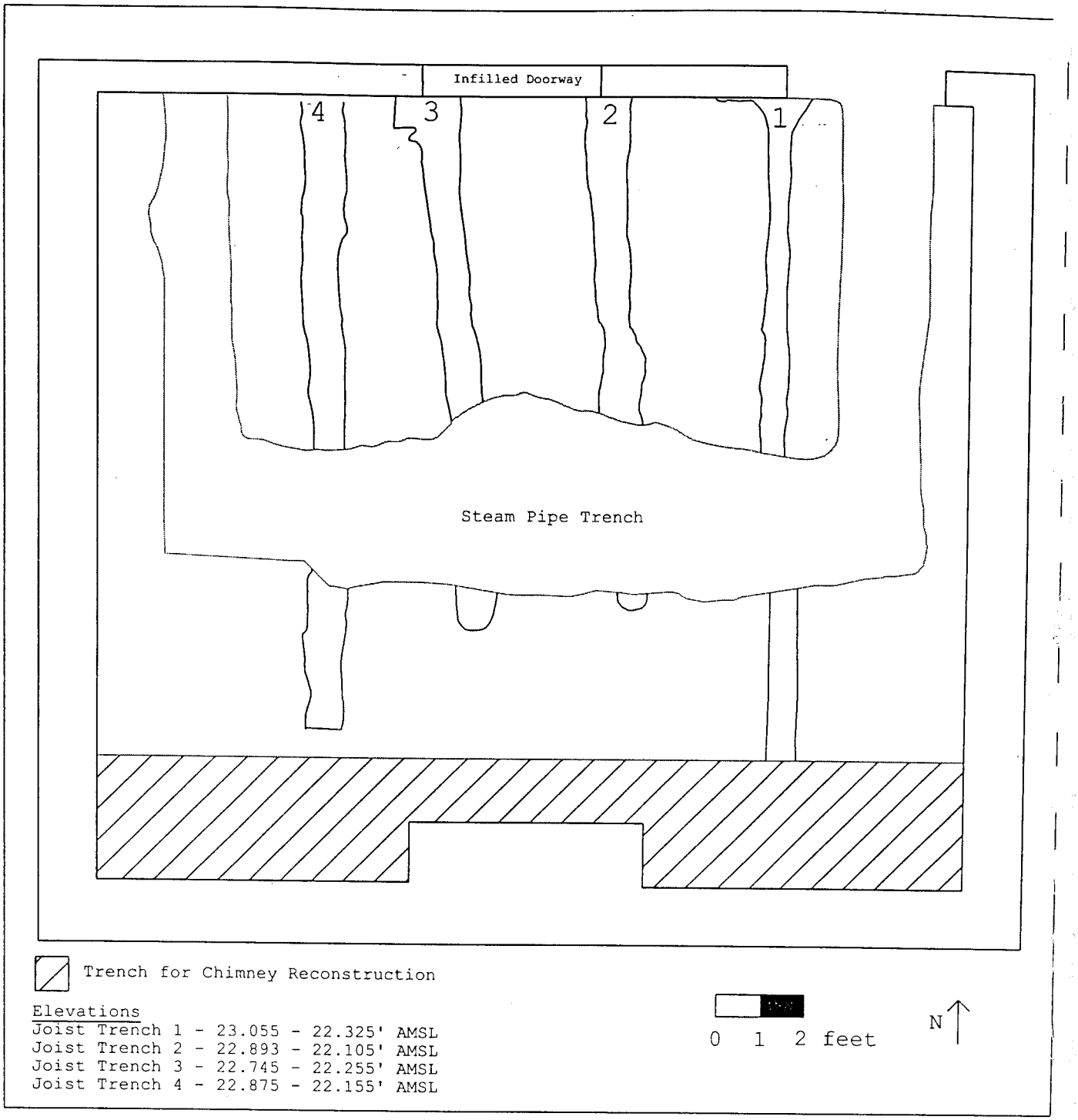


Figure 71: Planview of Joist Trench Features, (Stratigraphic Unit 2, Stratum 4) South Room, East Wing Interior

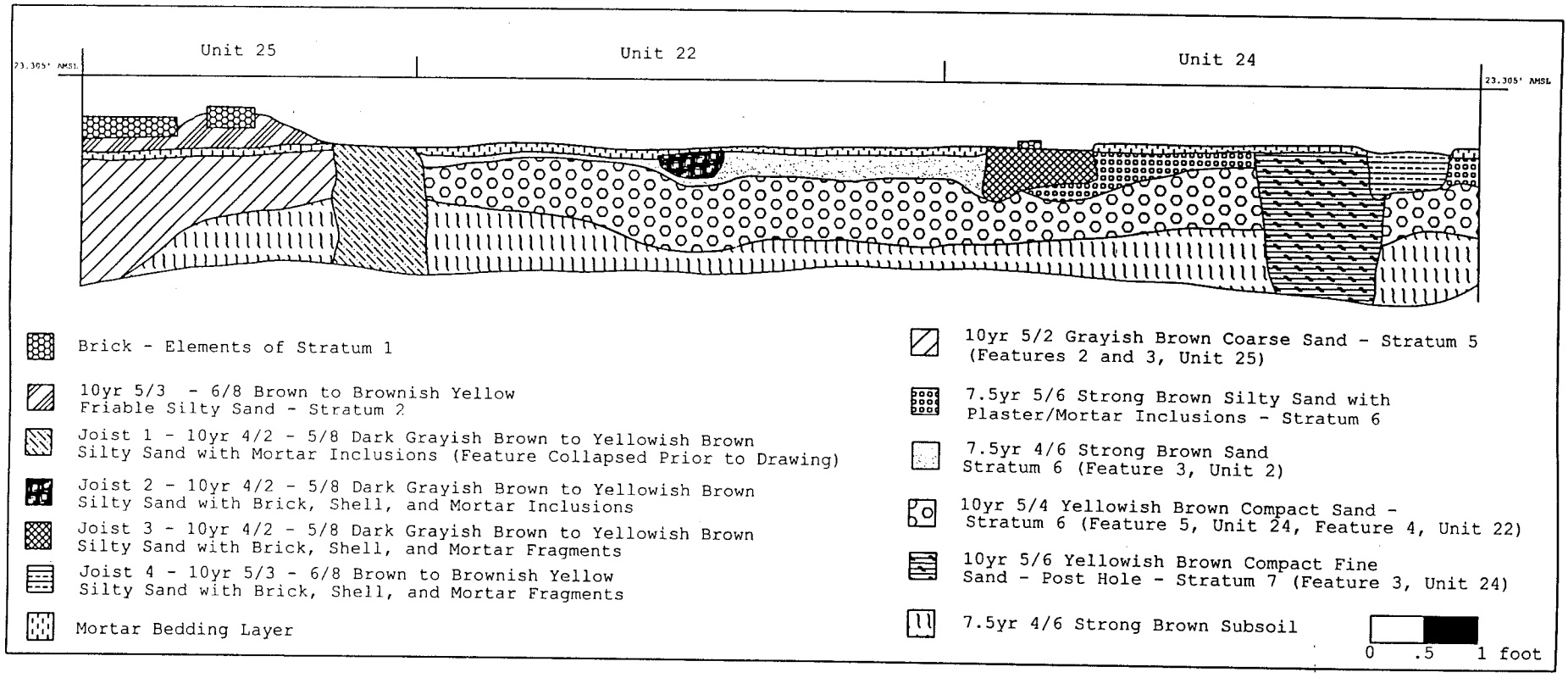


Figure 72: Profile, Southern Edge of Steam Pipe Trench at Northern Edge of Units 25, 22, and 24

amount of cultural material (Table 49). Material categorized as lumber fragments comprised the largest volume of this material, although only 356 fragments representing 14.68% of the 2425 total artifacts were assigned to this category. Overall, this stratum reverted to the pattern of dominance of building material characteristic of all other strata excavated at the site with the exception of Stratum 2 in Stratigraphic Unit 1 discussed above. It is important to note, however, that there was direct contact between Stratum 2 and this stratum, and the soils that comprised each were very friable. It is probable that much of the artifact assemblage recovered from Stratum 4 is present as a result of mixing between the two. This is further supported by the fact that the joist trenches appear to have decayed or decomposed in place. It is probable that many of the artifacts, and indeed much of the soil matrix, within the joist trenches actually represents material that fell or collapsed into the trenches as the joists decayed. This process would account for variation in the elevation of the intact portions of the brick floor system described above as Stratigraphic Unit 1, and would also account for the similarity in soil matrix and content other than building material between Strata 2 and 4.

In any event, building material made up over 47% of the 2462 artifacts recovered from Stratum 4. In this case, brick, mortar, and lumber fragments made up the majority of the building material assemblage. None of the 114 nails recovered were identifiable as to type. Other stone was comprised of slate and sandstone fragments, associated with the roof and foundation of the building respectively. The miscellaneous category included 4 tar paper fragments.

Bone fragments comprised the next largest category of material recovered from the floor joist trenches. Fish bone, primarily scales, was represented by 571 fragments. Twenty-nine rodent, 43 bird, and 27 mammal bone fragments were also resent, as well as 78 fragments unidentifiable as other than bone. Other faunal materials present included 3 egg shell fragments categorized as other organic material, 116 oyster shell fragments, and 45 other fragments of unidentifiable shell.

A total of just 10 ceramic sherds were recovered from within the Stratum 4 joist trenches. One of these was a 5/64" diameter tobacco pipe fragment, and 4 were undecorated porcelain sherds. The remaining five were all earthenwares, and consisted of 2 whiteware body sherds, 2 pearlware body sherds, and 1 coarse, brown bodied sherd with interior lead glaze, probably from a utility vessel. As was observed above, the whiteware dates to the period between 1820 and 1900, with a median date of approximately 1860. The pearlware is earlier, dating to the period between approximately 1780 and 1830. However, given the depositional context described above for this stratum, these

TYPE	COUNT	% TOTAL ASSEMBLAGE
Worked Shell	1	0.04%
Leather Fragments	1	0.04%
Tobacco Pipe	1	0.04%
Other Organic Material	3	0.12%
Worked Bone	3	0.12%
Lithic Artifacts	3	0.12%
Porcelain	4	0.16%
Synthetic Materials	4	0.16%
Earthenware	5	0.20%
Paper	6	0.24%
Textiles	6	0.24%
Wood Artifacts	14	0.57%
Other Shell	45	1.83%
Glass	64	2.60%
Seeds/Nuts	70	2.84%
Coal/Charcoal/Slag	73	2.97%
Metal Artifacts	139	5.65%
Oyster Shell	116	4.71%
Bone	732	29.73%
Building Materials:		
Miscellaneous Building Material	4	0.16%
Other Stone	27	1.10%
Nails (All Types)	114	4.63%
Brick	294	11.94%
Lumber Fragments	356	14.46%
Mortar/Plaster	377	15.31%
Building Material Total	**1172**	**47.60%**
Grand Total:	**2462**	**100.00%**

artifacts are more indicative of the date after the flooring system represented by the mortar bed (Stratum 3) and the joist trenches (Stratum 4) were in use.

Sixty-four fragments of glass or glass artifacts were present in the joist trenches. Five of the fragments were flat window glass, and an additional 40 were fragments of various bottles with green, amber, aqua and colorless types. Also recovered were four dark olive green wine bottle fragments. The remaining glass artifacts consisted of 7 buttons, two identified as Prosser types, and 8 beads. The beads consisted of 2 black cylindrical forms, and black, colorless, aqua, white, and blue seed bead specimens.

Metal artifacts were represented in Stratum 4 by 139 items. Fifty-nine of these were iron, primarily unidentifiable fragments but including three pins with machine made heads. Also present were 3 small lead shot, 34 brass items, and 43 copper items. The brass artifacts included a small ring of unknown function, a possible pen cap, 3 buttons; one of possible military origin, and 29 straight pins. The copper artifacts included 30 straight pins, 4 of which had machine made heads. The remaining 13 copper artifacts included 6 miscellaneous clothing parts that included grommets or hooks, one writing pen part, and 4 buttons. The buttons included one sleeve button from a naval uniform identical to those described above in Stratum 2, one flat button with a loop shank that was also decorated with a U.S. eagle, and 2 other button fragments, one with glass inlay decoration. The final copper artifact was an unidentifiable fragment.

Textiles, paper, worked shell, worked bone, and wood artifact categories were consistent with those described above for Stratum 2. Both the worked shell and bone consisted of buttons, while the textiles were comprised of fragments of cotton cloth. Wood artifacts consisted of 14 matchsticks. Synthetic materials recovered from this stratum consisted of four fragments of a bakelite comb, probably the same one that contributed similar fragments to Stratum 2.

Other materials recovered in small quantities from the joist trenches included three lithic artifacts, comprised of 1 slate pencil fragment, 1 quartz flake fragment, and 1 black flint or chert flake fragment. The Seeds/Nuts category contained 70 items representing species consistent with those described above for Stratum 2. The leather category was represented by 1 shoe heel. Finally, 73 charcoal, coal, and/or slag fragments were recovered.

As was noted above, the content of the joist trenches includes artifacts that are probably associated with the overlying Stratum 2 bedding sand. Temporal diagnostics recovered

from the joist trenches were limited, and those present probably indicate removal of the flooring system during the mid-19th century. This flooring system was comprised of the joist trenches (Stratum 4), the mortar bedding (Stratum 3), and a probable wooden floor of unknown form that was entirely removed when the overlying, later brick and bedding sand system was installed. It is probable that the flooring system represented by Strata 3 and 4 was the original floor installed in the Wing interior at the time the building was constructed because there are no additional deposits beneath the mortar bed that represent intact occupation-related deposits. While the joist trenches do cut into the builder's trenches and fireplace related features described below as Strata 5 and 6, it is probable that together these strata represent stages in a single construction process. The overlying brick floor and associated bedding sand (Strata 1 and 2) do, however, represent a later addition to the structure.

The joist trenches that comprised Stratum 4 were not present in the North Room of the East Wing interior. However, this is probably a result of disturbance related to the installation of the steam pipe trenches and the removal of the 20th century tongue and groove flooring before the current investigation was initiated. In addition, the joist trenches did not intrude into the fireplace hearth area in the South Room, and the intact material that was excavated in the North Room was all associated with the fireplace along the north wall of that area. These features, and the features associated with the fireplace in the South Room together comprise Stratum 6. The joists in the South Room did, however, cut into the builder's trench feature located at the base of the interior dividing wall that separated the two rooms. This feature complex, and a spatially discrete section of a builder's trench located in the South Room Unit designated 25 comprise Stratum 5, and are described below.

08.05 East Wing Stratigraphic Unit 2, Stratum 5: Builder's Trench Features

Builder's trench features associated with the interior masonry dividing wall were discovered on both its north and south sides. On the south side, portions of the trench were excavated as Feature 2 within Units 28 and 23, and Feature 3, Levels 1-4, in Unit 19. The trench section exposed on the northern side of the wall, at the south end of the North Room, was designated Unit 26, Feature 1, Levels 1 and 2.

A planview of the builder's trench located on the south side of the wall in Units 23, 28, and 19 is depicted on Figure 73, and a profile of the portion of the feature between Units 19 and 28 is presented as Figure 74. As indicated, the width of the trench varies between 1 and 1.1 feet along the majority of it's length, although the section of the trench in Unit 28 extends to 1.8 feet in width (Figure 75). This area appears to be a deliberate excavation, however, and may be associated with disturbance during one of the floor construction episodes described above, or may have been formed to smooth a depression in the underlying subsoil.

As indicated on the above-cited figures, the profile of the trench was relatively consistent, exhibiting straight sides and a flat base. A brick lip or extension from the wall was present along the northern edge of the trench. The uppermost elevation of the three features that comprised the trench was encountered at 22.865 feet amsl near the eastern edge in Unit 23. Although the lowest elevation for the feature is at 21.085 feet amsl in Unit 28, the overall average depth for the feature is approximately 1.40 feet.

When the trench was exposed following the excavation of the overlying Stratum 3 mortar, it was entirely filled with a soil matrix consisting of strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) to yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) compact silty sand with a moderately high clay content. In addition to the soil lenses of mortar and plaster were present throughout the fill, and the mortar fragment content of the soil varied from very high to low.

The contents of the builder's trench feature on the south side of the interior masonry dividing wall in the South Room are summarized on Table 50. As is indicated, nearly 60% of the artifacts recovered from the trench section consist of various building materials, primarily brick and mortar fragments. Another large component of the assemblage is oyster shell, with 243 fragments representing almost 36% of the total. The fourteen bone fragments are all small, and from unidentified mammal species. Glass artifacts consist of 3 flat window fragments, 2 colorless curved fragments, one dark olive green wine bottle

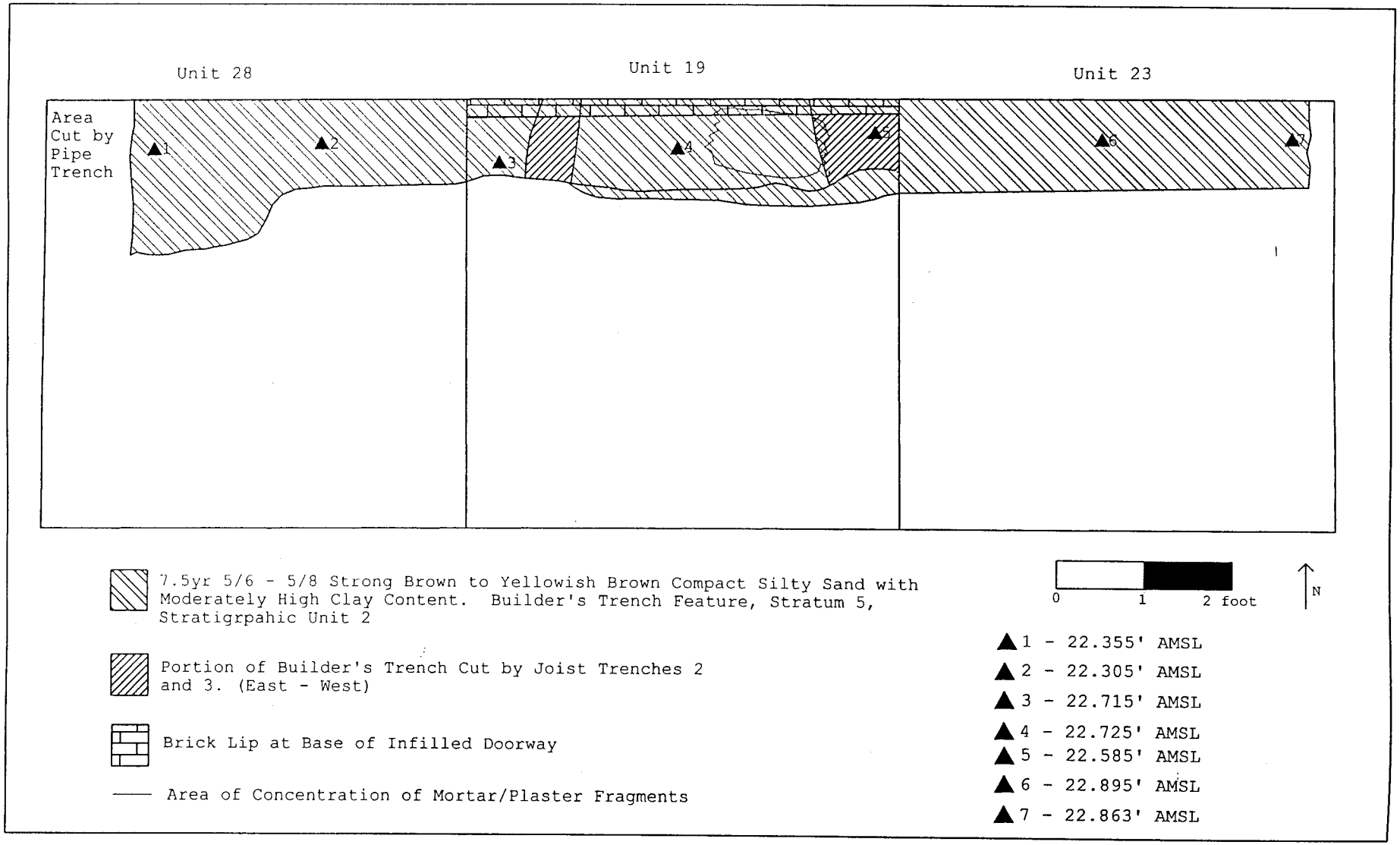


Figure 73: Planview of Builder's Trench Feature Associated with Masonry Dividing Wall, Units 23, 19, and 28. Stratum 5, Stratigraphic Unit 2 South Room, East Wing Interior

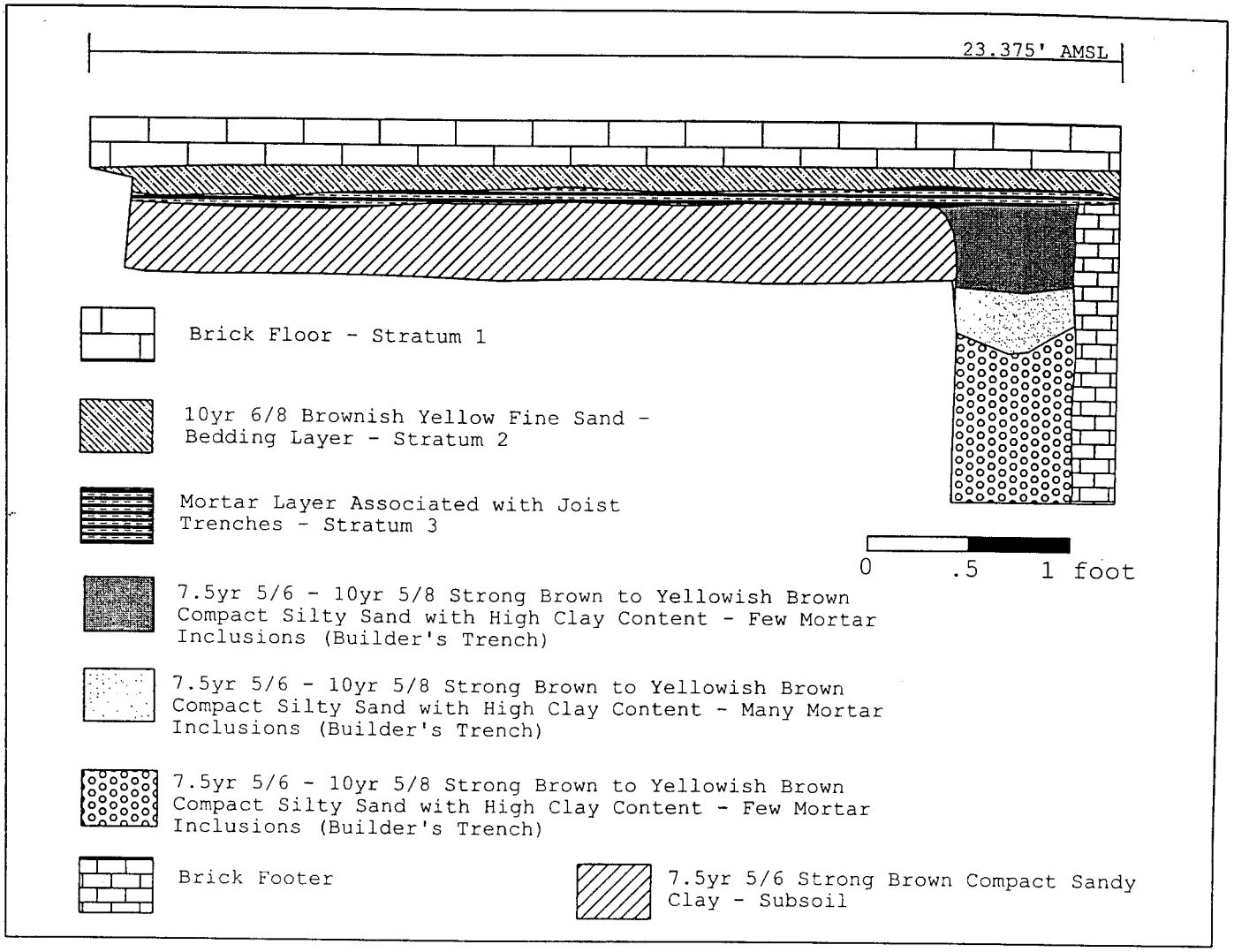


Figure 74: Profiles of Builder's Trench Feature at Interface of Units 19 and 28

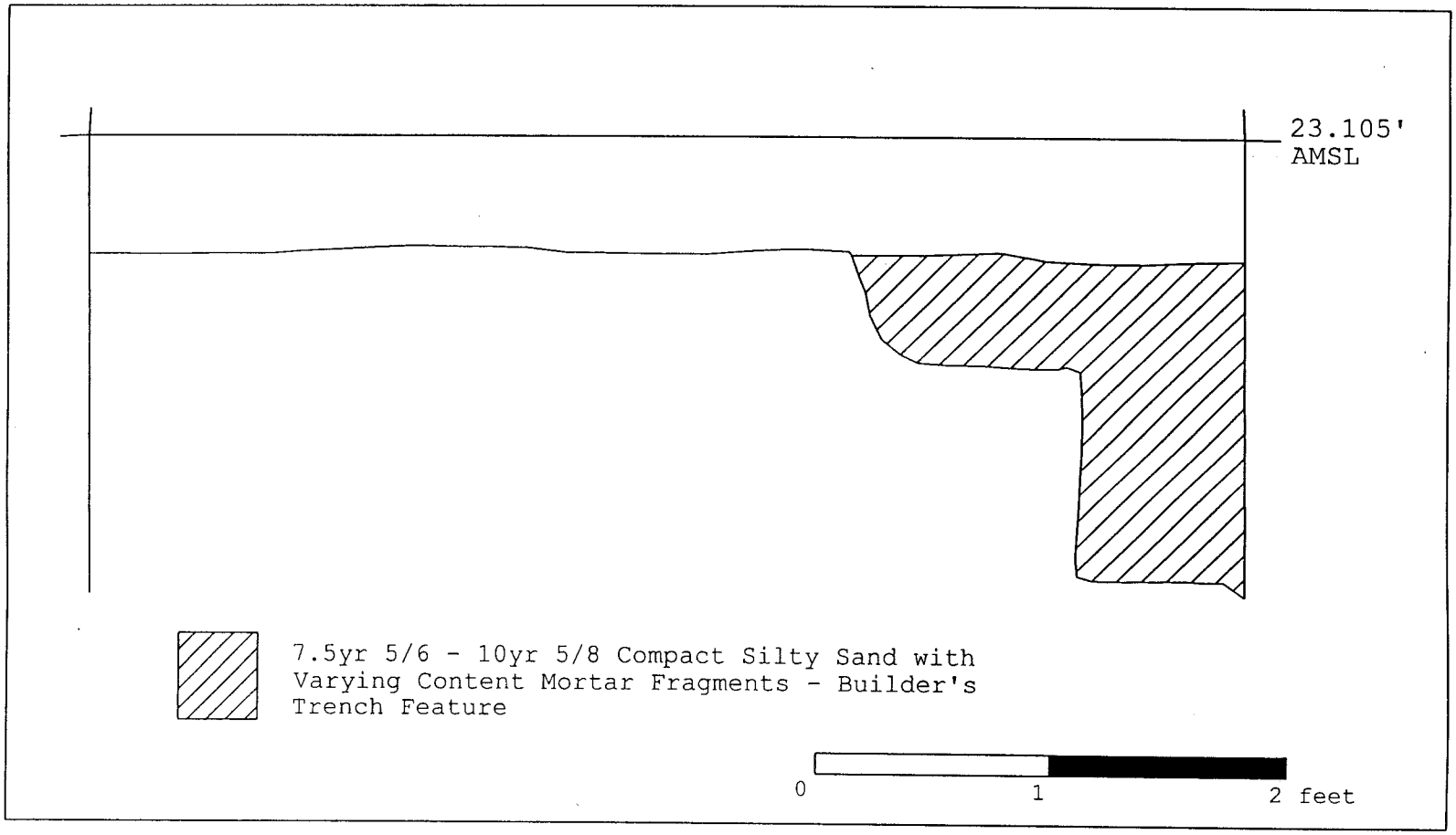


Figure 75: Profile of Builder's Trench Feature at West Edge of Unit 28

Table 50: Artifact Summary
Stratigraphic Unit 2, Stratum 5
Builder's Trenches, Units 23, 19, 28

Brice House (18Ap38)
East Wing Interior

TYPE	COUNT	% TOTAL ASSEMBLAGE
Porcelain	1	0.15%
Glass	7	1.04%
Oyster Shell	243	35.95%
Metal Artifacts	6	0.89%
Bone	14	2.07%
Building Materials:		
Other Stone	7	1.04%
Nails (All Types)	5	0.74%
Lumber Fragments	3	0.44%
Mortar/Plaster	233	34.47%
Brick	157	23.22%
Building Material Total	**405**	59.91%
Grand Total:	**676**	100.00%

fragment, and a single colorless, cylindrical, faceted bead. Metal consists of five unidentified iron fragments and one brass straight pin. The final artifact is a single body sherd of Chinese porcelain with red overglaze and blue underglaze decoration. This artifact dates to the period between approximately 1660 and 1680, and is unfortunately essentially non-diagnostic in this context.

A shorter section of the builder's trench on the northern side of the interior masonry wall, at the southern edge of the North Room, was identified and subsequently excavated as Feature 1 in Unit 26. A plan and profile of the trench in this unit are presented as Figure 76. In general, the morphology of the trench on the north side of the wall is similar to that described above for the south side. However, the brick lip that extends outward from the wall is not present in this portion of the trench. The feature displays the same extension as was noted above for Unit 28, and extends to a maximum width of 1.8 feet at the surface expression, and narrows to just .5 feet at its base. The uppermost elevation of the feature was encountered at 22.655 feet amsl, and extended to 21.355 amsl for an overall depth of 1.30 feet.

The fill within the builder's trench feature in Unit 26 consisted of yellowish brown (10YR 5/4-5/6) very compact silty sand containing a relatively high total volume content of mortar and other building material. In addition to 90 mortar fragments, other building material recovered included 38 brick fragments, 5 unidentifiable nail fragments, 5 iron concretions probably associated with foundation construction, and 2 lumber fragments. In addition 49 oyster shell fragments, 1 unidentified seed, and 6 mammal bone fragments were recovered. No temporal diagnostics of any kind were present within the feature.

The final builder's trench feature assigned to Stratum 5 was located in the South Room adjacent to the eastern exterior wall of the Wing structure in Unit 25. This trench exhibits a number of similarities with those associated with the interior dividing wall. A planview of the feature is presented here as Figure 77, and an associated profile is depicted on Figure 78.

As indicated, the builder's trench associated with the exterior wall has a brick lip extending past the line of the overlying wall like the southern side of the interior dividing wall. In addition, the upper levels of the trench are wider than the lower, although soil collapse into the adjacent steam pipe trench obscured the characteristics of the upper layers of the feature. Maximum width of the intact portion of the trench was 1.6 feet, and the feature narrowed to .9 feet with depth. The initial surface expression of the feature was identified at 22.655 feet amsl beneath the brick and bedding sand and

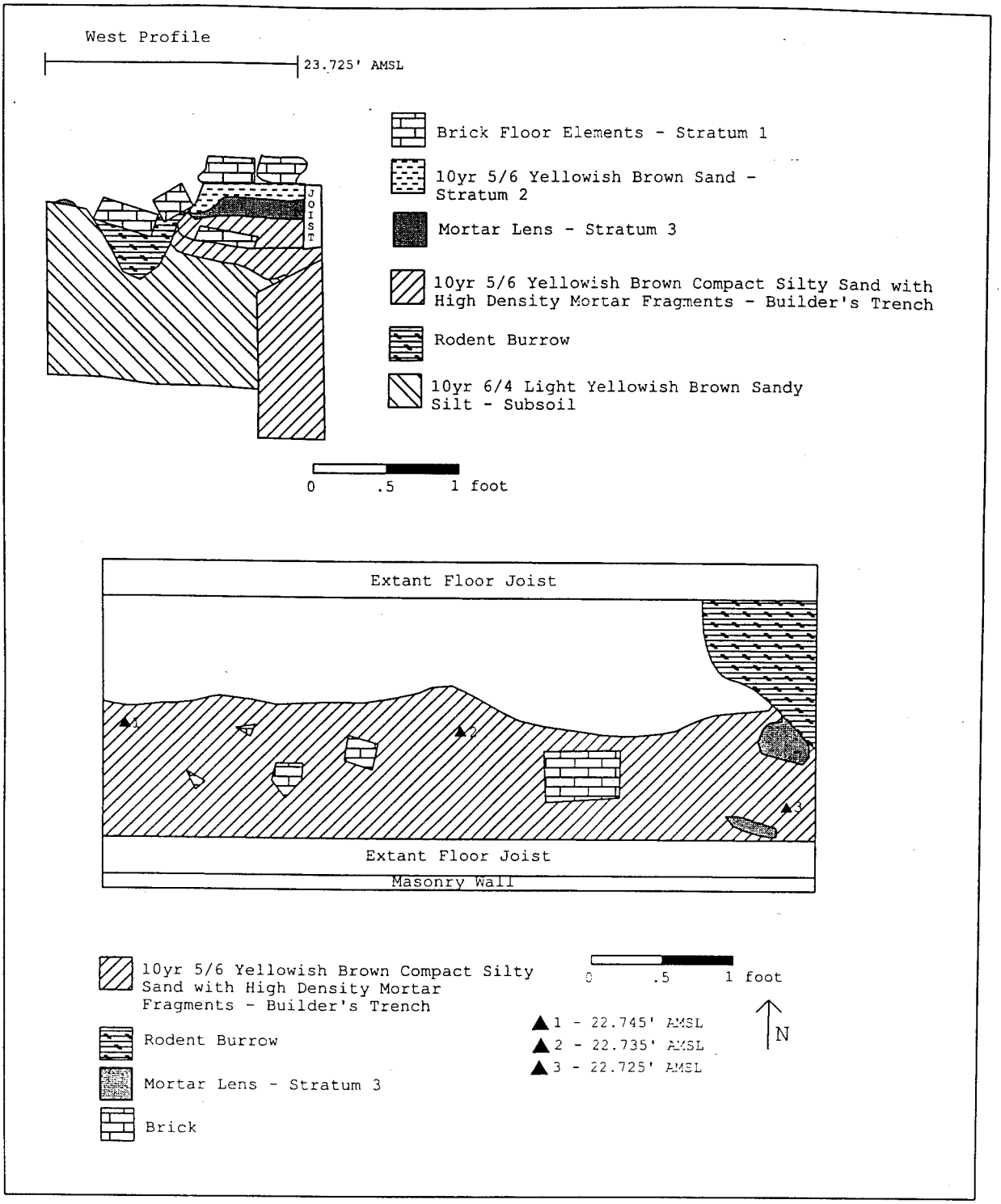


Figure 76: Plan and Profile of Builder's Trench Associated with Masonry Dividing Wall, Unit 26 (Feature 1). North Room, East Wing Interior

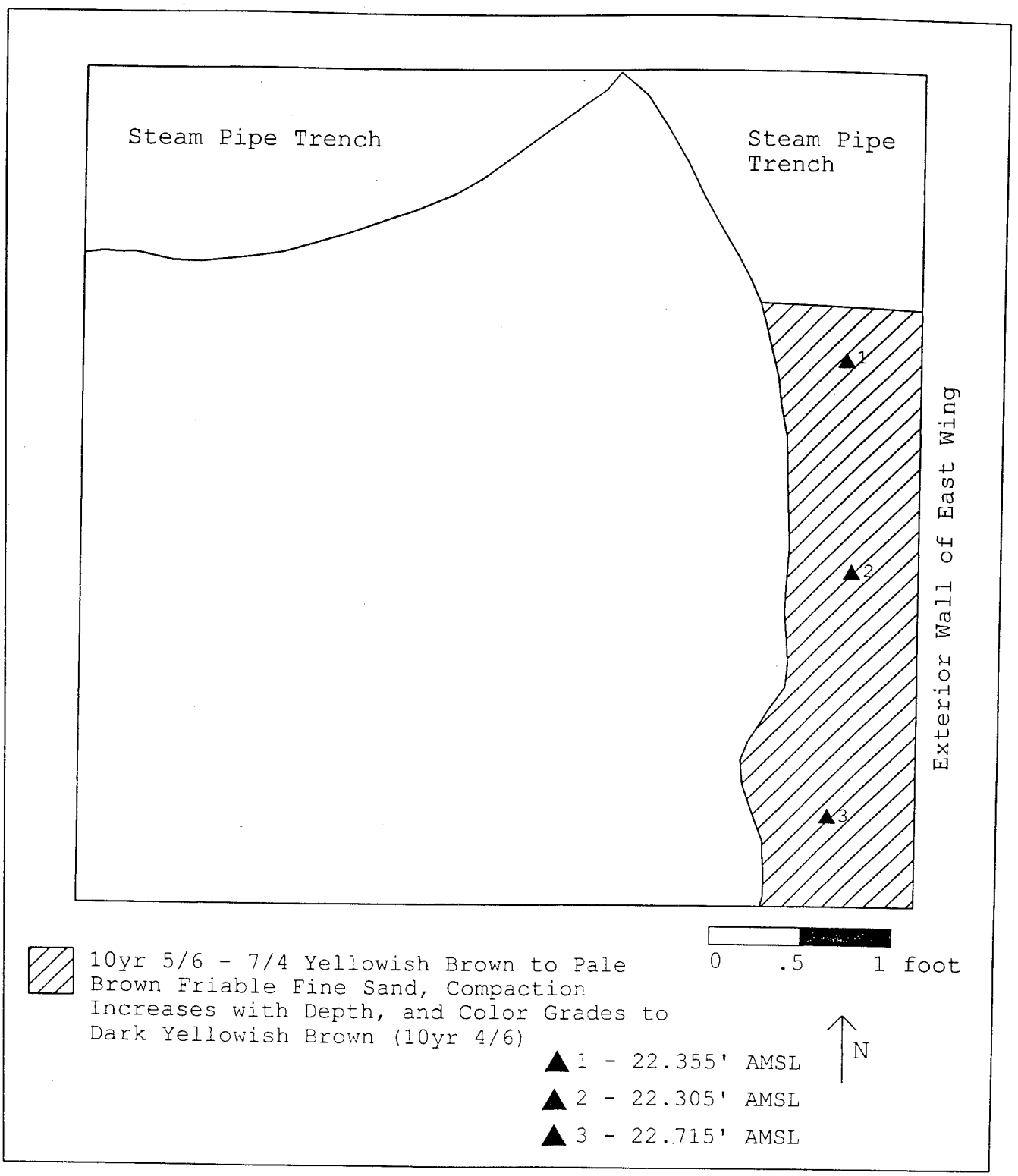


Figure 77: Planview of Builder's Trench Feature Associated with Eastern Exterior Wall, Unit 25 (Features 2 and 3). South Room, East Wing Interior

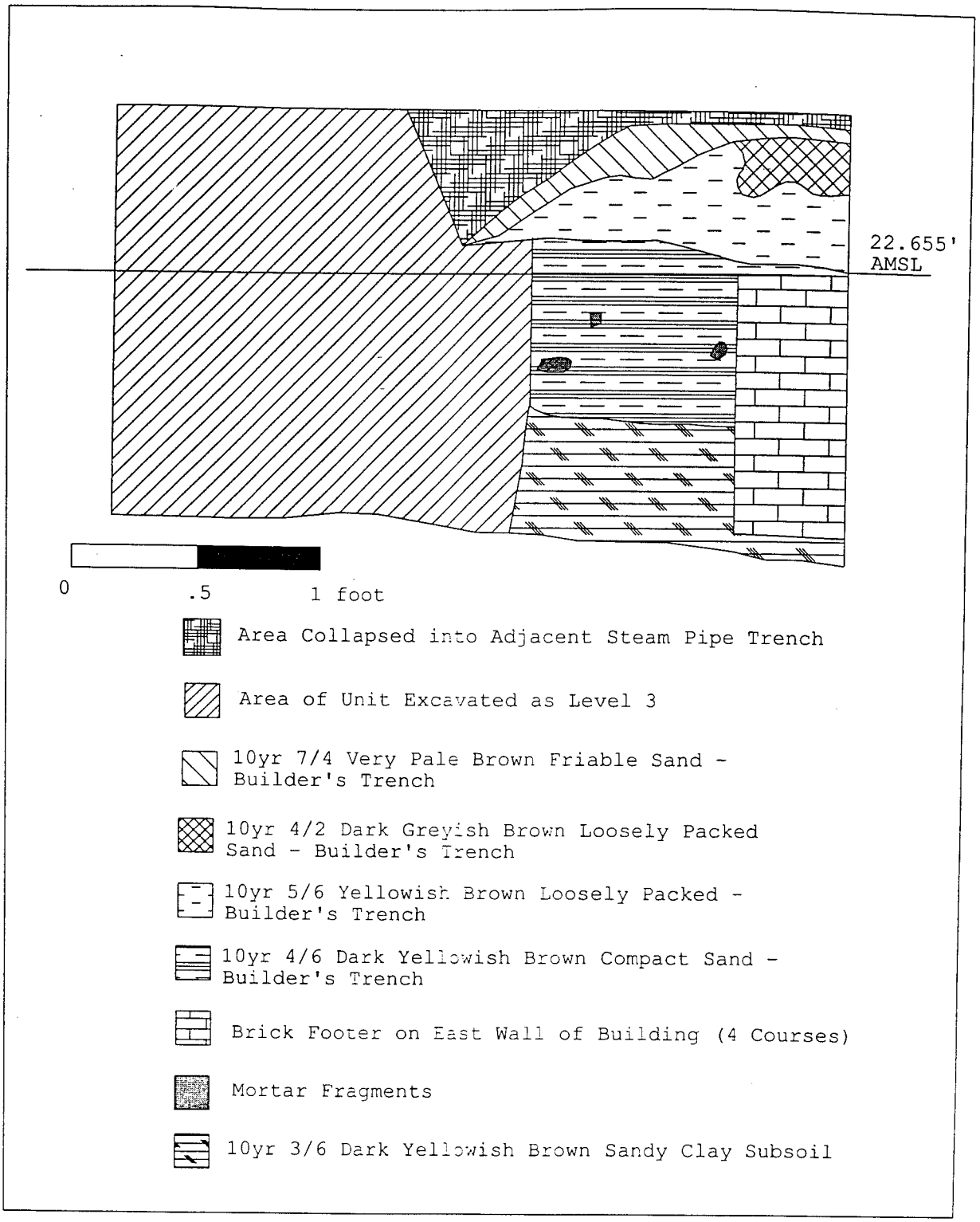


Figure 78: Profile of Builder's Trench Feature Associated with Eastern Exterior Wall, Unit 25 (Features 2 and 3). South Room, East Wing Interior

joist/mortar bed flooring systems described above. The feature extended to a basal elevation of 21.055 feet amsl, for a total depth of 1.6 feet.

Like the other trenches, the builder's trench in Unit 25 intruded into undisturbed subsoil. In this case, however, the base of the brick wall butted up against the subsoil for the final 6 inches of its depth. The upper portions of the trench were filled with a layer of yellowish brown to very pale brown (10YR 5/6 to 10YR 7/4) friable fine sand. Compaction of the trench fill increased with depth, and color graded to dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6).

The feature in Unit 25 contained a relatively high density of building material, including 34 brick fragments, 50 mortar fragments, 13 unidentifiable nail fragments, 8 lumber fragments, and 2 foundation stone fragments. During the course of excavation of the upper layers of the feature, a relatively high density of faunal remains were observed, and a decision was made to fine screen the feature fill through 1/16" rather than 1/4" mesh screens. An enhanced level of faunal remains and other artifacts were subsequently recovered. This material included 76 fish bone fragments, 8 mammal bone fragments, and 64 unidentifiable bone fragments. Glass artifacts included 2 flat buttons, each with four holes, 4 colorless probable bottle fragments, and 1 olive green wine bottle fragment. Five coal fragments and oyster shell fragments were also recovered, as well as 1 4/64" bore tobacco pipe stem fragment. Two additional buttons were also recovered, one of shell with 2 hcles, and one 4 hole wooden specimen. The final class of artifact consisted of various metal fragments, including 1 lead shot, 1 unidentifiable lead fragment, 3 unidentifiable iron fragments, and one brass ring of unknown function.

The morphological similarity of the builder's trenches associated with both the exterior and interior wall of the East Wing strongly suggest a contemporaneous origin. Additional similarities between the construction technique observed here and the interior dividing wall in the West Wing of the Brice House are also present.

08.06 East Wing Stratigraphic Unit 2, Stratum 6: Fireplace Related Features

Stratum 6 within the East Wing interior was defined as a series of features or feature complexes associated with the fireplaces located at the northern and southern ends of the building. Both of these fireplaces had been modified either recently, as was the case with the South Room fireplace, or early in the 20th century, as was the case with the North Room. In the South Room, the entire above-ground surface portion of the fireplace and chimney had been removed and reconstructed prior to this investigation. Although the chimney had not been rebuilt on the north side of the Wing, the entire above-ground element of this fireplace had been removed there as well, probably during the remodeling associated with the Saint John's College tenure of ownership between 1927 and 1953.

08.07 Fireplace Related Features, North Room (Stratigraphic Unit 2, Stratum 6)

The fireplace remnants in the North Room were investigated through the excavation of two adjacent units, designated 20 and 27 respectively. Unit 20 was placed against the northern exterior wall of the structure, and over a visible remnant of the hearth and brick pier. Unit 27 was placed immediately adjacent to the southern edge of Unit 20 (see Figure 24 above). Floor joists associated with the recent wooden tongue and groove flooring were left in-situ in the northern end of the North Room because the wall that formed the western edge of the room rested directly on these joists, and their removal would have destabilized much of the overlying architecture in the building. In any event, only a portion of the fireplace deposits appeared to be intact, and it was impossible to place an additional unit to the west of Unit 20 because this would have undermined the joists there as well. Therefore, the only section of the fireplace excavated here consisted of a section of the eastern side of the feature complex that included a remnant of a brick pier that originally bounded the entire fireplace.

Within the North Room, the features and deposits associated with the fireplace comprise three individual elements. These are builder's trenches associated with the eastern brick pier that formed one edge of the hearth and firebox, a portion of the brick pier itself, and an interior fill deposit that was used to level the hearth. Each of these elements are described individually below.

Figure 79 presents a plan view of the top of the fireplace-related complex in Unit 20 following removal of overlying disturbed soil. In total, the brick pier element of the fireplace extended 4.2 feet north of the northern exterior wall

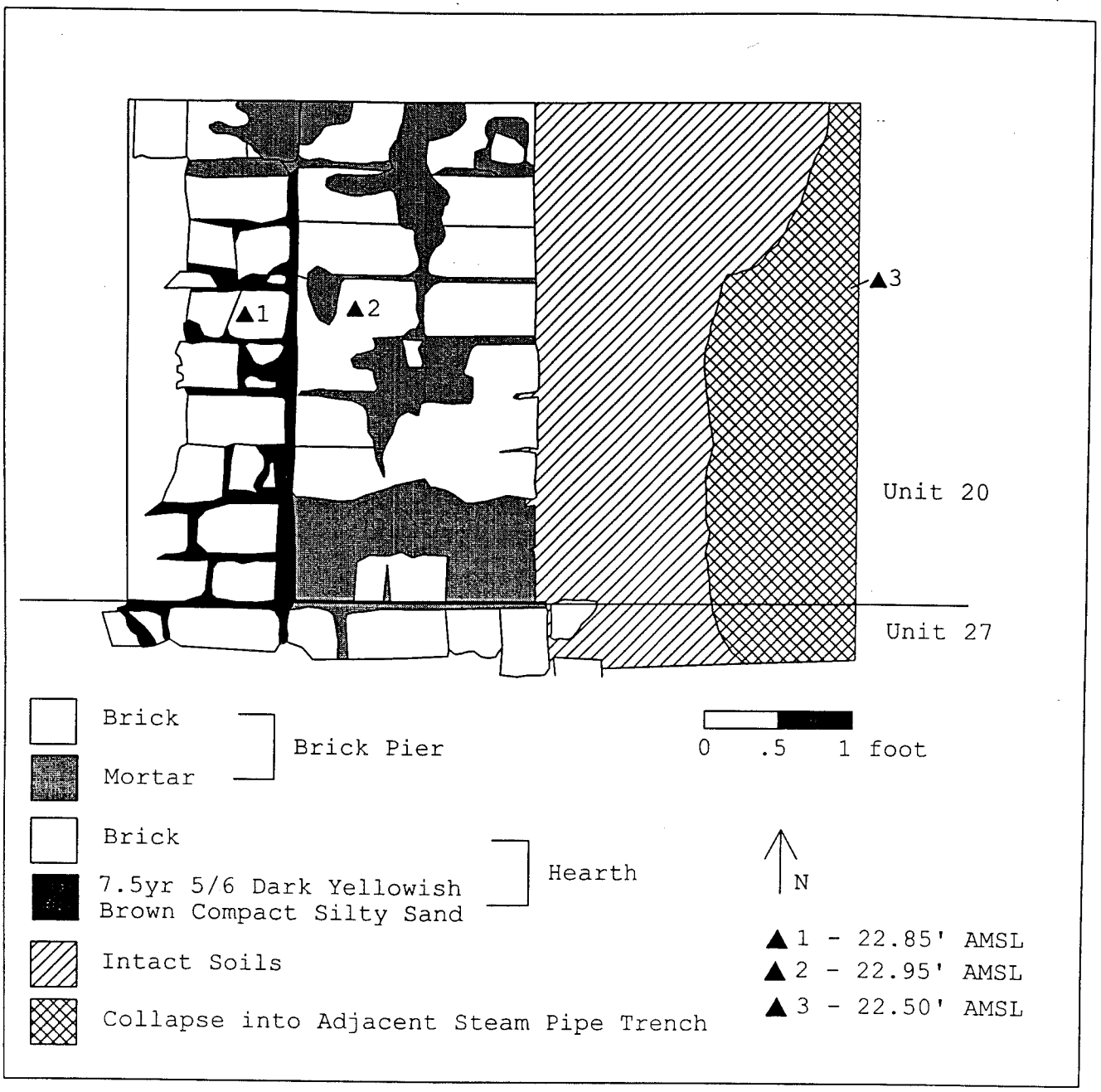


Figure 79: Planview, Top of Fireplace-Related Feature Complex, Unit 20. North Room, East Wing Interior

of the structure. Remnants of the actual hearth extended a maximum of 1.1 feet to the west, and the surrounding soil had collapsed away from the eastern edge of the pier. The portion of the pier that extended into Unit 27 was surrounded by relatively intact soil, but these deposits had been disturbed to some extent by rodent burrowing.

A total of 41 bricks or brick fragments weighing 53 pounds comprised the hearth remnant on the interior (west) edge of the brick pier in Unit 20. Following removal of these artifacts, a thick deposit of strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) moderately compact silty sand with numerous charcoal flecks was revealed. The uppermost elevation of this deposit was 22.66 feet amsl, and it extended a total of 1.86 feet to 20.80 feet amsl. Sterile, undisturbed subsoil was revealed beneath the western edge of the deposit, and a builder's trench feature against the interior edge of the pier was located at the eastern edge (Figure 80 below). This deposit, excavated in three arbitrary layers designated Levels 2, 3, and 4, represented fill sand placed inside the firebox, apparently after construction. The portion of the firebox and associated fill sand that lay further to the west in the area had been removed prior to excavation, apparently during one or more construction episodes.

The contents of the fill deposit on the interior of the firebox included 2 small brass grommets, apparently shoe parts, 134 bone fragments comprised of 5 rodent bones, 8 unidentifiable fragments, and 121 fish bone fragments or scales. Building material in the deposit included 73 brick and 88 mortar fragments. Also recovered were 5 large charcoal fragments. No temporally diagnostic materials of any kind were recovered.

Two associated features were located at the base of this interior fill deposit. Designated Features 2 and 3, they consisted of a shallow, narrow builder's trench underlain by a lip of mortar that apparently formed the bed of the brick pier. The trench feature was encountered at a depth of 22.60 feet amsl, and extended just .11 feet to 22.49 feet amsl. The trench was 3.1 feet in length, and ranged between .6 and .2 feet in width (Figure 80). It entirely covered the mortar lip (Feature 3) that was located beneath it. The mortar deposit was also very thin, extending from the base of Feature 2 to 21.40 feet amsl, for a total thickness of .09 feet, or a little over 1 inch. The mortar feature was butted up against a course of brick that extended out from the exterior wall approximately 0.3 feet. Both the brick and mortar rested on undisturbed subsoil, and were left in-situ at the close of the excavation.

Other than the mortar that was not removed, Features 2 and 3 yielded 44 pieces of bone including 21 unidentified small fragments, 2 mammal fragments, 13 fish scales or other bones, and

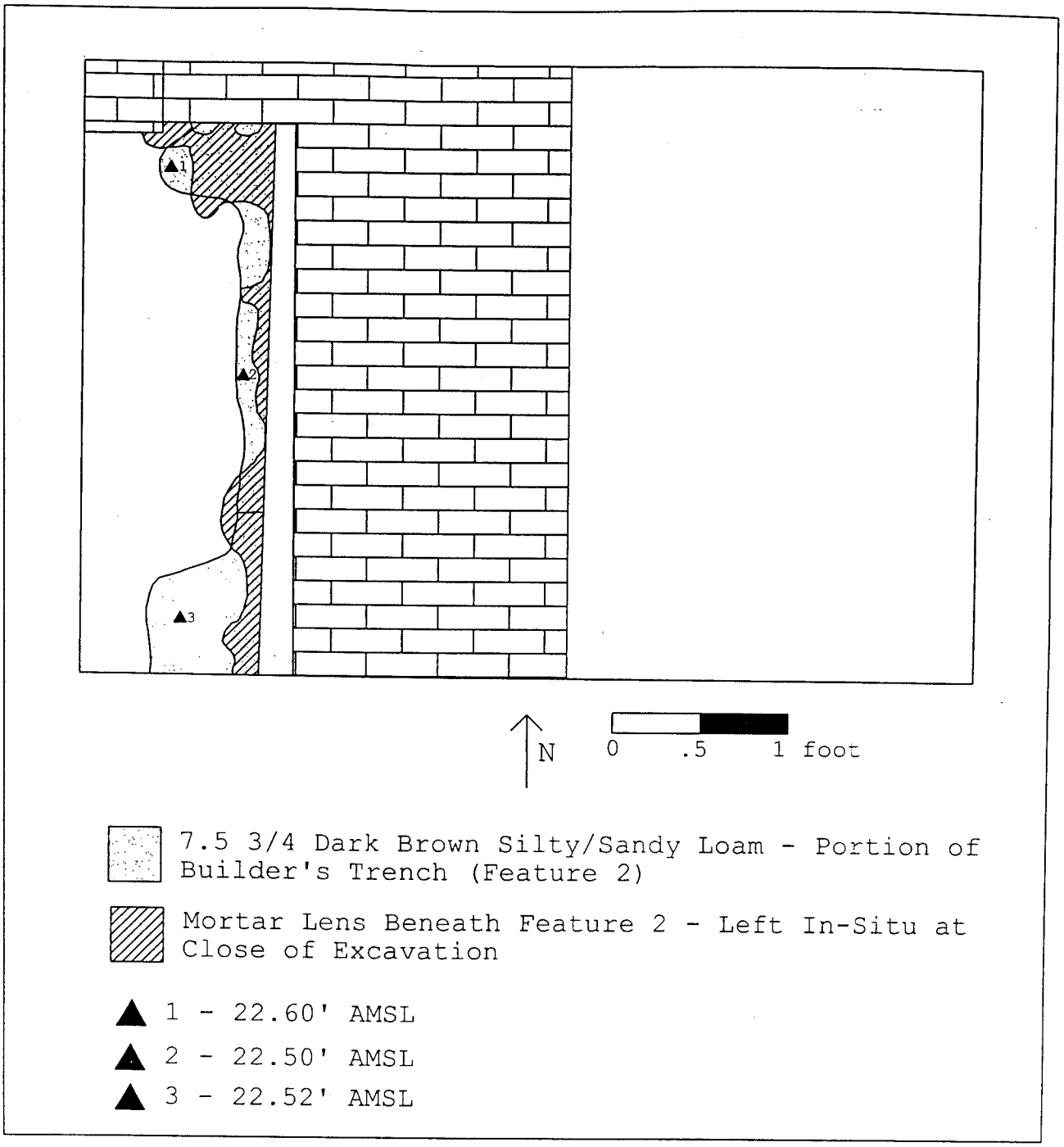


Figure 80: Planview, Builder's Trench Feature Adjacent to Interior (West) Edge of Fireplace-Related Brick Pier, Unit 20. North Room, East Wing Interior

8 rodent bones or bone fragments. Two large charcoal fragments were also recovered, as well as 33 mortar fragments, 10 brick fragments, 1 small sandstone cobble, and 3 wood fragments that were unidentifiable as to function. As with the overlying fill in the firebox itself, no temporally diagnostic artifacts were recovered.

Following completion of the excavation of the available interior area of the fireplace, focus of excavation in the North Room shifted to Unit 27. Removal of overlying deposits associated with Strata 1 and 2 revealed the presence of a relatively large builder's trench against the north end of the brick pier. A planview and profile of these deposits, designated Features 2, 3 and 4, is presented here as Figure 81. While initially separated into three features, further excavation revealed that the material designated as Features 2 and 4 fell within the range of soil variation for the entire trench, and the three deposits were indeed just one feature.

The builder's trench feature around the northern end of the brick pier was approximately 1.5 feet in width, and was initially encountered at a depth of 22.69 feet amsl. The feature was approximately 1.3 feet deep, and extended to a basal elevation of 21.39 feet amsl. During the course of excavation, a number of large rodent burrows were encountered within and around the feature fill, and this disturbance had blurred the edges of the feature to some extent. In addition, the contents of the deposit may have been mixed as well.

Despite the rodent burrows, the assemblage of artifacts recovered from the trench feature at the northern end of the pier was relatively consistent with that recovered from the other exposures afforded by the excavation of Units 20 and 27. A single brass pin with a round head was recovered, as well as 6 mammal bone fragments and 2 rodent bones, one a jaw with teeth, probably from a *Rattus* species. Also recovered were 5 blue crab shell fragments, 22 oyster shell fragments, and 5 charcoal fragments. The remaining artifacts were all building material, and consisted of 129 brick fragments and 122 mortar fragments.

The extent of excavation in Unit 27 was eventually limited by the discovery of large amounts of shredded asbestos-laden insulation associated with the rodent burrows. Immediately following the discovery of this material, excavation was halted in the unit, and the focus of excavation again turned to Unit 20.

The features associated with the eastern exterior edge of the fireplace that were located in Unit 20 consisted of a series of three features designated 4, 5, and 6. In addition, a second level of Feature 6, designated Feature 6-2, was identified. Although all of the features were directly associated, this

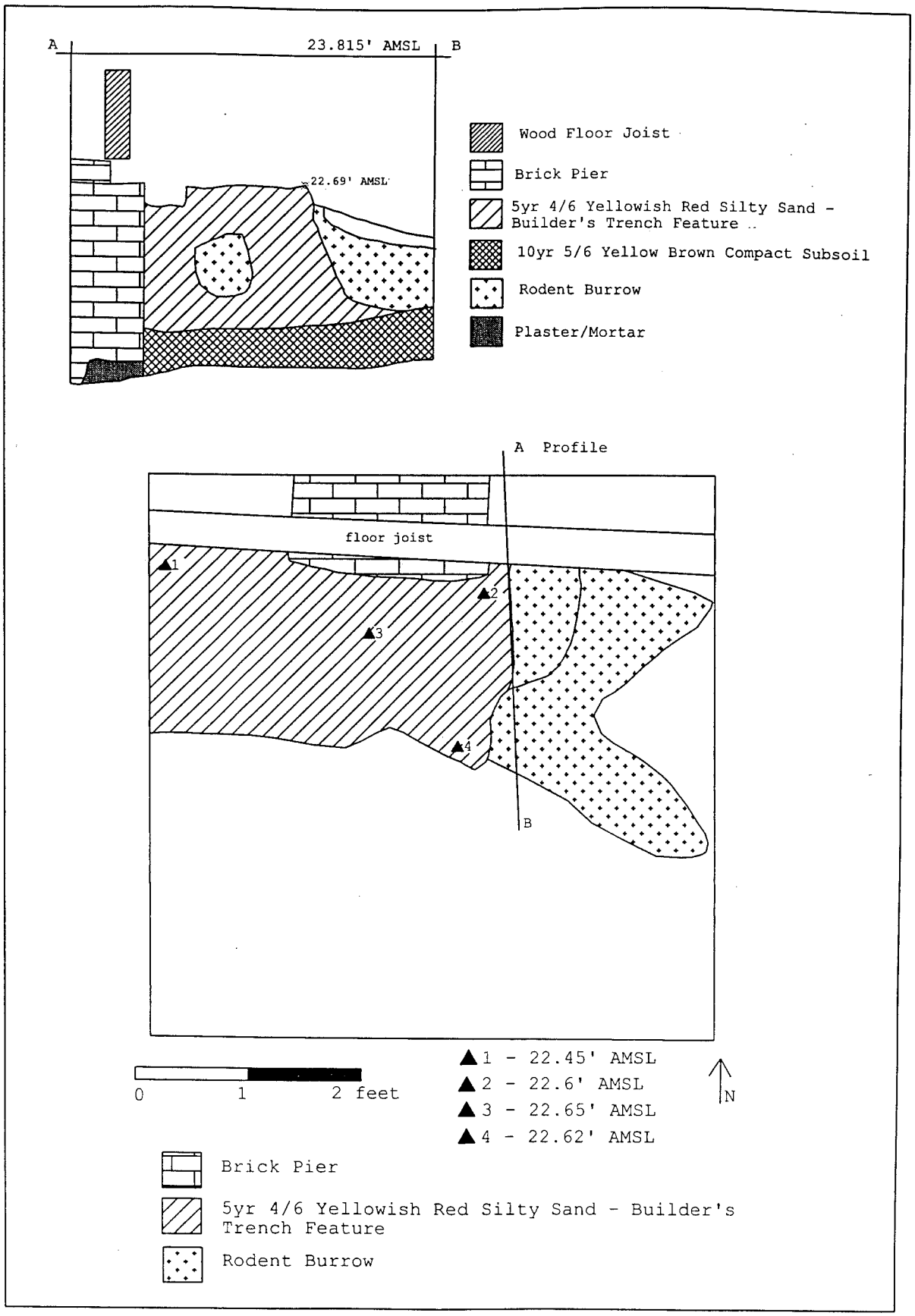


Figure 81: Plan and Profile, Builder's Trench Feature Associated with Southern Edge of Fireplace-Related Brick Pier, Unit 27. North Room, East Wing Interior

second level of Feature 6 was a section of the builder's trench for the northern exterior wall of the structure (Figure 82 and 83)

The first three features together comprised a single builder's trench around the eastern edge of the brick pier. The uppermost portion of this complex was discovered at 22.61 feet amsl, and extended to a depth of 21.50 feet near the northern end of the pier. The feature ranged between 1.8 and 0.9 feet in width at initial exposure, and narrowed to 0.8 feet near its base. The soil matrix within this feature ranged from yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) to dark brown (7.5Yr 3/4), and its texture ranged from compact silty sand to sandy clay. The trench extended into undisturbed subsoil on all sides.

The contents of the builder's trench features on the exterior of the fireplace departed from the established pattern in that they contained a single undecorated body sherd of white tin-glazed earthenware. In addition, 3 iron straight pins were recovered, as well as a single flat glass, probable window, fragment. Faunal material consisted of 13 fish bone fragments, 2 mammal bone fragments including one tooth, and 6 oyster shell fragments. Building material from the features was comprised of 134 brick, 52 mortar, and 1 sandstone cobble fragment.

As indicated on Figures 82 and 83, the builder's trenches for the fireplace pier and the exterior wall had been apparently excavated simultaneously. The soil matrix that filled these trenches was homogeneous, and the basal elevations at the north end of the pier and within the trench adjacent to the wall were identical (21.50 feet amsl). Unfortunately, only a very short section of the builder's trench adjacent to the wall was available for excavation. This material was excavated as Feature 6.2. Total length of the horizontal exposure was 2.1 feet, and the eastern edge of the feature had been truncated by steam pipe installation. The width of the trench ranged between 0.65 and 0.70 feet, and total depth of the feature within the exposure afforded by the excavation of Unit 20 was 0.25 feet. Several brick fragments protruded from the wall into the trench, but these did not appear to form a "lip" or other deliberately constructed element of the wall.

The contents of Feature 6.2 included a large sherd of Rhenish blue and gray stoneware. Also recovered were 46 brick fragments, 18 mortar fragments, and 1 unidentified wood fragment. Although the tin-glazed earthenware and the Rhenish stoneware recovered from these features may date as early as the middle 17th century, much stronger evidence for date of construction for the fireplace and adjacent wall can be derived from the historical record that places construction of this portion of the house between 1769 and 1773 (see Section 03.04 above).

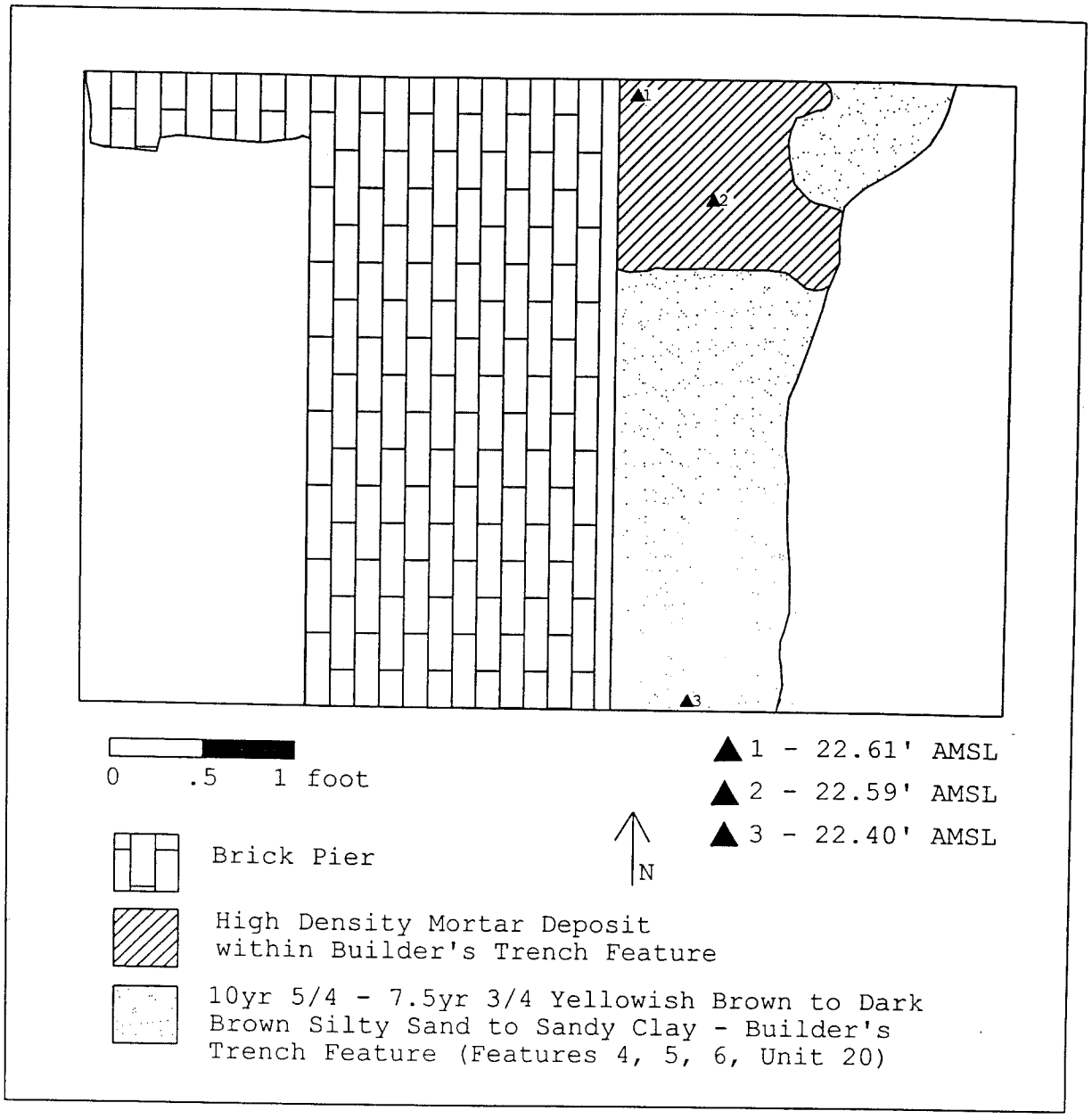


Figure 82: Planview, Builder's Trench Feature Adjacent to Exterior (East) Edge of Fireplace-Related Brick Pier, Unit 20. North Room, East Wing Interior

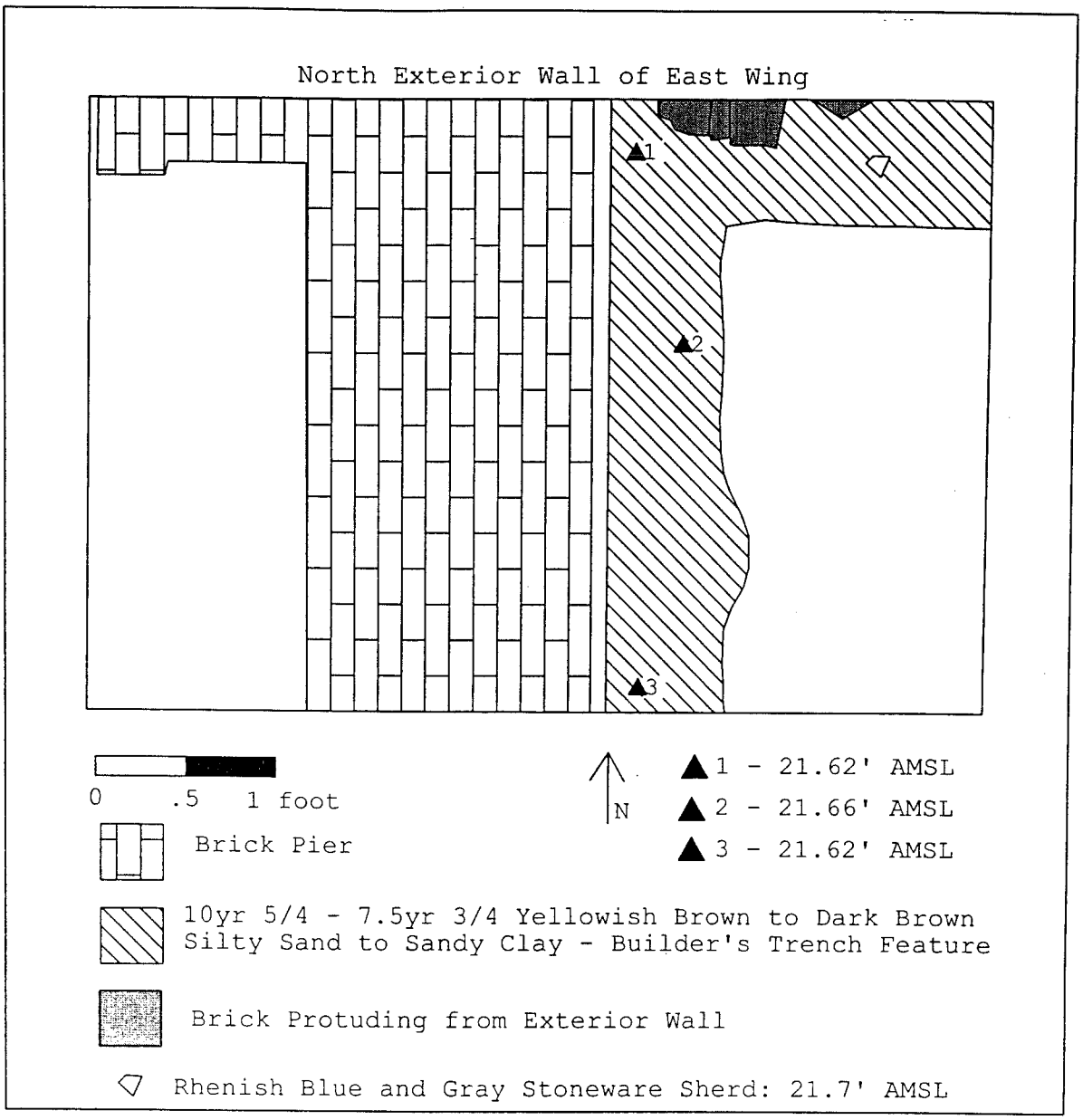


Figure 83: Planview, Builder's Trench Feature Adjacent to Exterior (East) Edge of Fireplace-Related Brick Pier and Northern Exterior Wall, Unit 20. North Room, East Wing Interior

08.08 Fireplace Related Features, South Room (Stratigraphic Unit 2, Stratum 6)

The fireplace at the south edge of the South Room had undergone a greater degree of disturbance than that in the North Room due to reconstruction of the chimney and the south wall of the structure. As was noted above, the approximately 3 foot wide construction trench that had been excavated across the entire south wall of the room had removed relatively large sections of both the features and masonry associated with the above and below-floor level elements of the hearth. The brick piers that bounded the original firebox were in-situ, but all original fill and the overlying hearth had been removed during excavation of the construction trench and the subsequent reconstruction. Short sections of the piers on each side of the firebox intruded into the north wall of this trench, and the builder's trench features in front of these had been preserved, although the upper layers of these deposits had also been partially removed. Given this disturbance, it proved to be impossible to match the features across the two units (22 and 24) where they were located. Figure 84 presents a planview of the initial exposure of fireplace-related features in both Units 22 and 24. These deposits are described by unit below.

Two features, designated 5 and 6, comprised the material related to the western side of the fireplace. Both of these features were located within Unit 24. Feature 6 was entirely obscured by Feature 5, and was not discovered until excavation of the overlying material was complete. Feature 5 consisted of a deposit of yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) compact fine sand containing mortar and brick fragments. As the above-cited figure indicates, a posthole feature (designated Feature 3) had intruded into this deposit, and its northern end had been truncated by the steam pipe trench that bisected the room. The posthole feature is described further below as an element of Stratum 7. In addition, a large rodent burrow (Feature 4) was located in the central portion of Feature 5.

The intact portion of Feature 5 was 3 feet in width, and extended 0.7 feet east of the edge of the brick pier. The feature extended at least 0.4 feet west of the pier, but the deposit was not fully exposed in that direction. The uppermost elevation of Feature 5 was exposed at 22.305 feet amsl, and the deposit extended to the top of the underlying Feature 6 at 22.245 feet amsl, for a total thickness of just 0.06 feet or 0.72 inches.

The contents of Feature 5 were limited to 12 mortar and 5 brick fragments, a single unidentifiable nail shaft fragment, one sandstone cobble fragment, and faunal materials consisting of 3 oyster shell fragments and 4 bone fragments. One of the bone

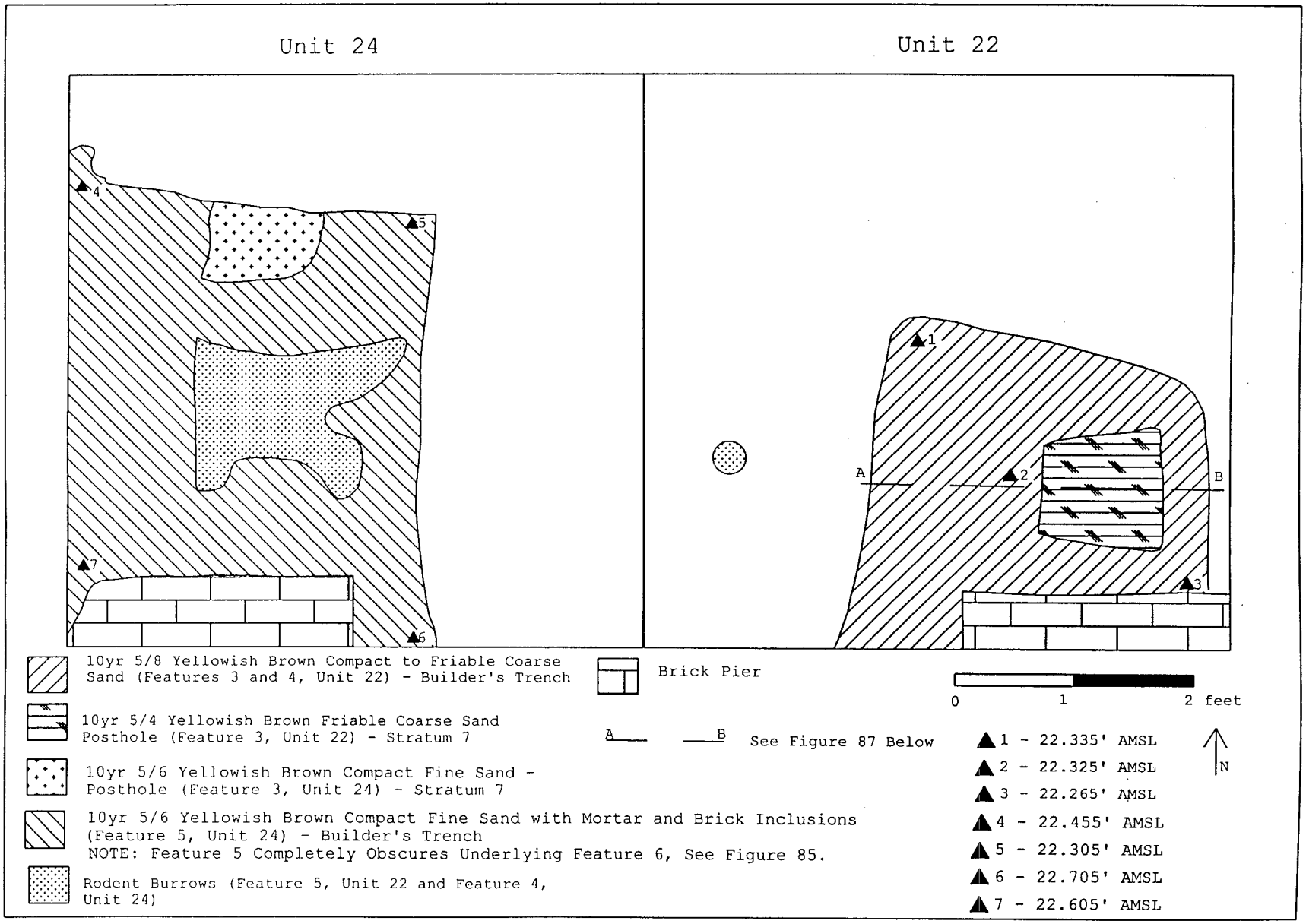


Figure 84: Planview, Initial Exposure of Fireplace-Related Features in Units 22 and 24. South Room, East Wing Interior

fragments was a fish scale, and the remaining three were identifiable only as probable mammal species, although one was a tooth fragment.

Immediately beneath Feature 5 was a more clearly defined builder's trench feature. This deposit, designated Feature 6, is depicted in planview on Figure 85. This feature was 3 feet wide, and extended .6 feet out from either edge of the brick pier. The feature also extended 1.3 feet north of the northern end of the pier. The uppermost elevation of this feature was encountered at 22.245 feet amsl, and its base was identified at 21.585 feet amsl, for a total depth of 0.66 feet or just under 8 inches. The feature intruded into undisturbed subsoil on all sides, and exhibited flat sides and base.

The soil matrix within Feature 6 consisted of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) compact silty sand containing fragments of mortar. A total of 81 mortar fragments were recovered from the feature, as well as 28 small brick fragments, a single fragment of a sandstone cobble, 15 oyster shell fragments, and a single handwrought nail with rose head.

Two associated features, both located in Unit 22, comprised the preserved remains of the eastern side of the fireplace. The uppermost of these deposits was designated Feature 3, and this material appeared to be a cognate of Feature 5 in Unit 24 (Figure 86). A larger, but more clearly defined builder's trench designated Feature 4 was located beneath Feature 3, and this deposit appeared to be a cognate of Feature 6 in Unit 24 (see Figure 84 above). Interestingly, Feature 4 also contained an intrusive posthole that is described below as a part of Stratum 7.

Feature 3 in Unit 22 consisted of a very thin and amorphous deposit of brown to yellowish brown (10YR 5/3 to 5/6) deposit of compact fine sand containing mortar and brick fragments. The feature was approximately 5 feet in width, but was so thin at its margins that it was difficult to accurately define. The southern edge of the feature was truncated by the construction trench, and it extended a maximum of 1.3 feet north into the unit. Feature 3's uppermost expression was defined at 22.405 feet amsl, and it extended to a maximum depth of 22.205 feet amsl, although its maximum thickness at any one point was just 0.2 feet or 2.4 inches.

Feature 3 lay immediately beneath the bedding sand designated Stratum 2 described above as a portion of Stratigraphic Unit 1. Given this association, a decision was made to fine screen the soil that made up the deposit, and a relatively large array of artifacts were recovered from the feature. The majority of this material was made up of building

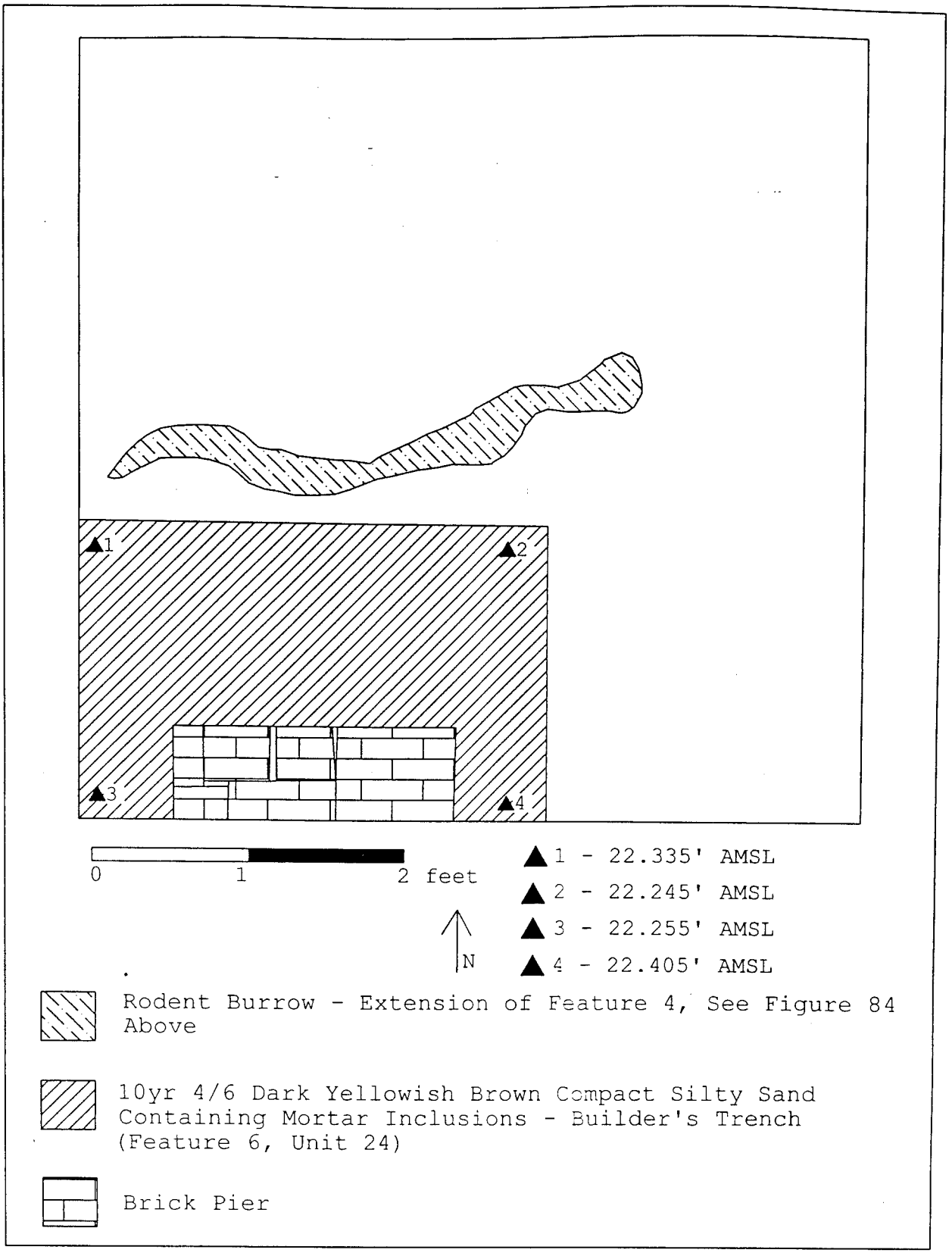


Figure 85: Planview of Builder's Trench Around Western Pier of Fireplace, Unit 24. South Room, East Wing Interior

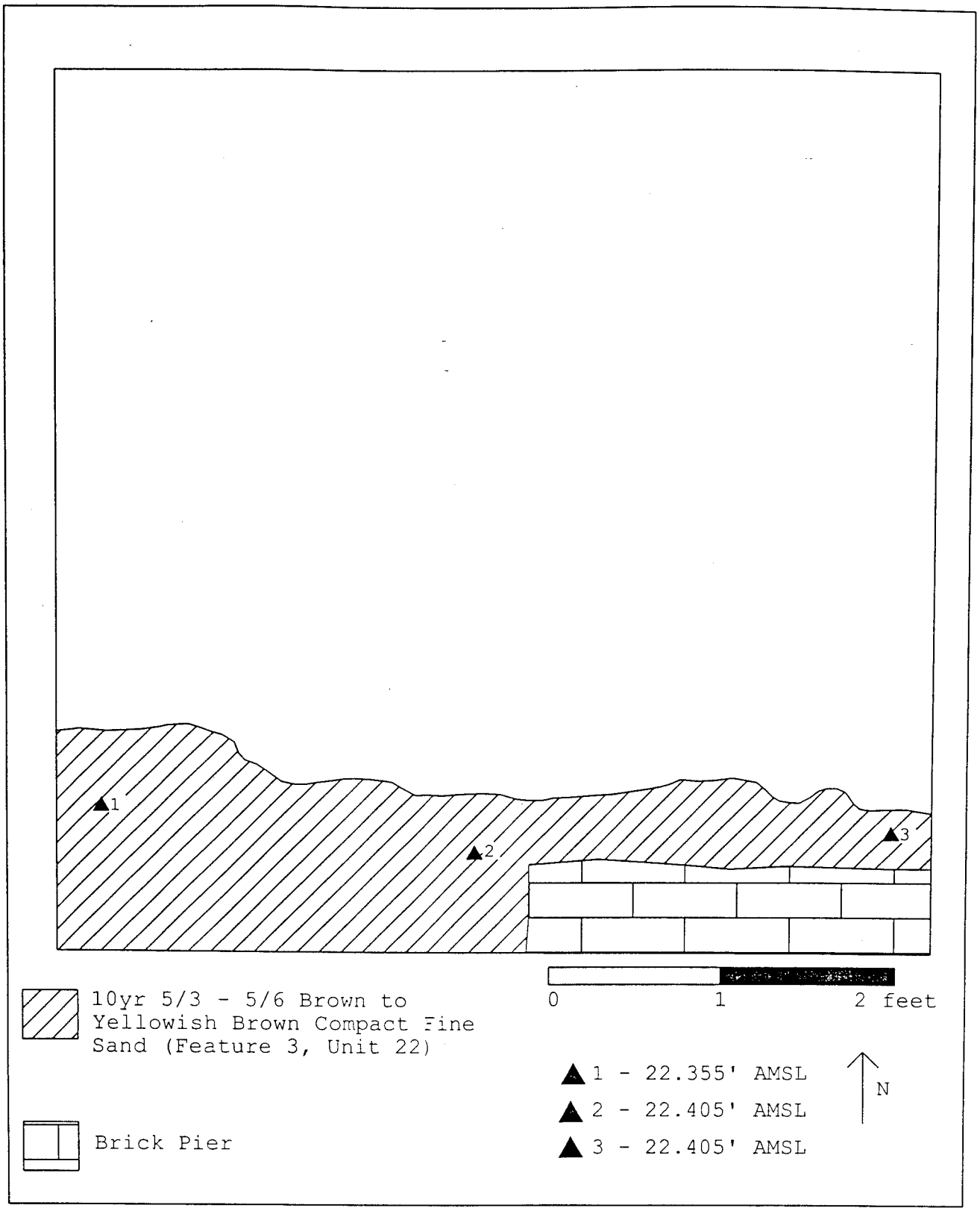


Figure 86: Planview, Uppermost Fireplace-Related Feature (Feature 3) in Unit 22. South Room, East Wing Interior

material, including 104 brick and mortar fragments, 3 sandstone cobble fragments, 15 lumber fragments, and 1 unidentifiable nail fragment. Also recovered was faunal material including 25 fish bone and 1 unidentifiable bone fragments, and 8 oyster shell fragments. Other organic material recovered from the deposit included 2 feathers from an unidentified bird species, a fragment of black walnut shell, and a peanut shell. Seven charcoal or coal fragments were recovered as well.

The remainder of the Feature 3, Unit 22 assemblage consisted of 5 pieces of glass including 1 dark olive green and 4 colorless bottle fragments, 22 unidentifiable iron fragments and a single brass or copper straight pin, 1 fragment of cotton cloth, and 1 burned matchstick. Given the direct contact between two friable sandy strata, it is difficult to precisely determine the associations of these artifacts.

As with the deposits in Unit 24, a more clearly defined builder's trench feature for the brick pier was located beneath Feature 3 and the adjacent Level 2 in Unit 22. This deposit was designated Feature 4. In contrast to the builder's trench feature in Unit 24, however, Feature 4 in Unit 22 was larger and more amorphous (Figure 84 above indicates the planview of deposit, Figure 87 here presents profiles of the feature's northern and western edges). In this case, the southern edge of the feature was also truncated by the construction trench, and the maximum width of the deposit was 3.42 feet at the southern edge of the unit. The feature extended 1.1 feet west and just 0.2 feet east of the brick pier. The northern edge of the feature was 2.2 feet north of the end of the brick pier. The uppermost elevation for the feature was 22.555 feet amsl, and the trench intruded into undisturbed subsoil to a depth of 21.205 feet amsl, for a total thickness of 1.35 feet. The bottom of the trench was slightly curved, however, the sidewalls were straight and smooth. The soil matrix that comprised the feature consisted of yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) coarse sand. Upon initial exposure, the matrix was relatively compact, but as excavation proceeded, the fill was increasingly friable.

The contents of Feature 4 in Unit 22 were also fine screened, but yielded a much less diverse assemblage than the overlying Feature 3. A total of 316 artifacts were recovered, 246 of which were fragments of mortar (198) and brick (48). Also present were 10 fragments of sandstone or conglomerate cobbles that were probably associated with foundation construction. The remainder of the assemblage consisted of 51 oyster shell fragments and 7 bone fragments, 4 of which were identified as mammal bone, and 3 of which were mammal teeth, possibly sheep or goat.

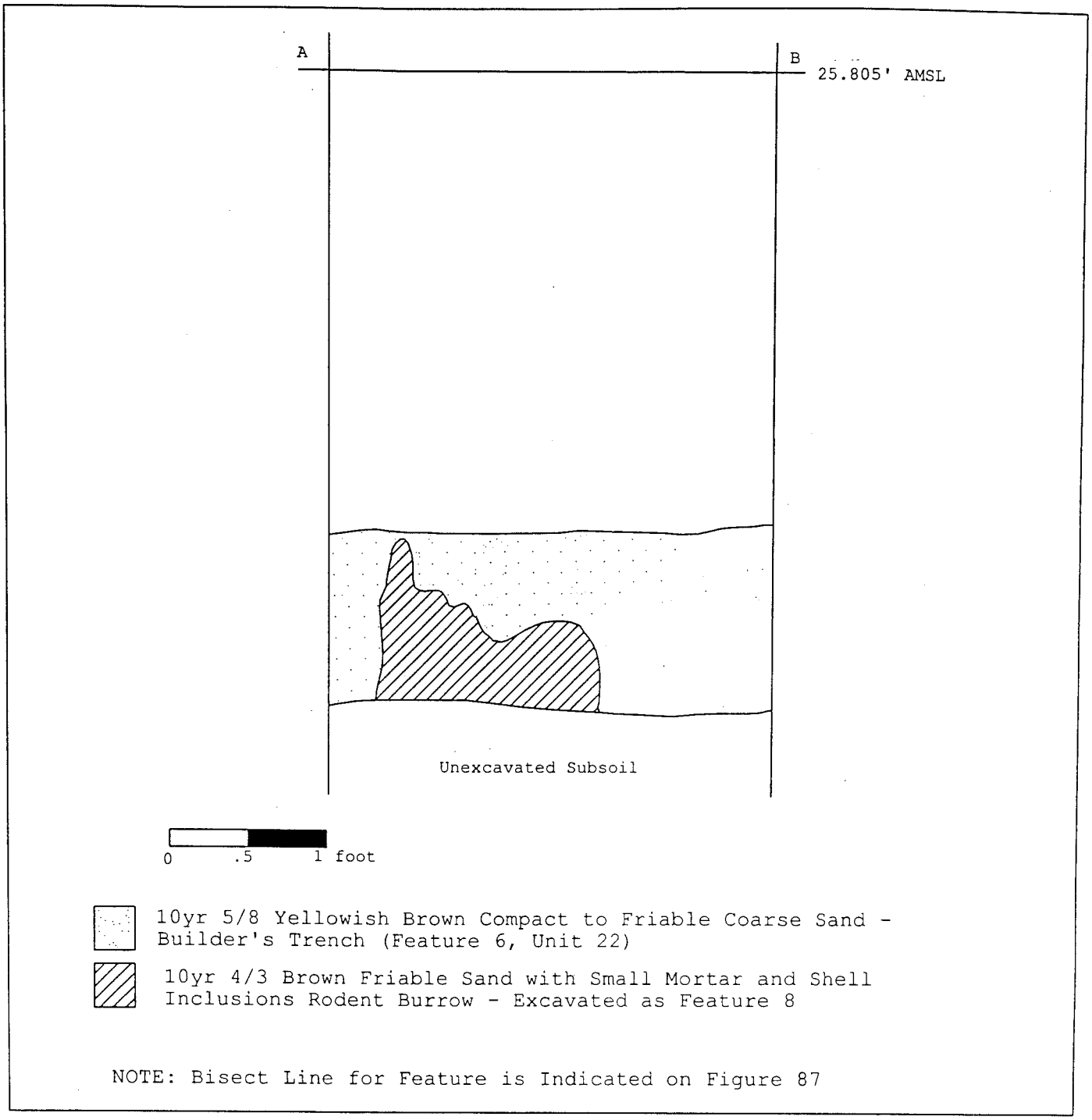


Figure 87: Profiles of North Edge of Fireplace-Related Builder's Trench Feature (Feature 4) in Unit 22. South Room, East Wing Interior

Three mortar lenses were located at the base of the builder's trench designated Feature 4 in Unit 22. These deposits were excavated as Feature 7 and were identified at elevations between 21.255 and 21.155 feet amsl, for a maximum thickness of 0.1 feet or 1.2 inches (Figure 88). These deposits appeared to be mortar spilled while the brick piers were being laid. No material other than mortar was recovered from these features.

Although the original fireplaces in both rooms of the East Wing South Room had been disturbed during remodeling and reconstruction, some information concerning the construction technique and dimensions of these architectural features can be derived. Overall, the South Room firebox was approximately 10 feet wide, including the two piers that were each two feet wide. Assuming that the original hearth extended to the interior edge of the south wall of the structure, each pier was approximately 4 feet in length. Based on these figures, maximum total area of the hearth, including both piers, was 40 square feet. Without the piers, the hearth would have comprised 24 square feet.

Additional information concerning the construction technique for the fireplace complexes as a whole can be derived from consideration of the features located in the North Room. It appears that the piers that defined the edges of the firebox element of the hearths were laid simultaneously with the exterior walls. The "box" defined by the interior edges of the piers was subsequently filled with sand, and the actual hearth was then dry-laid over the surface of this deposit. Given the level of preservation and the amount of the North Room hearth that could be safely exposed, it was not possible to determine if the overlying chimney was also simultaneously constructed, but there was some evidence supporting this observation in the form of a series of postholes in the South Room.

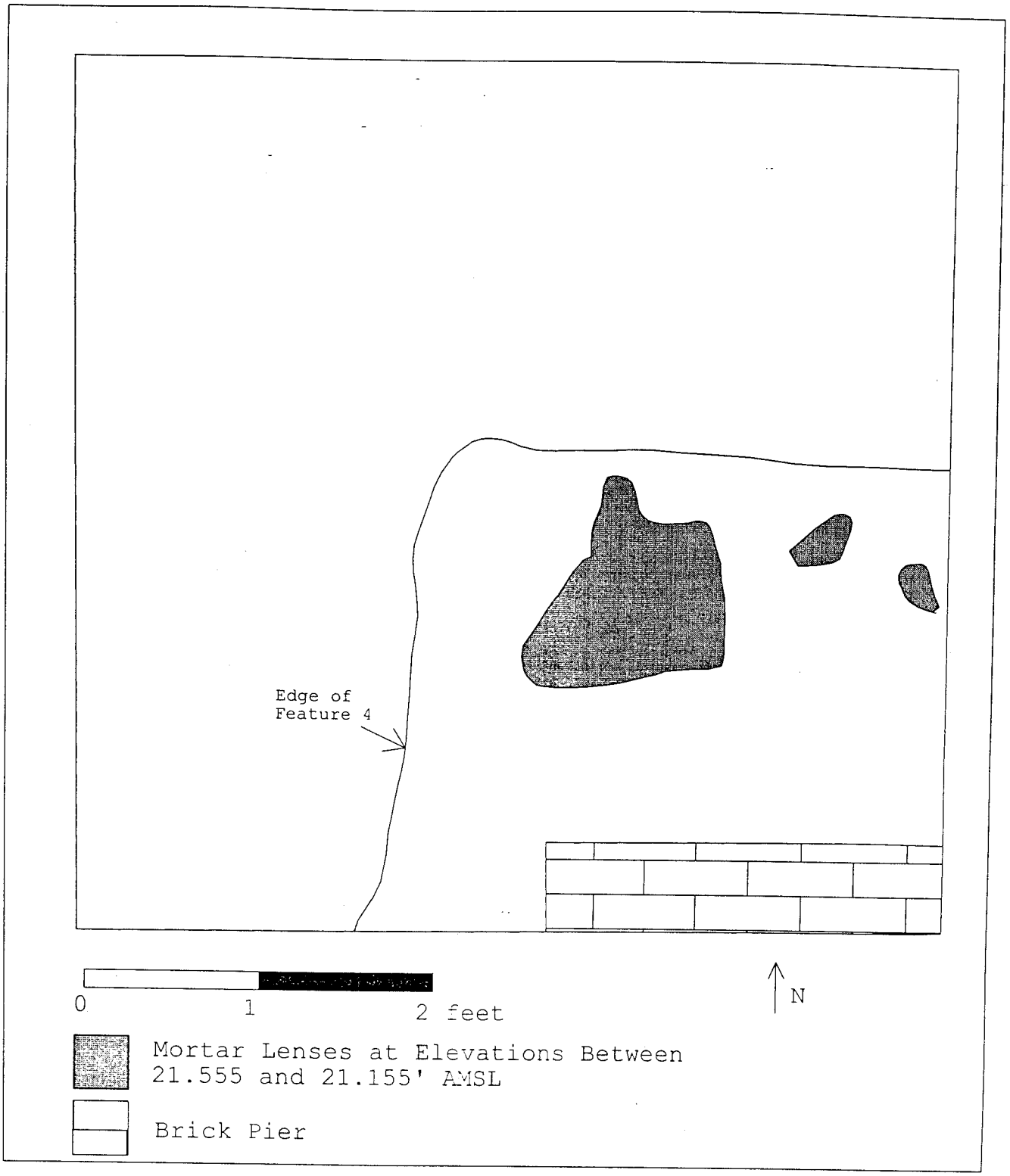


Figure 88: Mortar Lenses Beneath Fireplace-Related Builder's Trench Feature (Feature 4) in Unit 22. South Room, East Wing Interior

08.09 Stratigraphic Unit 2, Stratum 7: Postholes

The postholes referred to above comprise Stratum 7 within Stratigraphic Unit 2. In all, three individual posthole features were identified, two of which intruded into the fireplace features located in Units 22 and 24. These features were designated Features 6 and 3 respectively. The final posthole that comprises this stratum was located in Unit 23, where it was also designated Feature 3.

The first of the three posthole features was identified at an elevation of 22.405 feet amsl in Unit 22. This planview of this feature is indicated on the above-cited Figure 84, which also indicates the relationship of this feature to the surrounding fireplace-related deposits. The horizontal expression of the posthole was entirely contained within Feature 4, and both the trench and the intruding posthole bottomed out at the same elevation in undisturbed subsoil. The posthole was distinguished from the surrounding Feature 4 matrix on the basis of color, and was comprised of yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) friable coarse sand.

As indicated, the posthole was roughly square, measured approximately 1.0 feet in diameter, and extended to a minimum elevation of 21.305 feet amsl, for a total depth or thickness of 1.1 feet. During excavation, the sides and base of the posthole were observed to be relatively smooth and flat. Unfortunately, the friable nature of both the posthole fill and the surrounding Feature 4 matrix prevented preparation of a profile for this feature.

As is often the case with such features, the contents of the posthole designated Feature 6 in Unit 22 were limited. In this case, the posthole contained 107 mortar and 206 brick fragments, 3 fragments of sandstone or other conglomerate cobbles, 8 oyster shell fragments, and 2 bird species bone fragments. Unfortunately, no temporally diagnostic artifacts were recovered, but the position of the posthole beneath the Stratum 4 mortar bedding and within the fireplace-related feature indicate an origin at or during the original construction sequence for the surrounding structure.

The second of the three postholes that comprise Stratum 7 was located within Unit 24, where it was excavated as Feature 3. In this case, the horizontal expression of the posthole had been truncated by the adjacent steam pipe trench, but the profile of the deposit was visible in the trench sidewall. The vertical and horizontal dimensions of the feature are indicated on the above-cited Figures 84 and 72. The remaining horizontal expression of the feature was 1.1 feet in width, and appeared to be semi-circular in form. The western edge of the posthole had been

truncated by the floor joist trench as Joist 4, and the entire remaining expression of the deposit was contained within Feature 5, described above as an element of Stratum 6. The uppermost elevation for this posthole was 22.655 feet amsl, and it extended to 21.355 feet amsl, for a total depth or thickness of 1.3 feet.

The soil matrix of the posthole designated Feature 3 in Unit 24 consisted of yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) compact fine sand. Its contents consisted of 83 mortar fragments, 75 brick fragments, one fragment of conglomerate stone associated with foundation construction, and 16 unidentifiable nail shaft fragments. Like the posthole in Unit 22, no diagnostic artifacts were recovered, but the post was placed after the fireplace feature was in-situ, and before the floor joist trench was excavated.

One additional posthole was located within the South Room of the East Wing interior. This feature was excavated as Feature 3 in Unit 23. A plan and profile of this posthole is presented here as Figure 89, and the feature is also depicted on Photo Plate 11. This feature was located beneath Strata 1 and 2, and partially beneath the floor joist trench designated Feature 1 in Unit 22, a portion of Joist 1.

The upper portion of this posthole had been partially disturbed by an adjacent rodent burrow. Overall, the feature was round in form, and had a diameter of 1.5 feet. The uppermost expression of the feature was encountered at 22.655 feet amsl, and extended to 21.345 feet, for a total depth of thickness of 1.31 feet. The sides of the feature were relatively smooth, and the profile tapered to a rounded bottom.

The soil matrix that comprised the posthole feature in Unit 23 was yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) compact sand grading to sandy clay. Soil color graded to strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) near the base of the posthole. In addition to the soil matrix, the feature contained 38 mortar and 23 brick fragments, 6 iron concretions, and 71 small oyster shell fragments.

The location of each of the postholes that comprise Stratum 7 is indicated on Figure 90. Given the limited number of these features, it is impossible to firmly identify any relationship between them. Based on their contents and stratigraphic associations, it is probable that they are contemporary with the construction of the surrounding Wing. The features may represent evidence of a scaffolding or other temporary structure erected to facilitate the construction of the upper portions of the chimney and surrounding exterior walls. However, it is also possible that they are related to an ephemeral, earlier structure that may have been located in the area prior to the construction of the Brice House.

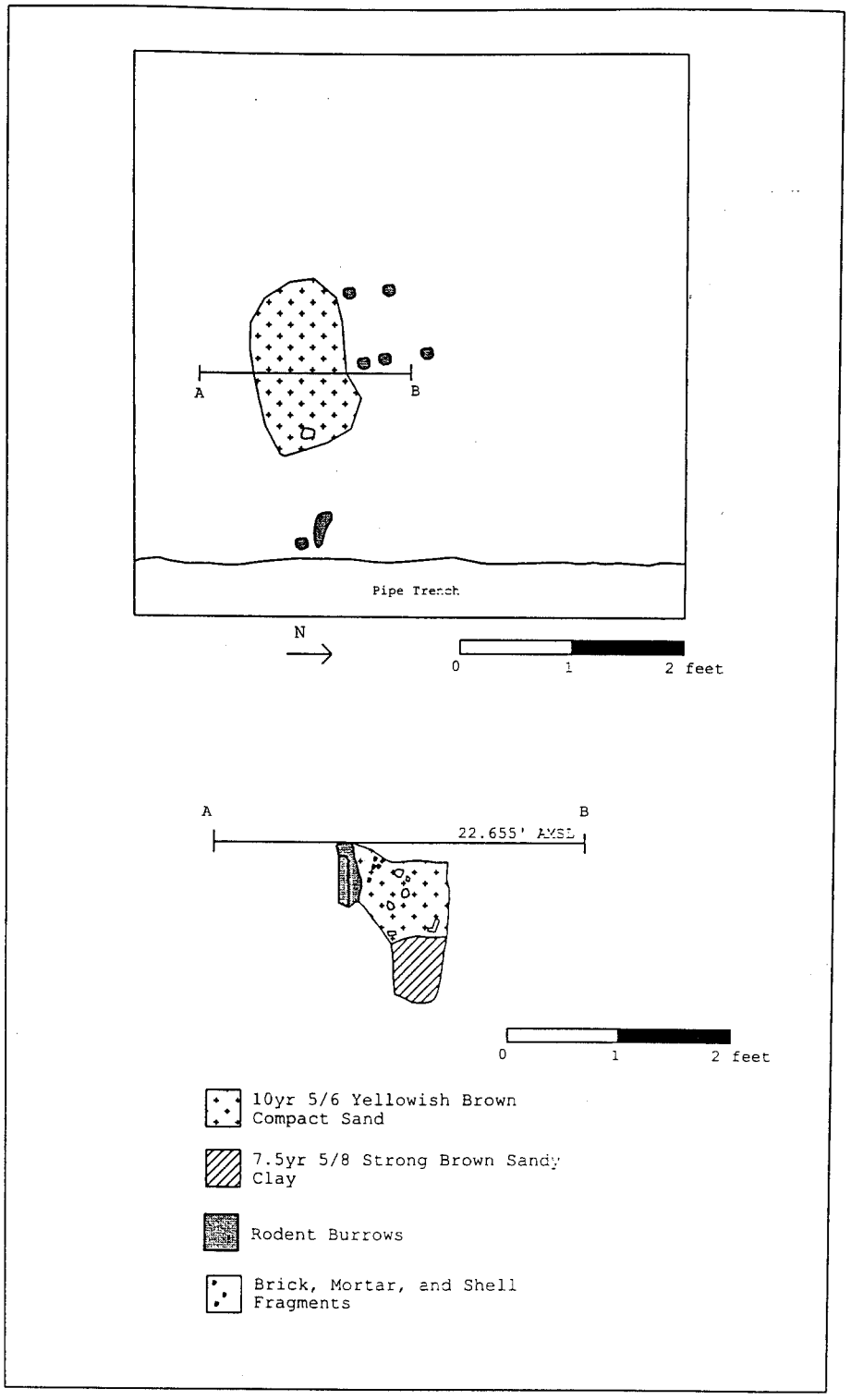


Figure 89: Plan and Profile of Post Feature (Feature 3), Unit 23. South Room, East Wing Interior



Photo Plate 11: Posthole Planview, Feature 3, Unit 23 (South Room). Stratum 7, Stratigraphic Unit 2, East Wing Interior.

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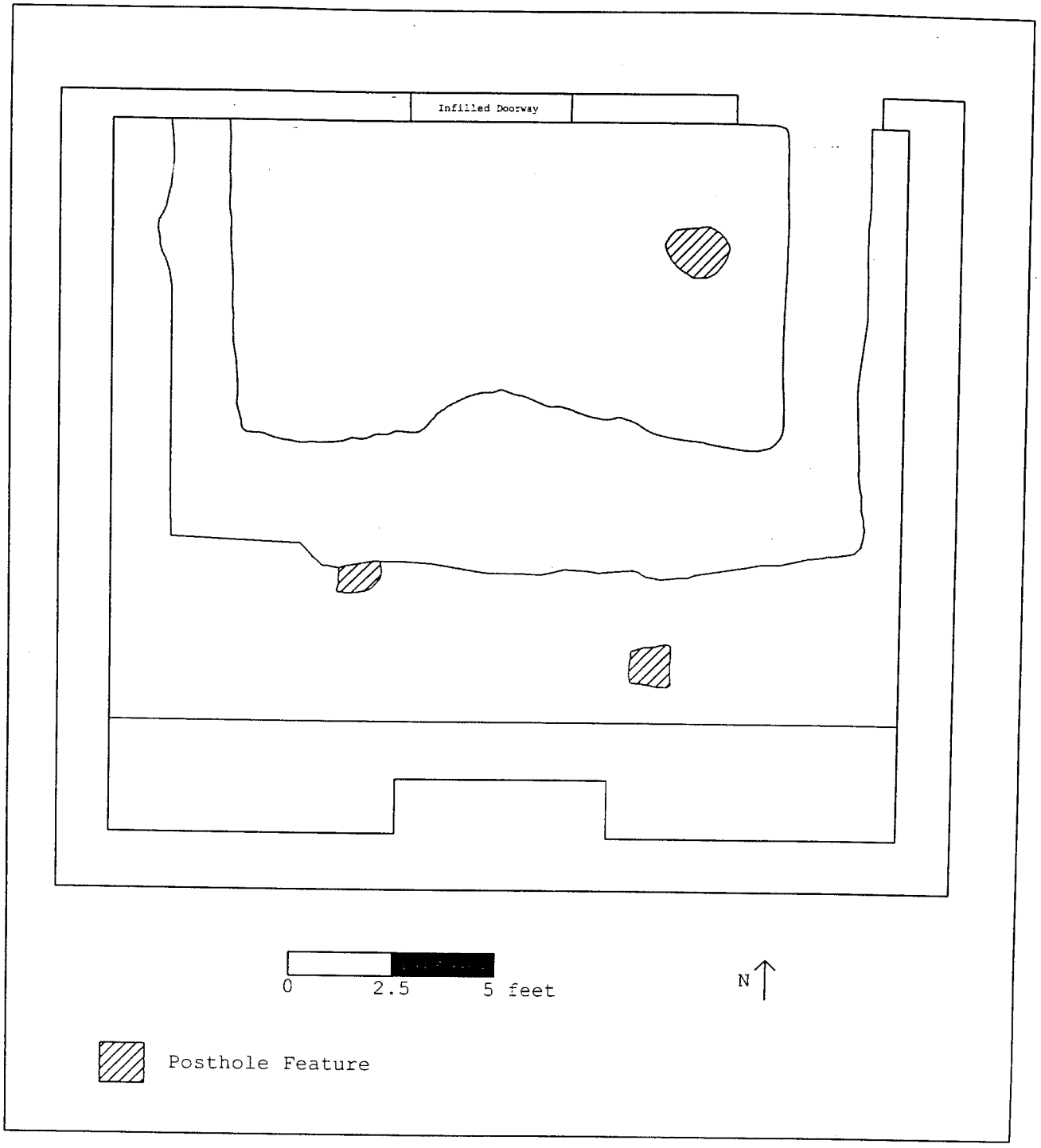


Figure 90: Spatial Relationship Between Stratum 7 Posts, South Room, East Wing Interior

08.10 East Wing Stratigraphic Unit 2: Disturbed Subsoil

The final stratum associated with Stratigraphic Unit 2 consists of a shallow layer of subsoil disturbed during the course of construction of the surrounding East Wing. This material, designated Stratum 8, was not present in all units excavated within the Wing (Table 51). As indicated, Stratum 8 was relatively thin, ranging between just over 0.5 to as little as 0.04 feet in thickness. Soil matrix was consistent, and was comprised of compact fine sand grading to sandy clay, with a color range between strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) to dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4).

A relatively large number of artifacts were recovered from Stratum 8 (Table 52). Approximately 44%, or 615 of 1392 of these were fragments of various building materials. The nails recovered included two corroded shaft fragments that may have been from cut nails, and the remaining artifact of this type was unidentifiable. Iron concretions were a possibly related category that had not appeared in any of the other strata at the site, however, the 223 fragments assigned to this category did not exhibit any evidence of cultural modification.

The single stoneware sherd recovered from Stratum 8 was an otherwise undecorated, white salt glazed body sherd. The tobacco pipe was a fragment of a 5/64" bore stem. Other artifacts recovered from the stratum included an unidentifiable leather fragment, a single burned matchstick, 2 charcoal or coal fragments, and 6 glass fragments including 2 dark olive green wine bottle pieces. The remaining glass artifacts were colorless, curved fragments. Five hundred and twenty-two oyster shell fragments were recovered, as well as 1 clam species shell fragment.

Seven prehistoric artifacts were also recovered from Stratum 8. These included 2 quartzite fire cracked rock fragments, 1 quartz flake fragment, and 4 small sherds of an undecorated, shell tempered ceramic, probably Mockley Ware. These artifacts are further referred to below in the discussion of Stratigraphic Unit 3.

A variety of mechanisms were probably responsible for the deposition of the cultural material into Stratum 8. The prehistoric artifacts are probably a result of occupation or use of the area prior to the construction of the Brice House. This material is discussed further below in reference to Stratigraphic Unit 3. Much of the building material and other contemporary artifacts were deposited during construction of the Wing, or during one of the floor modification episodes. Finally, disturbance by rodent burrowing may have resulted in intrusion of some of the material from overlying strata.

Unit	Provenience	Room	Elevation	Texture
23	Level 3	South Room	22.805 - 22.585 amsl	10YR 5/4 Compact Fine Sand to Sandy Clay
19	Level 3	South Room	22.805 - 22.445 amsl	7.5YR 5/6 Compact Fine Sand to Sandy Clay
28	Level 3	South Room	22.485 - 22.525 amsl	10YR 4/4 Compact Fine Sand to Sandy Clay
29	Level 3	South Room	22.595 - 22.445 amsl	10YR 4/4 Compact Fine Sand to Sandy Clay
30	Level 3	South Room	22.765 - 22.235 amsl	10YR 4/4 Compact Fine Sand to Sandy Clay
31	Level 3	South Room	22.575 - 22.325 amsl	10YR 4/4 Compact Fine Sand to Sandy Clay
25	Level 3	South Room	22.375 - 21.955 amsl	10YR 5/6 Compact Fine Sand to Sandy Clay
22	Level 3	South Room	22.405 - 21.605 amsl	10YR 5/4 Compact Fine Sand to Sandy Clay
24	Level 3	South Room	22.255 - 21.255 amsl	10YR 5/6 Compact Fine Sand to Sandy Clay
26	Level 3	North Room	22.315 - 22.145 amsl	10YR 5/6 Compact Fine Silty Sand to Sandy Clay
20	***	North Room	***	Sterile, Excavation Halted at Top of Subsoil
27	***	North Room	***	Excavation Halted Due to Asbestos Contamination

Table 52: Artifact Summary
Stratigraphic Unit 2, Stratum 8
Disturbed Subsoil

Brice House (18Ap38)
East Wing Interior

TYPE	COUNT	% TOTAL ASSEMBLAGE
Stoneware	1	0.07%
Tobacco Pipe	1	0.07%
Leather Fragments	1	0.07%
Tobacco Pipe	1	0.07%
Prehistoric Artifacts	7	0.50%
Other Shell	1	0.07%
Wood Artifacts	1	0.07%
Coal/Charcoal/Slag	2	0.14%
Glass	6	0.43%
Oyster Shell	522	37.50%
Bone	11	0.79%
Iron Concretions	223	16.02%
Building Materials:		
Other Stone	13	0.93%
Lumber Fragments	5	0.36%
Nails (All Types)	3	0.22%
Mortar/Plaster	416	29.89%
Brick	178	12.79%
Building Material Total	615	44.18%
Grand Total:	1392	100.00%

The intact features and deposits that comprise Stratigraphic Unit 2 are all associated with either the construction or the original flooring system for the East Wing. Based on the evidence presented above in descriptions of Strata 3 and 4 (the joist and mortar bed flooring system), Stratum 5 (builder's trenches), and Stratum 6 (fireplace related features), a clear sequence of construction for the Wing can be identified. The initial effort here consisted of excavation of the trenches in which the exterior walls and subsurface portions of the fireplaces were laid. The remaining exterior walls and the chimneys were then raised, possibly supported by a post-in-ground scaffolding or other structure. The interior wall may have been erected after or simultaneously with this effort, but in any event was installed as a portion of one planned sequence.

08.11 East Wing Stratigraphic Unit 3: Prehistoric Deposits

This is the smallest of the stratigraphic units identified in the East Wing. The Stratigraphic Unit consists of one stratum, designated Stratum 9, which is itself comprised of just one intact feature. The prehistoric artifacts described above are probably related to this feature, but their depositional context prevented separation and association into this stratum.

The feature is located in Unit 29, where it was excavated as Feature 3. Figure 91 and 92 present a plan and profile for the deposit, which appears to be a shallow or truncated pit, with Figure 92 indicating only that portion of the feature that was located in Unit 29. The feature was overlain by the Stratum 4 floor joist that was associated with Joist 1. In addition, the eastern edge of the feature was truncated by the adjacent steam pipe trench.

As indicated, the horizontal expression of the feature was approximately 2 by 1.8 feet, and its uppermost expression was encountered at 22.635 feet amsl. The surface of the deposit was slightly undulating, and the deposit had probably been vertically truncated to some extent during construction or modification of the surrounding East Wing structure. The feature extended to a maximum depth of 22.315 feet amsl, although at no point did its total thickness exceed 0.23 feet or 2.76 inches.

The fill within the feature consisted of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) moderately compact sand with some clay content. In addition, the feature contained 425 oyster shell fragments, 40 iron concretions, 3 sherds of undecorated shell tempered ceramic, and a rhyolite Selby Bay projectile point (see Dent 1995: 240, Photo Plate in Appendix C). Eight small mortar fragments and 2 brick fragments were recovered from the surface of the feature, but given its remaining contents, these are probably intrusive, and may be associated with the overlying Stratum 4 joist trench or Stratum 3 mortar.

The ceramic artifacts recovered from within the feature were very small, but most probably were Mockley Ware given their shell temper and association with the projectile point. They were from a vessel very similar to that which was the source of the sherds recovered from the adjacent Stratum 8 described above. It is probable that these artifacts, as well as the flake fragments recovered from Stratum 2, represent use of the area of the Brice House during the Middle Woodland period, defined by Dent (1995: 235) as extending from approximately 2300 to 1050 years b.p.

Given the extent of impacts to the surrounding landforms by the intensive historic period occupations of Annapolis, it is probable that large intact deposits relating to this period of

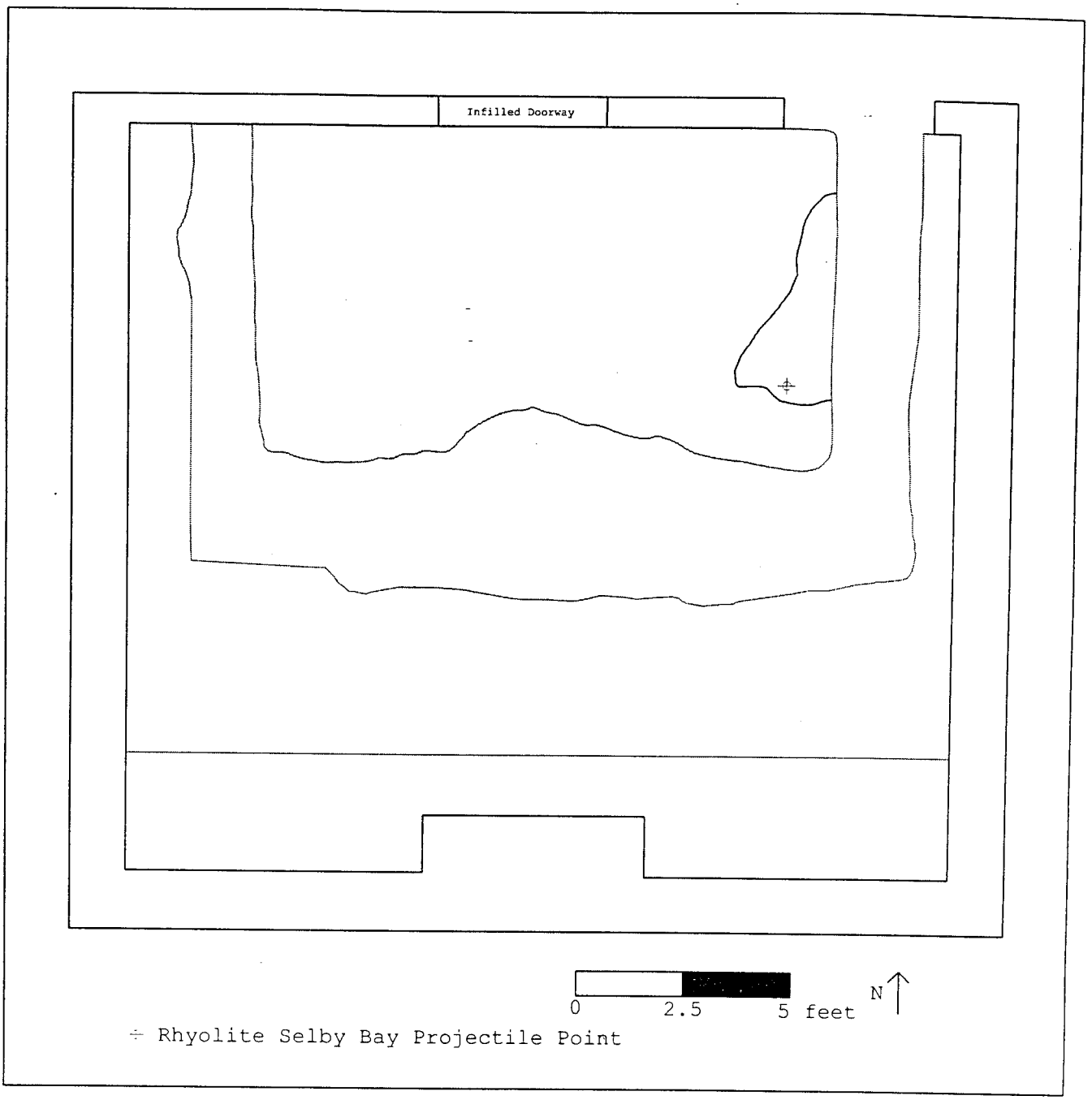


Figure 91: Planview of Prehistoric Pit Feature Within South Room, East Wing Interior

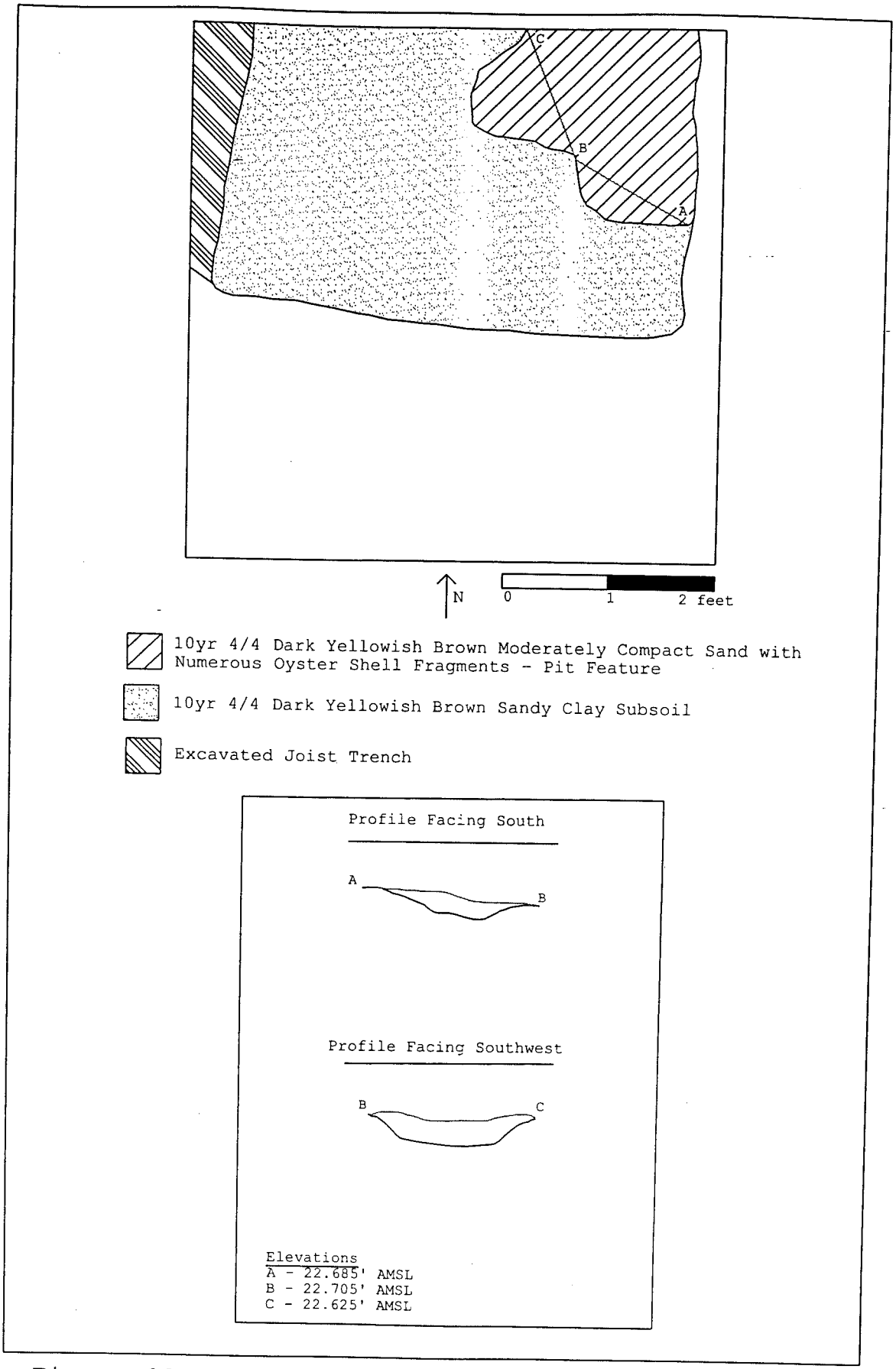


Figure 92: Plan and Profile of Prehistoric Pit Feature in Unit 29, South Room, East Wing Interior

human occupation of the area are not extant. However, such deposits are often found in close proximity to wetlands or other environments with high productivity and biodiversity. The nearby Governor's Pond and Busby's Cove discussed in Section 02.00 above would have been a easily available source of such wetland resources.

08.12 East Wing Stratum 10: Rodent Burrows

As was indicated in the introduction to this section, portions of the archaeological deposits in the East Wing and Hyphen interior had been impacted by rodent burrowing. The installation of the wooden tongue and groove flooring over the intact elements of the brick floor described above as Stratum 1 not only created dry conditions within the Wing interior that resulted in preservation of textiles, paper, and other artifacts not ordinarily recovered from terrestrial archaeological contexts, it also created an ideal environment for rodents. Given the size of the burrows, and the presence of *Rattus* species bones from several of the strata described above, it is probable that rats were the primary rodent occupants of the Wing.

Table 53 summarizes the proveniences of all features that were determined to be rodent burrows or the remnants of such deposits. The morphology of the rodent burrows in the Wing and Hyphen interiors is indicated on the above-cited Figures 76, 81, 84 and 85, and on Figure 94 below.

Artifacts recovered from the rodent burrows were generally consistent with those recovered from adjacent intact strata. In a number of cases both in and outside of the East Wing, rodent burrows were found to be lined with, or otherwise contain, shredded asbestos-laden insulation from the steam pipes that bisected much of the East Wing and Hyphen interior. In these cases, excavation within each unit was halted to avoid danger to archaeological crew.

Unit	Designation	Comment
Unit 20	Feature 1	Adjacent to West Side of Brick Pier, North Room Fireplace
Unit 22	Feature 2	Cut Through Stratum 3 (Mortar Bedding), Very Shallow Feature
	Feature 5	Located Between Fireplace-Related Features in Units 22 and 24
	Feature 8	Continuation of Feature 5 Above
Unit 24	Feature 4	Cuts Through Fireplace-Related Feature (Feature 5) in Unit 24
Unit 26	Feature 2	Adajcent To, and Partially Disturbs Builder's Trench Feature
	Feature 3	Continuation of Feature 2 Above
Unit 27	Feature 1	Adjacent To Southeast Corner of Brick Pier Associated With Fireplace
	Feature 5	Continuation of Feature 1, Laden With Asbestos Fragments, Excavation Halted
Unit 31	Feature 2	Near Edge of Steam Pipe Trench

08.13 Interior East Hyphen

A single unit, designated 21, was excavated within the undisturbed portion of the hyphen interior. Although this portion of the site is spatially distinct from the deposits located within the East Wing interior, an effort has been made to associate the strata identified in this unit with the larger strata and stratigraphic units discussed above.

The location of Unit 21 is depicted on the above-cited Figure 24. Although not pictured on this figure, a subsurface foundation remnant was discovered within the hyphen. This feature was 12 inches wide, constructed of mortared brick, and divided the Hyphen space on an east-west axis 5.2 feet south of the north wall of the structure. It appeared that the function of this foundation was as a support for a wall that divided the hyphen into a five foot wide hallway on the north, and a 7.5 by 28 foot long room space on the southern edge of the building. Unit 21 was placed within the hallway portion of the room, and was extended to a width of 5.2 feet in order to recover data from across the entire undisturbed portion of the hallway. No intact soils remained in the room space.

Figure 93 presents a profile of the stratigraphy of Unit 21, and Figure 94 presents a planview of the features located therein. None of the brick and sand bedding flooring located in the East Wing interior was found here. However, floor joist pockets were present in both the south and north walls of the Hyphen. It is possible, although not demonstrable, that these floor joist pockets are cognates of the joist and mortar bedding flooring system that comprised the original floor of the East Wing interior.

As indicated on Figure 93, the cultural stratigraphy located within Unit 21 consisted of a central deposit of associated soils, and two large builder's trenches, one associated with the northern exterior wall of the Hyphen and one associated with the interior foundation remnant.

The uppermost elevation of the central deposit of soil within the unit was 21.96 feet amsl, and the maximum thickness of the deposit was .83 feet, extending to an elevation of 21.13 feet amsl. The deposit consisted of three distinct layers, the uppermost of which consisted of brown (10YR 4/3) friable coarse sand mottled with similar yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sand. Beneath this layer was several inches of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) compact sandy clay, and this deposit was followed by a thin layer of lightly to moderately compacted strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) fine sand.

The 3 soil layers contained a total of 627 artifacts, 409

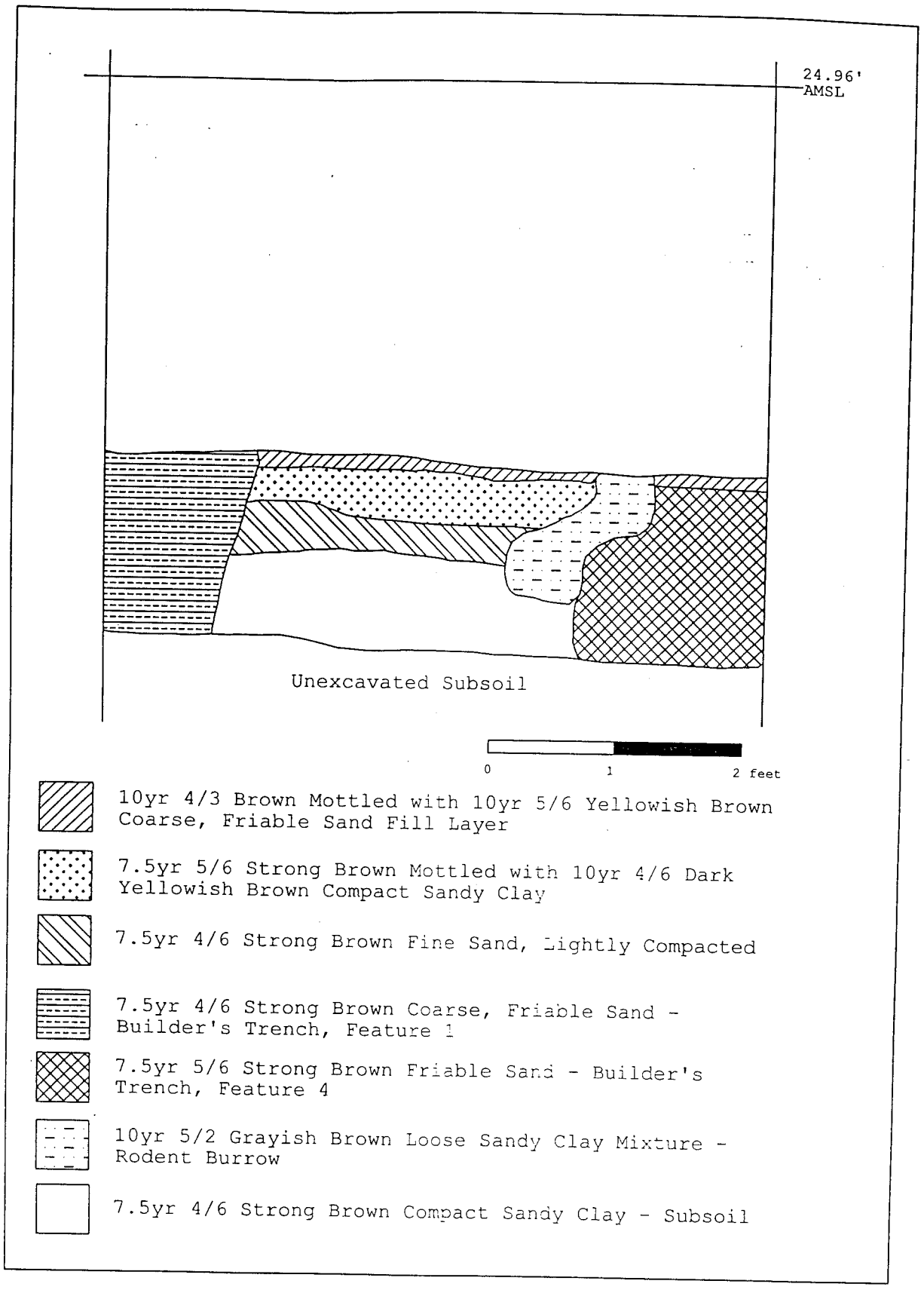


Figure 93: Unit 21 West Wall Profile. East Wing Hyphen, Brice House

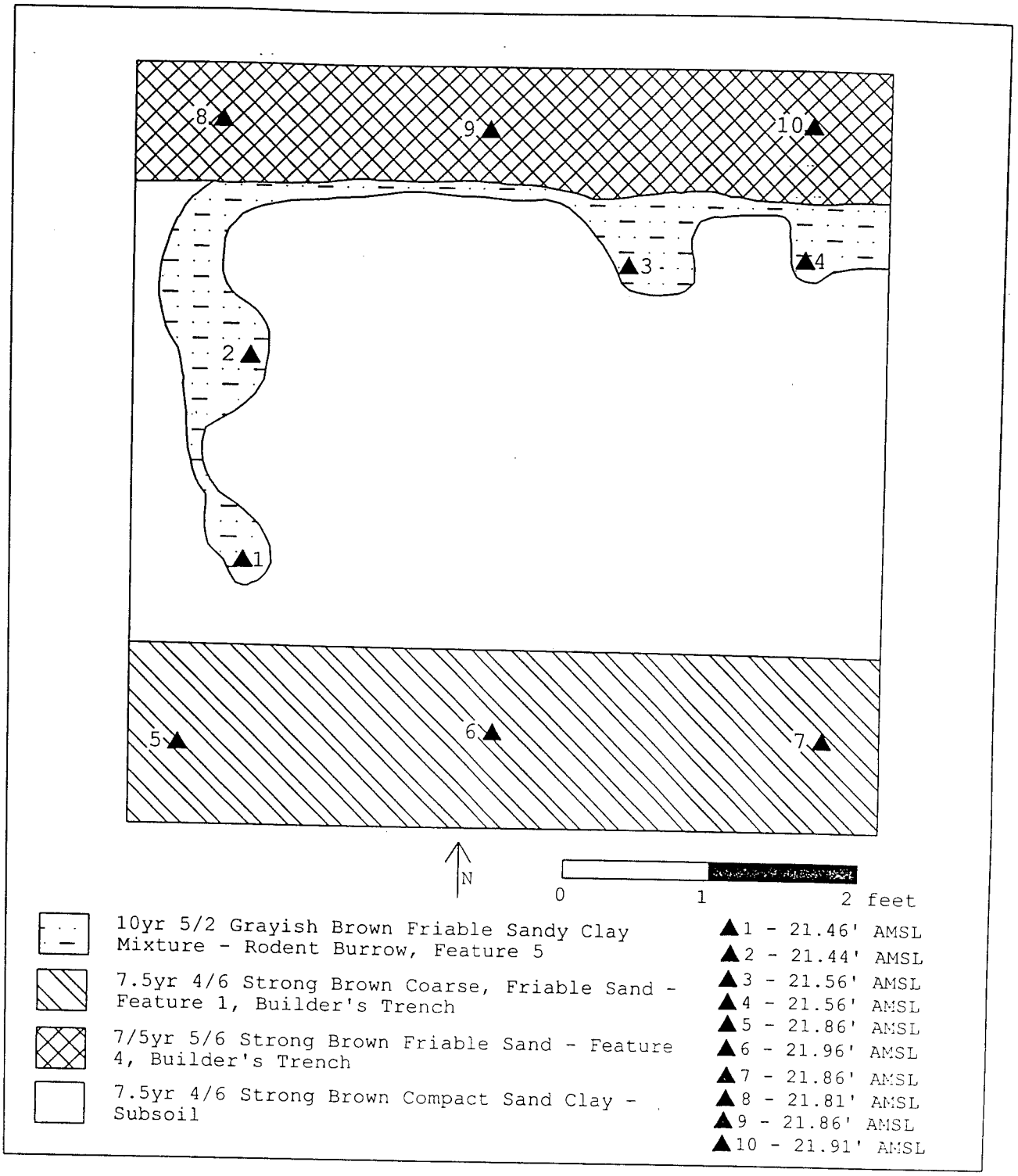


Figure 94: Planview of Builder's Trench Features. East Wing Hyphen Brice House

(65%) of which were brick or mortar fragments. Other building material recovered included 28 nails or nail fragments (2 wire, 10 cut), 60 lumber fragments, and 7 building stone fragments. Also possibly associated with the building material were 7 unidentifiable iron fragments, and 6 fragments of flat glass. The remainder of the glass assemblage was comprised of 6 colorless bottle glass fragments, 14 dark olive green wine bottle fragments, and 13 lamp chimney fragments.

Faunal materials recovered from the soil layers included 17 mammal bone fragments, including 3 teeth, and 51 oyster shell valves or fragments. Also present were 5 peanut shell fragments, one synthetic cigarette filter, and a plastic button. Ceramics recovered from the deposit included three undecorated whiteware body sherds and one kaolin tobacco pipe bowl fragment. The final component of the assemblage was 75 coal or coal ash fragments.

The association of these sub-floor deposits is difficult to ascertain. Undisturbed subsoil lay immediately beneath the lowest layer of sand. It is probable that this material represents a series of deposits that accreted beneath an original wooden flooring associated with the joist pockets, and then beneath the more recent tongue and groove flooring.

Perhaps the most significant aspects of Unit 21 were the builder's trenches located on either side (north and south) of the unit. The southernmost of these features, excavated as Feature 1, was associated with the foundation remnant that bisected the Hyphen along the east-west axis. This feature was initially encountered at depths between 21.86 and 21.96 feet amsl, and extended to 20.60 feet amsl, for a maximum thickness of 1.33 feet. The surface expression of the feature was a maximum of 1.2 feet in width, and the trench narrowed to approximately .68 feet at its base. The trench extended the entire five foot length of the unit, and presumably paralleled the foundation remnant along its entire length.

The fill within the builder's trench feature designated Feature 1 in Unit 21 consisted of a single layer of strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) coarse friable sand. The fill was homogenous throughout the deposit. A total of 347 artifacts were recovered from this builder's trench feature. Two-hundred and ninety-nine were fragments of brick or mortar. Two handwrought nails were also recovered, as well as 1 unidentifiable iron fragment. The only temporally diagnostic artifact was a single sherd of undecorated white salt-glazed stoneware, dating to the period between 1720 and 1805. The remainder of the material present within the feature consisted of fragments of building stone, wood, and oyster shell. No modern materials of any kind were recovered from this feature.

The second builder's trench feature located in Unit 21 was associated with the interior of the north wall of the Hyphen. This trench was designated Feature 4. The uppermost portions of this feature had been impacted by a large rodent burrow that paralleled the majority of its length within the unit, but most of the deposit was undisturbed. The top of the feature was encountered at an elevation of 21.91 feet amsl, and it extended to 20.46 feet amsl, for a maximum thickness of 1.45 feet. The maximum width of the feature was 1.33 feet. This dimension was exhibited at the base of the deposit, as the top had been horizontally truncated by the adjacent rodent burrow.

Like Feature 1, the builder's trench designated Feature 4 contained a single layer of strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) coarse friable sand. Cultural contents of the feature included 322 artifacts, again primarily consisting of fragments of brick and mortar (190 fragments). Also present were 3 nail fragments, 24 mammal bone fragments, 4 glass fragments, and 19 oyster shell fragments. Other artifacts consisted of unidentified iron fragments, other building stone, and two sherds of coarse earthenware, one with an exterior lead glaze. Also recovered was a plastic button, 8 paint fragments, and several types of plant remains including grass stems. The proximity of the rodent burrow is the most probable vector for the introduction of this material into the feature.

With the exception of several rodent burrows, no other features were defined within Unit 21. Given the limited area of preserved deposits within the Hyphen, interpretations of the function of this space are problematic. However, several observations regarding the building techniques associated with this portion of the Brie House can be made. First, it appears that the two builder's trenches are contemporary given the similarity of morphology, fill, and contents. These builder's trenches are also very similar to those that were located within the interior of the adjacent East Wing. However, the data recovered from Unit 18, described above as a portion of the South Yard results, indicated the presence of a builder's trench on the exterior side of the south wall of the Hyphen. It is possible that there is a builder's trench located on the exterior side of the north wall of the hyphen as well, but there is, at the present level of investigation, inadequate evidence to determine if the trench on the interior of the north wall is the only one that exists in this area.

08.14 East Wing and Hyphen Exterior

A total of three units were placed around the exterior of the East Wing and Hyphen. The location of each of these units is depicted on Figure 95. Units 15 and 16 were placed in an effort to collect comparative data concerning the method and timing of construction for the walls of the East Wing and Hyphen. Unit 17 was excavated in an effort to identify subsurface evidence of a no-longer extant doorway into the South Room of the East Wing.

Unit 16 was placed at the intersection of the rear or north wall of the East Hyphen and the west wall of the East Wing. At the time excavation was initiated, a relatively modern brick paving covered the entire surface of the unit. This pavement was removed, and a sandy stratum containing modern artifacts that was bisected by a number of pipe trenches was revealed. Excavation of this initial stratum was begun, and shortly thereafter large quantities of asbestos-laden pipe insulation were identified within the soil matrix. Excavation was immediately halted, and the brick pavement was re-laid. Unfortunately, no significant archaeological data was recovered from the unit before the contaminated deposits were identified. Excavation Unit 18 was subsequently opened in the same position on the south or front side of the building in an effort to collect the desired information regarding the building trench features for the East Wing and Hyphen. The results of the excavation of this unit are described in the preceding section detailing the South Yard investigation (Section 06.00 above).

Although an effort was made to match stratigraphy for the remaining two units, a number of construction related modifications to the buildings and other disturbance resulted in a situation wherein each had a relatively unique profile. In order to accommodate this variation, each of the units is individually described below.

Unit 15 was a 2.5 by 5 foot unit placed adjacent to the eastern wall of the main block of the house. The ground surface at the time of excavation was covered by a modern, dry-laid brick pathway. Following removal of the bricks that comprised the path and a very thin layer of yellow (10YR 7/8) bedding sand, initial excavation in the unit revealed the presence of approximately 2.08 feet of soil deposits that had been disturbed and reworked, both recently and historically (Figures 96 and 97). Also discovered at this point in the excavation process was the grounding element for a no longer extant lightning rod. The uppermost elevation of these soil deposits was encountered at 23.66 feet amsl, and they extended to elevations between 21.58 and 21.25 feet amsl.

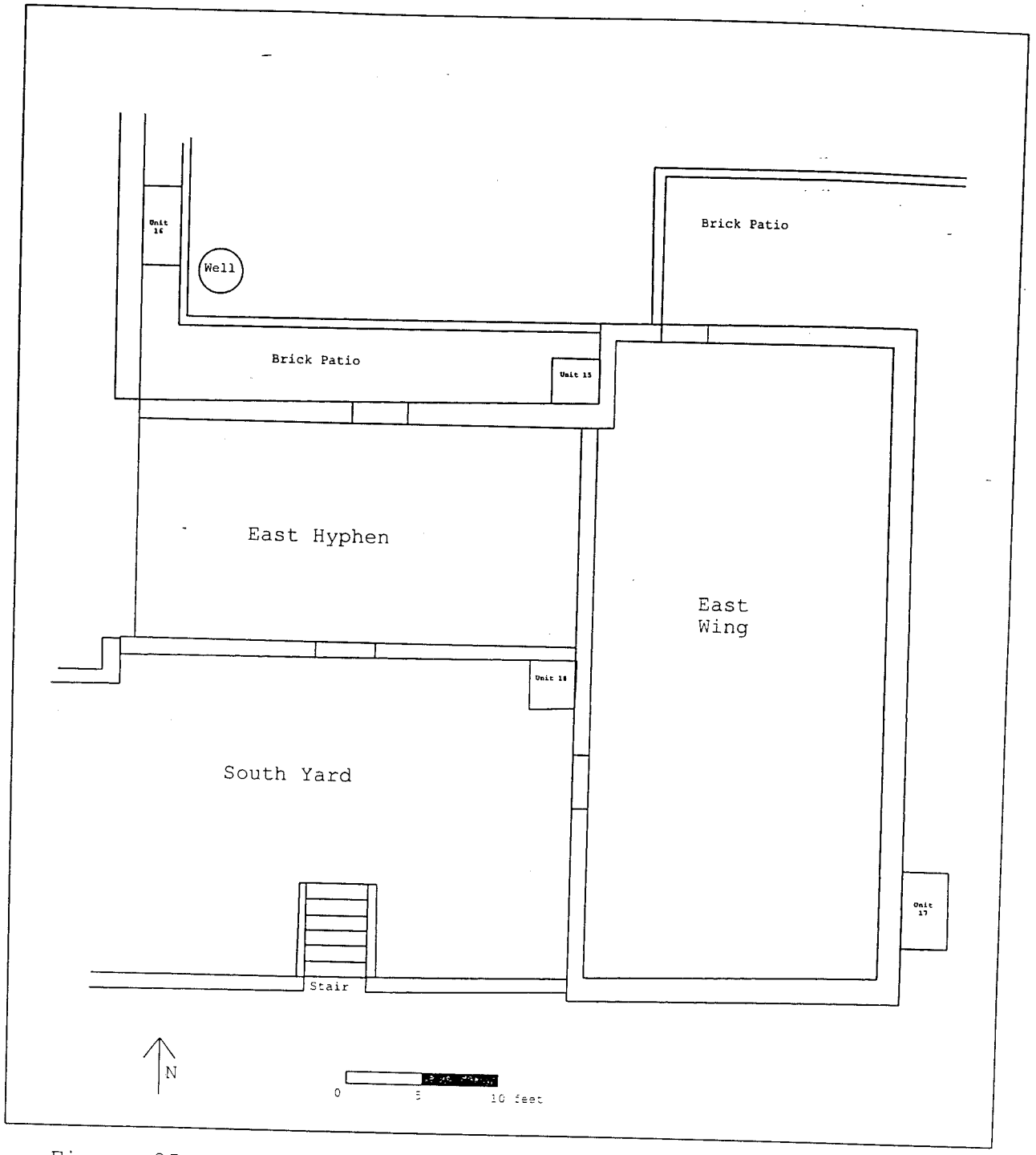


Figure 95: Location of Units 15, 16, 17, and 18. East Wing Exterior Brice House

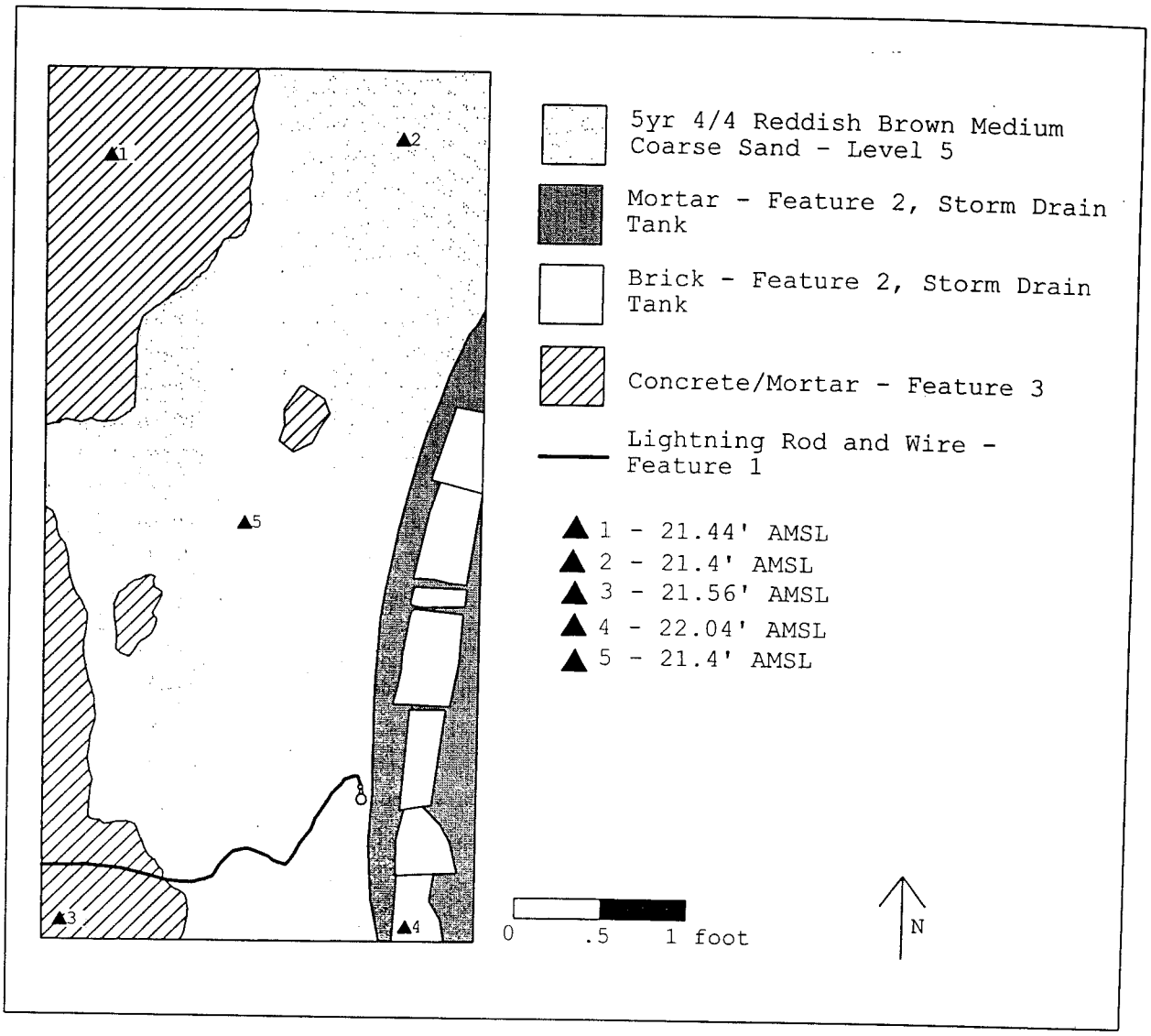


Figure 96: Unit 15, Level 5, Features 1, 2, and 3. East Wing Exterior, Brice House

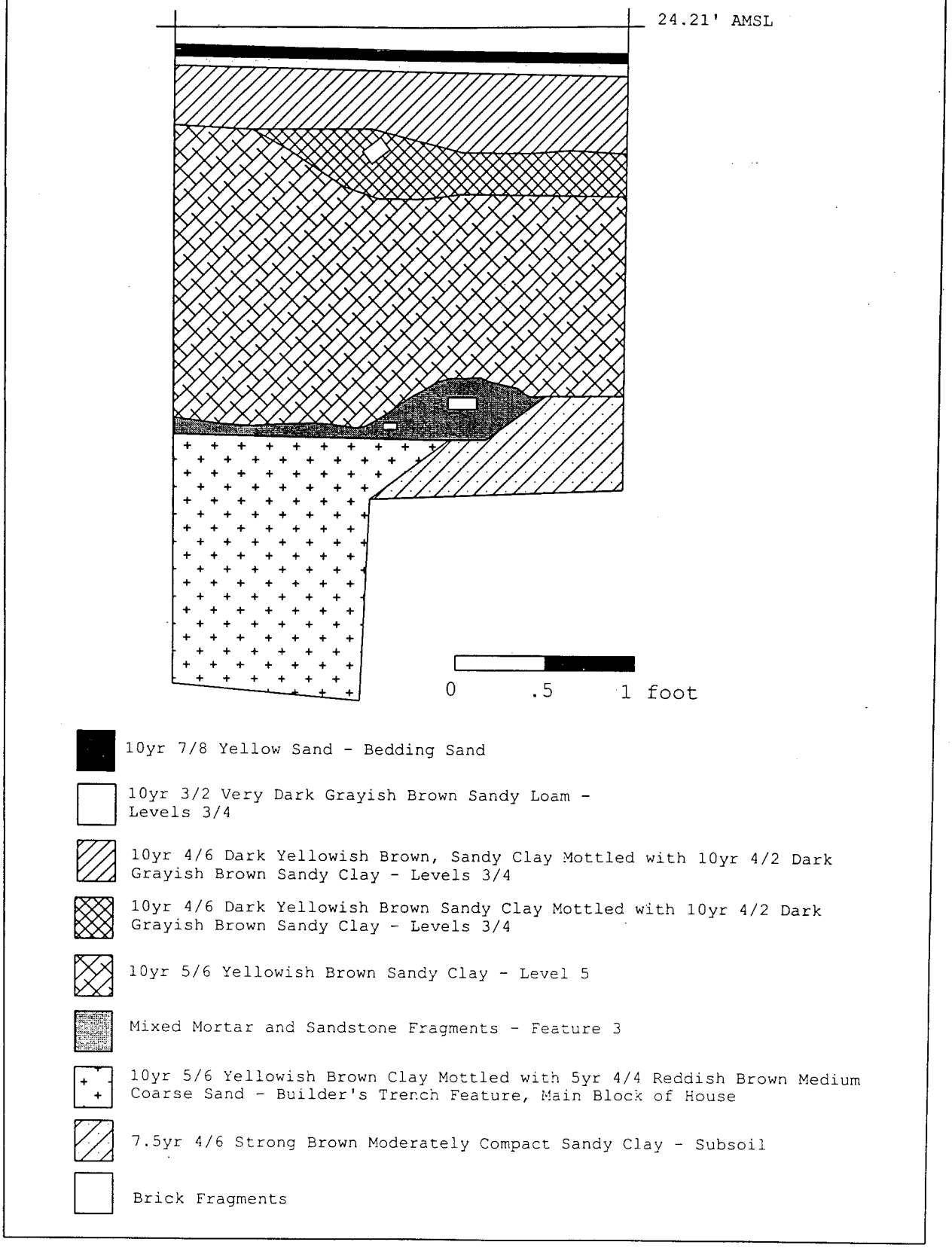


Figure 97: Unit 15 Profile Facing North. East Wing Exterior Brice House

In general, the soil matrix of these layers, excavated as Levels 1-4 in Unit 15, was comprised of dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) to dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) loamy sand to sandy clay mottled with clay clasts and sand lenses. Overall these fill deposits were very compact to compact.

Cultural contents of the fill layers in Unit 15 are summarized on Table 54. In general, this material is consistent with the other fill strata excavated or tested in and around the Brice House. Building material dominates the assemblage, and is comprised primarily of brick and mortar fragments. Nails recovered range from modern wire to handwrought specimens. The glass recovered included 24 modern bottle fragments, 77 window glass fragments, 43 dark olive green wine bottle fragments, and two table glass fragments. The synthetic material in the assemblage consisted of a plastic button, and the lithic artifact was a battered chert or flint nodule.

The ceramics recovered from the fill layers in Unit 15 included creamware, pearlware, and a variety of coarse earthenwares, several sherds of which were lead glazed. The porcelain sherds were both of Chinese origin, and displayed a blue on white decoration. The stoneware included 3 sherds of Nottingham ware, 5 sherds of white salt-glazed, and a single coarse ware sherd. Tobacco pipe fragments included 2 5/64" bore stems and one 4/64" bore stem fragment. The temporal range of this material reflects the mixed character of the deposit, with dates ranging from the 18th through 19th centuries.

Following the removal of these overlying soil layers, a series of mortar and concrete lenses were exposed along the western side of the unit. In addition, the edge of a large concrete and brick cistern was exposed along the eastern edge of the unit as well. The mortar deposits were designated as Feature 3 (Figure 96). After the mortar deposits were documented, a decision was made to further excavate only the northern half of the unit. This decision was made in order to avoid disturbance to the large concrete and brick cistern, and to avoid the necessity of removing the in-situ lightning rod base. After the northern portion of Feature 3 was removed, the builder's trench for the main block of the house was exposed (Figure 97 and 98, Photo Plate 12).

The portion of the Feature 3 mortar deposits removed from Unit 15 yielded only brick, mortar, and oyster shell fragments. Based on visual examination of the mortar, it appeared to be the same mixture as that used in the construction of the adjacent cistern. Further, given the mixed nature of the overlying fill deposits, it appears probable that the cistern itself was installed or modified relatively recently, perhaps during the Wohl tenure of ownership.

TYPE	COUNT	% TOTAL ASSEMBLAGE
Stoneware	9	1.24%
Porcelain	2	0.28%
Tobacco Pipe	3	0.41%
Lithic Artifacts	1	0.14%
Synthetic Materials	1	0.14%
Earthenware	40	5.52%
Coal/Charcoal/Slag	16	2.21%
Glass	146	20.17%
Oyster Shell	105	14.50%
Metal Artifacts	10	1.38%
Bone	96	13.26%
Building Materials:		
Other Stone	31	4.28%
Nails (All Types)	35	4.83%
Lumber Fragments	3	0.41%
Mortar/Plaster	107	14.78%
Brick	119	16.44%
Building Material Total	**295**	**40.75%**
Grand Total:	**724**	**100.00%**

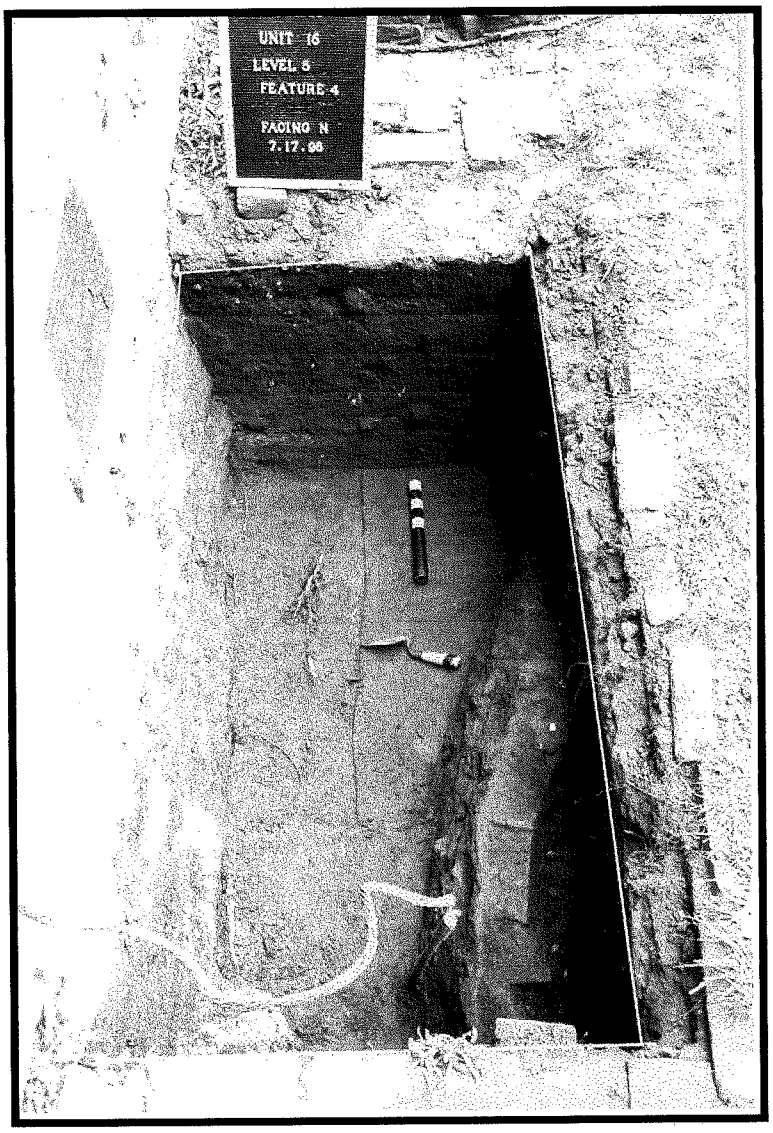


Photo Plate 12: Planview of Unit 16 At Base of Level 5, East Wing Exterior.

Feature at Lower Left (Southeast) Is Cistern, Scored Line Adjacent To Trowel Is Builder's Trench For Brice House Main Block.

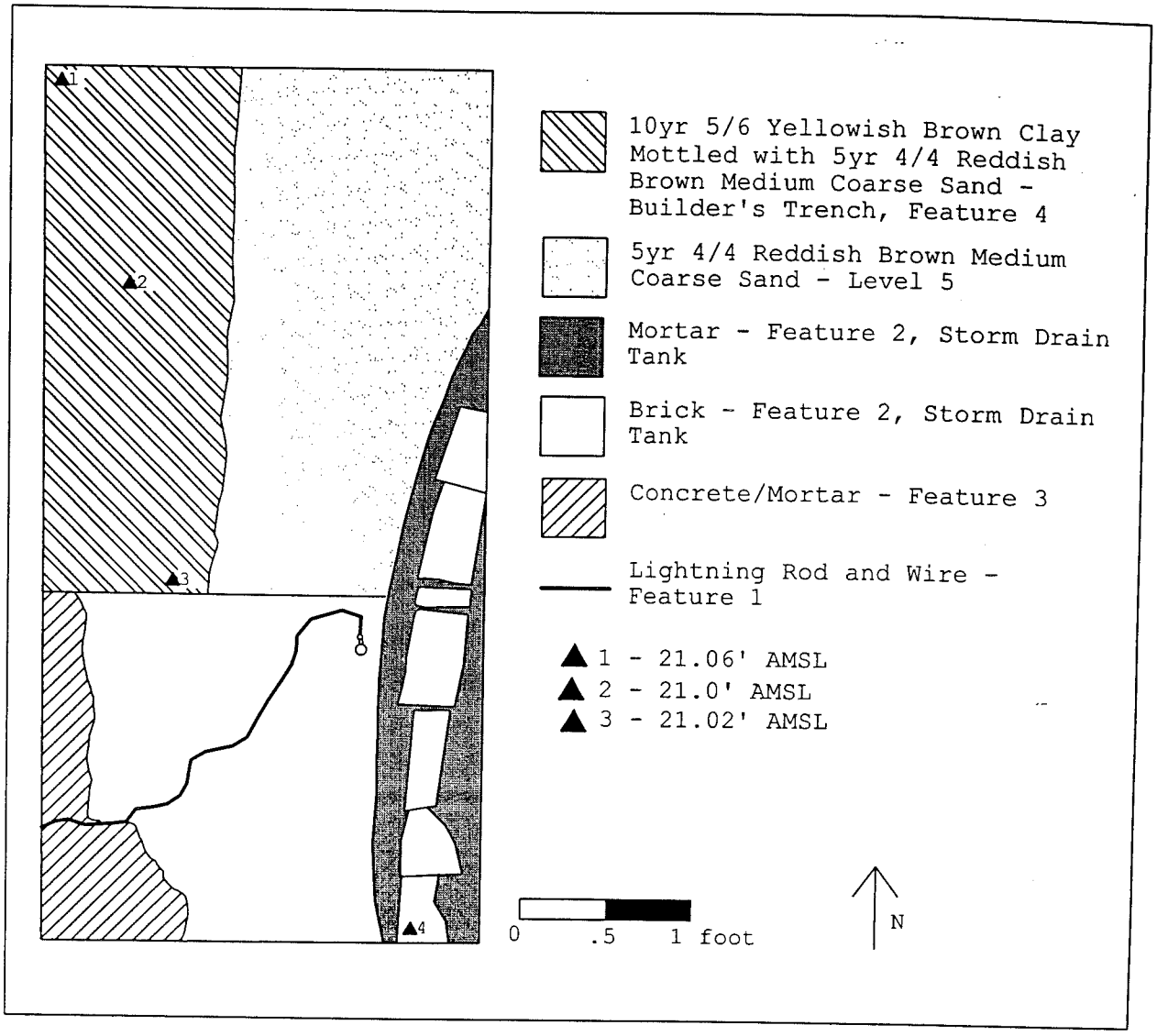


Figure 98: Unit 15, Feature 4 Builder's Trench. East Wing Exterior Brice House

The portion of the builder's trench feature associated with the main block of the house was exposed at an elevation of 21.06 feet amsl. The initial exposure of the feature was 1.68 feet in width, but the trench narrowed to slightly over 1 foot following excavation of the uppermost .5 feet of the fill. This fill as comprised of yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) clay mottled with reddish brown (5YR 4/4) moderately coarse sand. Excavation of the feature was abandoned when it became clear that this was an intact builder's trench. Presumably, the trench extends to the base of the main block cellar, between 10 and 12 feet below current grade.

The contents of the excavated portion of the builder's trench feature in Unit 15 were limited to fragments of brick, mortar, shell, and mammal bone. A single unidentifiable nail fragment and a single fragment of dark olive green bottle glass were also recovered. Although no unequivocal temporal diagnostics were present, it is evident that this feature dates to the late 18th century construction of the house.

Unit 17 was located in the narrow alleyway between the east wall of the East Wing and the adjacent residential structure. This unit was initially placed to gather data related to an infilled doorway located in the eastern wall of the East Wing interior. This door would have allowed access to the South Room of the Wing when it was extant, and it had apparently been replaced by a second doorway in the same wall located several feet to the north at the time the interior of the structure was remodeled in the early 20th century. The exact date at which the door was closed remains unknown. However, the newer doorway was placed to allow access to the central dividing hallway when the Wing interior was converted to apartments during the Saint John's College tenure of ownership in the 1920s, and it is probable that the original doorway was closed at this time.

Figures 99 and 100 present profiles of the southern and western walls of Unit 17. Like Unit 15, the surface of Unit 17 was covered by a relatively modern dry-laid brick walkway and an associated very thin layer of bedding sand that is not visible in the profile figures. This bedding sand layer contained a mixture of brick fragments and modern debris including a 1970 U.S cent.

Immediately beneath the layer of bedding sand was a compact mixture of brick and mortar fragments that had apparently been placed in the area either before or at the same time the brick pathway was laid. The initial elevation of this deposit was encountered at 21.95 feet amsl, and its maximum thickness was .31 feet in a pocket visible on the eastern edge of the profile in Figure 99. Immediately beneath this layer of mortar and brick was a thicker layer of dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) moderately compact silty sand that appeared to represent the original ground

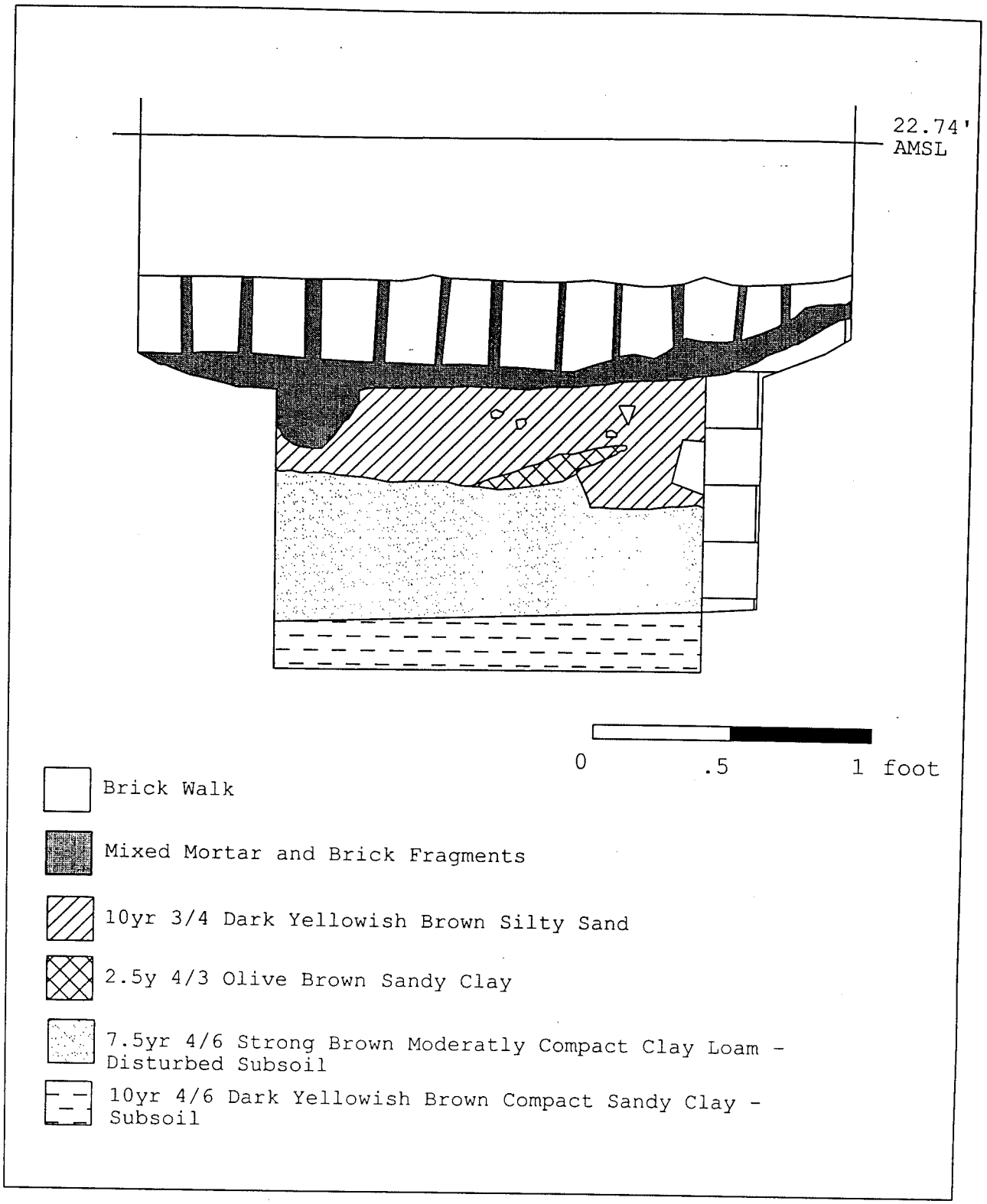


Figure 99: Unit 17 Profile Facing South. East Wing Exterior Brice House

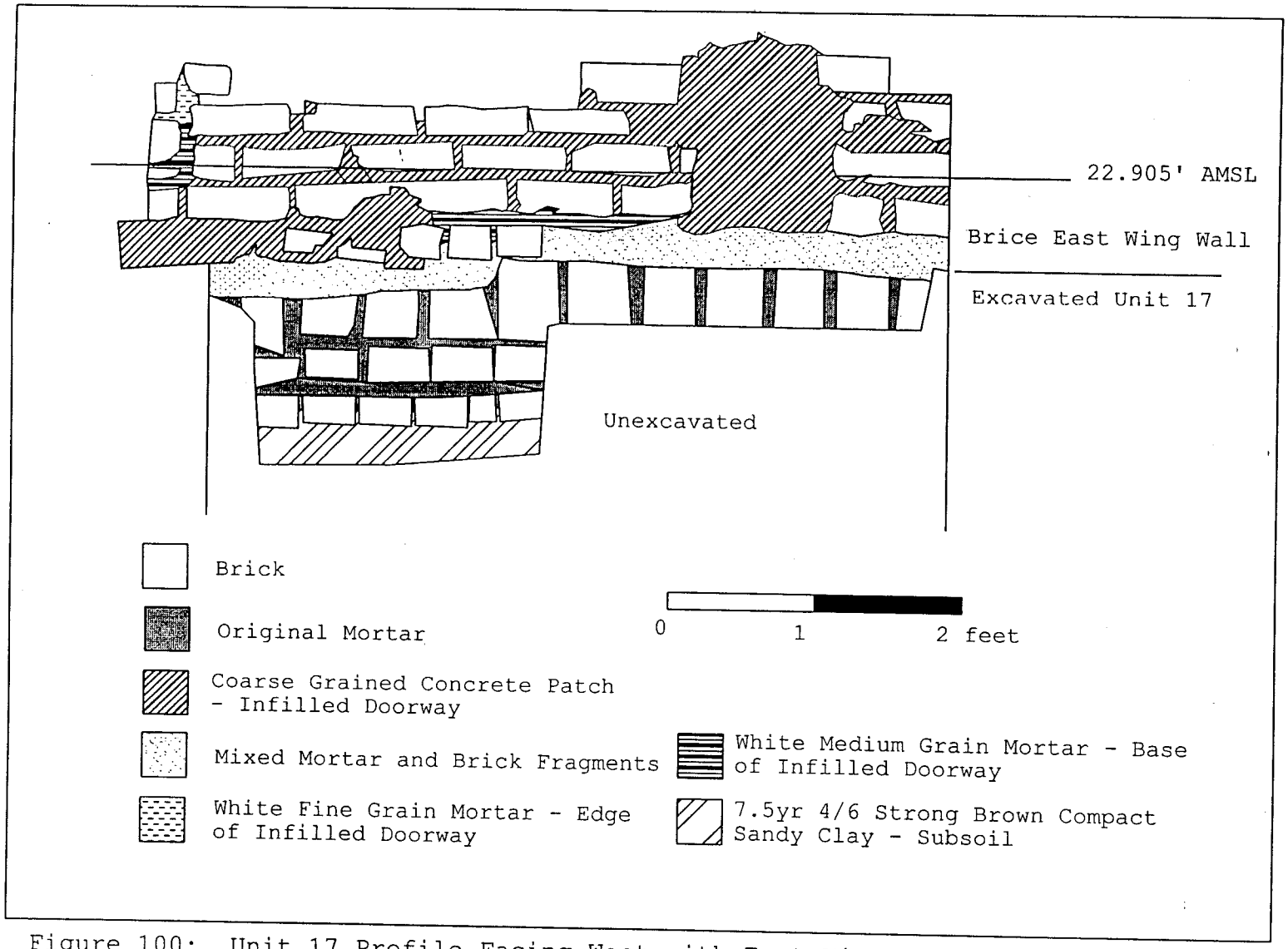


Figure 100: Unit 17 Profile Facing West with East Wing Wall. East Wing Exterior Brice House

surface and underlying soils in the area. This soil layer extended to an elevation of 21.43 feet amsl, and was a maximum of 0.42 feet in thickness. This soil layer was excavated as Level 4 within the unit.

A total of 175 artifacts comprised the cultural contents of this deposit. This assemblage departed from the usual pattern insofar as the majority of artifacts recovered here were comprised of bone fragments rather than building material. In this case, 81 bone fragments including 61 fragments from a single bird were present, the remainder were mammal bone fragments. Building material did, however, comprise the next largest part of the assemblage, and this material included 14 fragments of brick and mortar, 9 unidentifiable nail fragments, and 1 fragment of sandstone foundation material. Also recovered were 8 oyster shell fragments, 29 coal or ash fragments, 19 unidentifiable iron fragments, and 7 glass fragments. The glass was comprised of 3 probable window fragments, 1 unidentified bottle fragments, and 3 fragments of dark olive green wine bottle glass.

The remainder of the Level 4 assemblage was comprised of 1 stoneware and 5 earthenware sherds. The earthenware was comprised of single sherds of Staffordshire slipware, white tin-glazed earthenware, tortoise shell Wedgewood, shell edged pearlware, and undecorated whiteware. The stoneware was an undecorated white salt-glazed body sherd. Together, these ceramics span the period between the mid 18th and mid 19th centuries.

The temporal dimensions of the ceramic assemblage from Level 4 in Unit 17 indicate that this deposit was sealed sometime in the 19th century. It is possible that the brick paving currently extant in the alleyway is a modern replacement for a similar feature, but there is no unequivocal evidence for a more historic pavement in the area. Immediately beneath Level 4 was a layer of disturbed subsoil containing few brick and mortar fragments and flecks, and this deposit graded into undisturbed subsoil.

No builder's trenches for either the East Wing's eastern wall or the adjacent structure were identified in Unit 17. However, it is important to note that there was an interior builder's trench feature located in Unit 25 on the opposite (interior) side of the wall from Unit 17. In addition, no subsurface architectural features associated with the infilled doorway were located in the unit. However, as indicated on Figure 100, the concrete patching and medium grained mortar that were used to close the doorway were visible in the west wall profile of the unit.

In addition to yielding data regarding the presence and absence of builder's trench features around the exterior of the

East Wing, the major outcome of this element of the current investigation was the identification of intact archaeological deposits within the areas tested. The presence of the asbestos contamination adjacent to the intersection of the northern exterior wall of the Hyphen and the East Wing's west wall prevented identification of intact deposits in this area. However, in each of the other areas tested intact deposits were revealed. Given the association of these features and/or artifact deposits with the extant Brice House, it is probable that further testing would result in a determination of significance for these exterior deposits. Additional testing of the area around the exterior of the East Wing and Hyphen would be necessary to formalize this observation.

08.15 Response to Research Design, East Wing Archaeological Deposits

The initial purpose of the archaeological work in the East Wing and Hyphen was to identify the presence of archaeological deposits, and to assess their significance. Upon removal of the modern wooden tongue and groove flooring probably associated with the Saint John's College tenure of ownership, intact archaeological deposits were revealed both in a horizontal dimension, as indicated by the remnant brick flooring, and in profile, as indicated by structural features and artifact-laden deposits visible in the steam pipe trenches in the South Room. Initial testing in the Wing indicated that these deposits were indeed intact. Due to the association of these deposits with the construction and occupation of the Brice House, itself a National Historic Landmark site, and due to their ability to provide information important in understanding the historical development of Annapolis, these archaeological resources were determined to be significant.

Following this determination that significant deposits did indeed exist within the East Wing and Hyphen, the goals of the investigation shifted to data recovery intended to collect information that could address a number of questions concerning the architecture of the structure itself. These questions included identification of a sequence of construction for the East Wing and Hyphen, determining whether the brick flooring the East Wing was associated with the 18th century construction of the building, and the identification of change through time in the use of the space, including a sequence for modifications to the interior space.

In the East Wing, the overall sequence of construction consisted of the excavation of builder's trenches for the exterior walls. Based on the recovery of data from Unit 20, located at the northern fireplace, it is evident that the exterior walls and at least a portion of the fireplaces were constructed simultaneously. Based on builder's trench evidence from Unit 18, the exterior walls of the Wing and Hyphen were constructed essentially simultaneously in that there is only one trench feature, with homogeneous fill and morphology.

The intrusion of the posthole feature associated with Stratum 7 into the builder's trench around the front of the fireplace in the South Room indicates some possibility that the lower portion of the fireplace was constructed at the same time as the lower portion of the walls, and the construction of the chimney and upper portions of the surrounding walls was aided by a temporary scaffold or other structure. The interpretation of the form and construction method for such a scaffold is largely conjectural due to the limited number of postholes identified.

The interior east-west masonry dividing wall in the East Wing was also apparently constructed as a part of a single process, based on the morphological similarity of the builder's trenches. Following completion of this interior wall, the joist and mortar floor system was installed. Again, this appears to represent an essentially simultaneous process in that there is only slightly disturbed subsoil, described above as Stratum 8, present beneath the mortar bedding for the floor system. A longer term occupation prior to the installation of the floor would have resulted in the presence of additional occupation-related debris beneath the mortar bedding layer.

Based on the archaeological data recovered during this investigation, it does not appear that the herringbone brick floor is of 18th century origin. The brick floor and associated bedding sand are more likely associated with a 19th century modification to the interior of the structure. It is more probable that the joist and mortar bed floor system is associated with the original construction of the house. This is indicated by the close association of the joist trenches and builder's trench for the interior masonry dividing wall in the East Wing. In addition, the absence of occupation related debris beneath the mortar bedding indicates that it was installed either simultaneously with or shortly after the original construction of the building. The presence of joist pockets in the exposed walls in the interior of the Hyphen indicates that a similar flooring system may have existed in this area prior to modification during remodeling in either the early or middle 20th century.

In terms of establishing a sequence for modifications to the interior of the East Wing, based on both archival and archaeological data, it appears that the vast majority of such modifications occurred during the first half of the 20th century during the Saint John's College tenure of ownership. It is probable, although not conclusively demonstrated, that the large doorway in the masonry dividing wall of the East Wing was infilled at this time as well. The herringbone brick floor was added to the structure during the middle years of the 19th century, and thus represents the earliest identified modification to the interior space. No archaeological data that could positively address the date at which the exterior doors of the structure were modified was recovered.

The research design for this element of the investigation also included several questions designed to provide structure for analysis of actual occupation and use of the space within the Wing and Hyphen. The concern here was to identify and explicate occupations that occurred prior to the construction of the house, and to identify any connection between the earlier deposits that comprised Stratigraphic Unit 3 in the West Wing. In addition,

identification of the function or type of use of the space, and change through time therein, were identified as research goals for this project. Finally, it was considered desirable to identify any evidence of an African-American occupation of the wing interior, either before or after Emancipation.

In terms of the first of these goals, no material that was positively associated with the earlier deposits in the West Wing were identified in either the East Wing, Hyphen, or any of the units excavated around the exterior of this portion of the structure. The Middle Woodland feature that comprised Stratigraphic Unit 3 in the East Wing does indeed represent an early use of the parcel, but one that far pre-dates any historic occupation of the area. This does not diminish the importance of the feature. As was stated in the introduction to Section 03.01 above, much of the archaeological record pertaining to Native American occupations of Annapolis have been destroyed or obscured by intensive historic period urban development. The prehistoric feature contributes to a slowly expanding database of information concerning the longest period of human occupation of the area, that which occurred prior to colonization.

Like the West Wing, actual deposits related to occupation and use of the East Wing and Hyphen interior comprised just a small portion of the total archaeological record. The discussion of the known historical record associated with the Brice House indicated that the North Room of the Wing was used as a kitchen, and the South Room was used as a laundry (Miller and Ridout 1998: 43). Few artifacts that were positively associated with either of these functions were recovered. The extensive deposit of artifacts recovered from Stratum 2, the bedding sand beneath the Stratum 1 brick floor, did undoubtedly contain some material related to these uses. However, few if any artifacts related to the 18th century use of the space were recovered. Two 18th century forks were recovered by the asbestos abatement personnel from somewhere inside the Wing prior to the beginning of excavation (see photo plate in Appendix C), and a fragment of a flat iron was recovered from one of the steam pipe trenches in the South Room.

The cache-related artifacts recovered from the Stratum 2 bedding sand are compelling evidence of the presence of, and use of the space by, African-Americans during the period leading up to Emancipation, and continuing for a number of years afterward. In addition, this deposit indicates that the use of the interior space of the East Wing was not entirely oriented toward the functional aspects of a kitchen and laundry facility. Although the presence of this material does indicate change in the use of the space through time, little evidence of the original function for the building was recovered. In addition, these uses of the space were not mutually exclusive, and it is highly probable that

the original functional use of the structure continued in parallel with this more ritually-oriented function.
As was noted in the introduction to this section, a concrete slab floor was present in the northwestern corner of the Hyphen. This floor covered 150 of approximately 800 square feet of the interior space. It is probable that intact archaeological deposits are present beneath this flooring, and if possible, additional excavation should be conducted in this area prior to the completion of construction in the East Wing. This statement is reiterated in the following recommendations section.

09.00 Recommendations

The known aspects of the archaeological record of the Brice House site (18Ap38) have been described and interpreted at length in the preceding sections of this report. The purpose of this section is not to reiterate those results, rather, it is to present a discussion of the potential for future archaeological research at and relating to the site, and to provide guidance to officials of the International Masonry Institute in planning future improvements to the property. As with the other sections of this document, an area by area approach was utilized in preparing these recommendations.

No new archaeological work was conducted in the North or West Yards of the site during this investigation. For these areas, the recommendations made in 1984 by Basalik, Brown, and Epperson are still valid. Intact, subsurface features and cultural deposits were revealed in both areas, however, the majority of this material was not excavated (Basalik, Brown, and Epperson 1984: 36, 134). It was further determined that additional testing, excavation, and subsequent analysis would be necessary to fully interpret the identified archaeological deposits there.

One outcome of the current investigation was the identification of deeply buried, significant deposits of late 17th and early 18th century origin at the northern end of the West Wing. In addition, Williams (1988), identified further early deposits on the lot adjacent to the northwestern corner of the Brice House parcel. The northwestern area of the North Yard should be considered particularly sensitive for the location of additional early, buried, archaeological resources. In any event, it is recommended that an appropriate program of archaeological testing and/or excavation be conducted in any area of the North or West Yard that will be impacted by current or future plans for construction or rehabilitation work in or around the extant Brice House.

The construction work that has been done in the South Yard of the Brice House has resulted in extensive disturbance to surficial soil deposits across the entire yard, and deeper disturbance has occurred at the southern and eastern edges of the areas as well. However, as was presented in Figure 41 above, there are several areas of intact soils remaining in the yard. These areas contained features identified during the course of monitoring, and have the potential to contain undisturbed deposits or features related to the construction or early periods of occupation of the Brice House site. Any additional improvements to the yard or house that require disturbance of these areas should be preceded by appropriate archaeological investigation. As this area of the site is a portion of a

conservation easement held by the Maryland Historical Trust, this agency must be consulted prior to the conduct of any new work there, and should be consulted early in planning stages in order to avoid unnecessary delay or expense.

The interior of the East Hyphen had been subjected to a high level of disturbance prior to this investigation. Although only one unit was excavated there, no significant new information could be obtained by further work. In addition, over 80% of intact deposits located within the southern and northern rooms at the eastern edge of the wing were excavated during this project. No further investigation is recommended in these areas either. However, in the remainder of the interior of the East Wing, approximately 18.75% of the total area, or 150 of 800 square feet, was obscured by a concrete floor that could not be removed without total demolition of all interior architecture (see Figure 65 above). Given the condition of the archaeological deposits located within the investigated portion of the wing, it is probable that intact archaeological deposits are also present beneath this floor. If possible, construction plans for this area of the site should be developed in such a way that these deposits are preserved. If they cannot be preserved in place, their significance should be evaluated and an appropriate treatment plan be developed and executed prior to the initiation of construction.

In a memorandum dated February 11, 1998 from Orlando Ridout V, Maryland Historical Trust Architectural Historian, to Joan Calambokidis, director of the IMI, a series of significant architectural features in the East Wing were described. Ridout made a number of recommendations related to proposed improvements in the wing, the basis of which were that an effort should be made to preserve the original features of the house to the extent possible. During the course of this investigation, a number of archaeological features related to the architectural details described by Ridout were located. These recommendations for preservation of the historic fabric of the structure remain valid at the time of this writing.

While a great deal of significant archaeological data was recovered from the interior of the West Wing, there are still undisturbed and unexcavated deposits, and associated features, present in the northern end of the wing. In addition, structural features including the stairway and walls of the probable John Brice II store, and the original east-west dividing wall for the wing, remain in-situ. At the time of the current project, safety considerations and limitations on the scope of work prevented further investigation of these areas of the site.

At the time fieldwork for this investigation was completed, the IMI's proposed improvement plans called for the installation

of cantilevered flooring that would allow the preservation of both architectural features and undisturbed archaeological deposits in place. Although this action will remove this previously undisturbed material from the potential archaeological research base for the long-term future, this plan is preferable to their loss without excavation in the short term. If construction plans change in the future, an effort should be made to secure funding and time to recover additional significant data from these deposits. Any plan for such salvage or data recovery work must be developed in consideration of the safety issues associated with the unsupported masonry chimney and walls at the north end of the wing structure.

Given the fact that the land on which the Brice House is situated is owned by the Historic Annapolis Foundation, the artifact deposits recovered during the course of this investigation are the property of that institution. The foundation has decided to retain ownership of the material recovered during this investigation, and the artifact collection, associated documentary material, and photographic records will be permanently stored within their facilities upon completion of review of this report.

This long-term curation of the artifact collection from this project provides an important opportunity for continuing research into this significant site. Such research may yield further information important in the interpretation of the culture and history of the people of Annapolis and Maryland's past. In particular, archival research into the conditions in and around the Brice House and Annapolis during the Civil War, and research regarding the cultural heritage of the African-Americans who lived in the house throughout the 18th, 19th, and early 20th centuries, would contribute much to the further interpretation of this important archaeological and architectural resource.

It is difficult, if not impossible, to anticipate and specify future research that may be undertaken. In general, however, it is recommended that such research be focused upon the material recovered from Stratigraphic Unit 3 in the South Yard, Stratigraphic Units 2 and 3 in the West Wing, and Stratigraphic Units 1, 2, and 3 in the East Wing. These composite groupings represent deposits associated with early occupations of the Brice House parcel, the Brice House itself, and occupations of the structure in the post-construction period. A detailed faunal analysis of materials recovered from these contexts may be appropriate, as well as additional comparative research as the database of known sites of similar temporal and cultural affiliation expands.

10.00 Summary of Archaeological Investigation

The archaeological deposits investigated during this project have been described at length in the preceding report. The purpose of this section is to provide a summary of the major findings by area and by period of occupation, describe the value and usefulness of the investigation, and finally, to summarize some of the insights generated by the archaeological research. Like the remainder of the report, this section has been structured by site area.

The archaeological record of human occupation in the South Yard area was investigated through the excavation of a number of systematically placed units. In addition, a series of construction trenches in the yard provided several larger scale stratigraphic exposures. Finally, monitoring of excavation of topsoils from the surface of the yard allowed for the identification of the horizontal expression of a number of features.

The South Yard differed from the other foci of the investigation in that it was and is an essentially public space, open to the view of all passers-by. The archaeological deposits tested and recorded during this project recorded modifications to this space that occurred between the time of initial construction of the house late in the 18th century through the early 20th century. Of particular note among these discoveries were the structural features related to modification and reconfiguration of the entrance stairway. By 1868 these stairs had been modified to a front-loading configuration that remained in-situ until approximately 1908, when the retaining wall that bounds the yard was installed. By 1929, the front-loading stairs had been replaced by a side-loading configuration. Sometime after this date, the stairway was again modified to a front-loading configuration extant in modified form until the CHRS investigation in 1984 (Basalik, brown, and Epperson 1984).

A second highlight of the archaeological investigation of the South Yard was the discovery of apparently cache-related deposits adjacent to the base of the lightning rod along the exterior of the east wall of the West Wing. While the exact meaning of the cache remains unknown, it is clear that it had some ritual significance, and it is related to African or African-American religious practices. Additional material associated with such practices was discovered within the East Wing, and is summarized below.

The latest archaeological deposits located in the South Yard are related to the construction of the retaining wall in approximately 1908, the installation of various sub-surface utilities through the 20th century, and various utilitarian and

landscape-related features discovered and recorded during monitoring. These artifact deposits and features together provide insight into the ways in which a public yard space was maintained and modified through the approximately 225 year period of historic occupation of the parcel.

Although the South Yard had been the subject of some previous archaeological investigation, the West Wing had been much more intensively tested prior to the work reported here. As a result, a portion of the current work consisted of relocating partially excavated units, and completing the recovery of unexcavated cultural deposits. In addition, a series of new excavation units were placed within the interior of the wing to enable a more complete interpretation of the archaeological deposits contained therein.

The area under the West Wing had been used as a building site prior to the construction of the extant late 18th century structure. The archaeological record reflected this previous use through evidence of modification of the building methods both enabled and necessitated by the condition of the site when the standing structure was built. The large fill deposits used to level the site, apparent use of the existing cellar as a pit for slaking lime and mixing mortar, and large builder's trenches are all insights into the flexibility of 18th century construction methods.

A series of deposits of artifacts and faunal remains, and associated structural features, were located beneath the fill soils and features associated with the construction of the extant house. These deposits date to the late 17th and early 18th centuries, and have been interpreted as evidence of a commercial structure on the lot, probably a store owned by either Captain John Brice or John Brice II, respectively grandfather and father of James Brice. At the present time, this aspect of the site represents the earliest archaeological evidence of a commercial structure in the city of Annapolis. Although the data reported in this report provides valuable insight into the details of construction and contents of such a structure, it is probable that the full value of the data recovered during this investigation will be realized through additional comparative research beyond the scope of this investigation.

As observed above, the structure is located at an angle to East Street, and is probably oriented to street and lot layouts associated with the initial Beard plan for the city, dating to ca. 1683, rather than with the 1694 Nicholson plan. This orientation may indicate that the initial use of the lot, and possibly the structure, occurred after 1683 but before 1694. This fact regarding the archaeological deposit provides further insight into the ways in which space was structured, and the ways

in which those structures changed through time in early Annapolis.

Unlike either the West Wing or South Yard, no previous archaeological work had ever been conducted in the East Wing. Therefore, the initial portion of the work done there was devoted to identifying the extent of potentially significant resources beneath the wooden flooring that covered the area when this project began. After such resources were identified, the focus shifted to data recovery through the excavation of a number of systematically placed units.

Like the West Wing, one of the major highlights of the East Wing work was the collection of data related to the actual construction of the Brice House in the late 18th century. Many of the individual features identified within the East Wing were assigned to the stratigraphic unit that was related to the construction of an original joist and mortar bedding flooring system. The fireplaces in both the North and South Rooms of the wing interior, a builder's trench associated with the east exterior wall of the wing, builder's trenches associated with the interior masonry dividing wall, and a series of postholes that appear to be associated with the construction of the building comprised the remaining features associated with the 18th century construction of the wing.

Later deposits in the East Wing area were associated with a brick and bedding sand flooring system that lay immediately beneath the wooden floor that covered the area when this project was started. Based upon the coins, ceramics, and identifiable buttons recovered from this association, it is evident that this flooring system was not original to the structure, but represents a mid-19th century modification to the interior of the East Wing. This flooring system remained in use until the steam pipes were installed and the overlying wooden tongue and groove flooring was installed during the first or second quarter of the 20th century.

The artifacts recovered from within and around the bedding sand associated with the brick flooring yielded a great deal of information regarding the continued influence of various African cultural beliefs in Maryland. The survival of such beliefs is taken for granted in much of the deep South, where, for example, the Gullah people still speak a pidgin African dialect, and where numerous examples of African based architecture, pottery, and lifeways have been found (Ferguson 1992, Herskovitz 1942). However, the survival of such beliefs and practices has long been doubted in portions of the upper of Chesapeake where limited evidence has been found. The discovery of the Brice House materials adds to the growing picture of African cultural survival in this border South region.

Materials related to the African American practice of Hoodoo between the mid-19th to early 20th centuries were found scattered throughout the East Wing of the Brice House. Hoodoo, practiced throughout the Americas in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, can best be described in anthropological terms as a series of practices, based in African traditions from West and West Central Africa, and combined with European traditions, whose end goal was to manage the spirit world for the use of the living.

While the materials that formed the caches of artifacts within the East Wing have many parallels to materials used by Hoodoo practitioners, the manner in which these artifacts were arranged also suggests parallels to African based spiritual practices more specifically from the Congo region of West Central Africa. The presence of these deliberately placed caches of artifacts suggests that this space was ritually marked and charged with meaning. This space was laid off from other spaces in the house, entrances and crossroads marked with the intent to protect the inhabitants, and glorify the spirits. The tracing of images on the ground has a long history within BaKongo tradition, which includes the action of drawing on the ground with sand or chalk to create a crossroads, between this world and the other world of spirits. This creates an appropriate place to meet with the spirits as supplicants. The material in the Brice House marks out an interior space in just such a manner, to create an interior landscape with spiritual significance.

It is necessary to look to the future in order to fully assess the value and usefulness of this investigation as a whole. The current program of construction and reconstruction work at the site has disturbed much of the archaeological deposits that survived the various periods of historical modification to the house and yard. This investigation has recovered valuable data regarding 18th century land use and methods of construction, lifeways of the 19th and early 20th century inhabitants of portions of the house, and has revealed patterns of modification to public yard spaces from the initial period of construction on the site to the present. The use of this data in comparative urban archaeological studies comprises much of the value of this investigation.

While many site reports such as this one become a part of a largely untapped but growing body of grey literature related to compliance archaeology, this investigation has already provided basic data for a number of conference papers and articles scheduled for publication in scholarly journals. In addition, the publicity generated during the course of fieldwork and subsequent analysis phases of the project have served to heighten public awareness of both archaeology and history in Annapolis.

These factors also comprise an important part of the value of such an investigation.

The results of this project will generate as many questions as they have answers regarding the nature of Annapolis' past. The purpose of this report was to summarize, describe, and interpret the data recovered from the excavations that comprised the fieldwork portion of the project. It is impossible to exhaust the potential questions that may structure such an investigation. New questions and research directions will be derived as the body of knowledge regarding the archaeology of Annapolis expands. This project has made a contribution to that process.

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Saint John's College Papers, Barr Series.
Collection on file, Maryland State Archives.

Microfilm of the decadal U.S. Federal Census, including the 1860 and 1870 records cited, are on file at the Maryland Room, University of Maryland Libraries, Marylandia Collection.

Appendix A:

Artifact Catalog

Note: This artifact catalog is organized by site area, and by unit number within each area. A digital version of the catalog is on-file at the office of Archaeology in Annapolis, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park.

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG	NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
1	1		1		001	EARTHENWARE	CRS/UNGLZ	0	1	RDBOD
1	1		1		002	EARTHENWARE	CRS/UNGLZ	9442	1	RDBOD, FRAG
1	1		1		003	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/HNDPT-UNDERGLZ BL	0	1	
1	1		1		004	PORCELAIN	UNDECORATED	0	1	
1	1		1		005	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0	5	
1	1		1		006	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG	0	5	
1	1		1		007	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	4	
1	1		1		008	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	2	
1	1		1		009	NAILS	NAIL/MODERN(WIRE)	0	4	
1	1		1		010	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9150	1	
1	1		1		011	METAL MATERIALS	OTHR METAL FORM IDENT	0	1	BOTTLE CAP
1	1		1		012	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	1	
1	1		1		013	METAL MATERIALS	OTHER METAL	0	1	
1	1		1		014	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	12	
1	1		1		015	BRICK	BRICK	0	15	
1	1		1		016	COAL	COAL	0	9	
1	1		1		017	CLINKER		0	1	
1	1		1		018	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	9310	1	BAKELITE
1	1		1		019	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	1	PLSTC
1	2		2		001	EARTHENWARE	CRS/UNGLZ	0	15	RD BOD
1	2		2		002	EARTHENWARE	CRS/UNGLZ	0	4	BF BOD
1	2		2		003	EARTHENWARE	CRS/INT-EXT PB GLZ	0	3	RD BOD
1	2		2		004	EARTHENWARE	CRS/INT-EXT PB GLZ	0031	1	FRG
1	2		2		005	EARTHENWARE	CRS/UNGLZ	0	1	
1	2		2		006	EARTHENWARE	CRS/UNGLZ	9442	2	
1	2		2		007	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/UNDECORATED	0	56	
1	2		2		008	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/UNDECORATED	0032	7	
1	2		2		009	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/UNDECORATED	0035	2	
1	2		2		010	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/UNDECORATED	0031	1	
1	2		2		011	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/UNDECORATED	0032	1	BEAD
1	2		2		012	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/UNDECORATED	0	1	BRT BL GLZ
1	2		2		013	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/HNDPT FLOW BLUE	0	4	
1	2		2		014	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/SHLEDG UNGL BL	0032	1	
1	2		2		015	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/TRNSFRPR-UNGL BL	0	1	
1	2		2		016	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/TRNSFRPR-UNGL GR	0	6	
1	2		2		017	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/TRNSFRPR-UNGL 19 C	0032	1	
1	2		2		018	EARTHENWARE	YW-WARE/GENERAL	0	4	
1	2		2		019	EARTHENWARE	YW-WARE/ANNULAR/BANDED	0	1	
1	2		2		020	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/GENERAL	0	1	MOTTLED BR DEC
1	2		2		021	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/HNDPT MOCHA	0	1	
1	2		2		022	EARTHENWARE	YW-WARE/ANNULAR/BANDED	0	1	
1	2		2		023	EARTHENWARE	CRS/INT-EXT PB GLZ	0	1	RD BOD SLD BVD

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
1	2		2	024	HIGH FIRE REF WARES	ROCKINGHAM/UNDECORATED	0032	1	
1	2		2	025	HIGH FIRE REF WARES	ROCKINGHAM/UNDECORATED	0	1	
1	2		2	026	STONEWARE	CRS/GY BD AM BL/GY GEN.	0	3	
1	2		2	027	STONEWARE	COURSE	0032	1	
1	2		2	028	STONEWARE	CRS/GY BD	0	3	
1	2		2	029	PORCELAIN	POR/CHINESE,BLUE ON WHITE	0	1	
1	2		2	030	PORCELAIN	UNDECORATED	0	3	
1	2		2	031	PORCELAIN	UNDECORATED	0032	1	
1	2		2	032	PORCELAIN	UNDECORATED	0035	1	
1	2		2	033	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE-BOWL/PLN	0	1	FRG
1	2		2	034	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE-STEM/PLN 4/64"	0	1	
1	2		2	035	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE-STEM/PLN 5/64"	0	3	
1	2		2	036	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0	349	
1	2		2	037	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG	0	9	
1	2		2	038	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	3	HND BLN LT GN
1	2		2	039	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	43	DK BRN FRGS CRVD
1	2		2	040	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	13	LT GN CRVD
1	2		2	041	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	78	COLORLESS CRVD
1	2		2	042	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	2	EMB LTRS "CTS" AND "OLZ"
1	2		2	043	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	5	COLORLESS CRVD FLUTED
1	2		2	044	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	5	COLORLESS CRVD SVG PCS 2 FRG
1	2		2	045	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	257	
1	2		2	046	NAILS	NAIL/ROSE HEAD	0	62	
1	2		2	047	NAILS	NAIL/HANDWROUGHT,L-HEAD	0	1	
1	2		2	048	NAILS	NAIL/HANDWROUGHT	0	2	
1	2		2	049	NAILS	NAIL/CUT	0	29	
1	2		2	050	PLASTER	PLASTER/MODERN	0	21	ONE NON FERROUS (SHEET ROCK)
1	2		2	051	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	126	
1	2		2	052	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	2	STAPLES
1	2		2	053	METAL MATERIALS	BRASS FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	1	38 CAL SHELL
1	2		2	054	METAL MATERIALS	BRASS FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9660	1	
1	2		2	055	METAL MATERIALS	BRASS FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9661	1	
1	2		2	056	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9305	1	
1	2		2	057	METAL MATERIALS	METAL MATERIALS/GENERAL	9180	2	
1	2		2	058	METAL MATERIALS	METAL MATERIALS/GENERAL	0	1	SMALL RECTANGLE
1	2		2	059	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	5	
1	3		16	001	STONEWARE	CRS/GY BD	0	1	FRAG
1	3		16	002	EARTHENWARE	CRMWR/UNDECORATED	0	3	FRAG
1	3		16	003	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0	18	FRAG
1	3		16	004	MACHINE MADE BTLS	BTL/MACHINE MADE-FRAG	0	17	FRAG
1	3		16	005	MACHINE MADE BTLS	BTL/MACHINE MADE-FRAG	0	2	FRAG GN
1	3		16	006	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	3	
1	3		16	007	METAL MATERIALS	OTHER METAL	0	3	FOIL FRAG

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
1	3		16	008	METAL MATERIALS	BRASS FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	1	PENCIL FERGULE
1	3		16	009	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	0	2	
1	3		16	010	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	
1	3		16	011	STONE	STONE/ARCH/LNDSCPE WRKED	0	1	
1	3		16	012	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	1	DISSICATED RUBBER
1	3		16	013	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	12	
1	3		16	014	COAL	COAL	0	9	
1	3		16	015	COAL	CLINKER/COAL	0	10	
1	4		19	001	EARTHENWARE	CRS/UNGLZ	0	1	RDBOD
1	4		19	002	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/GENERAL	0032	2	MOLDED RIM DEC, PIECES MEND
1	4		19	003	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/GENERAL	0	1	
1	4		19	004	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0	9	
1	4		19	005	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)NECK	0	5	
1	4		19	006	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	9	
1	4		19	007	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	2	CLR CRVD
1	4		19	008	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	9	
1	4		19	009	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	1	THREADED ROD
1	4		19	010	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	2	FLAT FRAG
1	4		19	011	PLASTER	PLASTER	0	11	
1	4		19	012	BRICK	BRICK	0	55	
1	4		19	013	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	6	
1	4		19	014	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	0	14	
1	4		19	015	COAL	COAL	0	6	
1	4		19	016	CLINKER		0	1	
1		3	20	001	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0	1	
1		3	20	002	PLASTER	PLASTER	0	1	
1		3	20	003	MORTAR	MORTAR	0	2	
1		3	20	004	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	
1		3	20	005	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	2	
1		3	20	006	BRICK	BRICK	0	25	2 PIECES W/ MORTAR ATTACHED
1		4	18	001	EARTHENWARE	CRS/UNGLZ	0	1	BFBOD
1		4	18	002	EARTHENWARE	CRS/EXT PB GLZ	0	1	STREAKED MANC DEC
1		4	18	003	HIGH FIR REF WARES	HI FIRE/PB GLZ REF RDWR	0	1	
1		4	18	004	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/UNDECORATED	0	1	
1		4	18	005	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/UNDECORATED	0031	1	
1		4	18	006	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/UNDECORATED	0032	1	
1		4	18	007	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/UNDECORATED	0	1	
1		4	18	008	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG	0	2	
1		4	18	009	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG	0	2	MEND
1		4	18	010	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	2	LT GN
1		4	18	011	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0	5	
1		4	18	012	GLASS	FLAT GLASS, GENERAL	0	18	FLT, COLORLESS
1		4	18	013	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	18	CRVD, COLORLESS

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG	NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
1		4		18	014	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	16	
1		4		18	015	PLASTER	PLASTER	0	24	
1		4		18	016	MORTAR	MORTAR/MODERN	0	23	
1		4		18	017	MIXED MATERIAL		0	1	BRICKS, MORTAR
1		4		18	018	BRICK	BRICK	0	64	
1		4		18	019	STONE	STONE/OTHR BLDING RELATED	0	2	FOUNDATION
1		4		18	020	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	0	1	
1		4		18	021	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	3	
1		4		18	022	BONE	BONE/BIRD	0	4	
1		4		18	023	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	18	
1		4		18	024	STONE	STONE/ARCH/LNDSCPE WRKED	0	1	SLATE
1		4		18	025	CLINKER		0	6	
1		4		18	026	COAL	CLINKER/COAL	0	1	
1		4		18	027	COAL	COAL	0	3	
1		4		18	028	CHARCOAL	CHARCOAL	0	2	
1		4		18	029	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	4	
1		4		18	030	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	1	DESSICATED RUBBER
2	1			3	001	EARTHENWARE	REFINED EARTHENWARE	0033	1	LT BOD, GLZ GONE
2	1			3	002	EARTHENWARE	CRMWR/UNDECORATED	0033	1	
2	1			3	003	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/UNDECORATED	0033	2	
2	1			3	004	HIGH FIRE REF WARES	HFRE/PB GLZ RRDWR-ENG TRN	0033	1	
2	1			3	005	STONEWARE	REF/WSG-SLP DIP	0034	1	
2	1			3	006	PORCELAIN	POR/UNDISTINGUISHED	0033	1	
2	1			3	007	PORCELAIN	POR/UNDISTINGUISHED	0032	1	MARRED
2	1			3	008	PORCELAIN	POR/OTHER	0	1	ELEC INSULATOR
2	1			3	009	EARTHENWARE	YW-WARE/GENERAL	0033	1	
2	1			3	010	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0	38	
2	1			3	011	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)BASE	0	2	
2	1			3	012	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG	0	1	
2	1			3	013	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	5	BR
2	1			3	014	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	5	GN
2	1			3	015	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	1	COLORLESS,CRVD,BLK ENAMAL DEC
2	1			3	016	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	31	COLORLESS
2	1			3	017	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	1	CRVD,SOLARIZED
2	1			3	018	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	6	COLORLESS, CRVD
2	1			3	019	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	2	COLORLESS, THIN
2	1			3	020	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	29	
2	1			3	021	NAILS	NAIL/MODERN(WIRE)	0	2	
2	1			3	022	MORTAR	MORTAR	0	16	
2	1			3	023	BRICK	BRICK	0	70	
2	1			3	024	TILE	CERAMIC TILE/GENERAL	0	36	TERRA COTTA, MLD
2	1			3	025	SHELL	SHELL/CLAM	0	10	
2	1			3	026	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	1	

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
2	1		3	027	WOOD	WOOD/NATURAL	0	1	
2	1		3	028	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	3	FRG
2	1		3	029	COAL	COAL	0	51	
2	1		3	030	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	SLATE
2	1		3	031	METAL MATERIALS	OTHR METAL FORM IDENT	0	1	POSS LATCH
2	1		3	032	METAL MATERIALS	OTHER METAL	0	1	AL THREADED NUT
2	1		3	033	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	1	STAPLE
2	1		3	034	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	1	LUMPY, NOT MAGNETIC
2	1		3	035	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	1	DISK, POSSIBLE BUTTON
2	1		3	036	METAL MATERIALS	OTHER METAL	0	1	SLAG
2	1		3	037	METAL MATERIALS	OTHER METAL	9410	4	LINCOLN CENT:81, 82, 84, UNK
2	1		3	038	METAL MATERIALS	OTHER METAL	0	1	AL BTL CAP "SEAGRAM"
2	1		3	039	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	9310	1	PLASTIC
2	1		3	040	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	6	PLASTIC BITS
2	1		3	041	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	1	CARBON ELECTRODE
2	1		3	042	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	1	ASPHALT
2	1		3	043	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	3	DESSICATED RUBBER
2	2		5	001	EARTHENWARE	CRS/UNGLZ	0	4	RDBOD
2	2		5	002	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/UNDECORATED	0	1	
2	2		5	003	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/SHLEDG BND	0	1	
2	2		5	004	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/TRNSFRPR-UNGL BL	0	3	
2	2		5	005	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/UNDECORATED	0	11	
2	2		5	006	EARTHENWARE	YW-WARE/UNDEC	0	1	
2	2		5	007	STONEWARE	CRS/GY BD	0	1	NECK, GV BOD BR GLZ
2	2		5	008	EARTHENWARE	CRS/INT-EXT PB GLZ	0032	1	RD BOD BR GLZ
2	2		5	009	EARTHENWARE	CRMWR/GENERAL	0	1	LT GN, GROOVE
2	2		5	010	HIGH FIR REF WARES	HI FIRE/ENGINE TURNED	0	1	
2	2		5	011	STONEWARE	REF/WSG GENERAL	0	2	
2	2		5	012	PORCELAIN	POR/UNDISTINGUISHED	0	6	
2	2		5	013	PORCELAIN	POR/UNDISTINGUISHED	0032	1	
2	2		5	014	PORCELAIN	UNDECORATED	0035	1	
2	2		5	015	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE-BOWL/PLN	0	2	
2	2		5	016	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE-STEM/PLN 5/64"	0	1	
2	2		5	017	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0	98	
2	2		5	018	GLASS	LIGHTING GLASS	0	3	
2	2		5	019	GLASS	FLAT GLASS, GENERAL	0	17	COLORLESS
2	2		5	020	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	43	COLORLESS, CRVD
2	2		5	021	BLOWN-IN-MOLDS BTL	BTL/BLOWN IN MOLD-(WHL)	0	1	ALMOST WHOLE "FLEISCHMAN"
2	2		5	022	MACHINE MADE BTLS	BTL/MACHINE MADE-NECK	0	1	
2	2		5	023	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG	0	10	
2	2		5	024	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	1	NECK, LT BR
2	2		5	025	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	2	LT GN
2	2		5	026	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	6	LT BR

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
2	2		5	027	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	5	CRVD, LT GN
2	2		5	028	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	1	LT BL
2	2		5	029	MACHINE MADE BTLS	BLT/MACHINE MADE-BASE	0	4	
2	2		5	030	GLASS	LIGHTING GLASS	0	2	
2	2		5	031	MACHINE MADE BTLS	BTL/MACHINE MADE-NECK	0	1	
2	2		5	032	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	1	COLORLESS, CRVD RAISED WAVY LN
2	2		5	033	NAILS	NAIL/MODERN(WIRE)	0	4	
2	2		5	034	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	66	
2	2		5	035	PLASTER	PLASTER/SHELL TEMPER	0	7	
2	2		5	036	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	28	
2	2		5	037	BRICK	BRICK	0	86	
2	2		5	038	TILE	CERAMIC TILE/PAVING	0	27	
2	2		5	039	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	2	MEND
2	2		5	040	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	9	
2	2		5	041	BONE	BONE/BIRD	0	2	
2	2		5	042	BONE	BONE/TEETH	0	1	
2	2		5	043	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	7	
2	2		5	044	SHELL	SHELL/CLAM	0	1	
2	2		5	045	SHELL	SHELL/FRAGMENT	0	14	
2	2		5	046	PAPER	PAPER	0	2	BOTTLE CAP LINERS
2	2		5	047	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	2	
2	2		5	048	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	9445	1	
2	2		5	049	WOOD	WOOD/WORKED,OTHER	0	4	
2	2		5	050	WORK/SHAPED BONE	WRKED BONE/FORM IDENT	9311	2	MEND
2	2		5	051	CLINKER		0	6	
2	2		5	052	COAL	COAL	0	84	
2	2		5	053	METAL MATERIALS	METAL MATERIALS/GENERAL	0	3	
2	2		5	055	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	1	FRG ROOFING TILE
2	2		5	056	MORTAR	MORTAR/MODERN	0	8	THIN COAT TAR
2	2		5	057	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	9310	1	FAKE TORTOISE SHELL
2	2		5	058	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	9446	1	ARROW SUCTION CUP
2	2		5	059	METAL MATERIALS	OTHR METAL FORM IDENT	9446	1	GYROSCOPE
2	2		5	060	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	9	
2	2		5	061	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	1	
2	2		5	062	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	1	FLOOR TILE FRG
2	2		5	063	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9150	1	2" H8 RND HEAP
2	2		5	064	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	2	SCREW CAP FRG
2	2		5	065	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	1	NAIL THRU IRON FRG
2	2	2	8	001	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0	5	
2	2	2	8	002	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	6	
2	2	2	8	003	PLASTER	PLASTER/MODERN	0	1	
2	2	2	8	004	MORTAR	MORTAR	0	2	
2	2	2	8	005	BRICK	BRICK	0	4	

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG	NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
2	2	2		8	006	CLINKER		0	2	
2	2	2		8	007	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	0	1	
2	3			6	001	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0	9	
2	3			6	002	BOTTLE GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)	0	1	
2	3			6	003	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	1	AMBER CRVD
2	3			6	004	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	2	AQUA CRVD
2	3			6	005	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	8	COLORLESS CRVD
2	3			6	006	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	1	
2	3			6	007	PLASTER	PLASTER	0	8	
2	3			6	008	BRICK	BRICK	0	2	
2	3			6	009	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	0	2	
2	3			6	010	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	2	
2	3			6	011	SHELL	SHELL/CLAM	0	1	
2	3			6	012	COAL	COAL	0	5	
2	3	1		7	001	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0	3	
2	3	1		7	002	NAILS	NAIL/HANDWROUGHT	0	2	
2	3	1		7	003	NAILS	NAIL/MODERN(WIRE)	0	3	
2	3	1		7	004	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	1	
2	3	1		7	005	BRICK	BRICK	0	3	
2	3	1		7	006	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	2	
2	3	1		7	007	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	3	
2	3	1		7	008	SHELL	SHELL/MUSSEL			
2	3	1		7	009	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	1	LIFESAVER WRAPPER
2	4			9	001	EARTHENWARE	CRS/UNGLZ	0	2	RD BOD
2	4			9	002	EARTHENWARE	CRS/UNGLZ	0	3	BF BOD
2	4			9	003	EARTHENWARE	CRMWR/UNDECORATED	0	2	
2	4			9	004	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/UNDECORATED	0035	1	
2	4			9	005	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/SHLEDG-BL&WHT	0032	1	
2	4			9	006	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/GENERAL	0	13	
2	4			9	007	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/TRNSFRPR BL&WHT	0	2	
2	4			9	008	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/TRNSFRPR	0	1	BLK DEC
2	4			9	009	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/TRNSFRPR	0	1	SN DEC
2	4			9	010	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/GENERAL	0	1	PP
2	4			9	011	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/GENERAL	0	1	POSS PLD BL
2	4			9	012	EARTHENWARE	YW-WARE/GENERAL	0	5	
2	4			9	013	STONEWARE	CRS/STONEWARE	0	2	BR SALT GLZ INT WASH
2	4			9	014	EARTHENWARE	YW-WARE/GENERAL	0032	1	
2	4			9	015	EARTHENWARE	YW-WARE/BANDED	0	1	BR AND BL BANDS
2	4			9	016	PORCELAIN	POR/UNDISTINGUISHED	0	2	
2	4			9	017	TILE	CERAMIC TILE/GENERAL	0	1	FLAT RD BOD
2	4			9	018	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0	152	
2	4			9	019	MACHINE MADE BTLS	BTL/MACHINE MADE-NECK	0	1	COLORLESS
2	4			9	020	MACHINE MADE BTLS	BLT/MACHINE MADE-BASE	0	1	COLORLESS

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
2	4		9	021	BOTTLE GLASS	BOTTLE, ROUND FRAG	0	4	BROWN
2	4		9	022	GLASS	MIRROR	0	1	
2	4		9	023	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG	0	5	
2	4		9	024	SERVING GLASS	SERVING GLASS	0	1	RIM, MLD, COLORLESS
2	4		9	025	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	2	MLD, COLORLESS
2	4		9	026	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	10	COLORLESS
2	4		9	027	MEDICINAL BOTTLES	MED BOTTLE-19TH C.	0	1	RIM, GN
2	4		9	028	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	11	GN
2	4		9	029	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	9	COLORLESS, CURVED
2	4		9	030	NAILS	NAIL/HANDWROUGHT	0	3	
2	4		9	031	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	8	FLAT LUMPS
2	4		9	032	PLASTER	PLASTER	0	4	
2	4		9	033	MORTAR	MORTAR	0	12	
2	4		9	034	EARTHENWARE	REFINED EARTHENWARE	0	1	WHT BOD, NO GLAZE.
2	4		9	035	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	6	
2	4		9	036	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	FLINT
2	4		9	037	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	BOG IRON
2	4		9	038	BRICK	BRICK	0	48	
2	4		9	039	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	0	27	
2	4		9	040	BONE	BONE/BIRD	0	4	
2	4		9	041	BONE	BONE/TEETH	0	2	
2	4		9	042	COAL	COAL	0	39	
2	4		9	043	CLINKER		0	4	
2	4		9	044	METAL MATERIALS	METAL MATERIALS/GENERAL	0	1	SLAG
2	4		9	045	METAL MATERIALS	LEAD	0	9	THIN FRG
2	5		10	001	EARTHENWARE	CRS/UNGLZ	8500	6	
2	5		10	002	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE-STEM/PLN 5/64"	0	2	FRAG
2	5		10	003	EARTHENWARE	REF/SN GLZ	0	1	
2	5		10	004	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/TRNSFRPR	0	1	
2	5		10	005	PORCELAIN	POR/CHINESE,BLUE ON WHITE	0	5	
2	5		10	006	EARTHENWARE	REFINED EARTHENWARE	0	1	
2	5		10	007	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/TRNSFRPR	0	2	BK
2	5		10	008	STONEWARE	REF/NOTTINGHAM	0	1	
2	5		10	009	EARTHENWARE	YW-WARE/GENERAL	0	3	
2	5		10	010	HIGH FIRE REF WARES	ROCKINGHAM/UNDECORATED	0	3	
2	5		10	011	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/GENERAL	0	9	
2	5		10	012	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/UNDECORATED	0	8	
2	5		10	013	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/UNDECORATED	0	1	
2	5		10	014	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/SHLEDG	0	1	
2	5		10	015	GLASS	FLAT GLASS, GENERAL	0	238	FRAG
2	5		10	016	BOTTLE GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)	0	11	
2	5		10	017	BLOWN-IN-MOLD BTLS	BTL/BLOWN IN MOLD-NECK	0	1	FRAG
2	5		10	018	BOTTLE GLASS	BOTTLE, ROUND FRAG	0	26	

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
2	5		10	019	BOTTLE GLASS	BOTTLE, ROUND FRAG	0	2	GN
2	5		10	020	BOTTLE GLASS	BOTTLE, ROUND FRAG	0	2	AMB
2	5		10	021	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	9310	1	
2	5		10	022	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	2	
2	5		10	023	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	1	BOT CAP
2	5		10	024	METAL MATERIALS	BRASS	0	1	
2	5		10	025	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	9323	1	
2	5		10	026	GLASS	WINEGLASS BASE	0	2	
2	5		10	027	GLASS	WINEGLASS FRAG	0	5	
2	5		10	028	STONE	STONE/WORKED,OTHER	9445	1	
2	5		10	029	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	9310	1	FRAG PLASTIC
2	5		10	030	MORTAR	MORTAR	0	11	
2	5		10	031	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	8	
2	5		10	032	COAL	COAL	0	27	
2	5		10	033	CLINKER		0	7	
2	5		10	034	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	67	
2	5		10	035	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	4	FRAG
2	5		10	036	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	9150	1	
2	5		10	037	BRICK	BRICK	0	6	FRAG
2	5		10	038	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	0	47	
2	5		10	039	SHELL	SHELL/FRAGMENT	0	13	
2		3	11	001	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	1	COLORLESS CRVD
2		3	11	002	COAL	CLINKER/COAL	0	1	
2		3	11	003	COAL	COAL	0	1	
2		4	12	001	EARTHENWARE	REFINED EARTHENWARE	0	2	GLAZE MISSING
2		4	12	002	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/UNDECORATED	0035	1	
2		4	12	003	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/UNDECORATED	0	4	
2		4	12	004	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/TRNSFRPR-UNGL BL	0	1	
2		4	12	005	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/HNDPT-UNDERGLZ BL	0	1	
2		4	12	006	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/TRNSFRPR-UNGL BL	0	1	BASKET WEAVE PATTERN
2		4	12	007	STONEWARE	CRS/GY BD	0	1	
2		4	12	008	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0	56	
2		4	12	009	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	13	COLORLESS CRVD
2		4	12	010	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	5	AQUA CRVD
2		4	12	011	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	1	AMBER CRVD
2		4	12	012	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG	0	1	
2		4	12	013	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	1	AQUA CRVD RIM PIECE
2		4	12	014	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	23	
2		4	12	015	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	4	
2		4	12	016	PLASTER	PLASTER	0	8	
2		4	12	017	BRICK	BRICK	0	16	
2		4	12	018	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	4	
2		4	12	019	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	0	11	

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
2		4	12	020	BONE	BONE, RODENT	0	1	
2		4	12	021	SHELL	SHELL/FRAGMENT	0	17	
2		4	12	022	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	6	
2		4	12	023	SHELL	SHELL/CLAM	0	3	
2		4	12	024	COAL	COAL	0	48	
2		4	12	025	CLINKER		0	3	
2		4	12	026	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	1	ORANGE PLASTIC FRAG
2		4	12	027	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	1	RUBBER
2		4	12	028	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	0	1	BURNED
3	1		4	001	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0	4	
3	1		4	002	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	2	COLORLESS, CRVD
3	1		4	003	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG	0	12	
3	1		4	004	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	19	
3	1		4	005	NAILS	NAIL/CUT	0	2	
3	1		4	006	MORTAR	MORTAR	0	202	
3	1		4	007	MIXED MATERIALS	FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	5	MORTAR WITH PLASTER
3	1		4	008	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	
3	1		4	009	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	CHERT
3	1		4	010	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	6	BOG IRON
3	1		4	011	BRICK	BRICK	0	173	
3	1		4	012	MIXED MATERIALS	FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	5	BRICK AND MORTAR
3	1		4	013	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	20	
3	1		4	014	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	13	
3	1		4	015	COAL	COAL	0	13	
3	1		4	016	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	3	FLT FRG
3	2		13	001	EARTHENWARE	CRS/INT PB GLZ	0	1	RD BOD
3	2		13	002	PORCELAIN	POR/CHINESE,BLUE ON WHITE	0	1	
3	2		13	003	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0	26	
3	2		13	004	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,BULL'S EYE	0	1	
3	2		13	005	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)BASE	0	1	
3	2		13	006	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG	0	8	
3	2		13	007	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	3	COLORLESS CRVD
3	2		13	008	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	10	FRAG
3	2		13	009	NAILS	NAIL/CUT	0	4	
3	2		13	010	NAILS	NAIL/MODERN(WIRE)	0	1	
3	2		13	011	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	7	FLAT FRAG
3	2		13	012	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	1	BOTTLE CAP
3	2		13	013	MORTAR	MORTAR/MODERN	0	29	
3	2		13	014	MORTAR	MORTAR	0	4	PAINTED
3	2		13	015	MORTAR	MORTAR	0	68	CRUDE
3	2		13	016	PLASTER	PLASTER	0	1	
3	2		13	017	BRICK	BRICK	0	232	
3	2		13	018	TILE	CERAMIC TILE/PAVING	0	1	

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
3	2		13	019	TILE	CERAMIC TILE/PAVING	0	1	
3	2		13	020	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	0	5	
3	2		13	021	BONE	BONE/FISH	0	1	
3	2		13	022	SHELL	SHELL/FRAGMENT	0	17	
3	2		13	023	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	2	
3	2		13	024	SHELL	□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□	0	1	
3	2		13	025	WOOD	WOOD/BUILDING RELATED	0	3	
3	2		13	026	COAL	COAL	0	16	
3	2		13	027	COAL	CLINKER/COAL	0	2	
3	2		13	028	CLINKER		0	1	
3	2		13	029	METAL MATERIALS	OTHR METAL FORM IDENT	0	1	TACK
3	2		13	030	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	2	ROOFING TAR ?
3	3		15	001	EARTHENWARE	CRS EARTHENWARE	0	3	RD BOD
3	3		15	002	EARTHENWARE	CRS/BUCKLEY	0	1	
3	3		15	003	EARTHENWARE	SLPWR/GEN	0		STAFORDSHIRE UNDEC
3	3		15	004	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/UNDECORATED	0035	1	
3	3		15	005	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/UNDECORATED	0	2	
3	3		15	006	EARHTENWARE	WHTWR/SPONGE	0032	1	
3	3		15	007	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/UNDECORATED	0	1	
3	3		15	008	STONEWARE	REF/WSG GENERAL	0	1	
3	3		15	009	PORCELAIN	UNDECORATED	0032	1	
3	3		15	010	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE-BOWL/PLN	0	1	
3	3		15	011	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE-STEM/PLN 5/64"	0	1	
3	3		15	012	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0		
3	3		15	013	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG	0	5	
3	3		15	014	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	3	
3	3		15	015	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	14	
3	3		15	016	NAILS	NAIL/HANDWROUGHT,L-HEAD	0	1	
3	3		15	017	NAILS	NAIL/HANDWROUGHT	0	4	
3	3		15	018	NAILS	NAIL/MODERN(WIRE)	0	1	
3	3		15	019	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	89	2 HALF BRICKS
3	3		15	020	SHELL	SHELL/FRAGMENT	0	25	
3	3		15	021	SHELL	□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□	9310	1	
3	3		15	022	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	0	1	
3	3		15	023	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	SLATE
3	3		15	024	METAL MATERIALS	LEAD	0	1	
3	3		15	025	METAL MATERIALS	METAL MATERIALS/GENERAL	0	1	
3	3		15	026	COAL	CLINKER/COAL	0	16	
3	3		15	027	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	2	
3	4		21	001	EARTHENWARE	CRS/INT-EXT PB GLZ	0032	1	RD BOD
3	4		21	002	EARTHENWARE	CRMWR/UNDECORATED	0035	1	
3	4		21	003	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/POLYCHR (PEASANT)	0	1	
3	4		21	004	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/UNDECORATED	0	1	

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG	NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
3	4			21	005	STONEWARE	REF/WSG GENERAL	0032	1	BASKET WEAVE DEC
3	4			21	006	STONEWARE	CRS/GY BD AM BL/GY GEN.	0	1	
3	4			21	007	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE-STEM/PLN 4/64"	0	1	
3	4			21	008	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE-BOWL/PLN	0	2	
3	4			21	009	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0	19	
3	4			21	010	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG	0	8	
3	4			21	011	GLASS	FLAT GLASS, GENERAL	0	13	
3	4			21	012	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	6	COLORLESS, CRVD
3	4			21	013	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	26	
3	4			21	014	NAILS	NAIL/CUT	0	3	
3	4			21	015	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	70	
3	4			21	016	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	FLINT
3	4			21	017	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	2	QUATRZ
3	4			21	018	BRICK	BRICK	0	5	
3	4			21	019	BRICK	BRICK	0	247	
3	4			21	020	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	10	
3	4			21	021	BONE	BONE/FISH	0	1	
3	4			21	022	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	88	
3	4			21	023	COAL	COAL	0	4	
3	4			21	024	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	17	
3	4			21	025	METAL MATERIALS	BRASS	0	1	"12" SQUARE, THIN.
3	5			37	001	BOTTLE GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)	0	19	
3	5			37	002	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	7	
3	5			37	003	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	1	AMB
3	5			37	004	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	3	
3	5			37	005	GLASS	FLAT GLASS, GENERAL	0	2	FROSTED
3	5			37	006	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0	40	
3	5			37	007	COAL	COAL	0	1	
3	5			37	008	METAL MATERIALS	BRASS FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	1	GLAZIER POINT
3	5			37	009	STONE	STONE/WORKED FOR FLINTS	0	1	
3	5			37	010	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE-BOWL/MLDED	0	1	FRAG MOLDED PIPE BOWL
3	5			37	011	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE-STEM/PLN 5/64"	0	2	FRAG
3	5			37	012	EARTHENWARE	CRS/INT PB GLZ	0	5	
3	5			37	013	EARTHENWARE	REF/SN GLZ	0	1	
3	5			37	014	EARTHENWARE	CRMWR/GENERAL	0	4	DOT, DIAPER & BASKET
3	5			37	015	STONEWARE	REF/WSG-MOLDED	0	1	
3	5			37	016	STONEWARE	REF/STONEWARE	0	1	BUFF BOD
3	5			37	017	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	33	
3	5			37	018	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	34	LATCH
3	5			37	019	STONE	STONE/PAVING	0	3	
3	5			37	020	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	1	
3	5			37	021	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	12	
3	5			37	022	METAL MATERIALS	OTHER METAL	0	3	

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
3	5		37	023	BRICK	BRICK	0	17	
3	5		37	024	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	0	41	
3	5		37	025	BONE	BONE/TEETH	0	1	
3	5		37	026	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	51	
3	5		37	027	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	28	FRAGMENTS
3	5		37	028	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	5	
3	5		37	029	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER	0	1	
3	5		37	030	MORTAR	MORTAR	0	11	
3	5		37	031	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	47	
3	5		37	032	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	31	
3		1	26	001	EARTHENWARE	CRMWR/GENERAL	0	1	
3		1	26	002	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/GENERAL	0	1	
3		1	26	003	EARTHENWARE	CRS/UNGLZ	0	1	BUFFED
3		1	26	004	EARTHENWARE	CRS/BLK GLZ RDWR	0	1	
3		1	26	005	PORCELAIN	POR/UNDISTINGUISHED	0	1	
3		1	26	006	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0	12	
3		1	26	007	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	4	
3		1	26	008	STONE	STONE/OTHR BLDING RELATED	0	1	SLATE
3		1	26	009	METAL MATERIALS	BRASS FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9320	13	
3		1	26	010	MORTAR	MORTAR	0	3	
3		1	26	011	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	5	
3		1	26	012	BRICK	BRICK	0	136	SMALL FRAGMENTS
3		1	26	013	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	2	
3		1	26	014	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	2	2 SMALL FRAGS
3		1	26	015	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	4	
3		1	26	016	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	5	
3		1	26	017	NAILS	NAIL/HNDWROUGHT-ROSE HEAD	0	2	
3		1	26	018	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	25	SMALL FRAGMENTS
3		1	26	019	STONE	STONE/OTHR BLDING RELATED	0	3	
3		1	26	020	CLINKER		0	3	
3		1	26	021	METAL MATERIALS	BRASS FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9310	1	SHANK
3		2	32	001	STONEWARE	CRS/BN BD OTHER	0	1	LT BN
3		2	32	002	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	0	1	FRAG
3		2	32	003	BRICK	BRICK	0	2	
3		2	32	004	STONE	STONE/PAVING	0	1	
3		2	32	005	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	1	
3		2	32	006	SHELL	SHELL/FRAGMENT	0	3	
3		2	32	007	METAL MATERIALS	BRASS FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9320	4	
3		2	32	008	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	5	
3		2	32	009	METAL MATERIALS	BRASS	0	1	STRAP FRAG
18	1		144	001	BRICK	BRICK	0	8	
18	1		144	002	CHARCOAL	CHARCOAL	0	2	
18	1		144	003	PAPER	PAPER	0	2	NEWSPAPER "1978" VISABLE

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
18	1		144	004	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	1	1 PC YW PLASTIC
18	1		144	005	METAL MATERIALS	BRASS FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9310	1	SHANK
18	1		144	006	BRICK	WALL BRICK	0	3	
18	1		144	007	TOBACCO PIPES	PIPE-UNMEASUREABLE STEM	0	1	
18	1		144	008	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	1	
18	1		144	009	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	1	1 PC BLK PLASTIC TUBE
18	1		144	010	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	1	CLR PLASTIC
18	1		144	011	GLASS	FLAT GLASS, GENERAL	0	16	
18	1		144	012	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	3	
18	1		144	013	BOTTLE GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)	0	1	
18	1		144	014	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	1	BRN
18	1		144	015	NAILS	NAIL/MODERN(WIRE)	0	1	
18	1		144	016	NAILS	NAIL/HANDWROUGHT	0	4	
18	1		144	017	NAILS	NAIL/CUT	0	3	
18	1		144	018	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	2	BOG IRON
18	1		144	019	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	1	WINDOW CAULKING
18	2		146	001	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	4	
18	2		146	002	EARTHENWARE	CRS/UNGLZ	0	2	FRAGS
18	2		146	003	BONE	BONE/TEETH	0	1	LARGE
18	2		146	004	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	4	
18	2		146	005	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	2	
18	2		146	006	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0	22	
18	2		146	007	BOTTLE GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)	0	3	
18	2		146	008	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	1	CLR CRVD THIN
18	2		146	009	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	4	FRAGS CORRODED
18	2		146	010	NAILS	NAIL/HANDWROUGHT	0	2	
18	3		147	001	BRICK	BRICK	0	24	
18	3		147	002	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	21	
18	3		147	003	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	2	
18	3		147	004	CHARCOAL	CHARCOAL	0	11	
18	3		147	005	NAILS	NAIL/HANDWROUGHT,HEADLESS	0	1	
18	3		147	006	NAILS	NAIL/HANDWROUGHT	0	4	
18	3		147	007	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	5	FRAGS, CORRODED
18	3		147	008	EARTHENWARE	CRS/UNGLZ	0	5	
18	3		147	009	EARTHENWARE	YW-WARE/UNDEC	0	1	
18	3		147	010	STONEWARE	CRS/GY BD	0	1	
18	3		147	011	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/GENERAL	0	2	
18	3		147	012	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/HNDPT-UNDERGLZ BL	0	1	
18	3		147	013	EARTHENWARE	CRMWR/GENERAL	0032	1	
18	3		147	014	EARTHENWARE	CRMWR/GENERAL	0	2	
18	3		147	015	STONEWARE	CRS/STONEWARE	0	1	WHT BOD BL EX GL 2 WH INT
18	3		147	016	PORCELAIN	POR/CHINESE,BLUE ON WHITE	0	1	
18	3		147	017	PORCELAIN	POR/UNDISTINGUISHED	0	2	

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
18	3		147	018	STONEWARE	REF/WSG GENERAL	0	1	
18	3		147	019	EARTHENWARE	REF/SN GLZ	0	3	BN GLAZE
18	3		147	020	EARTHENWARE	CRS/UNGLZ	0	1	WT BOD
18	3		147	021	STONEWARE	CRS/GY BD	0	1	RD GLZ
18	3		147	022	TOBACCO PIPES	PIPE-UNMEASUREABLE STEM	0	1	
18	3		147	023	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0	126	SM FRAGS
18	3		147	024	BOTTLE GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)	0	10	
18	3		147	025	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)NECK	0	1	
18	3		147	026	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	10	AMBER
18	3		147	027	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	2	CLR CRVD
18	3		147	028	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	9	
18	3		147	029	METAL MATERIALS	METAL MATERIALS/GENERAL	0	3	UNIDENTIFIABLE
18	3		147	030	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	6	
18	4		150	001	EARTHENWARE	REFINED EARTHENWARE	0	1	
18	4		150	002	EARTHENWARE	CRS/INT-EXT PB GLZ	0	1	BLK GLZ
18	4		150	003	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/SHLEDG MLD RIM	0	1	SHEL EDG
18	4		150	004	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/UNDECORATED	0031	2	
18	4		150	005	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/UNDECORATED	0035	1	
18	4		150	006	EARTHENWARE	CRS/INT-EXT PB GLZ	0	2	BR MOTTLED
18	4		150	007	EARTHENWARE	YW-WARE/UNDEC	0035	1	
18	4		150	008	EARTHENWARE	W-WDGWD/TORTOISE	0035	1	
18	4		150	009	EARTHENWARE	CRMWR/GENERAL	0032	2	
18	4		150	010	EARTHENWARE	CRS/INT-EXT PB GLZ	0	1	
18	4		150	011	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/POLYCHR (PEASANT)	0	1	BRNT
18	4		150	012	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/UNDECORATED	0	3	
18	4		150	013	EARTHENWARE	YW-WARE/UNDEC	0	1	
18	4		150	014	EARTHENWARE	CRMWR/GENERAL	0	1	
18	4		150	015	STONEWARE	CRS/GY BD	0	1	ENG TRND
18	4		150	016	PORCELAIN	POR/UNDISTINGUISHED	0	2	HAND PTD BL
18	4		150	017	PORCELAIN	POR/UNDISTINGUISHED	0	1	HAND PTD RD OVRGLZ
18	4		150	018	STONEWARE	CRS/BN BD OTHER	0	1	
18	4		150	019	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE-BOWL/PLN	0	2	
18	4		150	020	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE-BOWL/PLN	0	1	
18	4		150	021	TOBACCO PIPES	PIPE-UNMEASUREABLE STEM	0	3	
18	4		150	022	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)BASE	0	1	
18	4		150	023	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)NECK	0	1	
18	4		150	024	BOTTLE GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)	0	5	
18	4		150	025	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0	42	
18	4		150	026	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	2	AMB CRVD
18	4		150	027	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	1	CLR
18	4		150	028	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	1	OL
18	4		150	029	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	2	CRV GN TINT
18	4		150	030	METAL MATERIALS	BRASS FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	1	SHANK

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
18	4		150	031	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	1	FISHING SINKER
18	4		150	032	STONE	STONE/WORKED,OTHER	0	3	
18	4		150	033	NAILS	NAIL/HANDWROUGHT	0	5	
18	4		150	034	NAILS	NAIL/HNDWROUGHT-ROSE HEAD	0	1	
18	4		150	035	NAILS	NAIL/HANDWROUGHT,HEADLESS	0	6	
18	4		150	036	NAILS	NAIL/CUT	0	5	
18	4		150	037	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	1	STAPLE
18	4		150	038	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	12	CORRODED
18	4		150	039	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	1	
18	4		150	040	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	32	FRAGS
18	4		150	041	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	6	
18	4		150	042	PLASTER	PLASTER/SHELL TEMPER	0	1	
18	4		150	043	PLASTER	PLASTER	0	1	
18	4		150	044	BONE	BONE/TEETH	0	2	
18	4		150	045	BONE	BONE/BIRD	0	2	MEND
18	4		150	046	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	17	
18	4		150	047	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	18	
18	4		150	048	BRICK	BRICK	0	10	
18	5		152	001	EARTHENWARE	CRS/INT PB GLZ	0	2	
18	5		152	002	PORCELAIN	UNDECORATED	0	4	
18	5		152	003	PORCELAIN	POR/UNDISTINGUISHED	0032	1	HNDPTD BN AND YLW
18	5		152	004	PORCELAIN	POR/UNDISTINGUISHED	0	2	HNDPTD BN AND YLW
18	5		152	005	STONEWARE	REF/WSG GENERAL	0	2	
18	5		152	006	STONEWARE	REF/WSG-SCR BL	0	1	
18	5		152	007	STONEWARE	CRS/GY BD	0	1	
18	5		152	008	EARTHENWARE	CRMWR/GENERAL	0	7	
18	5		152	009	EARTHENWARE	YW-WARE/GENERAL	0	4	
18	5		152	010	STONEWARE	REF/WSG GENERAL	0	2	
18	5		152	011	EARTHENWARE	REF/SN GLZ	0	1	HNDPTD
18	5		152	012	HIGH FIRE REF WARES	ROCKINGHAM/UNDECORATED	0	1	
18	5		152	013	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE-BOWL/PLN	0	1	
18	5		152	014	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0	16	BL TINT
18	5		152	015	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	10	CLR CURVED
18	5		152	016	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)NECK	0	4	
18	5		152	017	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)BASE	0	4	
18	5		152	018	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG	0	69	
18	5		152	019	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	23	
18	5		152	020	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	2	
18	5		152	021	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	3	
18	5		152	022	BONE	BONE/TEETH	0	1	
18	5		152	023	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	BIOTITE
18	5		152	024	NAILS	NAIL/HNDWROUGHT-ROSE HEAD	0	8	
18	5		152	025	NAILS	NAIL/HANDWROUGHT	0	8	

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
18	5		152	026	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	9	
18	5		152	027	BRICK	BRICK	0	67	1 GLZD
18	6		153	001	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	6	GN TINT
18	6		153	002	BOTTLE GLASS	BOTTLE, ROUND(WHL)	0	1	CLR CRVD
18	6		153	003	BOTTLE GLASS	BOTTLE, ROUND(WHL)	0	1	GN TINT
18	6		153	004	EARTHENWARE	CRMWR/UNDECORATED	0	1	
18	6		153	005	BONE	BONE/TEETH	0	2	
18	6		153	006	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	4	
18	6		153	007	BRICK	BRICK	0	41	
18	6		153	008	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	65	
18	6		153	009	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	29	
18	6		153	010	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	5	
18	1	1	148	001	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	3	
18	1	1	148	002	BRICK	BRICK	0	16	
18	1	1	148	003	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	6	
18	1	1	148	004	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	2	
18	1	1	148	005	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9126	1	
18	1	1	148	006	NAILS	NAIL/MODERN(WIRE)	0	1	
18	1	1	148	007	NAILS	NAIL/HANDWROUGHT	0	4	
18	1	1	148	008	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	4	
18	1	1	148	009	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	9310	1	SHANK
18	1	1	148	010	PLANT REMAINS	LEAVES	0	1	A FEW ROOTS
18	1	1	148	011	BOTTLE GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)	0	22	
18	1	1	148	012	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0	17	
18	1	1	148	013	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	8	CLR, CRVD
18	1	1	148	014	EARTHENWARE	YW-WARE/UNDEC	0	9	
18	1	1	148	015	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/UNDECORATED	0	1	
18	1	1	148	016	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/HNDPT-UNDERGLZ BL	0	1	
18	1	1	148	017	STONEWARE	REF/WSG-MOLDED	0	1	
18	1	1	148	018	PORCELAIN	POR/UNDISTINGUISHED	0032	1	
18	1	1	148	019	EARTHENWARE	CRMWR/GENERAL	0	2	
18	1	1	148	020	EARTHENWARE	CRMWR/GENERAL	0032	1	
18	1	1	148	021	EARTHENWARE	REF/SN GLZ	0	1	BN GLZ
18	2	1	149	001	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/UNDECORATED	0	1	
18	2	1	149	002	EARTHENWARE	YW-WARE/UNDEC	0	1	
18	2	1	149	003	EARTHENWARE	CRMWR/UNDECORATED	0	4	
18	2	1	149	004	EARTHENWARE	CRMWR/UNDECORATED	0031	1	
18	2	1	149	005	STONEWARE	REF/WSG-MOLDED	0	3	
18	2	1	149	006	STONEWARE	REF/WSG GENERAL	0	1	
18	2	1	149	007	TOBACCO PIPES	PIPE-UNMEASUREABLE STEM	0	1	WT BOD BN GLZ
18	2	1	149	008	BRICK	BRICK	0	8	
18	2	1	149	009	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	5	
18	2	1	149	010	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	3	

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
18	2	1	149	011	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	3	
18	2	1	149	012	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	1	WT CRVD
18	2	1	149	013	BOTTLE GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)	0	7	CLR W/ GLZ
18	2	1	149	014	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	2	
18	2	1	149	015	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE-BOWL/PLN	0	1	
18	2	1	149	016	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	3	
18		2	155	001	EARTHENWARE	REF/SN GLZ	0032	1	RD BOD
18		2	155	002	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	16	
18		2	155	003	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	4	
18		2	155	004	BRICK	BRICK	0	51	
RW1	1		260	001	EARTHENWARE	CRS EARTHENWARE	0	1	
RW1	1		260	002	EARTHENWARE	CRS/INT-EXT PB GLZ	0	2	BN
RW1	1		260	003	EARTHENWARE	CRS/EXT PB GLZ	0	1	BUFF IRON
RW1	1		260	004	EARTHENWARE	CRMWR/UNDECORATED	0	5	
RW1	1		260	005	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/GENERAL	0	7	"HOMER LAUGHLIN" LOGO
RW1	1		260	006	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/SHLEDG	0	1	
RW1	1		260	007	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/UNDECORATED	0	1	
RW1	1		260	008	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/UNDECORATED	0	1	RD STRIPE
RW1	1		260	009	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/TRNSFRPR-UNGL BL	0	2	BL ON WT
RW1	1		260	010	PORCELAIN	POR/CHINESE	0	2	
RW1	1		260	011	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE-STEM/PLN 4/64"	0	2	
RW1	1		260	012	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE-BOWL/PLN	0	1	
RW1	1		260	013	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	1	
RW1	1		260	014	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	26	
RW1	1		260	015	NAILS	NAIL/MODERN(WIRE)	0	2	
RW1	1		260	016	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	2	BOLT
RW1	1		260	017	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9150	1	
RW1	1		260	018	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	1	POP RIVET
RW1	1		260	019	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	2	
RW1	1		260	020	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	2	ROOF FELT
RW1	1		260	021	GLASS	FLAT GLASS, GENERAL	0	51	
RW1	1		260	022	MACHINE MADE BTLS	BTL/MACHINE MADE-FRAG	0	18	
RW1	1		260	023	GLASS	WINEGLASS STEM	0	1	FRAG
RW1	1		260	024	GLASS	LIGHTING GLASS	0	5	
RW1	1		260	025	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	0	POS LENS
RW1	1		260	026	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	3	BN
RW1	1		260	027	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	1	BL
RW1	1		260	028	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	2	GN
RW1	1		260	029	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	1	PP PALE
RW1	1		260	030	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	1	CLOCK
RW1	1		260	031	METAL MATERIALS	BRASS FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	1	BUTTON ANCHOR DESIGN
RW1	1		260	032	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	5	DRINK CANS
RW1	1		260	033	METAL MATERIALS	BRASS FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	1	22 CASING

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG	NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
RW1	1			260	034	METAL MATERIALS	OTHR METAL FORM IDENT	0	1	SPOUT
RW1	1			260	035	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	1	EYELET
RW1	1			260	036	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	1	FRAG
RW1	1			260	037	MORTAR	MORTAR	0	155	
RW1	1			260	038	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	24	
RW1	1			260	039	STONE	STONE/WORKED FOR FLINTS	0	1	
RW1	1			260	040	BRICK	BRICK	0	142	
RW1	1			260	041	CLINKER		0	16	
RW1	1			260	042	COAL	COAL	0	102	
RW1	1			260	043	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	0	2	
RW1	1			260	044	SHELL	SHELL/FRAGMENT	0	150	
RW1	2			265	001	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0	6	
RW1	2			265	002	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG	0	3	
RW1	2			265	003	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	5	COLORLESS
RW1	2			265	004	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	1	BR
RW1	2			265	005	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	10	
RW1	2			265	006	NAILS	NAIL/CUT	0	10	
RW1	2			265	007	NAILS	NAIL/MODERN(WIRE)	0	2	
RW1	2			265	008	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	2	BOLT FRAG
RW1	2			265	009	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	1	1 INCH DISC
RW1	2			265	010	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	1	FLT FRAG
RW1	2			265	011	MORTAR	MORTAR	0	24	
RW1	2			265	012	MORTAR	MORTAR/MODERN	0	15	CONCRETE
RW1	2			265	013	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	7	BOG IRON
RW1	2			265	014	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	QUARTZ
RW1	2			265	015	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	CHERT
RW1	2			265	016	BRICK	BRICK	0	86	
RW1	2			265	017	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	3	
RW1	2			265	018	BONE	BONE/BIRD	0	1	
RW1	2			265	019	BONE	BONE/TEETH	0	1	
RW1	2			265	020	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	34	
RW1	2			265	021	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	
RW1	2			265	022	COAL	COAL	0	17	
RW1	2			265	023	COAL	CLINKER/COAL	0	34	
RW1	2			265	024	CLINKER		0	7	
RW1	2			265	025	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	1	PLASTIC, FLT, BLK
RW1	3			268	001	EARTHENWARE	CRS/EXT PB GLZ	0	1	RDBOD BL SLIP DEC
RW1	3			268	002	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/GENERAL	0	1	
RW1	3			268	003	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/ANNULAR BND	0	1	YW W/ 2 BL RINGS
RW1	3			268	004	PORCELAIN	POR/UNDISTINGUISHED	0	1	
RW1	3			268	005	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0	2	
RW1	3			268	006	NAILS	NAIL/HANDWROUGHT,L-HEAD	0	1	
RW1	3			268	007	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	7	

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG	NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
RW1	3			268	008	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	9	
RW1	3			268	009	BRICK	BRICK	0	8	
RW1	3			268	010	SHELL	SHELL/FRAGMENT	0	8	
RW1	3			268	011	CLINKER		0	2	
RW1	3			268	012	COAL	COAL	0	5	
RW1	4			270	001	EARTHENWARE	CRS/UNGLZ	8500	1	RD BOD
RW1	4			270	002	EARTHENWARE	CRS/UNGLZ	8500	2	RD BOD
RW1	4			270	003	EARTHENWARE	REF/SN GLZ	0032	1	GLZ MISSING
RW1	4			270	004	EARTHENWARE	CRMWR/UNDECORATED	0033	2	
RW1	4			270	005	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/UNDECORATED	0033	1	MLD
RW1	4			270	006	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/UNDECORATED	0	10	
RW1	4			270	007	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/UNDECORATED	0035	1	CRAZED
RW1	4			270	008	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/UNDECORATED	0033	2	CRAZED
RW1	4			270	009	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/UNDECORATED	0033	5	
RW1	4			270	010	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/UNDECORATED	0032	2	
RW1	4			270	011	HIGH FIRE REF WARES	ROCKINGHAM/UNDECORATED	0033	2	
RW1	4			270	012	STONEWARE	CRS/GY BD	0033	1	BR INT WASH
RW1	4			270	013	STONEWARE	CRS/GY BD	0033	1	
RW1	4			270	014	STONEWARE	CRS/GY BD	0035	1	BIT OF BL DEC
RW1	4			270	015	STONEWARE	REF/WSG GENERAL	0035	1	
RW1	4			270	016	STONEWARE	REF/WSG GENERAL	0033	1	DDG
RW1	4			270	017	PORCELAIN	POR/UNDISTINGUISHED	0032	1	
RW1	4			270	018	PORCELAIN	POR/UNDISTINGUISHED	0033	1	
RW1	4			270	019	PORCELAIN	POR/CHINESE,BLUE ON WHITE	0021	2	
RW1	4			270	020	PORCELAIN	POR/CHINESE,BLUE ON WHITE	0033	5	
RW1	4			270	021	PORCELAIN	POR/OTHER	0033	2	MLD
RW1	4			270	022	TOBACCO PIPES	PIPE-UNMEASUREABLE STEM	0	3	PCS MEND
RW1	4			270	023	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE-STEM/PLN 5/64"	0	3	
RW1	4			270	024	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0	46	
RW1	4			270	025	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	1	COLORLESS, BASE, PONTIL MARK
RW1	4			270	026	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	8	COLORLESS, CURVED
RW1	4			270	027	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	2	COLORLESS, CORNERS
RW1	4			270	028	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	1	BL, BASE, EMB "D"
RW1	4			270	029	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	2	BR
RW1	4			270	030	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	4	AQUA
RW1	4			270	031	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	1	AQUA, EMB LTRS
RW1	4			270	032	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	2	CRVD, HEAVY PATINA
RW1	4			270	033	NAILS	NAIL/CUT	0	17	
RW1	4			270	034	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	29	
RW1	4			270	035	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	1	4 INCH BAR SQUARE
RW1	4			270	036	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	1	6 INCH WIRE
RW1	4			270	037	MORTAR	MORTAR	0	153	
RW1	4			270	038	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	6	BOG IRON

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG	NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
RW1	4			270	039	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	
RW1	4			270	040	PLASTER	PLASTER	0	1	
RW1	4			270	041	BRICK	BRICK	0	300	
RW1	4			270	042	BRICK	BRICK	0	1	GLAZED HEADER
RW1	4			270	043	SEWER PIPE	CERAMIC SEWER PIPE	0	27	
RW1	4			270	045	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	13	
RW1	4			270	046	BONE	BONE/TEETH	0	1	
RW1	4			270	047	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	191	
RW1	4			270	048	SHELL	SHELL/CLAM	0	1	
RW1	4			270	049	CHARCOAL	CHARCOAL	0	1	
RW1	4			270	050	COAL	COAL	0	42	
RW1	4			270	051	COAL	CLINKER/COAL	0	28	
RW1	4			270	052	CLINKER		0	4	
RW1	4			270	053	METAL MATERIALS	METAL MATERIALS/GENERAL	0	4	
RW1	4			270	054	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG	0	1	
RW1	5			278	001	EARTHENWARE	CRS/UNGLZ	0	1	RDBOD
RW1	5			278	002	EARTHENWARE	CRS/INT PB GLZ	0	1	RDBOD W/ CLEAR LEAD GLZ
RW1	5			278	003	EARTHENWARE	CRS/INT PB GLZ	0	1	RD BOD
RW1	5			278	004	EARTHENWARE	CRS/INT-EXT PB GLZ	0	2	RD BOD W/ DARK BROWN GLZ
RW1	5			278	005	EARTHENWARE	CRS/INT-EXT PB GLZ	0	1	RDBOD W/ EXT BR GLZ, INT LT GN
RW1	5			278	006	EARTHENWARE	SLPWR/SLP CMBD	0	3	
RW1	5			278	007	EARTHENWARE	REF/SN GLZ	0	1	GLZ MISSING
RW1	5			278	008	EARTHENWARE	CRMWR/UNDECORATED	0032	1	
RW1	5			278	009	EARTHENWARE	CRMWR/UNDECORATED	0	1	
RW1	5			278	010	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/UNDECORATED	0	3	
RW1	5			278	011	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/UNDECORATED	0032	1	
RW1	5			278	012	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/ANNULAR BL&WHT	0	1	
RW1	5			278	013	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/SHLEDG	0	1	UNDERGLZ GREEN
RW1	5			278	014	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/UNDECORATED	0	1	
RW1	5			278	015	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/TRNSFRPR-UNGL BL	0	1	
RW1	5			278	016	STONEWARE	CRS/STONEWARE	0	1	
RW1	5			278	017	STONEWARE	CRS/STONEWARE	0	1	POORLY FIRED
RW1	5			278	018	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE-BOWL/MLDED	0	1	RIDGED
RW1	5			278	019	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0	13	
RW1	5			278	020	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	3	
RW1	5			278	021	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG	0	4	
RW1	5			278	022	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	2	COLORLESS, CRVD
RW1	5			278	023	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	1	AQUA CURVED
RW1	5			278	024	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	1	COLORLESS W/ MOLDED DEC
RW1	5			278	025	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	9310	1	BLACK FACETED
RW1	5			278	026	NAILS	NAIL/CUT	0	31	
RW1	5			278	027	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	1	BOLT W/ ANCHOR
RW1	5			278	028	PLASTER	PLSTR/SHEEL TEMP-PAINTED	0	21	

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG	NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
RW1	5			278	029	PLASTER	PLSTR/SHELL-LATHE MARKED	0	2	LATH MARKED W/ PLASTER RACE
RW1	5			278	030	MORTAR	MORTAR/MODERN	0	9	
RW1	5			278	031	METAL MATERIALS	BRASS	0	1	FALT FRAG
RW1	5			278	032	METAL MATERIALS	LEAD	0	1	STRAP?
RW1	5			278	033	METAL MATERIALS	BRASS FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	1	BAIL FOR DRAWER PULL?
RW1	5			278	034	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	10	SANDSTONE
RW1	5			278	035	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	3	GRANITE
RW1	5			278	036	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	2	FLINT
RW1	5			278	037	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	2	
RW1	5			278	038	BRICK	BRICK	0	85	
RW1	5			278	039	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	7	
RW1	5			278	040	BONE	BONE/BIRD	0	1	
RW1	5			278	041	BONE	BONE/TEETH	0	1	
RW1	5			278	042	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	21	WHOLE
RW1	5			278	043	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	74	FRAG
RW1	5			278	044	SHELL	SHELL/CLAM	0	1	
RW1	5			278	045	COAL	COAL	0	37	
RW1	5			278	046	COAL	CLINKER/COAL	0	14	
RW1	5			278	047	CLINKER		0	10	
RW1	5			278	048	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	1	CARBON CYLINDRICAL FRAG
RW1		1		263	001	EARTHENWARE	CRS/UNGLZ	8500	1	RDBOD
RW1		1		263	002	STONEWARE	CRS/BN BD OTHER	0	1	UNGLZD
RW1		1		263	003	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG	0	1	
RW1		1		263	004	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0	1	
RW1		1		263	005	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	1	COLORLESS CRVD
RW1		1		263	006	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	3	
RW1		1		263	007	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	39	
RW1		1		263	008	BRICK	BRICK	0	21	
RW1		1		263	009	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	3	
RW1		1		263	010	COAL	CLINKER/COAL	0	4	
RW1		3		284	001	EARTHENWARE	CRS/INT-EXT PB GLZ	0	1	BN GLZ
RW1		3		284	002	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	2	
RW1		3		284	003	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	0	2	
RW1		3		284	004	CLINKER		0	2	
RW1		3		284	005	COAL	COAL	0	15	
RW1		3		284	006	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	2	
RW1		3		284	007	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	3	
RW1		3		284	008	BRICK	BRICK	0	13	
RW1		3		284	009	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	17	
RW1		3		284	010	STONE	STONE/PAVING	0	1	W/ MORTAR
RW1		3		284	011	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	3	
RW1	2	3		287	001	NAILS	NAIL/HANDWROUGHT,L-HEAD	0	2	
RW1	2	3		287	002	NAILS	NAIL/CUT	0	2	

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
RW1	2	3	287	003	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	1	BRNT
RW1	2	3	287	004	BRICK	BRICK	0	1	
RW1	2	3	287	005	SHELL	SHELL/FRAGMENT	0	2	
RW1		4	282	001	STONEWARE	CRS/GY BD	0	1	BN GLAZE STIPPLE
RW1		4	282	002	EARTHENWARE	REF/WHT SN GLZ	0	1	
RW1		4	282	003	EARTHENWARE	CRMWR/UNDECORATED	0	3	
RW1		4	282	004	GLASS	FLAT GLASS, GENERAL	0	1	
RW1		4	282	005	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	1	
RW1		4	282	006	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	1	
RW1		4	282	007	BRICK	BRICK	0	9	
RW1		4	282	008	MORTAR	MORTAR	0	2	
RW1		4	282	009	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	8	
RW1		4	282	010	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	0	1	
RW1		4	282	011	COAL	COAL	0	15	
RW1		4	282	012	METAL MATERIALS	BRASS FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	1	TUBE
RW1		5	281	001	CHARCOAL	CHARCOAL	0	3	
RW1		5	281	002	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	1	
RW1		5	281	003	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	6	
RW2	1		201	001	EARTHENWARE	CRS/UNGLZ	8500	13	3 PCS BASE RD BOD
RW2	1		201	002	EARTHENWARE	REF/SN GLZ	0	1	
RW2	1		201	003	EARTHENWARE	SLPWR/GEN	0	1	STAFFORDSHIRE GROOVED DEC
RW2	1		201	004	EARTHENWARE	YW-WARE/UNDEC	0	4	TRNSFR PRINTED
RW2	1		201	005	EARTHENWARE	REFINED EARTHENWARE	0	3	
RW2	1		201	006	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/UNDECORATED	0032	2	
RW2	1		201	007	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/UNDECORATED	0	8	
RW2	1		201	008	TILE	CERAMIC TILE/FLOORING	0	16	
RW2	1		201	009	TILE	CERAMIC TILE/DRAIN (TERRA	0	1	PORCELAIN
RW2	1		201	010	STONEWARE	REF/WSG GENERAL	0	1	
RW2	1		201	011	PORCELAIN	POR/UNDISTINGUISHED	0032	1	
RW2	1		201	012	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0	73	
RW2	1		201	013	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	16	RIM
RW2	1		201	014	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG	0	12	1 BASE R
RW2	1		201	015	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	9442	1	
RW2	1		201	016	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	12	
RW2	1		201	017	STONE	STONE/OTHR BLDING RELATED	0	7	
RW2	1		201	018	TILE	CERAMIC TILE/GENERAL	0	158	
RW2	1		201	019	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE-STEM/PLN 4/64"	0	1	
RW2	1		201	020	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	9442	2	
RW2	1		201	021	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0	81	
RW2	1		201	022	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	1	MOLDED "THE E"
RW2	1		201	023	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	102	
RW2	1		201	024	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	2	RIM, LT GN
RW2	1		201	025	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	1	LT GN MOLDED "P"

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG	NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
RW2	1			201	026	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	2	GN CRVD
RW2	1			201	027	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG	0	1	BASE
RW2	1			201	028	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG	0	11	
RW2	1			201	029	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	6	AMB CRVD
RW2	1			201	030	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	8761	2	COATED
RW2	1			201	031	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	18	
RW2	1			201	032	NAILS	NAIL/CUT	0	27	
RW2	1			201	033	NAILS	NAIL/MODERN(WIRE)	0	20	
RW2	1			201	034	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	188	
RW2	1			201	035	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	21	
RW2	1			201	036	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	7	
RW2	1			201	037	SHELL	SHELL/FRAGMENT	0	20	
RW2	1			201	038	COAL	CLINKER/COAL	0	55	
RW2	1			201	039	CLINKER		0	42	
RW2	1			201	040	WOOD	WOOD/WORKED,OTHER	0	1	GOLF TEE
RW2	1			201	041	SYNTHETIC SAMPLES	SYNTHETIC MAT./SAMPLES	0	1	GN PLASTIC W/ SCOTTIE
RW2	1			201	042	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	1	GREEN PLASTIC
RW2	1			201	043	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	1	RED PLASTIC
RW2	1			201	044	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	1	1" TUBE
RW2	1			201	045	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	1	NUT
RW2	1			201	046	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	3	FLAT FRAGS
RW2	1			201	047	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	1	DRY CELL CAP
RW2	1			201	048	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	1	SQUARE FRAG W/ H OLE
RW2	1			201	049	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	1	SMALL FRAG
RW2	1			201	050	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	1	"L" SHAPED BAR W/ BLADE
RW2	1			201	051	SYNTHETIC SAMPLES	SYNTHETIC MAT./SAMPLES	0	2	3 WIRE ELECTICAL CORD
RW2	1			201	052	SYNTHETIC SAMPLES	SYNTHETIC MAT./SAMPLES	0	1	ELECTRICAL TAPE
RW2	1			201	053	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	1	GROUND WIRE
RW2	1			201	054	SYNTHETIC SAMPLES	SYNTHETIC MAT./SAMPLES	0	3	DRY CELL FRAG
RW2	1			201	055	SYNTHETIC SAMPLES	SYNTHETIC MAT./SAMPLES	0	1	STEEL? JUNCITON BOX KNOCK OUT
RW2	1			201	056	METAL MATERIALS	BRASS FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9150	1	
RW2	1			201	057	METAL MATERIALS	BRASS FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9660	3	FRAG
RW2	1			201	058	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	1	THIN WIRE
RW2	1			201	059	METAL MATERIALS	OTHR METAL FORM IDENT	0	1	ALUMINUM CAP
RW2	1			201	060	METAL MATERIALS	OTHR METAL FORM IDENT	0	2	CELLOPHANE
RW2	1			201	061	METAL MATERIALS	METAL MATERIALS/GENERAL	0	1	SLAG
RW2	1			201	062	METAL MATERIALS	OTHR METAL FORM IDENT	0	1	RUBBER GROMMET
RW2	1			201	063	WOOD	WOOD/NATURAL	0	1	
RW2	1			201	064	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	3	BLACK FRAG/ RUBBER?
RW2	1			201	065	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	1	GRAY
RW2	1			201	066	METAL MATERIALS	LEAD	0	1	STRAP FOR CRIMPING?
RW2	2			266	001	BRICK	BRICK	0	67	
RW2	2			266	002	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	26	

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG	NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
RW2	2			266	003	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	94	
RW2	2			266	004	COAL	CLINKER/COAL	0	13	
RW2	2			266	005	COAL	COAL	0	35	
RW2	2			266	006	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	2	ASPHALT
RW2	2			266	007	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	5	
RW2	2			266	008	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	1	TIN FOIL
RW2	2			266	009	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	9	
RW2	2			266	010	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	34	GN TINT
RW2	2			266	011	BOTTLE GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)	0	2	
RW2	2			266	012	BOTTLE GLASS	BOTTLE, ROUND NECK	0	1	
RW2	2			266	013	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	7	CLR CURVED
RW2	2			266	014	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	1	"C" VISABLE GN TINT
RW2	2			266	015	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	2	FROSTED GN TINT
RW2	2			266	016	METAL MATERIALS	BRASS	0	1	CARTRIDGE SHELL
RW2	2			266	017	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	5	CORRODED
RW2	2			266	018	NAILS	NAIL/HANDWROUGHT	0	3	
RW2	2			266	019	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	6	FRAGS
RW2	2			266	020	SEWER PIPE	CERAMIC SEWER PIPE	0	1	
RW2	2			266	021	EARTHENWARE	GENERAL E-WARE	9442	2	CLAY
RW2	2			266	022	EARTHENWARE	CRS/UNGLZ	0	1	
RW2	2			266	023	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/UNDECORATED	0	3	
RW2	2			266	024	STONEWARE	CRS/GY BD	0	1	
RW2	2			266	025	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/UNDECORATED	0	9	
RW2	2			266	026	BRICK	BRICK	0	64	
RW2	2			266	027	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	14	BOG IRON
RW2	2			266	028	COAL	CLINKER/COAL	0	30	SLAG
RW2	2			266	029	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	9	SLATE
RW2	2			266	030	COAL	COAL	0	74	
RW2	2			266	031	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	37	
RW2	2			266	032	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	34	
RW2	2			266	033	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	9	
RW2	2			266	034	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	2	TIN FOIL
RW2	2			266	035	METAL MATERIALS	LEAD FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	1	FISHING SINKER
RW2	2			266	036	METAL MATERIALS	METAL MATERIALS/GENERAL	0	1	SCREW CAP
RW2	2			266	037	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	59	FRAGS
RW2	2			266	038	NAILS	NAIL/CUT	0	4	
RW2	2			266	039	NAILS	NAIL/HANDWROUGHT	0	15	
RW2	2			266	040	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	4	
RW2	2			266	041	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9726	1	HALF
RW2	2			266	042	BOTTLE GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)	0	2	
RW2	2			266	043	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	9	CLR
RW2	2			266	044	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	1	"10" VISABLE
RW2	2			266	045	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	1	"SI" VISABLE

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG	NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
RW2	2			266	046	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0	31	gn tint
RW2	2			266	047	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	1	"AT" VISABLE GN TINT
RW2	2			266	048	BOTTLE GLASS	BOTTLE, ROUND BASE	0	1	FRAG
RW2	2			266	049	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	1	CURVED, AMBER
RW2	2			266	050	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	6	GN FROSTED
RW2	2			266	051	EARTHENWARE	YW-WARE/UNDEC	0	1	SM FRAG
RW2	2			266	052	EARTHENWARE	CRS/UNGLZ	0	6	
RW2	2			266	053	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/UNDECORATED	0	6	
RW2	2			266	054	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/UNDECORATED	0032	4	
RW2	2			266	055	STONEWARE	REF/STONEWARE	0	2	GRAY BOD
RW2	2			266	056	STONEWARE	CRS/GY BD	0	1	BN GLZ
RW2	2			266	057	PORCELAIN	POR/UNDISTINGUISHED	0032	1	
RW2	2			266	058	PORCELAIN	POR/UNDISTINGUISHED	0	1	
RW2	2			266	059	EARTHENWARE	GENERAL E-WARE	0	1	WT GLZ BURNED
RW2	2			266	060	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE-BOWL/PLN	0	1	FRAG
RW2	2			266	061	TOBACCO PIPES	PIPE-UNMEASUREABLE STEM	0	1	
RW2	3			279	001	BRICK	BRICK	0	98	
RW2	3			279	002	COAL	COAL	0	27	
RW2	3			279	003	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	3	SLATE
RW2	3			279	004	CLINKER		0	30	
RW2	3			279	005	WOOD	UNIDENTIFIABLE	0	1	BURNED
RW2	3			279	006	BRICK	BRICK	0	5	BURNED
RW2	3			279	007	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	5	BOG IRON
RW2	3			279	008	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	2	CORRODED
RW2	3			279	009	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	1	BOTTLE CAP
RW2	3			279	010	WOOD	WOOD/BUILDING RELATED	0	5	
RW2	3			279	011	WOOD	WORKED,FORM IDENTIFIED	9310	1	
RW2	3			279	012	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	9401	1	PLASRIC TURQUOIS
RW2	3			279	013	EARTHENWARE	GENERAL E-WARE	9442	1	
RW2	3			279	014	METAL MATERIALS	LEAD	0	1	FLAT RECTANGULAR
RW2	3			279	015	METAL MATERIALS	METAL MATERIALS/GENERAL	0	1	ALUMINUM
RW2	3			279	016	METAL MATERIALS	BRASS	0	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE
RW2	3			279	017	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	61	
RW2	3			279	018	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	23	
RW2	3			279	019	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	20	
RW2	3			279	020	BONE	BONE/TEETH	0	1	
RW2	3			279	021	NAILS	NAIL/HANDWROUGHT	0	9	
RW2	3			279	022	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	22	FRAGS
RW2	3			279	023	STONEWARE	REF/STONEWARE	0	1	GRYBOD BR SPONGE EXT GL
RW2	3			279	024	STONEWARE	REF/STONEWARE	0032	1	WT BOD BR GLZ
RW2	3			279	025	STONEWARE	REF/WSG GENERAL	0	1	
RW2	3			279	026	EARTHENWARE	CRS/UNGLZ	0	7	
RW2	3			279	027	EARTHENWARE	CRMWR/SHLEDG MLD RIM	0	1	GN SHELEDG

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
RW2	3		279	028	STONEWARE	REF/WSG GENERAL	0	1	BASKETWEAVE
RW2	3		279	029	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/UNDECORATED	0035	1	
RW2	3		279	030	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/UNDECORATED	0	1	
RW2	3		279	031	EARTHENWARE	CRMWR/UNDECORATED	0	7	
RW2	3		279	032	EARTHENWARE	YW-WARE/UNDEC	0	1	
RW2	3		279	033	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/UNDECORATED	0	1	
RW2	3		279	034	EARTHENWARE	CRMWR/TRNSFRPR	0	1	UNDERGLAZE PURPLE
RW2	3		279	035	PORCELAIN	POR/UNDISTINGUISHED	0032	1	
RW2	3		279	036	PORCELAIN	POR/CHINESE,BLUE ON WHITE	0	1	HNDPTD
RW2	3		279	037	TOBACCO PIPES	PIPE-UNMEASUREABLE STEM	0	1	
RW2	3		279	038	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0	28	
RW2	3		279	039	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	1	"SERT" VISABLE
RW2	3		279	040	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	1	"FLA" VISABLE CLEAR
RW2	3		279	041	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	1	"S" VISABLE CLEAR
RW2	3		279	042	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	1	"W" VISABLE CLEAR
RW2	3		279	043	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	1	"L" VISABLE CLEAR
RW2	3		279	044	BOTTLE GLASS	BOTTLE, ROUND FRAG	0	36	CLEAR
RW2	3		279	045	MACHINE MADE BTLS	BLT/MACHINE MADE-BASE	0	1	
RW2	3		279	046	MACHINE MADE BTLS	BTL/MACHINE MADE-FRAG	0	3	MOLDED
RW2	3		279	047	MACHINE MADE BTLS	BTL/MACHINE MADE-NECK	0	1	
RW2	3		279	048	BOTTLE GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)	0	1	
RW2	3		279	049	BLOWN-IN-MOLD BTLS	BTL/BLOWN IN MOLD-NECK	0	1	DL OLIVE
RW2	3		279	050	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	4	DK BN
RW2	3		279	051	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	7	GREEN
RW2	3		279	052	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	6	BLUE GREEN TINT
RW2	3		279	053	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	2	BURNED RUBBER
RW2	3		279	054	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	1	BEAD/DROPLET
RW2	4		289	001	EARTHENWARE	GENERAL E-WARE	0	1	BRN GLZ
RW2	4		289	002	EARTHENWARE	REF/SN GLZ	0	3	
RW2	4		289	003	EARTHENWARE	CRMWR/UNDECORATED	0	8	
RW2	4		289	004	EARTHENWARE	CRMWR/UNDECORATED	0032	1	
RW2	4		289	005	STONEWARE	REF/WSG GENERAL	0	1	MOLDED
RW2	4		289	006	STONEWARE	CRS/GY BD	0	1	
RW2	4		289	007	PORCELAIN	POR/UNDISTINGUISHED	0	1	
RW2	4		289	008	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/TRNSFRPR BLK	0	1	
RW2	4		289	009	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/HNDPT-UNDERGLZ BL	0032	1	
RW2	4		289	010	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/HNDPT-UNDERGLZ BL	0	1	
RW2	4		289	011	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/GENERAL	0035	2	
RW2	4		289	012	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/UNDECORATED	0	5	
RW2	4		289	013	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/GENERAL	0	2	OLD BLUE
RW2	4		289	014	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/GENERAL	0	1	BL DEC
RW2	4		289	015	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/UNDECORATED	0	24	
RW2	4		289	016	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/UNDECORATED	0035	2	

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG	NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
RW2	4			289	017	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/UNDECORATED	0	1	BURNED
RW2	4			289	018	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/GENERAL	0	2	BLUE DEC
RW2	4			289	019	EARTHENWARE	CRS/UNGLZ	0	9	RD BOD
RW2	4			289	020	EARTHENWARE	CRS/UNGLZ	0032	1	RD BOD
RW2	4			289	021	EARTHENWARE	CRS/UNGLZ	0035	1	RD BOD
RW2	4			289	022	EARTHENWARE	CRS/INT PB GLZ	0	1	RD BOD
RW2	4			289	023	EARTHENWARE	CRS/INT-EXT PB GLZ	0032	3	RD BOD
RW2	4			289	024	EARTHENWARE	CRS/INT-EXT PB GLZ	0	3	RD BOD
RW2	4			289	025	EARTHENWARE	CRS EARTHENWARE	0	1	BF BOD
RW2	4			289	026	TILE	CERAMIC TILE/DRAIN (TERRA	0	2	
RW2	4			289	027	BOTTLE GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)	0	13	
RW2	4			289	028	BOTTLE GLASS	BOTTLE, ROUND BASE	0	2	BRN CRVD MEND
RW2	4			289	029	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	1	BRN CRVD
RW2	4			289	030	BOTTLE GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)	0	15	
RW2	4			289	031	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	13	AQUA CRVD
RW2	4			289	032	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0	4	
RW2	4			289	033	BLOWN-IN-MOLD BTLS	BTL/BLOWN IN MOLD-FRAG	0	1	
RW2	4			289	034	GLASS	WINEGLASS BASE	0	1	
RW2	4			289	035	GLASS	WINEGLASS BOWL	0	3	FACETED RIM FRAGS MEND
RW2	4			289	036	GLASS	WINEGLASS FRAG	0	3	FACETED FRAGS
RW2	4			289	037	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	25	CLR CRVD
RW2	4			289	038	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0	104	
RW2	4			289	039	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE-STEM/PLN 4/64"	0	4	
RW2	4			289	040	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE/GENERAL	0	3	
RW2	4			289	041	EARTHENWARE	CRS EARTHENWARE	9442	2	
RW2	4			289	042	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	54	
RW2	4			289	043	NAILS	NAIL/HNDWROUGHT-ROSE HEAD	0	11	
RW2	4			289	044	NAILS	NAIL/CUT	0	8	
RW2	4			289	045	NAILS	NAIL/MODERN(WIRE)	0	1	
RW2	4			289	046	MIXED MATERIALS		0	22	
RW2	4			289	047	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	7	
RW2	4			289	048	METAL MATERIALS	BRASS	0	2	
RW2	4			289	049	METAL MATERIALS	LEAD	0	1	
RW2	4			289	050	METAL MATERIALS	OTHER METAL	0	1	WIRE
RW2	4			289	051	METAL MATERIALS	OTHER METAL	0	1	GROMMET
RW2	4			289	052	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER	0	9960	
RW2	4			289	053	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	75	
RW2	4			289	054	BONE	BONE/BIRD	0	2	
RW2	4			289	055	BONE	BONE/FISH	0	1	
RW2	4			289	056	BONE	BONE/TEETH	0	1	
RW2	4			289	057	COAL	COAL	0	135	
RW2	4			289	058	STONEWARE	CRS/GY BD	0	1	
RW2	4			289	059	STONEWARE	CRS/STONEWARE	0	1	BF BOD BRN SALT GLZ

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG	NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
RW2	4			289	060	CLINKER		0	22	
RW2	4			289	061	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	9	
RW2	4			289	062	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	2	CORRODED PIECES MEND OVAL
RW2	4			289	063	METAL MATERIALS	LEAD	0	1	POSS ROLLED TUBE
RW2	4			289	064	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	170	
RW2	4			289	065	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	117	
RW2	4			289	066	BRICK	BRICK	0	210	
RW2	4			289	001	BRICK	BRICK	0	214	
RW2	4			289	002	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	326	
RW2	4			289	003	METAL MATERIALS	METAL MATERIALS/GENERAL	0	55	
RW2	4			289	004	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	4	
RW2	4			289	005	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	5	BOG IRON
RW2	4			289	006	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	1	
RW2	4			289	007	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	131	
RW2	4			289	008	PLASTER	PLASTER/SHELL TEMPER	0	4	
RW2	4			289	009	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	0	49	
RW2	4			289	010	WOOD	WOOD/BUILDING RELATED	0	165	
RW2	4			289	011	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	60	
RW2	4			289	012	METAL MATERIALS	OTHER METAL	0	8	
RW2	4			289	013	MIXED MATERIALS		0	4	
RW2	4			289	014	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	33	
RW2	4			289	015	EARTHENWARE	REF/SN GLZ	0	9	
RW2	4			289	016	EARTHENWARE	SLPWR/GEN	0	2	
RW2	4			289	017	EARTHENWARE	CRS/UNGLZ	0	10	
RW2	4			289	018	STONEWARE	REF/WSG GENERAL	0	2	
RW2	4			289	019	SEWER PIPE	CERAMIC SEWER PIPE	0	2	
RW2	4			289	020	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	165	
RW2	4			289	021	GLASS	TUMBLER/BASE	0	4	
RW2	4			289	022	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG	0	16	
RW2	4			289	023	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)BASE	0	2	
RW2	4			289	024	EARTHENWARE	CRS EARTHENWARE	0	2	
RW2	4			289	025	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/UNDECORATED	0	7	
RW2	4			289	026	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/UNDERGLZ BL	0	6	
RW2	4			289	027	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/TRNSFRPT OVGLZ	0	3	
RW2	4			289	028	STONEWARE	CRS/GY BD AM BL/GY GEN.	0	1	
RW2	4			289	029	PORCELAIN	POR/UNDISTINGUISHED	0	2	
RW2	4			289	030	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/UNDECORATED	0	23	
RW2	4			289	031	EARTHENWARE	CRMWR/UNDECORATED	0	10	
RW2	5			295	001	BRICK	BRICK	0	14	
RW2	5			295	002	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	18	
RW2	5			295	003	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	29	
RW2	5			295	004	COAL	COAL	0	4	
RW2	5			295	005	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	1	

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
RW2	5		295	006	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	1	
RW2	5		295	007	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/UNDECORATED	0	1	
RW2	5		295	008	EARTHENWARE	CRS EARTHENWARE	0	1	TILE
RW2	5		295	009	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/UNDECORATED	0	1	
RW2	5		295	010	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	10	CLEAR
RW2	5		295	011	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	1	DK GREEN
RW2	5		295	012	GLASS	FLAT GLASS, GENERAL	0	3	
RW2	5		295	001	BRICK	BRICK	0	14	
RW2	5		295	002	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	18	
RW2	5		295	003	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	30	
RW2	5		295	004	COAL	COAL	0	4	
RW2	5		295	005	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	0	1	
RW2	5		295	006	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	1	
RW2	5		295	007	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	12	
RW2	5		295	008	GLASS	FLAT GLASS, GENERAL	0	3	
RW2	5		295	009	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/GENERAL	0	3	
RW2	5		295	010	EARTHENWARE	CRS EARTHENWARE	0	1	
RW2		1	272	001	BRICK	BRICK	0	2	
RW2		1	272	002	CLINKER		0	1	
RW2		1	272	003	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	3	
RW2		1	272	004	EARTHENWARE	CRMWR/UNDECORATED	0	1	
RW2		1	272	005	STONEWARE	REF/STONEWARE	0	1	GRY BOD BL GLZ
RW2		1	272	001	BRICK	BRICK	0	2	BRICK
RW2		1	272	002	METAL MATERIALS	METAL MATERIALS/GENERAL	0	1	
RW2		1	272	003	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	2	
RW2		1	272	004	MORTAR	MORTAR/MODERN	0	1	
RW2		1	272	005	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/UNDECORATED	0	1	
RW2		1	272	006	STONEWARE	REF/WSG-SCR BL	0	1	
RW2		2	280	001	BRICK	BRICK	0	4	
RW2		2	280	002	MORTAR	MORTAR	0	2	
RW2		2	280	003	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	3	
RW2		2	280	004	COAL	COAL	0	2	
RW2		2	280	005	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	3	CORRODED FRAGS
RW2		2	280	006	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	2	
RW2		2	280	007	GLASS	FLAT GLASS, GENERAL	0	3	
RW2		2	280	008	BOTTLE GLASS	BOTTLE, ROUND FRAG	0	1	GN TINT
RW2		2	280	009	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	1	CLEAR
RW2		2	280	001	BRICK	BRICK	0	4	
RW2		2	280	002	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	1	
RW2		2	280	003	COAL	COAL	0	2	
RW2		2	280	004	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	2	
RW2		2	280	005	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	2	
RW2		2	280	006	METAL MATERIALS	OTHER METAL	0	7	

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG	NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
RW2		2		280	007	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	0	2	
RW2		2		280	008	GLASS	FLAT GLASS, GENERAL	0	3	
RW2		2		280	009	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	1	
RW2		2		280	010	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	1	
RW2		3		283	001	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/ANNULAR BND	0	1	
RW2		3		283	002	EARTHENWARE	CRMWR/GENERAL	0	1	
RW2		3		283	003	STONEWARE	REF/WSG GENERAL	0	1	
RW2		3		283	004	PORCELAIN	POR/UNDISTINGUISHED	0	1	
RW2		3		283	005	EARTHENWARE	REFINED EARTHENWARE	0	1	BURNT
RW2		3		283	006	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE-STEM/PLN 5/64"	0	1	
RW2		3		283	007	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0	14	
RW2		3		283	008	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	1	COLORLESS CRVD
RW2		3		283	009	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)BASE	0	1	LTRS "OCA N"
RW2		3		283	010	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	11	
RW2		3		283	011	NAILS	NAIL/HANDWROUGHT,L-HEAD	0	12	
RW2		3		283	012	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	23	
RW2		3		283	013	STONE	STONE/OTHR BLDING RELATED	0	2	
RW2		3		283	014	BRICK	BRICK	0	65	
RW2		3		283	015	SHELL	SHELL/FRAGMENT	0	20	
RW2		3		283	016	COAL	CLINKER/COAL	0	2	
RW2		3		283	017	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	9	
RW2		3		283	018	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	3	
RW2		3		283	001	BRICK	BRICK	0	65	
RW2		3		283	002	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	23	
RW2		3		283	003	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	19	
RW2		3		283	004	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	2	
RW2		3		283	005	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	0	8	
RW2		3		283	006	EARTHENWARE	CRMWR/GENERAL	0	2	
RW2		3		283	007	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/GENERAL	0	1	COBALT DECOR
RW2		3		283	008	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/GENERAL	0	1	SALT GLAZED
RW2		3		283	009	PORCELAIN	POR/UNDISTINGUISHED	0	1	LIGHT FLORAL DESIGN
RW2		3		283	010	STONEWARE	REF/STONEWARE	0	1	
RW2		3		283	011	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE/GENERAL	0	1	
RW2		3		283	012	GLASS	FLAT GLASS, GENERAL	0	22	
RW2		3		283	013	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	1	EMBOSSED LETTERING
RW2		3		283	014	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	3	
RW2		3		283	015	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	3	
RW2		3		283	016	COAL	CLINKER/COAL	0	2	
RW2		3		283	017	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	14	
RW3	1			262	001	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0	18	
RW3	1			262	002	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	1	AMBER W/ METAL CAP ATTACHED
RW3	1			262	003	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	3	AMBER
RW3	1			262	004	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	1	GREEN

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
RW3	1		262	005	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	3	AQUA
RW3	1		262	006	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	1	COLORLESS BASE W/ FACETS
RW3	1		262	007	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	1	COLORLESS WITH FACTES
RW3	1		262	008	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	1	COLORLESS RIM
RW3	1		262	009	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	4	COLORLESS W/ MOLDED DEC
RW3	1		262	010	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	14	COLORLESS
RW3	1		262	011	GLASS	LIGHTING GLASS	0	1	
RW3	1		262	012	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG	0	2	
RW3	1		262	013	NAILS	NAIL/CUT	0	23	
RW3	1		262	014	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	15	
RW3	1		262	015	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	1	ROOFING
RW3	1		262	016	NAILS	NAIL/MODERN(WIRE)	0	2	
RW3	1		262	017	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	2	TWISTED WIRE
RW3	1		262	018	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	1	SCREW WITH EYE
RW3	1		262	019	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	4	
RW3	1		262	020	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	3	HEAVY WIRE 2 W/ INSULATION
RW3	1		262	021	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER	0	2	POSS FLASHING
RW3	1		262	022	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	1	NAIL
RW3	1		262	023	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER	0	1	RECTANGLE
RW3	1		262	024	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	1	LABEL "MADE IN ENGLAND BY"
RW3	1		262	025	METAL MATERIALS	OTHER METAL	0	1	ALUMINUM WHITE - GUTTER FRAG
RW3	1		262	026	PLASTER	PLASTER	0	1	
RW3	1		262	027	MORTAR	MORTAR	0	46	
RW3	1		262	028	BRICK	BRICK	0	52	
RW3	1		262	029	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	4	SANDSTONE
RW3	1		262	030	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	GRANITE
RW3	1		262	031	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	3	QUARTZ
RW3	1		262	032	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	2	BOG IRON
RW3	1		262	033	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	
RW3	1		262	034	TILE	CERAMIC TILE/GENERAL	0	66	
RW3	1		262	035	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	4	
RW3	1		262	036	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE-STEM/MRKD 4/64"	0	1	
RW3	1		262	037	EARTHENWARE	REFINED EARTHENWARE	9442	1	
RW3	1		262	038	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	12	
RW3	1		262	039	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	2	FOIL WRAPPER
RW3	1		262	040	METAL MATERIALS	LEAD FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9661	1	BULLET
RW3	1		262	041	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	1	TUBING BLACK
RW3	1		262	042	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	1	BLACK FRAG
RW3	1		262	043	PORCELAIN	POR/OTHER	0	1	WHITE INSULATOR
RW3	1		262	044	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	1	TAR IMPREGNATED WOOD?
RW3	1		262	045	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	9310	1	2-HOLE, BEC DEC "GOODYEAR 85"
RW3	1		262	046	COAL	COAL	0	12	
RW3	1		262	047	COAL	CLINKER/COAL	0	5	

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG	NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
RW3	1			262	048	CLINKER		0	14	
RW3	1			262	049	METAL MATERIALS	METAL MATERIALS/GENERAL	0	1	
RW3	1			262	050	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	12	TAR MIXED WITH SAND?
RW3	1			262	001	BRICK	BRICK	0	51	
RW3	1			262	002	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	12	
RW3	1			262	003	STONE	STONE/OTHR BLDING RELATED	0	12	
RW3	1			262	004	TILE	CERAMIC TILE/GENERAL	0	65	
RW3	1			262	005	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	38	
RW3	1			262	006	NAILS	NAIL/MODERN(WIRE)	0	4	
RW3	1			262	007	METAL MATERIALS	OTHER METAL	0	4	
RW3	1			262	008	METAL MATERIALS	OTHR METAL FORM IDENT	9150	1	
RW3	1			262	009	NAILS	NAIL/MODERN(WIRE)	0	1	
RW3	1			262	010	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	47	
RW3	1			262	011	COAL	COAL	0	32	
RW3	1			262	012	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	6	
RW3	1			262	013	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	4	
RW3	1			262	014	METAL MATERIALS	OTHER METAL	0	4	
RW3	1			262	015	METAL MATERIALS	LEAD	9661	1	
RW3	1			262	016	NAILS	NAIL/MODERN(WIRE)	0	2	
RW3	1			262	017	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9180	2	
RW3	1			262	018	EARTHENWARE	GENERAL E-WARE	9442	1	
RW3	1			262	019	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE/GENERAL	0	1	STEM MOLDED
RW3	1			262	020	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	0	4	
RW3	1			262	021	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	3	AMB
RW3	1			262	022	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	4	GR
RW3	1			262	023	GLASS	FLAT GLASS, GENERAL	0	21	
RW3	1			262	024	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	1	CLR FACETED
RW3	1			262	025	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	2	EMB
RW3	1			262	026	GLASS	STORAGE JAR	0	1	INKWELL BASE
RW3	1			262	027	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	16	
RW3	1			262	028	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	1	
RW3	1			262	029	MIXED MATERIALS	FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	1	BTL NECK AND SCREW TOP
RW3	1			262	030	PORCELAIN	POR/OTHER	0	1	POSSIBLY BATHROOM FIXTURE
RW3	1			262	031	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	9310	1	
RW3	1			262	032	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	3	
RW3	1			262	033	LEATHER	LEATHER/GENERAL	0	1	
RW3	1			262	034	METAL MATERIALS	OTHER METAL	0	1	
RW3	2			264	001	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0	87	
RW3	2			264	002	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG	0	3	
RW3	2			264	003	BLOWN-IN-MOLD BTLS	BTL/BLOWN IN MOLD-NECK	0	1	
RW3	2			264	004	BLOWN-IN-MOLD BTLS	BTL/BLOWN IN MOLD-BASE	0	1	MKD "5", "10--"
RW3	2			264	005	GLASS	STORAGE JAR	0	1	RIM
RW3	2			264	006	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	36	BTL GL COLORLESS CRVD

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
RW3	2		264	007	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	3	LT GN CRVD, 1 MKD "CRS"
RW3	2		264	008	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	9	
RW3	2		264	009	NAILS	NAIL/HANDWROUGHT,L-HEAD	0	5	
RW3	2		264	010	PLASTER	PLASTER/MODERN	0	3	ROOFING NAILS
RW3	2		264	011	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	45	
RW3	2		264	012	BRICK	BRICK	0	60	
RW3	2		264	013	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	17	
RW3	2		264	014	STONE	STONE/OTHR BLDING RELATED	0	1	RD SLATE
RW3	2		264	015	STONE	STONE/OTHR BLDING RELATED	0	9	SLATE
RW3	2		264	016	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	2	BOG IRON
RW3	2		264	017	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	FLINT
RW3	2		264	018	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	15	
RW3	2		264	019	SHELL	SHELL/FRAGMENT	0	24	
RW3	2		264	020	COAL	COAL	0	24	
RW3	2		264	021	CLINKER		0	52	
RW3	2		264	022	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	5	
RW3	2		264	023	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	1	
RW3	2		264	024	METAL MATERIALS	LEAD FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9661	1	
RW3	2		264	025	METAL MATERIALS	OTHR METAL FORM IDENT	0	2	
RW3	2		264	026	PAPER	PAPER	0	13	RAT NEST?
RW3	2		264	027	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	3	LABEL, BAG FRG, PLASTIC TACK
RW3	2		264	001	BRICK	BRICK	0	57	
RW3	2		264	002	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	315	
RW3	2		264	003	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	0	18	
RW3	2		264	004	METAL MATERIALS	OTHER METAL	0	15	
RW3	2		264	005	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	13	
RW3	2		264	006	NAILS	NAIL/MODERN(WIRE)	0	1	
RW3	2		264	007	METAL MATERIALS	LEAD	9661	1	BULLET
RW3	2		264	008	METAL MATERIALS	OTHER METAL	9305	2	
RW3	2		264	009	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	BOG IRON
RW3	2		264	010	METAL MATERIALS	METAL MATERIALS/GENERAL	0	9	SLAG
RW3	2		264	011	STONE	STONE/OTHR BLDING RELATED	0	8	
RW3	2		264	012	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	ROCK
RW3	2		264	013	CHARCOAL	CHARCOAL	0	66	
RW3	2		264	014	MORTAR	MORTAR	0	36	
RW3	2		264	015	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	3	MISC PLASTIC
RW3	2		264	016	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	83	
RW3	2		264	017	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG	0	3	
RW3	2		264	018	BOTTLE GLASS	BOTTLE, ROUND FRAG	0	33	
RW3	2		264	019	MACHINE MADE BTLS	BTL/MACHINE MADE-NECK	0	1	
RW3	2		264	020	MACHINE MADE BTLS	BLT/MACHINE MADE-BASE	0	1	
RW3	2		264	021	MACHINE MADE BTLS	BTL/MACHINE MADE-FRAG	0	1	
RW3	2		264	022	GLASS	STORAGE JAR	0	2	

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG	NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
RW3	3			269	001	EARTHENWARE	CRS/INT-EXT PB GLZ	0	1	MLD DEC
RW3	3			269	002	EARTHENWARE	CRMWR/GENERAL	0	1	
RW3	3			269	003	EARTHENWARE	REFINED EARTHENWARE	0	1	NO GLZ
RW3	3			269	004	PORCELAIN	POR/UNDISTINGUISHED	0	2	
RW3	3			269	005	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0	27	
RW3	3			269	006	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG	0	4	
RW3	3			269	007	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	2	AMBER, CRVD
RW3	3			269	008	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	1	LT GN, CRVD
RW3	3			269	009	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	1	LT BL, BRVD
RW3	3			269	010	BLOWN-IN-MOLD BTLS	BTL/BLOWN IN MOLD-FRAG	0	1	LTRS "21"
RW3	3			269	011	BLOWN-IN-MOLD BTLS	BTL/BLOWN IN MOLD-FRAG	0	1	LTRS "MORE"
RW3	3			269	012	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	42	COLORLESS CRVD
RW3	3			269	013	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	2	SAFETY, MEND
RW3	3			269	014	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	1	OPAL
RW3	3			269	015	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	6	
RW3	3			269	016	MORTAR	MORTAR	0	8	
RW3	3			269	017	BRICK	BRICK	0	21	
RW3	3			269	018	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	2	
RW3	3			269	019	STONE	STONE/OTHR BLDING RELATED	0	1	
RW3	3			269	020	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	4	
RW3	3			269	021	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	1	
RW3	3			269	022	SHELL	SHELL/FRAGMENT	0	9	
RW3	3			269	023	COAL	COAL	0	10	
RW3	3			269	024	CLINKER		0	5	
RW3	3			269	025	METAL MATERIALS	OTHER FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	24	
RW3	3			269	026	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9410	1	INDIAN HEAD PENNY 1898
RW3	3			269	027	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	1	STIRLING ROD FRG
RW3	3			269	028	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	2	
RW3	3			269	029	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	1	
RW3	3			269	001	BRICK	BRICK	0	22	
RW3	3			269	002	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	9	
RW3	3			269	003	METAL MATERIALS	METAL MATERIALS/GENERAL	0	23	
RW3	3			269	004	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	3	
RW3	3			269	005	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	
RW3	3			269	006	COAL	COAL	0	14	
RW3	3			269	007	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	5	
RW3	3			269	008	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9410	1	INDIAN HEAD
RW3	3			269	009	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	1	GLASS ROD
RW3	3			269	010	METAL MATERIALS	OTHER FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	2	RECORD FRAGS
RW3	3			269	011	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	0	5	
RW3	3			269	012	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	8	
RW3	3			269	013	EARTHENWARE	CRS/INT-EXT PB GLZ	0	1	
RW3	3			269	014	EARTHENWARE	CRMWR/UNDECORATED	0	2	

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG	NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
RW3	3			269	015	PORCELAIN	POR/UNDISTINGUISHED	0	2	
RW3	3			269	016	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	1	CLR BASE
RW3	3			269	017	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	2	GR
RW3	3			269	018	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	5	AMB
RW3	3			269	019	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	1	MB
RW3	3			269	020	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	45	
RW3	3			269	021	GLASS	FLAT GLASS, GENERAL	0	26	
RW3	3			269	022	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	1	
RW3	3B			271	001	EARTHENWARE	CRMWR/GENERAL	0	1	
RW3	3B			271	002	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/GENERAL	0	3	
RW3	3B			271	003	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/GENERAL	0032	1	
RW3	3B			271	004	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0	23	
RW3	3B			271	005	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG	0	1	
RW3	3B			271	006	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	1	COLORLESS CRVD
RW3	3B			271	007	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	6	
RW3	3B			271	008	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	10	
RW3	3B			271	009	STONE	STONE/OTHR BLDING RELATED	0	2	
RW3	3B			271	010	BRICK	BRICK	0	11	
RW3	3B			271	011	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	4	
RW3	3B			271	012	SHELL	SHELL/FRAGMENT	0	10	
RW3	3B			271	013	METAL MATERIALS	OTHER FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	10	
RW3	3B			271	014	METAL MATERIALS	OTHR METAL FORM IDENT	0	1	PIPE FRAG
RW3	3B			271	001	BRICK	BRICK	0	12	
RW3	3B			271	002	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	10	
RW3	3B			271	003	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	19	
RW3	3B			271	004	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	0	4	BONE
RW3	3B			271	005	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	BOG IRON
RW3	3B			271	006	WOOD	WOOD/BUILDING RELATED	0	7	CHARCOAL
RW3	3B			271	007	METAL MATERIALS	METAL MATERIALS/GENERAL	0	3	
RW3	3B			271	008	METAL MATERIALS	OTHER METAL	0	8	
RW3	3B			271	009	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	2	
RW3	3B			271	010	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	23	
RW3	3B			271	011	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG	0	1	
RW3	3B			271	012	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	1	
RW3	3B			271	013	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/UNDECORATED	0	4	
RW3	3B			271	014	PORCELAIN	POR/UNDISTINGUISHED	0	1	RIM
RW3	3B			271	015	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	2	
RW3	4			273	001	BRICK	BRICK	0	139	
RW3	4			273	002	COAL	COAL	0	148	
RW3	4			273	003	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	133	
RW3	4			273	004	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	41	
RW3	4			273	005	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	4	SLATE
RW3	4			273	006	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	13	CORRODED

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG	NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
RW3	4			273	007	NAILS	NAIL/HANDWROUGHT	0	7	
RW3	4			273	008	NAILS	NAIL/CUT	0	1	
RW3	4			273	009	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	90	
RW3	4			273	010	METAL MATERIALS	BRASS	0	1	HEART CARVED OUT
RW3	4			273	011	METAL MATERIALS	BRASS	0	1	SCREW
RW3	4			273	012	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	4	
RW3	4			273	013	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	9442	1	
RW3	4			273	014	EARTHENWARE	GENERAL E-WARE	9442	1	
RW3	4			273	015	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	9310	1	PLASTIC
RW3	4			273	016	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE-BOWL/PLN	0	4	FRAGS
RW3	4			273	017	TOBACCO PIPES	PIPE-UNMEASUREABLE STEM	0	4	
RW3	4			273	018	CLINKER		0	3	
RW3	4			273	019	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	1	
RW3	4			273	020	BLOWN-IN-MOLD BTLS	BTL/BLOWN IN MOLD-NECK	0	1	DK GN
RW3	4			273	021	BOTTLE GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)	0	8	
RW3	4			273	022	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	1	AMBER
RW3	4			273	023	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	7	LT BN CURVED
RW3	4			273	024	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	3	LT GN CURVED
RW3	4			273	025	MACHINE MADE BTLS	BTL/MACHINE MADE-NECK	0	1	COBALT
RW3	4			273	026	MACHINE MADE BTLS	BTL/MACHINE MADE-FRAG	0	1	COBALT
RW3	4			273	027	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	1	"O" VISABLE CLEAR
RW3	4			273	028	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	8	THIN CURVED CLR
RW3	4			273	029	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	11	THINK CLR CRVD
RW3	4			273	030	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0032	3	CLR CRVD
RW3	4			273	031	BOTTLE GLASS	CASE BOTTLE,SQ.,BASE	0	1	FRAG "UGE" VISABLE
RW3	4			273	032	BOTTLE GLASS	BOTTLE, ROUND BASE	0	2	AQUA "HUTTLE" VISABLE MEND
RW3	4			273	033	BOTTLE GLASS	BOTTLE, ROUND BASE	0	5	AQUA TINT CRVD
RW3	4			273	034	GLASS	FLAT GLASS, GENERAL	0	29	GN TINT
RW3	4			273	035	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0	26	CLR
RW3	4			273	036	GLASS	FLAT GLASS, GENERAL	0	15	GN TINT SOLARIZED
RW3	4			273	037	EARTHENWARE	CRS/UNGLZ	0	2	
RW3	4			273	038	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/UNDECORATED	0	7	
RW3	4			273	039	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/GENERAL	0	8	
RW3	4			273	040	EARTHENWARE	CRMWR/GENERAL	0	3	
RW3	4			273	041	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/HNDPT-GENERAL	0	1	HND PTD BLUE AND GN
RW3	4			273	042	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/TRNSFRPR BL&WHT	0	2	
RW3	4			273	043	STONEWARE	REF/WSG GENERAL	0	1	
RW3	4			273	044	STONEWARE	CRS/GY BD	0	1	BN GLZ
RW3	4			273	045	STONEWARE	REF/STONEWARE	0	1	GRY BOD
RW3	4			273	046	PORCELAIN	POR/CHINESE	0	7	
RW3	4			273	047	EARTHENWARE	CRS/INT-EXT PB GLZ	0	1	BN GLZ
RW3	4			273	048	EARTHENWARE	CRS/INT-EXT PB GLZ	0	1	RD BOD INT/EXT BLK GLZ
RW3	4			273	001	BRICK	BRICK	0	146	

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG	NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
RW3	4			273	002	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	135	
RW3	4			273	003	COAL	COAL	0	144	
RW3	4			273	004	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	82	
RW3	4			273	005	METAL MATERIALS	METAL MATERIALS/GENERAL	0	4	
RW3	4			273	006	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE/GENERAL	0	3	
RW3	4			273	007	STONE	STONE/OTHR BLDING RELATED	0	5	
RW3	4			273	008	METAL MATERIALS	OTHER METAL	0	7	
RW3	4			273	009	METAL MATERIALS	BRASS FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	1	DECORATIVE
RW3	4			273	010	METAL MATERIALS	BRASS FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9150	1	
RW3	4			273	011	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	21	
RW3	4			273	012	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	0	42	
RW3	4			273	013	EARTHENWARE	GENERAL E-WARE	9442	1	
RW3	4			273	014	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	9442	1	
RW3	4			273	015	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	9310	1	
RW3	4			273	016	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE/GENERAL	0	4	
RW3	4			273	017	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE-BOWL/MRKD	0	4	
RW3	4			273	018	GLASS	FLAT GLASS, GENERAL	0	73	
RW3	4			273	019	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG	0	1	LIP OF NECK
RW3	4			273	020	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	2	COBALT THREADED
RW3	4			273	021	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	7	AMB
RW3	4			273	022	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	22	CLR
RW3	4			273	023	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG	0	9	
RW3	4			273	024	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG	0	3	LT GREEN
RW3	4			273	025	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	1	CLR LIP
RW3	4			273	026	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	2	EMB
RW3	4			273	027	BOTTLE GLASS	BOTTLE, ROUND BASE	0	1	
RW3	4			273	028	EARTHENWARE	CRS/UNGLZ	0	2	
RW3	4			273	029	EARTHENWARE	CRS/BLK GLZ RDWR	0	2	
RW3	4			273	030	PORCELAIN	POR/UNDISTINGUISHED	0	2	
RW3	4			273	031	STONEWARE	CRS/GY BD	0	1	
RW3	4			273	032	STONEWARE	CRS/STONEWARE	0	1	
RW3	4			273	033	PORCELAIN	POR/CHINESE,BLUE ON WHITE	0	1	
RW3	4			273	034	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/UNDECORATED	0	5	
RW3	4			273	035	HIGH FIRE REF WARES	HI FIRE/IRONSTONE/UNDEC	0	5	
RW3	4			273	036	EARTHENWARE	CRMWR/GENERAL	0	15	
RW3	4			273	037	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/HNDPT OVRGLZ	0	1	
RW3	4			273	038	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/TRNSFRPR-UNGL BL	0	2	
RW3		3		274	001	NAILS	NAIL/HANDWROUGHT	0	1	
RW3		3		274	002	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	1	SHANK FRAG
RW3		3		274	003	BRICK	BRICK	0	4	
RW3		3		274	004	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	2	
RW3		3		274	005	COAL	COAL	0	4	
RW3		3		274	006	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	0	1	

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG	NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
RW3		3		274	001	BRICK	BRICK	0	4	
RW3		3		274	002	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	2	
RW3		3		274	003	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	2	
RW3		3		274	004	METAL MATERIALS	METAL MATERIALS/GENERAL	0	1	SLAG
RW3		3		274	005	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	0	1	
RW3		3		274	006	CHARCOAL	CHARCOAL	0	3	
RW3		4		275	001	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	2	
RW3		4		275	002	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	5	
RW3		4		275	003	BRICK	BRICK	0	10	
RW3		4		275	004	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	5	BOG IRON
RW3		4		275	005	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	11	
RW3		4		275	006	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	1	TIN FOIL
RW3		4		275	007	COAL	CLINKER/COAL	0	8	SLAG
RW3		4		275	008	EARTHENWARE	CRS EARTHENWARE	0	2	MEND, RDBOD BN GLZ
RW3		4		275	009	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	4	CORRODED
RW3		4		275	010	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	2	
RW3		4		275	011	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0	22	
RW3		4		275	012	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	1	BRIGHT GN "ES" VISABLE
RW3		4		275	013	MACHINE MADE BTLS	BTL/MACHINE MADE-NECK	0	1	AMBER
RW3		4		275	014	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	17	
RW3		4		275	015	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	17	CLR CRVD
RW3		4		275	016	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	1	"WA" VISABLE
RW3		4		275	017	BOTTLE GLASS	BOTTLE, ROUND NECK	0	2	MEND
RW3		4		275	018	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	1	AMBER CURVED
RW3		4		275	019	BOTTLE GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)	0	2	
RW3		4		275	020	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/HNDPT-GENERAL	0	1	PINK
RW3		4		275	021	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/UNDECORATED	0	3	
RW3		4		275	022	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/UNDECORATED	0	1	BLUE EXT GLZ WT INT GLZ
RW3		4		275	023	COAL	COAL	0	15	
RW3		4		275	024	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	2	
RW3		4		275	025	CLINKER		0	11	
RW3		4		275	001	BRICK	BRICK	0	13	
RW3		4		275	002	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	11	
RW3		4		275	003	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	9	BOG IRON/5PCS
RW3		4		275	004	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	4	
RW3		4		275	005	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	2	
RW3		4		275	006	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	0	2	
RW3		4		275	007	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/UNDECORATED	0	5	
RW3		4		275	008	CHARCOAL	CHARCOAL	0	25	
RW3		4		275	009	METAL MATERIALS	METAL MATERIALS/GENERAL	0	5	SLAG
RW3		4		275	010	SEWER PIPE	CERAMIC SEWER PIPE	0	2	
RW3		4		275	011	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	4	RUBBER AND FOIL
RW3		4		275	012	STONE	STONE/WORKED,OTHER	0	2	

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
RW3		4	275	013	BOTTLE GLASS	BOTTLE, ROUND NECK	0	2	
RW3		4	275	014	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)NECK	0	1	
RW3		4	275	015	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG	0	4	
RW3		4	275	016	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	40	
RW3		4	275	017	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	2	LT BLUE W/LETTERS
RW3		4	275	018	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	2	CLEAR W/LETTERS
RW3		5	286	001	BRICK	BRICK	0	13	
RW3		5	286	002	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	12	
RW3		5	286	003	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	7	
RW3		5	286	004	METAL MATERIALS	LEAD PRINTING TYPE	0	1	"N"
RW3		5	286	005	METAL MATERIALS	BRASS FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9310	1	
RW3		5	286	006	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	4	CORRODED
RW3		5	286	007	MORTAR	MORTAR	0	1	
RW3		5	286	008	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/UNDECORATED	0	1	
RW3		5	286	009	PORCELAIN	POR/CHINESE,BLUE ON WHITE	0	2	HANDPAINTED
RW3		5	286	010	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/UNDECORATED	0	1	
RW3		5	286	011	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	BOG IRON
RW3		5	286	012	COAL	COAL	0	12	
RW3		5	286	013	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	2	SLATE
RW3		5	286	014	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0	7	LT GN TINT
RW3		5	286	015	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	1	CLEAR
RW3		5	286	016	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	1	DK GN
RW3		5	286	001	BRICK	BRICK	0	12	
RW3		5	286	002	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	11	
RW3		5	286	003	METAL MATERIALS	OTHER METAL	0	4	
RW3		5	286	004	METAL MATERIALS	OTHR METAL FORM IDENT	0	1	TYPE LETTER
RW3		5	286	005	METAL MATERIALS	BRASS	0	1	
RW3		5	286	006	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	1	
RW3		5	286	007	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	0	7	
RW3		5	286	008	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	
RW3		5	286	009	PLASTER	PLASTER	0	1	
RW3		5	286	010	COAL	COAL	0	14	
RW3		5	286	011	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	1	
RW3		5	286	012	GLASS	FLAT GLASS, GENERAL	0	8	
RW3		5	286	013	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/GENERAL	0	1	
RW3		5	286	014	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/GENERAL	0	1	
RW3		5	286	015	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/HNDPT-UNDERGLZ BL	0	1	
RW3		5	286	016	PORCELAIN	POR/UNDISTINGUISHED	0	1	
RW4	1		267	001	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	67	
RW4	1		267	002	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0	125	GN TINT
RW4	1		267	003	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	1	"BBAU" VISABLE GN TINT
RW4	1		267	004	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)NECK	0	2	MEND
RW4	1		267	005	BOTTLE GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)	0	2	

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG	NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
RW4	1			267	006	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	1	BRIGHT GN
RW4	1			267	007	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	1	AMBER CRVD
RW4	1			267	008	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	2	PRESS MOLD
RW4	1			267	009	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	1	THIN CURVED
RW4	1			267	010	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	11	CLR CRVD
RW4	1			267	011	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0	10	THICK, GN TINT
RW4	1			267	012	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	3	BUILDING MATERIALS
RW4	1			267	013	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	SLATE
RW4	1			267	014	COAL	CLINKER/COAL	0	6	SLAG
RW4	1			267	015	STONE	STONE/OTHR BLDING RELATED	0	1	QUARTZITE
RW4	1			267	016	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	9442	4	MARBLE
RW4	1			267	017	EARTHENWARE	GENERAL E-WARE	9442	2	CERAMIC
RW4	1			267	018	WOOD	WOOD/NATURAL	0	2	
RW4	1			267	019	METAL MATERIALS	BRASS FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9420	1	RELIGIOUS MEDAL
RW4	1			267	020	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	1	CIGERETTE FILTER
RW4	1			267	021	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	1	CLR PLASTIC
RW4	1			267	022	MORTAR	MORTAR MODERN	0	1	
RW4	1			267	023	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	1	
RW4	1			267	024	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	1	BATTERY CELL
RW4	1			267	025	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	1	SMALL PLASTIC DISC CLR
RW4	1			267	026	NAILS	NAIL/MODERN(WIRE)	0	8	
RW4	1			267	027	NAILS	NAIL/CUT	0	5	
RW4	1			267	028	NAILS	NAIL/HANDWROUGHT	0	19	
RW4	1			267	029	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	9	
RW4	1			267	030	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9446	1	
RW4	1			267	031	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	2	CORRODED
RW4	1			267	032	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	4	FRAGMENTS
RW4	1			267	033	COAL	CLINKER/COAL	0	59	
RW4	1			267	034	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	13	
RW4	1			267	035	TILE	CERAMIC TILE/GENERAL	0	12	
RW4	1			267	036	EARTHENWARE	CRS/UNGLZ	0	1	
RW4	1			267	037	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/UNDECORATED	0	5	
RW4	1			267	038	EARTHENWARE	CRS/EXT PB GLZ	0	1	BN GLZ
RW4	1			267	039	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/HNDPT-UNDERGLZ BL	0	3	
RW4	1			267	040	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/TRNSFRPR-UNGL BL	0	3	
RW4	1			267	041	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/UNDECORATED	0	4	
RW4	1			267	042	EARTHENWARE	CRMWR/GENERAL	0	1	
RW4	1			267	043	STONEWARE	REF/WSG GENERAL	0	2	
RW4	1			267	044	STONEWARE	CRS/GY BD	0	1	BN GLZ
RW4	1			267	045	PORCELAIN	UNDECORATED	0	1	
RW4	1			267	046	PORCELAIN	POR/CHINESE,BLUE ON WHITE	0	1	

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG	NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
RW4	1			267	047	EARTHENWARE	REFINED EARTHENWARE	0	2	WHT BOD HNDPTD GN
RW4	1			267	048	EARTHENWARE	REFINED EARTHENWARE	0	1	WHT BOD
RW4	1			267	049	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE-BOWL/MLDED	0	1	
RW4	1			267	050	METAL MATERIALS	LEAD DEBITAGE-PUDDLES	0	1	
RW4	1			267	051	MIXED MATERIALS	FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	4	LIGHT BULB BASE FRAGS
RW4	1			267	052	BRICK	BRICK	0	122	
RW4	1			267	053	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	154	
RW4	1			267	054	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	9	
RW4	1			267	001	BRICK	BRICK	0	132	
RW4	1			267	002	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	67	
RW4	1			267	003	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	9	BOG IRON
RW4	1			267	004	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	96	
RW4	1			267	005	MORTAR	MORTAR/MODERN	0	47	
RW4	1			267	006	METAL MATERIALS	METAL MATERIALS/GENERAL	0	12	SLAG
RW4	1			267	007	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	0	13	
RW4	1			267	008	CHARCOAL	CHARCOAL	0	59	
RW4	1			267	009	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	137	
RW4	1			267	010	BOTTLE GLASS	BOTTLE, ROUND NECK	0	2	RIM W/ LIP
RW4	1			267	011	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG	0	3	
RW4	1			267	012	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	10	
RW4	1			267	013	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	1	EMBOSSED LETTERS
RW4	1			267	014	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	2	RIDGED
RW4	1			267	015	NAILS	NAIL/MODERN(WIRE)	0	6	
RW4	1			267	016	METAL MATERIALS	OTHER METAL	0	17	
RW4	1			267	017	MIXED MATERIALS		0	1	
RW4	1			267	018	METAL MATERIALS	OTHER METAL	0	1	TOY/JACK
RW4	1			267	019	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	31	
RW4	1			267	020	PORCELAIN	UNDECORATED	0	1	
RW4	1			267	021	PORCELAIN	ENGLISH/ BL&WHT	0	1	SHELL EDGED
RW4	1			267	022	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/TRNSFRPR-UNGL BL	0	6	
RW4	1			267	023	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/UNDECORATED	0	5	
RW4	1			267	024	EARTHENWARE	REF/SN GLZ	0	2	
RW4	1			267	025	EARTHENWARE	CRS/UNGLZ	0	2	
RW4	1			267	026	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/UNDECORATED	0	5	
RW4	1			267	027	EARTHENWARE	CRMWR/UNDECORATED	0	1	
RW4	1			267	028	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/HNDPT-GENERAL	0	1	
RW4	1			267	029	STONEWARE	REF/HNDPT-BND	0	3	GREEN BANDED
RW4	1			267	030	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE-BOWL/MLDED	0	1	
RW4	1			267	031	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	1	PLASTIC WRAPPER
RW4	1			267	032	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	1	MODERN MARBLE
RW4	1			267	033	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	1	CIGARETTE FILTER

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG	NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
RW4	1			267	034	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	1	SM PLASTIC LENS
RW4	1			267	035	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	3	MISC
RW4	1			267	036	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	3	PEACH
RW4	1			267	037	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	1	RELIGIOUS MEDAL
RW4	1			267	038	EARTHENWARE	GENERAL E-WARE	0	2	MARBLES
RW4	1			267	039	TILE	CERAMIC TILE/FLOORING	0	12	
RW4	2			276	001	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0	74	AQUA TINT
RW4	2			276	002	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0	122	CLR
RW4	2			276	003	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG	0	2	
RW4	2			276	004	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	82	CLR CRVD
RW4	2			276	005	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	3	CLR BASE
RW4	2			276	006	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	4	GN BOD
RW4	2			276	007	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	4	CLR EDG
RW4	2			276	008	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	1	GN TINT EDG
RW4	2			276	009	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	3	CLR PRESSED MLD SQ PATTERNS
RW4	2			276	010	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	3	GN TINT BOD
RW4	2			276	011	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	1	CLR BOD EMD "ME"
RW4	2			276	012	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	1	CLR BOD EMB "EH"
RW4	2			276	013	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	1	CLR BOD SM EMB "E"
RW4	2			276	014	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	1	CLR THN INCSD STRIPES
RW4	2			276	015	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	1	CLR PRESSED MLD DIAMOND DEC
RW4	2			276	016	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	4	LT AMBER
RW4	2			276	017	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	3	DK AMBER
RW4	2			276	018	GLASS	LIGHTING GLASS	0	9	CLR
RW4	2			276	019	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	11	SLATE
RW4	2			276	020	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	22	
RW4	2			276	021	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	110	
RW4	2			276	022	COAL	CLINKER/COAL	0	190	
RW4	2			276	023	COAL	COAL	0	14	
RW4	2			276	024	CLINKER		0	25	
RW4	2			276	025	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	2	BOG IRON
RW4	2			276	026	TILE	CERAMIC TILE/PAVING	0	2	DK PURPLE GLZ
RW4	2			276	027	EARTHENWARE	CRS/UNGLZ	0	2	SMN BOD
RW4	2			276	028	STONEWARE	CRS/BN BD	0	2	
RW4	2			276	029	BRICK	BRICK	0	110	RD
RW4	2			276	030	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	78	
RW4	2			276	031	NAILS	NAIL/HANDWROUGHT	0	8	HEAD AND SHANK
RW4	2			276	032	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9150	1	
RW4	2			276	033	NAILS	NAIL/HANDWROUGHT	0	12	SHANK
RW4	2			276	034	NAILS	NAIL/CUT	0	4	HEAD AND SHANK
RW4	2			276	035	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	4	BARBED WIRE BARBS

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
RW4	2		276	036	NAILS	NAIL/HANDWROUGHT	0	12	HEAD AND PARTIAL SHANK
RW4	2		276	037	EARTHENWARE	GENERAL E-WARE	9442	1	GRY BOD
RW4	2		276	038	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE/GENERAL	0	1	STEM EMB "16.18.20" ETC
RW4	2		276	039	NAILS	NAIL/ROSE HEAD	9125	1	POSS DOOR HINGE FRAG
RW4	2		276	040	METAL MATERIALS	PEWTER FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	1	POSS HARMONICA FRAG
RW4	2		276	041	METAL MATERIALS	BRASS FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	1	CARTRIDGE INCSD "USC.CO" ETC
RW4	2		276	042	METAL MATERIALS	BRASS FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	1	CARTRIDGE INCSD "U"
RW4	2		276	043	METAL MATERIALS	OTHR METAL FORM IDENT	9410	1	MATRON HEAD 1899, 5 CENTS
RW4	2		276	044	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9180	15	BARBED, FRAGS
RW4	2		276	045	METAL MATERIALS	OTHR METAL FORM IDENT	0	1	BOLT EMB "R"
RW4	2		276	046	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	1	BOLT
RW4	2		276	047	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	1	UNIDENT DISK
RW4	2		276	048	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE-BOWL/PLN	0	2	
RW4	2		276	049	EARTHENWARE	YW-WARE/UNDEC	0032	2	
RW4	2		276	050	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/UNDECORATED	0	5	
RW4	2		276	051	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/UNDECORATED	0	1	MLD
RW4	2		276	052	STONEWARE	REF/WSG GENERAL	0	2	
RW4	2		276	053	EARTHENWARE	CRS/N. DEV GRAV TEMP	0	1	
RW4	2		276	054	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/HNDPT-UNDERGLZ BL	0	2	
RW4	2		276	055	STONEWARE	REF/WSG GENERAL	0	1	BASKET WEAVE
RW4	2		276	056	STONEWARE	CRS/BN BD	0	1	CLR GLZ
RW4	2		276	057	EARTHENWARE	CRMWR/UNDECORATED	0	1	UNIDENT MLD RIM
RW4	2		276	058	EARTHENWARE	CRMWR/GENERAL	0	1	
RW4	2		276	059	STONEWARE	CRS/BN BD	0	1	
RW4	2		276	060	HIGH FIRE REF WARES	ROCKINGHAM/UNDECORATED	0	2	
RW4	2		276	061	EARTHENWARE	GENERAL E-WARE	0	1	GRY BOD
RW4	2		276	062	PORCELAIN	POR/UNDISTINGUISHED	0035	1	
RW4	2		276	063	EARTHENWARE	CRS/UNGLZ	0	5	ROD BOD
RW4	2		276	064	EARTHENWARE	CRS/UNGLZ	0035	1	
RW4	2		276	065	EARTHENWARE	CRS/UNGLZ	0032	1	
RW4	2		276	066	EARTHENWARE	CRS/INT-EXT PB GLZ	0	1	INT BR GLZ
RW4	2		276	067	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/SHLEDG/MLD	0	1	
RW4	2		276	068	HIGH FIRE REF WARES	HI FIRE/IRONSTONE/UNDEC	0032	2	
RW4	2		276	069	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/SHLEDG/MLD	0	1	
RW4	2		276	070	PORCELAIN	ENGLISH/GLD GILDING	0	1	
RW4	2		276	071	HIGH FIRE REF WARES	HI FIRE/IRONSTONE/UNDEC	0	1	
RW4	2		276	072	PORCELAIN	POR/ENGLISH,BONE CHINA	0	1	
RW4	2		276	073	PORCELAIN	POR/ENGLISH,BONE CHINA	0032	1	
RW4	2		276	074	PORCELAIN	ENGLISH/BL&WHT	0032	1	
RW4	2		276	001	BRICK	BRICK	0	53	
RW4	2		276	002	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	110	

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG	NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
RW4	2			276	003	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	0	20	
RW4	2			276	004	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE/GENERAL	0	1	
RW4	2			276	005	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	2	BOG IRON
RW4	2			276	006	WOOD	WOOD/NATURAL	0	2	
RW4	2			276	007	EARTHENWARE	GENERAL E-WARE	0	1	MARBLE
RW4	2			276	008	CHARCOAL	CHARCOAL	0	141	
RW4	2			276	009	METAL MATERIALS	METAL MATERIALS/GENERAL	0	71	SLAG
RW4	2			276	010	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	3	RUBBER
RW4	2			276	011	STONE	STONE/WORKED,OTHER	0	10	
RW4	2			276	012	MORTAR	MORTAR	0	60	
RW4	2			276	013	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9150	1	
RW4	2			276	014	METAL MATERIALS	OTHER METAL	9410	1	
RW4	2			276	015	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	1	NUT AND BOLT
RW4	2			276	016	METAL MATERIALS	OTHER METAL	0	4	MISC ITEMS
RW4	2			276	017	METAL MATERIALS	OTHER METAL	9660	3	
RW4	2			276	018	METAL MATERIALS	OTHER METAL	0	1	METAL WIRING
RW4	2			276	019	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	33	
RW4	2			276	020	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	12	
RW4	2			276	021	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG	0	3	
RW4	2			276	022	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	6	
RW4	2			276	023	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	40	
RW4	2			276	024	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	4	GN
RW4	2			276	025	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	3	
RW4	2			276	026	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	3	EMB
RW4	2			276	027	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	3	EMB
RW4	2			276	028	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	1	PRESSED
RW4	2			276	029	GLASS	FLAT GLASS, GENERAL	0	252	
RW4	2			276	030	EARTHENWARE	CRS EARTHENWARE	0	7	
RW4	2			276	031	EARTHENWARE	CRS/EXT PB GLZ	0	1	
RW4	2			276	032	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/ANNULAR	0	2	
RW4	2			276	033	EARTHENWARE	CRS/N. DEV GRAV TEMP	0	2	
RW4	2			276	034	PORCELAIN	POR/UNDISTINGUISHED	0	4	
RW4	2			276	035	PORCELAIN	ENGLISH/ UGLZ BL	0	1	
RW4	2			276	036	PORCELAIN	POR/UNDISTINGUISHED	0	1	GOLD TRIM
RW4	2			276	037	STONEWARE	REF/WSG GENERAL	0	2	
RW4	2			276	038	STONEWARE	REF/WSG GENERAL	0	2	BASKET
RW4	2			276	039	HIGH FIRE REF WARES	HI FIRE/IRONSTONE/UNDEC	0	7	
RW4	2			276	040	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/UNDECORATED	0	3	
RW4	2			276	041	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/TRNSFRPR-UNGL BL	0	1	
RW4	2			276	042	SEWER PIPE	CERAMIC SEWER PIPE	0	3	
RW4	2			276	043	STONEWARE	REF/WSG GENERAL	0	1	HAND PAINTED

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG	NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
RW4	2			276	044	EARTHENWARE	CRMWR/GENERAL	0	1	
RW4	2			276	045	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/SHLEDG	0	1	GREEN
RW4	2			276	046	EARTHENWARE	SLPWR/GEN	0	1	
RW4	2			276	047	EARTHENWARE	REFINED EARTHENWARE	0	1	
RW4	2			276	048	HIGH FIRE REF WARES	ROCKINGHAM/UNDECORATED	0	1	
RW4	2			276	049	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE-BOWL/PLN	0	2	
RW4	3			288	001	EARTHENWARE	CRS/UNGLZ	0032	1	
RW4	3			288	002	EARTHENWARE	CRS/UNGLZ	0	1	RD BOD
RW4	3			288	003	EARTHENWARE	CRS/INT PB GLZ	0035	1	
RW4	3			288	004	EARTHENWARE	REFINED EARTHENWARE	0	2	UNGLAZED
RW4	3			288	005	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/UNDECORATED	0	5	
RW4	3			288	006	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/UNDECORATED	0032	2	
RW4	3			288	007	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/TRNSFRPR-UNGL BL	0	1	
RW4	3			288	008	EARTHENWARE	CRMWR/GENERAL	0	3	
RW4	3			288	009	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/UNDECORATED	0	9	
RW4	3			288	010	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/UNDECORATED	0032	2	
RW4	3			288	011	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/UNDECORATED	0035	1	
RW4	3			288	012	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/UNDECORATED	0	1	MOLDED BAND DEC
RW4	3			288	013	EARTHENWARE	YW-WARE/ANNULAR/BANDED	0	5	BLUE AND BROWN BANDED DEC
RW4	3			288	014	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/HNDPT BL&WHT	0	5	
RW4	3			288	015	STONEWARE	CRS/GY BD	0	1	TEMPERED BODY, INT/EXT BR GLZ
RW4	3			288	016	STONEWARE	CRS/GY BD	0	3	EXT CLEAR GLZ
RW4	3			288	017	STONEWARE	CRS/GY BD	0	1	INT/EXT GLZ
RW4	3			288	018	STONEWARE	CRS/GY BD RHEN BL/GY MANG	0	1	
RW4	3			288	019	STONEWARE	REF/WSG GENERAL	0	1	
RW4	3			288	020	PORCELAIN	POR/UNDISTINGUISHED	0	2	
RW4	3			288	021	PORCELAIN	POR/CHINESE,BLUE ON WHITE	0	1	
RW4	3			288	022	PORCELAIN	POR/UNDISTINGUISHED	0	1	MOLDED DEC
RW4	3			288	023	PORCELAIN	POR/UNDISTINGUISHED	0	1	FIGURINE FRAG W/ GILT DEC
RW4	3			288	024	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0	235	
RW4	3			288	025	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	19	COLORLESS CRVD
RW4	3			288	026	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	10	AQUA CRVD
RW4	3			288	027	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	1	GREEN CRVD
RW4	3			288	028	GLASS	LIGHTING GLASS	0	2	
RW4	3			288	029	EARTHENWARE	REFINED EARTHENWARE	0	6	MARBLES
RW4	3			288	030	NAILS	NAIL/CUT	0	65	
RW4	3			288	031	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	1	FLAT STRAP W/ PUNCHED HOLES
RW4	3			288	032	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	14	
RW4	3			288	033	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9150	1	
RW4	3			288	034	MORTAR	MORTAR	0	510	
RW4	3			288	035	MORTAR	MORTAR/MODERN	0	1	W/ SHOT GUN SHELL EMBEDDED

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
RW4	3		288	036	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	CHERT
RW4	3		288	037	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9410	2	1907 AND 1903 INDIAN HEAD
RW4	3		288	038	METAL MATERIALS	BRASS FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9661	1	RIFLE
RW4	3		288	039	METAL MATERIALS	LEAD PRINTING TYPE	0	1	
RW4	3		288	040	METAL MATERIALS	OTHER METAL	0	1	RT ANGLE DECORATIVE PIECE
RW4	3		288	041	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9310	3	MEND
RW4	3		288	042	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9150	1	SCREW
RW4	3		288	043	STONE	STONE/WORKED,OTHER	9445	5	
RW4	3		288	044	SYNTHETIC SAMPLES	SYNTHETIC MAT./SAMPLES	9415	1	NO TEETH
RW4	3		288	045	SYNTHETIC SAMPLES	SYNTHETIC MAT./SAMPLES	0	1	TIN FOIL
RW4	3		288	046	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	1	2 TWISTED STRANDS 11 IN LONG
RW4	3		288	047	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	150	
RW4	3		288	048	SHELL	SHELL/CLAM	0	1	
RW4	3		288	049	SHELL	□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□	0	1	SNAIL
RW4	3		288	050	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	11	
RW4	3		288	051	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	0	24	
RW4	3		288	052	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	SLATE
RW4	3		288	053	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	2	SANDSTONE
RW4	3		288	054	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	
RW4	3		288	055	COAL	CLINKER/COAL	0	97	
RW4	3		288	056	COAL	COAL	0	42	
RW4	3		288	057	CLINKER		0	20	
RW4	3		288	058	METAL MATERIALS	METAL MATERIALS/GENERAL	0	16	
RW4	3		288	059	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	1	BALL
RW4	3		288	001	BRICK	BRICK	0	226	
RW4	3		288	002	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	152	
RW4	3		288	003	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	561	
RW4	3		288	004	METAL MATERIALS	METAL MATERIALS/GENERAL	0	17	
RW4	3		288	005	EARTHENWARE	GENERAL E-WARE	0	6	MARBLES
RW4	3		288	006	COAL	COAL	0	145	
RW4	3		288	007	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	0	34	
RW4	3		288	008	ORGANIC MATERIALS	ORGANIC MATERIAL	9445	5	
RW4	3		288	009	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	2	
RW4	3		288	010	PREHISTORIC MAT	STONE/PREHIS TOOL FRAG	0	1	CHERT PROJ PT BASE
RW4	3		288	011	STONE	STONE/WORKED,OTHER	0	3	
RW4	3		288	012	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	1	COMB
RW4	3		288	013	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	1	WALNUT
RW4	3		288	014	PAPER	PAPER	0	1	
RW4	3		288	015	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER	9410	2	INDIAN HEAD PENNY
RW4	3		288	016	METAL MATERIALS	OTHER METAL	0	1	
RW4	3		288	017	METAL MATERIALS	LEAD/PRINTING TYPE	0	1	TYPE

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG	NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
RW4	3			288	018	METAL MATERIALS	OTHER METAL	9661	1	
RW4	3			288	019	METAL MATERIALS	OTHR METAL FORM IDENT	0	1	BARBED WIRE
RW4	3			288	020	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	59	
RW4	3			288	021	NAILS	NAIL/HNDWROUGHT-ROSE HEAD	0	2	
RW4	3			288	022	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	6150	2	
RW4	3			288	023	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	22	
RW4	3			288	024	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9125	1	
RW4	3			288	025	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9310	4	
RW4	3			288	026	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/UNDECORATED	0032	1	
RW4	3			288	027	PORCELAIN	POR/UNDISTINGUISHED	0	4	
RW4	3			288	028	PORCELAIN	POR/UNDISTINGUISHED	9801	1	FRAG
RW4	3			288	029	SEWER PIPE	CERAMIC SEWER PIPE	0	1	
RW4	3			288	030	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/UNDECORATED	0	6	
RW4	3			288	031	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/ANNULAR/MOCHA	0	5	
RW4	3			288	032	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/TRNSFRPR-UNGL BL	0	1	
RW4	3			288	033	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/SHLEDG	0	5	
RW4	3			288	034	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/GENERAL	0	18	
RW4	3			288	035	EARTHENWARE	CRS/UNGLZ	0	2	
RW4	3			288	036	STONEWARE	REF/WSG GENERAL	0	2	
RW4	3			288	037	EARTHENWARE	CRS/INT-EXT PB GLZ	0	1	
RW4	3			288	038	STONEWARE	CRS/GY BD AM BL/GY GEN.	0	1	
RW4	3			288	039	STONEWARE	CRS/STONEWARE	0	2	
RW4	3			288	040	STONEWARE	CRS/STONEWARE	0	7	
RW4	3			288	041	GLASS	FLAT GLASS, GENERAL	0	209	
RW4	3			288	042	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	11	TURQOUISE
RW4	3			288	043	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	19	CLR
RW4	4			292	001	COAL	COAL	0	11	
RW4	4			292	002	BRICK	BRICK	0	2	
RW4	4			292	003	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	2	
RW4	4			292	004	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	6	
RW4	4			292	005	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	3	
RW4	4			292	006	PORCELAIN	POR/UNDISTINGUISHED	0	1	
RW4	4			292	007	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/UNDECORATED	0	1	
RW4	4			292	008	EARTHENWARE	CRMWR/TRNSFRPR	0	1	
RW4	4			292	009	TOBACCO PIPES	PIPE-UNMEASUREABLE STEM	0	1	GRY BOD BLUE GLZ
RW4	4			292	010	NAILS	NAIL/HANDWROUGHT	0	1	
RW4	4			292	011	METAL MATERIALS	LEAD PRINTING TYPE	0	1	"J"
RW4	4			292	001	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	2	
RW4	4			292	002	BRICK	BRICK	0	2	
RW4	4			292	003	COAL	COAL	0	11	
RW4	4			292	004	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	3	

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
RW4	4		292	005	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	0	5	
RW4	4		292	006	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	3	
RW4	4		292	007	METAL MATERIALS	OTHR METAL FORM IDENT	0	1	TYPE LETTER
RW4	4		292	008	EARTHENWARE	REF/WHT SN GLZ	0	1	
RW4	4		292	009	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/GENERAL	0	1	
RW4	4		292	010	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/TRNSFRPR-UNGL BL	0	1	
RW4	4		292	011	STONEWARE	CRS/GY BD AM BL/GY GEN.	0	1	
RW4	4		292	012	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE/GENERAL	0	1	
RW4	5		293	001	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	196	
RW4	5		293	002	BRICK	BRICK	0	99	
RW4	5		293	003	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	31	
RW4	5		293	004	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0	38	
RW4	5		293	005	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	6	CLEAR
RW4	5		293	006	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	11	BLUE TINT CRVD
RW4	5		293	007	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	2	THIN CLR CRVD
RW4	5		293	008	BOTTLE GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)	0	3	
RW4	5		293	009	BOTTLE GLASS	BOTTLE, ROUND FRAG	0	3	CURVED LIGHT GN
RW4	5		293	010	EARTHENWARE	REFINED EARTHENWARE	0	4	RD BOD GLZ MISSING
RW4	5		293	011	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/UNDECORATED	0	7	
RW4	5		293	012	EARTHENWARE	YW-WARE/UNDEC	0	1	
RW4	5		293	013	EARTHENWARE	CRMWR/UNDECORATED	0	3	
RW4	5		293	014	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/GENERAL	0	2	
RW4	5		293	015	EARTHENWARE	REF/SN GLZ	0	1	RD BOD BLK GLZ
RW4	5		293	016	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/HNDPT-GENERAL	0	2	BLUE AND WHITE
RW4	5		293	017	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/ANNULAR	0	1	
RW4	5		293	018	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/UNDECORATED	0	1	WHT INT BLU EXT
RW4	5		293	019	EARTHENWARE	REF/SN GLZ	0	1	RD BOD BN GLZ
RW4	5		293	020	PORCELAIN	POR/UNDISTINGUISHED	0	4	
RW4	5		293	021	PORCELAIN	POR/CHINESE,BLUE ON WHITE	0	2	
RW4	5		293	022	STONEWARE	REF/WSG GENERAL	0	1	
RW4	5		293	023	STONEWARE	CRS/GY BD	0	2	
RW4	5		293	024	STONEWARE	CRS/GY BD AM BL/GY GEN.	0	1	
RW4	5		293	025	STONEWARE	REF/STONEWARE	0	1	WHITE BOD BN GLZ
RW4	5		293	026	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE-BOWL/PLN	0	1	BURNED
RW4	5		293	027	EARTHENWARE	GENERAL E-WARE	9442	3	
RW4	5		293	028	WOOD	WORKED,FORM IDENTIFIED	9310	1	
RW4	5		293	029	WOOD	WORKED,FORM IDENTIFIED	0	1	UTENSIL HANDLE
RW4	5		293	030	TOBACCO PIPES	PIPE-UNMEASUREABLE STEM	0	1	
RW4	5		293	031	METAL MATERIALS	LEAD PRINTING TYPE	0	1	"2"
RW4	5		293	032	METAL MATERIALS	BRASS FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9310	1	
RW4	5		293	033	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	9310	2	PLASTIC BUTTONS

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
RW4	5		293	034	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	139	
RW4	5		293	035	NAILS	NAIL/HANDWROUGHT,L-HEAD	0	1	
RW4	5		293	036	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	1	LARGE U-SHAPED
RW4	5		293	037	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	1	J SHAPED
RW4	5		293	038	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	8	
RW4	5		293	039	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	1	SMALL STAPLE NAIL
RW4	5		293	040	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	9	CORRODED
RW4	5		293	041	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	21	FRAGS
RW4	5		293	042	NAILS	NAIL/CUT	0	5	
RW4	5		293	043	METAL MATERIALS	LEAD	0	1	
RW4	5		293	044	CLINKER		0	2	
RW4	5		293	045	STONE	STONE/ARCH/LNDSCPE WRKED	0	2	
RW4	5		293	046	COAL	CLINKER/COAL	0	6	
RW4	5		293	047	COAL	COAL	0	151	
RW4	5		293	001	BRICK	BRICK	0	86	
RW4	5		293	002	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	135	
RW4	5		293	003	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	200	
RW4	5		293	004	CHARCOAL	CHARCOAL	0	152	
RW4	5		293	005	EARTHENWARE	GENERAL E-WARE	9442	3	
RW4	5		293	006	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE/GENERAL	0	1	
RW4	5		293	007	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE-BOWL/PLN	0	1	
RW4	5		293	008	METAL MATERIALS	OTHR METAL FORM IDENT	0	1	PRINT TYPE "2"
RW4	5		293	009	WOOD	WORKED,FORM IDENTIFIED	0	1	HANDLE
RW4	5		293	010	WOOD	WORKED,FORM IDENTIFIED	9311	1	
RW4	5		293	011	METAL MATERIALS	OTHR METAL FORM IDENT	9311	1	
RW4	5		293	012	STONE	STONE/WORKED,OTHER	9311	1	
RW4	5		293	013	CHARCOAL	CHARCOAL	9445	1	
RW4	5		293	014	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	9311	1	
RW4	5		293	015	METAL MATERIALS	METAL MATERIALS/GENERAL	0	8	
RW4	5		293	016	PREHISTORIC MAT	PREHISTORIC MATERIALS	0	2	
RW4	5		293	017	EARTHENWARE	CRS EARTHENWARE	0	1	
RW4	5		293	018	EARTHENWARE	CRS/BLK GLZ RDWR	0	1	
RW4	5		293	019	EARTHENWARE	GENERAL E-WARE	0	4	
RW4	5		293	020	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/GENERAL	0	4	
RW4	5		293	021	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/GENERAL	0	6	
RW4	5		293	022	EARTHENWARE	YW-WARE/GENERAL	0	4	
RW4	5		293	023	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/TRNSFRPR-UNGL BL	0032	2	
RW4	5		293	024	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/TRNSFRPR-UNGL BL	0	2	
RW4	5		293	025	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/GENERAL	0032	1	
RW4	5		293	026	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/TRNSFRPR-UNGL BL	0032	1	
RW4	5		293	027	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/ANNULAR OVRGL	0	1	

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG	NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
RW4	5			293	028	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/TRNSFRPR-FLW BL	0	1	
RW4	5			293	029	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/GENERAL	0	1	
RW4	5			293	030	STONEWARE	REF/STONEWARE	0	1	
RW4	5			293	031	STONEWARE	CRS/STONEWARE	0	1	
RW4	5			293	032	STONEWARE	CRS/GY BD RHEN BL/GY GEO	0	1	
RW4	5			293	033	STONEWARE	CRS/GY BD AM BL/GY GEN.	0	3	
RW4	5			293	034	EARTHENWARE	REF/WHT SN GLZ	0	1	
RW4	5			293	035	GLASS	FLAT GLASS, GENERAL	0	32	
RW4	5			293	036	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	1	WHT GLASS
RW4	5			293	037	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	7	ETCHED
RW4	5			293	038	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	1	RIDGED
RW4	5			293	039	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	15	
RW4	5			293	040	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	8	FACETED
RW4	5			293	041	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	0	31	
RW4	5			293	042	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	38	
RW4	5			293	043	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	12	
RW4	6			291	001	BRICK	BRICK	0	7	
RW4	6			291	002	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	28	
RW4	6			291	003	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	33	
RW4	6			291	004	COAL	COAL	0	16	
RW4	6			291	005	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	1	STAPLE NAIL
RW4	6			291	006	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	6	
RW4	6			291	007	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/UNDECORATED	0035	1	
RW4	6			291	008	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/HNDPT GENERAL	0	1	
RW4	6			291	009	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/UNDERGLZ BL	0032	1	WHEAT PATTERN
RW4	6			291	010	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0	15	
RW4	6			291	011	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	1	LT BLUE "PT ELGO" VISABLE
RW4	6			291	012	BOTTLE GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)	0	1	
RW4	6			291	013	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	5	CLR
RW4	6			291	001	BRICK	BRICK	0	7	
RW4	6			291	002	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	33	
RW4	6			291	003	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	28	
RW4	6			291	004	COAL	COAL	0	16	
RW4	6			291	005	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	1	
RW4	6			291	006	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	3	
RW4	6			291	007	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	0	6	
RW4	6			291	008	GLASS	FLAT GLASS, GENERAL	0	14	
RW4	6			291	009	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	6	
RW4	6			291	010	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	1	GN
RW4	6			291	011	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	1	TELEPHONE POLE CAP
RW4	6			291	012	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/UNDECORATED	0	1	

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
RW4	6		291	013	EARTHENWARE	CRMWR/UNDERGLZ	0032	1	
RW4	6		291	014	EARTHENWARE	CRMWR/UNDERGLZ	0032	1	WHEAT EDGE
RW4	7		294	001	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	1	"N" VISABLE
RW4	7		294	002	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	4	
RW4	7		294	003	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	6	
RW4	7		294	001	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	1	
RW4	7		294	002	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	4	
RW4	7		294	003	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	0	6	
RW4		1	285	001	EARTHENWARE	CRS EARTHENWARE	0	5	RD BOD
RW4		1	285	002	EARTHENWARE	CRS EARTHENWARE	0032	1	RD BOD
RW4		1	285	003	EARTHENWARE	CRS EARTHENWARE	0035	1	RD BOD
RW4		1	285	004	EARTHENWARE	CRMWR/UNDECORATED	0	2	
RW4		1	285	005	EARTHENWARE	CRMWR/UNDECORATED	0	1	DEEPER YW
RW4		1	285	006	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/UNDECORATED	0	1	
RW4		1	285	007	EARTHENWARE	SLPWR/GEN	0	1	GRY GLZ
RW4		1	285	008	PORCELAIN	POR/UNDISTINGUISHED	0	1	APPLD PARTIAL DEC "JC"
RW4		1	285	009	PORCELAIN	POR/UNDISTINGUISHED	0	1	DEC W FLOWERS
RW4		1	285	010	PORCELAIN	POR/UNDISTINGUISHED	0	1	
RW4		1	285	011	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0	35	AQUA TINT
RW4		1	285	012	BLOWN-IN-MOLD BTLS	BTL/BLOWN IN MOLD-FRAG	0	3	
RW4		1	285	013	BOTTLE GLASS	BOTTLE, ROUND FRAG	0	2	LIP
RW4		1	285	014	BOTTLE GLASS	BOTTLE, ROUND FRAG	0	83	
RW4		1	285	015	BOTTLE GLASS	BOTTLE, ROUND BASE	0	4	
RW4		1	285	016	BOTTLE GLASS	BOTTLE, ROUND BASE	0	1	EMB "H"
RW4		1	285	017	BOTTLE GLASS	BOTTLE, ROUND BASE	0	1	EMB "5"
RW4		1	285	018	BOTTLE GLASS	BOTTLE, ROUND FRAG	0	1	LIP, NECK, SHOULDER
RW4		1	285	019	BOTTLE GLASS	BOTTLE, ROUND FRAG	0	5	LT AMB
RW4		1	285	020	BOTTLE GLASS	BOTTLE, ROUND FRAG	0	1	EMB LABEL AREA
RW4		1	285	021	BOTTLE GLASS	BOTTLE, ROUND FRAG	0	1	LT OL W UNID EMB
RW4		1	285	022	BOTTLE GLASS	BOTTLE, ROUND FRAG	0	5	BRIGHT GN
RW4		1	285	023	GLASS	TUMBLER, BODY	0	4	THICK LINEAR EMB/STRAIGHT
RW4		1	285	024	GLASS	TUMBLER BASE	0	1	
RW4		1	285	025	GLASS	TUMBLER, BODY	0	1	THICK CURVED LINE ENB
RW4		1	285	026	GLASS	TUMBLER, BASE	0	2	
RW4		1	285	027	BOTTLE GLASS	BOTTLE, ROUND FRAG	0	1	BRIGHT DK BL
RW4		1	285	028	BOTTLE GLASS	BOTTLE, ROUND FRAG	0	1	EMB "BOTT" AND "6 FLOZ"
RW4		1	285	029	BOTTLE GLASS	BOTTLE, ROUND FRAG		0	EMB "S"
RW4		1	285	030	BOTTLE GLASS	BOTTLE, ROUND FRAG	0	2	UNIDENT EMB
RW4		1	285	031	BOTTLE GLASS	BOTTLE, ROUND FRAG	0	1	CRAZED
RW4		1	285	032	BOTTLE GLASS	BOTTLE, ROUND FRAG	0	1	MILK GLASS
RW4		1	285	033	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	1	BSE EMB "D AND C" WHT POSS MAR

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG	NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
RW4		1		285	034	NAILS	NAIL/HANDWROUGHT	0	9	
RW4		1		285	035	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	3	SHANK
RW4		1		285	036	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	2	WIRE
RW4		1		285	037	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	10	TIN FOIL
RW4		1		285	038	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9150	1	CORRODED TO EYELET
RW4		1		285	039	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	1	SHEET METAL
RW4		1		285	040	EARTHENWARE	GENERAL E-WARE	9442	1	BRN BOD
RW4		1		285	041	MORTAR	MORTAR/MODERN	0	56	GVLTMPD
RW4		1		285	042	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	10	
RW4		1		285	043	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	24	
RW4		1		285	044	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	2	
RW4		1		285	045	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	40	
RW4		1		285	046	STONE	STONE/ARCH/LNDSCPE WRKED	0	1	
RW4		1		285	047	BRICK	BRICK	0	46	
RW4		1		285	048	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	10	
RW4		1		285	049	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER	0	2	
RW4		1		285	050	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER	0	8	THN FRAGS UNIDENT
RW4		1		285	051	COAL	CLINKER/COAL	0	44	
RW4		1		285	052	COAL	COAL	0	2	
RW4		1		285	053	CLINKER		0	80	
RW4		1		285	001	BRICK	BRICK	0	47	
RW4		1		285	002	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	47	
RW4		1		285	003	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	50	
RW4		1		285	004	METAL MATERIALS	METAL MATERIALS/GENERAL	0	46	
RW4		1		285	005	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	25	
RW4		1		285	006	COAL	COAL	0	78	
RW4		1		285	007	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	14	
RW4		1		285	008	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	4	
RW4		1		285	009	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	0	10	
RW4		1		285	010	EARTHENWARE	GENERAL E-WARE	9442	1	
RW4		1		285	011	PAPER	PAPER	0	4	
RW4		1		285	012	STONE	STONE/OTHR BLDING RELATED	0	9	
RW4		1		285	013	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	2	
RW4		1		285	014	METAL MATERIALS	OTHER METAL	0	11	
RW4		1		285	015	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	7	GR FRAG
RW4		1		285	016	GLASS	FLAT GLASS, GENERAL	0	39	
RW4		1		285	017	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	2	CLR BSE
RW4		1		285	018	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	5	AMB
RW4		1		285	019	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	1	AMBER FACETED
RW4		1		285	020	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	1	COB
RW4		1		285	021	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	86	CLR

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
RW4		1	285	022	GLASS	TUMBLER, BODY	0	3	EMB LINES
RW4		1	285	023	GLASS	FLAT GLASS, GENERAL	0	1	WHITE LID LINER
RW4		1	285	024	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	1	WHT
RW4		1	285	025	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	6201	1	CLR THREADED
RW4		1	285	026	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	8	CLR EMB
RW4		1	285	027	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	1	EMB BASE
RW4		1	285	028	PORCELAIN	POR/UNDISTINGUISHED	0	3	
RW4		1	285	029	EARTHENWARE	CRMWR/UNDECORATED	0	1	
RW4		1	285	030	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/UNDECORATED	0	4	
RW4		1	285	031	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE-BOWL/PLN	0	1	
RW4		1	285	032	EARTHENWARE	CRS/UNGLZ	0	4	
RW4		1	285	033	EARTHENWARE	SLPWR/GEN	0	1	
RW4		1	285	034	EARTHENWARE	CRS/UNGLZ	0032	2	BND
RW4		2	290	001	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	BOG IRON
RW4		2	290	002	EARTHENWARE	CRS/UNGLZ	0	5	
RW4		2	290	003			0	1	
RW4		2	290	004	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	3	CLEAR
RW4		2	290	001	BRICK	BRICK	0	5	
RW4		2	290	002	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	
RW4		2	290	003	SHELL	SHELL/FRAGMENT	0	1	
RW4		2	290	004	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	3	
NP			14	001	GLASS	FLAT GLASS, GENERAL	0	1	
NP			14	002	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG	0	3	
NP			14	003	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	2	
NP			14	004	BRICK	BRICK	0	1	
NP			14	005	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	0	1	
NP			14	006	COAL	CLINKER/COAL	0	5	
NP			14	007	CLINKER		0	1	
NP			14	008	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	1	
NP			14	009	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	2	
NP			14	010	MIXED MATERIALS	FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	1	WIRE NUT

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG	NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
4	1		23		001	EARTHENWARE	CRS/N. DEV GRAV TEMP	0	1	
4	1		23		002	EARTHENWARE	CRS EARTHENWARE	0	2	BN FLAKES
4	1		23		003	HIGH FIR REF WARES	HI FIRE/JACKFIELD	0	1	RD BOD
4	1		23		004	STONEWARE	CRS/GY BD RHEN BL/GY GEO	0	1	
4	1		23		005	EARTHENWARE	CRMWR/UNDECORATED	0	1	
4	1		23		006	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/GENERAL	0	2	
4	1		23		007	PORCELAIN	POR/CHINESE,BLUE ON WHITE	0	3	
4	1		23		008	PORCELAIN	POR/OTHER	0	1	MODERN WHT
4	1		23		009	GLASS	FLAT GLASS, GENERAL	0	1	WHT FRAG
4	1		23		010	SEWER PIPE	CERAMIC SEWER PIPE	0	1	
4	1		23		011	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE-STEM/PLN 4/64"	0	1	
4	1		23		012	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE-STEM/PLN 5/64"	0	1	
4	1		23		013	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE-BOWL/PLN	0	2	
4	1		23		014	EARTHENWARE	CRS/UNGLZ	9442	1	
4	1		23		015	SYNTHETIC SAMPLES	SYNTHETIC MAT./SAMPLES	9311	2	
4	1		23		016	SYNTHETIC SAMPLES	SYNTHETIC MAT./SAMPLES	0	8	FLOOR TILE
4	1		23		017	PLASTER	PLASTER	0	5	
4	1		23		018	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	BL
4	1		23		019	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG	0	67	
4	1		23		020	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	1	AMB
4	1		23		021	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)NECK	0	2	
4	1		23		022	GLASS	FLAT GLASS, GENERAL	0	20	FRAG
4	1		23		023	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	3	PRESSED DESIGN
4	1		23		024	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	9	
4	1		23		025	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	24	
4	1		23		026	MORTAR	MORTAR	0	3	WASTE
4	1		23		027	COAL	CLINKER/COAL	0	67	
4	1		23		028	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	2	PIPE FRAG
4	1		23		029	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	4	
4	1		23		030	BRICK	BRICK	0	4	
4	1		23		031	METAL MATERIALS	BRASS	0	5	
4	1		23		032	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	1	SM BRUSH
4	1		23		033	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	11	BLACK WALNUT
4	1		23		034	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	3	
4	1		23		035	TILE	CERAMIC TILE/FLOORING	0	1	WITH CONCRETION
4	1		23		036	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	1	PLASTIC - UNIDENTIFIABLE
4	1		23		037	NAILS	NAIL/HANDWROUGHT	0	53	
4	1		23		038	NAILS	NAIL/MODERN(WIRE)	0	26	
4	1		23		039	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	29	
4	1		23		040	SHELL	SHELL/FRAGMENT	0	104	
4	1		23		041	WOOD	WOOD/BUILDING RELATED	0	1	
4	1		23		042	WOOD	WOOD/BUILDING RELATED	0	175	
4	1		23		043	ORGANIC MATERIALS	ORGANIC MATERIAL	0	1	
4	1		23		044	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	37	

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG	NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
4	1			23	045	CLINKER		0	4	
4	1			23	046	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	1	CEMENT
4	1			23	047	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	3	PANHEAD SHEET METAL SCREWS
4	1			23	048	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	7	COTTER PIN BOLTS
4	1			23	049	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	2	COTTER PINS
4	1			23	050	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	2	PIPE END
4	1			23	051	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	1	
4	1			23	052	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	1	CAP
4	1			23	053	METAL MATERIALS	LEAD	0	2	
4	1			23	054	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER	0	1	
4	1			23	055	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	1	FLOOR TILE
4	1			23	056	TILE	CERAMIC TILE/FLOORING	0	1	FRG
4	1			23	057	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	750	MORE OR LESS
4	1			23	058	BRICK	BRICK	0	630	
4	1			23	059	MIXED MATERIALS		0	1	TRIDENT GUM WRAPPER
4	1			23	060	MIXED MATERIALS		0	1	KETCHUP PACKAGE
4	1			23	061	MIXED MATERIALS		0	1	KING SIZE M&M WRAPPER
4	1			23	062	MIXED MATERIALS		0	1	CIGGERETTE WRAPPER
4	1			23	063	MIXED MATERIALS		0	1	PAPER - BUILDING RELATED
4	1			23	064	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	18	
4	1			23	065	BONE	BONE/BIRD	0	11	
4	1			23	066	BONE	BONE/TEETH	0	3	
4	1			23	067	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	1	JAWBONE 7 TEETH
4	1			23	068	BONE	BONE, BIRD/RODENT	0	27	
4	1			23	069	BONE	BONE/FISH	0	1	
4	2			29	001	EARTHENWARE	REF/SN GLZ	0	3	ONE PIECE W/ BLUE HNDPTD DEC
4	2			29	002	STONEWARE	CRS/GY BD	0	1	CLEAR EXT GLZ, INT WASH
4	2			29	003	STONEWARE	CRS/GY BD	0	1	BROWN EXT GLZ, INT WASH
4	2			29	004	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0	5	
4	2			29	005	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	1	HEAVILY PATINATED
4	2			29	006	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG	0	16	
4	2			29	007	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)BASE	0	1	
4	2			29	008	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	2	LT GREEN CRVD
4	2			29	009	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	1	COLORLESS CRVD
4	2			29	010	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	1	COLORLESS, FROSTED W/ CRVD LIP
4	2			29	011	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	20	FRAG
4	2			29	012	NAILS	NAIL/CUT	0	6	
4	2			29	013	NAILS	NAIL/MODERN(WIRE)	0	9	
4	2			29	014	NAILS	NAIL/MODERN(WIRE)	0	2	10 PENNY
4	2			29	015	NAILS	NAIL/HANDWROUGHT,L-HEAD	0	1	
4	2			29	016	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	9	ONE PEICE HAD BEEN SAWED
4	2			29	017	BONE	BONE/TEETH	0	1	
4	2			29	018	BONE	BONE/BIRD	0	1	
4	2			29	019	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	462	
4	2			29	020	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	2	QUARTZ

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG	NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
4	2			29	021	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	GRANITE
4	2			29	022	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	2	SCHIEST
4	2			29	023	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	GNEISS
4	2			29	024	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	CHERT
4	2			29	025	EARTHENWARE	CRS/INT-EXT PB GLZ	0032	1	RD BOD W/BROWN LEAD GLZ
4	2			29	026	EARTHENWARE	CRS/INT PB GLZ	0035	1	RDBOD, CLR LEAD GLZ, MILK PAN?
4	2			29	027	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	8	SAND SECRETION
4	2			29	028	BRICK	BRICK	0	342	
4	2			29	029	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	1	THREADED PIPE RIM PIECE
4	2			29	030	PLASTER	PLASTER/MODERN	0	27	9 PIECES W/ PAINT
4	2			29	031	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	9	
4	2			29	032	SHELL	SHELL/FRAGMENT	0	35	
4	2			29	033	SHELL	SHELL/FRAGMENT	0	3	W/ MORTAR ATTACHED
4	2			29	034	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE-BOWL/PLN	0	1	
4	2			29	035	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE-STEM/PLN 4/64"	0	2	
4	2			29	036	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	11	INSULATION
4	2			29	037	CHARCOAL	CHARCOAL	0	3	
4	2			29	038	COAL	CLINKER/COAL	0	6	
4	2			29	039	COAL	COAL	0	4	
4	2			29	040	WOOD	WOOD/BUILDING RELATED	0	60	
4	2			29	041	METAL MATERIALS	LEAD	0	1	
4	2			29	042	METAL MATERIALS	BRASS FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9310	1	4 - HOLE SECTION
4	2			29	043	MORTAR	MORTAR	0	54	W/ SKIM COAT OF PLASTER
4	2			29	044	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	4	WALNUT, OUTER & INNER SHELLS
4	2			29	045	METAL MATERIALS	OTHR METAL FORM IDENT	0	1	TIN CAN OPENING STRIP
4	2			29	046	MORTAR	MORTAR/MODERN	0	1	W/ IMPRINT OF CHICKEN WIRE
4	2			29	047	PAPER	PAPER	0	2	LIGHT BROWN
4	2			29	048	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	1	FOIL TYPE PAPER
4	2			29	049	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	FROM MORTAR
4	3			35	001	EARTHENWARE	W-WDGWD/TORTOISE	0033	1	
4	3			35	002	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	3	GN, CVRD
4	3			35	003	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	1	COLORLESS, CRVD
4	3			35	004	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0	3	
4	3			35	005	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG	0	1	
4	3			35	006	PORCELAIN	POR/CHINESE	0	1	
4	3			35	007	NAILS	NAIL/MODERN(WIRE)	0	8	
4	3			35	008	NAILS	NAIL/CUT	0	7	
4	3			35	009	NAILS	NAIL/HANDWROUGHT	0	7	
4	3			35	010	MORTAR	MORTAR	0	3	
4	3			35	011	PLASTER	PLASTER	0	5	WITH SKIM COAT
4	3			35	012	PLASTER	PLASTER	0	4	PLASTER SKIM COAT ONLY
4	3			35	013	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	4	BOG IRON
4	3			35	014	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	4	QUARTZ
4	3			35	015	SEWER PIPE	CERAMIC SEWER PIPE	0	3	
4	3			35	016	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	7	

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG	NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
4	3			35	017	BONE	BONE, BIRD/RODENT	0	2	
4	3			35	018	BONE	BONE, RODENT	0	1	
4	3			35	019	ORGANIC MATERIALS	ORGANIC MATERIAL	0	2	INCINERATED
4	3			35	020	BONE	BONE/BIRD	0	31	
4	3			35	021	WOOD	WOOD/BUILDING RELATED	0	35	
4	3			35	022	LEATHER	LEATHER/GENERAL	0	1	
4	3			35	023	COAL	CLINKER/COAL	0	6	
4	3			35	024	CLINKER		0	7	
4	3			35	025	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	1	SEWER PIPE
4	3			35	026	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	1	SINK DRAIN
4	3			35	027	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	1	CHUNK
4	3			35	028	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	2	STRAPS, 4 INCH PCS
4	3			35	029	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	4	SM FRG
4	3			35	030	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	1	INSULATED COPPER WIRE, 10 INCH
4	3			35	031	METAL MATERIALS	BRASS FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	1	SCREW FRG
4	3			35	032	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	3	STYRAFOAM
4	3			35	033	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	8	PLASTIC TILE, FLOOR
4	3			35	034	MIXED MATERIALS	FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	9	MORTAR & FIBER(ANIMAL NEST?)
4	3			35	035	MIXED MATERIALS		0	1	MORTAR AND TAR
4	3			35	036	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	2	BR CARDBOARD BITS
4	4			39	001	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE-STEM/PLN 5/64"	0	1	
4	4			39	002	GLASS	WINEGLASS FRAG	0	1	
4	4			39	003	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	1	
4	4			39	004	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	3	
4	4			39	005	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	8	
4	4			39	006	MORTAR	MORTAR	0	2	
4	4			39	007	STONE	STONE/OTHR BLDING RELATED	0	15	
4	4			39	008	BRICK	BRICK	0	1	
4	4			39	009	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	5	
4	4			39	010	WOOD	UNIDENTIFIABLE	0	1	
4	4			39	001	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	79	
4	4			39	002	BRICK	BRICK	0	44	
4	5			68	001	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/HNDPT-UNDERGLZ BL	0	1	
4	5			68	002	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE-BOWL/PLN	0	1	
4	5			68	003	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE-STEM/PLN 5/64"	0	1	
4	5			68	004	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG	0	4	
4	5			68	005	NAILS	NAIL/HNDWROUGHT-ROSE HEAD	0	1	
4	5			68	006	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	64	
4	5			68	007	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	42	SANDSTONE CONCRETED
4	5			68	008	BRICK	BRICK	0	11	
4	5			68	009	TILE	CERAMIC TILE/GENERAL	0	1	
4	5			68	010	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	0	8	
4	5			68	011	BONE	BONE/TEETH	0	1	
4	5			68	012	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	20	
4	5			68	013	COAL	CLINKER/COAL	0	3	

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
4	6		58	001	STONEWARE	CRS/STONEWARE	0	1	BFBOD/GRY GLZ, APOTHECARY JAR
4	6		58	002	BONE	BONE/BIRD	0	1	
4	6		58	003	MORTAR	MORTAR	0	4	
4	6		58	004	MORTAR	MORTAR	0	25	NOT FULLY MIXED
4	7		97	001	EARTHENWARE	CRS/N. DEV GRAV TEMP	0	1	GLZ BROWNISH
4	7		97	002	EARTHENWARE	CRS/OTHER CRSWR ATTRIB	0033	1	YLLW W/ DK BR DOT
4	7		97	003	EARTHENWARE	SLPWR/GEN	0031	1	YLLW
4	7		97	004	EARTHENWARE	REF/BL-WHT SN GLZ	0034	1	FLORAL PTTRN
4	7		97	005	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG	0	1	
4	7		97	006	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)BASE	0	1	SM FRG
4	7		97	007	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	1	SPIKE, END BENT IN LOOP
4	7		97	008	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	4	ONE W/ BIT OF WOOD
4	7		97	009	PLASTER	PLASTER	0	5	
4	7		97	010	MORTAR	MORTAR	0	7	
4	7		97	011	MORTAR	MORTAR	0	2	MORTAR MIX
4	7		97	012	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	FLINT
4	7		97	013	BRICK	BRICK	0	2	
4	7		97	014	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	2	
4	7		97	015	BONE	BONE, RODENT	0	3	
4	7		97	016	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	1	
4	7		97	017	CHARCOAL	CHARCOAL	0	1	
4	7		97	018	WOOD	UNIDENTIFIABLE	0	1	TIMBER
4	8		98	001	MORTAR	MORTAR	0	15	
4	9		99	001	EARTHENWARE	CRS/N. DEV GRAV TEMP	0	1	
4	9		99	002	STONEWARE	REF/WSG GENERAL	0	1	MLD BAND
4	9		99	003	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE-STEM/PLN 4/64"	0	3	
4	9		99	004	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	4	FRAG
4	9		99	005	MORTAR	MORTAR	0	4	NOT FULLY MIXED
4	9		99	006	STONE	STONE/WORKED,OTHER	0	1	SANDSTONE GRINDSTONE
4	9		99	007	GLASS	FLAT GLASS, GENERAL	0	2	THIN
4	9		99	008	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0	4	
4	9		99	009	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	1	CLR CRVD
4	9		99	010	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG	0	12	VERY SMALL FRAG
4	9		99	011	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	CHERT
4	9		99	012	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	25	
4	9		99	013	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	0	35	SMALL FRAG
4	9		99	014	BONE	BONE/BIRD	0	3	
4	9		99	015	BONE	BONE/FISH	0	5	
4	9		99	016	SHELL	SHELL/BLUE CRAB	0	1	
4	9		99	017	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	14	
4	9		99	018	METAL MATERIALS	OTHR METAL FORM IDENT	0	1	1" DIAMETER RING
4		1	30	001	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/TRNSFRPR	0	1	UNDRGLZ MANGANESE
4		1	30	002	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	4	
4		1	30	003	PLASTER	PLASTER	0	95	SEVERAL PIECES W/PAINT
4		1	30	004	MORTAR	MORTAR	0	94	

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
4		1	30	005	BRICK	BRICK	0	33	
4		1	30	006	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	88	PAINT CHIPS
4		1	30	007	SHELL	SHELL/FRAGMENT	0	2	
4		1	30	008	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	2	
4		1	30	009	WOOD	WOOD/BUILDING RELATED	0	75	
4		1	30	010	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	2	TAR PAPER
4		1	30	011	PAPER	PAPER	0	2	SMALL LT BR FRAG
4		1	30	012	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	1	BLACK WALNUT
4		1	30	013	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	15	THIN FLAT FRAG
4		1	30	014	TEXTILE	TEXTILE/FORM IDENT	0	1	COTTON BATTING
4		2	40	001	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	12	
4		2	40	002	BRICK	BRICK	0	20	
4		2	40	003	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	1	
4		4	43	001	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	1	GN
4		4	43	002	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	5	
4		4	43	003	PLASTER	PLASTER	0	3	
4		4	43	004	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	88	
4		4	43	005	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	2	SANDSTONE
4		4	43	006	BRICK	BRICK	0	26	
4		4	43	007	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	1	
4		4	43	008	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	12	
4		4	43	009	COAL	COAL	0	4	
4		4	43	010	COAL	CLINKER/COAL	0	1	
4		4	43	011	MIXED MATERIALS	FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	1	SANDSTONE AND MORTAR
4		4	43	012	MIXED MATERIALS	FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	1	WHOLE BRICK WITH MORTAR
4		5	57	001	EARTHENWARE	SLPWR/GEN	0	1	W/ BR STRIPES
4		5	57	002	EARTHENWARE	REF/BL-WHT SN GLZ	0	1	2 BL STRIPES
4		5	57	003	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE-STEM/PLN 5/64"	0	1	
4		5	57	004	NAILS	NAIL/HANDWROUGHT,L-HEAD	0	1	
4		5	57	005	EARTHENWARE	CRS/EXT PB GLZ	0	1	RD BOD BR GLZ
4		5	57	006	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG	0	1	
4		5	57	007	NAILS	NAIL/HANDWROUGHT	0	2	
4		5	57	008	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	3	
4		5	57	009	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	3	SANDSTONE
4		5	57	010	BRICK	BRICK	0	4	
4		5	57	011	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	3	
4		5	57	012	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	10	
4		5	57	013	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	3	
4		5B	66	001	EARTHENWARE	CRS/INT-EXT PB GLZ	0	1	
4		5B	66	002	EARTHENWARE	CRS EARTHENWARE	0	1	YEL W/ DK BN DOTS
4		5B	66	003	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE-STEM/PLN 6/64"	0	1	
4		5B	66	004	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)NECK	6201	1	CONSTRICTED
4		5B	66	005	BOTTLE GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)	0	1	
4		5B	66	006	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	9	
4		5B	66	007	METAL MATERIALS	BRASS	0	2	

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG	NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
4		5B	66		008	COAL	CLINKER/COAL	0	1	
4		5B	66		009	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	4	
4		5B	66		010	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	0	1	
4		5B	66		011	BONE	BONE/BIRD	0	5	
4		5B	66		012	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	25	
4		5B	66		013	SHELL	SHELL/BLUE CRAB	0	1	
4		5B	66		014	BRICK	BRICK	0	12	
4		5B	66		015	BRICK	FIRE BRICK	0	1	
4		5B	66		016	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	1	DISC
4		5B	66		017	PREHISTORIC MAT	PREHISTORIC MATERIALS	0	21	CHERT/FLINT
4		5B	66		018	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	3	
4		5B	66		019	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	103	
4		5B	66		020	STONE	STONE/ARCH/LNDSCPE WRKED	0	1	
4		5B	66		021	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	W/PLASTER
4		5B	66		022	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	5	BOG IRON
4		5B	66		023	PLASTER	PLASTER/SHELL TEMPER	0	19	
5	1		22		001	EARTHENWARE	REF/BL-WHT SN GLZ	0	1	HND PAINTED
5	1		22		002	EARTHENWARE	REF/BL-WHT SN GLZ	0032	1	HND PAINTED
5	1		22		003	HIGH FIR REF WARES	HI FIRE/JACKFIELD	0035	1	SAUCER
5	1		22		004	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE-STEM/PLN 4/64"	0	1	
5	1		22		005	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0	20	
5	1		22		006	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG	0	4	
5	1		22		007	BOTTLE GLASS	BOTTLE, ROUND FRAG	0	3	AQUA
5	1		22		008	MACHINE MADE BTLS	BTL/MACHINE MADE-FRAG	0	1	COLORLESS
5	1		22		009	MACHINE MADE BTLS	BTL/MACHINE MADE-FRAG	0	1	AQUA
5	1		22		010	BLOWN-IN-MOLD BTLS	BTL/BLOWN IN MOLD-FRAG	0	2	COLORLESS
5	1		22		011	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	3	LT GREEN
5	1		22		012	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	1	PRESSED LT GREEN DIAMOND PTN
5	1		22		013	GLASS	LIGHTING GLASS	8763	1	COLORLESS
5	1		22		014	COAL	COAL	0	22	
5	1		22		015	COAL	CLINKER/COAL	0	1	
5	1		22		016	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	22	
5	1		22		017	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	5	TWO CAT
5	1		22		018	BONE	BONE/BIRD	0	5	
5	1		22		019	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	1	W/ TOOTH
5	1		22		020	WORKED/SHAPED BONE	BONE/WORKED OR SHAPED	9310	1	4 HOLE
5	1		22		021	METAL MATERIALS	BRASS FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9310	1	
5	1		22		022	NAILS	NAIL/MODERN(WIRE)	0	28	
5	1		22		023	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	1	SCREW
5	1		22		024	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	2	BOLT ONE W/ COTTER PIN
5	1		22		025	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	1	BAR
5	1		22		026	MIXED MATERIALS	FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	1	NAIL W/ WRAPPED WIRE
5	1		22		027	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	2	FLOOR TILES
5	1		22		028	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	1	INSULATOR
5	1		22		029	LEATHER	LEATHER/FORM IDENT	0	1	SHOE HEEL

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
5	1		22	030	EARTHENWARE	GENERAL E-WARE	0	1	PIPE W/ BLACK GLAZE
5	1		22	031	NAILS	NAIL/CUT	0	12	
5	1		22	032	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	1	BENT INTO A RING
5	1		22	033	BRICK	BRICK	0	5	
5	1		22	034	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	3	SANDSTONE
5	1		22	035	BRICK	BRICK	0	0	W/ MORTAR
5	1		22	036	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	14	W/ PAINT & PLASTER
5	1		22	037	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	9	
5	2		25	001	EARTHENWARE	CRS/INT PB GLZ	0	1	RDBD
5	2		25	002	EARTHENWARE	CRS/EXT PB GLZ	0	1	RDBD DK BR BND DEC W/ TAN GLZ
5	2		25	003	STONEWARE	REF/NOTTINGHAM	0032	1	INCISED DEC W/ BROWN GLZ
5	2		25	004	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/UNDECORATED	0035	1	
5	2		25	005	STONEWARE	CRS/GY BD AM BL/GY GEN.	0	1	
5	2		25	006	STONEWARE	CRS/GY BD	0	1	INCISED BND DEC W/ INT WASH
5	2		25	007	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE-STEM/PLN 5/64"	0	3	
5	2		25	008	TOBACCO PIPES	PIPE-UNMEASUREABLE STEM	0	1	
5	2		25	009	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0	8	
5	2		25	010	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	1	COLORLESS
5	2		25	011	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)NECK	0	1	
5	2		25	012	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG	0	7	
5	2		25	013	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	29	FRAG
5	2		25	014	NAILS	NAIL/CUT	0	5	
5	2		25	015	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	3	FLAT FRAG
5	2		25	016	PLASTER	PLASTER	0	5	W/ PAINT
5	2		25	017	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	11	
5	2		25	018	BRICK	BRICK	0	8	
5	2		25	019	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	4	SANDSTONE
5	2		25	020	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	3	CHERT
5	2		25	021	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	GRANITE
5	2		25	022	MORTAR	MORTAR/MODERN	0	2	
5	2		25	023	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	0	10	
5	2		25	024	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	9	
5	2		25	025	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	34	
5	2		25	026	SHELL	SHELL/FRAGMENT	0	35	
5	2		25	027	WOOD	WOOD/BUILDING RELATED	0	18	
5	2		25	028	COAL	CLINKER/COAL	0	6	
5	2		25	029	COAL	COAL	0	3	
5	2		25	030	CHARCOAL	CHARCOAL	0	6	
5	2		25	031	METAL MATERIALS	LEAD	0	1	LUMP
5	2		25	032	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	1	PUTTY
5	2		25	033	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	2	BLACK
5	2		25	034	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	1	BFBOD
5	2		25	035	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	
5	3		27	001	STONEWARE	CRS/GY BD	0035	1	
5	3		27	002	STONEWARE	CRS/GY BD	0033	1	

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG	NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
5	3			27	003	STONEWARE	CRS/BN BD	0035	1	
5	3			27	004	PORCELAIN	POR/CHINESE,BLUE ON WHITE	0032	1	
5	3			27	005	PORCELAIN	POR/BATAVIAN	0032	1	
5	3			27	006	EARTHENWARE	CRS EARTHENWARE	9345	1	WIG CURLER FRG
5	3			27	007	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG	0	1	
5	3			27	008	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	1	LT AMBER
5	3			27	009	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	25	
5	3			27	010	MORTAR	MORTAR	0	5	
5	3			27	011	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	3	SANDSTONE/POSS BOG IRON
5	3			27	012	BRICK	BRICK	0	5	
5	3			27	013	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	4	
5	3			27	014	BONE	BONE/BIRD	0	1	
5	3			27	015	BONE	BONE, RODENT	0	1	
5	3			27	016	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	30	
5	3			27	017	WOOD	UNIDENTIFIABLE	0	2	
5	3			27	018	CHARCOAL	CHARCOAL	0	6	
5	3			27	019	METAL MATERIALS	BRASS	0	1	POSS TOOL FRG
5	3			27	020	METAL MATERIALS	LEAD	0	2	
5	3			27	021	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	2	PLASTIC TILE
5	4			49	001	BRICK	BRICK	0	31	BRICK
5	4			49	002	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	166	SHELL
5	4			49	003	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	49	MORTAR
5	4			49	004	PLASTER	PLASTER/SHELL TEMPER	0	14	PLASTER
5	4			49	005	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	10	BOG IRON
5	4			49	006	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	14	
5	4			49	007	METAL MATERIALS	OTHER METAL	0	16	
5	4			49	008	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE/GENERAL	0	1	PIPE STEM
5	4			49	009	CHARCOAL	CHARCOAL	0	1	CHARCOAL
5	4			49	010	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	0	27	BONE
5	4			49	011	STONEWARE	CRS/GY BD RHEN BL/GY GEO	0	1	
5	4			49	012	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/TRNSFRPR-UNGL BL	0	2	
5	4			49	013	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/UNDECORATED	0	1	
5	4			49	014	STONEWARE	REF/WSG GENERAL	0	1	
5	4			49	015	EARTHENWARE	REF/SN GLZ	0	1	
5	4			49	016	EARTHENWARE	CRS/UNGLZ	0	1	SHELL TEMP
5	4			49	017	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	3	
5	4			49	018	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	2	
5	5			59	001	EARTHENWARE	CRS/STAFF MANG MTTLD	0	1	
5	5			59	002	EARTHENWARE	CRS/N. DEV GRAV TEMP	0	1	
5	5			59	003	EARTHENWARE	SLPWR/SLP CMBD	0	2	
5	5			59	004	EARTHENWARE	W-WDGWD/TORTOISE	0	1	
5	5			59	005	STONEWARE	CRS/GY BD	0	1	MOTTLED EXT BR GLAZE
5	5			59	006	STONEWARE	REF/WSG GENERAL	0	3	
5	5			59	007	STONEWARE	REF/WSG GENERAL	0035	2	1 PIECE W/ HOLES
5	5			59	008	STONEWARE	REF/WSG GENERAL	0032	1	

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
5	5		59	009	PORCELAIN	POR/CHINESE,BLUE ON WHITE	0032	1	
5	5		59	010	PORCELAIN	POR/UNDISTINGUISHED	0032	2	LT BLUE
5	5		59	011	PORCELAIN	POR/BATAVIAN	0032	1	
5	5		59	012	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE-BOWL/PLN	0	6	
5	5		59	013	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE-STEM/PLN 4/64"	0	2	
5	5		59	014	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE-STEM/PLN 5/64"	0	1	
5	5		59	015	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0	6	
5	5		59	016	BOTTLE GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)	0	2	W/FINISH
5	5		59	017	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG	0	4	
5	5		59	018	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	1	COLORLESS BASE
5	5		59	019	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	1	COLORLESS RIM PIECE
5	5		59	020	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	1	COLORLESS CURVED
5	5		59	021	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	87	
5	5		59	023	STONE	STONE/WORKED FOR FLINTS	0	2	
5	5		59	024	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	8	FLINT UNWORKED
5	5		59	025	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	4	SANDSTONE
5	5		59	026	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	SLATE
5	5		59	027	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	QUARTZ W/ MORTAR ATTACHED
5	5		59	028	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE CURVED
5	5		59	029	CHARCOAL	CHARCOAL	0	19	
5	5		59	030	COAL	COAL	0	5	
5	5		59	031	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	51	
5	5		59	032	NAILS	NAIL/HNDWROUGHT-ROSE HEAD	0	1	
5	5		59	033	NAILS	NAIL/HANDWROUGHT,L-HEAD	0	2	
5	5		59	034	BONE	BONE/FISH	0	2	
5	5		59	035	BONE	BONE/BIRD	0	8	
5	5		59	036	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	63	
5	5		59	037	BONE	BONE/TEETH	0	2	LRODEN-1 MAMMAL
5	5		59	038	BRICK	BRICK	0	6	
5	5		59	039	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	6	
5	5		59	040	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	10	SANDSTONE DK BROWN
5	6		76	001	EARTHENWARE	CRS/INT-EXT PB GLZ	0031	1	RD BOD CLR GLZ
5	6		76	002	EARTHENWARE	REF/BL-WHT SN GLZ	0	2	
5	6		76	003	STONEWARE	REF/WSG GENERAL	0033	1	MLD
5	6		76	004	SERVING GLASS	SERVING GLASS	0	1	COLORLESS HNDPTD: BL, WHT, RD
5	6		76	005	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	4	
5	6		76	006	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	1	L-SHAPE, 4 INCH X 2 INCH
5	6		76	007	MORTAR	MORTAR	0	7	
5	6		76	008	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	2	CHERT
5	6		76	009	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	2	SANDSTONE
5	6		76	010	BRICK	BRICK	0	3	
5	6		76	011	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	4	
5	6		76	012	BONE	BONE/BIRD	0	1	
5	6		76	013	BONE	BONE/TEETH	0	1	
5	6		76	014	BONE	BONE/FISH	0	5	SCALES

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
5	6		76	015	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	0	
5	6		76	016	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9430	1	LARGE SIZE
5	7		78	001	EARTHENWARE	CRS/N. DEV GRAV TEMP	0	2	
5	7		78	002	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/ANNULAR BND	0032	2	
5	7		78	003	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE-STEM/PLN 5/64"	0	1	
5	7		78	004	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0	4	
5	7		78	005	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG	0	2	
5	7		78	006	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	1	BASE
5	7		78	007	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	12	
5	7		78	008	PLASTER	PLASTER/SHELL TEMPER	0	1	HIGH LIME CONTENT
5	7		78	009	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	11	
5	7		78	010	BRICK	BRICK	0	2	
5	7		78	011	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	16	
5	7		78	012	BONE	BONE/BIRD	0	11	
5	7		78	013	BONE	BONE/TEETH	0	1	
5	7		78	014	BONE	BONE/FISH	0	1	SCALE
5	7		78	015	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	5	
5	7		78	016	CLINKER		0	6	
5	7		78	017	METAL MATERIALS	BRASS FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9310	1	COVER
5	8		83	001	STONEWARE	REF/NOTTINGHAM	0035	1	
5	8		83	002	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	4	
5	8		83	003	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	1	TEARDROP SHAPE
5	8		83	004	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	1	RECTANGULAR W/ POINT
5	8		83	005	BONE	BONE/BIRD	0	11	
5	8		83	006	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	25	
5	8		83	007	BONE	BONE/FISH	0	1	
5	8		83	008	SHELL	SHELL/FRAGMENT	0	1	
5	8		83	009	CHARCOAL	CHARCOAL	0	2	
5	8		83	010	COAL	COAL	0	1	
5	8		83	011	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	3	BLK
5	8		83	012	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	4	
5	8		83	013	MORTAR	MORTAR	0	7	
5	8		83	014	BRICK	BRICK	0	4	
5	9		87	001	EARTHENWARE	CRS/N. DEV GRAV TEMP	0	6	
5	9		87	002	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG	0	23	
5	9		87	003	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	4	
5	9		87	004	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	1	
5	9		87	005	BRICK	BRICK	0	2	
5	9		87	006	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	1	
5	10		88	001	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	4	
5	10		88	002	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	2	
5		1	31	001	EARTHENWARE	SLPWR/GEN	0	1	RDBOD SLP DEC
5		1	31	002	EARTHENWARE	CRS EARTHENWARE	0	1	BFBOD MOTTLED BR GLZ
5		1	31	003	EARTHENWARE	REF/SN GLZ	0	1	PALE BLUE
5		1	31	004	EARTHENWARE	GENERAL E-WARE	0	1	RDBOD BR GLZ

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG	NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
5		1	31		005	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE-STEM/PLN 4/64"	0	1	
5		1	31		006	PORCELAIN	POR/UNDISTINGUISHED	0	1	POSS INSULATOR FRAG
5		1	31		007	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	2	CLRLSS CRVD
5		1	31		008	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	3	AQUA TINT CRVD
5		1	31		009	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	10	ONE WITH STRAIGHT PIN
5		1	31		010	NAILS	NAIL/CUT	0	9	
5		1	31		011	NAILS	NAIL/HANDWROUGHT	0	3	
5		1	31		012	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	1	TWO AND A HALF INCH TRIANG
5		1	31		013	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	31	FRAGS
5		1	31		014	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	1	FLOOR TILE
5		1	31		015	COAL	CLINKER/COAL	0	4	
5		1	31		016	COAL	COAL	0	3	
5		1	31		017	WOOD	UNIDENTIFIABLE	0	2	
5		1	31		018	PLASTER	PLASTER/SHELL TEMPER	0	14	THREE W PLASTER
5		1	31		019	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	0	5	
5		1	31		020	BONE	BONE/FISH	0	1	
5		1	31		021	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	42	SIX BURNED
5		1	31		022	BRICK	BRICK	0	4	
5		1	31		023	BRICK	BRICK	0	2	BURNED
5		1B	61		001	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	17	
5		2	48		001	EARTHENWARE	SLPWR/SLP CMBD	0033	1	STAFFORDSHIRE
5		2	48		002	STONEWARE	REF/WSG GENERAL	0033	1	
5		2	48		003	BOTTLE GLASS	CASE BOTTLE,SQ.,FRAG	0	1	
5		2	48		004	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	1	COLORLESS CURVED
5		2	48		005	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	9310	1	MILK 4-HOLE SEW-THRU
5		2	48		006	PLASTER	PLASTER	0	1	
5		2	48		007	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	6	
5		2	48		008	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	SANDSTONE
5		2	48		009	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	7	
5		2	48		010	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	BOG IRON
5		2	48		011	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	1	LUMP
5		2	48		012	BRICK	BRICK	0	2	
5		2	48		013	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	20	
5		2	48		014	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	6	
5		2	48		015	METAL MATERIALS	LEAD FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9110	1	
5		3	53		001	BRICK	BRICK	0	4	2 INTACT
5		3	53		002	BRICK	BRICK	0	2	GLAZED
5		3	53		003	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	2	SANDSTONE
5		3	53		004	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	9	1 MOLDED PIECE
5		3	53		005	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	1	3 INTACT
5		3	53		006	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	4	FLINT
5		3	53		007	STONE	STONE/WORKED FOR FLINTS	0	5	
5		3	53		008	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	2	GRANITE
5		3	53		009	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	QUARTZ
5		3	53		010	GLASS	FLAT GLASS, GENERAL	0	1	COLORLESS

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG	NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
5		3	53		011	COAL	COAL	0	1	
5		3	53		012	STONEWARE	REF/WSG GENERAL	0033	1	
5		3	53		013	EARTHENWARE	CRS/INT PB GLZ	0033	1	
5		3	53		014	EARTHENWARE	CRS/N. DEV GRAV TEMP	0033	1	
5		3	53		015	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE-STEM/MRKD 5/64"	0	3	
5		3	53		016	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE-BOWL/PLN	0	1	W/ STEM ATTACHED
5		3	53		017	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	16	
5		3	53		018	NAILS	NAIL/HNDWROUGHT-ROSE HEAD	0	1	
5		3	53		019	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	1	SPIKE 7 1/2 INCHES
5		3	53		020	METAL MATERIALS	LEAD FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	1	STRIP 1/4 INCH WIDE
5		3	53		021	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	17	LARGE BONES
5		3	53		022	BONE	BONE/BIRD	0	1	
5		3b	65		001	EARTHENWARE	REF/BL-WHT SN GLZ	0	1	
5		3b	65		002	EARTHENWARE	REF/BL-WHT SN GLZ	0031	3	PIECES MEND
5		3b	65		003	EARTHENWARE	CRS/N. DEV GRAV TEMP	0	2	RD BOD DK BR GLZ
5		3b	65		004	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE-STEM/PLN 4/64"	0	2	
5		3b	65		005	BOTTLE GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)	0	3	
5		3b	65		006	NAILS	NAIL/HANDWROUGHT	0	5	
5		3b	65		007	MORTAR	MORTAR	0	2	
5		3b	65		008	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	4	
5		3b	65		009	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	12	BOG IRON INCLUDED
5		3b	65		010	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	47	CHERT SOME POSS WORKED
5		3b	65		011	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	SLATE FRAG
5		3b	65		012	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	8	
5		3b	65		013	BONE	BONE/BIRD	0	4	
5		3b	65		014	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	10	
5		3b	65		015	SHELL	□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□	0	1	FRAGILE THIN
5		3b	65		016	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	1	TAPERED STRIP WITH HOOK END
5		3b	65		017	BRICK	BRICK	0	5	
5		4	81		001	EARTHENWARE	CRS/INT PB GLZ	0032	1	
5		4	81		002	EARTHENWARE	CRS/INT PB GLZ	0	7	
5		4	81		003	BOTTLE GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)	0	2	
5		4	81		004	NAILS	NAIL/HANDWROUGHT	0	1	
5		4	81		005	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	2	
5		4	81		006	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	6	
5		4	81		007	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	3	W/ MORTAR
5		4	81		008	BRICK	BRICK	0	5	
5		4	81		009	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	0	2	
5		4	81		010	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	5	
5		5	85		001	MORTAR	MORTAR	0	7	
5		6	86		001	EARTHENWARE	CRS/N. DEV GRAV TEMP	0	8	
5		6	86		002	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG	0	29	
5		6	86		003	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	1	COLORLESS CURVED
5		6	86		004	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	2	SULFUR
5		6	86		005	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	1	

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG	NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
5		6		86	006	BONE	BONE/BIRD	0	2	
5		6		86	007	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	1	
6	1			38	001	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/GENERAL	0031	1	
6	1			38	002	BLOWN-IN-MOLD BTLS	BTL/BLOWN IN MOLD-NECK	0	1	W/CORK
6	1			38	003	BOTTLE GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)	0	6	
6	1			38	004	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0	2	
6	1			38	005	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	1	AQUA CRND
6	1			38	006	COAL	COAL	0	17	
6	1			38	007	CLINKER		0	20	
6	1			38	008	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	8	
6	1			38	009	NAILS	NAIL/MODERN(WIRE)	0	12	
6	1			38	010	NAILS	NAIL/CUT	0	1	
6	1			38	011	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	2	ASPHALT FLOORING TILE
6	1			38	012	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	1	CINDER BLOCK FRAG
6	1			38	013	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	1	WALLBOARD W/ BITE SURFACE
6	1			38	014	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	2	FLAT FRAGS
6	1			38	015	WOOD	WOOD/WORKED,OTHER	0	1	MOLDING FRAG
6	1			38	016	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	SMOOTH RIND
6	1			38	017	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	1	BLK WALNUT
6	1			38	018	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	26	
6	1			38	019	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	2	BOG IRON
6	1			38	020	BRICK	BRICK	0	6	
6	1			38	021	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	9	4 W/ PLASTER SURFACE
6	2			46	001	EARTHENWARE	CRS/INT-EXT PB GLZ	0	2	RD BOD
6	2			46	002	EARTHENWARE	CRS/INT-EXT PB GLZ	0	1	BF BOD
6	2			46	003	STONEWARE	REF/NOTTINGHAM	0	1	
6	2			46	004	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/HNDPT-UNDERGLZ BL	0	1	
6	2			46	005	EARTHENWARE	CRMWR/UNDERGLZ	0	1	
6	2			46	006	STONEWARE	REF/WSG GENERAL	0032	2	BRLY PTTRN
6	2			46	007	STONEWARE	REF/WSG GENERAL	0	2	
6	2			46	008	PORCELAIN	POR/CHINESE,BLUE ON WHITE	0	1	
6	2			46	009	PORCELAIN	POR/UNDISTINGUISHED	0	1	
6	2			46	010	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE-STEM/PLN 5/64"	0	2	
6	2			46	011	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE-STEM/PLN 4/64"	0	3	
6	2			46	012	GLASS	FLAT GLASS, GENERAL	0	1	
6	2			46	013	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0	2	
6	2			46	014	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG	0	5	
6	2			46	015	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,BULL'S EYE	0	2	COLORLESS CRVD
6	2			46	016	MACHINE MADE BTLS	BTL/MACHINE MADE-FRAG	0	1	MLK BTLE NECK FRG
6	2			46	017	NAILS	NAIL/MODERN(WIRE)	0	3	
6	2			46	018	NAILS	NAIL/HANDWROUGHT,L-HEAD	0	3	
6	2			46	019	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	25	
6	2			46	020	PLASTER	PLASTER/SHELL TEMPER	0	6	
6	2			46	021	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	8	
6	2			46	022	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	16	

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
6	2		46	023	BONE	BONE/BIRD	0	1	
6	2		46	024	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	46	FRAGMENTS
6	2		46	025	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	11	SANDSTONE
6	2		46	026	BRICK	BRICK	0	10	
6	2		46	027	COAL	CLINKER/COAL	0	22	
6	2		46	028	EARTHENWARE	GENERAL E-WARE	0	6	TILE FRAGMENTS
6	2		46	029	WOOD	UNIDENTIFIABLE	0	5	
6	2		46	030	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	1	FRAG
6	3		56	001	EARTHENWARE	REFINED EARTHENWARE	0	1	GLZ MISSING
6	3		56	002	EARTHENWARE	REF/WHT SN GLZ	0	1	
6	3		56	003	STONEWARE	REF/WSG GENERAL	0	1	
6	3		56	004	PORCELAIN	POR/UNDISTINGUISHED	0	1	HNPTD BLUE ON WHITE DEC
6	3		56	005	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE-STEM/PLN 5/64"	0	1	
6	3		56	006	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG	0	3	
6	3		56	007	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	7	FRAG
6	3		56	008	MORTAR	MORTAR	0	8	
6	3		56	009	BRICK	BRICK	0	1	
6	3		56	010	BRICK	BRICK	0	4	W/ MORTAR ATTACHED
6	3		56	011	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	2	
6	3		56	012	BONE	BONE/TEETH	0	1	
6	3		56	013	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	6	
6	3		56	014	COAL	CLINKER/COAL	0	8	
6	4		63	001	EARTHENWARE	SLPWR/GEN	0	1	BFBOD
6	4		63	002	EARTHENWARE	REF/WHT SN GLZ	0	2	
6	4		63	003	EARTHENWARE	REF/POLYCHR PAL SN GLZ	0	3	HAND PAINTED
6	4		63	004	STONEWARE	CRS/GY BD RHEN BL/GY MANG	0	1	
6	4		63	005	PLASTER	PLASTER	0	2	
6	4		63	006	PLASTER	PLASTER	0	2	BL PAINT ON SURFACE
6	4		63	007	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE-STEM/PLN 5/64"	0	1	FRAG
6	4		63	008	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE-BOWL/PLN	0	3	
6	4		63	009	METAL MATERIALS	LEAD	0	1	FRAG
6	4		63	010	METAL MATERIALS	BRASS	0	2	
6	4		63	011	BOTTLE GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)	0	17	
6	4		63	012	GLASS	FLAT GLASS, GENERAL	0	7	
6	4		63	013	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	2	
6	4		63	014	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	43	
6	4		63	015	PLASTER	PLASTER/SHELL TEMPER	0	5	
6	4		63	016	COAL	COAL	0	9	
6	4		63	017	CLINKER		0	1	
6	4		63	018	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	0	29	
6	4		63	019	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	60	
6	4		63	020	STONE	STONE/OTHR BLDING RELATED	0	1	POSSIBLE
6	4		63	021	BRICK	BRICK	0	2	
6	4		63	022	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	
6	5		67	001	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	1	COLORLESS, CRVD

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
6	5		67	002	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	4	
6	5		67	003	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	8	
6	5		67	004	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	
6	5		67	005	BRICK	BRICK	0	1	
6	5		67	006	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	4	
6	5		67	007	BONE	BONE/BIRD	0	1	
6	5		67	008	BONE	BONE/FISH	0	1	SCALE
6	5		67	009	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	20	
6	5		67	010	SHELL	SHELL/FRAGMENT	0	1	
6	5		67	011	CHARCOAL	CHARCOAL	0	32	
6	6		69	001	STONEWARE	CRS/BN BD	0	1	MOTTLED BROWN GLZ
6	6		69	002	STONEWARE	REF/WSG GENERAL	0	1	
6	6		69	003	PORCELAIN	POR/UNDISTINGUISHED	0032	1	BLUE
6	6		69	004	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	10	FRAG
6	6		69	005	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	3	
6	6		69	006	BONE	BONE/BIRD	0	2	
6	6		69	007	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	6	
6	6		69	008	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	SANDSTONE
6	6		69	009	MORTAR	MORTAR	0	4	
6	6		69	010	BRICK	BRICK	0	1	WHOLE
6	6		69	011	CHARCOAL	CHARCOAL	0	3	
6	6		69	012	COAL	CLINKER/COAL	0	2	
6	7		102	001	EARTHENWARE	REF/WHT SN GLZ	0032	1	
6	7		102	002	HIGH FIR REF WARES	HI FIRE/JACKFIELD	0	1	
6	7		102	003	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	3	HEAVILY PATINATED
6	7		102	004	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0	2	
6	7		102	005	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)BASE	0	1	
6	7		102	006	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	1	
6	7		102	007	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	7	FRAG
6	7		102	008	MORTAR	MORTAR	0	3	
6	7		102	009	PLASTER	PLASTER/SHELL TEMPER	0	12	
6	7		102	010	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	SANDSTONE
6	7		102	011	BRICK	BRICK	0	4	1 LARGE W/ MORTAR
6	7		102	012	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	1	
6	7		102	013	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	CHERT
6	7		102	014	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	5	
6	7		102	015	BONE	BONE/BIRD	0	1	
6	7		102	016	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	9	1 W/ MORTAR ON IT.
6	8		104	001	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	16	
6	8		104	002	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	6	
6	8		104	003	WOOD	WOOD/BUILDING RELATED	0	4	2 W/ NAILS
6	9		106	001	EARTHENWARE	REF/BL-WHT SN GLZ	0	1	
6	9		106	002	STONEWARE	REF/WSG GENERAL	0032	1	
6	9		106	003	PORCELAIN	POR/CHINESE,BLUE ON WHITE	0032	1	
6	9		106	004	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0	7	

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG	NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
6	9			106	005	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	1	COLORLESS CRVD
6	9			106	006	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	6	AMBER FRAG
6	9			106	007	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	23	
6	9			106	008	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	16	SMALL FRAG
6	9			106	009	PLASTER	PLASTER/SHELL TEMPER	0	26	
6	9			106	010	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	7	CHERT
6	9			106	011	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	
6	9			106	012	BRICK	BRICK	0	9	
6	9			106	013	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	3	SANDSTONE
6	9			106	014	EARTHENWARE	CRS/N. DEV GRAV TEMP	0	4	INTERIOR GLZ
6	9			106	015	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	1	
6	9			106	016	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	1	BUCKLE
6	9			106	017	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	20	
6	9			106	018	COAL	COAL	0	1	
6	9			106	019	PLANT REMAINS	PLANT REMAIN/GENERAL	0	6	
6	9			106	020	ORGANIC MATERIALS	ORGANIC MATERIAL	0	18	
6	9			106	021	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	6	
6	9			106	022	BONE	BONE/BIRD	0	3	
6	9			106	023	BONE	BONE/FISH	0	4	
6	9			106	024	METAL MATERIALS	OTHR METAL FORM IDENT	9322	14	
6	9			106	025	METAL MATERIALS	OTHER METAL	0	1	
6	9			106	026	METAL MATERIALS	OTHER METAL	0	1	BRASS FRAG
6	9			106	027	BRICK	BRICK	0	1	GLAZED
6	10			108	001	EARTHENWARE	CRS/N. DEV GRAV TEMP	0	1	INT GLZ
6	10			108	002	EARTHENWARE	SLPWR/TRLD	0033	1	BR DEC
6	10			108	003	STONEWARE	REF/WSG GENERAL	0034	1	
6	10			108	004	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0	6	
6	10			108	005	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	1	COLORLESS, CRVD
6	10			108	006	SERVING GLASS	SERVING GLASS	0	1	COLORLESS, HANDLE FRAG
6	10			108	007	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	16	
6	10			108	008	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	14	
6	10			108	009	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	3	CHERT
6	10			108	010	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	4	SANDSTONE
6	10			108	011	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	21	
6	10			108	012	BONE	BONE/BIRD	0	2	
6	10			108	013	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	30	
6	10			108	014	CHARCOAL	CHARCOAL	0	8	
6	11			109	001	EARTHENWARE	REF/SN GLZ	0	1	GLZ GONE
6	11			109	002	EARTHENWARE	REF/BL-WHT SN GLZ	0	5	
6	11			109	003	EARTHENWARE	REF/POLYCHR PAL SN GLZ	0	3	BANDS OF BLUE, YLLW, RED
6	11			109	004	STONEWARE	CRS/GY BD RHEN BL/GY MANG	0033	1	STAMPED LOOKS LIKE "ROSETTE"
6	11			109	005	STONEWARE	CRS/GY BD	0033	1	HEAVY MOTTLD BR DEC
6	11			109	006	STONEWARE	CRS/GY BD	0033	1	INT LT BR WASH
6	11			109	007	STONEWARE	REF/WSG GENERAL	0033	2	
6	11			109	008	PORCELAIN	POR/CHINESE,BLUE ON WHITE	0032	1	RIM HAS BR DEC

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG	NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
6	11			109	009	TOBACCO PIPES	PIPE-UNMEASUREABLE STEM	0	3	
6	11			109	010	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE-STEM/PLN 4/64"	0	1	
6	11			109	011	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE-STEM/PLN 5/64"	0		
6	11			109	012	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE-STEM/PLN 5/64"	0	1	INCLUSED FT, EMB. POSS "8"
6	11			109	013	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0	8	
6	11			109	014	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	1	CLRLSS, CRVD
6	11			109	015	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	2	GN
6	11			109	016	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG	0	3	
6	11			109	017	GLASS	LIGHTING GLASS	0	2	
6	11			109	018	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	29	
6	11			109	019	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	1	POSS CLEAT OR BRACKET
6	11			109	020	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	1	10 INCH ROD
6	11			109	021	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	1	6 INCH ROD
6	11			109	022	PLASTER	PLASTER/SHELL TEMPER	0	15	
6	11			109	023	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	SMOOTH PEBBLE
6	11			109	024	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	SANDSTONE
6	11			109	025	BRICK	BRICK	0	15	
6	11			109	026	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	145	
6	11			109	027	BONE	BONE/FISH	0	17	
6	11			109	028	BONE	BONE/FISH	0	45	SCALES
6	11			109	029	BONE	BONE/TEETH	0	4	
6	11			109	030	BONE	BONE/TEETH	0	1	IN JAWBONE
6	11			109	031	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	73	
6	11			109	032	CHARCOAL	CHARCOAL	0	39	
6	11			109	033	METAL MATERIALS	BRASS	0	3	FLT SHEET
6	12			119	001	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	1	
6	12			119	002	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	1	
6	12			119	003	BRICK	BRICK	0	3	
6	12			119	004	SHELL	SHELL/FRAGMENT	0	9	
6		1		41	001	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0	4	
6		1		41	002	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	1	AQUA CRVD
6		1		41	003	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	1	BRIGHT GREEN CDVD
6		1		41	004	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG	0	8	
6		1		41	005	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	9	
6		1		41	006	NAILS	NAIL/HANDWROUGHT	0	1	
6		1		41	007	NAILS	NAIL/HANDWROUGHT,L-HEAD	0	1	
6		1		41	008	NAILS	NAIL/CUT	0	5	
6		1		41	009	NAILS	NAIL/MODERN(WIRE)	0	7	
6		1		41	010	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	2	BOLT
6		1		41	011	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	1	6" X 1" X 1/2" BAR
6		1		41	012	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	3	CURVED FRAG
6		1		41	013	PLASTER	PLASTER	0	2	
6		1		41	014	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	1	W/ BLUE PAINT
6		1		41	015	MORTAR	MORTAR	0	1	W/ EMBEDDED SHELL
6		1		41	016	BRICK	BRICK	0	2	

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG	NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
6		1	41		017	TILE	CERAMIC TILE/GENERAL	0	4	LIGHT GREY
6		1	41		018	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	1	BLACK TILE
6		1	41		019	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	0	2	
6		1	41		020	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	1	
6		1	41		021	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	8	
6		1	41		022	WOOD	WOOD/BUILDING RELATED	0	48	
6		1	41		023	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	5	BROWN
6		1	41		024	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	9150	1	W/ NUT AND NAIL ATTACH
6		1	41		025	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	1	CLAMP/BRACKET
6		1	41		026	CLINKER		0	3	
6		2	50		001	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	1	
6		2	50		002	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	CHERT
6		2	50		003	EARTHENWARE	REFINED EARTHENWARE	0	1	GLZ MISSING
6		2	50		004	MORTAR	MORTAR	0	5	
6		2	50		005	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	SANDSTONE
6		2	50		006	BRICK	BRICK	0	4	
6		2	50		007	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	6	
6	3	2	95		001	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0	1	
6	3	2	95		002	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG	0	1	
6	3	2	95		003	NAILS	NAIL/HANDWROUGHT	0	2	
6	3	2	95		004	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	SANDSTONE
6	3	2	95		005	STONE	STONE/WORKED FOR FLINTS	0	1	
6	3	2	95		006	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	6	
6	3	2	95		007	BRICK	BRICK	0		
6		3	62		001	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0	1	
6		3	62		002	NAILS	NAIL/HANDWROUGHT	0	2	
6		3	62		003	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	5	
6		3	62		004	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	SANDSTONE
6		3	62		005	BRICK	BRICK	0	2	
6		3	62		006	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	2	
6		3	62		007	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	5	
6		3	62		008	CLINKER		0	3	
6		3	62		009	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	2	SPIKES
6		3	62		010	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	4	
6		3	62		011	PAPER	PAPER	0	1	LABEL "39"
6		5	114		001	BRICK	BRICK	0	2	
6		5	114		002	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	10	
6		5	114		003	CHARCOAL	CHARCOAL	0	4	
6		6	115		001	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG	0	3	VERY DEGRADED
6		6	115		002	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	4	
6		6	115		003	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	1	
6		6	115		004	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	2	FLAT FRAG`
6		6	115		005	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	0	7	
6		6	115		006	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	1	RIB
6		7	116		001	EARTHENWARE	REF/POLYCHR PAL SN GLZ	0	11	BANDED BL GN

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG	NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
6		7	116	002		EARTHENWARE	CRS EARTHENWARE	0	7	BF BOD
6		7	116	003		TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE-STEM/PLN 5/64"	0	1	
6		7	116	004		TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE-BOWL/PLN	0	2	
6		7	116	005		STONEWARE	CRS/GY BD	0	1	IRON OXIDE GL
6		7	116	006		PORCELAIN	POR/CHINESE	0032	1	OVERGL GR BK LINE
6		7	116	007		GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	1	FRAG
6		7	116	008		GLASS	TUMBLER, RIM	0032	1	FRAG
6		7	116	009		BRICK	BRICK	0	8	
6		7	116	010		PLASTER	PLASTER/SHELL TEMPER	0	3	
6		7	116	011		BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	0	21	
6		7	116	012		WOOD	WOOD/NATURAL	0	11	
6		7	116	013		SHELL	SHELL/FRAGMENT	0	32	
7	1		51	001		STONEWARE	REF/WSG GENERAL	0035	1	
7	1		51	002		STONEWARE	REF/WSG GENERAL	0033	2	
7	1		51	003		GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	9310	1	4 - HOLE, SEW- THRU
7	1		51	004		GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)BASE	0	4	
7	1		51	005		GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG	0	18	
7	1		51	006		BOTTLE GLASS	CASE BOTTLE,SQ.,FRAG	0	1	AQ
7	1		51	007		NAILS	NAIL/HANDWROUGHT	0	3	
7	1		51	008		NAILS	NAIL/CUT	0	4	
7	1		51	009		PLASTER	PLASTER	0	3	
7	1		51	010		BRICK	BRICK	0	3	
7	1		51	011		MORTAR	MORTAR	0	4	
7	1		51	012		SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	6	
7	1		51	013		WOOD	WOOD/BUILDING RELATED	0	2	
7	1		51	014		PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	1	BLACK WALNUT, WHOLE
7	1		51	015		SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	1	PLASTIC FLOOR TILE
7	1		51	016		SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	1	PLASTIC WRAP
7	2		54	001		EARTHENWARE	W-WDGWD/AGATE	0	1	
7	2		54	002		EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/TRNSFRPR UGLZ BL	0032	1	
7	2		54	003		STONEWARE	CRS/GY BD AM BL/GY GEN.	0	1	
7	2		54	004		PORCELAIN	POR/UNDISTINGUISHED	0035	1	LT BLUE
7	2		54	005		PORCELAIN	POR/CHINESE,BLUE ON WHITE	0	1	
7	2		54	006		TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE-STEM/PLN 4/64"	0	1	
7	2		54	007		HIGH FIR REF WARES	HI FIRE/JACKFIELD	0	1	
7	2		54	008		GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0	2	
7	2		54	009		GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)NECK	0	1	COMPLETE NECK & FINISH W/ CORK
7	2		54	010		GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)BASE	0	10	
7	2		54	011		GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG	0	87	
7	2		54	012		GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	1	LT GR CRVD
7	2		54	013		NAILS	NAIL/CUT	0	5	
7	2		54	014		METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	2	PIPE FRAG @ 5" DIAMETER
7	2		54	015		METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	1	FLAT FRAG
7	2		54	016		MORTAR	MORTAR	0	9	
7	2		54	017		MORTAR	MORTAR	0	5	W/SKIM COAT OF PLASTER & PAINT

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG	NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
7	2			54	018	BRICK	BRICK	0	1	
7	2			54	019	BRICK	WALL BRICK	0	1	
7	2			54	020	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	3	TILES
7	2			54	021	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	0	8	
7	2			54	022	BONE	BONE/BIRD	0	3	
7	2			54	023	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	37	
7	2			54	024	WOOD	WOOD/BUILDING RELATED	0	2	
7	2			54	025	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	2	
7	2			54	026	COAL	CLINKER/COAL	0	1	
7	2			54	027	WORKED/SHAPED SHELL	WRKED SHELL/FORM IDENT	9310	1	4 HOLE
7	2			54	028	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	9310	1	WHITE 4- HOLE
7	1	F1		71	001	EARTHENWARE	CRS/INT PB GLZ	0	2	BF BOD MEND
7	1	F1		71	002	STONEWARE	CRS/STONEWARE	0035	1	STRIPED BF/GR BOD MTLD GLZ
7	1	F1		71	003	STONEWARE	CRS/STONEWARE	0	1	BF BOD MTLD BR GLZ
7	1	F1		71	004	STONEWARE	REF/WSG GENERAL	0	1	
7	1	F1		71	005	PORCELAIN	POR/CHINESE,BLUE ON WHITE	0032	1	
7	1	F1		71	006	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE-STEM/PLN 4/64"	0	2	
7	1	F1		71	007	EARTHENWARE	REFINED EARTHENWARE	9345	1	
7	1	F1		71	008	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0	7	
7	1	F1		71	009	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG	0	5	1 NCK FRG
7	1	F1		71	010	NAILS	NAIL/HNDWROUGHT-ROSE HEAD	0	3	
7	1	F1		71	011	NAILS	NAIL/HANDWROUGHT,L-HEAD	0	2	
7	1	F1		71	012	NAILS	NAIL/CUT	0	1	
7	1	F1		71	013	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	21	FRGS
7	1	F1		71	014	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	9	
7	1	F1		71	015	BRICK	BRICK	0	5	
7	1	F1		71	016	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	1	
7	1	F1		71	017	BONE	BONE/TEETH	0	1	
7	1	F1		71	018	WOOD	WOOD/BUILDING RELATED	0	4	
7	1	F1		71	019	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	15	
7	1	F1		71	020	CLINKER		0	3	
7	2	1		74	001	EARTHENWARE	REFINED EARTHENWARE	0032	1	THICK WHT OPAQUE GLZ
7	2	1		74	002	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE-STEM/PLN 5/64"	0	1	
7	2	1		74	003	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0	4	
7	2	1		74	004	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG	0	5	
7	2	1		74	005	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	3	CLRLSS, CRVD
7	2	1		74	006	GLASS	LIGHTING GLASS	0	1	
7	2	1		74	007	PLASTER	PLASTER/SHELL TEMPER	0	9	
7	2	1		74	008	MORTAR	MORTAR	0	2	
7	2	1		74	009	MIXED MATERIALS		0	2	OYSTER SHELL AND MORTAR
7	2	1		74	010	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	14	
7	2	1		74	011	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	2	FLT STRIP
7	2	1		74	012	BRICK	BRICK	0	3	
7	2	1		74	013	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	7	
7	2	1		74	014	BONE	BONE/BIRD	0	4	

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
7	2	1	74	015	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	17	
7	2	1	74	016	CHARCOAL	CHARCOAL	0	4	
7	2	1	74	017	COAL	COAL	0	1	
7	2	1	74	018	METAL MATERIALS	BRASS FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9312	1	PART
7	3	1	79	001	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	5	
7	3	1	79	002	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	13	
7	3	1	79	003	BRICK	BRICK	0	5	
7	3	1	79	004	BONE	BONE/BIRD	0	1	
7	3	1	79	005	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	3	
8	1		47	001	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0	2	
8	1		47	002	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG	0	3	
8	1		47	003	NAILS	NAIL/CUT	0	3	
8	1		47	004	NAILS	NAIL/MODERN(WIRE)	0	1	
8	1		47	005	PLASTER	PLASTER/SHELL TEMPER	0	8	
8	1		47	006	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	2	SANDSTONE
8	1		47	007	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	1	
8	1		47	008	BRICK	BRICK	0	2	
8	1		47	009	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	4	
8	1		47	010	WOOD	WOOD/BUILDING RELATED	0	10	
8	1		47	011	COAL	COAL	0	6	
8	2		52	001	EARTHENWARE	CRS/INT PB GLZ	0032	1	BN
8	2		52	002	EARTHENWARE	REF/BL-WHT SN GLZ	0	2	
8	2		52	003	STONEWARE	CRS/GY BD RHEN BL/GY INCS	0	1	
8	2		52	004	STONEWARE	REF/WSG GENERAL	0	5	
8	2		52	005	PORCELAIN	UNDECORATED	0	3	
8	2		52	006	BOTTLE GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)	0	34	
8	2		52	007	GLASS	FLAT GLASS, GENERAL	0	2	
8	2		52	008	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	16	
8	2		52	009	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE-BOWL/PLN	0	1	PIPE
8	2		52	010	MORTAR	MORTAR	0	9	
8	2		52	011	BRICK	BRICK	0	1	FRAG
8	2		52	012	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	4	
8	2		52	013	WOOD	WOOD/WORKED,OTHER	0	2	
8	2		52	014	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	0	25	
8	2		52	015	BONE	BONE/TEETH	0	2	
8	2		52	016	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9320	1	
8	2		52	017	METAL MATERIALS	BRASS FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	1	HOOK
8	2		52	018	METAL MATERIALS	BRASS FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	1	RING
8	2		52	019	METAL MATERIALS	BRASS FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	1	STRIP
8	2		52	020	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	6	FRAG PAPER
8	2		52	021	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	2	FLOOR TILE
8	2		52	022	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	47	
8		F1	64	001	STONEWARE	CRS/GY BD	0	1	BL DEC
8		F1	64	002	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE-STEM/PLN 4/64"	0	2	
8		F1	64	003	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,BULL'S EYE	0	6	

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
8		F1	64	004	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG	0	25	
8		F1	64	005	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	17	
8		F1	64	006	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	8	
8		F1	64	007	BRICK	BRICK	0	4	
8		F1	64	008	BRICK	WALL BRICK	0	1	
8		F1	64	009	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	10	
8		F1	64	010	BONE	BONE/BIRD	0	3	
8		F1	64	011	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	14	
8		F1	64	012	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	29	
8		F1	64	013	COAL	CLINKER/COAL	0	4	
8	2	1	96	001	GLASS	LIGHTING GLASS	0	2	BULB FRAG
8	2	1	96	002	BRICK	BRICK	0	2	FRAG
8	2	1	96	003	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	1	
8	2	1	96	004	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	1	
8	2	1	96	005	CHARCOAL	CHARCOAL	0	1	
8	2	1	96	006	STONE	STONE/ARCH/LNDSCPE WRKED	0	1	W/ MORTAR
8	2	1	96	007	MORTAR	MORTAR	0	2	
9	1		24	001	BRICK	BRICK	0	5	
9	1		24	002	METAL MATERIALS	BRASS FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	9	
9	1		24	003	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	6	
9	1		24	004	MORTAR	MORTAR/MODERN	0	1	
9	1		24	005	BRICK	PAVING BRICK	0	1	
9	1		24	006	EARTHENWARE	CRS/N. DEV GRAV TEMP	0	1	BR GLAZE
9	1		24	007	MIXED MATERIALS		0	3	TILE COATED WITH METAL SHEET
9	1		24	008	METAL MATERIALS	OTHR METAL FORM IDENT	0	2	
9	1		24	009	METAL MATERIALS	OTHER METAL	0	4	
9	1		24	010	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	
9	1		24	011	GLASS	FLAT GLASS, GENERAL	0	1	
9	1		24	012	BOTTLE GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)	0	6	
9	1		24	013	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)BASE	0	1	
9	1		24	014	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)NECK	0	1	
9	1		24	015	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE/GENERAL	0	1	
9	1		24	016	WOOD	WOOD/WORKED,OTHER	0	3	
9	2A		34	001	STONEWARE	REF/WSG GENERAL	0	1	
9	2A		34	002	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE-BOWL/PLN	0	1	
9	2A		34	003	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0	1	
9	2A		34	004	MORTAR	MORTAR	0	7	
9	2A		34	005	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	
9	2A		34	006	BRICK	BRICK	0	5	
9	2A		34	007	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	8	FRAG
9	2A		34	008	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	2	
9	2A		34	009	CHARCOAL	CHARCOAL	0	1	BURNT MATERIAL
9	2B		36	001	EARTHENWARE	CRMWR/UNDECORATED	0	1	
9	2B		36	002	NAILS	NAIL/CUT	0	1	

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
9	2B		36	003	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	6	
9	2B		36	004	PLASTER	PLASTER/SHELL TEMPER	0	1	
9	2B		36	005	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	
9	2B		36	006	BRICK	BRICK	0	4	
9	2B		36	007	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	4	
9	2B		36	008	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	1	
9	2B		36	009	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	1	WALNUT
9	2B		36	010	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	3	TILE
9	2B		36	011	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	9310	1	CONICAL, METAL STVD MLK GLS
9	3		70	001	EARTHENWARE	REF/BL-WHT SN GLZ	0032	1	BLUE BANDED DEC
9	3		70	002	PORCELAIN	POR/UNDISTINGUISHED	0035	1	
9	3		70	003	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	1	AMBER, VERY WEATHERED
9	3		70	004	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG	0	1	
9	3		70	005	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	4	
9	3		70	006	NAILS	NAIL/CUT	0	1	
9	3		70	007	MORTAR	MORTAR	0	4	
9	3		70	008	BRICK	BRICK	0	3	
9	3		70	009	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	
9	3		70	010	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	CHERT
9	3		70	011	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	2	
9	3		70	012	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	10	
9	4		72	001	PORCELAIN	POR/CHINESE,BLUE ON WHITE	0032	1	
9	4		72	002	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER	0	1	
9	4		72	003	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	0	2	
9	4		72	004	GLASS	FLAT GLASS, GENERAL	0	3	
9	4		72	005	BOTTLE GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)	0	2	
9	4		72	006	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	12	
9	4		72	007	BRICK	BRICK	0	2	
9	4		72	008	MORTAR	MORTAR	0	4	
9	4		72	009	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	5	
9	4		72	010	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	12	
9	5		75	001	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0	3	
9	5		75	002	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)NECK	0	1	FINISH
9	5		75	003	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	3	
9	5		75	004	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	4	
9	5		75	005	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	SANDSTONE
9	5		75	006	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	CHERT
9	5		75	007	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	2	
9	5		75	008	BRICK	BRICK	0	2	
9	5		75	009	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	1	
9	5		75	010	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	10	
9	5		75	011	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER	0	1	POSS RIVET
9	5		75	012	METAL MATERIALS	LEAD DEBITAGE-PUDDLES	0	1	
9	6		91	002	NAILS	NAIL/CUT	0	5	
9	6		91	003	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	23	

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
9	6		91	004	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	SANDSTONE
9	6		91	005	BRICK	BRICK	0	4	
9	6		91	006	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	0	2	
9	6		91	007	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	4	
9	6		91	008	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	7	
9	6		91	009	CHARCOAL	CHARCOAL	0	3	
9	6		91	010	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	
9	7		93	001	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0	1	
9	7		93	002	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	12	
9	7		93	003	WOOD	WOOD/BUILDING RELATED	0	3	MORTAR ATTACHED
9	7		93	004	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	2	
9	7		93	005	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	1	
9	7		93	006	CHARCOAL	CHARCOAL	0	2	MORTAR ATTACHED
9	8		103	001	STONE	STONE/OTHR BLDING RELATED	0	25	
9	8		103	002	STONE	STONE/WORKED FOR FLINTS	0	1	
9	8		103	003	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	0	22	
9	8		103	004	MORTAR	MORTAR	0	33	
9	8		103	005	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	1	
9	8		103	006	MIXED MATERIALS		0	1	POS PAINT
9	8		103	007	COAL	COAL	0	13	
9	8		103	008	HIGH FIR REF WARES	HI FIRE/JACKFIELD	0	5	
9	8		103	009	EARTHENWARE	REF/OTHER SN GLZ	0	2	RD BOD HAND-PAINTED OR DES
9	8		103	010	EARTHENWARE	CRS/STAFF MANG MTTLD	0	1	COMB DESIGN
9	8		103	011	EARTHENWARE	CRS/INT PB GLZ	0	3	RD BOD BN GL
9	8		103	012	EARTHENWARE	CRS/EXT PB GLZ	0	1	BF BOD
9	8		103	013	EARTHENWARE	CRS/INT PB GLZ	0	3	GR BOD CLR GL
9	8		103	014	STONEWARE	REF/WSG GENERAL	0	3	
9	8		103	015	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/HNDPT GENERAL	0	3	BL AND WH
9	8		103	016	PORCELAIN	POR/CHINESE	0	3	
9	8		103	017	PORCELAIN	POR/OTHER CHINESE	0	2	POLYCHROME
9	8		103	018	GLASS	FLAT GLASS, GENERAL	0	20	
9	8		103	019	BOTTLE GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)	0	2	
9	8		103	020	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	41	
9	8		103	021	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	10	
9	8		103	022	BRICK	BRICK	0	60	
9	8		103	023	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	63	
9	9		105	001	EARTHENWARE	CRS/INT PB GLZ	0	1	RD BOD BR GLZ
9	9		105	002	EARTHENWARE	CRS/INT-EXT PB GLZ	0032	2	MEND RD BOD THIN CLR GLZ
9	9		105	003	EARTHENWARE	REF/WHT SN GLZ	0	1	
9	9		105	004	STONEWARE	CRS/GY BD	0035	7	MEND BL DEC
9	9		105	005	STONEWARE	REF/WSG GENERAL	0035	1	
9	9		105	006	STONEWARE	REF/WSG GENERAL	0	1	
9	9		105	007	PORCELAIN	POR/CHINESE,BLUE ON WHITE	0	3	
9	9		105	008	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE-STEM/PLN 5/64"	0	1	
9	9		105	009	TOBACCO PIPES	PIPE-UNMEASUREABLE STEM	0	1	

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
9	9		105	010	STONEWARE	REF/NOTTINGHAM	0	4	MEND ROWLETTE DEC
9	9		105	011	STONEWARE	CRS/GY BD	0035	5	BR SPOT MENDS
9	9		105	012	STONEWARE	CRS/GY BD	0	1	NAIL ATTACHED
9	9		105	013	STONEWARE	CRS/GY BD FRECHEN	0	1	
9	9		105	014	STONEWARE	CRS/BN BD	0	2	
9	9		105	015	STONEWARE	CRS/GY BD RHEN BL/GY MANG	0	7	MEND
9	9		105	016	STONEWARE	CRS/GY BD	0	3	
9	9		105	017	STONEWARE	CRS/BN BD	0	3	
9	9		105	018	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0		
9	9		105	019	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG	0	2	
9	9		105	020	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	1	BRVT, MELTED
9	9		105	021	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	25	2 SPIKES
9	9		105	022	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	6	
9	9		105	023	STONE	STONE/OTHR BLDING RELATED	0	2	
9	9		105	024	STONE	STONE/STEP OR LANDSCAPE	0	3	
9	9		105	025	STONE	STONE/WORKED,OTHER	0	1	ENG
9	9		105	026	STONE	STONE/WORKED FOR FLINTS	0	1	FRENCH
9	9		105	027	BRICK	PAVING BRICK	0	1	
9	9		105	028	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	2	SANDSTONE
9	9		105	029	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	17	
9	9		105	030	SHELL	□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□	0	2	
9	9		105	031	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	21	
9	9		105	032	COAL	CLINKER/COAL	0	12	
9	9		105	033	MIXED MATERIALS		0	2	
9	9		105	034	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	15	
9	9		105	035	BONE	BONE/FISH	0	1	JAWBONE W/ TEETH
9	9		105	036	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER	0	1	
9	10		111	001	STONEWARE	CRS/GY BD	0	1	FRAG
9	10		111	002	GLASS	FLAT GLASS, GENERAL	0	2	FRAG
9	10		111	003	BOTTLE GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)	0	2	
9	10		111	004	CHARCOAL	CHARCOAL	0	4	
9	10		111	005	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	0	3	
9	10		111	006	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	10	
9	10		111	007	BRICK	BRICK	0	4	
9	10		111	008	MORTAR	MORTAR	0	12	
9	10		111	009	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	4	
9	12		122	001	BRICK	BRICK	0	2	
9	12		122	002	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	3	
9	12		122	003	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	
9	12		122	004	METAL MATERIALS	OTHER METAL	0	2	
9	12		122	005	STONE	STONE/WORKED,OTHER	0	2	
9	12		122	006	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	14	
9	12		122	007	NAILS	NAIL/HANDWROUGHT,L-HEAD	0	2	
9	12		122	008	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	30	
9	12		122	009	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	0	8	

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
9	12		122	010	GLASS	FLAT GLASS, GENERAL	0	4	
9	12		122	011	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	1	
9	12		122	012	STONEWARE	CRS/BN BD	0	1	BLACK GLAZE
9	13		123	001	STONEWARE	CRS/GY BD RHEN BL/GY MANG	0	1	
9	13		123	002	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0	6	
9	13		123	003	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	5	
9	13		123	004	NAILS	NAIL/HANDWROUGHT	0	1	SPIKE
9	13		123	005	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	1	STAPLE, LGE
9	13		123	006	PLASTER	PLSTR/SHEEL TEMP-PAINTED	0	2	
9	13		123	007	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	20	
9	13		123	008	BONE	BONE/BIRD	0	6	
9	13		123	009	BONE	BONE/TEETH	0	3	
9	13		123	010	BONE	BONE/FISH	0	6	SCALES
9	13		123	011	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	4	
9	14		124	001	EARTHENWARE	REF/BL-WHT SN GLZ	0	1	NO GLZ
9	14		124	002	EARTHENWARE	REF/BL-WHT SN GLZ	0	3	GLZ ONLY
9	14		124	003	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE-STEM/PLN 5/64"	0	1	
9	14		124	004	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE-BOWL/PLN	0	1	FRG
9	14		124	005	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG	0	8	
9	14		124	006	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	5	
9	14		124	007	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	2	
9	14		124	008	BRICK	BRICK	0	1	
9	14		124	009	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	1	
9	14		124	010	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	4	
9	14		124	011	BONE	BONE/BIRD	0	4	
9	14		124	012	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	4	
9		1	28	001	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE-STEM/PLN 5/64"	0	1	
9		1	28	002	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0	1	
9		1	28	003	PLASTER	PLASTER	0	4	
9		1	28	004	MORTAR	MORTAR	0	4	
9		1	28	005	MORTAR	MORTAR/MODERN	0	1	CONCRETE BLOCK
9		1	28	006	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	BOG IRON
9		1	28	007	BRICK	BRICK	0	12	
9		1	28	008	SEWER PIPE	CERAMIC SEWER PIPE	0	1	
9		1	28	009	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG	0	172	
9		1	28	010	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)BASE	0	4	
9		1	28	011	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	26	
9		1	28	012	WOOD	WOOD/BUILDING RELATED	0	3	LATH
9		1	28	013	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	1	CAST IRON PIPE
9		1	28	014	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	1	LUMP
9		1	28	015	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	1	FORMED
9		1	28	016	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	5	PLASTIC FLOOR TILE
9		1	28	017	WOOD	WOOD/BUILDING RELATED	0	35	
9		1	28	018	GLASS	FLAT GLASS, GENERAL	0	4	
9		1	28	019	COAL	COAL	0	2	

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
9		1	28	020	COAL	CLINKER/COAL	0	1	
9		1	28	021	STONE	STONE/PAVING	0	1	
9	1 & 2	2	42	001	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	4	
9	1 & 2	2	42	002	NAILS	NAIL/CUT	0	1	
9	1 & 2	2	42	003	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	1	
9	1 & 2	2	42	004	BONE	BONE/BIRD	0	1	
9	1 & 2	2	42	005	MORTAR	MORTAR	0	6	
9	1 & 2	2	42	006	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	3	
9	1 & 2	2	42	007	BRICK	BRICK	0	1	1 PIECE W/ MORTAR ATTACHED
9	1 & 2	2	42	008	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	5	
9	3	2	90	001	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0	1	
9	3	2	90	002	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	4	
9	3	2	90	003	MORTAR	MORTAR	0	8	
9	3	2	90	004	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	4	
9	3	2	90	005	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	FLINT
9	3	2	90	006	BRICK	BRICK	0	4	1 LARGE W/ MORTAR
9	3	2	90	007	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	0	1	
9	3	2	90	008	BONE	BONE/BIRD	0	1	
9	3	2	90	009	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	5	
9	4	2	94	001	EARTHENWARE	SLPWR/SLP CMBD	0	1	BF BOD
9	4	2	94	002	BRICK	BRICK	0	7	
9	4	2	94	003	MORTAR	MORTAR	0	17	
9	4	2	94	004	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	3	
9	2	3	77	001	EARTHENWARE	CRMWR/UNDECORATED	0	1	
9	2	3	77	002	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE-BOWL/PLN	0	1	W/ STEM FRAG
9	2	3	77	003	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE-STEM/PLN 5/64"	0	3	
9	2	3	77	004	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE-STEM/PLN 4/64"	0	1	
9	2	3	77	005	BOTTLE GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)	0	25	
9	2	3	77	006	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	3	
9	2	3	77	007	GLASS	FLAT GLASS, GENERAL	0	8	
9	2	3	77	008	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	16	
9	2	3	77	009	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	1	
9	2	3	77	010	PLASTER	PLASTER	0	2	
9	2	3	77	011	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	2	
9	2	3	77	012	BRICK	BRICK	0	2	
9	2	3	77	013	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	1	FLOOR TILE
9	2	3	77	014	COAL	CLINKER/COAL	0	1	
9	2	3	77	015	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	0	24	
9	2	3	77	016	BONE	BONE/TEETH	0	1	
9	2	3	77	017	COAL	COAL	0	1	
9	2	3	77	018	CHARCOAL	CHARCOAL	0	4	
9	2	3	77	019	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	2	
9	2	3	77	020	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	45	
9	3	3	82	001	EARTHENWARE	CRS/INT PB GLZ	0	2	RDBOD BR GLZ
9	3	3	82	002	STONEWARE	CRS/GY BD	0032	1	

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
9	3	3	82	003	STONEWARE	REF/WSG GENERAL	0	1	2 HOLES 1/16" DIAMETER
9	3	3	82	004	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE-STEM/PLN 4/64"	0	1	
9	3	3	82	005	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG	0	1	
9	3	3	82	006	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	6	
9	3	3	82	007	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	8	
9	3	3	82	008	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	2	
9	3	3	82	009	BRICK	BRICK	0	3	
9	3	3	82	010	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	6	
9	3	3	82	011	BONE	BONE/BIRD	0	1	BRNT
9	3	3	82	012	SHELL	SHELL/FRAGMENT	0	1	BRNT W/ MORTAR
9	3	3	82	013	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	13	
9	3	3	82	014	SHELL	SHELL/FRAGMENT	0	9	
9	3	3	82	015	COAL	COAL	0	1	
9	3	3	82	016	METAL MATERIALS	OTHER METAL	0	1	
9		4	107	001	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE-STEM/PLN 5/64"	0	3	
9		4	107	002	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	1	WITH MORTAR
9		4	107	003	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	1	
9		4	107	004	MORTAR	MORTAR	0	4	
9		4	107	005	BRICK	BRICK	0	1	
9		4	107	006	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	25	
12	1		55	001	EARTHENWARE	REF/POLYCHR PAL SN GLZ	0	1	BL DEC
12	1		55	002	STONEWARE	CRS/GY BD RHEN BL/GY MANG	0	1	
12	1		55	003	SEWER PIPE	CERAMIC SEWER PIPE	0	1	
12	1		55	004	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	14	
12	1		55	005	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	1	WIRE
12	1		55	006	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	1	WASHER
12	1		55	007	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	1	BAR
12	1		55	008	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	12	ASPHALT TILE FRAG
12	1		55	009	SYNTHETIC SAMPLES	SYNTHETIC MAT./SAMPLES	0	7	SHEETROCK FRAG
12	1		55	010	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	1	PAPER
12	1		55	011	TILE	CERAMIC TILE/GENERAL	0	3	CERAMIC BLDG TILE
12	1		55	012	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG	0	5	
12	1		55	013	GLASS	FLAT GLASS, GENERAL	0	8	
12	1		55	014	BOTTLE GLASS	BOTTLE, ROUND FRAG	0	1	
12	1		55	015	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	1	WALNUT
12	1		55	016	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	2	CERAMIC INSULATOR
12	1		55	017	WOOD	WOOD/NATURAL	0	1	
12	1		55	018	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	2	PLASTIC LIDS
12	1		55	019	MIXED MATERIALS		0	1	INSUL COPPER WIRE
12	1		55	020	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER	0	1	FRAG
12	1		55	021	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	48	NEWSPAPER FRAG
12	1		55	022	COAL	COAL	0	8	
12	1		55	023	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	10	
12	1		55	024	MORTAR	MORTAR	0	49	
12	1		55	025	BRICK	BRICK	0	43	

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
12	2		73	001	BRICK	BRICK	0	60	FRAG
12	2		73	002	MORTAR	MORTAR	0	29	
12	2		73	003	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	13	
12	2		73	004	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	4	
12	2		73	005	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	2	
12	2		73	006	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE-STEM/PLN 5/64"	0	1	
12	2		73	007	GLASS	FLAT GLASS, GENERAL	0	2	
12	2		73	008	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	1	CLEAR CURVED
12	2		73	009	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	
12	2		73	010	STONE	STONE/ARCH/LNDSCPE WRKED	0	1	
12	3		80	001	EARTHENWARE	REF/WHT SN GLZ	0	3	
12	3		80	002	STONEWARE	CRS/BN BD	0	1	INT LT BR, EXT BR GLZ
12	3		80	003	STONEWARE	REF/WSG GENERAL	0	1	MOLDED DEC
12	3		80	004	PORCELAIN	POR/CHINESE,BLUE ON WHITE	0	1	
12	3		80	005	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE-STEM/PLN 5/64"	0	1	
12	3		80	006	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0	6	
12	3		80	007	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	3	AMBER
12	3		80	008	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG	0	2	
12	3		80	009	GLASS	LIGHTING GLASS	0	1	COLORLESS CRVD
12	3		80	010	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	30	FRAG
12	3		80	011	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	1	FLAT FRAG
12	3		80	012	PLASTER	PLSTR/SHEEL TEMP-PAINTED	0	2	W/ 8 EXTRA PAINT FRAG
12	3		80	013	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	13	
12	3		80	014	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	2	FRAG
12	3		80	015	BRICK	BRICK	0	26	
12	3		80	016	BRICK	BRICK	0	2	W/ MORTAR ATTACHED
12	3		80	017	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	3	SANDSTONE
12	3		80	018	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	0	4	
12	3		80	019	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	3	
12	3		80	020	BONE	BONE/TEETH	0	2	COW
12	3		80	021	EARTHENWARE	CRS/INT PB GLZ	0	1	RDBOD
12	3		80	022	WOOD	WOOD/BUILDING RELATED	0	1	
12	3		80	023	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	29	
12	3		80	024	CHARCOAL	CHARCOAL	0	8	
12	3		80	025	PLASTER	PLASTER/SHELL TEMPER	0	1	
12	3		80	026	METAL MATERIALS	BRASS FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9311	1	
12	3		80	027	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	1	GLAZING POINT
12	3		80	028	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER	0	4	SMALL RIBBED FRAG
12	3		80	029	METAL MATERIALS	OTHER METAL	0	1	ORNAMENTATION
12	3		80	030	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	1	
12	3		80	031	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	1	
12	3		80	032	CLINKER		0	3	
12	4		84	001	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/GENERAL	0032	1	BRNT
12	4		84	002	STONEWARE	CRS/BN BD OTHER	0	1	BRNT STRKD BR GY
12	4		84	003	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0	18	

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG	NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
12	4			84	004	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG	0	4	
12	4			84	005	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	1	COLORLESS, CRVD
12	4			84	006	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	2	FLNT COBBLES
12	4			84	007	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	1	TILE
12	4			84	008	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	18	
12	4			84	009	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	24	
12	4			84	010	BRICK	BRICK	0	21	
12	4			84	011	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	11	3 BRNT
12	4			84	012	CHARCOAL	CHARCOAL	0	13	
12	4			84	013	COAL	CLINKER/COAL	0	3	
12	4			84	014	PORCELAIN	POR/UNDISTINGUISHED	0032	1	
12	4			84	015	BONE	BONE/BIRD	0	2	
12	4A			89	001	PLASTER	PLASTER	0	6	
12	4A			89	002	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	3	BOG IRON
12	4A			89	003	BRICK	BRICK	0	3	
12	4A			89	004	WOOD	UNIDENTIFIABLE	0	1	
12	4A			89	005	CHARCOAL	CHARCOAL	0	1	
12	4B			92	001	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	33	
12	4B			92	002	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	20	
12	4B			92	003	BRICK	BRICK	0	22	
12	4B			92	004	PLASTER	PLASTER/SHELL TEMPER	0	11	SOME W' MORTAR
12	4B			92	005	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	4	
12	4B			92	006	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	9	
12	4B			92	007	CHARCOAL	CHARCOAL	0	5	BURNT WOOD
12	4B			92	008	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE-STEM/PLN 4/64"	0	1	
12	4B			92	009	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	0	1	
12	4B			92	010	BOTTLE GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)	0	1	
12	4B			92	011	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)NECK	0	1	
12	5			100	001	PLASTER	PLSTR/SHEEL TEMP-PAINTED	0	4	
12	5			100	002	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	15	PLASTER FACED
12	5			100	003	BRICK	BRICK	0	15	
12	5			100	004	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	40	1 PIECE CHERT
12	5			100	005	BRICK	BRICK	0	2	WHOLE
12	5			100	006	GLASS	LIGHTING GLASS	0	64	VERY THIN
12	5			100	007	BOTTLE GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)	0	3	
12	5			100	008	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	1	VERY FRAGILE
12	5			100	009	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0	5	
12	5			100	010	NAILS	NAIL/HANDWROUGHT	0	4	
12	5			100	011	TOBACCO PIPES	PIPE-UNMEASUREABLE STEM	0	1	FRAG
12	5			100	012	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/GENERAL	0	1	BLU DEC
12	5			100	013	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	0	1	
12	5			100	014	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	36	SM FRAGS POSS FROM MORTAR
12	5			100	015	CHARCOAL	CHARCOAL	0	5	BURNT WOOD
12	5			100	016	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	82	MORTAR MIX
12	6			101	001	PORCELAIN	POR/BATAVIAN	0	1	

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG	NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
12	6			101	002	GLASS	FLAT GLASS, GENERAL	0	4	
12	6			101	003	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	4	NAIL AND FRAGS
12	6			101	004	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	
12	6			101	005	STONE	STONE/WORKED FOR FLINTS	0	1	
12	6			101	006	MORTAR	MORTAR	0	39	
12	6			101	007	COAL	COAL	0	7	
12	6			101	008	BRICK	BRICK	0	7	
12	6			101	009	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	2	
12	6			101	010	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	0	1	
12	7			112	001	EARTHENWARE	REF/BL-WHT SN GLZ	0	2	
12	7			112	002	EARTHENWARE	REF/IDENT. MOTIF SN GLZ	0	1	BL ON WT HNDPAINTED WOVN BAND
12	7			112	003	STONEWARE	CRS/GY BD	0	1	
12	7			112	004	STONEWARE	REF/WSG GENERAL	0	5	
12	7			112	005	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE-STEM/PLN 4/64"	0	1	
12	7			112	006	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0	39	
12	7			112	007	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	1	8" SPIKE
12	7			112	008	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	14	
12	7			112	009	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	12	
12	7			112	010	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	10	
12	7			112	011	BRICK	BRICK	0	22	
12	7			112	012	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	3	
12	7			112	013	BONE	BONE, BIRD/RODENT	0	2	
12	7			112	014	SHELL	SHELL/FRAGMENT	0	12	
12	7			112	015	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	4	
12	7			112	016	COAL	CLINKER/COAL	0	1	
12	7			112	017	METAL MATERIALS	OTHER METAL	0	2	3/16" X 1 1/4" STRIPS GRVD
12	8			113	001	EARTHENWARE	CRS/INT PB GLZ	0	1	GN GLZ
12	8			113	002	PORCELAIN	POR/CHINESE	0	1	
12	8			113	003	GLASS	FLAT GLASS, GENERAL	0	1	
12	8			113	004	BOTTLE GLASS	BOTTLE, ROUND FRAG	0	1	
12	8			113	005	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	0	1	
12	8			113	006	BRICK	BRICK	0	5	
12	8			113	007	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	3	
14	1			117	001	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE-STEM/PLN 5/64"	0	1	
14	1			117	002	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0	1	
14	1			117	003	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)NECK	0	1	
14	1			117	004	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)BASE	0	1	
14	1			117	005	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG	0	17	
14	1			117	006	NAILS	NAIL/CUT	0	7	
14	1			117	007	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	3	
14	1			117	008	NAILS	NAIL/MODERN(WIRE)	0	1	
14	1			117	009	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	74	
14	1			117	010	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	99	PLASTER COVERED
14	1			117	011	BRICK	BRICK	0	125	
14	1			117	012	TILE	CERAMIC TILE/FLOORING	0	1	

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG	NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
14	1			117	013	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	10	
14	1			117	014	WOOD	WOOD/NATURAL	0	26	1 W/ NAIL
14	1			117	015	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	6	NAILS
14	1			117	016	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	1	3/32 X 4' ROD
14	1			117	017	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	1	CIGARETTE FILTER
14	1			117	018	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	1	1/2" CABLE, 4" LONG
14	1			117	019	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	35	FLOOR TILES
14	2			118	001	GLASS	FLAT GLASS, GENERAL	0	3	
14	2			118	002	BOTTLE GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)	0	3	
14	2			118	003	WOOD	WOOD/NATURAL	0	3	
14	2			118	004	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	9	
14	2			118	005	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	9	
14	2			118	006	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	1	
14	2			118	007	NAILS	NAIL/MODERN(WIRE)	0	1	
14	2			118	008	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	1	
14	2			118	009	STONE	STONE/WORKED FOR FLINTS	0	3	
14	2			118	010	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	3	
14	2			118	011	BRICK	BRICK	0	126	
14	2			118	012	MORTAR	MORTAR	0	44	
14	3			121	001	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/UNDECORATED	0	1	
14	3			121	002	STONEWARE	REF/NOTTINGHAM	0	1	
14	3			121	003	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	1	
14	3			121	004	MORTAR	MORTAR	0	11	
14	3			121	005	BRICK	BRICK	0	12	
14	3			121	006	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	9	
14	3			121	007	WOOD	WOOD/BUILDING RELATED	0	1	
14	3			121	008	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	1	
14	3			121	009	COAL	CLINKER/COAL	0	1	
14	3			121	010	CLINKER		0	2	
14	3			121	011	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	1	SNAP FASTENER FRAG
14	3			121	012	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	4	
14		1		120	001	STONEWARE	CRS/BN BD	0	1	
14		1		120	002	PORCELAIN	POR/CHINESE,BLUE ON WHITE	0032	1	
14		1		120	003	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE-STEM/PLN 4/64"	0	1	
14		1		120	004	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0	2	
14		1		120	005	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG	0	1	
14		1		120	006	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	2	
14		1		120	007	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	7	
14		1		120	008	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	2	CHERT
14		1		120	009	BRICK	BRICK	0	4	
14		1		120	010	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	8	
14		1		120	011	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	3	
14		1		120	012	BONE	BONE/BIRD	0	1	

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG	NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
15	1			133	001	EARTHENWARE	CRMWR/UNDECORATED	0032	1	MLD
15	1			133	002	EARTHENWARE	CRMWR/UNDECORATED	0033	1	
15	1			133	003	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/GENERAL	0033	3	
15	1			133	004	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/GENERAL	0034	1	
15	1			133	005	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/ANNULAR BND	0033	1	BL, WHT, BR
15	1			133	006	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/ANNULAR BND	0033	1	
15	1			133	007	STONEWARE	REF/NOTTINGHAM	0035	1	NO WHT BAND, TANKARD FRG
15	1			133	008	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0	13	
15	1			133	009	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	1	BR
15	1			133	010	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	1	OLIVE GN
15	1			133	011	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	1	COLORLESS
15	1			133	012	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	6	
15	1			133	013	NAILS	NAIL/MODERN(WIRE)	0	1	
15	1			133	014	MORTAR	MORTAR	0	3	
15	1			133	015	MORTAR	MORTAR	0	3	WITH BRICK
15	1			133	016	BRICK	BRICK	0	16	
15	1			133	017	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	0	3	
15	1			133	018	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	10	
15	1			133	019	MORTAR	MORTAR	0	3	STAINED GRN
15	1			133	020	ORGANIC MATERIALS	ORGANIC MATERIAL	0	1	PAINT BLOB
15	1			133	021	WOOD	WOOD/BUILDING RELATED	0	2	PAINTED
15	1			133	022	COAL	COAL	0	3	
15	1			133	023	CLINKER		0	1	
15	1			133	024	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	2	FLT FRG
15	2			135	001	STONEWARE	REF/NOTTINGHAM	0	1	INCISED
15	2			135	002	STONEWARE	REF/NOTTINGHAM	0035	1	MEND W/ PIECE IN BAG 135
15	2			135	003	EARTHENWARE	CRMWR/GENERAL	0032	3	MEND
15	2			135	004	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/UNDECORATED	0	1	
15	2			135	005	STONEWARE	REF/WSG GENERAL	0	4	
15	2			135	006	GLASS	GLASS/WINDOW	0	7	
15	2			135	007	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG	0	6	
15	2			135	008	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	4	CRVD COLORLESS
15	2			135	009	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	1	MLD "DAVIS 8 ...BAL"
15	2			135	010	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	3	BL, CRVD
15	2			135	011	NAILS	NAIL/CUT	0	3	
15	2			135	012	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	2	
15	2			135	013	BRICK	BRICK	0	14	
15	2			135	014	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	0	3	
15	2			135	015	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	18	
15	2			135	016	BONE	BONE/BIRD	0	7	
15	2			135	017	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	10	
15	2			135	018	COAL	CLINKER/COAL	0	2	
15	2			135	019	COAL	COAL	0	1	

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
15	2		135	020	WOOD	WOOD/BUILDING RELATED	0	1	ROOT
15	2		135	021	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	5	
15	2		135	022	METAL MATERIALS	OTHER/FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	1	
15	3		136	001	EARTHENWARE	CRS/INT PB GLZ	0032	1	RDBOD W/ BROWN GLZ
15	3		136	002	EARTHENWARE	CRS/STAFF MANG MTTLD	0	1	COLORLESS GLZ
15	3		136	003	EARTHENWARE	CRMWR/UNDECORATED	0032	3	PIECES MEND
15	3		136	004	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/TRNSFRPR-UNGL BL	0032	2	PIECES MEND
15	3		136	005	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/UNDECORATED	0	3	
15	3		136	006	EARTHENWARE	CRMWR/UNDECORATED	0	13	2 PIECES MEND
15	3		136	007	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/TRNSFRPR-UNGL BL	0	1	
15	3		136	008	STONEWARE	REF/WSG GENERAL	0032	1	MOLDED RIM PATTERN
15	3		136	009	STONEWARE	REF/STONEWARE	0	1	
15	3		136	010	PORCELAIN	POR/CHINESE,BLUE ON WHITE	0	1	
15	3		136	011	PORCELAIN	POR/CHINESE,BLUE ON WHITE	0032	1	WEATHERED
15	3		136	012	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE-STEM/PLN 5/64"	0	2	
15	3		136	013	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0	53	
15	3		136	014	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG	0	14	
15	3		136	015	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	2	
15	3		136	016	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	4	COLORLESS THIN CRVD
15	3		136	017	GLASS	WINEGLASS BASE	0	2	
15	3		136	018	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	4	COLORLESS CRVD
15	3		136	019	NAILS	NAIL/HNDWROUGHT-ROSE HEAD	0	5	SQUARE
15	3		136	020	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	11	
15	3		136	021	NAILS	NAIL/HNDWROUGHT-ROSE HEAD	0	2	
15	3		136	022	NAILS	NAIL/CUT	0	2	
15	3		136	023	NAILS	NAIL/MODERN(WIRE)	0	5	
15	3		136	024	MORTAR	MORTAR	0	63	
15	3		136	025	BRICK	BRICK	0	33	
15	3		136	026	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	11	
15	3		136	027	STONE	STONE/WORKED FOR FLINTS	0	1	
15	3		136	028	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	41	
15	3		136	029	BONE	BONE, BIRD/RODENT	0	1	
15	3		136	030	SHELL	SHELL/FRAGMENT	0	33	
15	3		136	031	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	10	
15	3		136	032	COAL	CLINKER/COAL	0	9	
15	3		136	033	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	2	
15	3		136	034	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	9310	1	4 HOLE WHITE
15	3		136	035	METAL MATERIALS	METAL MATERIALS/GENERAL	0	1	POSSIBLE CORRODED METAL
15	4		141	001	EARTHENWARE	CRMWR/UNDECORATED	0	3	2 PIECES MEND
15	4		141	002	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/UNDECORATED	0	1	
15	4		141	003	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE-STEM/PLN 4/64"	0	1	
15	4		141	004	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0	4	
15	4		141	005	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	3	COLORLESS
15	4		141	006	SERVING GLASS	SERVING GLASS	0	1	POSS HANDLE

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG	NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
15	4			141	007	BOTTLE GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)	0	20	
15	4			141	008	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)NECK	0	1	FINISH
15	4			141	009	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)BASE	0	2	
15	4			141	010	PLASTER	PLASTER/SHELL TEMPER	0	33	
15	4			141	011	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	9	GRANITE
15	4			141	012	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	2	BOG IRON
15	4			141	013	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	
15	4			141	014	BRICK	BRICK	0	56	
15	4			141	015	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	6	SANDSTONE
15	4			141	016	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	6	LARGE
15	4			141	017	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	1	
15	4			141	018	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	0	12	
15	4			141	019	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	0	4	BURNED
15	4			141	020	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	46	
15	4			141	021	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	1	
15	5			143	001	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	1	
15	5			143	002	MORTAR	MORTAR	0	8	
15	5			143	003	STONE	STONE/ARCH/LNDSCPE WRKED	0	2	
15	5			143	004	BRICK	BRICK	0	2	
15	5			143	005	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	9	
15		3		142	001	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	1	
15		3		142	002	MORTAR	MORTAR	0	2	
15		4		145	001	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG	0	1	
15		4		145	002	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	1	
15		4		145	003	PLASTER	PLASTER	0	7	
15		4		145	004	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	7	
15		4		145	005	BRICK	BRICK	0	1	
15		4		145	006	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	0	1	INDENTIFIABLE
15		4		145	007	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	4	
15		4		145	008	BONE	BONE/BIRD	0	1	
15		4		145	009	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	14	
15		4		145	010	SHELL	SHELL/CLAM	0	1	
16	1			130	001	PORCELAIN	POR/OTHER	0034	1	SANITARY PORCELAIN
16	1			130	002	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0	4	
16	1			130	003	NAILS	NAIL/MODERN(WIRE)	0	1	
16	1			130	004	BRICK	BRICK	0	7	
16	1			130	005	MORTAR	MORTAR	0	32	
16	1			130	006	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	3	
16	1			130	007	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	4	GLAZING, WINDOW
16	1			130	008	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	3	BLK PLASTIC, CRVD
16	2			131	001	EARTHENWARE	YW-WARE/UNDEC	0032	1	MLD
16	2			131	002	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0	1	
16	2			131	003	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)BASE	0	1	
16	2			131	004	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	7	

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG	NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
16	2			131	005	NAILS	NAIL/CUT	0	2	
16	2			131	006	NAILS	NAIL/MODERN(WIRE)	0	1	
16	2			131	007	MORTAR	MORTAR	0	9	
16	2			131	008	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	7	
16	2			131	009	COAL	CLINKER/COAL	0	2	
16	3			132	001	EARTHENWARE	CRS/EXT PB GLZ	0032	1	RDBOD
16	3			132	002	EARTHENWARE	CRS/UNGLZ	0	2	RD BOD, MEND W/ ITEM # 1
16	3			132	003	EARTHENWARE	CRS/INT-EXT PB GLZ	0	2	
16	3			132	004	EARTHENWARE	CRS/UNGLZ	0032	1	FLOWER POT
16	3			132	005	EARTHENWARE	REF/BL-WHT SN GLZ	0	1	
16	3			132	006	EARTHENWARE	CRMWR/UNDECORATED	0	6	
16	3			132	007	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/UNDECORATED	0	3	
16	3			132	008	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/UNDECORATED	0	8	
16	3			132	009	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/UNDECORATED	0032	1	
16	3			132	010	STONEWARE	CRS/GY BD	0032	1	EXT GLZ
16	3			132	011	STONEWARE	CRS/GY BD	0	1	EXT GLZ
16	3			132	012	STONEWARE	REF/WSG GENERAL	0	1	
16	3			132	013	STONEWARE	REF/WSG GENERAL	0032	1	DOT, DIAPER & BASKET
16	3			132	014	PORCELAIN	POR/UNDISTINGUISHED	0032	1	GREEN DECAL DEC
16	3			132	015	PORCELAIN	POR/UNDISTINGUISHED	0	1	HANDPAINTED RED & GOLD DEC
16	3			132	016	PORCELAIN	POR/UNDISTINGUISHED	0032		
16	3			132	017	PORCELAIN	POR/CHINESE,BLUE ON WHITE	0	2	
16	3			132	018	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0	117	
16	3			132	019	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG	0	5	
16	3			132	020	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	1	AQUA BASE
16	3			132	021	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	6	AQUA
16	3			132	022	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	1	AMBER
16	3			132	023	SERVING GLASS	SERVING GLASS	0	5	BANDED COLORLESS & WHITE DEC
16	3			132	024	GLASS	LIGHTING GLASS	0	1	COLORLESS BEADED RIM
16	3			132	025	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	1	MILK
16	3			132	026	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	12	COLORLESS CURVED
16	3			132	027	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	3	COLORLESS THINK CURVED
16	3			132	028	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	1	FLAT FROSTED FRAG
16	3			132	029	PLASTER	PLASTER	0	12	1 PIECE W' AQUA PAINT
16	3			132	030	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	3	
16	3			132	031	BRICK	BRICK	0	8	
16	3			132	032	TILE	CERAMIC TILE/ROOFING	0	21	RDBOD
16	3			132	033	SEWER PIPE	CERAMIC SEWER PIPE	0	58	
16	3			132	034	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	16	ROOFING
16	3			132	035	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	16	HEAVILY ENCRUSTED
16	3			132	036	NAILS	NAIL/CUT	0	2	SQUARE FLAT HEADS
16	3			132	037	NAILS	NAIL/CUT	0	24	
16	3			132	038	NAILS	NAIL/MODERN(WIRE)	0	31	
16	3			132	039	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	46	FLAT FRAG

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG	NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
16	3			132	040	MORTAR	MORTAR	0	14	
16	3			132	041	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	9	LARGE
16	3			132	042	BONE	BONE/BIRD	0	1	
16	3			132	043	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	0	24	
16	3			132	044	BONE	BONE, BIRD/RODENT	0	2	
16	3			132	045	SHELL	SHELL/FRAGMENT	0	31	
16	3			132	046	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	76	
16	3			132	047	SHELL	SHELL/CLAM	0	2	
16	3			132	048	WOOD	WOOD/BUILDING RELATED	0	14	
16	3			132	049	COAL	COAL	0	10	
16	3			132	050	COAL	CLINKER/COAL	0	11	
16	3			132	051	CLINKER		0	9	
16	3			132	052	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	25	POSS. ROOFING BLACK W/ FIBER
16	3			132	053	METAL MATERIALS	OTHR METAL FORM IDENT	0	4	ROOFING NAILS
16	3			132	054	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	1	30 AMP FUSE
16	3			132	055	METAL MATERIALS	BRASS FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9660	1	CARTRIDGE CASING
16	3			132	056	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9410	1	1862 INDIAN HEAD PENNY
16	3			132	057	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	1	PENCIL LEAD
16	1	2		134	001	SEWER PIPE	CERAMIC SEWER PIPE	0	1	
16	1	2		134	002	EARTHENWARE	CRS/INT PB GLZ	0	1	BN GLAZE
16	1	2		134	003	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/TRNSFRPR-UNGL BL	0	1	
16	1	2		134	004	GLASS	FLAT GLASS, GENERAL	0	3	
16	1	2		134	005	NAILS	NAIL/MODERN(WIRE)	0	4	
16	1	2		134	006	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	1	
16	1	2		134	007	BRICK	BRICK	0	3	
16	1	2		134	008	TILE	CERAMIC TILE/FLOORING	0	4	
16	1	2		134	009	MORTAR	MORTAR/MODERN	0	1	
16	1	2		134	010	TILE	CERAMIC TILE/GENERAL	0	2	
16	1	2		134	011	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	1	
16	1	2		134	012	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	0	4	
16	1	2		134	013	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	1	
16	1	2		134	014	WOOD	WOOD/BUILDING RELATED	0	2	
16	1	2		134	015	TILE	CERAMIC TILE/ROOFING	0	1	
16	2	2		138	001	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	3	PRE MORTAR
16	3	2		137	001	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	2	
16		3		140	001	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/HNDPNT MOLDED	0032	1	
16		3		140	002	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/UNDECORATED	0	2	
16		3		140	003	PORCELAIN	POR/CHINESE,BLUE ON WHITE	0032	1	
16		3		140	004	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,BULL'S EYE	0	5	
16		3		140	005	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG	0	1	
16		3		140	006	GLASS	FLAT GLASS, GENERAL	0	1	
16		3		140	007	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	1	
16		3		140	008	BRICK	BRICK	0	4	
16		3		140	009	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	17	

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
16		3	140	010	STONEWARE	CRS/GY BD	0	7	
16		3	140	011	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	11	STRIP
17	1		125	001	STONEWARE	REF/WSG GENERAL	0	1	
17	1		125	002	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0	2	
17	1		125	003	GLASS	FLAT GLASS, GENERAL	0	5	
17	1		125	004	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	5	COLORLESS, CRVD
17	1		125	005	GLASS	LIGHTING GLASS	0	1	
17	1		125	006	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	15	
17	1		125	007	NAILS	NAIL/CUT	0	13	
17	1		125	008	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	2	
17	1		125	009	BRICK	BRICK	0	2	
17	1		125	010	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	2	
17	1		125	011	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	1	HOOK
17	1		125	012	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	1	SCREW
17	1		125	013	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	1	HOOK
17	1		125	014	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	1	SOCKET W/ SCREW
17	1		125	015	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	2	
17	1		125	016	METAL MATERIALS	LEAD FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	1	SHIELD
17	1		125	017	METAL MATERIALS	LEAD FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	1	CAP
17	1		125	018	WOOD	UNIDENTIFIABLE	0	1	? V CURIOUS
17	2		126	001	GLASS	WINEGLASS BASE	0	1	FRAG
17	2		126	002	BRICK	BRICK	0	4	
17	2		126	003	NAILS	NAIL/MODERN(WIRE)	0	1	
17	2		126	004	MORTAR	MORTAR	0	2	
17	3		127	001	EARTHENWARE	CRS/UNGLZ	0	2	
17	3		127	002	EARTHENWARE	CRS/INT-EXT PB GLZ	0	1	RD BOD BN GLAZE
17	3		127	003	STONEWARE	CRS/GY BD	0	1	BN GLAZE
17	3		127	004	EARTHENWARE	W-WDGWD/TORTOISE	0	1	
17	3		127	005	EARTHENWARE	CRMWR/UNDECORATED	0	3	
17	3		127	006	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/SHLEDG/MLD	0	1	
17	3		127	007	STONEWARE	REF/NOTTINGHAM	0	2	
17	3		127	008	PORCELAIN	POR/UNDISTINGUISHED	0	2	
17	3		127	009	GLASS	FLAT GLASS, GENERAL	0	5	
17	3		127	010	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	1	
17	3		127	011	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	SLATE
17	3		127	012	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	1	CYLINDER FRAG
17	3		127	013	NAILS	NAIL/HNDWROUGHT-ROSE HEAD	0	13	
17	3		127	014	COAL	COAL	0	9	
17	3		127	015	MORTAR	MORTAR	0	4	
17	3		127	016	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	5	
17	3		127	017	PLASTER	PLASTER	0	2	
17	3		127	018	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	1	POSS ROOFING
17	3		127	019	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	1	1970 PENNY
17	3		127	020	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	0	3	

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG	NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
17	3			127	021	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	12	
17	4			128	001	EARTHENWARE	SLPWR/SLP CMBD	0	1	
17	4			128	002	EARTHENWARE	W-WDGWD/TORTOISE	0	1	
17	4			128	003	EARTHENWARE	REF/WHT SN GLZ	0	1	
17	4			128	004	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/SHLEDG	0	1	
17	4			128	005	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/UNDECORATED	0	1	BURNT
17	4			128	006	STONEWARE	REF/WSG GENERAL	0	1	
17	4			128	007	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG	0	3	
17	4			128	008	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0	3	
17	4			128	009	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	1	COLORLESS CRVD
17	4			128	010	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	9	
17	4			128	011	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	14	
17	4			128	012	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	FLINT COBBLE
17	4			128	013	BRICK	BRICK	0		
17	4			128	014	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	3	
17	4			128	015	BONE	BONE/BIRD	0	61	
17	4			128	016	BONE	BONE/TEETH	0	1	
17	4			128	017	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	8	1 BRNT
17	4			128	018	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	0	16	
17	4			128	019	COAL	CLINKER/COAL	0	29	
17	4			128	020	METAL MATERIALS	METAL MATERIALS/GENERAL	0	5	
17	4			128	021	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	14	
17		1		129	001	EARTHENWARE	CRMWR/UNDECORATED	0033	1	
17		1		129	002	EARTHENWARE	CRMWR/UNDECORATED	0032	1	
17		1		129	003	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/UNDECORATED	0033	2	
17		1		129	004	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/TRNSFRPR-UNGL BL	0033	1	
17		1		129	005	STONEWARE	REF/WSG GENERAL	0	1	CRVD
17		1		129	006	TOBACCO PIPES	PIPE-UNMEASUREABLE STEM	0	1	
17		1		129	007	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0	1	GN TINT
17		1		129	008	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0	3	CLR
17		1		129	009	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	1	OL
17		1		129	010	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	1	LT BR
17		1		129	011	NAILS	NAIL/HANDWROUGHT	0	6	
17		1		129	012	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	24	
17		1		129	013	BRICK	BRICK	0	95	
17		1		129	014	BRICK	BRICK	0	1	GLZ PK
17		1		129	015	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	3	
17		1		129	016	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	22	
17		1		129	017	CHARCOAL	CHARCOAL	0	30	
17		1		129	018	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	5	
17		1		129	019	COAL	CLINKER/COAL	0	1	
17		1		129	020	METAL MATERIALS	OTHR METAL FORM IDENT	0	1	TIN SNAP
17		1		129	021	METAL MATERIALS	OTHR METAL FORM IDENT	0	2	TIN POSS BOTTLE LID FRAGS
17		1		129	022	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	2	

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
19	1A		154	001	WOOD	WORKED,FORM IDENTIFIED	9310	2	ONE 4 HOLE/ ONE-ONE HOLE
19	1A		154	002	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	9310	6	WHITE PROSSER STYLE
19	1A		154	003	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	9310	1	WHITE PROSSER W/ WEAVE DESIGN
19	1A		154	004	PORCELAIN	POR/UNDISTINGUISHED	9312	1	WHITE W/ METAL LOOP BASE
19	1A		154	005	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	9312	1	BROWN W/ METAL BASE IN 2 FRAG
19	1A		154	006	WORKED/SHAPED SHELL	WRKED SHELL/FORM IDENT	9310	3	4 HOLE TWO W/ CONVEX BACK
19	1A		154	007	WORKED/SHAPED SHELL	WRKED SHELL/FORM IDENT	9310	2	2 HOLE FLAT BACK
19	1A		154	008	WORKED/SHAPED SHELL	WRKED SHELL/FORM IDENT	9310	1	3 HOLE FLAT BACK
19	1A		154	009	METAL MATERIALS	BRASS FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9312	4	MILITARY "SLEEVE" EAGLE
19	1A		154	010	METAL MATERIALS	BRASS FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9312	1	MILITARY W/ LEFT FACING EAGLE
19	1A		154	011	METAL MATERIALS	BRASS FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9312	1	MILITARY W/ RIGHT FACING EAGLE
19	1A		154	012	METAL MATERIALS	BRASS FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9312	1	PAINTED FLOWERS ON FACE
19	1A		154	013	METAL MATERIALS	BRASS FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	1	BUTTONS/CUFFLINK W/BRICK
19	1A		154	014	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	9401	3	BLACK ROUND
19	1A		154	015	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	9401	2	CLEAR/WHITE FASCETED
19	1A		154	016	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	9401	1	BLACK FASCETED FLAT/SQUARE
19	1A		154	017	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	9401	3	SEED STYLE- GRN/AQUA
19	1A		154	018	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	9401	1	SEED STYLE WHITE
19	1A		154	019	WORKED/SHAPED SHELL	WRKED SHELL/FORM IDENT	9401	1	CYLINDRICAL WHITE
19	1A		154	020	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9316	4	GROMET
19	1A		154	021	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER	0	2	UNIDENTIFIABLE SMALL STRIPS
19	1A		154	022	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9316	1	HOOK LOOP
19	1A		154	023	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9420	1	SMALL MEDALLION
19	1A		154	024	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	1	PEN/PENCIL TOP
19	1A		154	025	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	1	C-SHAPED W/ ATTACHED EYES
19	1A		154	026	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	9415	1	COMB TOOTH-BAKELITE
19	1A		154	027	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9410	3	UNIDENTIFIABLE CORRODED
19	1A		154	028	METAL MATERIALS	OTHR METAL FORM IDENT	0	1	MILITARY CARTRIDGE CASE BOSS
19	1A		154	029	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9320	22	FRAGMENTS
19	1A		154	030	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9322	26	INTACT FLAT HEAD 1 1/4 "
19	1A		154	031	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9322	2	INTACT BENT
19	1A		154	032	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9322	1	INTACT FLATHEAD 1/2"
19	1A		154	033	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE
19	1A		154	034	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE ROD/TOOL PART
19	1A		154	035	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/GENERAL	0032	1	BLUE & GREEN SPNG PATTERN
19	1A		154	036	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/GENERAL	0033	1	BLUE & GREEN SPNG PATTERN
19	1A		154	037	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/HNDPT-GENERAL	0032	1	LEAF & BERRY PATTERN
19	1A		154	038	PORCELAIN	POR/UNDISTINGUISHED	0032	1	UNDECORATED
19	1A		154	039	PORCELAIN	POR/UNDISTINGUISHED	0033	2	UNDECORATED
19	1A		154	040	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE-STEM/PLN 5/64"	0	1	5/64 DIAMETER
19	1A		154	041	GLASS	FLAT GLASS, GENERAL	0	2	LT GRN
19	1A		154	042	GLASS	FLAT GLASS, GENERAL	0	1	DK GRN
19	1A		154	043	GLASS	FLAT GLASS, GENERAL	0	1	CLR
19	1A		154	044	GLASS	TUMBLER, RIM	0	1	CLR

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG	NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
19	1A			154	045	GLASS	STORAGE JAR	0	1	CLR
19	1A			154	046	BOTTLE GLASS	BOTTLE, ROUND FRAG	0	3	LT GRN
19	1A			154	047	BOTTLE GLASS	BOTTLE, ROUND FRAG	0	1	CLR
19	1A			154	048	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	24	PEACH PITS
19	1A			154	049	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	1	HICKORY NUT SHELL FRAG
19	1A			154	050	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	6	WATERMELLON SEEDS?
19	1A			154	051	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	1	PEANUT SHELL FRAG
19	1A			154	052	PLANT REMAINS	LEAVES	0	1	BURR
19	1A			154	053	PLANT REMAINS	LEAVES	0	4	UNIDENTIFIED SEEDS/NUTS
19	1A			154	054	PLANT REMAINS	LEAVES	0	1	WALNUT SHELL FRAG
19	1A			154	055	WOOD	WORKED,FORM IDENTIFIED	0	20	MATCH STICKS
19	1A			154	056	WOOD	WORKED,FORM IDENTIFIED	0	1	SPOOL
19	1A			154	057	WOOD	UNIDENTIFIABLE	0	4	DECOMPOSED ROOT?
19	1A			154	058	WOOD	WORKED,FORM IDENTIFIED	0	2	CORK
19	1A			154	059	WOOD	WORKED,FORM IDENTIFIED	0	1	SHAPED GAME PIECE
19	1A			154	060	MORTAR	MORTAR	0	1	HORE HAIR TEMPERED
19	1A			154	061	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	4	OYSTER SHELL FRAGS
19	1A			154	062	SHELL	□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□	0	1	INTACT SMALL BROWN
19	1A			154	063	SHELL	□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□	0	3	FRAGS RED & WHITE
19	1A			154	064	COAL	COAL	0	4	
19	1A			154	065	STONE	STONE/OTHR BLDING RELATED	0	1	SLATE FRAG
19	1A			154	066	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	1	BLACK FIBEROUS PAPER
19	1A			154	067	PAPER	PAPER	0	1	WHITE FRAG
19	1A			154	068	TEXTILE	TEXTILE/FORM IDENT	0	1	EMBROIDERED STAR
19	1A			154	069	TEXTILE	TEXTILE/FORM IDENT	0	3	BLUE FABRIC FRAGS
19	1A			154	070	TEXTILE	TEXTILE/FORM IDENT	0	2	BROWN W/ EMBROIDERED FLORETS
19	1A			154	071	TEXTILE	TEXTILE/FORM IDENT	0	4	BLACK FABRIC FRAGS
19	1A			150	072	TEXTILE	TEXTILE/FORM IDENT	0	3	LT GREY FABRIC FRAGS
19	1A			154	073	TEXTILE	TEXTILE/FORM IDENT	0	1	DK GREY FABRIC FRAGS
19	1A			154	074	TEXTILE	TEXTILE/FORM IDENT	0	2	RED/PURPLE FABRIC FRAG
19	1A			154	075	TEXTILE	TEXTILE/FORM IDENT	0	0	ASSORTED THREADING
19	1A			154	076	MIXED MATERIALS		0	0	UNIDENTIFIABLE
19	1A			154	077			0		
19	1A			154	078	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/HNDPT/BANDED	0032	1	RD DEC
19	1A			154	079	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	4	COLORLESS
19	1A			154	080	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0	1	
19	1A			154	081	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	1	AQ TINT
19	1A			154	082	GLASS	DRINKING GLASS	0	1	AQ RIM
19	1A			154	083	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	6	SLATE
19	1A			154	084	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	PEBBLE
19	1A			154	085	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	2	
19	1A			154	086	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	2	
19	1A			154	087	MORTAR	MORTAR	0	1	
19	1A			154	088	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	1	

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
19	1A		154	089	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	3	
19	1A		154	090	BONE	BONE/BIRD	0	1	
19	1A		154	091	BONE	BONE/FISH	0	5	
19	1A		154	092	BONE	BONE, RODENT	0	3	
19	1A		154	093	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	56	
19	1A		154	094	SHELL	□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□	0	2	SCALLOP
19	1A		154	095	CHARCOAL	CHARCOAL	0	1	
19	1A		154	096	COAL	CLINKER/COAL	0	1	
19	1A		154	097	COAL	COAL	0	2	
19	1A		154	098	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	1	PEACH PIT
19	1A		154	099	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	3	SEEDS
19	1A		154	100	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	12	NUT SHELL
19	1A		154	101	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	4	FLAT FRAGS, POSS CAN
19	1A		154	102	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	6	TAR PAPER
19	1A		154	103	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	10	LARGE W/ 1 5" RIB SEGMENT
19	1A		154	104	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	2	SMALL
19	1A		154	105	BONE	BONE/BIRD	0	7	
19	1A		154	106	BONE	BONE, BIRD/RODENT	0	7	
19	1A		154	107	BONE	BONE/FISH	0	34	SCALES
19	1A		154	108	BONE	BONE/FISH	0	4	
19	1A		154	109	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	0	70	SMALL FRAG
19	1A FS		154	001	WOOD	WORKED,FORM IDENTIFIED	0	30	MATCH STICK FRAGS
19	1A FS		154	002	METAL MATERIALS	LEAD FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9661	7	LEAD SHOT
19	1A FS		154	003	STONE	STONE/OTHR BLDING RELATED	0	1	SLATE
19	1A FS		154	004	WORK/SHAPED BONE	WRKED BONE/FORM IDENT	9401	2	CYLINDRICAL WHITE
19	1A FS		154	005	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	9401	2	CYLINDRICAL BLACK
19	1A FS		154	006	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	9401	19	SEED BEAD GRREN/AQUA
19	1A FS		154	007	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	9401	7	SEED BEAD BLACK
19	1A FS		154	008	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	9401	16	SEED BEAD WHITE CLEAR
19	1A FS		154	009	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	9401	1	SEED BEAD BLUE
19	1A FS		154	010	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	9401	1	FACETED CLR
19	1A FS		154	011	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9316	1	HOOK
19	1A FS		154	012	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9316	1	GROMET
19	1A FS		154	013	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9316	3	CLOTHING ORNAMENT
19	1A FS		154	014	PORCELAIN	POR/UNDISTINGUISHED	9310	1	WHITE
19	1A FS		154	015	WORKED/SHAPED SHELL	WRKED SHELL/FORM IDENT	9310	1	MOTHER OF PEARL
19	1A FS		154	016	WOOD	WOOD/WORKED,OTHER	9310	1	
19	1A FS		154	017	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9311	1	
19	1A FS		154	018	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9312	1	
19	1A FS		154	019	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9312	1	CLOTH COVERED
19	1A FS		154	020	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	9310	3	MILK GLASS
19	1A FS		154	021	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9322	17	PINS INTACT
19	1A FS		154	022	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9322	63	PIN FRAGS
19	1A FS		154	023	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9322	2	PINS INTACT

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG	NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
19	1A FS			154	024	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE/GENERAL	0	7	FRAGS
19	1A FS			154	025	EARTHENWARE	OTHER 19TH C. WARES	0	1	GREEN CLOUDED WHITEWARE
19	1A FS			154	026	EARTHENWARE	GENERAL E-WARE	9442	1	MARBLE
19	1A FS			154	027	EARTHENWARE	GENERAL E-WARE	0	1	BROWN GLAZED W/ RED BODY
19	1A FS			154	028	SHELL	SHELL/FRAGMENT	0	1	RED & WHITE
19	1A FS			154	029	SHELL	□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□	0	1	SMALL RED BROWN
19	1A FS			154	030	ORGANIC MATERIALS	ORGANIC MATERIAL	0	15	EGG SHELL
19	1A FS			154	031	ORGANIC MATERIALS	ORGANIC MATERIAL	0	2	CHICKEN FEATHERS
19	1A FS			154	032	PAPER	PAPER	0	4	2 RED FRAG 2 GREY FRAG
19	1A FS			154	033	TEXTILE	TEXTILE/FORM IDENT	0	3	BLUE COTTON FABRIC
19	1A FS			154	034	TEXTILE	TEXTILE/FORM IDENT	0	9	BLACK COTTON FABRIC
19	1A FS			154	035	TEXTILE	TEXTILE/FORM IDENT	0	4	WHITE COTTON FABRIC
19	1A FS			154	036	TEXTILE	TEXTILE/FORM IDENT	0	1	ORANGE BEIGE W/ SEAM
19	1A FS			154	037	TEXTILE	TEXTILE/FORM IDENT	0	1	RED FABRIC
19	1A FS			154	038	TEXTILE	TEXTILE/FORM IDENT	0	7	BROWN COTTON THREAD
19	1A FS			154	039	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0	7	LT GRN CLR
19	1A FS			154	040	GLASS	FLAT GLASS, GENERAL	0	18	CLR
19	1A FS			154	041	GLASS	FLAT GLASS, GENERAL	0	2	GRN
19	1A FS			154	042	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	1	DK GRN
19	1A FS			154	043	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	7	CLR
19	1A FS			154	044	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	4	LT AQ
19	1A FS			154	045	GLASS	LIGHTING GLASS	0	2	CLR
19	1A FS			154	046	WOOD	WORKED,FORM IDENTIFIED	0	15	CORK
19	1A FS			154	047	COAL	COAL	0	6	
19	1A FS			154	048	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	11	
19	1A FS			154	049	WOOD	UNIDENTIFIABLE	0	1	WOOD SHAVED?
19	1A FS			154	050	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9312	1	
19	1A FS			154	051	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9316	1	
19	1A FS			154	052	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	21	UNIDENTIFIABLE
19	1A FS			154	053	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	189	FRAGMENTS/NAILS?
19	1A FS			154	054	NAILS	NAIL/MODERN(WIRE)	0	4	
19	1A FS			154	055	NAILS	NAIL/HANDWROUGHT,L-HEAD	0	2	
19	1A FS			154	056	NAILS	NAIL/HNDWROUGHT-ROSE HEAD	0	1	
19	1A FS			154	057	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	3	TACKS
19	1A FS			154	058	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	14	CAN FRAGS
19	1A FS			154	059	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE PIERCED
19	1A FS			154	060			0	0	
19	1A FS			154	061	WOOD	WOOD/BUILDING RELATED	0	41	MISC CUT
19	1A FS			154	062	PLANT REMAINS	PLANT REMAIN/GENERAL	0	20	MISC SEEDS- WALNUT-PEACH
19	1A FS			154	063	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	8	MAMMAL BONE
19	1A FS			154	064	BONE	BONE/FISH	0	96	VERTEBRAE
19	1A FS			154	065	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9316	3	HOOK FRAGS
19	1A FS			154	066	SHELL	□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□	0	1	SMALL WHITE
19	1A FS			154	067	METAL MATERIALS	LEAD	0	1	ROUND FLAT

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
19	1A FS		154	068	WORKED/SHAPED SHELL	WRKED SHELL/FORM IDENT	0	1	MOTHER OF PEARL BUTTON ITALY
19	1A FS		154	069	METAL MATERIALS	BRASS FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	1	WATCH PART
19	1A FS		154	070	BONE	BONE/FISH	0	331	SCALE
19	1A FS		154	071	BONE	BONE, RODENT	0	1	JAW W/ TEETH
19	1A FS		154	072	ORGANIC MATERIALS	ORGANIC MATERIAL	0	1	EGG SHELL
19	1A FS		154	073	BONE	BONE/TEETH	0	1	
19	1A FS		154	074	BONE	BONE/FISH	0	333	
19	1A FS		154	075	BONE	BONE, BIRD/RODENT	0	36	
19	1A PP		154	001	BLOWN-IN-MOLDS BTL	BTL/BLOWN IN MOLD-(WHL)	0	1	CIR 12 PANELS W/PONTIL SCAR
19	1A PP		154	002	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	1	UNKNOWN
19	1A PP		154	003	WOOD	WORKED,FORM IDENTIFIED	9310	1	4 HOLE W/ROUNDED BACK
19	1A PP		154	004	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	9310	1	WHITE MILK GLASS WITH 4 HOLES
19	1A PP		154	005	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	1	CLR AQUA
19	1A PP		154	006	SHELL	SHELL/FRAGMENT	0	2	WHITE GROOVED
19	1A PP		154	007	WOOD	WORKED,FORM IDENTIFIED	0	1	MATCH STICK
19	1A PP		154	008	WOOD	WOOD/WORKED,OTHER	0	1	DISK FRAGMENT
19	1A PP		154	009	BONE	BONE/FISH	0	2	UNIDENTIFIABLE
19	1A PP		154	010	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	1	PIN
19	1A PP		154	011	TEXTILE	TEXTILE/FORM IDENT	0	2	STRIPED BLACK/BROWN VELVET
19	1A PP		154	012	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	SMOOTH BLACK PEBBLE
19	1A PP		154	013	NAILS	NAIL/CUT	0	1	BENT
19	1A PP		154	014	METAL MATERIALS	BRASS FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9312	1	MILITARY WITH EAGLE MOTIF
19	1A PP		154	015	EARTHENWARE	GENERAL E-WARE	9442	1	FRAGMENTS
19	1B		167	001	EARHTENWARE	WHTWR/SPONGE	0	1	
19	1B		167	002	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	9310	1	FRG
19	1B		167	003	PLASTER	PLASTER/SHELL TEMPER	0	27	
19	1B		167	004	BRICK	BRICK	0	83	
19	1B		167	005	BONE	BONE/FISH	0	47	
19	1B		167	006	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	0	22	
19	1B		167	007	BONE	BONE/FISH	0	81	SCALES
19	1B		167	008	SHELL	SHELL/FRAGMENT	0	24	
19	1B		167	009	WOOD	UNIDENTIFIABLE	0	66	
19	1B		167	010	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	1	WATERMELON
19	1B		167	011	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	2	PEANUT
19	1B		167	012	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	10	MISC.
19	1B		167	013	WORK/SHAPED BONE	WRKED BONE/FORM IDENT	9310	1	
19	1B		167	014	PAPER	PAPER	0	1	
19	1B		167	015	TEXTILE	TEXTILE/GENERAL	0	2	FRGS
19	1B		167	016	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	9401	6	1 CYLINDRICAL
19	1B		167	017	METAL MATERIALS	BRASS FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9320	3	2 INTACT, 1 FRG FLT HEAD
19	1B		167	018	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	2	STAPLES
19	2		186	001	BRICK	BRICK	0	19	SMALL FRAGMENTS
19	2		186	002	PLASTER	PLSTR/SHEEL TEMP-PAINTED	0	4	
19	2		186	003	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	17	

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
19	2		186	004	SHELL	SHELL/MUSSEL	0	1	
19	2		186	005	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	1	
19	2		186	006	CHARCOAL	CHARCOAL	0	2	
19	2		186	007	WOOD	WOOD/BUILDING RELATED	0	4	THIN STRIPS
19	2		186	008	WOOD	WOOD/NATURAL	0	1	STICK
19	2		186	009	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	3	1 INTACT UNIDENTIFIABLE
19	2		186	010	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	42	FLOOR FRAGMENTS
19	3		190	001	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	89	CONCRETIONS - BOG IRON
19	3		190	002	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	STONE CHIP
19	3		190	003	BRICK	BRICK	0	26	
19	3		190	004	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	39	
19	3		190	005	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	22	
19	3		190	006	COAL	COAL	0	2	
19	3		190	007	WOOD	WOOD/WORKED,OTHER	0	3	
19	3		190	008	WOOD	WORKED,FORM IDENTIFIED	0	1	MATCH STICK
19	3		190	009	WOOD	WOOD/NATURAL	0	1	
19	3		190	010	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	2	CUT
19	3		190	011	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	2	
19	3		190	012	BONE	BONE/FISH	0	2	
19	3		190	013	BONE	BONE/TEETH	0	1	MAMMAL
19	3		190	014	STONEWARE	REF/WSG GENERAL	0	1	
19	3		190	015	SHELL	SHELL/CLAM	0	1	
19	3		190	016	BOTTLE GLASS	BOTTLE, ROUND FRAG	0	1	
19	3		190	017	PREHISTORIC MAT	STONE/PREHISTOR. DEBITAGE	0	1	QUARTZ FLAKE
19	FS	1	180	020	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/GENERAL	0	1	
19	FS	1	180	021	PORCELAIN	POR/UNDISTINGUISHED	0	1	
19	FS	1	180	022	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	16	ONE W/ BRICK FRAG
19	FS	1	180	023	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	3	COLORLESS CRVD
19	FS	1	180	024	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	3	AQUA CRVD
19	FS	1	180	025	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	2	
19	FS	1	180	026	BONE	BONE/FISH	0	59	
19	FS	1	180	027	WOOD	UNIDENTIFIABLE	0	1	
19	FS	1	180	028	PLANT REMAINS	PLANT REMAIN/GENERAL	0	1	CORK FRAG
19	FS	1	180	029	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	10	4 CHERRY 2 PEACH & MELON
19	FS	1	180	030	WOOD	WOOD/WORKED,OTHER	0	2	MATCH STICKS
19	FS	1	180	031	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	1	
19	FS	1	180	032	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	1	FRAG OF COMB
19	FS	1	180	033	METAL MATERIALS	BRASS FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9320	9	
19	FS	1	180	034	COAL	COAL	0	4	
19		1	180	001	BLOWN-IN-MOLD BTLS	BTL/BLOWN IN MOLD-FRAG	0	3	AQUA TINT
19		1	180	002	BLOWN-IN-MOLD BTLS	BTL/BLOWN IN MOLD-FRAG	0	1	COLORLESS
19		1	180	003	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0	1	
19		1	180	004	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	9401	2	
19		1	180	005	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	10	

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
19		1	180	006	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	1	POSS LOCK FRAG
19		1	180	007	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	2	STRIPS
19		1	180	008	PORCELAIN	POR/UNDISTINGUISHED	0	1	
19		1	180	009	METAL MATERIALS	BRASS FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9311	1	MILITARY
19		1	180	010	METAL MATERIALS	BRASS FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9320	6	
19		1	180	011	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	65	RUBBLE
19		1	180	012	BONE	BONE, BIRD/RODENT	0	11	
19		1	180	013	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	6	
19		1	180	014	SHELL	□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□	0	4	POSS SCALLOP
19		1	180	015	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	16	
19		1	180	016	WOOD	UNIDENTIFIABLE	0	7	
19		1	180	017	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	1	PEACH
19		1	180	018	TEXTILE	TEXTILE/GENERAL	0	4	FRAGS
19		1	180	019	BRICK	BRICK	0	91	
19	FS	2	181	014	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	9310	1	HALF
19	FS	2	181	015	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	9401	1	
19	FS	2	181	016	BONE	BONE/FISH	0	60	
19	FS	2	181	017	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	6	
19	FS	2	181	018	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	2	
19	FS	2	181	019	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	24	
19	FS	2	181	020	WOOD	WORKED,FORM IDENTIFIED	0	2	MATCH STICKS
19	FS	2	181	021	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	16	
19	FS	2	181	022	PLANT REMAINS	PLANT REMAIN/GENERAL	0	6	
19	FS	2	181	023	COAL	COAL	0	8	
19	FS	2	181	024	METAL MATERIALS	BRASS FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9320	4	
19	FS	2	181	025	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	2	CIRCULAR CORRODED
19		2	181	001	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	12	
19		2	181	002	WOOD	UNIDENTIFIABLE	0	15	
19		2	181	003	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	2	PEACH AND SQUASH
19		2	181	004	METAL MATERIALS	BRASS FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9316	1	
19		2	181	005	METAL MATERIALS	BRASS FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9320	1	WITH FRAGS
19		2	181	006	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	5	FLAKED SLATE
19		2	181	007	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	34	
19		2	181	008	ORGANIC MATERIALS	ORGANIC MATERIAL	9310	1	BONE 4 WHOLE SEW THRU
19		2	181	009	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	9310	1	GLASS 4 HOLE SEW THRU
19		2	181	010	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	9401	1	DK BLUE
19		2	181	011	METAL MATERIALS	BRASS FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9311	1	
19		2	181	012	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	9310	1	BROKEN HALF BLACK
19		2	181	013	BRICK	BRICK	0	20	
19		3	191	001	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0	1	
19		3	191	002	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG	0	1	
19		3	191	003	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	1	COLORLESS CRVD
19		3	191	004	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	
19		3	191	005	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	94	

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
19		3	191	006	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	2	
19		3	191	007	BRICK	BRICK	0	20	
19		3	191	008	SHELL	SHELL/FRAGMENT	0	9	
19		3	191	009	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	5	
19		3	191	010	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	9401	1	CYLINDRICAL, FACETED, COLORLES
19		3	191	011	METAL MATERIALS	BRASS FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9322	1	FLT HEAD
19	2	3	194	001	PORCELAIN	POR/OTHER CHINESE	0032	1	HNDPTD,OVERGLZ RD, UNDERGLZ BL
19	2	3	194	002	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0	1	
19	2	3	194	003	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	54	
19	2	3	194	004	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	3	SLATE
19	2	3	194	005	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	BOG IRON
19	2	3	194	006	BRICK	BRICK	0	20	
19	2	3	194	007	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	7	
19	2	3	194	008	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	49	
19	2	3	194	009	WOOD	UNIDENTIFIABLE	0	1	CHARRED
19	3	3	204	001	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	23	
19	3	3	204	002	BRICK	BRICK	0	40	
19	3	3	204	003	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	26	
19	3	3	204	004	WOOD	WOOD/BUILDING RELATED	0	1	
19	3	3	204	001	BRICK	BRICK	0	40	BRICK
19	3	3	204	002	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	26	SHELL
19	3	3	204	006	BRICK	WALL BRICK	0	23	MORTAR
19	3	3	204	007	WOOD	WOOD/WORKED,OTHER	0	1	
19	N.P.		151	001	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG	0	1	
19	N.P.		151	002	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9311	1	STRIPED PATTERNED FRONT
19	N.P.		151	003	WOOD	WOOD/BUILDING RELATED	0	1	CUT & PLANED
20	1A		156	001	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE-STEM/PLN 5/64"	0	1	
20	1A		156	002	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	2	COLORLESS, CRVD
20	1A		156	003	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	35	
20	1A		156	004	PLASTER	PLASTER/MODERN	0	2	1 PAINTED
20	1A		156	005	BRICK	BRICK	0	8	
20	1A		156	006	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	0	11	
20	1A		156	007	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	24	
20	1A		156	008	BONE	BONE/BIRD	0	4	
20	1A		156	009	SHELL	SHELL/FRAGMENT	0	10	
20	1A		156	010	CHARCOAL	CHARCOAL	0	10	
20	1A		156	011	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE
20	1A		156	012	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9320	2	FRAGMENTS
20	1A		156	013	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9316	1	GROMMET
20	1A		156	014	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9316	3	GROMMET
20	1A		156	015	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	9312	1	BLACK RUBBER W/ SHANK
20	1A		156	016	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	9415	1	COMB TOOTH
20	1A		156	017	STONE	STONE/WORKED,OTHER	0	1	MICA FRAGMENT
20	2		161	001	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	24	

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
21	1		159	019	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	1	CIGARETTE BUTT
21	1		159	020	GLASS	LIGHTING GLASS	0	4	CIR - FROSTED
21	1		159	021	GLASS	LIGHTING GLASS	0	9	CIR
21	1		159	022	BOTTLE GLASS	BOTTLE, ROUND FRAG	0	2	CIR
21	1		159	023	BOTTLE GLASS	BOTTLE, ROUND FRAG	0	4	LT GRN
21	1		159	024	WOOD	WOOD/BUILDING RELATED	0	57	
21	1		159	025	WOOD	WOOD/WORKED,OTHER	0	1	STAINED
21	2		162	001	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	13	
21	2		162	002	COAL	CLINKER/COAL	0	21	
21	2		162	003	BRICK	BRICK	0	99	BRICK FRAGMENTS
21	2		162	004	MORTAR	MORTAR	0	53	
21	2		162	005	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	3	FRAGMENTS
21	2		162	006	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	4	
21	2		162	007	METAL MATERIALS	METAL MATERIALS/GENERAL	0	5	
21	2		162	008	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	3	PEANUT FRAGS
21	2		162	009	SHELL	SHELL/FRAGMENT	0	1	EGG SHELL
21	3		174	001	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE-BOWL/PLN	0	1	
21	3		174	002	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0	1	
21	3		174	003	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	1	COLORLESS FRAG W/ FACET
21	3		174	004	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)NECK	0	1	MOLDED FRAG
21	3		174	005	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG	0	13	
21	3		174	006	NAILS	NAIL/CUT	0	2	FRAG
21	3		174	007	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9305	1	
21	3		174	008	BRICK	BRICK	0	17	
21	3		174	009	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	2	BOG IRON
21	3		174	010	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	SANDSTONE
21	3		174	011	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	0	10	
21	3		174	012	BONE	BONE/TEETH	0	3	
21	3		174	013	WOOD	WOOD/BUILDING RELATED	0	2	
21	3		174	014	COAL	CLINKER/COAL	0	1	
21	3		174	015	CLINKER		0	1	
21	3		174	016	SHELL	SHELL/FRAGMENT	0	25	
21	3		174	017	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	8	
21	3		174	018	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	9310	1	3 HOLE, GRAY
21		1	160	001	STONEWARE	REF/WSG GENERAL	0	1	
21		1	160	002	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	4	
21		1	160	003	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG	0	11	PLUS TINY FRGS
21		1	160	004	NAILS	NAIL/HANDWROUGHT,L-HEAD	0	2	
21		1	160	005	NAILS	NAIL/HANDWROUGHT,HEADLESS	0	1	
21		1	160	006	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	11	
21		1	160	007	BRICK	BRICK	0	1	
21		1	160	008	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	3	
21		1	160	009	BONE	BONE/BIRD	0	1	
21		1	160	010	SHELL	SHELL/FRAGMENT	0	10	

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG	NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
21		1		160	011	WOOD	WOOD/NATURAL	0	3	
21		1		160	012	WOOD	WORKED,FORM IDENTIFIED	0	1	MATCHSTICK
21		1		160	013	CLINKER		0	3	
21		1		160	014	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	1	
21		1		160	015	BRICK	BRICK	0	158	
21		1		160	016	MORTAR	MORTAR	0	140	
21		4		164	001	BRICK	BRICK	0	123	VARIOUS SIZES
21		4		164	002	EARTHENWARE	CRS/INT-EXT PB GLZ	0	1	RDBOD W/ CLR GLAZE
21		4		164	003	EARTHENWARE	GENERAL E-WARE	9442	1	
21		4		164	004	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0	3	
21		4		164	005	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	1	COLORLESS
21		4		164	006	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	4	FLAT SCRAPS
21		4		164	007	METAL MATERIALS	OTHER METAL	0	1	BRACKET FRAG
21		4		164	008	PLASTER	PLASTER	0	57	
21		4		164	009	PLASTER	PLASTER	0	4	PAINTED
21		4		164	010	NAILS	NAIL/CUT	0	1	
21		4		164	011	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	2	FRAG
21		4		164	012	MIXED MATERIALS	FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	8	PAINT FLAKES
21		4		164	013	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	2	SANDSTONE
21		4		164	014	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	3	
21		4		164	015	COAL	CLINKER/COAL	0	25	
21		4		164	016	COAL	COAL	0	23	
21		4		164	017	CLINKER		0	6	
21		4		164	018	SHELL	SHELL/FRAGMENT	0	14	SMALL FRAG
21		4		164	019	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	1	
21		4		164	020	SHELL	SHELL/MUSSEL	0	6	
21		4		164	021	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	4	3 PIECES MEND
21		4		164	022	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	0	20	
21		4		164	023	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	9310	1	2 HOLE, BROWN
21		4		164	024	PLANT REMAINS	PLANT REMAIN/GENERAL	0	9	GRASS STEMS
21		4		164	025	WOOD	WOOD/NATURAL	0	2	
21		5		172	001	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0	4	
21		5		172	002	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG	0	1	
21		5		172	003	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	2	COLORLESS. CRVD
21		5		172	004	GLASS	LIGHTING GLASS	0	1	
21		5		172	005	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	1	MILK
21		5		172	006	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	1	BLK, THN, CRVD, FACETED
21		5		172	007	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	3	
21		5		172	008	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	1	BTL CAP
21		5		172	009	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	3	SM FRG
21		5		172	010	PLASTER	PLASTER	0	4	
21		5		172	011	MORTAR	MORTAR	0	15	
21		5		172	012	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	6	
21		5		172	013	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	9442	1	

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
21		5	172	014	BRICK	BRICK	0	70	
21		5	172	015	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	0	39	
21		5	172	016	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	20	
21		5	172	017	BONE	BONE/BIRD	0	11	
21		5	172	018	BONE	BONE, RODENT	0	6	
21		5	172	019	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	12	
21		5	172	020	SHELL	SHELL/MUSSEL	0	11	
21		5	172	021	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	0	4	INCINERATED
21		5	172	022	TEXTILE	TEXTILE/GENERAL	0	8	BLK, SHERDS
21		5	172	023	ORGANIC MATERIALS	ORGANIC MATERIAL	0	2	EGG SHELL
21		5	172	024	WOOD	UNIDENTIFIABLE	0	1	TINY, BRND
21		5	172	025	PLANT REMAINS	PLANT REMAIN/GENERAL	0	1	SM, COB - LIKE
21		5	172	026	PLANT REMAINS	LEAVES	0	1	
21		5	172	027	WORKED/SHAPED BONE	BONE/WORKED OR SHAPED	0	1	POSS FAN FRG
21		5	172	028	WORKED/SHAPED SHELL	WRKED SHELL/FORM IDENT	9310	4	2 HOLE, SEW-THRU
21		5	172	029	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	9310	2	3 HOLE SEW-THRU
21		5	172	030	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	9310	1	BR, 2 HOLE SEW THRU
21		5	172	031	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	9310	1	BLK PLASTIC, 4 HOLE, SEW THRU
21		5	172	032	COAL	COAL	0	75	
21		5	172	033	METAL MATERIALS	BRASS FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	1	SHELL, SHOTGUN
21		5	172	034	METAL MATERIALS	BRASS FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	1	SHELL, 22 CAL
21		5	172	035	METAL MATERIALS	BRASS	0	1	SM COLLAR
21		5	172	036	METAL MATERIALS	BRASS FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9322	1	
21		5	172	037	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	1	BLK PLASTIC FRG, CRVD
22	1		182	001	EARTHENWARE	CRS EARTHENWARE	0	1	
22	1		182	002	EARTHENWARE	CRS/BLK GLZ RDWR	0	1	
22	1		182	003	GLASS	LIGHTING GLASS	0	1	
22	1		182	004	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	17	
22	1		182	005	BRICK	BRICK	0	111	
22	1		182	006	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	0	4	
22	1		182	007	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	12	
22	1		182	008	ORGANIC MATERIALS	ORGANIC MATERIAL	0	6	FEATHERS
22	1		182	009	WOOD	WOOD/BUILDING RELATED	0	4	
22	1		182	010	TEXTILE	TEXTILE/GENERAL	0	1	CLOTH FRAG
22	1		182	011	PAPER	PAPER	0	4	FRAGS, SOME PRINTING
22	1		182	012	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	1	MELTED BOTTLE GLASS
22	1		182	013	PLANT REMAINS	PLANT REMAIN/GENERAL	0	4	ONE PLANT, OTHERS INSECT
22	1		182	014	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	1	COCONUT SHELL
22	1		182	015	WORKED/SHAPED SHELL	WRKED SHELL/FORM IDENT	9310	1	FOUR HOLE
22	1		182	016	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	5	
22	1		182	017	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER	0	2	TWO RING SHAPES, LCE & SML
22	1		182	018					
22	1		182	019	WOOD	WORKED,FORM IDENTIFIED	0	5	MATCHSTICKS
22	1		182	020	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	6	

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG	NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
22	1			182	021	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	3	SEEDS (SQUASH?)
22	1			182	022	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	2	PITS
22	1			182	023	PLANT REMAINS	PLANT REMAIN/GENERAL	0	5	MISC.
22	1			182	024	SHELL	SHELL/BLUE CRAB	0	1	CLAW FRAG
22	1			182	025	SHELL	SHELL/FRAGMENT	0	1	IRRIDESCENT, RIBBED FRAG
22	1			182	026	BONE	BONE/BIRD	0	16	FEATHERS
22	1			182	027	CHARCOAL	CHARCOAL	0	42	
22	1			182	028	COAL	COAL	0	1	
22	1			182	029	METAL MATERIALS	METAL MATERIALS/GENERAL	0	1	
22	1			182	030	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	1	FLAT FRAG
22	1			182	031	METAL MATERIALS	OTHR METAL FORM IDENT	0	1	GROMMET
22	1			182	032	TEXTILE	TEXTILE/GENERAL	0	2	
22	1			182	033	PAPER	PAPER	0	9	NEWSPAPER FRAG
22	1			182	034	METAL MATERIALS	OTHR METAL FORM IDENT	0	1	HOOK
22	1			182	035	LEATHER	LEATHER/FORM IDENT	0	1	
22	1			182	036	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	1	ROOFING MATERIAL
22	1 FS			182	001	EARTHENWARE	CRS/UNGLZ	0	1	RDBOD
22	1 FS			182	002	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/HNDPT/BANDED	0032	1	LT BROWN DEC
22	1 FS			182	003	EARTHENWARE	CRMWR/HNDPTD	0	1	RD DEC
22	1 FS			182	004	STONEWARE	REF/STONEWARE	0	1	BURNED BFBOD
22	1 FS			182	005	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	4	COLORLESS THIN CRVD
22	1 FS			182	006	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	10	AQUA CRVD
22	1 FS			182	007	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	1	BLACK
22	1 FS			182	008	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	49	FRAG
22	1 FS			182	009	NAILS	NAIL/CUT	0	2	
22	1 FS			182	010	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9320	1	
22	1 FS			182	011	METAL MATERIALS	OTHER METAL	9320	6	
22	1 FS			182	012	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	039		
22	1 FS			182	013	BONE	BONE/FISH	0	10	SCALES
22	1 FS			182	014	BONE	BONE/FISH	0	5	
22	1 FS			182	015	BONE	BONE/FISH	0	9	VERTEBRA
22	1 FS			182	016	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	0	1	SEPERATED FRAG
22	1 FS			182	017	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	46	
22	1 FS			182	018	WOOD	WOOD/BUILDING RELATED	0	70	
22	2			200	001	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	1	COLORLESS
22	2			200	002	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	76	
22	2			200	003	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	1	
22	3			227	001	MORTAR	MORTAR	0	28	
22	3			227	002	BRICK	BRICK	0	5	
22	3			227	003	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	
22	3			227	004	SHELL	SHELL/FRAGMENT	0	3	
22	3			227	005	LEATHER	LEATHER/GENERAL	0	1	FLT FRAG
22	3			227	006	COAL	COAL	0	2	
22		1		183	001	PLASTER	PLASTER/SHELL TEMPER	0	7	

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
22		1	183	002	BRICK	BRICK	0	8	
22		1	183	003	BONE	BONE/FISH	0	29	
22		1	183	004	BONE	BONE, RODENT	0	1	
22		1	183	005	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	1	
22		1	183	006	COAL	COAL	0	3	
22		1	183	007	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	8	SM FRAGS
22		1	183	008	WOOD	WOOD/BUILDING RELATED	0	2	SHAVINGS
22		1	183	009	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	2	BLACK WALNUT
22	FS	3	184	001	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	16	SMALL FRAGS
22	FS	3	184	002	PLASTER	PLASTER/SHELL TEMPER	0	1	
22	FS	3	184	003	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	2	
22	FS	3	184	004	CHARCOAL	CHARCOAL	0	1	
22	FS	3	184	005	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	2	CLRLESS CRVD
22	FS	3	184	006	BOTTLE GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)	0	1	
22	FS	3	184	007	BONE	BONE/FISH	0	25	
22	FS	3	184	008	ORGANIC MATERIALS	ORGANIC MATERIAL	0	2	FEATHERS
22		3	184	001	BRICK	BRICK	0	69	SOME PEICES HAVE MORTAR
22		3	184	002	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	8	
22		3	184	003	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	34	SOME PIECES OF FINER GRADE
22		3	184	004	WOOD	WOOD/BUILDING RELATED	0	15	FRAGMENTS
22		3	184	005	BOTTLE GLASS	BOTTLE, ROUND NECK	6200	1	CLR
22		3	184	006	BOTTLE GLASS	BOTTLE, ROUND FRAG	6200	1	CLR
22		3	184	007	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9320	1	FLT HEAD
22		3	184	008	COAL	COAL	0	5	
22		3	184	009	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	
22		3	184	010	WOOD	WOOD/WORKED,OTHER	0	1	MATCH STICK
22		3	184	011	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	1	BLACK WALNUT
22		3	184	012	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	1	PEANUT
22		3	184	013	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	5	IRON FLAKES (CORRODED)
22		3	184	014	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	1	NAIL FRAGMENT
22		3	184	015	CHARCOAL	CHARCOAL	0	1	
22		3	184	016	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	0	2	BONE FRAGMENTS (UNIDENT.)
22		3	184	017	TEXTILE	TEXTILE/FORM IDENT	0	1	COTTON FABRIC FRAGMENT
22		3	184	018	METAL MATERIALS	METAL MATERIALS/GENERAL	0	1	CONCRETION - NON MAGNETIC
22		4	208	001	BRICK	BRICK	0	47	
22		4	208	002	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG	0	2	
22		4	208	003	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	4	
22		4	208	004	BONE	BONE/TEETH	0	1	LARGE SHEEP?
22		4	208	005	BONE	BONE/TEETH	0	2	MAMMAL
22		4	208	006	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	51	
22		4	208	007	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	3	
22		4	208	008	BRICK	BRICK	0	1	GLAZED
22		4	208	009	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	7	GRANITE
22		4	208	010	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	198	SMALL FRAGMENTS

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG	NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
22		5	209		001	MORTAR	MORTAR	0	220	SMALL FRAGMENTS
22		5	209		002	BRICK	BRICK	0	3	
22		6	210		001	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	107	
22		6	210		002	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	3	
22		6	210		003	BRICK	BRICK	0	206	
22		6	210		004	BONE	BONE/BIRD	0	2	
22		6	210		005	SHELL	SHELL/FRAGMENT	0	8	
22		7	224		001	MORTAR	MORTAR	0	38	DIRT ON MOST FRAGMENTS
22		8	226		001	PLASTER	PLASTER	0	80	SMALL FRAG
22		8	226		002	BRICK	BRICK	0	7	SMALL FRAG
23	1A		177		001	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9410	1	2 CENT PIECE 1864-1873
23	1A		177		002	GLASS	FLAT GLASS, GENERAL	0	20	CLR
23	1A		177		003	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	6200	1	CLR
23	1A		177		004	EARTHENWARE	GENERAL E-WARE	9442	1	GREY UNGLAZED
23	1A		177		005	EARTHENWARE	GENERAL E-WARE	9442	1	WHITE W MULTICOLORED PLAID
23	1A		177		006	STONE	STONE/WORKED FOR FLINTS	9460	1	SLATE PENCIL
23	1A		177		007	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	1	TOOTH HUMAN?
23	1A		177		008	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE-STEM/PLN 5/64"	9401	2	
23	1A		177		009	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	9401	1	GREEN SEED STYLE
23	1A		177		010	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	9401	1	WHITE SEED STYLE
23	1A		177		011	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	9401	2	BLACK ROUND
23	1A		177		012	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	9401	1	BLACK FACETED
23	1A		177		013	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9311	2	
23	1A		177		014	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9311	1	WITH ATTACHED COTTON FABRIC
23	1A		177		015	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	9310	3	WHITE 4 HOLE, 2 W/ EDGING
23	1A		177		016	WOOD	WORKED,FORM IDENTIFIED	9310	2	WOOD 4 HOLE W DEPRESSED CEN.
23	1A		177		017	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	9310	2	FRAGMENTS
23	1A		177		018	WORKED/SHAPED SHELL	WRKED SHELL/FORM IDENT	9310	1	2 HOLE CONVEY BACKING
23	1A		177		019	WORKED/SHAPED SHELL	WRKED SHELL/FORM IDENT	9310	1	4 HOLE ORNATLY CARVED STAR PTR
23	1A		177		020	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9340	1	
23	1A		177		021	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9320	4	INTACT FLAT HEAD
23	1A		177		022	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9320	9	FRAGMENTS
23	1A		177		023	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9316	1	
23	1A		177		024	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	2	UNIDENTIFIABLE FRAGMENTS
23	1A		177		025	WOOD	WORKED,FORM IDENTIFIED	0	1	MATCH STICK
23	1A		177		026	WOOD	WOOD/WORKED,OTHER	0	1	SHAVED
23	1A		177		027	LEATHER	LEATHER/GENERAL	0	1	LEATHER W/ NAIL HOLES
23	1A		177		028	MIXED MATERIALS	FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	5	TAR PAPER FRAGMENTS
23	1A		177		029	PAPER	PAPER	0	2	ONE W/ GREEN INK
23	1A		177		030	TEXTILE	TEXTILE/FORM IDENT	0	1	BROWN/GREY LINER
23	1A		177		031	ORGANIC MATERIALS	ORGANIC MATERIAL	0	3	EGG SHELL FRAGMENTS
23	1A		177		032	ORGANIC MATERIALS	ORGANIC MATERIAL	0		HAIR
23	1A		177		033	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	9	HICKORY NUT SHELL FRAGMNETS
23	1A		177		034	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	1	PEANUT SHELL FRAGMENT

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
23	1A		177	035	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	1	PEACH PIT
23	1A		177	036	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	4	UNIDENTIFIABLE NUT SHELLS
23	1A		177	037	WOOD	WORKED,FORM IDENTIFIED	0	3	CORK FRAGMENTS
23	1A		177	038	PLANT REMAINS	PLANT REMAIN/GENERAL	0		UNIDENTIFIABLE - 1 BAG
23	1A		177	039	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	12	
23	1A		177	040	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	46	UNIDENTIFIABLE FRAGMENTS
23	1A		177	041	NAILS	NAIL/CUT	0	5	
23	1A		177	042	NAILS	NAIL/MODERN(WIRE)	0	1	
23	1A		177	043	NAILS	NAIL/CUT	0	2	W/ WROUGHT HEAD
23	1A		177	044	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	2	TACKS
23	1A		177	045	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE TOOL HANDLE?
23	1A		177	046	COAL	COAL	0	4	
23	1A		177	047	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	LARGE SMOOTH STONE
23	1A		177	048	MORTAR	MORTAR	0	2	
23	1A		177	049	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	13	
23	1A		177	050	SHELL	SHELL/BLUE CRAB	0	1	
23	1A		177	051	BONE	BONE/BIRD	0	12	
23	1A		177	052	BONE	BONE, RODENT	0	4	
23	1B		178	001	BRICK	BRICK	0	8	FRAGMENTS
23	1B		178	002	MORTAR	MORTAR	0	4	FRAGMENTS
23	1B		178	003	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	3	FRAGMENTS
23	1B		178	004	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	2	UNIDENTIFIABLE W/ CAP?
23	1B		178	005	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	7	UNIDENTIFIABLE
23	1B		178	006	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	0	3	UNIDENTIFIABLE
23	1B		178	007	PAPER	PAPER	0	2	W RED INK
23	1B		178	008	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9320	2	FLAT HEAD
23	1B		178	009	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9316	1	
23	1B		178	010	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER	0	2	FRAGMENTS
23	1B		178	011	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	3	FRAGMENTS 2 CLR 1 GRN
23	1B	FS	178	001	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	9401	1	BLACK SEED BEAD CYLINDRICAL
23	1B	FS	178	002	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	9401	1	WHITE - CLEAR
23	1B	FS	178	003	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9310		FRAGMENTS
23	1B	FS	178	004	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	1	IRON W/ COPPER ATTACHED
23	1B	FS	178	005	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	47	UNIDENTIFIABLE FRAGMENTS
23	1B	FS	178	006	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9320	1	FRAGMENTS
23	1B	FS	178	007	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	2	FRAGMENTS
23	1B	FS	178	008	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	BLACK STONE
23	1B	FS	178	009	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE SHARD MICA?
23	1B	FS	178	010	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	2	PEANUT SHELL FRAGMENTS
23	1B	FS	178	011	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	1	WALNUT SHELL FRAGMENTS
23	1B	FS	178	012	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE SEED
23	1B	FS	178	013	COAL	COAL	0	5	FRAGMENTS
23	1B	FS	178	014	BONE	BONE/FISH	0	15	FISH SCALES
23	1B	FS	178	015	BONE	BONE/FISH	0	51	FISH BONES

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
23	1B	FS	178	016	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	4	
23	1B	FS	178	017	BONE	BONE/BIRD	0	1	
23	2		213	001	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0	1	
23	2		213	002	PLASTER	PLASTER	0	1	MLDING, PAINTED
23	2		213	003	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	57	
23	2		213	004	BRICK	BRICK	0	7	
23	2		213	005	SHELL	SHELL/FRAGMENT	0	168	
23	3		214	001	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE-STEM/PLN 5/64"	0	1	
23	3		214	002	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	1	
23	3		214	003	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	0	1	BURNT
23	3		214	004	EARTHENWARE	CRS/ABO	0	1	INT BURNT, POSS EXT CORD MARK
23	3		214	005	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	85	BOG IRON
23	3		214	006	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	17	
23	3		214	007	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	4	QUARTZITE
23	3		214	008	SEWER PIPE	CERAMIC SEWER PIPE	0	2	QUARTZITE, SHATTERED
23	3		214	009	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	SMOOTH PEBBLE
23	3		214	010	BRICK	BRICK	0	19	
23	3		214	011	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	453	
23	FS	1	179	001	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	1	COLORLESS, CRVD
23	FS	1	179	002	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	1	AQUA, CRVD
23	FS	1	179	003	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	1	
23	FS	1	179	004	BONE	BONE, RODENT	0	1	JAWBONE W 2 TEETH
23	FS	1	179	005	BONE	BONE, RODENT	0	2	TEETH
23	FS	1	179	006	BONE	BONE, RODENT	0	18	
23	FS	1	179	007	BONE	BONE/FISH	0	76	
23	FS	1	179	008	BONE	BONE/FISH	0	67	SCALES
23	FS	1	179	009	ORGANIC MATERIALS	ORGANIC MATERIAL	0	1	
23	FS	1	179	010	PLANT REMAINS	LEAVES	0	1	LEAF
23	FS	1	179	011	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	6	PEANUT
23	FS	1	179	012	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	1	PEACH PIT
23	FS	1	179	013	METAL MATERIALS	BRASS FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9322	5	
23	FS	1	179	014	METAL MATERIALS	BRASS FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	1	PEN CAP
23	FS	1	179	015	CHARCOAL	CHARCOAL	0	1	
23	FS	1	179	016	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	24	POSS NAIL FRG
23	FS	1	179	017	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	1	TAR PAPER
23	FS	1	179	018	METAL MATERIALS	LEAD FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9661	1	SM SHOT
23	FS	1	179	019	BONE	BONE/FISH	0	94	
23	FS	1	179	020	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	0		ONE BAG MISC BONE FRAGMENTS
23	FS	1	179	021	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9320	1	ONE INTACT PIN
23	FS	1	179	022	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9320	5	PIN FRAGMENTS
23	FS	1	179	023	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	2	CURVED FRAGMENTS
23	FS	1	179	024	BONE	BONE/FISH	0	2	FISH SCALES
23	FS	1	179	025	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0		1 BAG FRAGMENTS
23	FS	1	179	026	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	5	PEANUT SHELL FRAGMENTS

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
23	FS	1	179	027	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	2	EGG SHELL FRAGMENTS
23	FS	1	179	028	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	1	HICKORY SHELL FRAGMENT
23	FS	1	179	029	METAL MATERIALS	LEAD FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9661	1	SMALL LEAD SHOT
23	FS	1	179	030	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER	9460	1	TOP OF WRITING PEN
23	FS	1	179	031	CHARCOAL	CHARCOAL	0	3	
23	FS	1	179	032	PAPER	PAPER	0	1	TAR PAPER
23		1	179	001	BRICK	BRICK	0	15	
23		1	179	002	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER	9320	2	1 INTACT, 2 FRAGMENTS & FLT HD
23		1	179	003	WORKED/SHAPED BONE	BONE/WORKED OR SHAPED	9310	1	
23		1	179	004	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9310	1	GLASS INLAY
23		1	179	005	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9316	1	
23		1	179	006	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	9401	1	BLACK ROUND
23		1	179	007	SHELL	SHELL/FRAGMENT	0	35	
23		1	179	008	MORTAR	MORTAR	0	76	
23		1	179	009	WOOD	WORKED,FORM IDENTIFIED	0	28	DECAYED FLOOR JOISTS
23		1	179	010	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	16	
23		1	179	011	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	2	
23		1	179	012	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE-STEM/PLN 4/64"	0	1	
23		1	179	013	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	1	PEACH PIT
23		1	179	014	GLASS	FLAT GLASS, GENERAL	0	1	
23		1	179	015	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG	0	1	
23		1	179	016	BONE	BONE/FISH	0	31	
23		1	179	017	BONE	BONE/BIRD	0	20	
23		1	179	018	BONE	BONE, RODENT	0	5	
23		1	179	019	SHELL	SHELL/BLUE CRAB	0	1	
23		2	215	001	GLASS	FLAT GLASS, GENERAL	0	1	
23		2	215	002	BOTTLE GLASS	BOTTLE, ROUND FRAG	0	1	
23		2	215	003	NAILS	NAIL/HNDWROUGHT-ROSE HEAD	0	1	
23		2	215	004	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	5	4 LARGE
23		2	215	005	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	58	
23		2	215	006	BRICK	BRICK	0	4	
23		2	215	007	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	132	FRAGMENTS
23		3	231	001	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	38	
23		3	231	002	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	71	SMALL FRAGMENTS
23		3	231	003	BRICK	BRICK	0	23	
23		3	231	004	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	6	CONCRETIONS
24	1		185	001	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	54	FRAGMENTS
24	1		185	002	WOOD	WOOD/BUILDING RELATED	0	31	FRAGMENTS
24	1		185	003	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	67	FRAGMENTS
24	1		185	004	BRICK	BRICK	0	72	FRAGMENTS
24	1		185	005	CHARCOAL	CHARCOAL	0	5	
24	1		185	006	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	12	UNIDENTIFIABLE FRAGMENTS
24	1		185	007	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	1	CAN FRAGMENT?
24	1		185	008	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	1	PEACH PIT

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
24	1		185	009	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	1	PEANUT SHELL
24	1		185	010	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	2	WALNUT SHELL
24	1		185	011	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	9310	1	2 HOLE BROWN - GLAZED?
24	1		185	012	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	9312	1	MTL LOOP SHANK W RUBBER BLACK
24	1		185	013	EARTHENWARE	CRS/INT PB GLZ	0	3	DK BR GLZ
24	1		185	014	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	2	CIR
24	1		185	015	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE-STEM/MRKD 4/64"	0	1	W/ DOT & BAND PATTERN
24	1		185	016	WOOD	WORKED,FORM IDENTIFIED	0	1	MATCH STICK
24	1		185	017	TEXTILE	TEXTILE/FORM IDENT	0	1	BROWN/RED LINNEN
24	1		185	018	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	9420	1	FACETED - CIR-CONICLE PENDANT
24	1		185	019	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	16	
24	1		185	020	SHELL	□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□	0	1	SMALL RED/ BROWN
24	1		185	021	BONE	BONE/FISH	0	6	
24	1	FS	185	001	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	27	NAIL FRAGMENTS
24	1	FS	185	002	COAL	COAL	0	63	
24	1	FS	185	003	WOOD	WOOD/BUILDING RELATED	0	54	
24	1	FS	185	004	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	6	
24	1	FS	185	005	SHELL	SHELL/FRAGMENT	0	21	
24	1	FS	185	006	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	0	107	MISC. FAUNAL MATERIAL
24	1	FS	185	007	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	11	MISC. FLORAL MATERIAL
24	1	FS	185	008	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	9401	1	WHITE/IRRIDESCENT CYLINDER
24	1	FS	185	009	ORGANIC MATERIALS	ORGANIC MATERIAL	0	4	FEATHER FRAGMENTS
24	1	FS	185	010	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9320	6	PIN FRAGMENTS
24	1	FS	185	011	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9322	1	ROUND HEAD PIN INTACT
24	1	FS	185	012	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9322	1	FLAT HEAD PIN INTACT
24	1	FS	185	013	TEXTILE	TEXTILE/GENERAL	0	1	BLUE - BLACK THREAD
24	1	FS	185	014	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	1	COLBOLT BLUE BLASS & FRAG
24	1	FS	185	015	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	5	CLEAR GLASS FRAGMENTS
24	1	FS	185	016	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	1	PALE GREEN GLASS FRAGMENT
24	1	FS	185	017	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	1	HEAVILY PATINATED AQUA FRAG
24	1	FS	185	018	PAPER	PAPER	0	1	BROWNISH PAPER
24	1	FS	185	019	SHELL	SHELL/MUSSEL	0	1	MUSSELL SHELL
24	1	FS	185	020	ORGANIC MATERIALS	ORGANIC MATERIAL	0	1	EGG SHELL
24	1	FS	185	021	EARTHENWARE	CRS/BLK GLZ RDWR	0	1	BLACK GLAZED REDWARE
24	1	FS	185	022	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/GENERAL	0	1	WHITEWARE
24	2		187	001	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	71	
24	2		187	002	BRICK	BRICK	0	62	SOME W MORTAR ATTACHED
24	3		230	001	MORTAR	MORTAR	0	160	MOSTLY SMALL FRAG
24	3		230	002	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	BOG IRON
24	3		230	003	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	
24	3		230	004	BRICK	BRICK	0	10	
24	3		230	005	SHELL	SHELL/FRAGMENT	0	13	
24		1	188	001	WOOD	WORKED,FORM IDENTIFIED	0	21	DECAYED FLOOR JOIST
24		1	188	002	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	1	LONG RIB BONE

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
24		1	188	003	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9316	1	FLAT HEAD
24		1	188	004	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9316	2	GROMMET
24	FS	1	188	001	BRICK	BRICK	0	20	FRAGMENTS
24	FS	1	188	002	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	67	FRAGMENTS
24	FS	1	188	003	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	8	
24	FS	1	188	004	WOOD	WOOD/BUILDING RELATED	0	8	DECAYED FLOOR JOIST
24	FS	1	188	005	COAL	COAL	0	6	
24	FS	1	188	006	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	2	WATERMELON SEEDS
24	FS	1	188	007	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	1	POSS CHERRY
24	FS	1	188	008	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	11	FRAGMENTS
24	FS	1	188	009	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9320	2	FRAGMENTS
24	FS	1	188	010	BONE	BONE/FISH	0	18	1 BAG MISC FAUNAL MATERIAL
24	FS	1	188	011	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9316	1	GROMMET
24	FS	1	188	012	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9320	2	FRAGMENTS
24	FS	1	188	013	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	1	BROWN IRRIDESCENT
24	FS	1	188	014	BOTTLE GLASS	BOTTLE, ROUND FRAG	0	1	GREEN
24	FS	1	188	015	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	MICA
24	FS	1	188	016	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	WHITE QUARTZ FRAGMENTS
24	FS	1	188	017	EARTHENWARE	CRS/INT PB GLZ	0	1	DK BR GLZ
24	FS	1	188	018	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	0	12	
24		2	189	001	PLASTER	PLASTER/SHELL TEMPER	0	13	
24		2	189	002	BRICK	BRICK	0	15	
24		2	189	003	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0	2	CIR
24		2	189	004	MORTAR	MORTAR	0	1	YELLOW
24		2	189	005	WOOD	WOOD/BUILDING RELATED	0	1	
24		2	189	006	LEATHER	LEATHER/FORM IDENT	0	1	SHOE HEEL
24		2	189	007	PAPER	PAPER	0	3	THICK W BLUE/GREEN ON ONE SIDE
24	FS	2	189	001	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	18	MORTAR
24	FS	2	189	002	ORGANIC MATERIALS	ORGANIC MATERIAL	0	15	MISC FAUNAL MATERIAL
24	FS	2	189	003	WOOD	WOOD/BUILDING RELATED	0	18	WOOD
24	FS	2	189	004	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	11	NAIL FRAGMENTS
24	FS	2	189	005	BRICK	BRICK	0	3	BRICK
24	FS	2	189	006	COAL	COAL	0	8	COAL
24	FS	2	189	007	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9320	5	PIN FRAGMENTS
24	FS	2	189	008	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	1	BROWN BOTTLE GLASS FRAG
24	FS	2	189	009	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	1	FLAT CLEAR GLASS FRAGMENT
24	FS	2	189	010	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	9310	1	BUTTON
24	FS	2	189	011	PLANT REMAINS	PLANT REMAIN/GENERAL	0	6	MISC VEGETABLE MATTER
24	FS	2	189	012	PAPER	PAPER	0	3	PAPER
24	FS	2	189	013	WOOD	WOOD/BUILDING RELATED	0	1	MATCH STICK
24	FS	2	189	014	TEXTILE	TEXTILE/GENERAL	0	1	FABRIC (LINEN) W ATTACHED SAND
24		3	225	001	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	16	FRAG
24		3	225	002	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	BOG IRON
24		3	225	003	MORTAR	MORTAR	0	75	

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG	NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
24		3		225	004	BRICK	BRICK	0	36	
24	2	3		238	001	MORTAR	MORTAR	0	8	
24		4		228	001	BRICK	BRICK	0	12	
24		4		228	002	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	37	
24		4		228	003	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	4	
24		4		228	004	CHARCOAL	CHARCOAL	0	1	
24		4		228	005	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	W MORTAR ATTACHED
24		4		228	006	PAPER	PAPER	0	37	W PRINT WALL PAPER
24		4		228	007	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/TRNSFRPR-UNGL BL	0	1	CHINESE PATTERN
24	FS	4		228	001	PAPER	PAPER	0	43	
24	FS	4		228	002	CHARCOAL	CHARCOAL	0	5	
24	FS	4		228	003	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9320	1	FRAGMENT
24	FS	4		228	004	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	9401	1	BLACK CYLINDRICAL
24	FS	4		228	005	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	1	CIR
24	FS	4		228	006	BONE	BONE, BIRD/RODENT	0	2	
24		5		229	001	PLASTER	PLASTER	0	12	
24		5		229	002	BRICK	BRICK	0	5	
24		5		229	003	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	
24		5		229	004	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	1	FRAG
24		5		229	005	BONE	BONE/FISH	0	1	
24		5		229	006	BONE	BONE/TEETH	0	1	
24		5		229	007	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	0	2	
24		5		229	008	SHELL	SHELL/FRAGMENT	0	3	
24		6		232	001	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	81	
24		6		232	002	BRICK	BRICK	0	28	
24		6		232	003	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	GRANITE
24		6		232	004	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	15	
24		6		232	005	NAILS	NAIL/HNDWROUGHT-ROSE HEAD	0	1	
25	1			192	001	BRICK	BRICK	0	4	BRICK HALVES
25	1			192	002	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	2	ONE W PLASTER & PAINT
25	1			192	003	WOOD	WOOD/BUILDING RELATED	0	26	
25	1			192	004	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	1	PEACH PIT & FRAGS 1 INTACT
25	1			192	005	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	2	BLACK WALNUT
25	1			192	006	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	46	
25	1			192	007	PLANT REMAINS	PLANT REMAIN/GENERAL	0	1	
25	1			192	008	CHARCOAL	CHARCOAL	0	4	
25	1			192	009	SHELL	SHELL/MUSSEL	0	3	
25	1			192	010	BONE	BONE/FISH	0	10	
25	1			192	011	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	6	
25	1			192	012	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG	0	1	
25	1			192	013	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	9310	1	LGE 4 HOLE WHITE PROSSER
25	1			192	014	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9320	1	FLAT HEAD BEAT AT RIGHT ANGLE
25	1			192	015	HIGH FIRE REF WARES	ROCKINGHAM/UNDECORATED	0031	1	LGE CUP/PITCHER HANDLE
25	1			192	016	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9320	1	FRAGMENT BENT AT RIGHT ANGLE

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG	NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
25	1			192	017	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	10	FRAGMENTS
25	1			192	018	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	19	FRAGMENTS
25	1			192	019	METAL MATERIALS	OTHR METAL FORM IDENT	0	1	LARGE HOOK SLIGHTLY BENT
25	1			192	020	BONE	BONE/BIRD	0	1	
25	1	FS		192	001	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	5	CLR FRAGMENTS
25	1	FS		192	002	GLASS	MIRROR	0	2	
25	1	FS		192	003	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	1	FLAKE GREY-SMOKE
25	1	FS		192	004	HIGH FIR REF WARES	HI FIRE/IRONSTONE/GENERAL	0	2	WHITE THICK GLAZE
25	1	FS		192	005	CHARCOAL	CHARCOAL	0	12	
25	1	FS		192	006	METAL MATERIALS	LEAD FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9661	1	
25	1	FS		192	007	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	1	TAR PAPER
25	1	FS		192	008	METAL MATERIALS	OTHR METAL FORM IDENT	0	1	MODERN STAPLE
25	1	FS		192	009	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	1	LAMP WICK BASE
25	1	FS		192	010	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9320	1	FLAT HEAD
25	1	FS		192	011	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	GRANITE FLAKE - SHINY SPARKLEY
25	1	FS		192	012	SHELL	□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□	0	3	WHITE 2 MUSSLE/I STRIPED
25	1	FS		192	013	TEXTILE	TEXTILE/FORM IDENT	0	3	BROWN BRAIDED THREAD
25	1	FS		192	014	PAPER	PAPER	0	1	WHITE ROLLING PAPER?
25	1	FS		192	015	PAPER	PAPER	0	1	BROWN HALF CIRCLE
25	1	FS		192	016	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	1	CLOTHING EMBELISHMENT
25	1	FS		192	017	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	9401	1	BLACK FACETED SEED BEAD
25	1	FS		192	018	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	9401	1	BLUE-GREEN SEED BEAD
25	1	FS		192	019	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	9401	1	WHITE SEED BEAD
25	1	FS		192	020	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	1	BLK PLASTIC JEWELRY PART ROUND
25	1	FS		192	021	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	13	
25	1	FS		192	022	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	2	PEANUT SHELL
25	1	FS		192	023	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	1	HICKORY NUT SHELL
25	1	FS		192	024	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	6	UNIDENTIFIABLE
25	1	FS		192	025	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	1	WATERMELON SEED
25	1	FS		192	026	SHELL	SHELL/FRAGMENT	0	1	EGG SHELL
25	1	FS		192	027	WOOD	UNIDENTIFIABLE	0	21	FRAGMENTS
25	1	FS		192	028	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	16	FRAGMENTS NAIL?
25	1	FS		192	029	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	10	UNIDENTIFIABLE FRAGMENTS
25	1	FS		192	030	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	
25	1	FS		192	031	ORGANIC MATERIALS	ORGANIC MATERIAL	0	1	
25	1	FS		192	032	BONE	BONE/FISH	0	90	
25	1	FS		192	033	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	2	
25	2			198	001	MORTAR	MORTAR	0	307	PLUS TINY FRAGS
25	2			198	002	BRICK	BRICK	0	16	
25	2			198	003	SHELL	SHELL/FRAGMENT	0	1	
25	3			205	001	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	4	SANDSTONE AND GRANITE
25	3			205	002	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	5	
25	3			205	003	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	0	1	UNIDENT.
25	3			205	004	MORTAR	MORTAR	0	1	

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG	NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
25	3			205	005	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	3	COLORLESS
25	3			205	006	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	67	
25	3			205	007	BRICK	BRICK	0	55	
25	FS	1		195	001	WOOD	WOOD/BUILDING RELATED	0	47	DK BROWN DECAYED JOIST
25	FS	1		195	002	WOOD	WOOD/BUILDING RELATED	0	6	LY BROWN CUT
25	FS	1		195	003	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	15	
25	FS	1		195	004	BRICK	BRICK	0	15	
25	FS	1		195	005	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	10	
25	FS	1		195	006	CHARCOAL	CHARCOAL	0	5	
25	FS	1		195	007	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	5	
25	FS	1		195	008	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	8	UNIDENTIFIABLE FRAGMENTS
25	FS	1		195	009	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	1	KNIFE BLADE? SPIKE?
25	FS	1		195	010	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9320	1	FRAGMENT
25	FS	1		195	011	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	0	CAN FRAGMENTS
25	FS	1		195	012	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER	0	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE
25	FS	1		195	013	WOOD	WORKED,FORM IDENTIFIED	0	1	CORK
25	FS	1		195	014	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	4	CIR FRAGMENTS
25	FS	1		195	015	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9320	4	2 BENT AT ANGLES FLAT HEAD
25	FS	1		195	016	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9316	1	GROMMET
25	FS	1		195	017	METAL MATERIALS	LEAD FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9661	1	LEAD SHOT
25	FS	1		195	018	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	9401	1	WHITE SEED TYPE
25	FS	1		195	019	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	9415	1	COMB TOOTH
25	FS	1		195	020	PLANT REMAINS	PLANT REMAIN/GENERAL	0	1	CORN COB
25	FS	1		195	021	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	3	PEACH PITS
25	FS	1		195	022	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	2	WATERMELON SEEDS
25	FS	1		195	023	BONE	BONE/FISH	0	25	SCALES
25	FS	1		195	024	BONE	BONE/FISH	0	6	VERTEBRAE
25	FS	1		195	025	BONE	BONE/FISH	0	11	
25	FS	1		195	026	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	4	
25	FS	1		195	027	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	0	4	
25		1		195	001	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	6	SEVERAL LARGE PIECED
25		1		195	002	BRICK	BRICK	0	2	
25		1		195	003	WOOD	WOOD/BUILDING RELATED	0	4	LT BROWN CUT
25		1		195	004	WOOD	WOOD/BUILDING RELATED	0	46	DK BROWN
25		1		195	005	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	1	LARGE
25		1		195	006	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	1	FUSED NAILS
25		1		195	007	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9311	1	4 HOLE W DECORATED EDGING
25		1		195	008	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9312	1	LOOP SHANK W MILITARY EAGLE
25		1		195	009	BOTTLE GLASS	BOTTLE, ROUND FRAG	0	1	GRN-BLUE
25		1		195	010	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/GENERAL	0034	1	LT BLUE
25	FS	2		196	001	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	5	
25	FS	2		196	002	COAL	COAL	0	5	
25	FS	2		196	003	WOOD	WOOD/BUILDING RELATED	0	8	
25	FS	2		196	004	METAL MATERIALS	LEAD DEBITAGE-PUDDLES	0	1	

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
25	FS	2	196	005	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	13	UNIDENTIFIABLE FRAGMENTS
25	FS	2	196	006	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	1	LARGE STAPLE FRAGMENT
25	FS	2	196	007	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9320	1	FRAGMENTS
25	FS	2	196	008	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	CONCRETION
25	FS	2	196	009	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	GRANITE FLAKE
25	FS	2	196	010	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9308	1	SQUARE SHAPED / FRAG
25	FS	2	196	011	METAL MATERIALS	LEAD FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9661	1	
25	FS	2	196	012	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	4	SMALL SOLARIZED FRAGMENTS
25	FS	2	196	013	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG	0	2	
25	FS	2	196	014	METAL MATERIALS	BRASS FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9420	1	RING
25	FS	2	196	015	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	9310	1	WHITE 4 HOLE PROSSER TYPE
25	FS	2	196	016	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	9310	1	WHITE 4 HOLE BROWN BACKING
25	FS	2	196	017	WOOD	WORKED,FORM IDENTIFIED	9310	1	4 HOLE DEPRESSED CENTER
25	FS	2	196	018	WORKED/SHAPED SHELL	WRKED SHELL/FORM IDENT	9310	1	2 HOLE CONVEX BACK
25	FS	2	196	019	BONE	BONE/FISH	0	35	SCALES
25	FS	2	196	020	BONE	BONE/TEETH	0	3	
25	FS	2	196	021	BONE	BONE/FISH	0	24	VERTEBRAE
25	FS	2	196	022	BONE	BONE/FISH	0	17	
25	FS	2	196	023	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	0	33	RIBLIKE PIECES - PROB FISH
25	FS	2	196	024	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	4	
25	FS	2	196	025	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	0	31	
25		2	196	001	BRICK	BRICK	0	23	
25		2	196	002	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	20	
25		2	196	003	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	2	W PLASTER AND WHITE PAINT
25		3	207	001	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE-STEM/PLN 4/64"	0	1	
25		3	207	002	MORTAR	MORTAR	0	28	
25		3	207	003	BRICK	BRICK	0	11	SOME W MORTAR ATTACHED
25		3	207	004	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	1	
25		3	207	005	SHELL	SHELL/FRAGMENT	0	1	
26	1A		193	001	BRICK	BRICK	0	4	
26	1A		193	002	MORTAR	MORTAR	0	6	
26	1A		193	003	MORTAR	MORTAR	0	3	W/PLASTER
26	1A		193	004	GLASS	FLAT GLASS, GENERAL	0	4	ONE W/ BEVELED EDGE
26	1A		193	005	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	1	
26	1A		193	006	BOTTLE GLASS	BOTTLE, ROUND FRAG	0	2	LT OLIVE
26	1A		193	007	BOTTLE GLASS	BOTTLE, ROUND FRAG	0	1	CLR
26	1A		193	008	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	1	SOLID CYLINDRICAL STIRRER
26	1A		193	009	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/HNDPAINTED-19th C.	0033	1	
26	1A		193	010	EARTHENWARE	GENERAL E-WARE	9442	1	UNGLAZED
26	1A		193	011	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	6	PEANUT SHELL FRAGS
26	1A		193	012	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	2	UNIDENTIFIABLE
26	1A		193	013	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	1	
26	1A		193	014	SHELL	□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□	0	2	ONE IN TACT BROWN/RED MUSSEL
26	1A		193	015	SHELL	□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□	0	1	SMALL INTACT CONICAL

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
26	1A		193	016	SHELL	□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□	0	1	WHITE 3 RAISED STRIPES
26	1A		193	017	SHELL	SHELL/BLUE CRAB	0	2	CRAB CLAWS
26	1A		193	018	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	11	1 BAG MISC FAUNEL
26	1A		193	019	BONE	BONE/BIRD	0	15	
26	1A		193	020	BONE	BONE/FISH	0	6	
26	1A		193	021	BONE	BONE, RODENT	0	3	
26	1A		193	022	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	3	PEACH PITS
26	1A		193	023	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE
26	1A		193	024	WOOD	WOOD/BUILDING RELATED	0	6	FRAGS
26	1A		193	025	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	7	UNIDENTIFIABLE FRAGS
26	1A		193	026	NAILS	NAIL/MODERN(WIRE)	0	2	INTACT
26	1A		193	027	METAL MATERIALS	BRASS FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9320	2	ONE INTACT BENT
26	1A		193	028	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER	0	1	WOUND FRAG
26	1A		193	029	STONE	STONE/WORKED,OTHER	9445	2	FRAGS
26	1A		193	030	PAPER	PAPER	0	2	BLACK PAPER-THICK
26	1A		193	031	METAL MATERIALS	BRASS FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	1	RING
26	1A		193	032	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	1	COILED WIRE
26	1A		193	033	METAL MATERIALS	BRASS FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9125	1	HINGE
26	1A		193	034	METAL MATERIALS	OTHR METAL FORM IDENT	0	1	PAPER CLIP
26	1A FS		193	001	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	1	CHAIN LINK
26	1A FS		193	002	WOOD	UNIDENTIFIABLE	0	4	
26	1A FS		193	003	WOOD	WORKED,FORM IDENTIFIED	0	1	BARK
26	1A FS		193	004	LEATHER	LEATHER/GENERAL	0	3	
26	1A FS		193	005	COAL	COAL	0	11	
26	1A FS		193	006	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	4	PEANUT SHELLS
26	1A FS		193	007	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	2	HICKORY SHELLS
26	1A FS		193	008	ORGANIC MATERIALS	ORGANIC MATERIAL	0	1	EGG SHELLS
26	1A FS		193	009	WOOD	WORKED,FORM IDENTIFIED	0	2	BARK
26	1A FS		193	010	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	4	WATERMELON SEEDS
26	1A FS		193	011	PLANT REMAINS	PLANT REMAIN/GENERAL	0	14	SMALL FRAGS
26	1A FS		193	012	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	0	40	SMALL BONE FRAGS
26	1A FS		193	013	PAPER	PAPER	0	7	SMALL PAPER FRAGS
26	1A FS		193	014	PAPER	PAPER	0	2	PURPLE DOTS
26	1A FS		193	015	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	113	
26	1A FS		193	016	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	1	SCREW HEAD
26	1A FS		193	017	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9320	1	IRON PIN
26	1A FS		193	018	TEXTILE	TEXTILE/FORM IDENT	0	3	LINEN
26	1A FS		193	019	TEXTILE	TEXTILE/GENERAL	0	3	COTTON CLOTH
26	1A FS		193	020	SHELL	SHELL/FRAGMENT	0	3	BROWNISH RED
26	1A FS		193	021	METAL MATERIALS	BRASS FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9320	6	
26	1A FS		193	022	METAL MATERIALS	OTHR METAL FORM IDENT	9322	2	
26	1A FS		193	023	WOOD	WORKED,FORM IDENTIFIED	0	2	MATCH STICKS
26	1A FS		193	024	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/GENERAL	0	1	
26	1A FS		193	025	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	1	SMALL SLIVER

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
26	1B		197	001	PLASTER	PLSTR/HORES HAIR TEMPERED	0	5	ONE LARGE PAINTED, OTHERS SML
26	1B		197	002	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	0	35	
26	1B		197	003	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	3	SM
26	1B		197	004	SHELL	SHELL/CLAM	0	2	
26	1B		197	005	SHELL	SHELL/FRAGMENT	0	1	
26	1B		197	006	WOOD	UNIDENTIFIABLE	0	1	SPLINTER
26	1B		197	007	LEATHER	LEATHER/GENERAL	0	2	
26	1B		197	008	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	5	PEACH PIT, WALNUT & HICKORY
26	1B		197	009	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	1	RUSTED NAIL FRAG?
26	1B		197	010	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	1	RUSTED PIN?
26	1B		197	011	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	1	COIN ONE CENT WITH HOLE
26	1B		197	012	MIXED MATERIALS		0	3	CLOTH REMAINS (MEST MTLS?)
26	1B		197	013	MIXED MATERIALS	FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	7	WALL PAPER SHREDS, 1 WALL BRD
26	1B FS		197	001	MORTAR	MORTAR	0	8	
26	1B FS		197	002	BRICK	BRICK	0	18	
26	1B FS		197	003	ORGANIC MATERIALS	ORGANIC MATERIAL	0	16	
26	1B FS		197	004	COAL	COAL	0	3	
26	1B FS		197	005	WOOD	UNIDENTIFIABLE	0	6	
26	1B FS		197	006	ORGANIC MATERIALS	ORGANIC MATERIAL	0	2	EGG SHELLS
26	1B FS		197	007	LEATHER	LEATHER/GENERAL	0	1	L
26	1B FS		197	008	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	1	WATERMELON SEED
26	1B FS		197	009	WOOD	UNIDENTIFIABLE	0	3	
26	1B FS		197	010	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9320	1	PIN
26	1B FS		197	011	METAL MATERIALS	METAL MATERIALS/GENERAL	0	6	
26	1B FS		197	012	LEATHER	LEATHER/GENERAL	0	2	
26	1B FS		197	013	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	1	
26	1B FS		197	014	PAPER	PAPER	0	2	WALL PAPER
26	1B FS		197	015	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	9401	2	1 WHITE 1 BLACK
26	1C		197	001	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0	3	
26	1C		199	002	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	1	COLORLESS CRVD
26	1C		199	003	NAILS	NAIL/CUT	0	2	
26	1C		199	004	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	7	
26	1C		199	005	PLASTER	PLSTR/SHEEL TEMP-PAINTED	0	38	
26	1C		199	006	PLASTER	PLSTR/SHEEL TEMP-PAINTED	0	1	
26	1C		199	007	BRICK	BRICK	0	7	
26	1C		199	008	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	2	
26	1C		199	009	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	5	
26	1C		199	010	BONE	BONE/TEETH	0	1	
26	1C		199	011	BONE	BONE, BIRD/RODENT	0	5	
26	1C		199	012	BONE	BONE/FISH	0	16	
26	1C		199	013	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	6	
26	1C		199	014	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	9310	3	1 FRAG
26	1C		199	015	WOOD	WOOD/BUILDING RELATED	0	14	SHAVINGS
26	1C		199	016	WOOD	WOOD/WORKED,OTHER	0	32	

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG	NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
26	1C			199	017	ORGANIC MATERIALS	ORGANIC MATERIAL	0	1	RAT'S NEST
26	1C			199	018	PLANT REMAINS	PLANT REMAIN/GENERAL	0	1	BARK
26	1C			199	019	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	1	HICKORY
26	1C			199	020	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	1	WALNUT
26	1C			199	021	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE
26	1C			199	022	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9320	21	
26	1C			199	023	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	4	HAIR PINS
26	1C			199	024	METAL MATERIALS	BRASS FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9310	1	
26	1C			199	025	METAL MATERIALS	BRASS FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9320	9	
26	1C			199	026	EARTHENWARE	CRS/UNGLZ	9442	1	
26	1C			199	027	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	1	CELLOPHANE
26	1C FS			199	001	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/GENERAL	0	1	
26	1C FS			199	002	EARTHENWARE	YW-WARE/GENERAL	0	1	
26	1C FS			199	003	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	1	COIN
26	1C FS			199	004	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0	1	
26	1C FS			199	005	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	1	COLORLESS CRVD
26	1C FS			199	006	METAL MATERIALS	METAL MATERIALS/GENERAL	9320	8	
26	1C FS			199	007	METAL MATERIALS	METAL MATERIALS/GENERAL	0	1	HOOK
26	1C FS			199	008	WOOD	WORKED,FORM IDENTIFIED	0	8	MATCH STICKS
26	1C FS			199	009	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	5	PEANUT
26	1C FS			199	010	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	12	PITS
26	1C FS			199	011	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	3	SHELL
26	1C FS			199	012	PLANT REMAINS	POLLEN SAMPLES	0	5	MISC
26	1C FS			199	013	SHELL	SHELL/MUSSEL	0	1	
26	1C FS			199	014	SHELL	□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□	0	1	SNAIL
26	1C FS			199	015	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	2	
26	1C FS			199	016	COAL	COAL	0	2	
26	1C FS			199	017	COAL	CLINKER/COAL	0	4	
26	1C FS			199	018	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	7	
26	1C FS			199	019	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	5	FRAG
26	1C FS			199	020	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	1	STAPLE?
26	1C FS			199	021	BONE	BONE/FISH	0	6	SCALES
26	1C FS			199	022	BONE	BONE/FISH	0	2	VERTEBRAE
26	1C FS			199	023	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	0	29	
26	1C FS			199	024	WOOD	WOOD/NATURAL	0	8	
26	1C FS			199	025	ORGANIC MATERIALS	ORGANIC MATERIAL	0	1	1 BAG W/ RAT'S NEST MATERIAL
26	1C FS			199	026	TEXTILE	TEXTILE/GENERAL	0	3	RED, BROWN W/ BLACK THREADS
26	1C FS			199	027	LEATHER	LEATHER/GENERAL	0	1	FRAG
26	2			201	001	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	14	CONCRETIONS
26	2			201	002	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	9	SMALL FRAGS
26	2			201	003	BRICK	BRICK	0	8	SMALL FRAGS
26	2			201	004	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	19	SMALL FRAGS
26	2			201	005	WOOD	WORKED,FORM IDENTIFIED	0	2	
26	3			211	001	BRICK	BRICK	0	8	

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
26	3		211	002	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	6	CONCRETIONS
26	3		211	003	PLASTER	PLSTR/SHEEL TEMP-PAINTED	0	2	W/MORTAR
26	3		211	004	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	21	1 INTACT
26	3		211	005	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)BASE	0	1	
26	3		211	006	BONE	BONE/TEETH	0	1	LARGE TOOTH-TUSK
26		1	202	001	BRICK	BRICK	0	17	1 IN TACT
26		1	202	002	PLASTER	PLSTR/SHEEL TEMP-PAINTED	0	3	
26		1	202	003	PLASTER	PLASTER	0	2	DETAIL WORK-MOLDING
26		1	202	004	STONE	STONE/WORKED FOR FLINTS	0	1	COBBLE W/ MORTAR ATTACHED
26		1	202	005	WOOD	WOOD/BUILDING RELATED	0	2	
26		1	202	006	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	5	
26		1	202	007	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	4	
26		1	202	008	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	47	
26		1	202	009	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	5	UNIDENTIFIABLE FRAGS
26		1	202	010	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE
26		1	202	011	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	4	CONCRETIONS
26	2	1	212	001	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	1	
26	2	1	212	002	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	45	SMALL FRAGS
26	2	1	212	003	BRICK	BRICK	0	21	2 PURPLE FACING BRICKS
26	2	1	212	004	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	38	
26		2	203	001	BRICK	BRICK	0	19	
26		2	203	002	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	3	CLR
26		2	203	003	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	1	LT GREEN
26		2	203	004	SHELL	SHELL/FRAGMENT	0	2	EGG SHELL
26		2	203	005	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	9	PIN FRAGS
26		2	203	006	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	1	TACK
26		2	203	007	METAL MATERIALS	LEAD FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9661	1	BALL
26		2	203	008	CHARCOAL	CHARCOAL	0	4	
26		2	203	009	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	1	WALNUT
26		2	203	010	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	4	CONCRETIONS
26		2	203	011	WOOD	UNIDENTIFIABLE	0	27	STRIPS VERY THIN
26		2	203	012	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	35	SMALL FRAGS
26		2	203	013	BONE	BONE/FISH	0	11	
26		2	203	014	BONE	BONE, BIRD/RODENT	0	23	
26		2	203	015	BONE	BONE/BIRD	0	5	
26		2	203	016	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	2	
26		2	203	017	BONE	BONE/TEETH	0	1	
26		3	216	001	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	10	
26		3	216	002	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	7	
26		3	216	003	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	CONCRETION
26		3	216	004	LEATHER	LEATHER/GENERAL	0	4	
27	1		206	001	BRICK	BRICK	0	42	1 WHOLE
27	1		206	002	BRICK	BRICK	0	6	BURNED
27	1		206	003	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	17	

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG	NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
27	1			206	004	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	7	BURNT
27	1			206	005	NAILS	NAIL/HANDWROUGHT	0	1	
27	1			206	006	COAL	CLINKER/COAL	0	2	
27	1			206	007	COAL	COAL	0	8	
27	1			206	008	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	32	TAR PAPER
27	1			206	009	WOOD	WOOD/BUILDING RELATED	0	14	
27	1			206	010	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	22	
27	1			206	011	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	13	BURNT
27	1			206	012	BONE	BONE/FISH	0	18	
27	1			206	013	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	3	1 LARGE RIB- COW
27	1			206	014	BONE	BONE/BIRD	0	5	
27	1			206	015	GLASS	LIGHTING GLASS	0	9	LT GRN-CLR
27	1			206	016	GLASS	FLAT GLASS, GENERAL	0	2	CLR-LT GRN
27	1			206	017	GLASS	TUMBLER, BODY	0	1	CLR-MILKY
27	1			206	018	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	1	BLACK WALNUT
27	1			206	019	PLANT REMAINS	LEAVES	0	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE
27	1			206	020	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	1	PEN CAP?
27	1			206	021	METAL MATERIALS	OTHR METAL FORM IDENT	0	1	STAPLE
27	1			206	022	METAL MATERIALS	LEAD DEBITAGE-PUDDLES	0	1	LEAD WASTER
27	1			206	023	STONE	STONE/ARCH/LNDSCPE WRKED	0	1	TILE SQUARE-CUBE, WHITE
27	1			206	024	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/UNDECORATED	0033	2	
27	1			206	025	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPE-STEM/PLN 4/64"	0	1	
27	1			206	026	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	9312	1	FRAGMENT MISSING SHANK
27	1			206	027	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	10	MED-LRG FRAGS
27	1			206	028	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	0	6	MARROW?
27	1			206	029	WORKED/SHAPED BONE	BONE/WORKED OR SHAPED	0	2	CUT-TOOL/IMPLIMENT
27	1			206	030	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	8	FRAGS
27	1			206	031	NAILS	NAIL/HANDWROUGHT	0	2	ONE LARGE CURVED-BENT
27	1			206	032	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	2	NAIL- UNIDENTIFIABLE
27	1			206	033	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9135	1	LATCH
27	1			206	034	NAILS	NAIL/CUT	0	1	
27	1 FS			206	001	BOTTLE GLASS	BOTTLE, ROUND FRAG	0	3	COLORLESS
27	1 FS			206	002	BOTTLE GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG	0	1	
27	1 FS			206	003	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9322	3	FRAGS
27	1 FS			206	004	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9322	2	INTACT FLATENED
27	1 FS			206	005	BONE	BONE/FISH	0	3	SCALES
27	1 FS			206	006	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	4	
27	1 FS			206	007	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	1	BLACK WALNUT
27	1 FS			206	008	BONE	BONE/FISH	0	19	
27	1 FS			206	009	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	6	
27	1 FS			206	010	BONE	BONE/BIRD	0	6	
27	1 FS			206	011	BONE	BONE, BIRD/RODENT	0	32	
27	1 FS			206	012	CLINKER		0	3	
27	1 FS			206	013	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	7	FRAGS

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
27	1 FS		206	014	PLASTER	PLSTR/SHEEL TEMP-PAINTED	0	1	W/WHITE PAINT
27	1 FS		206	015	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	
27	1 FS		206	016	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	1	W/ETCHING
27	1 FS		206	017	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	1	TAR PAPER ?
27	1 PP		206	035	PORCELAIN	POR/UNDISTINGUISHED	9441	4	DOLL PARTS-ARMS & LEGS
27	1 PP		206	036	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	9310	2	PROSSER TYPE
27	1 PP		206	037	WOOD	UNIDENTIFIABLE	0	1	THIN STRIP
27	2		219	001	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	3	
27	2		219	002	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	5	W/MORTAR
27	2		219	003	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	
27	2		219	004	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	38	1 LARGE PIECE
27	2		219	005	BRICK	BRICK	0	11	
27	3		235	001	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	5	
27	3		235	002	MORTAR	MORTAR	0	5	
27	3		235	003	BRICK	BRICK	0	7	1 W/MORTAR
27	3		235	004	CHARCOAL	CHARCOAL	0	3	SMALL FRAGS
27	3		235	005	BONE	BONE/BIRD	0	2	
27	3		235	006	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	1	TAR PAPER
27	3		235	007	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	6	CONCRETIONS
27		1	220	001	BRICK	BRICK	0	9	
27		1	220	002	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	3	
27		1	220	003	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	7	1 LARGE FRAG- BURNT
27		1	220	004	COAL	COAL	0	1	
27		1	220	005	GLASS	FLAT GLASS, GENERAL	0	1	
27		1	220	006	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/UNDECORATED	0	1	
27		1	220	007	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE
27		1	220	008	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9312	1	
27		1	220	009	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	5	
27		1	220	010	BONE	BONE/BIRD	0	5	MEDIUM-LARGE
27		1	220	011	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	19	UNIDENTIFIABLE SMALL FRAGS
27		1	220	012	BONE	BONE/FISH	0	6	VERTIBRAE
27		1	220	013	BONE	BONE, RODENT	0	1	RODENT TOOTH
27		1	220	014	BONE	BONE, RODENT	0	6	1 PIECE OF CRANIAL BONE
27		2	221	001	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	7	SMALL FRAGS
27		2	221	002	SHELL	SHELL/BLUE CRAB	0	5	SCALES
27		2	221	003	BONE	BONE, BIRD/RODENT	0	1	
27		2	221	004	COAL	COAL	0	3	
27		2	221	005	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	27	SMALL FRAGS
27		2	221	006	BRICK	BRICK	0	31	SMALL FRAGS
27		3	222	001	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	27	
27		3	222	001	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	15	SOME BURNT
27		3	222	003	BRICK	BRICK	0	43	
27		3	222	004	METAL MATERIALS	BRASS FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9322	1	ROUND HEAD
27		3	222	005	CHARCOAL	CHARCOAL	0	2	

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG	NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
27		3	222		006	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	6	
27		3	222		007	BONE	BONE, RODENT	0	1	TEETH AND JAW
27		4	223		001	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	68	VERY SMALL FRAGS
27		4	223		002	BRICK	BRICK	0	55	VERY SMALL FRAGS
27		5	233		001	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	10	
27		5	233		002	PLASTER	PLSTR/SHELL-LATHE MARKED	0	1	
27		5	233		003	BRICK	BRICK	0	17	
27		5	233		004	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	11	INTACT
27		5	233		005	CHARCOAL	CHARCOAL	0	7	SMALL FRAGS
27		5	233		006	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE
27		5	233		007	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	9310	1	HAND MADE?
27		5	233		008	BOTTLE GLASS	BOTTLE, ROUND FRAG	0	1	LT GREEN
27		5	233		009	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	21	SMALL
27		5	233		010	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	3	VERTIBRA
27		5	233		011	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	3	LARGE-LONG BONE
28	1A		234		001	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/GENERAL	0	1	
28	1A		234		002	STONEWARE	CRS/GY BD	0	1	BR SALT GLZ
28	1A		234		003	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0	6	COLORLESS
28	1A		234		004	BOTTLE GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)	0	3	
28	1A		234		005	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	4	BLU CRVD ONE MOLDED
28	1A		234		006	BONE	BONE/BIRD	0	10	
28	1A		234		007	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	10	
28	1A		234		008	BONE	BONE, BIRD/RODENT	0	9	
28	1A		234		009	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	11	
28	1A		234		010	NAILS	NAIL/CUT	0	9	
28	1A		234		011	NAILS	NAIL/MODERN(WIRE)	0	2	
28	1A		234		012	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	1	SM STAPLE
28	1A		234		013	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	46	
28	1A		234		014	SHELL	SHELL/FRAGMENT	0	5	
28	1A		234		015	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	3	COLORLESS CRVD
28	1A		234		016	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	3	AQUA CRVD
28	1A		234		017	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)NECK	0	1	
28	1A		234		018	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9311	2	4 HOLE SEW THRU
28	1A		234		019	WORK/SHAPED BONE	WRKED BONE/FORM IDENT	9310	1	
28	1A		234		020	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	9310	1	ONE WHOLE & ONE FRAG
28	1A		234		021	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	9401	1	
28	1A		234		022	SHELL	SHELL/FRAGMENT	0	2	EGG SHELL
28	1A		234		023	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	3	PEACH
28	1A		234		024	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	2	BLACK WALNUT
28	1A		234		025	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	2	PEANUT
28	1A		234		026	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	1	CHERRY
28	1A		234		027	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	3	ACORN & OTHER
28	1A		234		028	METAL MATERIALS	BRASS FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9320	8	
28	1A		234		029	METAL MATERIALS	BRASS FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9316	1	

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG	NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
28	1A			234	030	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	1	SM CAP
28	1A			234	031	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER	0	1	
28	1A			234	032	WOOD	WOOD/BUILDING RELATED	0	3	SHAVINGS
28	1A			234	033	PLANT REMAINS	PLANT REMAIN/GENERAL	0	6	
28	1A			234	034	WOOD	WORKED,FORM IDENTIFIED	0	5	MATCH STICKS
28	1A			234	035	PAPER	PAPER	0	9	ONE W/ PATTERN
28	1A			234	036	WORK/SHAPED BONE	WRKED BONE/FORM IDENT	0	1	PART OF BONE HANDLE
28	1A			234	037	COAL	COAL	0	1	
28	1A			234	038	CLINKER		0	1	
28	1A			234	039	TEXTILE	TEXTILE/GENERAL	0	6	
28	1A			234	040	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	1	TAR PAPER
28	1A			234	041	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	SLATE
28	1A			234	042	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	9445	1	
28	1A			234	043	WORK/SHAPED BONE	WRKED BONE/FORM IDENT	0	1	FRAG OF HANDLE
28	1A			234	044	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	127	
28	1A			234	045	BRICK	BRICK	0	76	
28	1A			234	046	WOOD	WOOD/BUILDING RELATED	0	31	
28	1A PP			234	047	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	1	CURVED RIB
28	1A PP			234	048	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	9401	1	
28	1A PP			234	049	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	9310	1	FRAG
28	1A PP			234	050	WOOD	WORKED,FORM IDENTIFIED	9312	1	BLACK PEARL INLAY
28	1A PP			234	051	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/GENERAL	0	1	SM FRAG
28	1A PP			234	052	WORK/SHAPED BONE	WRKED BONE/FORM IDENT	0	2	POSS COMPLEX KNIFE HANDLE
28	1A PP			234	053	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	2	POSS PARTS OF KNIFE
28	1A PP			234	054	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	3	
28	1B			236	001	BRICK	BRICK	0	17	
28	1B			236	002	MORTAR	MORTAR	0	14	
28	1B			236	003	MORTAR	MORTAR	0	1	W/ SANDSTONE
28	1B			236	004	NAILS	NAIL/CUT	0	1	
28	1B			236	005	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9320	3	FRAGMENTS FLAT HEAD
28	1B			236	006	COAL	COAL	0	1	
28	1B			236	007	STONE	STONE/WORKED,OTHER	0	1	SHAPED QUARTZ IN TRIANGLE
28	1B			236	008	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG	6200	1	
28	1B			236	009	WORK/SHAPED BONE	WRKED BONE/FORM IDENT	9310	1	4 HOLE HALF
28	1B			236	010	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	1	PEACH PIT
28	1B			236	011	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	0	3	
28	1B			236	012	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	7	
28	1B			236	013	SHELL	□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□	0	1	BROWN SCALLOP?
28	1B			236	014	WOOD	UNIDENTIFIABLE	0	2	W/ BLACK SPECKING
28	1B			236	015	BONE	BONE, BIRD/RODENT	0	2	
28	1B			236	016	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	4	WALNUT? FRAG
28	1B			236	017	PLANT REMAINS	PLANT REMAIN/GENERAL	0	1	
28	1B			236	018	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	14	
28	1B FS			236	019	WORK/SHAPED BONE	WRKED BONE/FORM IDENT	9310	1	4 HOLE HALF

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
28	1B FS		236	020	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9320	1	FLAT HEAD
28	1B FS		236	021	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9316	1	HOOK
28	1B FS		236	022	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	2	FRAGS
28	1B FS		236	023	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	1	PEANUT SHELLS
28	1B FS		236	024	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	3	WATERMELON SEEDS
28	1B FS		236	025	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	0	2	
28	1B FS		236	026	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	2	SLATE FRAGMENTS
28	1B FS		236	027	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	3	GRN & CLR SHARDS
28	1B FS		236	028	TEXTILE	TEXTILE/FORM IDENT	0	4	BLACK COTTON FRAGMENTS
28	1B FS		236	029	BONE	BONE, BIRD/RODENT	0	5	
28	1B FS		236	030	BONE	BONE/TEETH	0	1	RODENT TOOTH
28	1B FS		236	031	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	1	PECAN
28	1C		240	001	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	37	MORTAR W/ PLASTER
28	1C		240	002	BRICK	BRICK	0	24	
28	1C		240	003	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	5	
28	1C		240	004	SHELL	SHELL/MUSSEL	0	1	
28	1C		240	005	WOOD	WOOD/BUILDING RELATED	0	14	
28	1C		240	006	NAILS	NAIL/CUT	0	3	
28	1C		240	007	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	5	
28	1C		240	008	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	9310	1	WHITE 4 HOLE PROSSER TYPE
28	1C		240	009	EARTHENWARE	GENERAL E-WARE	9442	1	MARBLE FRAGMENT
28	1C		240	010	TEXTILE	TEXTILE/GENERAL	0	3	2 DARK 1 LIGHT PIECES
28	1C		240	011	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	1	WHOLE PEACH PIT
28	1C		240	012	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	3	UNIDENTIFIABLE NUTS - ALMOND?
28	1C		240	013	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	1	TWIST OF BLUE PLASTIC
28	1C FS		240	001	WORK/SHAPED BONE	WRKED BONE/FORM IDENT	0	1	BONE HANDLE W/ COPPER TACK
28	1C FS		240	002	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	0	6	
28	1C FS		240	003	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9320	3	2 INTACT 1 FRAG
28	1C FS		240	004	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	2	CAN FRAGS
28	1C FS		240	005	NAILS	NAIL/CUT	0	2	
28	1C FS		240	006	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	12	
28	1C FS		240	007	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	1	PEANUT SHELL FRAGMENTS
28	1C FS		240	008	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	1	EGG SHELL FRAG
28	1C FS		240	009	PLANT REMAINS	PLANT REMAIN/GENERAL	0	3	
28	1C FS		240	010	WOOD	WORKED,FORM IDENTIFIED	0	1	MATCH STICK
28	1C FS		240	011	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	1	
28	1C FS		240	012	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	9401	4	
28	1C FS		240	013	EARTHENWARE	GENERAL E-WARE	9442	5	MARBLE FRAGMENTS
28	1C FS		240	014	BONE	BONE/FISH	0	7	
28	1C FS		240	015	BONE	BONE/BIRD	0	4	
28	1C FS		240	016	BONE	BONE/TEETH	0	1	RODENT
28	1C FS		240	017	BONE	BONE/TEETH	0	1	MEDIUM MAMMAL
28	2		238	001	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	24	
28		1	237	001	BRICK	BRICK	0	3	

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG	NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
28		1		237	002	MORTAR	MORTAR	0	1	WITH PLASTER
28		1		237	003	PAPER	PAPER	0		1 BAG RODENT NEST
28		1		237	004	TEXTILE	TEXTILE/FORM IDENT	0	1	BLACK COTTON
28		1		237	005	MIXED MATERIALS	FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	2	TAR PAPER
28		1		237	006	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	2	HICKORY NUT
28		1		237	007	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	2	BURR
28		1		237	008	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	1	
28		1		237	009	SHELL	SHELL/FRAGMENT	0	1	UNIDENT.
28		1		237	010	SHELL	□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□	0	2	SMALL BROWN SCALLOP?
28		1		237	011	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	1	UNIDENT
28		1		237	012	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	3	FRAGS
28		1		237	013	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	5	CLR - GRN FRAGMENTS
28		1		237	014	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG	0	2	
28		1		237	015	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9320	2	FLAT HEAD
28		1		237	016	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9312	1	MILITARY SLEEVE TYPE - W EAGLE
28		1		237	017	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	1	WHITE FACETED W COPPER LOOP
28		1		237	018	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	1	4 HOLE PROSSER TYPE WHITE
28		1		237	019	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	0	1	
28		1		237	020	PORCELAIN	POR/UNDISTINGUISHED	0	1	W ENAMAL FINISH
28		1		237	021	WOOD	WOOD/BUILDING RELATED	0	15	DECAYED JOIST?
28		1		237	022	BONE	BONE/BIRD	0	12	
28		1		237	023	BONE	BONE, RODENT	0	1	
28		2		244	001	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	4	
28		2		244	002	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	1	
28		2		244	003	BRICK	BRICK	0	10	
28		2		244	004	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	2	1 LARGE
28		2		244	005	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	1	UNIDENT
28		2		244	006	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	3	FRAGMENTS
29	1			245	001	WOOD	WORKED,FORM IDENTIFIED	0	2	MATCH STICKS
29	1			245	002	COAL	COAL	0	16	FRAGS
29	1			245	003	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	29	FRAGS
29	1			245	004	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	3	HICKORY BUT SHELL FRAGS
29	1			245	005	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	2	PEANUT SHELL FRAGS
29	1			245	006	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	1	WATERMELON SEED
29	1			245	007	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	10	UNIDENT NUT SHELLS
29	1			245	008	BONE	BONE/BIRD	0	3	1 BURNT
29	1			245	009	BONE	BONE/FISH	0	97	MISC. FISH SCALES
29	1			245	010	WOOD	UNIDENTIFIABLE	0	38	
29	1			245	011	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	6	CLR
29	1			245	012	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/GENERAL	0	1	LT GREEN BLUE GLAZE
29	1			245	013	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	2	INTACT FLAT HEAD
29	1			245	014	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	9	FRAGS
29	1			245	015	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	2	UNIDENT STRIPS
29	1			245	016	METAL MATERIALS	BRASS FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9311	2	W/ SHANK

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG	NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
29	1			245	017	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9316	1	ARROW SHAPED STRAP CLASP
29	1			245	018	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	9310	1	WHITE 4 HOLE PROSSER TYPE
29	1			245	019	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	9401	1	BLACK CIRCULAR
29	1			245	020	WORK/SHAPED BONE	WRKED BONE/FORM IDENT	9310	1	HALF 4 HOLE
29	1			245	021	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	9415	1	COMB TOOTH
29	1			245	022	LEATHER	LEATHER/GENERAL	0	1	W/ NAIL HOLES
29	1			245	023	MIXED MATERIALS	FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	2	TAR PAPER
29	1			245	024	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	12	UNIDENT NAIL FRAG
29	1			245	025	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	39	CAN FRAGMENTS
29	1			245	026	BRICK	BRICK	0	103	FRAGS
29	1			245	027	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	38	FRAGS
29	1			245	028	BONE	BONE/FISH	0	8	VERTEBRAE
29	1			245	029	BONE	BONE/FISH	0	40	RIBS
29	1			245	030	BONE	BONE/FISH	0	48	MISC.
29	2			252	001	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	107	MORTAR FLOOR FRAGS
29	2			252	002	BRICK	BRICK	0	9	
29	2			252	003	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	
29	3			259	001	MORTAR	MORTAR	0	28	FRAGS
29	3			259	002	BRICK	BRICK	0	9	
29	3			259	003			0	1	GREEN GLAZED
29	3			259	004	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	19	CONCRETIONS
29	3			259	005	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	SANDSTONE
29	3			259	006	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	1	UNIDENT
29	3			259	007	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	2	
29	3			259	008	WOOD	WOOD/WORKED,OTHER	0	1	
29		1		248	001	BRICK	BRICK	0	42	
29		1		248	002	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	37	
29		1		248	003	WOOD	WORKED,FORM IDENTIFIED	0	18	DECAYED FLOOR JOIST
29		1		248	004	COAL	COAL	0	22	FRAGS
29		1		248	005	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	27	FRAGS
29		1		248	006	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	1	PEACH PIT
29		1		248	007	BONE	BONE/FISH	0	30	FISH SCALE
29		1		248	008	WORKED/SHAPED BONE	BONE/WORKED OR SHAPED	9310	1	4 HOLE DEPRESSED CENTER
29		1		248	009	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	9310		WHITE 4 HOLE PROSSER TYPE
29		1		248	010	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	9401	1	BLACK CYLINDRICAL
29		1		248	011	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	2	FRAGMENTS
29		1		248	012	ORGANIC MATERIALS	ORGANIC MATERIAL	0	3	EGG SHELL FRAGMENTS
29		1		248	013	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9320	2	FRAGMENTS
29		1		248	014	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	9415	1	COMB TOOTH
29		1		248	015	BONE	BONE/FISH	0	7	VERTEBRAE
29		1		248	016	BONE	BONE/FISH	0	9	MISC
29		1		248	017	BONE	BONE/FISH	0	20	RIBS
29		1		248	018	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	0	31	PROBABLY MANY ARE FISH
29		2		249	001	BRICK	BRICK	0	45	

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
29		2	249	002	WOOD	WORKED,FORM IDENTIFIED	0	9	MATCH STICKS
29		2	249	003	COAL	COAL	0	12	
29		2	249	004	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	2	BLACK WALNUT
29		2	249	005	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	2	POSS CHERRY
29		2	249	006	STONE	WORKED, OTHER	9445	1	
29		2	249	007	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9320	2	INTACT FLAT HEAD
29		2	249	008	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9320	3	FRAGS
29		2	249	009	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	4	FRAGS
29		2	249	010	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	5	FRAGS NAILS?
29		2	249	011	SHELL	□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□	0	1	SMALL CONICLE
29		2	249	012	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	25	FRAGS
29		2	249	013	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	SMOOTH BLACK FLINT W CHIP
29		2	249	014	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/GENERAL	0	1	FRAG VERY SMALL
29		2	249	015	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	9401	1	BLACK SEED STYLE
29		2	249	016	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	9401	1	BLACK CYLINDRICAL
29		2	249	017	SHELL	SHELL/WORKED OR SHAPED	9310	1	WHITE 4 HOLE W CIRCULAR EDGING
29		2	249	018	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9316	1	
29		2	249	019	BONE	BONE/FISH	0	13	
29		2	249	020	WOOD	UNIDENTIFIABLE	0	32	MISC WOOD FRAGMENTS
29		2	249	021	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	42	
29		2	249	022	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	2	CONCRETIONS
29		2	249	023	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	3	
29		2	249	024	BONE	BONE, RODENT	0	1	
29		3	257	001	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	425	
29		3	257	002	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	8	
29		3	257	003	BRICK	BRICK	0	2	W MORTAR
29		3	257	004	PREHISTORIC MAT	STONE/PREHISTORIC TOOLS	0	1	POINT WOODLAND
29		3	257	005	EARTHENWARE	CRS/ABO	0	3	CURVED CYLINDRICAL
29		3	257	006	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	40	
30	1		246	001	BRICK	BRICK	0	57	
30	1		246	002	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	18	
30	1		246	003	WOOD	WOOD/BUILDING RELATED	0	8	
30	1		246	004	PAPER	PAPER	0		CARDBOARD W BLUE FACING
30	1		246	005	WOOD	WORKED,FORM IDENTIFIED	0	2	MATCH STICKS
30	1		246	006	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	5	UNIDENT SEEDS
30	1		246	007	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	0		1 BAG MISC FAUNAL
30	1		246	008	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9320	3	FLAT HEAD
30	1		246	009	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	1	LAMP WICK
30	1		246	010	GLASS	FLAT GLASS, GENERAL	0	1	
30	1		246	011	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG	0	1	
30	1		246	012	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	1	
30	1		246	013	NAILS	NAIL/MODERN(WIRE)	0	1	
30	1		246	014	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	1	UNIDENT FRAG
30	1		246	015	TEXTILE	TEXTILE/FORM IDENT	0	6	WHITE-GREY COTTON

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG	NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
30	1			246	016	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	9310	1	WHITE 4 HOLE PROSSER TYPE
30	1			246	017	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/HNDPAINTED-19th C.	0032	1	BROWN BAND W LEAF DESIGN
30	1			246	018	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/GENERAL	0	1	W RED BAND & GRN SPNG PATRN
30	1			246	019	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	WHITE POLISHED
30	1 FS			246	020	WOOD	WORKED,FORM IDENTIFIED	0	1	MATCH STICK
30	1 FS			246	021	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	1	INTACT UNIDENT
30	1 FS			246	022	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	6	FRAGS
30	1 FS			246	023	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9316	1	GROMMET
30	1 FS			246	024	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9316	2	HOOKS
30	1 FS			246	025	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	1	CLOTHING ENBELISHMENT
30	1 FS			246	026	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	3	UNIDENT FRAG
30	1 FS			246	027	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG	0	1	
30	1 FS			246	028	BOTTLE GLASS	BOTTLE, ROUND FRAG	0	1	CIR
30	1 FS			246	029	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	1	ENGLISH WALNUT FRAG
30	1 FS			246	030	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	2	WALNUT SHELL FRAG
30	1 FS			246	031	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	2	UNIDENT SEEDS
30	1 FS			246	032	TEXTILE	TEXTILE/FORM IDENT	0	1	RED-BROWN BRAIDED THREAD
30	1 FS			246	033	TEXTILE	TEXTILE/FORM IDENT	0	1	WHITE LINEN
30	1 FS			246	034	BONE	BONE/FISH	0	14	
30	2			259	001	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	29	
30	3			258	001	BRICK	FIRE BRICK	0	19	
30	3			258	002	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	23	
30	3			258	003	BRICK	WALL BRICK	0	10	
30	3			258	004	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	2	1 TOOTH - TUSK
30	3			258	005	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	1	
30	3			258	006	EARTHENWARE	CRS/ABO	0	3	FIRED CLAY
30	3			258	007	PREHISTORIC MAT	PREHISTORIC MATERIALS	0	3	POSSIBLE FCR
30	FS	1		250	001	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	9401	3	COLORLESS
30	FS	1		250	002	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	9401	1	AQUA
30	FS	1		250	003	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	9401	1	BLACK
30	FS	1		250	004	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	8	FRAG
30	FS	1		250	005	BONE	BONE/FISH	0	6	
30	FS	1		250	006	BONE	BONE/FISH	0	7	SCALES
30	FS	1		250	007	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	3	PIT
30	FS	1		250	008	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	2	NUT SHELL
30	FS	1		250	009	PLANT REMAINS	PLANT REMAIN/GENERAL	0	2	BARK
30	FS	1		250	010	SHELL	□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□	0	1	
30	FS	1		250	011	METAL MATERIALS	BRASS FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9320	3	
30	FS	1		250	012	METAL MATERIALS	BRASS FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	1	RING
30	FS	1		250	013	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS	SYNTHETIC MATERIAL	0	1	TOOTH COMB
30		1		250	001	PORCELAIN	POR/UNDISTINGUISHED	0	1	
30		1		250	002	GLASS	FLAT GLASS, GENERAL	0	1	
30		1		250	003	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	1	COLORLESS CRVD RIM PIECE
30		1		250	004	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	4	

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG	NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
30		1	250		005	BRICK	BRICK	0	4	
30		1	250		006	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	0	2	
30		1	250		007	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	1	
30		1	250		008	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	4	
30		1	250		009	WOOD	WOOD/BUILDING RELATED	0	7	
30		1	250		010	METAL MATERIALS	BRASS FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9320	1	
31	1		247		001	EARTHENWARE	WHTWR/GENERAL	0035	1	
31	1		247		002	PORCELAIN	POR/UNDISTINGUISHED	0	1	W DEC
31	1		247		003	PORCELAIN	POR/OTHER	0	1	
31	1		247		004	GLASS	FLAT GLASS,WINDOW	0	2	
31	1		247		005	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG	0	1	
31	1		247		006	NAILS	NAIL/HANDWROUGHT	0	1	
31	1		247		007	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	2	
31	1		247		008	BRICK	BRICK	0	34	
31	1		247		009	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	6	
31	1		247		010	BONE	BONE/BIRD	0	5	
31	1		247		011	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	9	
31	1		247		012	SHELL	SHELL/FRAGMENT	0	3	
31	1		247		013	WOOD	WOOD/BUILDING RELATED	0	9	
31	1		247		014	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	9310	1	PROSSER
31	1		247		015	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	1	
31	1		247		016	METAL MATERIALS	BRASS	0	1	CAP ON BROKEN WOOD CURE
31	1		247		017	METAL MATERIALS	BRASS FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9320	1	
31	1 FS		247		001	GLASS	BOTTLE GLASS, GENERAL	0	3	
31	1 FS		247		002	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	26	
31	1 FS		247		003	MORTAR	MORTAR	0	8	FRAG
31	1 FS		247		004	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	0	26	FRAG
31	1 FS		247		005	WOOD	WOOD/BUILDING RELATED	0	26	FRAG
31	1 FS		247		006	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	9310	1	FRAG
31	1 FS		247		007	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	9310	1	FRAG
31	1 FS		247		008	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	9401	2	
31	1FS		247		009	MIXED MATERIALS		9310	1	METAL SHANK WOOK & OTHER
31	1 FS		247		010	STONE	STONE/NATURAL	0	1	
31	1 FS		247		011	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	6	
31	1 FS		247		012	METAL MATERIALS	BRASS	9320	11	
31	1 FS		247		013	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	8	PEACH PITS
31	1 FS		247		014	PLANT REMAINS	SEEDS/NUTS (SPECIFY)	0	6	VARIOUS
31	1 FS		247		015	CHARCOAL	CHARCOAL	0	3	
31	1 FS		247		016	METAL MATERIALS	BRASS	0	2	EYELET
31	1 FS		247		017	METAL MATERIALS	LEAD FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	1	LAMP WICK
31	1 FS		247		018	WOOD	WOOD/WORKED,OTHER	0	2	MATCHSTICKS
31	1 FS		247		019	PAPER	PAPER	0	2	TARPAPER
31	1 FS		247		020	TEXTILE	TEXTILE/GENERAL	0	1	
31	1 FS		247		021	BONE	BONE/FISH	0	5	VERTEBRAE

UNIT	LEVEL	FEAT	BAG	NUMBER	ITEM	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FORM	COUNT	COMMENTS
31	1 FS			247	022	BONE	BONE/FISH	0	2	SCALES
31	1 FS			247	023	BONE	BONE/FISH	0	1	
31	1 FS			247	024	BONE	BONE/BIRD	0	5	
31	2			254	001	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	45	MORTAR FLOOR FRAGMENTS
31	3			255	001	BRICK	BRICK	0	17	
31	3			255	002	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	2	
31	3			255	003	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)BASE	6200	1	
31	3			255	004	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	76	
31		1		251	001	PLASTER	PLASTER	0	1	
31		1		251	002	BRICK	BRICK	0	11	
31		1		254	003	EARTHENWARE	P-WARE/UNDECORATED	0	1	
31		1		254	004	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	9401	1	COLORLESS
31		1		254	005	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	1	AQUA CRVD
31		1		254	006	GLASS	WINE BOTTLE(DK OL GN)FRAG	0	1	
31		1		254	007	NAILS	NAIL/GENERAL	0	3	
31		1		254	008	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	0	11	
31		1		254	009	WOOD	WOOD/BUILDING RELATED	0	80	
31		1		254	010	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	7	
31	FS	1		251	001	METAL MATERIALS	COPPER FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9320	2	FLAT HEAD
31	FS	1		251	002	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	0	1	CLR
31	FS	1		251	003	COAL	COAL	0	1	
31	FS	1		251	004	BONE	BONE/FISH	0	1	VERTEBRAE
31	FS	1		251	005	METAL MATERIALS	IRON	0	9	FRAGMENTS NAILS?
31		2		256	001	BRICK	BRICK	0	3	
31		2		256	002	MORTAR	MORTAR/SHELL TEMPER	0	21	
31		2		256	003	GLASS	FLAT GLASS, GENERAL	0	2	CLR
31		2		256	004	METAL MATERIALS	BRASS FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9320	4	ROUND HEAD
31		2		256	005	BONE	BONE/BIRD	0	7	4 LARGE
31		2		256	006	BONE	BONE/FISH	0	4	
31		2		256	007	BONE	BONE/FISH	0	3	SCALES
31		2		256	008	BONE	BONE/MAMMAL	0	16	
31		2		256	009	SHELL	SHELL/OYSTER	0	2	
NP	E.W.			242	001	STONEWARE	CRS/STONEWARE	0	1	BR SALT GLZ EXTERIOR BUFBOD
NP	E.W.			242	002	EARTHENWARE	REFINED EARTHENWARE	9442	4	
NP	E.W.			242	003	WOOD	WORKED,FORM IDENTIFIED	0	1	CLOTHES PIN
NP	E.W.			242	004	ORGANIC MATERIALS	ORGANIC MATERIAL	9443	1	IVORY W WOODEN BACK
NP	E.W.			242	005	BONE	BONE/FRAGMENT	9310	1	4 HOLE SEW THRU BR
NP	E.W.			242	006	GLASS	GLASS/GENERAL	9310	1	4 HOLE SEW THRU GN DEC
NP	E.W.			242	007	METAL MATERIALS	IRON FORM IDENTIFIABLE	0	1	BASE OF AN IRON

Appendix B:

Excavation Unit Summaries

Note: These summaries were prepared prior to the completion of analysis. Artifact identifications and analyses presented here are not final. See report text for final interpretations.

South Yard Excavation Units

Unit 1

This 5x5' unit was located approximately half way along the length of the south yard, between the east/west brick walk on the north, and the East Street retaining wall on the south. The sod and top 6-9" of loamy soil was removed as level 1. This level was a dark brown sandy loam (10 YR 3/3), which appeared to be redeposited fill and contained substantial numbers of 19th and 20th century artifacts. The artifacts included brick and mortar fragments, a variety of 19th and 20th century ceramics, glass (bottle and window), bottle tops, coal, oyster shells, nails, metal and plastic fragments. The artifacts did not appear to fall into any cognizable pattern.

Level 2 was a highly mottled, yellow-brown layer of sandy silt (10 YR 4/6), which served as a transitional layer between the very dark and organic topsoil, and the lighter, sandy subsoil. A large volume of mixed 20th, 19th, and possibly some 18th century material was recovered, including a 1986 Lincoln penny, brick and mortar pieces, a large flint nodule (partially chipped for gun flints), metal spikes, glass (flat & bottle), a slate pencil, floor tiles, terra cotta roof tiles, a bullet casing, wire, cement, plastic, beer bottle, coal pieces, shells (mostly oyster but there was also a single cowry shell, which may or may not be related to some of the cached items described in later sections of this report), nails, ceramic marble, buttons (metal, porcelain), and a wide variety of ceramics (lead-glazed earthenware, creamware, tin-glazed earthenware, porcelain). The presence of the very modern Lincoln penny in the same context as an 18th century flint nodule exemplifies the exceedingly disturbed nature of these deposits.

The strata in level 2 dips somewhat to the south (East Street), a finding that is consistent with the excavation of unit 2, as well as with the units previously dug by CHRS. In addition, a number of 19th and early 20th century photographs also show a distinct slope towards the south.

Feature 1 was a dark brown, discoloration extending across the unit at the bottom of level 2. This feature was a thin, shallow lens (.2-.3 foot), of what appeared to be coal ash and clay, and appeared to be the result of one or more ash dumping episodes, possibly to raise grade in front

yard. (Refer to unit 2, feature 4, a similar, albeit larger deposit, representing multiple dumping episodes). In addition to the coal pieces, feature 1 contained bottle glass, metal, nails, brick and mortar pieces, and a variety of ceramics (salt-glazed stoneware, whiteware, lead-glazed earthenware, transfer print pearlware).

Feature 2 was a builder's trench, and was marked by a clear soil change relative to level 2 and feature 1. Feature 2 runs the entire east-west width of the unit and was filled with clean sand. No artifacts were recovered from this feature.

Level 3 was thinner and more mottled than level 2. It was slightly lighter in color (10 YR 3/4), and more clay-like. The recovered artifacts include glass, shells, tile, ceramics (stoneware, creamware), some nails and other pieces of metal, but there was a smaller volume of material than in either level 1 or 2. This level suggested a zone of separation between the most recent depositional episodes and the earlier 19th century material.

Feature 3 was an extensive deposit of miscellaneous debris located below level 3 and feature 2. Feature 3 was only slightly darker than adjacent levels, but contained much more construction and/or other building debris than the surrounding matrix. Artifacts included bricks and mortar, oyster shells, glass, nails, and some bone. Feature 3 had a depth in excess of one foot and probably represents a single episode of trash disposal.

Unit 2

This 5x5' unit was located approximately 5 feet to the west of unit 1 along the East Street retaining wall. The top 5-8 inches of sod was removed as level 1. Beneath the sod were two distinct areas: a dark brown sandy loam (10 YR 3/3) designated as level 2, and a reddish brown sandy loam (7.5 YR 3/4), which was determined to be fill from prior CHRS excavation unit 19, and was designated as level 3. Both levels suggest formation via redeposited fill, but level 2 contained substantial numbers of 19th and 20th century artifacts (brick and mortar fragments, ceramics (19th and 20th century), glass (bottle and window), oyster shells, nails, and 1980s Lincoln pennies), whereas level 3 had relatively few artifacts.

Level 2 was a layer of mixed topsoil that includes some yellow-brown sandy loam in northern portion of the unit, and darker, moister loamy soil appearing in the southern portion. Two features of recent origin were excavated. Feature 1 was a modern sign or post hole that intruded through the fill of the old CHRS unit 19, (anecdotal information indicated that there were wooden signs in the South yard after the 1983-1984 excavation). Feature 2 was a similar type of post hole, but which appeared very modern, but did not extend through the unit 19 fill.

Both features were excavated to a depth of approximately 2.6 feet below the surface, and produced almost identical collections of mixed 19th and 20th century material, primarily building debris. Recovered artifacts included: gravel and cobbles, glass (window and bottle), oyster shells, corroded pieces of metal (including nails and bolts), and a number of mortar and brick fragments.

Level 3 was a very small deposit, approximately .6-.7 wide, along west wall of the unit. It represents the edge of the backfill associated with CHRS unit 19.

Level 4 was a darker, layer of loamy soil that is both deeper in the southern portion of the unit, and also slopes in that direction (towards East Street). Numerous 19th and early 20th century artifacts were recovered (particularly in the southern portion of the unit), that included metal pieces and nails, bottle and window glass, ceramics, faunal remains, pieces of coal, brick fragments and a number of oyster shells.

Level 5A was an arbitrary level used to designate the northern half of the unit, and level 5B, was an arbitrary level used to designate the southern half of this unit. Level 5A contained a lighter, more sandy and compact soil than did level 5B, and it was this color change that was the basis of these arbitrary designations. In any event, level 5B was essentially a continuation of the same matrix from level 4. Subsequent to some additional excavation, level 5A was redesignated as Feature 3, identified as a contemporary builders' trench, presumably associated with the line of ground l lights running east/west along the northern edge of the unit.

In light of time constraints, as well as its apparent identity as a modern builders' trench, feature 3 was not

excavated. There was no artifactual material in the uniform, sandy trench-fill, and the excavators wished to avoid problems with buried electrical lines.

As a result of the redesignation of level 5A to feature 3, level 5A appears in the excavation reports as simply level 5 (10 YR 4/4). The stratigraphy of level 5 sloped to the south, with the slope becoming more pronounced closer to the East Street retaining wall. This level is a transitional mixing layer that exists between the darker, moister topsoil, and the sandy, more clay-like subsoil. Artifactual material in this level consisted of mixed 19th and 20th century redeposited fill, and included brick and mortar fragments, nails and metal pieces, ceramics, glass (window and bottle), faunal remains (with the larger pieces indicating sawing), coal, and oyster shells. There was no clear deposition pattern except that the volume and concentration of artifacts lessened as the darker, loamy soil of levels 4 and 5A gave way to the underlying, less organic and sandier substratum.

Level 6 (7.5 YR 5/6) was a sandy clay that appeared to be culturally sterile. Consistent with unit 1, as well as the 1984 CHRS' report, the level 6 subsoil continued to slope sharply to the south.

Unit 3

Unit 3 was located approximately half-way along the eastern wall of the west wing. This small and almost accidental unit, was excavated following the unexpected digging of a north:south trench along the entire length of the west wing, from the west hyphen to the East Street retaining wall.

When initially seen by the Principal Investigators, the trench contained two earthen columns that appeared to be relatively undisturbed and to contain some kind of oyster shell feature approximately 1.5 feet below the surface. The original feature was extensive, possibly 5 feet wide, 8 feet long, and several inches thick, but most of it had been cut away. The larger of the two intact columns was designated as unit 3.

Level 1 was a shallow layer (< 1 inch) of sod and sandy loam topsoil (Munsell 10 YR 3/2). This topsoil was very dark and organic, and contained a variety of 19th and 20th century material, particularly construction debris that

included brick and mortar fragments, as well as pieces of wood and glass.

Beneath the sod, level 2 appeared as a more compact layer of coarse, mottled sand (Munsell 7.5 YR 5/8 strong brown, mottled with 10 YR 3/2 grayish brown) that looked to be redeposited subsoil. This deposit was somewhat uneven, but was approximately .5 feet in thickness. The recovered artifacts included a mixture of brick and mortar fragments, oyster shells, pieces of bottle glass, and several small pieces of charcoal.

Level 3 was more grayish in color than level 2 (Munsell 10 YR 3/2 grayish brown), but was still essentially composed of loamy sand and was also approximately 6-8 inches thick. There was not a great deal to distinguish the nature or volume of artifacts from the preceding level, except that the material in level 3 appeared older (i.e., cut nails, 2 clay pipe stems). This level probably consists of redeposited soil, but the artifacts suggest a 19th century redeposition.

Level 4 was a continuation of the moderately compacted sand layer from level 3. It was slightly darker (Munsell 10 YR 3/4), and contained substantially more brick and mortar fragments than the preceding level. In addition several ceramic sherds, oyster shells, and faunal remains were recovered. Charcoal flecks were also noted. Several straight pins were discovered in connection with a slight rise or "bump" in this deposit. This slight "bump" (approximately 2.9 feet long by 1 foot wide) was used to define an association of cultural materials (pins, metal button, glass sherd) as feature 1. Aside from this slight bump in the level, the soil color and texture were not significantly different from the surrounding matrix (Munsell 10 YR 3/4).

Feature 1 contained approximately 23 individual artifacts, including pins, buttons, pieces of metal and glass. Although difficult to establish beyond any doubt, the location and arrangement of these materials suggests deliberate placement rather than accidental deposition. In addition to the artifacts, the soil matrix contained a number of charcoal flecks, brick and mortar fragments, and pieces of oyster shell.

Embedded within level 4 is the oyster shell deposit initially seen in profile. Labeled as feature 3, the deposit was slightly smaller than the dimensions of feature 1, and was .6-.7 feet thick. Aside from the large volume of oyster shells, the soil matrix of compact sand (Munsell 10 YR 3/4) contained 3 pins, brick, glass, and ceramic fragments, and a piece of tortoise carapace, as well as brick and mortar fragments and flecks of charcoal.

Within feature 3 was a small area that appeared to have been deliberately scooped out. This scooped out section was designated feature 2, and was approximately 1.6 or 1.7 feet by .6 or .7 feet, with its long axis running north/south. Within this feature was a piece of salt glazed stoneware, a corroded nail with a pin attached by the corroding metal, a small piece of glass, and three additional pins underneath the nail and pin. The soil matrix was indistinguishable from that of feature 3 (Munsell 10 YR 3/4). Again, although the evidence is somewhat equivocal, it appears as if this feature was deliberately produced, and the artifacts were intentionally placed. What is not clear is whether this feature was produced contemporaneously with the oyster shell deposit or whether it was produced at some later date.

Underneath feature 3 and level 4 was a deposit of loose sand (Munsell 10 YR 4/4) mottled with brown sand (Munsell 7.5 YR 4/4), and olive brown clay (Munsell 2.5 YR 5/3). This level 5 contained a few oyster shells that were probably a remnant from feature 3, some brick fragments, large faunal remains, and a lithic flake. The base of level 5 is approximately 2.5 feet below the surface of level 1, and although sterile subsoil layer had not yet been reached, no additional excavation was undertaken.

The stratigraphy for this unit consists of a layer of 20th century redeposited topsoil, one or more layers of 19th century redeposited soil that overlay a substantial deposit of oyster shells. The original size of this shell deposit was as much as 5-6 feet in width and as much as 10-12 feet in length, but most of the deposit was inadvertently destroyed by the construction trench previously described.

Unit 18

This 3'x3' unit was located in the corner of the south yard where the east wing and hyphen meet. Level 1 consisted

of unmortared bricks and associated grass turf and attached sandy loam matrix (depth 4-5 inches) (Munsell 10 YR 5/3 gray brown). Although several 19th century artifacts were found (pipe stem, button nails), the presence of several types of plastic indicated that these deposits were modern.

Directly beneath level 1 was a compact, mottled layer of redeposited sandy loam and sandy clay (Munsell 10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, 10 YR 7/4 pale brown, 10 YR 4/2 dark grayish brown) identified as level 2. Artifacts recovered from level 2 were limited to 20th century construction debris (brick and mortar fragments, glass, and nails). At the bottom of level 2 (approximately 5-6 inches below the surface), a pipe trench (feature 1), was found running diagonally across the unit in a southwesterly direction from corner of the building.

The trench fill in feature 1 was softer than the surrounding soil matrix, and was found to have two separate layers. The upper layer, approximately 5-6 inches), was a mixture of loose, coarse sand (Munsell 10 YR 4/2) that included a variety of 19th and 20th century hardware, ceramics, glass, and metal objects. Below this layer was a more mixed deposit consisting of both yellow brown sandy clay (Munsell 10 YR 5/6), and dark gray brown sand (Munsell 10 YR 4/2). At the bottom of this second layer, approximately one and one-half feet below the surface), was cast iron pipe that essentially defined the base of feature 1 (the pipe was removed). In addition to a mixture of 19th and early 20th century materials, some styrofoam was recovered from this level, thus underscoring its designation as a modern fill layer.

Underneath the fill layer of level 2, but adjacent to the fill in feature 1, was a compact sand deposit a few inches thick. This deposit was labeled level 3, and had a lighter color (Munsell 10 YR 5/6), and a slightly different collection of artifacts than associated with feature 1. The artifacts in this level included a mixture of brick and mortar fragments, as well as some 19th ceramic and glass sherds, and some pieces of metal.

Beneath level 3, but still adjacent to feature 1, was a deposit of yellow brown mottled sand. Designated level 4, this deposit was slightly lighter in color than the preceding level (Munsell 7.5 YR 4/6 strong brown), and it contained a variety of 19th century items (ceramics, glass,

nails, a button, and a rather large, thick piece of yellow ware) which suggested that this level represented a separate, and older fill episode from the preceding level. At the base of this level, (approximately 1-1.2 feet below the surface) some bricks were found extending out from both the hyphen and east wing walls. These bricks may have represented the soil grade at the time the house was built.

The deposit of yellow brown sand continued for some depth, and level 5 was arbitrarily defined in order to keep control over the context. Thus, the color and consistency of level 5 were unchanged (Munsell 7.5 YR 4/6 strong brown), but the artifact assemblage was more strongly indicative of 19th century deposits (whiteware, stoneware, porcelain, nails, thick bottle glass) although, a number of brick, mortar, and shell fragments were also recovered.

Within approximately 5-6 inches from the beginning of level 5, a slight color (Munsell 7.5 YR 5/6), and texture change (finer, more compact sand) suggested a new level. Level 6 was similar to the preceding level, although it produced fewer artifacts (brick, mortar, and shell fragments, whiteware, redware, and glass shards).

At the base of level 6 (approximately 2.2-2.3 feet below the surface), an "L" shaped feature (feature 2) was discovered that mirrored the angle of the connection between the wing and hyphen in such a way so as to strongly suggest a builder's trench. The matrix within this feature was a mixture of sandy clay soil (Munsell 7.5 YR 5/6, mottled with 10 YR 4/3), but the builder's trench was primarily defined by the observation of construction debris and artifacts within the feature, whereas the adjacent soil had no such material.

Level 7 was defined as the compact, sandy clay soil, both adjacent to and underneath feature 2 (approximately 2.5 feet below the surface of the unit). This strata was determined to be sterile subsoil as no artifacts were recovered.

The excavation of this unit provided stratigraphic evidence relating to the original front grade of the yard, which was somewhat lower than at present, as well as the construction sequence of the east wing and hyphen. From the appearance of the brick bonding, both the hyphen and East

wing were most likely part of the same construction episode during the 18th century.

Retaining Wall Units in South yard

RW-1 was placed between 15 and 20 feet east of the west wing of the Brice House. Excavation of this unit revealed a series of fill deposits containing a mixture of 19th and 20th century building material, glass, and ceramic. The central portion of the unit was bisected by a pipe trench feature, apparently a waste drain, that presumably extends north to the West Hyphen of the house. Three additional features comprised of deliberately placed fill episodes were also present in the unit, as a well as a deposit of relatively large brick fragments. The unit was excavated to a gently north to south sloping, compact clay subsoil surface between 2.7 and 3.5 feet below the current grade.

Rw-2 was placed adjacent to the retaining wall in the central portion of the yard between 40 and 45 feet east of the west wing. Like Unit 1, excavation here revealed the presence of a series of deliberately placed fill deposits containing a mixture of artifacts, primarily building material, but also including glass, shell, ceramic, buttons, and miscellaneous metal fragments. Several features were revealed in this unit, including a posthole possibly associated with a no-longer extant stairway to the main house. In addition, a probable gas pipe trench was located at the western edge of the unit. This deposit was not excavated due to the possibility of damage to the in-situ utility line. The remainder of the unit was excavated to subsoil surface between 2.1 and 4.3 feet north to south beneath the current grade. The slope was substantially steeper in this unit than in Unit 1 to the west.

RW-3 was also placed in the central portion of the yard adjacent to the retaining wall. The western edge of this unit was 80 feet east of the west wing. This unit was bisected on a north-south axis by a drainpipe from the main house to the north. Excavation of this unit revealed the presence of five sloping fill layers containing a mixture of 19th and 20th century artifacts, again over a gently sloping subsoil surface that ranged between 3 and 3.5 feet beneath the existing grade.

RW-4 was placed immediately east of the stairway to the eastern portion of the yard. The west edge of the unit is 97.5 feet east of the west wing, and the east edge is approximately 7.5 feet west of the east wing. Stratigraphy in this unit consisted of five fill layers over compact clay subsoil that sloped south to the retaining wall. Artifacts from this unit primarily consisted of building material, but oyster shell, two coins (one 1899 five cent piece and one 1902 penny), 19th century ceramic, and numerous glass fragments were also recovered. In addition to the artifactual material, a feature consisting of a thin deposit of oyster shell was discovered 1.35 feet beneath current grade adjacent to the northern wall of the unit. Unexcavated portions of this feature continue an unknown distance into and beyond the north wall of the unit. A trench-like soil feature, probably a remnant of a planting bed, was also discovered in the southern edge of the unit adjacent to the retaining wall. Total depth of cultural deposits in this unit ranged between 2.5 and 3 feet beneath the current grade. The compact, sandy clay subsoil surface was relatively level in comparison to the other three units, but it did exhibit a slight slope toward the retaining wall.

West Wing Excavation Units

Unit 4

This 5'x5' unit is located towards the northwest end of the West wing. The western half of this unit had been substantially disturbed by a footer trench dug as part of the west wall restoration that was done sometime after the 1983-1984 test excavations.

Level 1 is a soft, recent fill layer, almost a foot thick, which essentially covers the unexcavated portions of the entire West wing. It is comprised of material deposited as a result of the most recent activities (1983-1984 archaeological testing, building demolition and reconstruction). This layer produced a variety of 19th and 20th century artifacts, including ceramic, bottle and window glass, metal fragments, brick and mortar pieces, bones, coal, walnut shells, and floor tile. None of this material appears to have been deposited or maintained in any recognizable context.

Level 2 was a fill layer, albeit darker in color, and distinguishable from the lighter-colored level 1. In

addition to building debris (bricks, mortar), a variety of 19th and 20th century material was recovered, including ceramics, glass, wood, buttons, nails, faunal remains, and a pipe stem. Although it's hard to say, this layer looks more 19th century than level 1.

Level 3 was another fill level, and included a wide variety of both 19th and 20th century artifacts. Underneath this layer was a contemporary concrete slab that was probably put in when the outside wing walls were redone. Feature 1 was an amorphous deposit of darker soil discovered on the western half of the unit that contained a great deal of plaster and building debris, together with a number of other 19th and 20th century artifacts.

Level 4 was located on east side of unit, and appears as another in a series of construction-related rubble fill events. Feature 2 is an almost rectangular deposit in the northeast corner of the unit that contained a mixture of building rubble, and local brown sandstone.

Feature 3 consisted of a portion of the masonry foundation wall that was identified in the earlier CHRS test excavations. It runs in a NE-SW direction and is primarily composed of mortared brown sandstone blocks.

Feature 4 was composed of a rubble-fill deposit in the southeast corner of the unit, next to the western wall (feature 3). This feature contained the highest concentration of building rubble found in this unit, and is a continuation of feature 1 in adjacent unit 5. A variety of glass, metal, ceramics, and faunal remains was recovered.

Feature 5 was a continuation layer of building rubble and fill, and included brick and mortar pieces, a pipe stem, nails and other pieces of metal, and several ceramics. Excavation of this level revealed a corner of pre-Brice building where the masonry wall (feature 3) meets the brick dividing wall at an oblique angle. Feature 5B was designated on the basis of differences in artifactual deposits. The artifacts in feature 5B include less building debris, and more bottle glass, ceramics (tin-glazed earthenware), metal, and what may be a continuation of the plaster floor discovered in unit 5

Level 6 was a plaster layer that included one piece of bone and one ceramic. Although initially designated as a floor, the size. shape, and thickness of the deposit suggests that it is a remnant of a plaster mixing pit that was used in connection with the Brice House construction, and subsequently filled.

Level 7, was a thin sand lens that represents a separation of two separate plaster-deposition episodes. Despite its thinness, this level had 18th century material (tin-glazed earthenware, Staffordshire), as well as one-half of a metal shear, and some bottle glass, and faunal remains.

Level 8 was a second plaster deposit, almost one half foot thick. There were no artifacts associated with this deposit, which looks very much like a continuation of the deposit in unit 5, except that it seems to be thinner as it "flows" to the west wall of pre-Brice building.

Level 9 is a layer of sandy soil below the plaster deposit. Artifactual material included an association of material from within about one half foot from the masonry wall in the SE corner of the unit. The material included brick, mortar, and shell fragments, some pipe stems, porcelain, nails, glass, and a modified piece of stone.

Level 10 consists of sandy-clay subsoil. The level was excavated to a depth consistent with the adjacent unit 5, and no artifacts were found. This level is almost 5 feet below the surface (level 1) and demonstrates the depth of the cultural deposits in the West wing.

Unit 5

This 5x5 unit is located towards the northern end of the West wing, near the center of the room.

Level 1 is approximately .5-.7 feet of disturbed, loose grayish-brown sandy soil mixed with fill material. The artifacts include building debris (brick, mortar, glass), and a high concentration of late 20th century items including plastic items, styrofoam, wrappers, etc. These materials underline this level's classification as a late fill layer.

Level 2 was approximately 6 inches of loose, brown, sandy soil. It contained a collection of building debris (brick

and mortar fragments), as well as a clay pipe stem, pieces of wood, floor tile, glass, ceramics, nails, and some pieces of flint.

Level 3 was a more compact deposit than either of the upper layers. The artifacts included building debris, faunal remains, bottle and window glass, and some ceramic pieces.

Feature 1 was a portion of the builders trench dug in connection with the east-west brick dividing wall located at the south end of the unit. At the upper levels, the trench is about 1.5-2.2 feet wide and contains yellowish colored sand together with some bricks, mortar, painted plaster, glass, wood, shells, nails, brown sandstone, corroded metal, faunal remains, a clay pipe stem, some glazed earthenware and other ceramics.

Feature 2 was an amorphous deposit of brick and mortar pieces that also included a concentration of charcoal flecks. The soil at the top of the feature was darker and less sandy than the sandy soil in feature 1, although at the bottom of the feature, it became increasingly clay-like. In addition building debris, the artifacts included bottle glass, a porcelain button, and a large piece of yellow, lead-glazed earthenware.

Level 4 was a mixed fill layer approximately 4-5 inches thick, and is a darker and more compact soil than found in either features 1 or 2. In addition to the building debris, the artifacts included pieces of glass, nails, shells, a clay pipe stem, salt-glazed stoneware, a piece of blue-gray Rhennish stoneware, and some pieces of brown sandstone.

Feature 3 was an extensive and dense deposit of bricks and mortar. Artifacts included some nails (cut & wrought), spikes, clay pipe stems, a flint nodule, salt-glazed stoneware, and pieces of gravel-tempered earthenware.

Level 5 was found directly to the south of feature 3. It had the same soil color, and consistency as level 4, but the soil contained bits of ash and charcoal. It also had a greater concentration of artifacts, including large amounts of brick, mortar, shell, glass, nails, pieces of metal, charred wood, a flint, ceramic fragments, clay pipe stems, and a pipe bowl.

Feature 1B was a plaster deposit along the southern edge of the unit that was only about 3/4 inch thick. The plaster was either spilled or dumped, and was associated with the base of the builder's trench.

Feature 3B, was uncovered in the northern portion of the unit lying directly under feature 3. The soil matrix was a combination of sand, brick and mortar pieces, that give way to an extensive plaster deposit. Among the artifacts were a piece of North Devon gravel-tempered ceramic, pieces of brown, glazed redware, hand painted blue-on-white earthenware, some tin-glazed earthenware, several small flint nodules, and a bone and clay pipe stem.

Level 6 began as a disturbed sandy layer containing a variety of brick and mortar pieces, ceramics, metal objects, and flints. It was redesignated as part of feature 4, which was part of the builder's trench associated with the east-west wall. There were a number of artifacts including brick and mortar, nails, shells, ceramics (lead-glazed earthenware), and bottle glass.

Level 7 was a thick plaster deposit, broken in part by a dirt lens. There was a diverse collection of recovered artifacts including pieces of metal, ceramics, faunal remains, nails, a clay pipe stem, and brick and mortar pieces. The plaster deposit was thick and uneven and was part of a lime or plaster mixing pit, that was later filled in.

Level 8 was a thin (1 inch), loose sandy deposit that contained a 1720 English George I half penny.

Level 9, was a dark, silty sand, compacted earthen deposit that contained some pieces of North Devon gravel-tempered ceramic, as well as some bottle glass, metal, and faunal remains.

Feature 5 was a shallow depression (approximately 1 inch thick) that contained several pieces of mortar. Feature 6 was a lens or stain, but contained a piece of North Devon gravel-tempered ceramic, as well as pieces of glass, brick, and faunal remains.

Level 10 is a compact, sandy-clay subsoil layer. The only artifacts were some mortar fragments that look to have been impressed into the level by excavators.

Unit 6

This 5x5 unit is in the northwest section of the West wing, immediately to the east of unit 5. It is north of, but does not quite border on the east-west brick dividing wall.

Level 1 is a fill layer of loose brown-gray sandy soil approximately 7 inches thick. The artifacts included a variety of 19th and 20th century materials, including ceramics, bottle and window glass, metal fragments, brick and mortar fragments, faunal remains, nut shells, and broken floor tiles. The removal of level 1 revealed the existence of a pipe trench running north-south along the eastern edge of the unit (feature 1). This trench is filled with a collection of very loose sand and construction debris, primarily brick and mortar rubble. Additional materials such as glass, metal, faunal remains, and ceramics.

Level 2 is of variable depth (.5-.9 foot), and is more compact than level 1, even though the color is essentially the same. The volume of artifacts appears somewhat less than in level 1, and includes a variety of 19th century ceramics, pieces of glass, building debris, and pieces of local brown sandstone.

Level 3 is another layer of compacted sandy-clay soil containing the typical mix of building debris as well as a mixture of 19th and possibly 20th century artifacts.

Feature 2 was discovered during the excavation of level 3, and consists of a portion of the building trench associated with the east-west brick dividing wall. It was rubble-filled, and included brick, mortar, and sandstone fragments. There were several separate layers within this feature, all of which looked to be separate fill episodes. Level 3 within this feature contained brick and mortar fragments, some glass, flint, and a nail.

Level 4. was a layer of silty sandy soil covering the southern half of the unit. The artifacts included a mixture of ceramics (white ware, glazed earthenware, blue-on-gray stoneware, bottle glass, pipe stem and pipe bowl), as well as faunal remains, pieces of rusted metal, nails, shells, bricks and mortar fragments.

Feature 3 was a thick, mortar, brick, & sandstone rubble deposit found in the northern section of the unit, that was simply dumped in as fill. Although the artifacts included shells, some nails, and faunal remains, the vast majority of material from this level was building rubble (bricks, mortar, and sandstone).

Level 5 was a compact, thin (.05-.15 foot) layer of grayish soil, and contained a great deal of charcoal and ash, and may have been an ash deposit. The few artifacts included brick and mortar fragments, shell pieces, faunal remains, and rusted iron.

Level 6 was of variable depth (.1-.35 feet), and of the same brown color as level 2. The recovered artifacts were limited to a miscellaneous collection of building debris (brick and mortar fragments, shell pieces, some nails).

Level 7 was a yellow-brown layer of clay-sand with a number of darker clay inclusions. It contained small brick and mortar bits as well as some shells, whiteware, faunal remains, and bottle glass. Much of the building rubble was associated with the material from feature 3.

Level 8. was a thick plaster deposit that is a continuation of what was found in unit 5. Several pieces of wood were found embedded in the bottom of the plaster, which suggests that this deposit is the remnant of a lime pit/plaster mixing pit that was used during the construction of the main house and then filled.

Level 9, was a layer approximately .2 feet thick, of relatively compact sand. The artifacts (which were concentrated towards the western side of the unit), included some brick fragments, shells, faunal remains, nails, pins, and ceramics.

Level 10 was a thin layer (<.1 foot), of slightly darker sand that has a very similar mix as the preceding level, and may have been part of the same depositional event. The artifacts included pins, nails, ceramics, faunal remains, and the usual brick-and-mortar fragments.

Feature 4 was the designation given to a relatively thin (.1-.2 feet thick) layer that was found between the initial plaster deposit, and a second plaster deposit.

Level 11 was an earthen floor that contained a high concentration of artifacts, including one piece of blue and gray Rhenish stoneware, some tin and salt glazed stoneware pieces, small pieces of copper, a knife blade, nails and other pieces of corroded metal, all suggest domestic debris. Among the usual building debris and artifacts, this level also contained a high concentration of charcoal fragments.

Excavation of level 11 revealed several features in the base of the unit. Feature 5 was a thin, semi-circular ash lens (.01-.03 feet thick) located along the eastern edge of the unit, that was the likely remains of either a small ash dump or minor burning episode. Feature 6 is a thin, circular ash feature in the southwest corner of the unit. It is deeper than feature 5 (.2-.3), and contained high concentrations of ash and charcoal. It also was the remains of a small ash dump or minor burning episode. Feature 7 was a much larger, amorphous feature extending across the northern portion of the unit. It is shallow (.2-.4 feet thick), and contained a variety of ceramics (tin glaze, porcelain), a pipe bowl, and miscellaneous building rubble.

Level 12 was a layer of sandy clay with a few brick and shell pieces, a nail, and one piece of glass. It is likely that these few artifacts were actually associated with the preceding level, but were impressed into level 12 by excavators and that this level is subsoil.

Level 13 was comprised of gray-brown clay sand and contained no artifacts.

Unit 7

This 5'x5' unit was located on the south side and west end of the east-west brick wall, with a portion of the wall actually within the boundaries of the unit. There was some preexisting soil disturbance along the western edge of the unit, portions of which were previously excavated by CHRS.

Level 1 is the top layer of a soil column that abuts the east-west brick wall. It is a relatively shallow fill layer of loose silty sand (Munsell 10 YR 3/6) approximately one half a foot in depth. This level contained a mixed variety of 19th and 20th century artifacts, including brick and mortar debris, wood, coal glass, ceramics, and rusted metal, all of which suggests modern redeposited fill. This

level is also associated with a pipe trench feature that is described in more detail in connection with units 8 and 9.

Beneath level 1 was another fill layer (Level 2), somewhat lighter in color (Munsell 7.5 YR 5/6 mixed with 10 YR 5/6), but comprised of essentially the same loamy sand. Level 2 contained a variety of artifacts, including brick and mortar fragments, ceramic and glass sherds, oyster shells, and miscellaneous building debris, all of which was consistent with this deposit being modern fill for the soil pipe trench. The removal of this fill deposit revealed a portion of the builder's trench (feature 1) associated with the construction of the east-west brick wall.

Feature 1 is a continuation from the trench that is also described in connection with units 8 and 9. It is approximately 1.7 feet wide and contains a matrix composed of compact sand (Munsell 10 YR 4/5, 10 YR 4/6) from which a collection of building debris, bottle glass, shells, rusted nails, and faunal remains was recovered. This feature has three separate levels that may reflect individual deposition episodes or the differential effects of soil moisture.

Level 2 within feature 1 was a relatively thin layer (2-3 inches) that reflected a change in artifact composition. In addition to substantial amounts of brick and mortar rubble, this level included a number of glass and ceramic shards, nails, faunal remains, and one pipe stem. There were also several pieces of sandstone, similar to those used as the base for the east-west brick dividing wall, embedded in the soil matrix of this level. The soil composition of this level was very similar to the preceding level (Munsell 10 YR 4/6).

The third level within feature 1 (level 3) was an area of dark, compact sandy clay (Munsell 7.5 YR 3/4), approximately six inches wide, and parallel to the brick wall. This sandy clay became increasingly more clay-like as the excavation deepened. The upper portions of this third level within feature 1 contained some brick and mortar fragments, pieces of coal and rusted nails, but the soil became completely sterile within a couple of inches. The sandy clay in this level was consistent with subsoil found in adjacent units and therefore no additional excavation was conducted in this unit.

Unit 8

As with the adjacent unit 7, this 5'x5' unit is located along the south side of the east-west brick wall, and contains a portion of the wall within its boundaries. The excavated portion consisted of a remnant column of unexcavated soil bordered on its north side by the brick dividing wall, and on the east by remnants of a masonry wall that meets the brick wall at an oblique angle.

Level 1 was a layer of loose, soft silty sand (Munsell 10 YR 5/6 mixed with 10 YR 5/8) approximately one foot in depth, that included brick and mortar fragments, nails, wood, and glass and ceramic shards. It was consistent with all of the other level 1 matrices excavated in the west wing and suggests modern, redeposited fill.

Beneath the loose fill was approximately six inches of more compacted sand (level 2) (Munsell 7.5 YR 5/6). Level 2 contained in addition to building debris (brick, mortar, and stone fragments), a variety of 19th century artifacts, including pieces of leather and paper, glass, metal, oyster shells, faunal remains, and a clay pipe stem. The appearance of these deposits suggests another layer of redeposited fill, probably associated with either the cast iron pipe trench or the underlying builder's trench that extends along the south side of the brick wall.

With the removal of level 2, feature 1, the pipe and builder's trench that extends along the south side of the brick wall from the east border with unit 7 to the west border with unit 9 became visible. At the east end of this feature were a number of rocks and bricks, either thrown or placed into the trench as fill, but the majority of the feature was filled with a matrix of silty sand (Munsell 10 YR 4/4, 10 YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown) and rubble. Artifacts from this feature included brick, mortar, glass, oyster shell, iron nails, and miscellaneous metal pieces, coal, charcoal, and one pipe stem.

Lining the bottom of the trench, approximately 2.5 feet below the surface of level 1, was a series of rocks that were used to define Level 2. In addition to the rocks was matrix of fine silty sand (Munsell 10 YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown). The rocks were removed and a minimal number of artifacts were recovered (shell and mortar pieces, 1 nail). Beneath the rocks, the base of the trench was sterile

subsoil that was consistent with deposits found at that depth in units 7 and 9.

Unit 9

This 5'x5' unit is located directly to the east of unit 8, and the northern portion of this unit is cut by the previously-described east-west brick wall that was part of the Brice House construction. In other words, a small portion of this unit (less than 1 foot in width), extended into unit 6 on the northern side of the brick wall and essentially became an extension of that unit.

Level 1 consisted of approximately 3-4 inches of disturbed loose, unconsolidated silty sand (Munsell 10 YR 5/6). This level appeared to be modern, redeposited fill material associated with several construction episodes, including the excavating of the "T" shaped pipe trench that runs through this unit along the east and center portions. Before it was removed, a broken-off end of a cast iron sewage pipe protruded into the center of the unit. Level 1 artifacts included brick and mortar fragments, ceramics, rusted nails, window and bottle glass, and other construction-type debris.

Beneath level 1, and closely associated with the pipe trench, were two shallow deposits of fill and debris that were separated into level 2A (SW portion of unit) (Munsell 10 YR 5/6 dark yellowish brown), and level 2B (NE portion of unit) (Munsell 10 YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown) based on soil color differences. Both sections were composed of soft silty sand, and while level 2B contained a variety of 19th and 20th century artifacts (ceramics, tiles, linoleum pieces, nails, brick, mortar, and oyster shell fragments), level 2A was actually excavated in connection with feature 1.

Feature 1 was the pipe trench that ran north-south along the eastern edge of unit 9 (running into units 6 on the north and 12 on the south). The trench cut through the brick wall, and was filled with a combination of loose sand (Munsell 10 YR 5/6) and construction debris (brick and mortar fragments, glass, metal), faunal remains, and ceramics. The early 20th century cast iron pipe rested on a base of soft, sand fill with one or two large rocks used for support. The artifactual material included brick and mortar pieces, and some glass, nails, and ceramics. At some

point, a few inches below where the pipe had been removed, the feature disappeared and became a part of level 3.

Level 3 was located in the southeast corner of the unit, including the portion below the sand fill layer. It included a harder packed layer of loamy sand with some clay inclusions (Munsell 10 YR 4/6). This was a relatively thick layer of fill deposit (approximately 10-11 inches), and with the exception of some small pieces of metal and oyster shell, contained only brick and mortar rubble.

Feature 2 was an extension of the pipe trench (feature 1) that ran east-west along the south edge of the brick wall. There were several different levels within the trench that may have been the result of different deposition episodes, but all of the material within this feature has the appearance of redeposited fill. Level 1 of feature 2 was relatively shallow (1-2 inches), and was filled with loose a sandy matrix (Munsell 10 YR 5/8) that included brick, mortar, and sandstone fragments, glass, ceramics, rusted metal nails, oyster shells, and faunal remains.

Level 2 within feature 2 was composed of a another deposit of loose sand (Munsell 7.5 YR 4/6), with series of large cobbles placed along the face of the brick wall. Several large pieces of local, brown sandstone were recovered from this level and appeared to identify the bottom (or at least "a bottom") of the trench. Along the center portion of the brick wall, slightly more than two feet below the top of the exposed brick dividing wall, is a brick "lip" of a single course of bricks that extends out from the wall. This lip does not extend along the entire wall, only within a portion of this unit. This was a relatively thick layer (approximately one foot) and contained in addition to the sandstone, building rubble (brick, mortar, and wood fragments), glass and ceramic shards, and oyster shells.

Level 3 within feature 2 was another thick deposit (between .8-1.2 feet) composed of soft sand (Munsell 10 YR 4/6) interspersed with pieces of brick and mortar, glass, ceramics, metal and faunal remains. This sand layer extended below the base of the brick wall to a point where patches of plaster as well as a soil change, became visible.

Level 4 within feature 2 was located below the sand layer, and was a deposit of dark, grainy, and slightly moist sand (Munsell 7.5 YR 4/6 strong brown) that is most similar to material excavated from unit 6 at a similar depth. It was approximately 7-9 inches deep and ended at a plaster layer that extends out to cover most of the base of the unit, and also appears to undercut the east-west dividing wall. This level contained very few artifacts, limited to some construction debris, and a few bits of glass, and shell, but the matrix appeared relatively undisturbed.

Feature 3 was located on the north side of the brick wall and was part of a builder's trench associated with the wall construction, and which lined up with similar features in units 5 and 6. The feature was excavated in three levels. Level 1 was composed of a sandy soil matrix (Munsell 7.5 YR 4/6) rubble fill that included brick and mortar fragments, some shell and rusted metal pieces, and faunal remains. Level 2 consisted of reddish sand (7.5 YR 5/6) with thin a grayish lens. This level was approximately 1.5 feet deep, and ended with the appearance of a gray ashy, clay layer of soil (Munsell 10 YR 4/1 mixed with 10 YR 3/4) that was labeled level 3. The artifacts recovered from this level included a decorated pipe bowl, bottle glass, ceramics, shell pieces, faunal remains, fish scales, and the ever-present construction debris of bricks and mortar. All three levels within this feature represented redeposited fill, but the deeper portions appeared relatively less disturbed and were more clearly limited to 19th century materials.

Underneath level 3 in the southeast portion of the unit was level 4, a moderately thick deposit (4-7 inches) of soft, loamy sand (10 YR 4/6). The recovered artifacts included construction rubble (brick and mortar fragments), glass, nails, ceramics, and faunal remains, and appeared as another in a series of redeposited fill layers.

Level 5 was another layer of redeposited soft sand fill (Munsell 10 YR 3/6). Although the level was approximately 6-7 inches thick, very few artifacts were recovered (brick and mortar fragments, glass).

Level 6 was another layer of redeposited soft sand fill (Munsell 10 YR 5/8) and building debris. It was approximately .5 feet thick, and ended with the discovery of a plaster deposit that spread across the entire bottom

of the unit that became identified as level 7. Level 6 contained a great deal of building debris (brick, mortar, wood fragments with some attached plaster) and chunks of plaster, as well as oyster shells, nails, ceramics, and faunal remains.

Excavation of level 7 involved removal of the plaster layer that covered much of the unit. It was not of uniform thickness, and disappeared towards the western side of the unit (adjacent to unit 8), and to some degree, towards the southern side as well (adjacent to unit 12). This was an area that previously had been excavated by CHRS (unit 7), and it is possible that portions of the plaster were removed as part of the earlier excavations. The most significant finds in this level were pieces of board embedded in the plaster. They were too thin, insubstantial, and sporadic to have been part of a wooden floor, but their size and location are consistent with the concept of a board-lined, plaster-mixing pit that occupied this area prior to the erection of the west wing.

In addition to the plaster was a sandy-clay soil matrix (10 YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown). Artifacts recovered from this level included brick, mortar, glass, and metal, with some red earthen ware and shell fragments. The concentration of artifacts was not very high. This level ended on top of what appears to be a thin light-colored sand deposit (level 8), almost 4 feet below ground level.

Level 8 was deeper than originally assumed (almost .5 feet) and was a mixture of dark yellowish brown silty sand (Munsell 10 YR 3/6). This deposit was soft and easy to dig and contained a number of artifacts, including a piece of Staffordshire ware that matches one previously found in this unit, several other ceramic sherds, a number of rusted nails and other metal pieces, and brick, mortar, and shell fragments. In addition, a ninth course (or perhaps just a plaster layer) of the "stairs" was uncovered. this level looks like an early 18th century fill layer - a large volume of miscellaneous material without any apparent depositional pattern. This deposit was very similar to the dark, soft soil found in unit 6, level 9.

Beneath the softer deposit of level 8 was a harder packed, more silty sand-clay deposit of level 9 (Munsell 10 YR 4/4). A large volume of artifacts were recovered, including a variety of 17th and 18th century ceramics,

metal objects, shells, brick and mortar fragments, so as to make this unit appear as a debris pit in which 18th and possibly 17th century trash was deposited.

Feature 4 was a very thin (3/4" thick) ash layer along the north edge of the unit near the brick wall (Munsell 10 YR 7/1). It appears to have been the result of a single burning or deposition episode, as it was neither deep nor extensive. A clay pipe stem and a clay marble were found associated with this feature suggesting either 19th or 18th century origin.

Level 10 was a moderately thin (3-4 inches) deposit of sandy clay (Munsell 10 YR 3/6). It included only limited amounts of artifacts (brick and mortar fragments), particularly towards the bottom of the level. This was the last level that contained cultural material before olive-colored (Munsell 10 YR 3/2) subsoil was encountered, almost five feet below the surface of this unit.

Several levels were also continued in the thin strip of unit 9 that was located along the north edge of the east-west dividing wall. Level 11 was a thin (<1 inch) mortar deposit approximately 4 feet below the surface of the unit. It was similar to both level 7 in this unit, as well as level 8 in the adjacent unit 6. There were no artifacts associated with this deposit.

Beneath the plaster deposit was a thin (1-1.5 inches) layer of coarse brown sand (Munsell 10 YR 4/3) labeled level 12. Artifacts included some bottle glass, oyster shells, brick and rock fragments, and faunal remains.

Level 13 was a thicker deposit (2-4 inches) of dark clay-sand (Munsell 10 YR 3/4).

Level 14 was a thicker (3-6 inches) mix of sand (Munsell 10 YR 3/4 yellowish brown) and clay (Munsell 10 YR 3/2 grayish). The artifact concentration was greater than the preceding level, and included a carved bone comb, sherds of tin-glazed earthenware, clay pipe stems, nails, glass, and brick fragments, as well as some faunal remains. This level, more than four and one-half feet below the surface of this unit, appeared to be an original occupation surface associated with the pre-Brice House structure. This was the final cultural layer before sterile sandy clay subsoil was reached.

Unit 12

This 5'x5' unit was located directly to the south of unit 9, and to the east of unit 11, the area in which the brick "stairs," partially uncovered in CHRS unit #7, are located.

Level 1 was the same soft, sandy deposit (Munsell 7.5 YR 5/8) found throughout the west wing. It was approximately 8-10 inches thick, and contained a variety of building and demolition debris (bricks, mortar, wood), as well as some rusted metal, oyster shells, glass, electrical wire, and plastic. There is a continuation of the brick "staircase" from adjacent unit 11, so that it appears to be twice as wide as originally believed. The north-south pipe trench previously identified in units 6 and 9 also continues along the western edge of this unit. As with the other units in the west wing, level 1 represents several episodes of modern fill redeposition.

Underneath the soft fill, level 2 was a thin (0-4 inches), hard pan level of sandy loam (Munsell 10 YR 4/6). This level was similar to level 1 in that it contains a collection of building debris (brick and mortar fragments), oyster shells, glass, ceramics, and rusted nails, and other pieces of metal, all of which suggested another modern layer of redeposited fill.

Level 3 was moister and contained more silt and clay than the upper two levels. This level was approximately 4-5 inches thick, and the recovered artifacts included brick and mortar fragments, rusted nails and other metal pieces, oyster shells, ceramics, and a clay pipe stem.

Level 4 was initially defined as a moist sandy clay-like deposit, lighter in color than the preceding level, and which was initially split into two separate levels: 4A and 4B. Level 4A was a compact, dark reddish brown area (Munsell 10 YR 4/6) in the southeastern corner of the unit, and level 4B was slightly lighter in color (Munsell 7.5 YR 4/4) and was located in the northeastern corner of the unit. Level 4B was more directly associated with the pipe trench along the eastern edge of the unit, but there was not much difference between the kinds or volume of artifacts recovered from 4A and 4B. Both levels produced brick and mortar fragments, oyster shells, nails, pieces of metal and glass. Although this level was approximately 2.5

feet below the surface, it still appeared as another layer of redeposited fill.

Level 5 was a mixed layer of plaster and sand (10 YR 4/6), that extended across the entire unit. In addition to ceramics, metal, brick, mortar, and shell pieces, were a number of thin glass fragments that may have been part of a lamp globe. Just below the mortar was a thin layer of sand that was very clearly identified across most of the unit and was labeled as level 6.

Level 6 was very thin layer of sand (Munsell 10 YR 7/6 yellow), about one inch thick, that contained fragments of glass, oyster shell, plaster, and brick.

Level 7 was a deposit of loose, coarse sand (10 YR 4/4). A final "step" along bottom of brick stair feature was discovered. This step was a thin layer of plaster resting on top of a layer of cultural deposits. The artifacts included a number of ceramic sherds, pieces of glass, and faunal remains. The deposit also included a concentration of charcoal flecks in the southwestern corner of the unit that appeared to coincide with some 18th century ceramics.

Level 8 was a deposit of sandy clay (Munsell 7.5 YR 5/6 mottled with 10 YR 4/4) that in large measure, appeared to be subsoil. A very few brick and mortar fragments may have been inadvertently "impressed" into this level by excavators, but this level was approximately 4.7 feet below the surface, and therefore was at the point where sterile subsoil was encountered in several other units in the west wing.

Unit 14

This 5x5' unit was partially excavated in 1983 during the CHRS excavations (CHRS unit 7), and is located at southern end of the West Wing excavations. As with the other west wing units, the initial deposits (level 1) consisted of the top .2-.3 feet of soft silty sand (Munsell 10 YR 6/4 light yellowish brown). A number of artifacts, primarily consisting of building debris (brick and mortar fragments, glass, nail) and miscellaneous 20th century materials, were recovered.

Beneath the surface fill was a more compacted, lighter, silty sand deposit (level 2) (Munsell 7.5 YR 5/4). The nature of the recovered artifacts was essentially the same

as the previous level, and continued to suggest modern 20th century construction fill episodes. Closely associated with level 2 was feature 1, a large deposit of construction rubble along the southern and eastern portions of the unit. The soil color and texture was essentially the same as the surrounding areas (Munsell 7.5 YR 5/4), but the artifact concentration was much different. Despite what appeared to be a somewhat disturbed context, this feature contained a variety of 19th, and possibly 18th century material, including a variety of ceramic and glass shards, flint cobbles, a clay pipe stem, faunal remains, and building debris. This feature was between 8-10 inches thick, and represented only a portion of a much larger deposit that extended into several adjacent areas.

Beneath feature 1 was level 3, a darker, more compact sand layer (Munsell 7.5 YR 5/6 strong brown). This level contained only a few artifacts that were located primarily along eastern edge of unit. This deposit was very similar to subsoil seen in other units in the same area. After excavating the eastern portion of the unit approximately 1.5 feet below the surface level (of level 1), no additional cultural material was found. This 18th century "living surface" (if that is what it is), appears consistent with deposits uncovered in units 7, 8, and 12, as well as in several sections previously excavated by CHRS.

East Wing Excavation Units

Unit 19

This 5x5' unit was located along the northern portion of the south room, and was centered on a bricked-up doorway in the east/west brick wall. Unfortunately, the date of the "bricking-up" of doorway is unknown, although the color and sizes of the bricks as well as the mortar, differs from the rest of the brick wall. The unit was covered by a thin layer of highly disturbed soil mixed with building demolition debris and closely associated with an intact portion of the brick floor. The brick floor in this unit (at least the portion to the south of the bricked-in doorway) was composed of a square pattern, as opposed to the herringbone pattern found in other portions of this room.

The bedding sand in this unit was separated into two levels, essentially by color. Level 1A was a thin (1-1.5

inches) layer of dark sandy soil (Munsell 10 YR 5/3 brown), that was directly in contact with the remnants of the brick floor. The brick floor was excavated in connection with this level, and a large variety of what appears to be almost exclusively 19th material was recovered from the brick-soil matrix. The items included: pins, buttons, faunal remains (birds, mammals, fish), rusted metal, several coins, a number of seeds and peach pits, ceramics, glass (including a small intact bottle), and some small scraps of cloth. In addition, there were numerous brick and mortar fragments found in this level (as well as in every other unit in this room.)

Immediately under, and in some parts of the unit, indistinguishable from level 1A, was a second thin (1-2 inches), sand deposit that was lighter and more yellow-brown in color than the upper layer (Munsell 10 YR 6/8 brownish yellow). Although both deposits appear to be part of the same bedding sand into which the bricks were set, this lighter layer, despite being almost a lens in places, was distinguished as a separate level and identified as 1B. The nature of the recovered artifacts is essentially the same as in level 1A, except that the volume and density were not as great. It should be noted that the total volume of soil in this level is also not as great. As a general statement, the greatest concentration of artifacts occurred in an area to the south of the bricked-in doorway, perhaps 3.5-4.5 feet in front of it.

Below the layer of bedding sand was level 2, a thin, albeit uneven, plaster floor (<1-2 inches), that covered the entire level of this unit, and contained two parallel and relatively shallow floor joist trenches located approximately 2.6 feet apart. There were no artifacts directly associated with the plaster floor, but the two trenches, excavated as features 1 and 2, contained a mix of 19th century artifacts. Both features were approximately 2.5-3 inches deep, ran north-south through the entire unit, and contained a soil matrix very similar to level 1A (Munsell 5/3 brown). A mix of domestic material (buttons, glass, metal, fabric), and faunal and floral remains that essentially mirrors the materials recovered from levels 1A and 1B, was recovered from these features.

Across the northern edge of this unit, adjacent to the east-west brick wall, the excavation uncovered a section of a builder's trench. Labeled feature 3, this multi-layered

trench was approximately one foot wide and ran along the entire north end of this unit. It was capped by a thin plaster layer (similar to level 2), that covered a thin (<1-1.5 inches) mixture of dark sandy soil (Munsell 7.5 YR 5/6 strong brown). Within this layer were brick, mortar, and oyster shell fragments, as well as some pieces of coal. The second and thickest (1.3 feet) layer within this feature was defined by color (Munsell 10 YR 6/6 brown yellow), and texture (fine, compacted sand). A similar mix of artifacts, including brick, mortar, glass, and ceramic fragments was recovered. The third level within this feature was a thin (1-2 inches), slightly darker (Munsell 7.5 YR 4/6 strong brown) and finer (very fine compacted sand). There was the same mix of artifacts as previous layers, although in smaller amounts. The fourth and final layer within this feature represented the base of the builder's trench. It was of a different color (Munsell 10 YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown) and texture (sandy clay) and was devoid of artifacts except for a small concentration of mortar and plaster in the base of the trench, approximately 1.5 feet below the excavation surface of this unit. This concentration appeared to be spillage or oozing from the wall construction.

Underneath the plaster floor of level 2 was a compact sandy clay subsoil (Munsell 7.5 YR 5/6, strong brown) that was labeled level 3. In addition to a very few glass, ceramic, and brick fragments near the top of this level, there were several rock fragments that appear to be the remnants of Archaic Period carved soapstone containers. Unfortunately, the rock fragments were recovered from screens, and thus their precise depth and location could not be ascertained. Although this level was only excavated for approximately one-half foot, the strata appeared to be both uniform and sterile, and no further excavation below this level was deemed justified.

Unit 22

This 5x5 unit (a portion of which extends into the east-west pipe trench) was centered on the eastern half of the firebox that is located on the south side of the South room. The units on the south side of the room (with the exception of those immediately next to the east and west walls), had none of the intact brick floor that was found in the northern half of the room, and all essentially begin with a layer of disturbed sandy soil.

Level 1 was a thin (2-2.5 inches), disturbed layer of silty sand similar to the bedding sand found under the brick floor in other units in this room. Although composed of a mixture of lighter (Munsell 10 YR 6/8 yellowish brown) and darker (10 YR 5/3 brown) sand layers, it was impossible to clearly separate the two types. In addition to brick and mortar fragments, the artifacts included some bottle glass, a button, a piece of cloth, some feathers, and some faunal remains

Beneath the mixed sand level was the same thin (1.5-2 inches), uneven plaster floor that was identified in several other units (#19, 23). It was slightly rougher looking in this unit (as well as in other units in the southern section of the room) than in other units. There were no artifacts specifically associated with the plaster floor.

Associated with, or immediately below level 2, several features were identified and excavated. Feature 1 was an apparent southward extension of the floor joist trench (feature 2) excavated in unit 19. This feature was as shallow (2-3 inches), and contained the same sandy soil (Munsell 10 YR 5/3 brown), as the aforesaid unit 19, feature 2, but had fewer artifacts than the other feature.

Feature 2 was a small hole in the plaster floor that was too small and shallow to be a post hole, but could have served as an anchoring hole for some structure of some undetermined function. There were no artifacts associated with this feature.

Feature 3 was a shallow deposit of disturbed soil next to the firebox at the south end of the unit. This feature was immediately adjacent to the plaster floor and it is possible that it constitutes a disturbance created in conjunction with the firebox construction. The soil color (Munsell 10 YR 5/3 mottled with 10 YR 5/6), and consistency suggests affinities with the soil found in level 1. Artifactual material was essentially limited to a number of small brick, mortar, and other building debris fragments.

Features 4, 5, and 6, were all found in close association near the firebox at the southern edge of this unit. Feature 4 initially looked like a large post hole, but upon excavation, appeared more like the builder's trench associated with the original fireplace construction. It was

an irregular square shape approximately 2.7'x2.8'), and consisted of compact, relatively coarse sand (Munsell 10 YR 5/8) interspersed with building rubble fragments, and extended to a depth of nearly one and one-half feet.

Feature 5 was a small round hole (diameter approximately 3 inches) close to, although not directly under, the previously reported feature 2. Upon excavation, feature 5 was found to be filled with loose, dark sandy soil (Munsell 10 YR 4/4), was approximately one-half foot in depth, and had the appearance of a rubble-filled rodent burrow.

Feature 6 was a somewhat trapezoidal-shaped feature (approximately 1'x1'), slightly more than a foot in depth, located within the bounds of feature 4. It consisted of disturbed brown sandy soil (Munsell 10 YR 5/4) that included brick, mortar and shell fragments. From its appearance, this feature was most likely a post hole, (although no remnants of any post were recovered). The sides of the feature were very smooth, and clearly man-made. This post hole may mark a corner of an outbuilding associated with the Brice House construction, such as may have been used for materials storage.

Underneath the plaster floor of level 2 was same compact yellow brown sandy subsoil (Munsell 10 YR 5/4) found throughout the South room. This strata was identified as level 3. After excavating approximately 8-9 inches, it was determined that the level represented sterile subsoil. The only artifacts found in this level were some mortar fragments found near the very top of this level, and which could have been pressed in by excavators.

Feature 7 is the designation given to a collection of small, shallow, mortar deposits in what was otherwise, sterile subsoil located within the boundaries of feature 4. These thin deposits (1-1.5 inches) were likely the remnants of mortar that spilled, or dripped onto the base of the fireplace builder's trench. There were no other associated artifacts or features with these deposits.

Unit 23

This 5'x5' unit was located directly to the east of, and was a companion to unit 19, and as such was very similar in its stratigraphy and artifacts. The unit was covered by a substantial amount of intact brick floor remnants and an associated soft layer of disturbed sandy soil. Level 1A was

a thin (1-1.5 inches), dark layer of silty sand (Munsell 10 YR 5/3 brown), very similar to that excavated in unit 19. The artifacts again appear to be of 19th century origin and include pins, buttons, a marble, a thimble, numerous seeds and peach pits, faunal remains, and brick and mortar fragments.

Level 1B was a very thin layer (1 inch) of fine, yellow-brown sand (Munsell 10 YR 6/8) that appears to be the clean remnant of the bedding for the brick floor. One noteworthy find from this level was a heavily corroded coin that was discovered directly under a brick, approximately 2.5 feet from the east-west brick wall at the north of the unit, and approximately 1.5 feet from the eastern edge of unit 19. Given the location and presumed value of such a coin, its placement suggests deliberate secretion, rather than inadvertent misplacement or loss.

Consistent with other units in the south room, the brick floor and bedding sand was underlain by a rough, thin plaster floor that extended across the entire unit and was labeled level 2. There were no artifacts associated with this floor.

As with unit 19, several features were discovered in conjunction with or underneath level 2. Feature 1 was a floor joist trench embedded in the plaster floor, and running north-south through the unit. The trench was slightly more than 2.5 feet to the east of feature 2 in unit 19. Feature 1 was approximately 8-9 inches wide and 2-3 inches deep. It was filled with dark silty sand (Munsell 10 YR 5/3 brown) that was indistinguishable from the material excavated from unit 19. Its identity as a floor joist trench was apparently confirmed with the recovery of some pieces of a purported wooden joist. As with adjacent units, other artifacts included a variety of 19th century items, such as pins, a clay pipe stem, and miscellaneous metal pieces. In addition, some floral and faunal materials were recovered.

Feature 2 was the builder's trench located along the east/west dividing wall. It was in every way consistent with the dimensions of the trench excavated in unit 19 (approximately one foot wide, one and one-half feet deep), and was filled with the same type of sandy-clay matrix (Munsell 10 YR 5/8 yellowish brown, mottled with 10 YR 3/4

dark yellowish brown), with brick, mortar, and shell fragment inclusions.

Underneath the plaster floor was the same hard packed, yellow-brown sandy clay soil found throughout this room (Munsell 10 YR 5/4). Although there were few artifacts (shell and mortar fragments, possible bog iron concretions), along the eastern edge of the unit, a deposit of oyster shells was discovered. The shell deposit was not declared a feature, but was nevertheless excavated separately from the remainder of level 3. It had no associated artifacts. The excavation of this level was concluded after approximately one-half foot when it appeared that there was no additional cultural material to be recovered.

Within level 3, one major feature was excavated. Feature 3 was an elliptical-shaped area of disturbed soil (Munsell 10 YR 5/4 yellowish brown) located in the approximate center of the unit. This feature had an approximate diameter of slightly more than one foot, and a depth of nearly one and one-half feet. It was filled with a number of brick and mortar fragments, but no additional artifacts. From its dimensions, this feature appears to be a post hole, which may relate to the post holes discovered in units 22 and 24. It must be noted that this portion of the unit also had a number of rodent burrows (not excavated), and it is possible that after feature 3's original use was abandoned, it was adopted as part of an extensive rodent burrow.

Unit 24

This 5'x5' unit is centered on the western half of the fireplace that is located on the south side of the South room. It is located directly to the west of unit 22. As with unit 22, this unit retained essentially none of the intact brick floor that was found in the northern half of the room, and consequently, level 1 was the same kind of shallow (depth = 1-1.5 inches), disturbed, mixed silty sand (Munsell 10 YR 5/3 brown, mottled with 10 YR 6/8 brownish yellow) as found in unit 22. The artifacts from this level include a mixture of 19th century items: 2 buttons, a piece of cloth, ceramics, brick and mortar fragments, and floral and faunal materials.

As with the all adjacent units, level 2 was the thin (1-2 inches), rough plaster floor. Consistent with other units,

this plaster floor did not have any associated artifacts, but it was associated with several features.

Feature 1 appears to be a floor joist trench that ran along the entire west side of the unit. It appears to line up with similar joist trenches in unit 19 (feature 2), on the north side of the pipe trench. The trench is approximately 8-10 inches wide and 3-5 inches deep. Its identity as a floor joist trench was underscored by the recovery of several pieces of decayed wood that appeared to be the remnants of a floor joist. In addition to the wood, the recovered artifacts included brick, mortar, and shell fragments, some metal eyelets, and a pin.

Approximately 2.5 feet to the east of feature 1 was a short (.7-.8 foot), shallow (approximately .5 feet) remnant of what appeared to be another joist trench. Labeled as feature 2, this trench remnant was only about 10-12 inches long and thus did not extend through the entire unit. Within this feature was a matrix of dark sandy soil (Munsell 10 YR 5/3) containing a high density of brick rubble. The one interesting artifact found in this feature was a leather shoe sole.

Underneath the plaster floor, and consistent with other units in the south room, level 3 consisted of hard-packed, fine sandy subsoil (Munsell 10 YR 5/6), that was similar to the deposits found in every other unit in this room. There were no artifacts recovered from this level (which was concluded after excavating approximately 1.5 feet), but a number of rodent runs and burrows was noted. In general, there were more extensive rodent burrows along the southern portion of the south room than along the northern portion. Whether this finding relates to the nature and volume of post-construction modifications, including the excavation of pipe and utility trenches, is unknown.

Several features were associated with level 3. Feature 3 appeared to be a moderately deep (1.3 feet) post hole located next to the pipe trench along the northern boundary of this unit (as seen in the initial profile). The feature was filled with a mixture of sandy soil (Munsell 10 YR 5/6), and included brick, mortar, and shell fragments, but no other artifacts. It may have been associated with, and is approximately 8 feet from, the probable post hole identified in unit 22 (feature 3). There was a thin mortar lens at the base of feature 3 (similar to feature 7 in unit

22), that was designated as feature 3, level 2, but which was otherwise unremarkable.

Feature 4 was a large, irregularly-shaped rodent burrow located approximately one foot from the western boundary of this unit, and approximately 1.5 feet from the southern boundary. It was filled with a sandy soil matrix (Munsell 10 YR 5/6) that included brick, mortar, and shell fragments, as well as some paper (strongly suggestive of an abandoned rodent nest). The excavated portions of the burrow were at least one foot wide and almost two feet long, but it appeared to wind extensively throughout level 3.

Feature 5 was a very thin (<1 inch) rubble-filled lens of soil located very close to the firebox at the southern edge of the unit. It was distinguished from level 3 by its slightly lighter color (Munsell 10 YR 5/6), and could have been a smear associated with the firebox builder's trench, or the rodent burrow (feature 4). In any event, the only associated artifacts were brick and mortar fragments, and it does not appear to have been a major structural or cultural feature.

Feature 6 was the builder's trench associated with the firebox at the southern edge of the unit. The feature was fairly extensive (approximately 3 feet by 2 feet), and defined by a relatively clear change in soil color (Munsell 10 YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown). With the exception of one nail and a few bone fragments, the only artifacts associated with this feature were a mix of brick, mortar, and shell fragments.

Unit 25

This 5x5' unit was laid out under the window against the east wall of the south room, and contained an area of relatively intact brick floor (herring bone pattern). Level 1 included the brick floor remnants together with the associated fine sand base (the same sand base that appeared under every other unit in the south room) (Munsell 10 YR 5/3 overlaying 10 YR 6/8). As a result of time constraints and because several other units with similar stratigraphy had already been excavated, there was no separation into levels 1A and 1B. Among the artifacts found in this level were a bent pin, a button, some floral and faunal material (including a crab claw), and a large amount of brick and mortar.

Inasmuch as a portion of the surface of this unit was disturbed, a floor joist trench was visible prior to beginning any excavation. Feature 1 is a trench that extends the entire length of the unit, and appears to be an extension of the floor joist trench uncovered in unit 23 (feature 1). This trench is approximately one foot wide and almost 8 inches deep, and was filled with a matrix of fine, compact sand (Munsell 10 YR 5/3 mottled with 10 YR 5/8) and building rubble. Consistent with other such features, it contained several 19th century items (buttons, ceramic and glass fragments), as well as some wood, brick, mortar, and bone fragments.

On the eastern edge of the unit, a north-south soil discoloration (Munsell 10 YR 5/3) about a foot wide suggested the possibility of a builder's trench. Labeled feature 2, the discoloration was only a few inches thick and thus the idea of a trench was initially dismissed. The recovered artifacts included some building debris, buttons, nails, and some faunal remains.

Level 2 was the thin plaster floor that was found in every other unit in the south room. No artifacts were found associated with this level.

Directly underneath feature 2, another soil discoloration (Munsell 10 YR 5/6) identified the builder's trench associated with the east wall of the building. It was designated feature 3 (in retrospect, it could have retained the feature 2 designation). The trench was approximately one foot wide and almost one foot deep, and contained a number of brick and mortar fragments, which distinguished the trench from the adjacent soil matrix. Other than building debris, the notable artifacts were a pipe stem and a bone that were found resting on a thin mortar patch (.05 inches) at the base of the trench.

Beneath the plaster of level 2 was the compact, sandy clay subsoil that characterized this room (Munsell 10 YR 5/6). Near the top of this level (within 1-2 inches) was a thin rubble deposit that included brick, mortar, and shell fragments as well as a single pin. No other artifacts were found and the level was excavated approximately one-half foot.

Unit 28

This 5x5' unit was opened directly to the west of unit 19, and bordered the large north-south pipe trench along the western portion of the room. This unit contained some intact brick flooring, and the same kind of fine sandy soil as other units in this room. Level 1A (Munsell 10 YR 5/3 brown)) was excavated and found to have essentially the same color and texture as analogous levels in adjacent units. Artifacts included the usual building debris of brick and mortar fragments, as well as buttons, nails, shells, glass, floral and faunal remains.

Of particular note was a concentration of artifacts found in a triangular or semi-circular area with a diameter of approximately one foot in the northeast corner of the unit. This area would have been next to the door post in the bricked-up doorway in the east-west brick wall. The concentration included: a button with mother-of-pearl inlays, a gray ceramic or plastic button, an iridescent dark blue bead, a small bone, a shell, a tack, parts of knife handle, some rusted metal, and some ceramic pieces. The location, arrangement, and nature of the materials suggested deliberate placement rather than inadvertent discarding.

Level 1B was a thin (1-1.5 inches) layer of very fine sand (10 YR 6/8 brownish yellow) indistinguishable from analogous levels in adjacent units. A variety of 19th century materials, including pins, buttons, metal, and match sticks, as well as brick and mortar fragments was recovered.

The excavation of levels 1A and 1B revealed the existence of a floor joist trench running the entire length of the unit. Labeled as feature 1, the trench was approximately one foot wide and approximately one-half foot deep. It was filled with fine silty sand (Munsell 10 YR 5/3 brown, overlaying 10 YR 6/8 brownish yellow) indistinguishable from the fill of other floor joist trenches except that this trench had evidence of substantial rodent disturbance along its western edge. The rodent disturbance was apparently confirmed by the finding of a large ball of shredded newspaper. A variety of other artifacts including a pin, glass shard, pieces of metal, and a number of brick and mortar fragments was also found.

Underneath levels 1A and 1B was the rough plaster floor that has been found in every unit in the south room (units

19, 22, 23, 24, 25), and was essentially the same depth as the floors in units 19 and 23. As with the other units, this plaster floor was labeled as level 2, and had no associated artifactual material.

Feature 2 was the builder's trench was identified along the north edge of the unit. It was the same width and depth as (approximately one foot wide by one and one-half foot deep), and was an extension of the builder's trench previously excavated in units 19 and 23. The soil matrix (Munsell 10 YR 5/8) contained a variety of brick and mortar fragments as well as some faunal remains.

Despite being somewhat more disturbed than the eastern section of this unit, the area immediately adjacent to the pipe trench was excavated. The top, sandy bedding soil layer was removed as single level (labeled 1C) (Munsell 10 YR 5/4), and there were relatively few artifacts, although a button, a broken clay marble, and some fabric were found. The thin plaster floor layer (level 2), was removed, and the builder's trench at the north edge of the unit was excavated. Consistent with the other portion of the unit, a number of brick and mortar fragments, and at least one bone were recovered.

Following excavation of the builder's trench, the underlying compact sand clay soil of level 3 (Munsell 10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown) was excavated. Unlike the adjacent units, there was some rodent disturbance, especially along the western portion of the unit. The rodent disturbances were not as extensive as in certain other units (see, e.g., units 20, 22, 24), but were nevertheless fairly pervasive in level 3. No cultural material was found and it was concluded that this level represented sterile subsoil.

Unit 29

This unit was located directly to the south of unit 23, and had a partial covering of intact brick floor. The unit was 5'x5', but a portion was located within the east-west pipe trench and was not excavated. Level 1 consisted of the bricks, plus the thin (1-2 inches) associated bedding sand (Munsell 10 YR 5/3, mixed with 10 YR 5/8)(it was deemed too difficult and time-consuming to split the sand into levels 1A and 1B, as had been done in other units). Two metal buttons, a metal grommet, and an unusual triangular pin or

military badge were found very close to the surface of this level.

Beneath level 1 was the thin plaster floor (level 2) found throughout the room, and which included two joist trenches approximately two and one-half feet apart, and extending completely through the unit. Feature 1 was a continuation of a joist trench excavated in unit 23. It was approximately 6-8 inches wide and 4-5 inches deep. It contained a mixture of grayish brown silty sand (Munsell 10 YR 4/2). The artifacts included some buttons, pieces of wood, floral and faunal remains, and a number of brick and mortar fragments. Feature 2 is a continuation of the joist trench that was split between units 19 and 23. There were fewer artifacts than in feature 1, and were essentially limited to brick and mortar fragments.

At the base of feature 1, a number of oyster shells were noted that may have been an extension of the shell lens that was found and excavated in unit 23. The shell deposit was labeled feature 3, and was a thin (2-3 inches) layer of oyster shells located in otherwise undisturbed soil. Upon excavating these shells, an Archaic projectile point was found pointing due east. There was no indication that this point was redeposited in connection with any of the 19th century artifacts. Although this feature was relatively close in depth to the plaster floor and joist trench, it was clearly underneath both elements.

Level 2 was the thin plaster floor that was found in all the adjacent units (#19, 23, 28, 30, 31). In this unit, the floor had a rough surface, and sloped slightly to the south. Consistent with other units, there were no artifacts directly associated with this level.

Level 3 was the underlying compact sandy clay soil (Munsell 10 YR 4/4). A few brick and mortar fragments were found at the upper layer of this level, but this level was deemed sterile subsoil and excavation was concluded after approximately 5 inches.

Unit 30

This unit was located directly to the south of unit 19, and was relatively more disturbed, and with relatively less intact brick flooring than the adjacent units. The unit size was 5'x5', but a portion was located within the east-west pipe trench and was not excavated. Level 1 consisted

of the bricks, plus the thin (1-2 inches) associated bedding sand (Munsell 10 YR 5/3, mixed with 10 YR 5/8)(it was deemed too difficult and time-consuming to split the sand into levels 1A and 1B, as had been done in other units). The artifacts included a 19th century mix of ceramics, glass shards, a button, and some pins, many of which were found at or near the surface of level 1.

Level 2 was the thin (1-2 inches), plaster floor that was found in all the adjacent units (#19, 23, 28, 29, 31). Consistent with other units, there were no artifacts directly associated with this level, but there were two floor joist trenches located approximately 2.5 feet apart.

Feature 1 was a continuation of a joist trench excavated in unit 19 (feature 2). It contained a matrix of dark grayish brown silty sand (Munsell 10 YR 4/2) that included a number of brick and mortar fragments, as well as a pin, glass shards, wood fragments and faunal remains.

The floor joist trench identified as feature 2 was split between units 30 and 29, and was a continuation of the joist trench that was split between units 19 and 23. The dimensions, color, and consistency of the matrix filling this trench was indistinguishable from that of feature 1. There were fewer artifacts, essentially limited to brick and mortar fragments (this feature was excavated as part of unit 29).

Underneath the plaster floor was compact sandy subsoil consistently identified as level 3 (Munsell 10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown). The overall color and texture of this level is completely consistent with the analogous strata in the adjacent units. In addition, to the usual brick and mortar fragments, a few sherds of Early Woodland shell-tempered pottery, as well as some possible lithic debitage were recovered. It is not known whether these materials bear any relationship to the projectile point recovered in adjacent unit 29.

Unit 31

This unit was located directly to the south of unit 28. Although the unit was the standard 5'x5' size, a substantial portion along the western and southern edges was located within preexisting pipe trenches, and thus was not excavated. Level 1 consisted of the bricks plus the bedding sand (it was deemed too difficult and time-

consuming to split the sand into levels 1A and 1B, as had been done in other units.

Level 1 consisted of the same type of fine silty sand as found in other units (Munsell 10 YR 5/3, mixed with 10 YR 5/8), but was distinguishable from adjacent units 29 and 30, in that it produced a large number of faunal remains, but only a few 19th century items (pins, button). It is conceivable that this unit was so disturbed by post-construction utility and pipe trenching that some of the original deposits were displaced.

Beneath level 1 was the thin (1-2 inches) plaster floor (level 2) found throughout the room. Consistent with other units, there were no artifacts directly associated with this level, but it did include a single joist trench, approximately two and one-half feet from the joist trench in adjacent unit number 30.

The joist trench was labeled feature 1, and was a continuation of a joist trench excavated in unit 28 (also labeled as feature 1). It was approximately 6-8 inches wide and 4-5 inches deep. It contained the same mixture of grayish brown silty sand (Munsell 10 YR 5/3) as found in adjacent unit floor joist trenches. The recovered artifacts were a mix of 19th century materials, and included some glass, wood, a clear glass bead, a pin, ceramic fragments, faunal remains, and some brick and mortar fragments.

Upon removal of the plaster floor, a small, circular feature (diameter 5-6 inches) with slightly darker soil was discovered (Munsell 10 YR 5/4) within a few inches of the pipe trench on the western edge of the excavated portion of the unit. This feature (feature 2) was initially considered a possible post hole, but its relative shallowness (approximately 4 inches), together with its mode of construction, strongly suggested that it was a rodent disturbance. The artifacts recovered from this feature included a pin, metal, glass, and mortar pieces as well faunal remains.

Underneath the plaster floor was compact sandy subsoil consistently identified as level 3 (Munsell 10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown). The overall color and texture of this level is completely consistent with that of the adjacent units. The artifacts included glass, brick and mortar

fragments, and one small, smooth stone whose genesis and use are unknown.

Hallway Area

Unit 26

Unit 26 is a narrow 2.5'x5' unit that was excavated as somewhat of a control for the material discovered in unit 19, and because the soil pier was one of the few areas with what appeared to be intact brick flooring. A portion of unit 26 was positioned underneath the bricked-in doorway previously described in connection with unit 19.

Level 1A included the floor bricks, as well as the dark brown sandy soil around and immediately under the bricks. These bricks were laid down in a square pattern, similar to what was noted in unit 19. Several artifacts were recovered, including: pins, metal, bones, seeds, peanut shells, ceramics, and a metal button. These items, which appear to date from the 19th century, are similar to the kinds of material recovered in units 19, 23, 22, 24, 25. Although these materials were found in a general association, the specific placement and relationship among these artifacts was not recovered.

Of particular interest however, was a U.S. One Cent coin, dated 1852, found immediately under the brick floor at a point approximately 1 foot in front of the area where the original through doorway between the north and south rooms was located. The coin had a hole, as for a necklace or medallion, and appears to have been deliberately placed under the brick floor, rather than being accidentally dropped. It was not in any obvious association with any other artifact. As with other suggested cached materials, it is likely that this coin was associated with some type of religious or spiritual activity.

In addition to the artifacts, several features were excavated. Feature 1 was a builder's trench filled with building rubble that ran an irregular course along the axis of the unit, and varied in width from approximately .7 -1.0 feet. At the east end of this feature was an extensive rodent run (feature 2), that undercut part of the trench. A second rodent run was identified within a lower level of the builder's trench.

In contrast to the soil matrix in the adjacent south room, the matrix underlying level 1A was more compacted, probably as the result of years of heavier foot traffic in the hall. Level 1B was an extremely thin layer of golden brown sand that was probably a remnant of the sand base on which the brick floor was set. It is much thinner than the analogous layer in units in the adjacent south room. Level 2 was another layer of sandy soil, essentially the same color as level 1B, but with a coarser texture. Both the rodent run and builder's trench were excavated to below the base of brick wall, and no artifacts were found in the base level, which was compact sand.

This unit mirrors both the stratigraphy and artifact distribution of units excavated in the south room. Although no clear and unbroken plaster floor was found in the unit, both the east and west profiles suggest the presence of such a feature. In addition, the artifact mix was consistently 19th century and no earlier material was recovered.

North Room

Unit 20

This 5x5' unit was located in the northeast corner room of the East wing (former kitchen area), on the remaining portion of a fireplace and hearth. Although most of the deposits in this room were disturbed as the result of previous construction episodes, an intact portion of an early brick floor was discovered immediately to the south of the extant remains of the fireplace and hearth. The brick pattern was similar to that in the south room.

Level 1 included the remaining brick fragments and the underlying sandy, loamy soil. This level was separated into level 1A, a reddish brown soil, caused in part from disintegrating brick (2.5 YR 4/8), that was located on the west side of the fireplace, within what would have been the firebox, and level 1B, a dark, yellowish, brown sandy loam (10 YR 4/4), located to the east of the fireplace. At a later point in the excavation, level 1B was redesignated as level 5. Artifacts from level 1A included brick and mortar fragments, pieces of glass, bones, and a rubber comb tooth.

Level 2 was a soft, dark brown loamy-sand, fill layer (7.5 YR 4/6) Artifacts included brick and mortar fragments, shell pieces and some faunal remains.

Level 3 was declared arbitrarily after approximately .7 foot had been dug in level 2. There was no discernible change in soil color (7.5 YR 4/6) or texture, and both the soil and artifacts in this level are consistent with those in level 2.

Level 4 was another arbitrary level (10 YR 4/6) that was declared after about .5 feet of excavating through level 3. This was the final level excavated on the western side of the fireplace and contained only a few brick and mortar fragments.

Level 5 (previously designated as level 1B), was located to the east of the firebox, and was a disturbed layer with soft and compacted fill deposits with no single clear pattern in either soil texture or color. Artifacts included some bricks, mortar, faunal remains, shell, and glass.

Level 6 was a deep, and much more compacted, dark brown clay-loam soil (7.5 YR 4/6), that at some point became subsumed within a feature identified as a builder's trench (feature 6).

A number of features were excavated in this unit. Two features were excavated in level 1. Feature 1 (7.5 YR 3/4), was ephemeral, and may have been a pipe stain or a root stain. It contained only a few artifacts (brick pieces, faunal remains, shell).

Feature 2 was located on the interior side of the east pier of the fireplace, and was the builder's trench associated with the fireplace construction. It began as a narrow area of dark soil (7.5 YR 3/4) and stretched in a north/south direction along the edge of the fireplace pier. It appeared as a clean, sandy loam fill, and contained a minimal number of artifacts that included brick, and mortar fragments, pieces of coal, and charcoal, and some faunal remains.

At the interface between levels 3 and 4, a thin mortar deposit was discovered and labeled as feature 3. Excavation of this feature revealed it to be a narrow shelf that apparently marked the end of the brick construction. The actual depth of the brickwork was approximately 1.7 feet below the top of the surviving part of the firebox, but the initial height of the hearth could not be determined.

Feature 4 was a shallow deposit of sand and mortar (10 YR 5/4), directly to the east of the fireplace, and associated with level 5. Feature 5 was a similarly shallow sand deposit (10 YR 4/6), although its artifact mix was more diverse, and included brick, mortar, oyster shell, and glass pieces, some faunal remains, pieces of slag and corroded metal, and 1 pin).

Features 6 and 6-2 were used to identify sections of the builder's trench on the eastern side of the fireplace. (Feature 6-2 was a designation used on the feature forms for this unit when it appeared that there were two separate features associated with the fireplace builder's trench. In retrospect, only the single "feature 6" designation would have been necessary). In addition to pieces of brick, mortar, oyster shell, and faunal remains, this level contained a sherd of Rhennish Blue-on Gray stoneware. This was the only clearly diagnostic 18th century artifact recovered from any east wing unit and its isolation in light of every other unit excavated in the East Wing suggests redeposition.

As on the interior of the firebox, the end of the brickwork (as well as feature 6-2), was marked by the presence of a small mortar "shelf" where this material had spilled or been extruded during fireplace construction. The actual depth of the brickwork was approximately 1.7 feet (below the top of the firebox wall), which was consistent with the findings from the west side of this unit.

Unit 27

This unit is located directly to the south of unit 20. The nature of the banks and soil piers left intact from 20th century pipe trenching and recent asbestos removal, made it more practical to excavate this area as a 5x6 unit. The northwest portion of this unit was covered by the remnants of the brick floor noted in connection with unit 20. The remainder of the unit was more disturbed, and while some bricks were present, they were not contiguous.

Level 1 included the layer of bricks and associated sandy soil matrix. The portion of the unit which did not have the brick floor covering was lighter in color, softer, and less compressed than the portion under the bricks. A number of porcelain doll parts (1-2 arms and legs), as well as 2 buttons and a piece of wood were recovered from the

southeast quadrant of the unit. A ceramic pipe stem was also recovered.

Four separate features were found in association with level 1. Feature 1 was an extensive rodent burrow. The rodent run was extensive and branched throughout the eastern portion of unit into the fallen shelf area. It contained a number of gnawed bones, some mortar, and shell pieces.

Feature 2 was a builder's trench associated with the hearth. The outline of this feature was indistinct, but it contained the same varieties of building rubble (brick and mortar fragments) seen in other building trenches. Within a depth of 3-4 inches along the length of the trench, it appeared indistinguishable from the surrounding soil matrix, and no clear defining line could be seen. In addition, part of this feature was rodent-disturbed.

Feature 3 was initially described as a post hole or other large rectangular excavation. This feature was redefined as a builder's trench that was much wider than the trench considered as feature 2. Feature 3 was ephemeral in the sense that it became closely associated with, and almost subsumed within a very large system of rodent runs and burrows that was labeled as feature 5. There were very few artifacts associated with these features, and the soft sandy soil gave the impression of redeposited fill rather than subsoil.

Feature 4 was a relatively shallow deposit of building rubble, a few inches deep, that did not have any clear association with any other features in this unit. The stratigraphic location of this building rubble makes it unlikely that it was associated with the original building, and it probably relates to a later remodeling, or pipe installation episode.

Level 2. was a rather thin level with very few artifacts and was a transition layer between the sand base under the brick floor and the underlying subsoil.

While excavating the rodent burrows described as features 3 and 5, a large rodent nest stuffed with gray cardboard-like asbestos material was discovered. The unit was closed at this point for safety reasons. Inasmuch as the sandy soil was essentially free of artifacts, it was concluded

that closing this unit prematurely probably did not compromised any significant data recovery.

East Hyphen--Unit 21

This unit was slightly larger than 5'x5', (actually 5"x5.2'), and was located in the northern portion of the western room in the east hyphen. This unit was placed in the undisturbed area north of an east west brick wall that runs through the hyphen, and appears to have been part of the original hyphen construction. The area to the south of this wall was substantially disturbed as a result of 19th and 20th century pipe trenches and the recent asbestos removal work. Demolition of a portion of this room revealed the presence of at least three wooden floors, one of which appeared to have been supported by wooden joists that were anchored into the original 18th century brickwork.

Level 1 was a shallow (1-1.5 inches) layer of loose, grayish-brown sandy soil (Munsell 10 YR 4/3, mottled with 10 YR 5/6). The artifacts included pieces of brick and mortar, nails, wood, glass, and 2 plastic buttons that suggests a modern fill episode. Within this level, a linear soil discoloration (Munsell 7.5 YR 4/6) was discovered along the southern edge of the unit.

This feature 1 was a builder's trench, slightly over a foot in width, that appeared to be associated with the construction of the interior brick wall. This builder's trench was approximately 1.3 feet deep and contained a number of brick, mortar, and shell fragments, as well as a few cut nails and other metal objects.

Underneath level 1 was a deposit of compacted sand with clay inclusions, slightly lighter in color than level 1 (Munsell 7.5 YR 5/6 mottled with 10 YR 4/6), that was identified as level 2. The artifacts recovered from this level were limited to brick and mortar fragments. There were several features closely associated with this level.

Feature 2 was an irregular-shaped rodent burrow approximately 1.5 feet in length, that ran along the center of the western edge of the unit. An additional portion of this rodent run was subsequently identified as feature 5, but both features were part of a single, extensive rodent disturbance. Feature 3 was a small clay depression along the southern edge of level 2 (next to the builder's trench) that contained no artifacts.

A second builder's trench identified as feature 4, was located running east-west along the northern edge of the unit, next to the exterior wall. This feature was also approximately one foot wide, and was clearly associated with the outside wall of the hyphen. Although a thin lens of plaster covered the tip of this trench, it was essentially comprised of a matrix of loose sandy soil (Munsell 7.5 YR 5/6) that contained brick and mortar fragments and a few artifacts (ceramic button, ceramic marble, pieces of rusted metal).

As indicated, feature 5 was an extensive rodent burrow that was discovered with the removal of level 2. This burrow extended for virtually the entire northern portion of the unit directly south of feature 4. It also extended approximately 2.5 feet in a north-south direction along the western edge of the unit. The burrow was approximately 4-5 inches deep and contained a loose sand and clay matrix slightly darker than the surrounding soil (Munsell 10 YR 5/2). It contained a number of brick and mortar fragments, as well as a variety of 19th (and possibly 20th) century artifacts (buttons, pin, nail, clay marble, ceramic and glass sherds).

Beneath level 2 and feature 5 was a thin (1-2 inches) deposit of lightly compacted yellow brown sand (Munsell 7.5 YR 4/6). This level 3 was the final cultural level and contained a mix of artifacts that included brick and mortar fragments, oyster shells, some bones, metal fragments, a flint stone, and a button.

Below level 3 was another deposit of lightly compacted sand of a slightly darker color (Munsell 7.5 YR 5/6). This level 4 contained no artifacts, and represented sterile subsoil. The depth of this unit is approximately 1.5-1.7 feet below the soil surface of level 1.

Units Excavated Outside the East Wing

Four outside units were excavated in connection with this phase of the project. Two units were excavated in the area directly to the north of the east wing, one along the brick alley on the east side of the East Wing.

Unit 15

This 2.5'x5' unit was located along the brick walk next to the eastern wall in the rear of the main house. It

generally encompassed an area ostensibly used to anchor lightening rods, and was selected to test the idea that deposits of African-American cultural material may be associated with lightening rods. Protruding from the unit was a 20th century lightening rod wire, and a series of rusted wall brackets on the side of the house suggested a more northerly location (still within this unit), for earlier lightening rods. One potential problem associated with this unit is that its location adjacent to the main house means that cultural deposits could conceivably extend as deep as 20 feet, the depth of the main house basement, and far below the zone of safe excavation for this project. A decision was made at the outset, to limit the potential depth of any excavation in this area.

Level 1 was the surface layer of bricks and associated sandy soil (Munsell 10 YR 4/2 dark grayish brown) that contained both 19th and 20th century material. This thin layer (3-4 inches) contained a variety of artifacts, including brick and mortar fragments, some ceramic and glass pieces, and nails.

Beneath the bricks was a thin layer of yellow sandy soil (level 2) (Munsell 10 YR 7/8), that was used as bedding sand for the preceding layer of bricks. Despite the thinness (1-1.5 inches) of this deposit, the artifacts that were recovered, including whiteware, bottle glass, wire nails, faunal remains, and brick and mortar fragments, suggest a deposition fill episode.

Underneath level 2 was a layer of yellow brown sandy clay soil (level 3) (Munsell 10 YR 4/6), that included a number of brick fragments, as well as ceramic and glass sherds, oyster shells and nails. Level 3 appeared to be a moderately thick (approximately 8-9 inches) layer of redeposited fill material within which a 20th century lightening rod (feature 1) was anchored. This feature was not excavated as a metal wire extends from the rod onto the wall of the Brice House, indicating the probability of a grounding for an active lightening rod.

Below level 3 was a layer of yellowish sandy clay (level 4) (Munsell 10 YR 5/6). Level 4 appeared to be associated with the western edge of a modern dry well/storm drain located immediately to the east of this unit (feature 2). The dry well/drain was approximately 9-10 feet deep and was not investigated. The percentage of clay within the soil

matrix increased with depth (this deposit was approximately 1.5 feet thick), but a number of artifacts including brick and mortar fragments, ceramic and glass sherds, and one clay pipe stem, were recovered.

Level 5 was a deposit of sandy clay that covered the entire base of the unit, and was much more clay-like than the preceding level 4 (Munsell 10 YR 4/4 reddish brown). Because of the difficulties in removing this material, a decision was made to excavate only the northern 2 feet of this level. Very few artifacts (brick, mortar, oyster shells, nail) were recovered.

Closely associated with level 5 was feature 3, a thin (1-2 inches) deposit of decomposed mortar, between .5-1.2 feet wide, that may have oozed out of the brick masonry during construction of the main part of the house, but in any event, served to cap the original builder's trench. The builder's trench was labeled feature 4, was approximately one foot in width, and ran along the western edge of this unit. It was composed of a mixture of clay (10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown) and sand (10 YR 4/4 reddish brown) soil and was excavated to a depth of approximately 1 foot. Inasmuch as the trench showed no sign of ending, a conclusion that was consistent with knowledge that the interior basement is 15-20 feet deep, no further excavation was conducted. It contained a sparse mix of construction materials (brick, mortar, shell, nails).

The final level excavated in this unit (level 5) was a deposit of relatively compact sand (Munsell 10 YR 4/4 reddish brown) similar to some of the deposit noted in the adjacent builder's trench (feature 4). This sand fill did not appear disturbed, but was only excavated for approximately .5 foot. A few artifacts, consisting of brick, mortar, and oyster shell fragments, were recovered.

Although this unit failed to reveal any "caches" or other cultural material associated with the lightening rod, it nevertheless provided a picture of the stratigraphy in areas immediately adjacent to the main structure.

Unit 16

This 3'x3' unit was located in the corner between the east wing and hyphen on the north side of the building. It was covered by a modern brick pavement that was removed with its associated soil matrix as level 1 (Munsell 10 YR

3/3). In addition to mortar and brick fragments, the only artifactual material consisted of some oyster shells and pipe insulation.

Beneath the brick paving was level 2, a thin layer (1-1.5 inches) of yellowish brown sand (Munsell 10 YR 6/4) into which the bricks had been set. Artifacts in this modern level included some brick and mortar fragments, glass, coal, and nails.

Level 3 was a dark, soft, and heavily organic layer of silty loam (10 YR 3/6) that appeared to have been associated with a series of late 19th and early 20th century fill episodes. This deposit was slightly over a foot in depth, and was particularly rich in artifactual material, including, brick and mortar fragments, pieces of glass, coal, slag, bottle glass, nails, and ceramic tile. Upon excavation, both a modern metal conduit pipe (electrical or gas), and a somewhat older cast iron sewerage pipe, were found associated with this level.

Beneath level 3 were three sequential, poured concrete slabs, labeled as feature 2, levels 1,2, and 3, that extended out from the east wing wall and partially covered the cast iron soil pipe. Each slab was approximately 1-2 inches thick, but levels 2 and 3 were much less extensive, and only covered a portion of the northeast portion of the unit.

Below the concrete was a thin layer (<1 inch) of compact, yellow-brown sandy loam (Munsell 10 YR 3/6) that was so closely associated with another modern pipe trench (feature 3) that the soil matrix was essentially indistinguishable. Feature 3 covered a large portion of the southern section of the unit, and may have been part of the original trench for the cast iron soil pipe.

Level 4 was a darker, yellowish brown, harder-packed, sandy clay layer (Munsell 10 YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown) that was markedly distinct from the softer, darker, organic, fill material above. A "T" shaped, relatively small bore gas pipe was uncovered that ran underneath the soil pipe at an oblique angle. As a result of potential complications associated with the juxtaposition and potential for removal of the several pipes, no additional excavation below this level was conducted. No artifacts were recovered from this level, but it was apparent that

all of the deposits in this unit were the result of a series of modern, redeposited fill.

Unit 17

This unit was opened at the south end of the brick alley located on the east side of the east wing. The alley is only about 3 feet wide, so the unit was limited in size to 2.5'x5'. It was sited adjacent to what appeared to be an old doorway on the east wall of the east wing that had been bricked up in order to accommodate a more modern window.

Level 1 consisted of the modern brick surface of the walkway together with a sandy loam soil matrix (Munsell 10 YR 3/3) associated with the bricks. Aside from brick and mortar fragments, the artifacts consisted of what appeared to be a deposit of 20th century miscellaneous hardware (nails, tacks, screw).

Beneath level 1 was a thin (<1 inch) layer of coarse sand (level 2) (Munsell 10 YR 7/3) that had been laid down as a base for the brick walk. Aside from brick and mortar fragments, the only recovered artifacts were a nail, and shard of bottle glass. The sand did not extend across the entire unit, but ran up against a darker, softer layer of sandy loam (Munsell 10 YR 4/6, mottled with 10 YR 4/2), that was labeled level 3, and which generally occupied the eastern portion of this unit.

Level 3 was a thin deposit (1-1.5 inches) that was either highly disturbed or modern, as a 1970 Lincoln penny was recovered from this level. In addition, a piece of iron rebar (used in modern reinforced concrete construction) with some wire wrapped around it was found embedded in the northern section of the unit. There was no associated feature (hole), and the rebar looks to have been hammered into the ground as a possible lightening rod, albeit a modern one.

Beneath levels 2 and 3, and extending across most of the western portion of the unit, was a mottled deposit of dark brown sandy loam with sandy clay inclusions (Munsell 10 YR 4/6, mottled with 10 YR 5/4), and labeled level 4. This level extended for between 6-9 inches in parts of the unit. The artifacts included several ceramic sherds (shell-edged whiteware), pieces of glass, and some rusted nails. One enigmatic artifact was a small (1.5-2 inches) flint nodule that appeared to have been mechanically smoothed, and

possibly carved along one end. There was very little cultural material recovered below the upper portions of this level.

Closely associated with level 4 was a thin (3-4 inches) deposit of sandy clay (Munsell 10 YR 5/4) along the eastern portion of the unit. This deposit was labeled as feature 1 and contained much more artifactual material (brick and mortar fragments, glass and ceramic shards, pieces of metal) than the adjacent portions of the unit. Despite its initial identification as a builder's trench, its depth and overall appearance suggests that it was merely a rubble-filled deposit.

In order to conserve resources, the unit was bisected, and only the southern half was excavated below level 4. Underneath level 4 was a sandy, clay or clay loam (Munsell 10 YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown) that appears to contain more clay as one digs deeper. Sterile subsoil was defined at the point (approximately 1.3 feet below the brick surface) when the soil appeared to be more clay than sand. No artifacts were found in this level.

This unit did not contain any clearly "arranged" deposits of material, nor was any material indisputably associated with the purported "lightening rod." In all other respects, this unit is consistent with the findings that the east wing sits on relatively shallow cultural deposits.

Appendix C:

Artifact Photo Plates

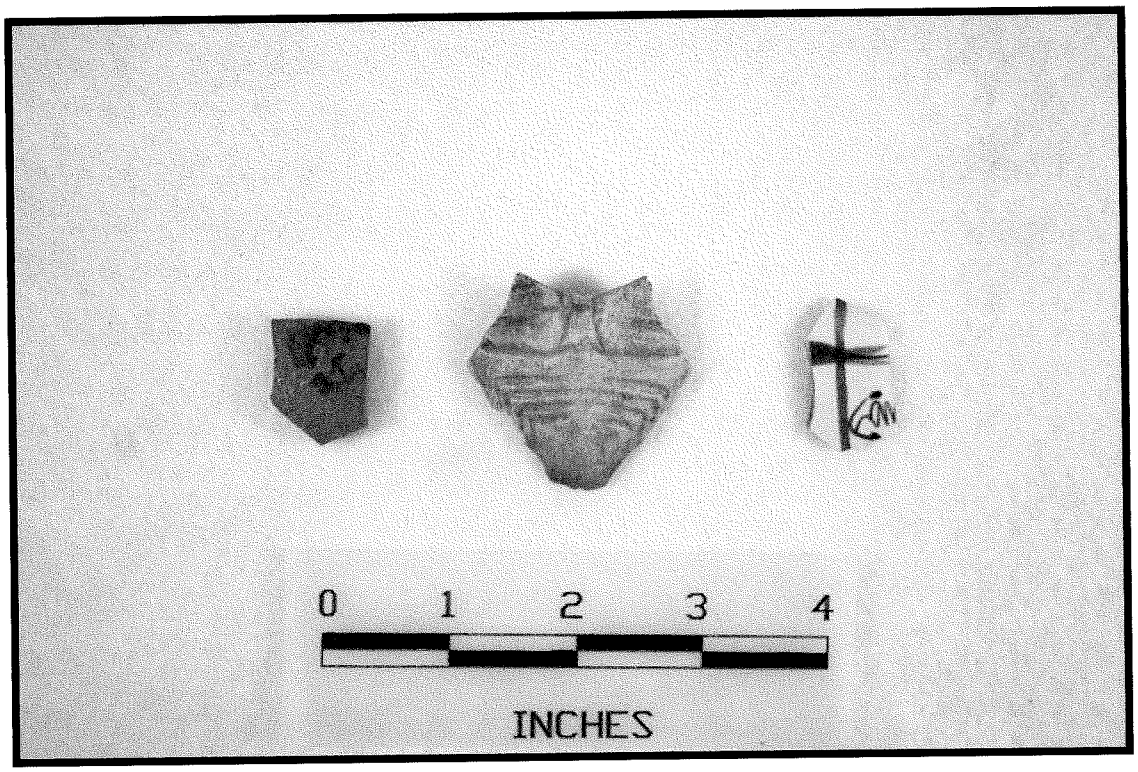


Photo Plate 1: Carved Turtle Bone and Ceramic. Feature 2, Unit 3 (Stratigraphic Unit 3). South Yard

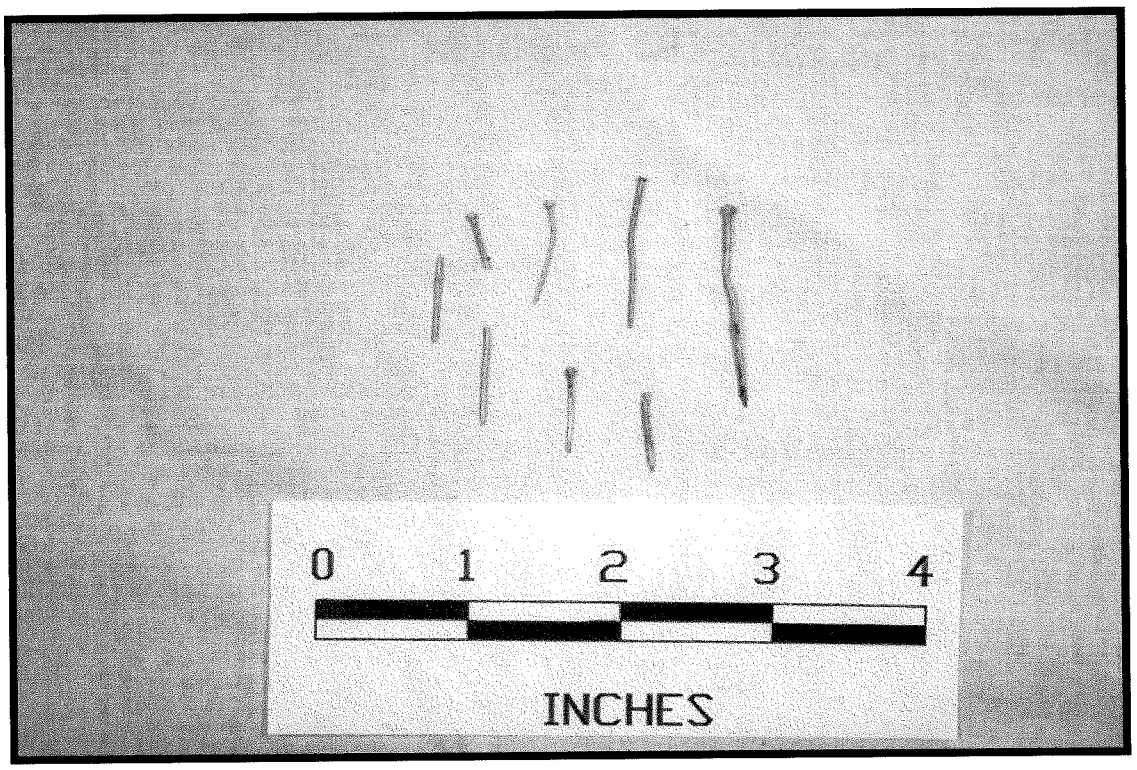


Photo Plate 2: Brass Pins and Pin Fragments. Feature 1, Unit 3 (Stratigraphic Unit 3). South Yard

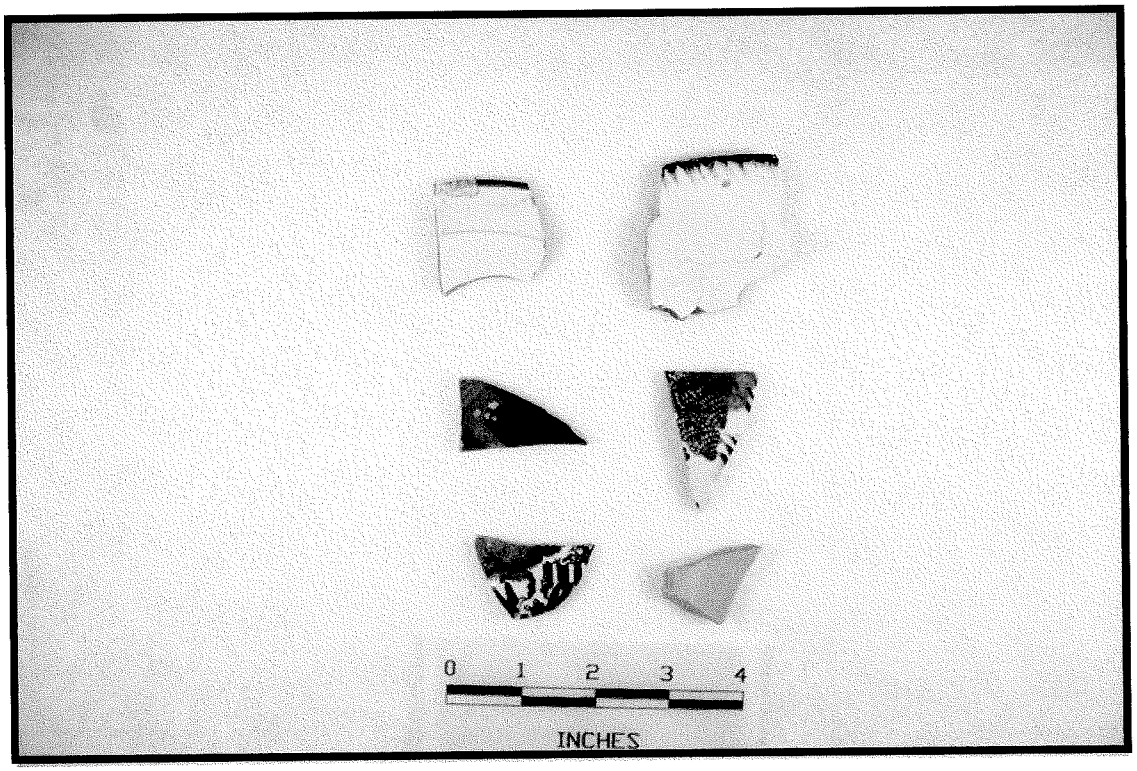
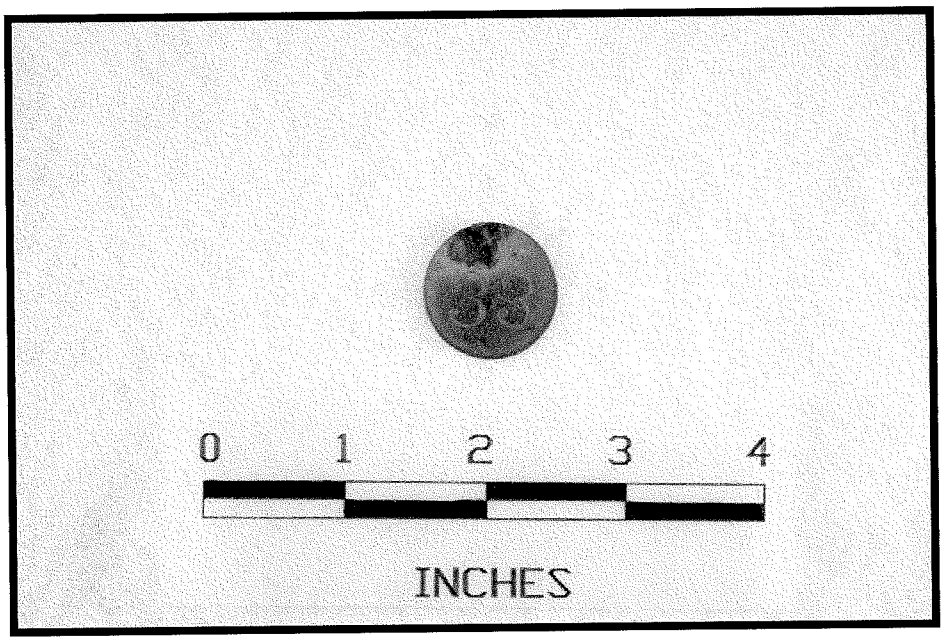


Photo Plate 3: Stratigraphic Unit 2 Ceramic Sherds, Various Proveniences. South Yard



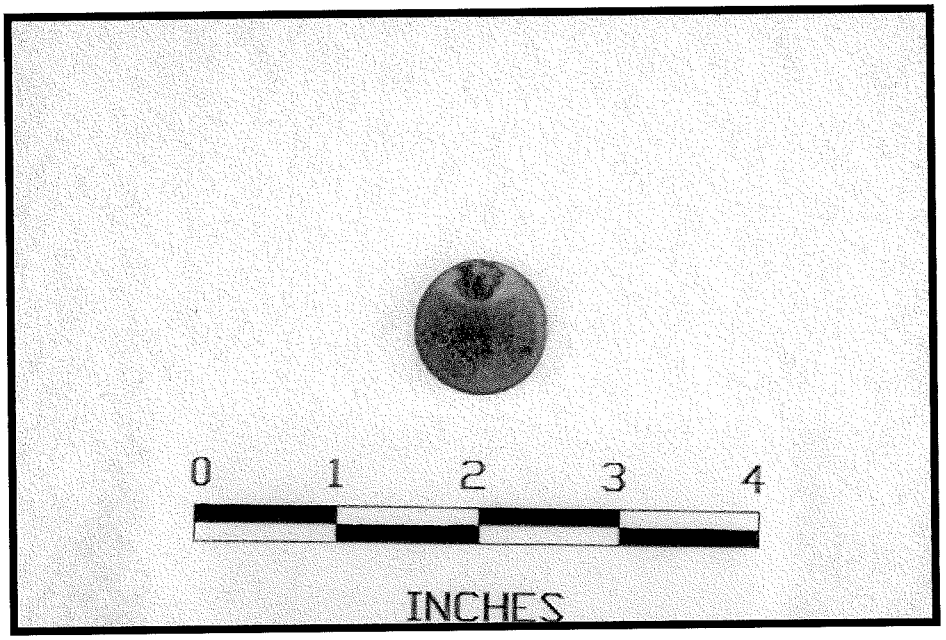
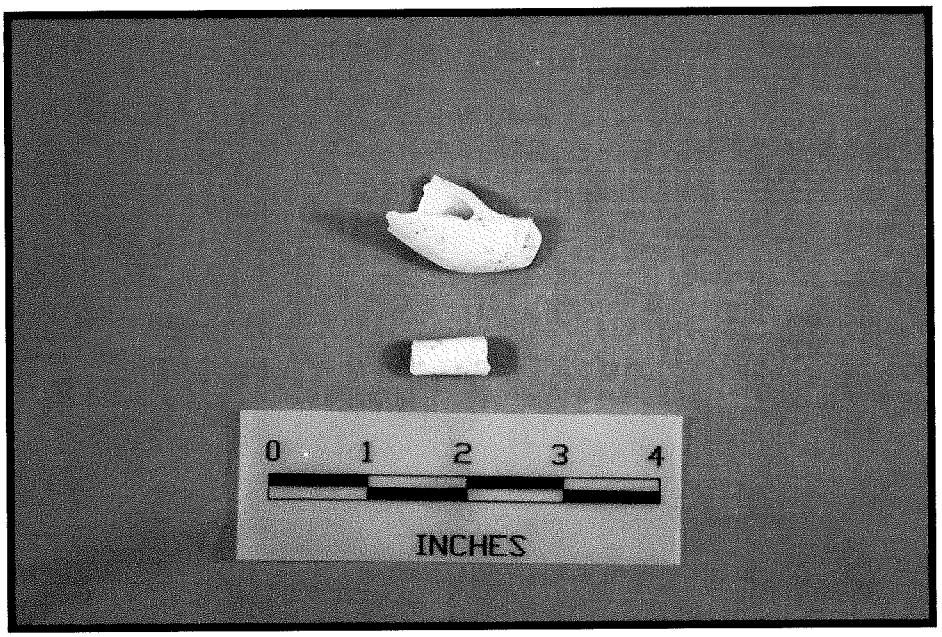


Photo Plate 4: Front and Reverse of Pierced Token. Retaining Wall Trench, Middle West Quarter. South Yard



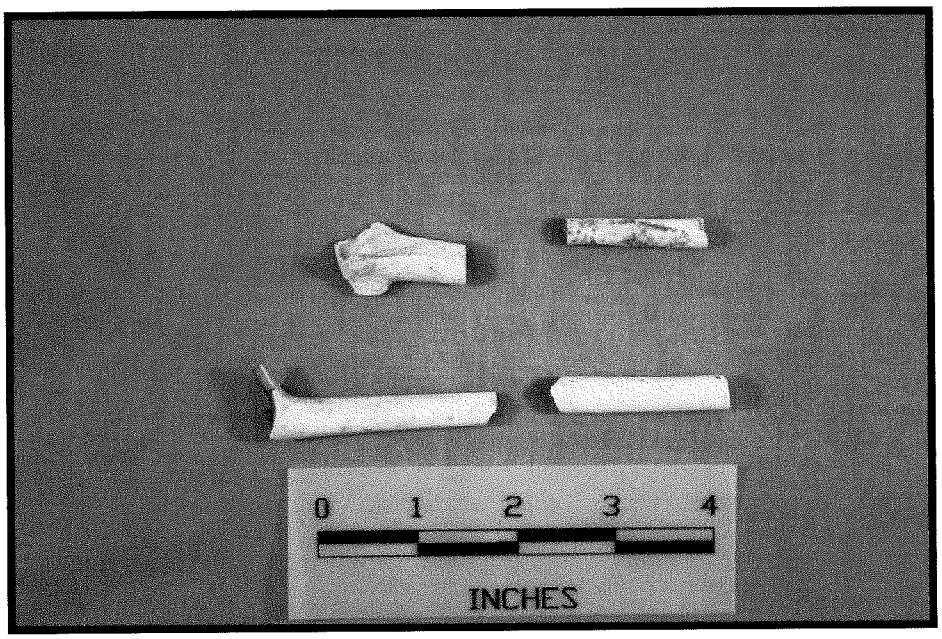
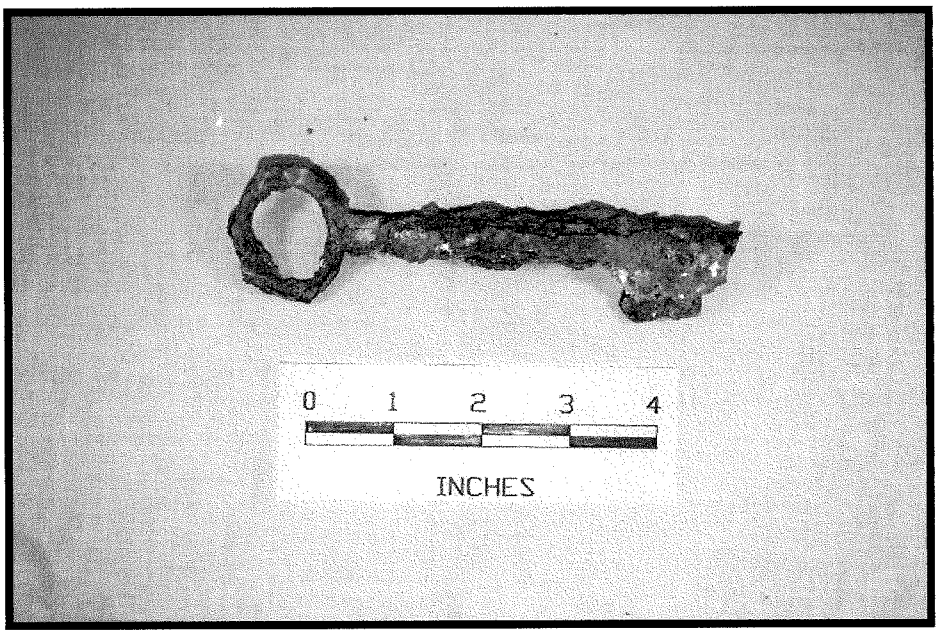


Photo Plate 5: Pipe Stems and Bowls, West Wing Interior.

Upper Image: Unit 6, Feature 7 (Stratum 11, Stratigraphic Unit 3)

Lower Image: Unit 6, Level 11 (Stratum 10, Stratigraphic Unit 3



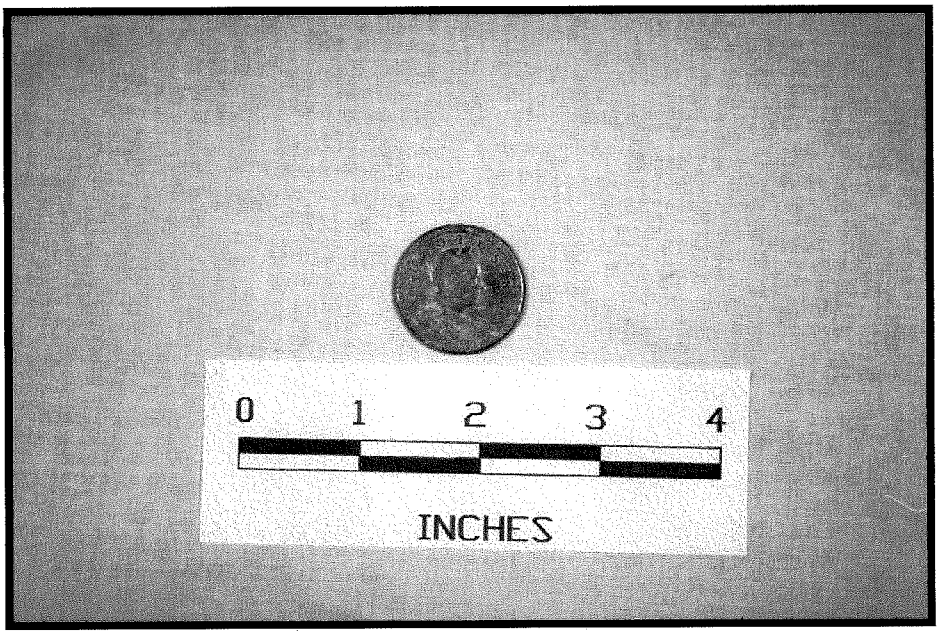
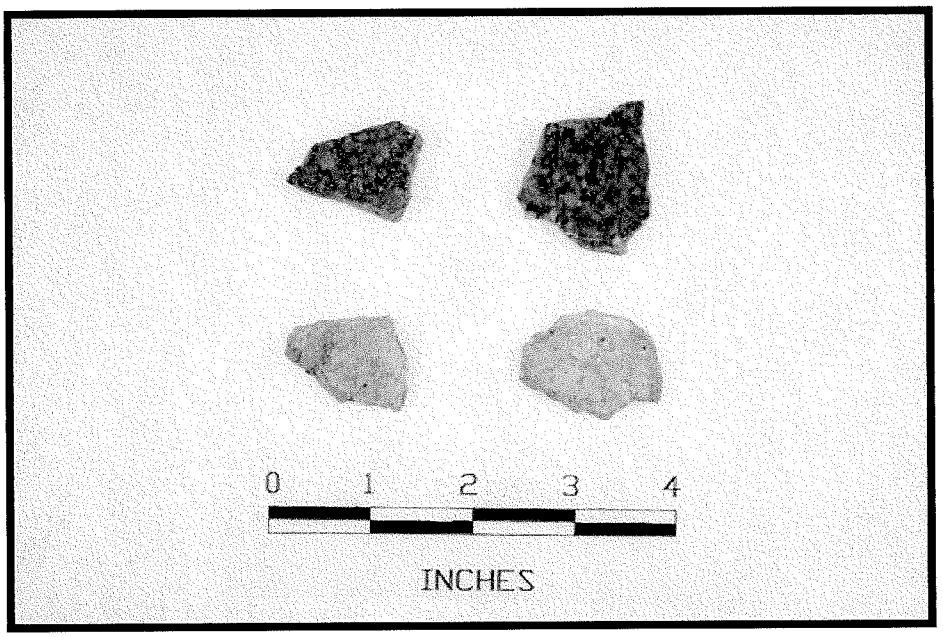


Photo Plate 6: Metal Artifacts, West Wing Interior

Upper Image: Unit 5, Level 6 (Stratum 4, Stratigraphic Unit 2)

Lower Image: English half-Penny, 1720. Unit 5, Level 8 (Stratum 10, Stratigraphic Unit 3)



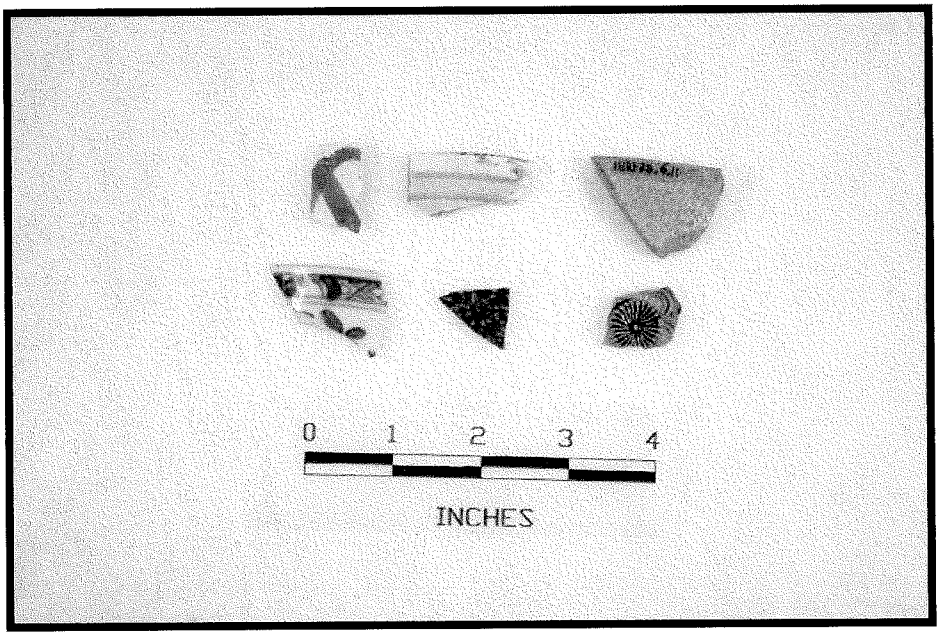


Photo Plate 7: Ceramics, West Wing Interior

Upper Image: North Devon Gravel-Tempered Earthenware (Unit 5, Level 9 and Feature 6, Stratum 10, Stratigraphic Unit 3)

Lower Image: Various Wares (Unit 6, Level 11, Stratum 10, Stratigraphic Unit 3)

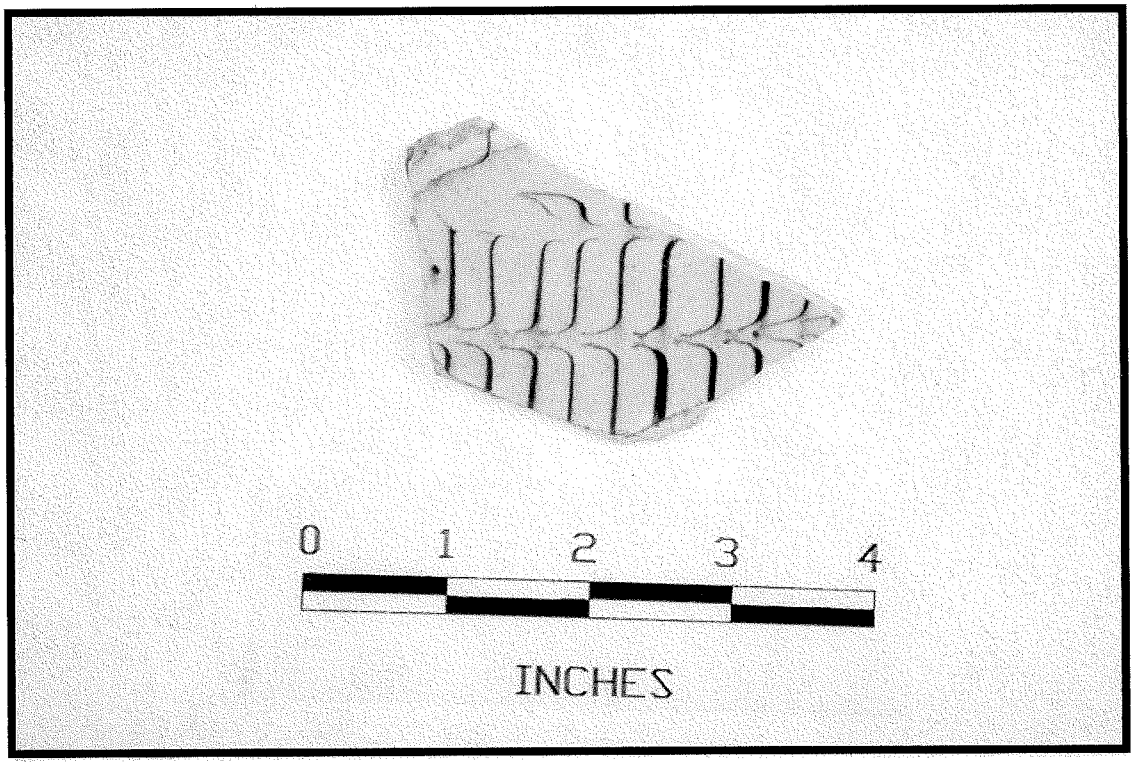


Photo Plate 8: Staffordshire Ware Sherd From Unit 9, Level 8 (Stratum 8, Stratigraphic Unit 2), West Wing Interior

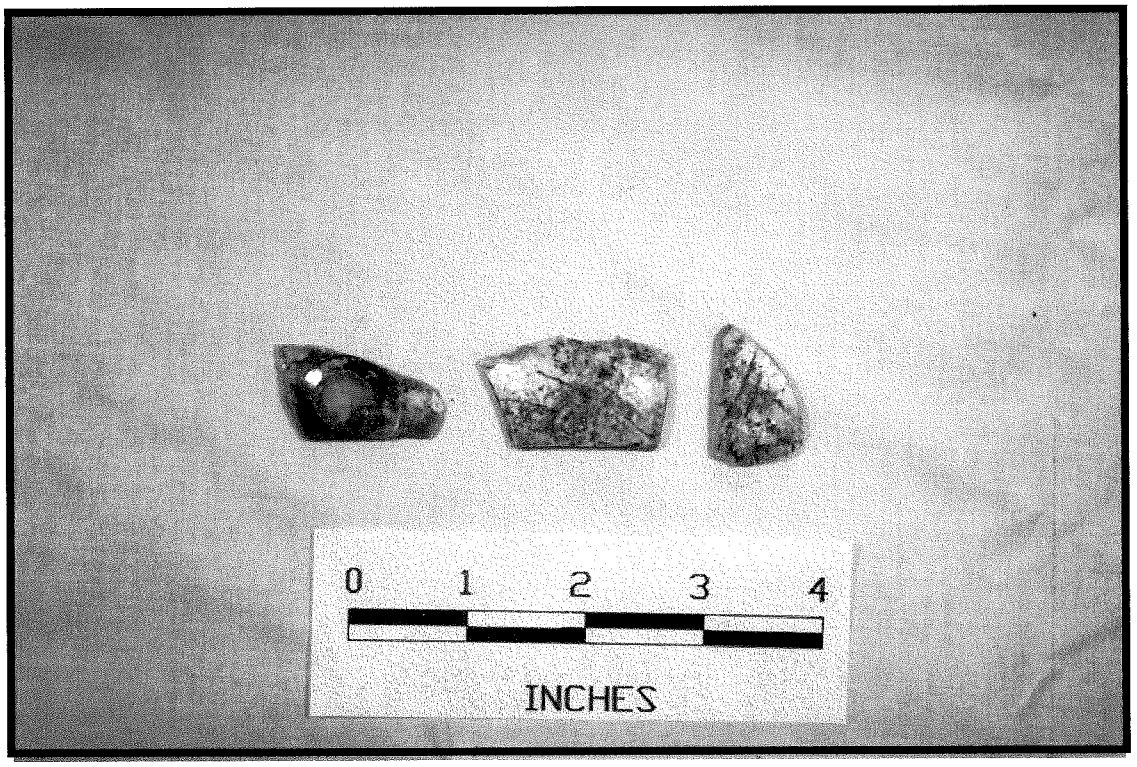


Photo Plate 9: Decayed Glass Fragments, Unit 6, Feature 6 (Stratum 11, Stratigraphic Unit 3), West Wing Interior

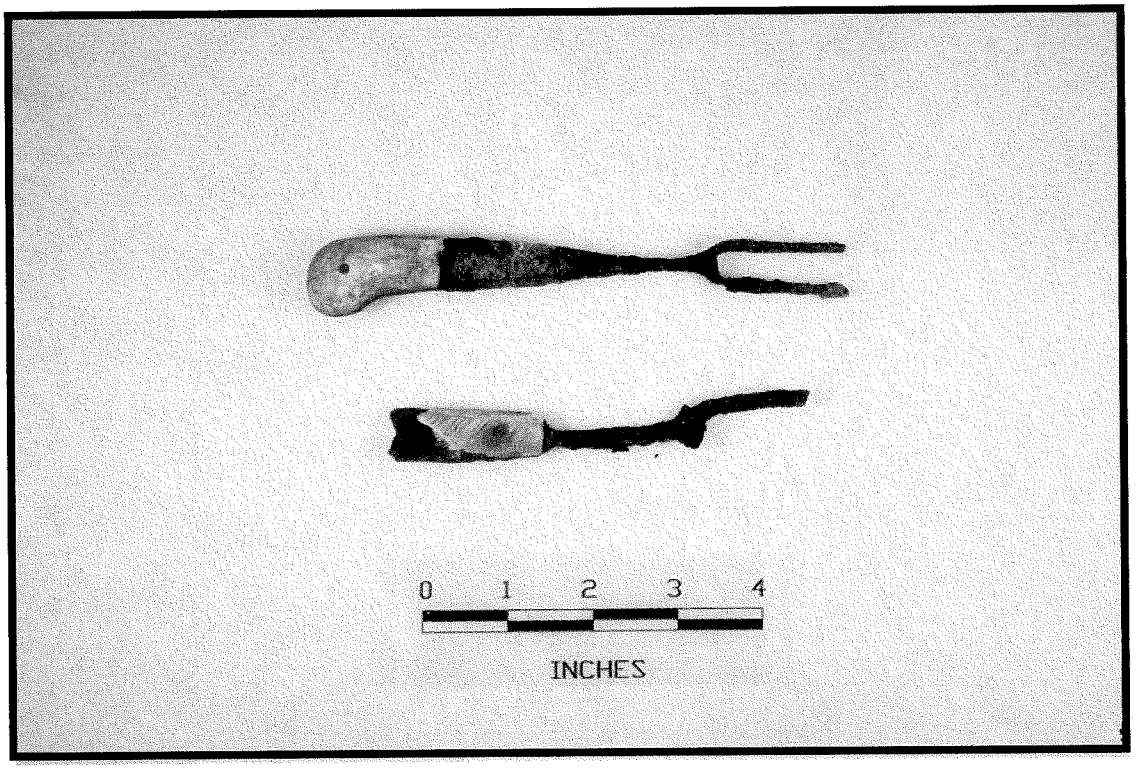


Photo Plate 10: Table Ware Collected From East Wing During Asbestos Cleanup.

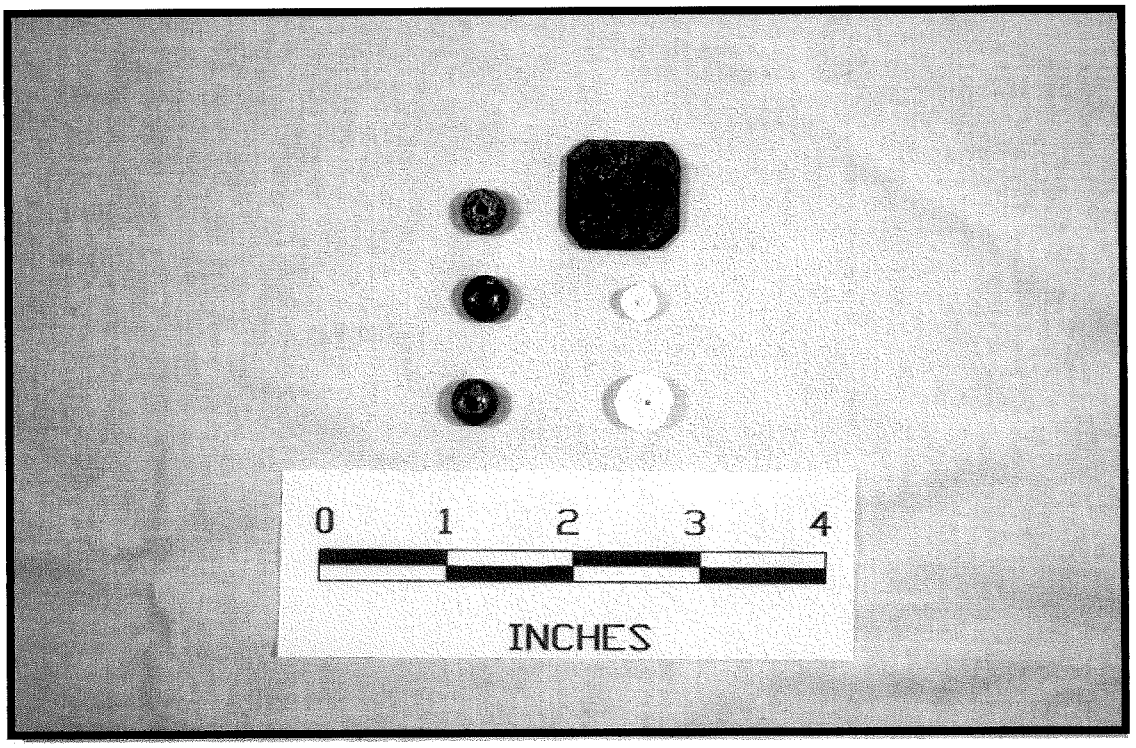


Photo Plate 11: Glass Beads, Unit 19, Level 1A (Stratum 2, Stratigraphic Unit 1). East Wing Interior, South Room

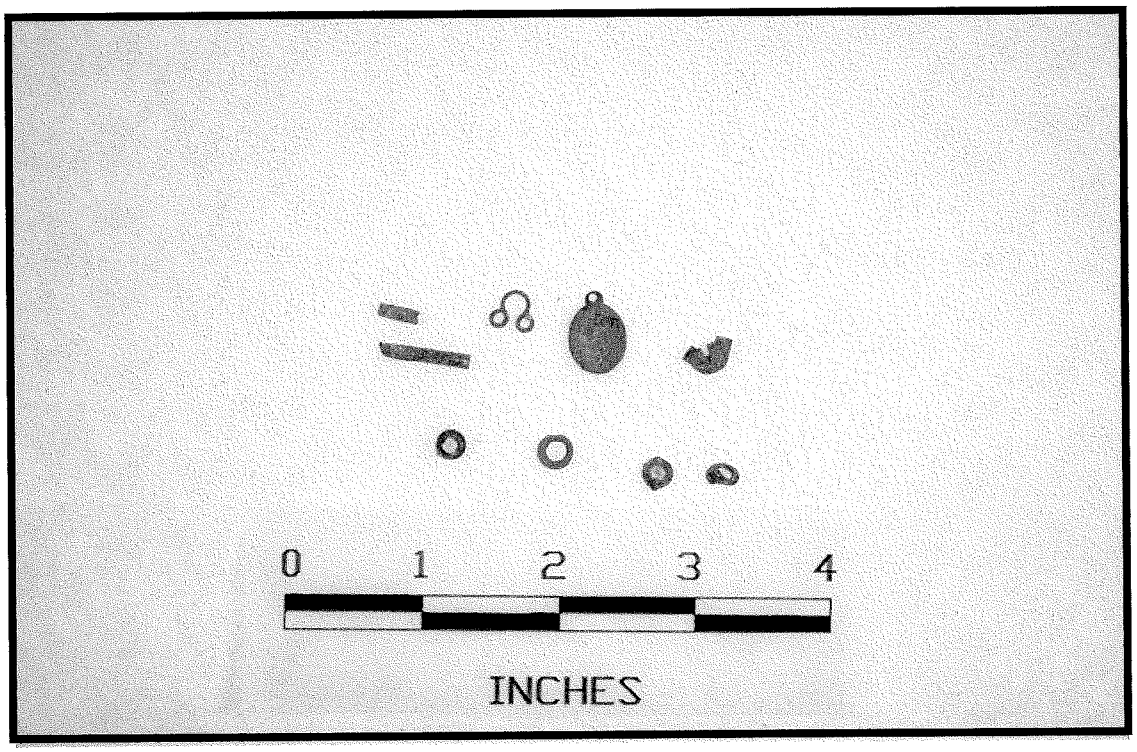


Photo Plate 12: Various Brass Artifacts, Unit 19, Level 1A (Stratum 2, Stratigraphic Unit 1). East Wing Interior, South Room

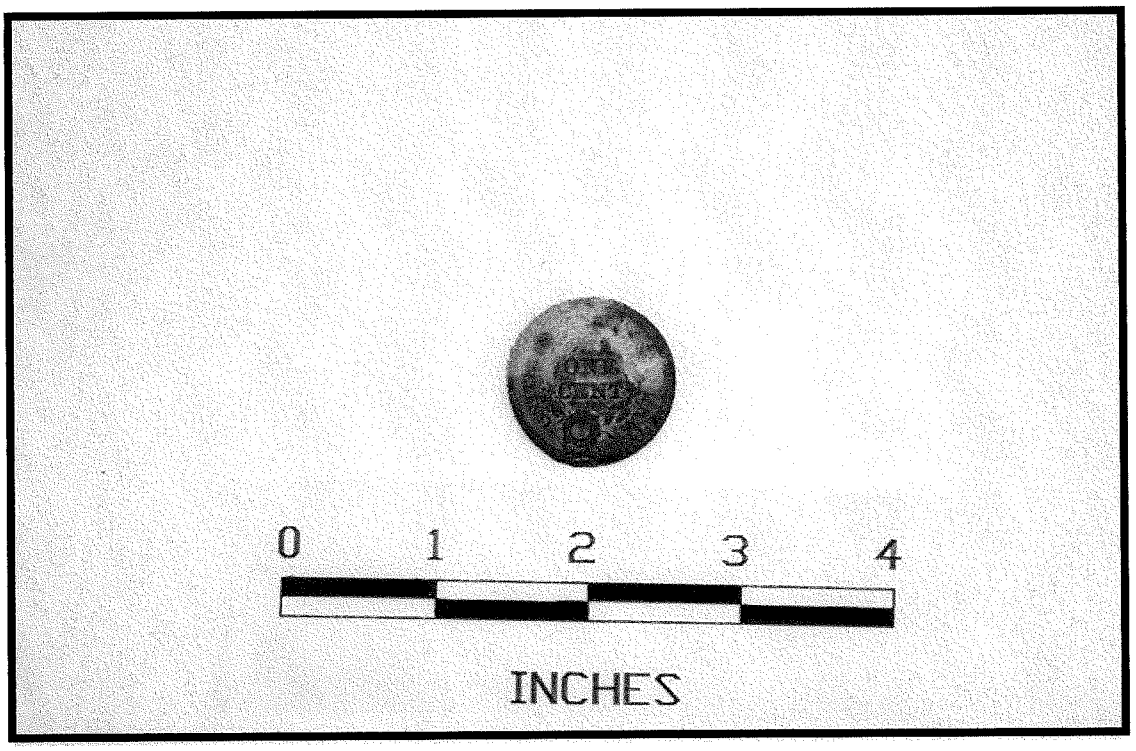


Photo Plate 13: Pierced U.S. One Cent Coin, 1852. Unit 26, Level 1B (Stratum 2, Stratigraphic Unit 1). East Wing Interior, North Room



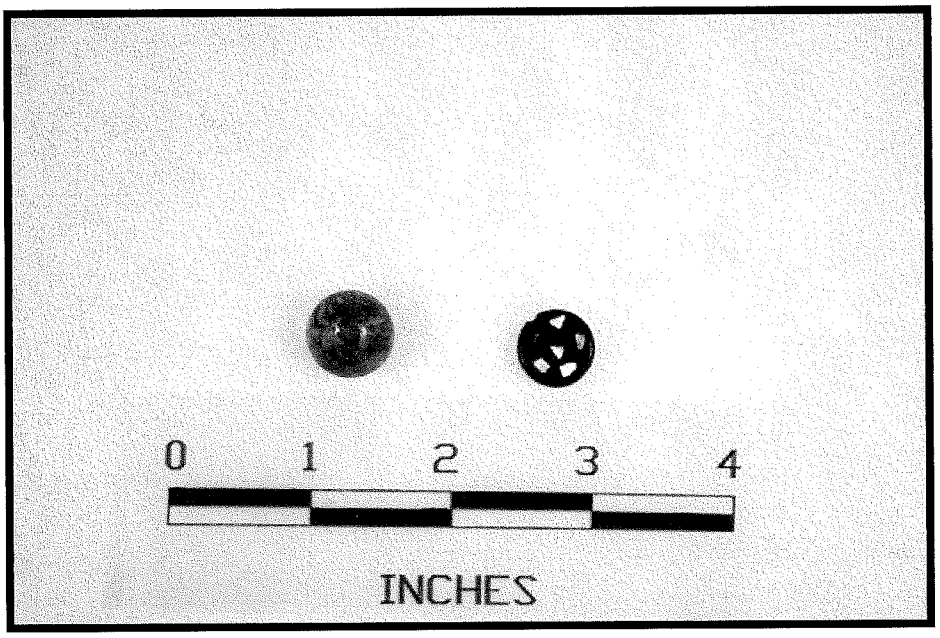


Photo Plate 14: Jacknife Fragments, Glass Bead, and Inlay Button. Unit 28, Level 1A (Stratum 2, Stratigraphic Unit 1). South Room, East Wing Interior

Note: Artifacts Are Depicted on Photo Plate 9, Section 08.00 Above.

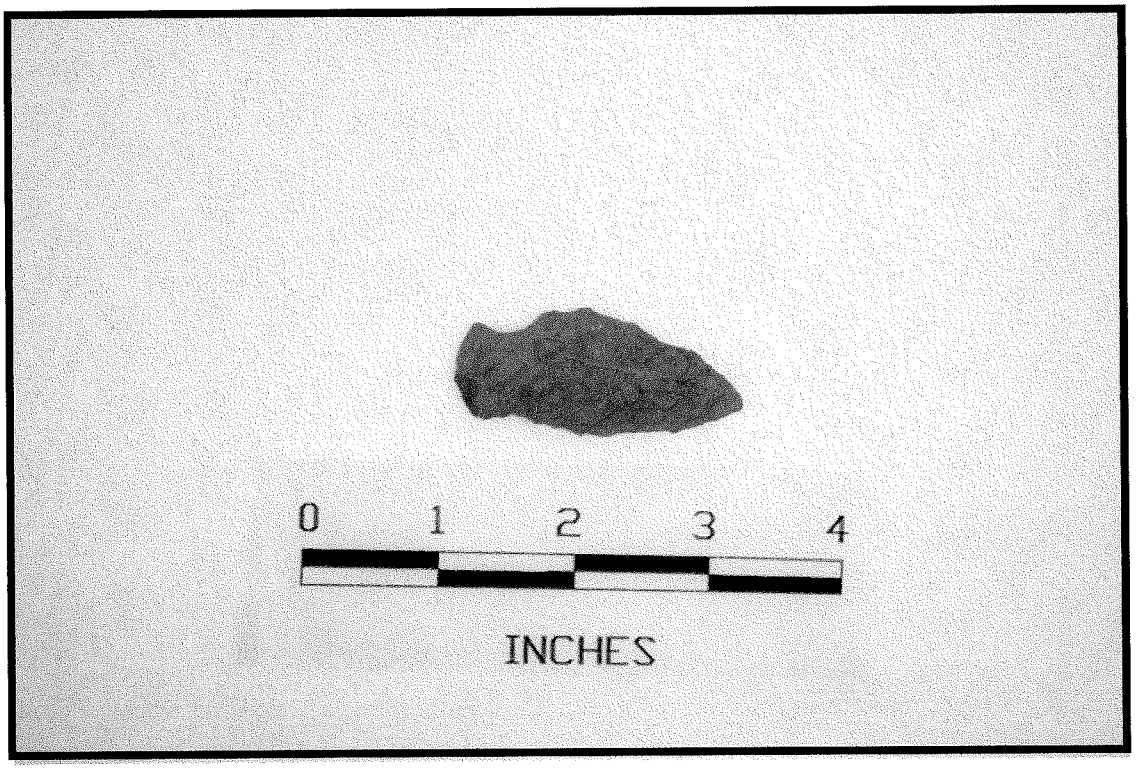


Photo Plate 15: Rhyolite Selby Bay Projectile Point. Unit 29, Feature 3 (Stratum 9, Stratigraphic Unit 3). South Room, East Wing Interior.

Appendix D:

NADB and Updated Site Forms

APPENDIX C.
NADB - REPORTS RECORDING FORMS: EXAMPLE OF A COMPLETED FORM; BLANK FORM

NADB - REPORTS RECORDING FORM

Complete items 5 through 14. Refer to the "Instructions for Completing NADB - Reports Recording Forms." The Maryland Historical Trust will record information for items 1 through 4.

1. DOCUMENT NO. _____

2. SOURCE _____ AND SHPO - ID _____

3. FILED AT _____

4. UTM COORDINATES

Zone _____ Easting _____ Northing _____
Zone _____ Easting _____ Northing _____
Zone _____ Easting _____ Northing _____
Zone _____ Easting _____ Northing _____
Zone _____ Easting _____ Northing _____
Zone _____ Easting _____ Northing _____

Continuation, see 14.

5. AUTHORS JAMES HARMON

6. YEAR 2000

Year published.

7. TITLE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THE JAMES BRICE HOUSE (18AP38): A NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK SITE. 42 EAST STREET, CITY OF ANNAPOLIS, ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MARYLAND

8. PUBLICATION TYPE (circle one)

1 Monograph or Book
2 Chapter in a Book or Report Series
3 Journal Article
4 Report Series
5 Dissertation or Thesis
6 Paper presented at a Meeting
(7) Unpublished or Limited Distribution Report
8 Other

9. INFORMATION ABOUT PUBLISHER/PUBLICATION

Follow the American Antiquity style guide published in 1983, Vol. 48, pp. 438-441, for the type of publication circled.

ARCHAEOLOGY IN ANNAPOLIS PROGRAM DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND COLLEGE PARK. SUBMITTED TO THE INTERNATIONAL MASONRY INSTITUTE AND THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST.

10. STATE/COUNTY (Referenced by report. Enter as many states, counties, or towns, as necessary. Enter all, if appropriate. Only enter Town if the resources considered are within the town boundaries.)

STATE 1	MD	COUNTY	ANNE ARUNDEL	TOWN ANNAPOLIS
STATE 2	___	COUNTY		TOWN
STATE 3	___	COUNTY		TOWN

Continuation, see 14.

11. WORKTYPE (circle all code numbers that are appropriate)

0 General Management Plan/Environmental Document
1 Cultural Resources Management Plan
2 Cultural Resources Research Plan
3 Statement for Management
4 Outline of Planning Requirements
5 Cultural Resources Preservation Guide
6 Development Concept Plan
7 New Area Study/Reconnaissance Study
8 Boundary Study
9 Interpretive Prospectus
10 Special Planning/Management Study
(11) Historical Study
12 Primary Document - Original
13 Primary Document - Translation
14 Advertisement
15 Popular Culture/History Document
16 Journal/Periodical
20 Historical Resource Study

21 Historical Base Map
22 Historical Handbook Text
23 Park Administrative History
24 Special History Study
30 Archeological General Considerations
31 Archeological Overview and Assessment
32 Archeological Identification Study (Phase I)
33 Archeological Evaluation Study (Phase II)
34 Archeological Data Recovery (Phase III)
35 Archeological Collections and Non-Field Studies
36 Socio-Cultural Anthropology Study
37 Social Impact Statement
38 Ethnohistory Study
39 Special Archeology/Anthropology Study
40 Field Reconnaissance, Sampling
41 Field Reconnaissance, Intensive
42 Paleo-environmental Research
43 Archeometrics
44 Archeoastronomical Study
46 Remote Sensing
47 Archeozoological Study
48 Archeobotanical Study
49 Bioarcheological Study
50 Historic Buildings Report-Beginning February 1956
51 Historic Buildings Report-After February 1957-Part I
52 Historic Buildings Report-Part II
54 Historic Buildings Report-After March 1960-Part III
56 HSR-Administrative Data-After December 1971
57 HSR-Historical Data
58 HSR-Archeological Data
59 HSR-Architectural Data
61 Historic Structures Preservation Guide-After December 1971
62 Historic Structures Report-After October 1980
63 Cultural Landscape Report (Historic Grounds Report)
64 Ruins Stabilization and Maintenance Report
65 Special Historic Architecture Study
70 Scope of Collection Statement
71 Historic Furnishings Report-After October 1980
72 Collection Condition Survey
73 Collection Storage Plan
82 Collection Management Plan (Collection Preservation Guide)
83 Special Curatorial Study
84 Archeological Field Work, Indeterminant
85 Archeological Survey, Indeterminant
86 Field Reconnaissance, Minimal
87 Underwater Survey
88 Resource/Site Based Work, Indeterminant
89 Minimal/Informal Site Visitation

90 Oral History
91 Subsurface Activity, Indeterminant
92 Testing/Limited Excavation
93 Major Excavation
94 Underwater Resource/Site Based Work
95 Artifact/Collection Based Study/Report
96 Literature Synthesis/Review/Research Design
97 Intensive Determination of Surface Characteristics
98 Environmental Research
99 Geomorphological Study
100 Geological Study
101 Paleontological Study
102 Population Reconstruction
103 Rock Art Study
104 Architectural Photography
105 Architectural Site Plan
106 Architectural Floor Plan
107 HABS Drawing
108 Physical Anthropology Study
109 Boat Survey
999 Other (Furnish a Keyword in Keyword Category 1 to identify the nature of this study.)

12. KEYWORDS and KEYWORD CATEGORIES

0 Types of Resources (or "no resources")
1 Generic Terms/Research Questions/Specialized Studies
2 Archeological Taxonomic Names
3 Defined Artifact Types/Material Classes
4 Geographic Names or Locations
5 Time
6 Project Name/Project Area
7 Other keywords

Enter as many keywords (with the appropriate keyword category number) as you think will help a person (1) who is trying to understand what the report contains or (2) who is searching the database for specific information. Whenever appropriate, record the number of acres studied in a document.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL	[0]	CLOTHING-RELATED	[3]	19TH CENTURY	[5]		
ARCHITECTURAL	[0]	BEADS	[3]	20TH CENTURY	[5]		
AFRICAN-AMERICAN	[0]	ANNAPOLIS	[4]	JAMES BRICE HOUSE	[6]		
RITUAL DEPOSITS	[ ]	ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY	[4]	AFRICAN-AMERICAN	[7]		
HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY	[1]	MARYLAND	[4]	ARCHAEOLOGY	[ ]		
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	[1]	BRICE HOUSE	[4]	CACHE, COSMOGRAM	[8]		
URBAN ARCHAEOLOGY	[1]	CA 18 17TH CENTURY	[5]		[ ]		
BUILDING MATERIALS	[3]	18TH CENTURY	[5]		[ ]		

Continuation, see 14.

13. FEDERAL AGENCY CODE STA/PRI

14. CONTINUATION/COMMENTS (include item no.) _____

FORM COMPLETED BY

Name JAMES HARMON Date 9/21/00

Address DEPT. OF ANTHROPOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND COLLEGE PARK

City COLLEGE PARK State MD

Zip 20742

Telephone Number (301) 405 - 1423

MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY: BASIC DATA FORM

Maryland Department of Natural Resources
Division of Archeology

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DHCP/DHCD
100 COMMUNITY PLACE
CROWNSVILLE, MD 21032-2023
514-7600

Maryland Geological Survey
2300 St. Paul Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21218

Site Number 18 AP 38

(Shaded areas are for Division of Archeology use only)

A. Designation

1. County: ANNE ARUNDEL
2. Site Number: 18AP 38
3. Site Name: JAMES BRICE HOUSE
4. Site Type (check all applicable):
   - X Prehistoric
   - X Historic
   - ____ Unknown
5. Maryland Archeological Research Unit Number: SEVEN (7)

B. Location

6. USGS 7.5' Quad-rangle(s): ANNAPOLIS, MD
   (Photocopy section of quad(s) on page 4 and mark site location)
7. UTM Coordinates at Center of Site — Zone:
8. Easting:
9. Northing:
10. Physiographic Province (check one):
    - ____ Allegheny Plateau
    - ____ Ridge and Valley
    - ____ Great Valley
    - ____ Blue Ridge
    - ____ Lancaster/Frederick Lowland
    - ____ Eastern Piedmont
    - X Western Shore Coastal Plain
    - ____ Eastern Shore Coastal Plain
11. Nearest Water Source: SPA CREEK — ____ Order
12. 2nd Nearest Water Source: COLLEGE CREEK — ____ Order
13. 3rd Nearest Water Source: SEVERN RIVER — ____ Order
14. 4th Nearest Water Source: CHESAPEAKE BAY — ____ Order

BASIC DATA FORM

C. Environmental Data

15. Closest Surface Water Type (check all applicable):

___ Ocean	___ Freshwater Stream/River
X Estuarine Bay/Tidal River	___ Freshwater Swamp
___ Tidal or Marsh	___ Lake or Pond
	___ Spring

16. Distance from closest surface water: ___ meters (or 800 feet)

17. SCS Typology:

18. Topographic Settings (check all applicable):

___ Floodplain	___ Hilltop/Bluff
___ Interior Flat	___ Upland Flat
X Terrace	___ Ridgetop
___ Low Terrace	___ Rockshelter/Cave
___ High Terrace	___ Unknown
___ Hillslope	X Other: URBAN SETTING

19. Slope:

20. Elevation: ___ meters (or 25 feet) above sea level

21. Land use at site when last field checked: 9/2000 Date

(check all applicable)

___ Plowed/Tilled	___ Extractive
___ No-Till	___ Military
___ Wooded/Forested	___ Recreational
___ Logging/Logged	X Residential
___ Underbrush/Overgrown	___ Ruin
___ Pasture	X Standing Structure
___ Cemetery	___ Transportation
___ Commercial	___ Unknown
___ Educational	X Other: PROFESSIONAL OFFICES

22. Condition of Site (check all applicable): 9/2000 Date

___ UNDISTURBED	DESTROYED	___ UNKNOWN
	___ minor (0-10%)	
DISTURBED	X moderate (10-60%)	
___ Plowed	___ major (60-99%)	
___ Eroded	___ total (100%)	
___ Graded/Contoured	___ % unknown	
___ Collected		
___ Vandalized		
___ Dredged		
X Other: LANDSCAPING, CONSTRUCTION IMPACTS		

23. Additional Comments on Environment:

NEW CONSTRUCTION / RECONSTRUCTION AT SITE IS CAUSING ADDITIONAL DISTURBANCE TO UNEXCAVATED PORTION OF DEPOSIT.

D. Description

24. Site Type A (check all applicable):

PREHISTORIC
- [X] Lithics
- [X] Ceramics
- [ ] Shell Midden
- [ ] Unknown
- [ ] Other: _____

HISTORIC
- [ ] Cemetery
- Domestic:
  - [X] urban
  - [ ] rural
- [ ] Educational
- Industrial:
  - [ ] urban
  - [ ] rural
- [ ] Military
- [ ] Religious
- [ ] Water Transportation
- [ ] Unknown
- [X] Other: COMMERCIAL / STORE SITE

[ ] UNKNO

25. Site Type B (check one):

[X] Terrestrial [ ] Underwater [ ] B

26. Cultural Affiliation (check all applicable):

PREHISTORIC
- [ ] Unknown
- [ ] Paleoindian
- [ ] Archaic
- [ ] Early Archaic
- [ ] Middle Archaic
- [ ] Late Archaic
- [ ] Woodland
- [ ] Early Woodland
- [X] Middle Woodland
- [ ] Late Woodland
- [ ] CONTACT

HISTORIC
- [ ] Unknown

17th century
- [ ] 1630-1675
- [X] 1675-1720

18th century
- [X] 1720-1780
- [X] 1780-1820

19th century
- [X] 1820-1860
- [X] 1860-1900

20th century
- [X] 1900-1930
- [X] post 1930

[ ] UNKNO

27. State Plan Themes: ARCHITECTURE, LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE, COMMUNITY PLANNING SOCIAL, EDUCATIONAL, CULTURAL (7, 2)

28. Site length: [ ] meters (or 180 feet)

29. Site width: [ ] meters (or 112 feet)

30. Is site confined to plowzone?
- [ ] Yes
- [X] No
- [ ] Unknown

31. Does site have subsurface integrity?
- [X] Yes
- [ ] No
- [ ] Unknown

BASIC DATA FORM

Photocopy section of quadrangle map(s) and mark site location with heavy dot or circle and arrow.



E. Support Data (Use additional sheets if needed)

32. Accompanying Data Form(s):

___ Prehistoric
_X_ Historic
___ Submerged
___ Shipwreck

33. Ownership:

_X_ Private
___ Public
___ Unknown

34. Owner: INTERNATIONAL MASONRY INSTITUTE
Address: 42 EAST STREET, ANNAPOLIS, MD 20401
Phone: 410-280-1303 Date: 9/2000

35. Tenant: N/A
Address:
Phone: Date:

36. Known Investigations: CHRS 1984
ARCHAEOLOGY IN ANNAPOLIS 1998-2000

37. Reports (Author & year): BASALIK BROWN & EPPERSON 1984
HARMON 2000

38. Other Records?

_X_ Yes
___ No
___ Unknown

39. If YES, type and location: FIELD RECORDS, PHOTOGRAPHS
HISTORIC ANNAPOLIS FOUNDATION, ANNAPOLIS

40. Collections?

_X_ Yes
___ No
___ Unknown

41. If YES, give owner and location: HISTORIC ANNAPOLIS FOUNDATION)
ANNAPOLIS, MD

42. Artifact Conservation?

___ Yes
___ Partial
___ No
_X_ Unknown

43. Maryland Register Status:
- X Listed on register
- ____ Nomination pending
- ____ Determined eligible (formal)
- ____ Considered eligible (consensus)
- ____ Not eligible
- ____ Insufficient data

44. National Register Status:
- X Listed on register
- ____ Nomination pending
- ____ Determined eligible (formal)
- ____ Considered eligible (consensus)
- ____ Not eligible
- ____ Insufficient data

45. Informant: ____
Address: ____
Phone: ____ Date: ____

46. Site visited by: JAMES HARMON
Address: DEPT. OF ANTHROPOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF MD, COLLEGE PARK
Phone: 301-405-1429 Date: 9/2000

47. Form filled out by: SEE 46 ABOVE
Address: ____
Phone: ____ Date: ____

48. Additional Comments: HISTORIC LANDMARK SITE. LARGE PORTION OF SITE EITHER EXCAVATED OR SUBSEQUENTLY DISTURBED BY CONSTRUCTION. UNDISTURBED DEPOSITS REMAIN WITHIN/BENEATH WEST WING, MAIN BLOCK OF HOUSE, AND SURROUNDING YARD SPACES.

For Division of Archeology Use Only

49. Form transcribed by: ____ 50. Date: ____
51. Form checked by: ____
52. Entered on computer by: ____ 53. Date: ____
54. Form updated by: ____ 55. Date: ____

MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY: HISTORIC DATA FORM

Site Number 18_____

(Shaded areas are for Division of Archeology use only)

1. Site Class (check all applicable, check at least one from each group):

a.
- [X] domestic
- [ ] industrial
- [ ] transportation
- [ ] military
- [ ] sepulchre
- [ ] unknown

b.
- [X] urban
- [ ] rural
- [ ] unknown

c. standing structure:
- [X] yes
- [ ] no
- [ ] unknown

d. above-grade/visible ruin:
- [ ] yes
- [ ] no
- [ ] unknown

2. Site Type (check all applicable):
- [X] artifact concentration
- [ ] possible structure
- [ ] post-in-ground structure
- [ ] frame structure
- [X] masonry structure
- [ ] farmstead
- [ ] plantation
- [ ] townsite
- [ ] mill (specify:_____)
- [ ] raceway
- [ ] quarry
- [ ] furnace/forge
- [ ] other industrial (specify):
_____
- [ ] road/railroad
- [ ] wharf/landing
- [ ] bridge
- [ ] ford
- [ ] battlefield
- [ ] military fortification
- [ ] military encampment
- [ ] cemetery
- [ ] unknown
- [X] other:
COMMERCIAL STRUCTURE / STONE

3. Ethnic Association:
- [ ] Native American
- [X] Afroamerican
- [X] Angloamerican
- [ ] other Euroamerican (specify):
_____
- [ ] Hispanic
- [ ] Asian-American
- [ ] unknown
- [ ] other:
_____

4. Categories of material remains present (check all applicable):
- [X] ceramics
- [X] bottle/table glass
- [X] other kitchen artifacts
- [X] architecture
- [X] furniture
- [ ] arms
- [X] clothing
- [X] personal items
- [X] tobacco pipes
- [X] activity items
- [ ] human skeletal remains
- [X] faunal remains
- [ ] floral remains
- [X] organic remains
- [ ] unknown
- [ ] other:
_____

5. Diagnostics (choose from manual and give number recorded or observed):

NORTH DEVON GRAVEL TEMPERED (100s)
DELFT / TIN GLAZE (10s)
PITCHER STONEWARE (10s)
1720 ENGLISH HALF-PENNY
CREAMWARE / PEARLWARE / WHITEWARE (100s)
SALT GLAZED STONEWARE (10s)
ADDITIONAL COINS - 19TH - 20TH CENTURY

6. Features present:
   - X yes
   - ____ no
   - ____ unknown

7. Types of features present:
   - X construction feature
   - X foundation
   - X cellar hole/storage cellar
   - X hearth/chimney base
   - X posthole/postmold
   - ____ paling ditch/fence
   - ____ privy
   - ____ well/cistern
   - X trash pit/dump
   - X sheet midden
   - X planting feature
   - ____ road/drive/walkway
   - ____ depression/mound
   - ____ burial
   - ____ railroad bed
   - ____ earthworks
   - ____ raceway
   - ____ wheel pit
   - ____ unknown
   - X other: STAIRWAY

8. Method of sampling (check all applicable):
   - ____ non-systematic surface search
   - ____ systematic surface collection
   - ____ non-systematic shovel test pits
   - X excavation units
   - ____ mechanical excavation

   extent/nature of excavation: COMPREHENSIVE PHASE I - III

9. Flotation samples collected:
   - ____ yes
   - X no
   - ____ unknown

   analyzed:
   - ____ yes, by ____
   - ____ no
   - ____ unknown

10. Soil samples collected:
    - X yes
    - ____ no
    - ____ unknown

    analyzed:
    - ____ yes, by ____
    - X no
    - ____ unknown

11. Other analyses (specify): ____

12. Additional Comments: SEE REPORT OF EXCAVATION (HARMON 2000) ON FILE AT ARCHAEOLOGY IN ANNAPOLIS, DEPT. OF ANTHROPOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, COLLEGE PARK

13. Form filled out by: JAMES HARMON
    Address/Affiliation: DEPT. OF ANTHROPOLOGY, UMD, COLLEGE PARK
    Date: 9/2000

For Division of Archeology Use Only

14. Form transcribed by: ____ 15. Date: ____
16. Form checked by: ____
17. Entered on computer by: ____ 18. Date: ____
19. Form updated by: ____ 20. Date: ____

Appendix E:

Qualifications of Project Principal Investigators

Resume

James M. Harmon
724 Glenwood Street
Annapolis, Maryland 21401

Telephone: (410) 268-0427
E-Mail: jha1148037@aol.com

Education

Ph.D. Candidate, Department of Geography, University of Maryland, College Park. Dissertation Research Topic: Native American and Colonial Settlement System Interactions in Seventeenth Century Southern Maryland.

Master of Applied Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park. May 1997.

Bachelor of Arts in Anthropology, University of California, Santa Barbara, 1980-84, 1993.

Areas Of Interest

Geography of Native American Cultural Change
Geographic Information Systems
Cultural Resources Management

Teaching Experience

January, 2001 **Lecturer**
Department of Geography, University of Maryland College Park
Responsibilities Included: Design and preparation of syllabus for Introduction to Geographic Information Systems course, presentation of all course lecture material, evaluation of student performance.

January 2001 **Lecturer**
Department of Geography, University of Maryland College Park
Responsibilities Included: Design and preparation of syllabus for Maps and Map Use course, development of course laboratory assignments, presentation of all course lecture and laboratory material, evaluation of student performance.

June, 2000 to July, 2000 **Lecturer**
Department of Geography, University of Maryland College Park
Responsibilities Included: Preparation and presentation of

lectures for Introduction to Geographic Information Systems course, evaluation of student performance.

August 1997 to Present **TEACHING ASSISTANT, LABORATORY INSTRUCTOR, AND UNDERGRADUATE ADVISOR**
Department of Geography, University of Maryland College Park

Responsibilities include: teaching discussion classes for Introductory Geography and Global Change Courses, laboratory instructor for Cartography and Geographical Information Systems courses, Evaluation of undergraduate student performance. Provision of program advice for undergraduate geography majors.

May, 1997 to July, 1997 **FIELD SCHOOL INSTRUCTOR/ TRENCH SUPERVISOR**
Combined Caeserea Expeditions, Caeserea, Israel

Responsibilities included: Basic instruction in field methods and supervision of 10-12 field school students. Analysis of recovered materials and co-author of report to Israeli Antiquities Authority.

Archaeological Management Experience

May, 1998 to September, 2000 **PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR**
Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland College Park
Principal Investigator for Archaeology In Annapolis program archaeological investigations at the James Brice House. Report currently in review.

Responsibilities included: Fundraising, project planning and management, fieldwork direction and authorship of project report.

July, 1997 to December 1999 **PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR**
Sotterley Foundation Archaeological Survey
Archaeological research project funded by Maryland Historical Trust Non-Capital grant program.

Responsibilities included: Direction of archaeological fieldwork and laboratory analysis, authorship of project report.

July, 1995 to November, 1996 **PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST**
Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum
Solomons Annex/Point Patience Survey, Calvert County, Maryland and Archaeological Investigations at the Posey Site (18Ch281), Charles County, Maryland.

Responsibilities included: Direction of archaeological fieldwork and laboratory analysis, authorship of project reports.

March, 1992 to December 1994 **PROJECT MANAGER/SENIOR STAFF ARCHAEOLOGIST**
Richard Grubb and Associates, Inc., Cranbury, New Jersey and

Allentown, Pennsylvania

Responsibilities included: Preparation of scopes of work, technical proposals, and contract bids. Direction of all phases of archaeological fieldwork, laboratory processing, cataloging and analysis, archaeological background research. Senior report author, preparation of report maps and graphics

December, 1991 to March, 1992 **LABORATORY DIRECTOR**
3D/ESI Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio
Transco Phase III Excavation, Sandts Eddy Site (36-NM-12), Northampton County, Pa.

Responsibilities included: Management of all phases of field laboratory operation and cataloging of all artifacts recovered during the course of excavation. Also responsible for management of equipment and supplies for 20 person crew.

February, 1988 to January, 1991 **STAFF ARCHAEOLOGIST**
Larry R. Wilcoxon Archaeological Consultants, Santa Barbara, California.

Responsibilities included: Direction of all phases of archaeological fieldwork, historical and archaeological background research, report preparation, preparation of report maps and graphics.

Other Archaeological Work Experience

September to December, 1991 **CREW CHIEF**
University of New Mexico Office of Contract Archaeology, Albuquerque, New Mexico
Bureau of Land Management Boyd Land Exchange Project

Responsibilities included: Supervision of crew during survey of approximately 2000 acres of land in southwestern New Mexico. 34 sites ranging from Archaic to Late Pueblo period were recorded.

May to September, 1991 **CREW CHIEF**
Western Cultural Resources Management, Reno, Nevada

Phase II and III Excavations at Hayden Hill (4-Las-431), an 1860's to 1930's gold mining town located north of Susanville, California.

Responsibilities included: Set up of site grid, direction or crew in all phases of excavation, preparation of weekly progress reports for client.

January to April, 1991 **FIELD TECHNICIAN**
Greenwood and Associates, Los Angeles, California
Supervisors: Jon Foster, Jon Romani, Gwen Romani

Projects included Phase I and II testing for the Eastern Transportation Corridor, Orange County, Ca. and Phase III

excavation at historic Chinatown, Union Station, Los Angeles, Ca.
Responsibilities included: Excavation crew member.

September to November, 1988 **FIELD TECHNICIAN**
URS Corporation (SAIC) Santa Barbara, California
Supervisors: Kevin J. Peter and Craig Woodman
Las Flores Ranch Survey, San Bernadino County, Ca.
Responsibilities included: Crew member for archaeological survey. Also responsible for site recordation and mapping

1988 **FIELD AND LAB TECHNICIAN**
URS Corporation (SAIC) and Center for Archaeological Studies, UCSB, Santa Barbara, California.
Unocal Platform Irene Pipeline project and Santa Ines Mission Parish Hall projects.
Responsibilities included: Excavation crew member, construction monitoring, all phases of lab work, report and graphics preparation.

1987 **FIELD TECHNICIAN**
Dick Enders Archaeological Consultants, Casper, Wyoming
Granger Natural Gas Pipeline, Granger to Rock Springs, Wyoming.
Responsibilities included: Excavation and survey crew member, site mapping

1987 **FIELD AND LAB TECHNICIAN**
Center for Archaeological Studies UCSB, Painted Cave Archaeological Associates, Westec Corporation (ERCE), Santa Barbara, California.
Chevron Pipeline Project, Santa Barbara County, Ca.
All American Pipeline, Southern California Segment, Priority Homes Excavation (SBa-1541), numerous small surveys and testing projects.
Responsibilities included: Crew chief and crew member for all phases of excavation and survey, lab work, map preparation.

1986 **FIELD AND LAB TECHNICIAN**
Volunteer for dissertation research project. Worked under the direction of Lauren Michals at Moundville State Monument, Moundville, Alabama.
Responsibilities included: Crew member for all types of excavation and lab work.

1986 **CREW CHIEF**
Center for Archaeological Studies, UCSB, Santa Barbara, California.
Phase II Excavations at SBa-71, Hyatt Hotel Project, Santa Barbara County, Ca. Supervised by Douglas Bamforth.

Responsibilities included: Direction of 5 person crew during course of Phase II excavation.

1986 **CREW CHIEF**
Center for Archeological Studies, UCSB, Santa Barbara, California.

Celeron/All American Pipeline Project. Supervised by Hector Neff and Pandora Snethkamp.

Responsibilities included: Survey, excavation, mapping, monitoring of numerous sites within pipeline corridor in Kern, San Luis Obispo, and Santa Barbara Counties.

1985-1983 **FIELD AND LAB TECHNICIAN**
Center for Archaeological Studies UCSB, URS Corporation (SAIC), Westec Corporation (ERCE), Santa Barbara County, California.

Various projects including Chevron/Hollister Ranch Pipeline, All American/Celeron Pipeline, Unocal Platform Irene Pipeline, Hyatt Hotel Project, and the Santa Ines Mission Parish Hall Excavations.

Responsibilities included: All phases of survey, excavation, and lab work.

1983 **University of California Archaeology Field School**
El Presidio de Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara, California. Dr. Pandora Snethkamp, instructor.

Presentations, Grants and Awards, Professional Activities

June 1998 Awarded $10000 grant from Maryland Historical Trust for archaeological investigations at the James Brice House, through the University of Maryland Archaeology In Annapolis project

"The 1997 Field Season at Caeserea Maritima, Israel". Paper presented as guest speaker for the Southern Maryland Chapter of the Archaeological Society of Maryland, February 27, 1998.

May, 1997 Awarded four years dissertation research funding, Department of Geography, University of Maryland College Park.

July 1997 Awarded $25000 by the Maryland Historical Trust's Non-Capital grant program for archaeological investigations at the Sotterley Foundation property, Saint Mary's County, Maryland.

Symposium Organizer, 1997 Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference
Session Title: "Problems and Prospects in Potomac Creek Archaeology"

Paper presented: "Chronological and Stylistic Dimensions of the Potomac Creek Assemblage from the Posey Site (18Ch281), Charles County, Maryland."

"Personal History and Mythic Place: Pickers' Check Collecting in 20th Century Anne Arundel County, Maryland." Paper presented at the 1997 meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology.

"The Posey Site Revisited: A Contact Period Native American Village in Cultural Context." Paper presented at the 1996 Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference.

"The Archaeology of the Posey Site." Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Archaeological Society of Maryland, 1996.

Session Organizer, 1995 Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference
Session Title: "New Perspectives in Contact Period Research in the Middle Atlantic."

"Lithic Analysis of Surface Collection from the Chicone Site, and Implications for Contact Period Research." Paper presented at 1995 Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference.

Member, Council for Maryland Archaeology
Member, Association of American Geographers
Member, American Congress of Surveyors and Mappers

Archaeological Research and Cultural Resources Reports

2000 Harmon, James M.
"Letter Report:Pre-Phase I Assessment of Potential for Presence of Archaeological Resources 160 Green Street, City of Annapolis Anne Arundel County, Maryland". Report Prepared for the Historic Annapolis Foundation. (Annapolis HPC Review)

2000 Harmon, James M.
"Archaeological Investigations at the James Brice House (18Ap38), A National Historic Landmark Site, 42 East Street, City of Annapolis, Anne Arundel County, Maryland". Report prepared for the International Masonry Institute as a part of the Archaeology In Annapolis Program. (MHT Review)

1999 Harmon, James M., Jessica L. Neuwirth and Leo D. Berman
"Phase I Archaeological Investigations at Sotterley Plantation, Saint Mary's County, Maryland". Report prepared for Sotterley Foundation, Inc. and the Maryland Historical Trust. (MHT Review)

1998 Harmon, James M.
"Archaeological Investigations at The Posey Site (18CH281) and 18CH282, Indian Head Division, Naval Surface Warfare Center, Charles County, Maryland." Report prepared for Environmental Division, Indian Head Naval Surface Warfare Center. (MHT Review)

1997 Risser, Martha, Marion Brew, Jane Evans and James M. Harmon "Archaeological Investigations at Area LL, Caeserea Maritima, 1997 Field Season." Report prepared for the Israeli Antiquities Authority.

1996 Harmon, James M. Harmon, and Trenna Solomon Valado,
"Phase I Cultural Resources Inventory, Solomons Annex to the Patuxent River Naval Air Station, Calvert County, Maryland." (Department of Natural Resources, Public Works Division, Patuxent River Naval Air Station, MHT Review)

1994 Harmon, James M., Jessica L. Neuwirth, and Richard Grubb,
"Phase I Archaeological Survey, Sunrise at Mount Laurel Board and Care Facility, Block 510, Lot 6, Mt. Laurel Township, Burlington County, New Jersey." (J.S. Hovnanian & Sons, Inc., NJDEPE-HPO Review)

1994 Harmon, James M., Jessica L. Neuwirth, and Richard Grubb,
"Stage II Archaeological Investigation, Liebig Street Improvement Project, Galloway Township, Atlantic County, New Jersey." (Alexander M. Churchill Associates, Pinelands Commission Review)

1994 Harmon, James M and Jessica L. Neuwirth
"Final Report Phase III Data Recovery Investigation 28-Bu-401 Riverside Farm I Site, Tri-County Water Supply project, Cinnaminson Township, Burlington County, New Jersey." (New Jersey American Water Company, NJDEP Review)

1994 Philip A. Perazio, James M. Harmon, and Richard C. Grubb
"Phase IA Cultural Resources Investigation, Waldick Aerospace Devices Site Wall Township, Monmouth County, New Jersey." (CDM, Inc, USEPA Review)

1994 Philip A. Perazio, James M. Harmon, and Mary Dieter
"Stage IA Cultural Resource Survey The Asbestos Dump Site Millington, Morris County, New Jersey." (CDM, Inc, USEPA Review)

1994 Philip A. Perazio and James M. Harmon

"Stage IB Cultural Resources Survey Burnt Fly Bog Superfund Site Proposed Sedimentation Pond Location Marlboro Township, Monmouth and Old Bridge Townships, New Jersey." (CDM, Inc, USEPA and NJDEP Review)

1994 Harmon, James M. and Jessica Neuwirth
"New Jersey American Water Supply Company's Tri-County Water Supply Project Archaeological Excavations at the Riverside Farm Site." Non-Technical Report for Water Company Publication.

1994 Philip A. Perazio, James M. Harmon, and Mary Dieter
"Stage IA Cultural Resource Survey Hertel Landfill Site Ulster County, New York." (Killam and Associates, USEPA Review)

1994 Harmon, James M., Jessica L. Neuwirth, and Richard Grubb
"Stage I Cultural Resources Survey, Shiller Street Reconstruction Project, Galloway Township, Atlantic County, New Jersey." (Alexander M. Churchill Associates, Pinelands Commission Review)

1994 Harmon, James M., Jessica L. Neuwirth, and Richard Grubb
"Stage I Cultural Resources Survey, Kettle Run Fire Station, Block 66, Lots 8 and 8B, Evesham Township, Burlington County, New Jersey." (Lord Anderson Worrell
& Barnett, Pinelands Commission Review)

1994 Harmon, James M., Jessica L. Neuwirth, and Richard Grubb
"Letter Report: Phase I Archaeological Testing, Block 973, Lots 1 and 12, Berkeley Township, Ocean County, New Jersey." (Environmental Evaluation Group, NJDEPE-HPO Review)

1994 Harmon, James M., Jessica L. Neuwirth, and Richard Grubb
"Phase I Cultural Resources Survey, Tabernacle Road Improvement Project, Medford Township, Burlington County, New Jersey." (Environmental Resolutions Inc., Pinelands Commission Review)

1994 Harmon, James M., Jessica L. Neuwirth, and Richard Grubb
"Letter Report: Phase I Archaeological Testing, Block 858, Lot 9, Wall Township, Monmouth County, New Jersey." (Bay Pointe Engineering Associates, NJDEPE-DWR)

1993 Harmon, James M., Jessica L. Neuwirth, and Richard Grubb
"Stage IA Cultural Resources Survey Combined Sewer Overflow Project, City of Bayonne Hudson County, New Jersey." (Killam and Associates, NJDEPE-DWR Review)

1993 Harmon, James M., Jessica L. Neuwirth, and Richard Grubb
"Phase I Archaeological Survey Colts Pride at Freehold Lot 6, Block 41 Freehold Township, Monmouth County, New Jersey." (ESP Associates, NJDEPE Section 106 Review)

1993 Harmon, James M., Jessica L. Neuwirth, Richard C. Grubb and David L. Konieczko
"Phase I Archaeological Survey Hickory Valley Golf Course/Sewer Treatment Plant Project New Hanover Township,Montgomery County, Pennsylvania". (DelVal Soil and Environmental Consultants, PHMC-BHP Review)

1993 Harmon, James M., Jessica L. Neuwirth, Richard C. Grubb and Jonathan Golden
"Phase I Archaeological Survey, Indian Creek Village, Lower Macungie Township, Lehigh County, Pennsylvania." (GSP Management Company, PHMC-BHP Review)

1993 Harmon, James M., Jessica L. Neuwirth, and Richard Grubb
"Phase IB Archaeological Resources Survey, NSNJ/NL Industries Property, Oldmans Township, Salem County, New Jersey." (NL Industries, NJDEPE Section 106 Review)

1993 Harmon, James M., Jessica L. Neuwirth, and Richard Grubb
"Cultural Resources Survey, Washington Street Bridge Rehabilitation/Replacement Project, Town of Boonton and Township of Parsippany-Troy Hills, Morris County, New Jersey." Survey performed for: Goodkind and O'Dea, Inc., P.O. Box 1708, Rutherford, New Jersey 07070-1708

1993 Harmon, James M., Jessica Neuwirth and Richard C. Grubb
"Phase I Archaeological Survey Oxford Valley Road/Heacock Road Widening Project Lower Makefield Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania." (Delval Soil and Engineering Consultants, PHMC Review.)

1993 Harmon, James M., Jessica Neuwirth and Richard C. Grubb
"Phase I Archaeological Survey Management Summary Vincentown Sanitary Sewer Project Southampton Township, Burlington County, New Jersey." (Maser Associates and Town of Vincentown, NJDEPE Review.)

1993 Harmon, James M., Jessica Neuwirth and Richard C. Grubb
"Summary of Findings, Proposed Cedar Glen Lakes Interceptor, Whiting Station West and Cherry Street Service Areas, Manchester Township, Ocean County, New Jersey." (Birdsall Engineering Associates, NJDEPE Review.)

1993 Harmon, James M., Jessica Neuwirth and Richard C. Grubb "Phase I Cultural Resources Survey Blue Heron Pines Country Club Water Main Extension Galloway Township, Atlantic County, New Jersey." (Ole Hansen and Sons, Inc., Pinelands Commission Review.)

1993 Harmon, James M., Jessica Neuwirth and Richard C. Grubb "Final Report Phase III Archaeological Investigations Barclay Farms Park Site #A46, Evesham Township, Burlington County, New Jersey." (Evesham Township and Hintz Associates, Pinelands Commission Review).

1993 Harmon, James M., Jessica Neuwirth and Richard C. Grubb "Phase I Cultural Resources Survey, The Sanctuary, Evesham Township, Burlington County, NJ." (Garnet Environmental. Pinelands Commission Review).

1993 Harmon, James M., Jessica Neuwirth and Richard C. Grubb "Archaeological Investigation, High Breeze Farm, Vernon Township, Sussex County, NJ." (N.J. Division of Building & Construction, N.J. Historic Sites Council/ONJH Review).

1993 Harmon, James M., Jessica L. Neuwirth, and Richard Grubb "Letter Report Re: Phase I Archaeological Survey,Block 703, Lots 2 and 3, Waterford Township, Camden County, New Jersey." (Commerce Bank, N.A., Pinelands Commission review)

1993 Harmon, James M., Jessica L. Neuwirth, and Richard Grubb "Phase I Cultural Resources Survey Springfield Recycling and Composting Facility Springfield Township, Burlington County, New Jersey." (Springfield Recycling and Composting Facility, NJDEPE Review)

1993 Harmon, James M., Jessica Neuwirth and Richard C. Grubb "Phase IB Cultural Resources Survey, Land Application Site, Town of Hammonton, Atlantic County, NJ." (Adams, Rehmann & Heggan Associates, Inc., Section 106 Review and Pinelands Development Application).

1993 Harmon, James M., Jessica Neuwirth and Richard C. Grubb "Phase III Archaeological Investigations, Sunrise Board and Care Site, Deptford Township, Gloucester County, NJ." (J.S. Hovnanian & Sons, Inc., NJDEPE Section 106 Review).

1993 Harmon, James M., Jessica Neuwirth and Richard C. Grubb "Phase I/II Cultural Resource Survey, Sunrise Board and Care, Deptford Township, Gloucester County, NJ."

(J.S. Hovnanian & Sons, Inc., NJDEPE Section 106 Review).

1993 Harmon, James M., Jessica Neuwirth and Richard C. Grubb "Phase IA Cultural Resources Survey, Sewer Alignment, South Plainfield and Middlesex Boroughs and Piscataway Township, Middlesex County, NJ." (Killam Associates, NJDEPE/ DWR Review).

1992 Harmon, James M., Jessica Neuwirth and Richard C. Grubb "Archaeological Monitoring, Cranbury Fire Station Extension, Cranbury Township, Middlesex County, NJ." (Cranbury Fire Department, NJDEPE-ONJH Review).

1992 Harmon, James M., Jessica Neuwirth and Richard C. Grubb "Archaeological Recordation, Old Dutch Canal, Phillipsburg Borough, Warren County, NJ." (Borough of Phillipsburg, NJDEPE-DWR Review).

1992 Harmon, James M., Jessica Neuwirth and Richard C. Grubb "Archaeological Investigation, Whitesbog Historic Village, Pemberton Township, Burlington County, NJ." (Watson & Henry Architects, N.J. Historic Sites Council/ONJH Review).

1992 Harmon, James M., Jessica Neuwirth and Richard C. Grubb, "Archaeological Investigation, Double Trouble Historic Village, Berkeley Township, Ocean County, NJ." (Watson & Henry Architects, N.J. Historic Sites Council/ONJH Review).

1992 Harmon, James M., Jessica Neuwirth and Richard C. Grubb, "Phase I/II Cultural Resources Survey, Barclay Farm Park, Evesham Township, Burlington County, NJ." (Evesham Township and Hintz Associates, Pinelands Commission Review).

1992 Harmon, James M., Jessica Neuwirth and Richard C. Grubb, "Phase IA Cultural Resources Survey, Sewer Upgrade, City of New Brunswick, Middlesex County, NJ." (Killam Associates, NJDEPE/DWR Review).

1992 Harmon, James M., Jessica Neuwirth and Richard C. Grubb, "Architectural Assessment and Phase IA Cultural Resources Survey, The Enclave at Gardner's Basin, Atlantic City, Atlantic County, NJ." (Najarian Associates, CAFRA Permit Application).

1992 Harmon, James M., Jessica Neuwirth and Richard C. Grubb, "Phase II Archaeological Survey, James Crain

Property, Burlington Township, Bradford County, PA." (Farmers Home Administration, Section 106/PHMC Review).

1992 Harmon, James M., Jessica Neuwirth and Richard C. Grubb, "Additional Archaeological Investigation, Whitesbog Historic Village, Pemberton Township, Burlington County, NJ." N.J. Historic Sites Council/ONJH Review (Watson & Henry).

1992 Harmon, James M., Jessica Neuwirth and Richard C. Grubb, "Phase I Cultural Resource Survey, Route 73 Corridor Sanitary Sewer, Winslow Township, Camden County, NJ." (Alexander M. Churchill Associates and the Township of Winslow, Pinelands Commission Review).

1992 Harmon, James M., Jessica Neuwirth and Richard C. Grubb, "Archaeological Monitoring, Indian Mills Lake Dam Improvement Project, Shamong Township, Burlington County, NJ." (Township of Shamong, Pinelands Commission Review).

1992 Harmon, James M., Jessica Neuwirth and Richard C. Grubb, "Report of Archaeological Recordation and Consulting Services, Mettlars Brook Culvert, Franklin Township, Somerset County, NJ. (New Jersey Water Supply Authority, Historic Sites Council/ONJH Review).

1992 Harmon, James M., Jessica Neuwirth and Richard C. Grubb, "Phase IA Cultural Resources Survey, Interchange 14C Toll Plaza Widening, Jersey City, Hudson County, NJ." (Edwards and Kelcey, New Jersey Executive Order #215/ONJH Review).

1992 Harmon, James M., Jessica Neuwirth and Richard C. Grubb, "Phase IB Cultural Resources Survey, Sewer Alignment, South Plainfield and Middlesex Boroughs and Piscataway Township, Middlesex County, NJ." (Killam Associates NJDEPE/DWR Review).

1992 Harmon, James M., Jessica Neuwirth and Richard C. Grubb, "Phase I Archaeological Survey, Microwave Antennae Tower, Borough of Gibbsboro, Camden County, NJ" Borough of Gibbsboro (West Jersey Health Systems).

1992 Harmon, James M., Jessica Neuwirth and Richard C. Grubb, "Preliminary Cultural Resources Assessment, Cushetunk Lake, Readington Township, Hunterdon County, NJ." Environmental Audit (Najarian Associates).

1990 Wilcoxon, Larry and James Harmon, "Results of an Archaeological Backhoe Testing Program at the John Keenan Homesite Within Lot 10 of the Proposed Los Olivos Meadows Subdivision, Los Olivos, California." For Los Olivos Meadows Associates, Ballard, Ca.

1990 Wilcoxon, Larry and James Harmon, "A Cultural Resource Evaluation for the Proposed Extension of Alamo Pintado Road Between Highway 246 and Elverhoy Way, Solvang, Ca." For Interface Environmental and Planning Services, Santa Barbara, Ca.

1990 Wilcoxon, Larry and James Harmon, "A Phase I Archaeological Resource Evaluation for a Proposed Fire Station in the 800 Block of East Cacique Street, Santa Barbara, California." For Santa Barbara City Fire Department, Santa Barbara, Ca.

1990 Wilcoxon, Larry and James Harmon, "A Phase I Archaeological Resource Evaluation for the Proposed "Oaks at Buellton Subdivision" (A.P.N. 99-400-17), Santa Barbara County, California." For Stilwell Construction, Santa Barbara, Ca.

1990 Wilcoxon, Larry and James M. Harmon, "A Phase I Archaeological Resource Evaluation for Proposed Winery Facilities at Parker Station Vineyards, 6200 Foxen Canyon Road Near Los Olivos, California." For Parker Station Vineyards, Los Olivos, Ca.

1990 Wilcoxon, Larry and James Harmon, "A Cultural Resource Evaluation for the Vandenberg Village Community Services District's Proposed Tank Site and Water Pipeline Project, Santa Barbara County, California." For Interface Planning and Counseling, Santa Barbara, Ca.

1990 Wilcoxon, Larry and James Harmon, "Phase I Archaeological Resource Evaluation for Three Proposed Cellular Telephone Relay Stations and Associated Access Roads and Utility Easement Corridors in Santa Barbara County, California." For Santa Barbara Cellular Systems, Goleta, Ca.

1990 Wilcoxon, Larry and James Harmon, "A Phase I Cultural Resource Evaluation for a Portion of Lot 20, Rancho Saguaro Subdivision, Santa Barbara County, California." For Ms. Priscilla M. Tamkin, Los Angeles, Ca.

1990 Wilcoxon, Larry and James Harmon, "A Phase I Archaeological Resource Evaluation for a Portion of

Assessor Parcel No. 135-040-36 East of North Refugio Road, Santa Barbara County, California." For John V. Stahl, Ballard, Ca.

1990 Wilcoxon, Larry and James Harmon, "A Phase I Cultural Resource Evaluation for GTE Mobilnet's Zaca Creek Cellular Telephone Relay Station Near Buellton, California." For JM Consulting Group, Santa Barbara, Ca.

1990 Wilcoxon, Larry and James Harmon, "A Phase I Archaeological Resource Evaluation for Three Residential Lots on Modoc Road (A.P.N. 61-092-13, 61-092-15, and 61 -092-16), Santa Barbara County, California." For Mr. Paul O'Keeffe, Santa Barbara, Ca.

1990 Wilcoxon, Larry, Carole Denardo, and James Harmon, "A Phase I Archaeological Resource Evaluation for a Proposed Residential Addition at 2515 Anacapa Street, Santa Barbara, California." For Mr. Doug Ford, Santa Barbara Ca.

1990 Wilcoxon, Larry and James Harmon, "Results of an Archaeological Subsurface Testing Program at the Site of Proposed Reclaimed Water Facilities, Goleta Sanitation District Wastewater Treatment Plant, Goleta, California." For Brown and Caldwell Consultants, Pasadena, Ca.

1989 Wilcoxon, Larry, Brian Haley, and James Harmon, "A Phase I Archaeological Resource Evaluation for a Proposed Office Building at 916-920 Garden Street, Santa Barbara, Ca." For M. Timm Construction Inc., Santa Barbara, Ca.

1989 Wilcoxon, Larry, Brian Haley, and James M. Harmon, "Results of an Archaeological Subsurface Testing Program at Archaeological Site SBa-2184, Montecito Valley Ranch, Montecito, Ca." For Mr. Winford C. Naylor, Santa Barbara, Ca.

1989 Wilcoxon, Larry and James Harmon, "A Phase I Archaeological Resource Evaluation: Construction and Remodeling of Administrative and Visitor-Serving Facilities and Barn, Santa Barbara Zoo, Santa Barbara, Ca." For Andrew M. Roteman Architects, 129 Walnut Lane, Santa Barbara, Ca.

1989 Wilcoxon, Larry, Brian Haley, and James Harmon, "A Cultural Resource Evaluation for a Limited Portion of a Proposed Water Pipeline System, Cojo Ranch, Santa Barbara, Ca." For Bixby Ranch Company, Santa Barbara, Ca.

1989 Wilcoxon, Larry and James Harmon, "A Phase I Prehistoric Archaeological Resource Evaluation for the Parcels at 1629 and 1631 Castillo St, Santa Barbara, Ca." For Ken Davenport & Company, Santa Barbara, Ca.

1989 Wilcoxon, Larry and James Harmon, "Results of a Prehistoric Archaeological Resource Evaluation for the Hartly Ranch Parcel, Los Olivos, Ca." For Mr. John Stahl, Solvang, Ca.

1989 Wilcoxon, Larry and James Harmon, "A Cultural Resource Evaluation for the Santa Barbara News-Press Production Facility, 725 South Kellogg Ave, Goleta, Ca." For Santa Barbara News-Press, Santa Barbara, Ca.

1989 Wilcoxon, Larry and James Harmon, "A Phase I Prehistoric Archaeological Resource Evaluation for a Proposed Addition and Modifications to a Residence at 3110 Argonne Circle, Santa Barbara, Ca." For Mr. and Mrs. John Kendall, Santa Barbara, Ca.

1989 Wilcoxon, Larry and James Harmon, "A Phase I Prehistoric Archaeological Resource Evaluation for a Proposed Apartment Building at 120 West Islay St, Santa Barbara, Ca." For Mr. Bruce Giffin, Santa Barbara, Ca.

1989 Wilcoxon, Larry and James Harmon, "A Phase I Prehistoric Archaeological Resource Evaluation for Two Proposed Building Envelopes and Access Driveways at 2400 Mount Calvary Rd, Santa Barbara, Ca.: For Mr. Chuck Blitz, Santa Barbara, Ca.

1989 Wilcoxon, Larry, Brian Haley, and James Harmon, "A Phase I Archaeological Resource Evaluation: Santa Barbara Water Reclamation Project Elements at the Zoo, Santa Barbara, Ca." For City of Santa Barbara Public Works Department, Santa Barbara, Ca.

1989 Wilcoxon, Larry, Brian Haley, and James Harmon, "A Phase I Archaeological Resource Evaluation: Beguhl Tract Assessment District Sever Installation Project, Goleta, Ca." For Goleta Sanitary District, Goleta, Ca.

1989 Wilcoxon, Larry, Brian Haley, and James Harmon, "A Phase I Archaeological Resource Evaluation: Santa Barbara Water Reclamation Project Elements at the Montecito Country Club, Santa Barbara, Ca." For City of Santa Barbara Public Works Department, Santa Barbara, Ca.

1989 Wilcoxon, Larry, Brian Haley, and James Harmon, "A Phase I Cultural Resource Evaluation: Santa Barbara Water Reclamation Project User Areas, Santa Barbara, Ca." For City of Santa Barbara Department of Public Works, Santa Barbara, Ca.

1989 Wilcoxon, Larry, Brian Haley, and James Harmon, "Final Report: A Phase I Prehistoric Archaeological Resource Evaluation for the City of Santa Barbara's Water and Sewer Main Replacement Projects, Santa Barbara, Ca." For City of Santa Barbara Public Works Department, Santa Barbara, Ca.

1989 Wilcoxon, Larry, Brian Haley, James Harmon, and Michael Imwalle, "A Phase I Archaeological Resource Evaluation: Westmont College Faculty Housing Project, Montecito, Ca." For Westmont College, Montecito, Ca.

1989 Wilcoxon, Larry, Brian Haley, and James Harmon, "A Phase I Archaeological Resource Evaluation: El Escorial Condominium Conversion Project, Santa Barbara, Ca." For JKM Consulting Group, Santa Barbara, Ca.

1989 Wilcoxon, Larry, Brian Haley, and James Harmon, "Results of a Phase II Archaeological Resource Evaluation at SBa-1776, in Conjunction with the Santa Barbara Water Reclamation Project at the Santa Barbara Zoo, Santa Barbara, Ca." For the City of Santa Barbara Public Works Department, Santa Barbara, Ca.

1989 Wilcoxon, Larry and James Harmon, "A Phase I Resource Evaluation for a Proposed MCI Fiber Optic Repeater Station at Point Conception, Santa Barbara, Ca." For Michael Brandman Associates, Santa Ana, Ca.

1989 Wilcoxon, Larry and James Harmon, "A Phase I Prehistoric Archaeological Resource Evaluation for Two Proposed Condominium Units at 2118 Oak Park Lane, Santa Barbara, Ca." For Mr. David Caswell, Santa Barbara, Ca.

1989 Wilcoxon, Larry, Brian Haley, James Harmon, and Robert Peterson, Jr., "Results of an Archaeological Backhoe Testing Program at the Santa Barbara News-Press Production Facility Site, 725 South Kellogg Ave, Goleta Ca." For the County of Santa Barbara Resource Management Dept.

1989 Wilcoxon, Larry, Brian Haley, James Harmon, and Robert Peterson, Jr., "An Archaeological Resource Evaluation at the Proposed Sites of the Institute of Theoretical

Physics and the Environmental Health and Safety Facilities, University of California, Santa Barbara." For the University of California, Santa Barbara.

1989 Wilcoxon, Larry and James Harmon, "A Phase I Archaeological Resource Evaluation for an Alternative Location for MCI's Proposed Fiber Optic Repeater Station at Pt. Conception, Santa Barbara County, Ca." For Michael Brandman Associates, Santa Ana, Ca.

1989 Haley, Brian, Larry Wilcoxon, and James Harmon, "Results of a Phase II Archaeological Resource Evaluation at SBa-31 in Conjunction with the Santa Barbara Water Reclamation Project at Santa Barbara City College, Santa Barbara, Ca." For the City of Santa Barbara Public Works Department, Santa Barbara, Ca.

1989 Wilcoxon, Larry and James Harmon, "A Phase I Archaeological Resource Evaluation for Four Proposed Storage Buildings at 107 South Nopalitos Way, Santa Barbara, Ca." For Public Storage Inc., Glendale, Ca.

1989 Wilcoxon, Larry, Brian Haley, and James Harmon, "A Phase I Archaeological Resource Evaluation for a Three Unit Condominium Development at 1524 Olive Street, Santa Barbara, Ca." For Mel Kyes Realty, Goleta, Ca.

1989 Wilcoxon, Larry, Brian Haley, and James Harmon, "A Phase I Archaeological Resource Evaluation at 1000 West Mountain Drive, Santa Barbara, Ca." For Santa Barbara Investments, Santa Barbara, Ca.

1989 Wilcoxon, Larry, James Harmon, and Shelly Sirkus, "A Phase I Prehistoric Archaeological Resource Evaluation for the First American Title Company Building, 3704 State Street, Santa Barbara, Ca." For Reetz, Fox, and Bartlett Law Offices, Santa Barbara, Ca.

1989 Wilcoxon, Larry and James Harmon, "A Phase I Archaeological Resource Evaluation for a Proposed Six Lot Subdivision on Newton Road, Santa Barbara, Ca." For Spenser Consulting Services, Santa Barbara, Ca.

1989 Wilcoxon, Larry, Brian Haley, and James Harmon, "Results of a Subsurface Archaeological Boundary Definition Program for Archaeological Sites SBa-518 and SBa-548 on Duff Mesa, Solvang, Ca." For INTERFACE Environmental and Planning Services, Santa Barbara, Ca.

1989 Wilcoxon, Larry, Brian Haley, and James Harmon, "Results of a Subsurface Archaeological Resource Near the Southern Boundary of Archaeological Site SBa-51 in Conjunction with Proposed Improvements at the UCSB Children's Center on the West Campus of UCSB." For the Office of Budget and Planning, University of California, Santa Barbara.

1989 Wilcoxon, Larry and James Harmon, "A Phase I Archaeological Resource Evaluation for a Proposed Seven Lot Residential Subdivision at 1091 Miramonte Drive, Santa Barbara, Ca." For K.R. McGuire, Inc., Santa Barbara, Ca.

1989 Wilcoxon, Larry and James Harmon, "A Phase I Archaeological Resource Evaluation for a Proposed Two Lot Subdivision of the Ocean View Nursery A.P.N. 65-250-24, Goleta, Ca." For Penfield and Smith Engineers, Inc., Santa Barbara, Ca.

1989 Wilcoxon, Larry and James Harmon, "A Phase I Archaeological Resource Evaluation for Security Fence Installation at the Federal Aviation Administration's Santa Barbara Mountain Top Vortac Facility on East Camino Cielo Road, Santa Barbara, Ca." For the Federal Aviation Administration, Los Angeles, Ca.

1989 Wilcoxon, Larry and James Harmon, "A Supplemental Phase I Archaeological Resource Evaluation for the Westmont College Faculty Housing Project Water Pipeline, Montecito, Ca." For Westmont College, Santa Barbara, Ca.

1989 Wilcoxon, Larry and James Harmon, "A Phase I Archaeological Resource Evaluation for the Installation of a Porch and Stairway at 1629 Garden Street, Santa Barbara, Ca." For Ms. Jill Kent, Santa Barbara, Ca.

1989 Wilcoxon, Larry and James Harmon, "A Phase I Prehistoric/Native American Archaeological Resource Evaluation for a Limited Portion of a Proposed Eight Lot Residential Subdivision at 931 West Mountain Drive, Santa Barbara, Ca." For Mr. Hughes Morton, Carpinteria, Ca.

1989 Wilcoxon, Larry and James Harmon, "A Phase I Archaeological Resource Evaluation for a Proposed Ten Unit Condominium Project at 1920 Robbins Street, Santa Barbara, Ca." For Santa Barbara Community Housing Corporation, Santa Barbara, Ca.

1989 Wilcoxon, Larry and James Harmon, "A Phase I Archaeological Resource Evaluation for Proposed New Facilities and Improvement at Cate School near Carpinteria, Ca." For Kruger, Bensen, Ziemer Architects, Inc., Santa Barbara, Ca.

1989 Wilcoxon, Larry and James Harmon, "A Phase I Archaeological Resource Evaluation for the Proposed Vista Del Costa Subdivision Near Summerland, California." For Ortega/AVIV Associates Ltd., Sherman Oaks, Ca.

1989 Wilcoxon, Larry and James Harmon, "A Phase I Cultural Resource Evaluation for Lot 1 of the Rancho Saguaro Subdivision, Santa Barbara County, California." For Ms. Joan Spears and Caldwell Banker, Western Properties, Solvang, Ca.

1988 Wilcoxon, Larry and James Harmon, "A Cultural Resource Evaluation: Southern California Gas Company Headquarters 130 South Patterson Avenue, Goleta, California." For Planning and Land Use Services, Santa Barbara, Ca.

1988 Wilcoxon, Larry, Rebecca Conrad, Ronald Nye, Cynthia Bettison, and James Harmon, "A Cultural Evaluation: Santa Barbara Water Reclamation Project, Santa Barbara, Ca." For the City of Santa Barbara Public Works Department, Santa Barbara, Ca.

1988 Wilcoxon, Larry and James Harmon, "A Cultural Resource Evaluation: Nineteen Proposed Senior Units, 1605 Bath Street, Santa Barbara, Ca." For Mr. James Smagala, Santa Barbara, Ca.

1988 Wilcoxon, Larry and James Harmon, "A Cultural Resource Evaluation: Gregg Motors' Proposed BMW Dealership, 3750 Calle Real, Santa Barbara, Ca." For Gregg Motors Limited, Santa Barbara, Ca.

1988 Wilcoxon, Larry, Cynthia Bettison, and James Harmon, "A Cultural Resource Evaluation: Celeron's Proposed Gaviota Marine Terminal Feeder Pipeline, Santa Barbara County." For All American Pipeline Company, Santa Barbara, Ca.

1988 Wilcoxon, Larry, Cynthia Bettison, and James Harmon, "A Cultural Resource Evaluation: Proposed Office/Garage Structure, 228 Cottage Grove Ave, Santa Barbara, Ca." For Mr. Richard Spann, Santa Barbara, Ca.

1988 Wilcoxon, Larry and James Harmon, "Results of an Archaeological Surface Collection Program: The Ellwood Ranch Quarry Site (SBa-2072), Goleta, Ca." For Ellwood Ranch Inc., Goleta, Ca.

1988 Wilcoxon, Larry and James Harmon, "A Cultural Resource Evaluation: Casmalia Hazardous Waste Management Facility, Santa Barbara County, Ca." For McClelland Engineers, Ventura, Ca.

1988 Wilcoxon, Larry, James Harmon, and Pamela R. Easter, "A Cultural Resource Evaluation for Five Proposed Well Sites in and near Santa Barbara, Ca." For City of Santa Barbara Water Resources Department, Santa Barbara, Ca.

1988 Wilcoxon, Larry, Julia G. Costello, and James Harmon, "The Results of Subsurface Archaeological Testing Program within Lot 14 of the Proposed Ennisbrook Subdivision, Montecito, Ca." For INTERFACE Environmental and Land Planning Services.

1988 Wilcoxon, Larry and James Harmon, "A Cultural Resource Evaluation: Alamar Ave Sewer Relocation Project, State Street to Verde Vista Drive, Santa Barbara, Ca." For Greiner, Inc., Santa Barbara, Ca.

1988 Wilcoxon, Larry and James Harmon, "A Phase I Archaeological Resource Evaluation: Proposed Parking Lot Expansion, Castagnola Brothers Seafood, 201 Santa Barbara St, Santa Barbara, Ca." For Castagnola Brothers Seafood, Santa Barbara, Ca.

1988 Wilcoxon, Larry and James Harmon, "A Phase I Prehistoric Archaeological Resource Evaluation: Proposed Single Car Garage Addition, 427 West De La Guerra Street, Santa Barbara, Ca." For Ms. Jane Beaver and Mr. Henry Null, Santa Barbara, Ca.

1988 Wilcoxon, Larry and James Harmon, "A Phase I Cultural Resource Evaluation: East Pedregosa Street Storm Drain Project, Prospect Ave to Laguna Street, Santa Barbara, Ca." For City of Santa Barbara Department of Public Works, Santa Barbara, Ca.

1986 Harmon, James and Pandora Snethkamp, "Arroyo Vista Phase I Archaeological Survey." For Lenvik and Minor Architects, Santa Barbara, Ca.

CURRICULUM VITAE

(March 2000)

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Born: Waltham, Massachusetts June 26, 1940

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

RESEARCH AREAS:

North American Archaeology; Historical Archaeology; Outdoor History Museums.

PROFESSIONAL EMPLOYMENT:

Assistant Professor, Department of Anthropology, Princeton University, 1968-1975.
Associate Professor, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park, 1976-1990.
Professor, 1990-present.
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).
Chair, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park, August 1993 - present.
Chair-elect, College Park Senate; Chair 2000-01.

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.[1]

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.

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[1]*Archaeology in Annapolis was begun in 1981. Since then, about $2 million has been raised through these and other sources for the project.

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Grants from International Masonry Institute for excavations at Brice House , with James Harmon, 1998-1999.
Grant from the Mayor and City Council of Annapolis for laboratory support for analyses of Slayton and Brice Houses, FY2000.

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), 1978-1990.
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-present.
Editorial Board, Rural History, Cambridge University Press, 1989-present.
Editorial Board, International Journal of Historical Archaeology, 1997-present.
Editorial Board, Winterthur Portfolio, 1995-present.

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.

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

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. Paperback issued 1994.
1995 Invisible America, with Neil A. Silberman. Henry Holt Co.
1999 Historical Archaeologies of Capitalism, edited with Parker B. Potter, Jr. Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers.

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. Reprinted in Readings in Historical Archaelogy, edited by Charles E. Orser, Jr. Alta Mira Press/Sage Publications, 1996.

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

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. Reprinted in Reader in Archaeological Theory, Post-Processual and Cognitive Approaches, edited by David S. Whitley, pp. 49-68. Routledge, 1998.

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 Ernstein, 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 Earth Patterns, 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.

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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.

1998-1999 Exhibit advisor, participant. "Flash of the Spirit, the Archaeology of African American Religion." Organized by Jessica Neuwirth and Cheryl Fox for Banneker Douglas Museum and Historic Annapolis Foundation, Annapolis.

HONORS

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

James Brice House (18AP38)

42 East Street, Annapolis, Maryland 21401

Current Conditions and Pre-Brice House Structural Features Beneath West Wing

0 5 10 20 feet

N

Projected Outline of Structure

North Yard

Stair

North Stair Porch

Brick Walk

Brick Patio

Main House

Brick Walk

Brick Walk

Well

Brick Patio

Brick Patio

West Hyphen

East Hyphen

Brick Alley

West Yard

Stair

Stair

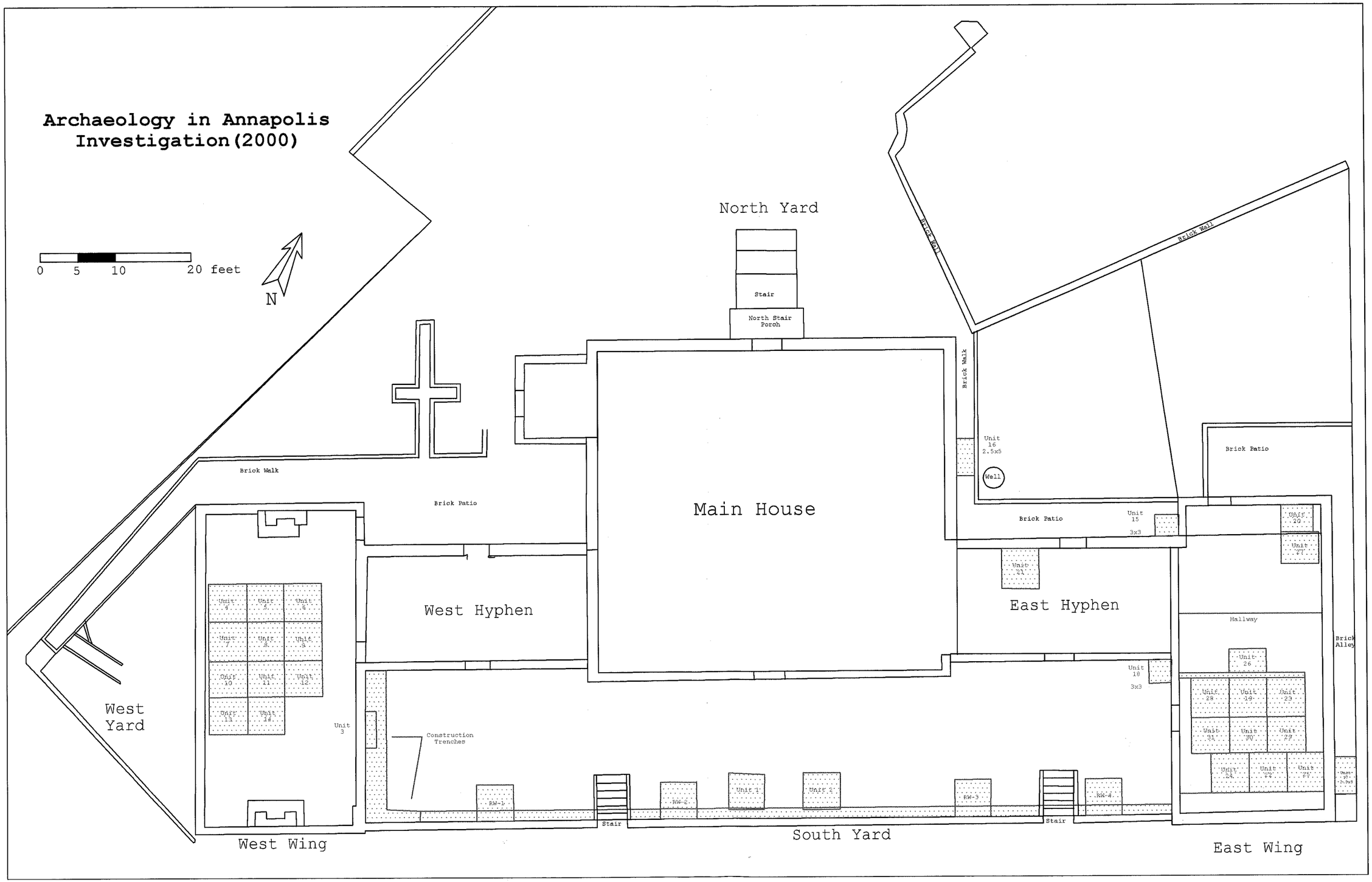
West Wing

South Yard

East Wing

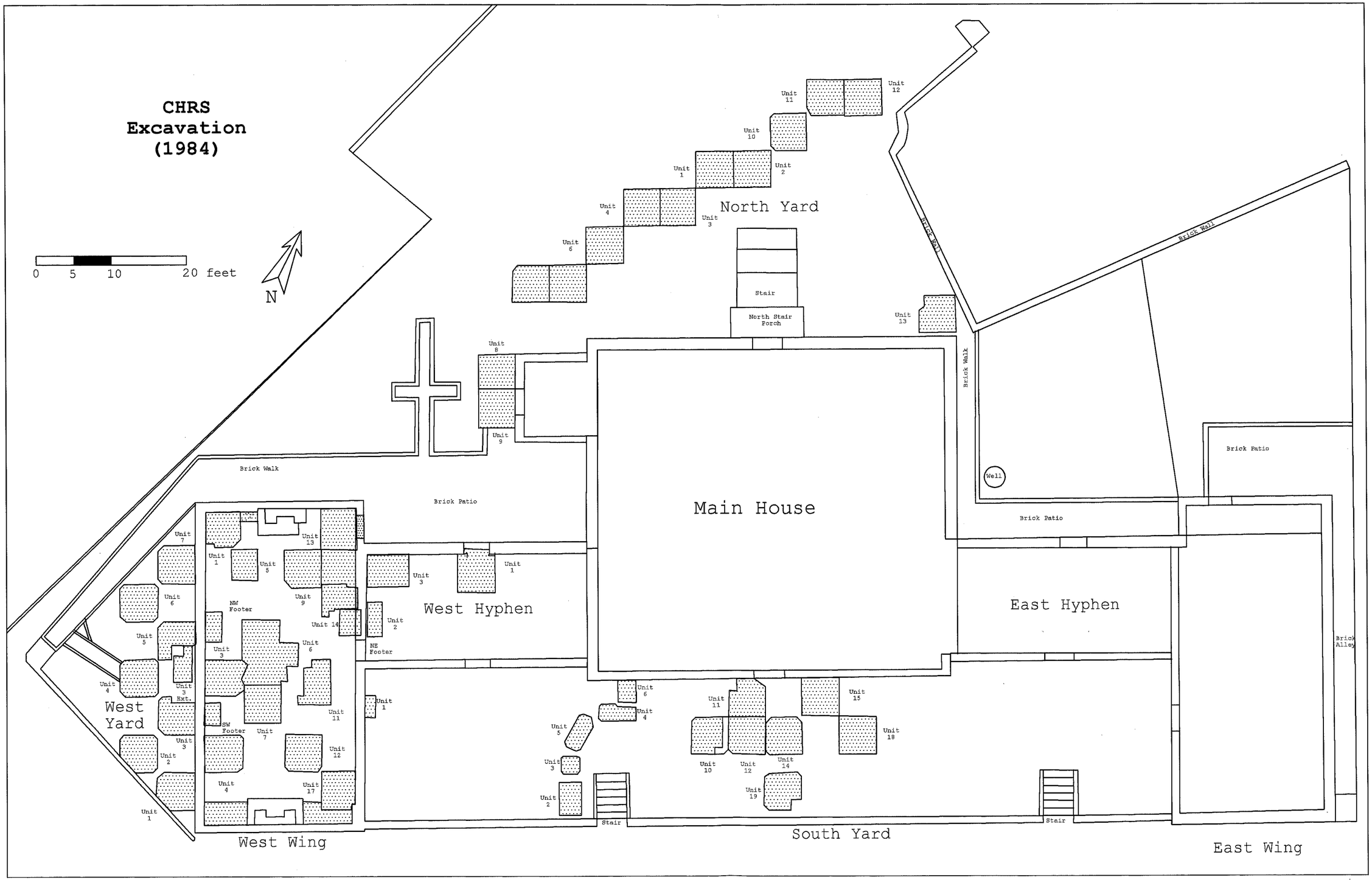
James Brice House (18AP38)

42 East Street, Annapolis, Maryland 21401



James Brice House (18AP38)

42 East Street, Annapolis, Maryland 21401



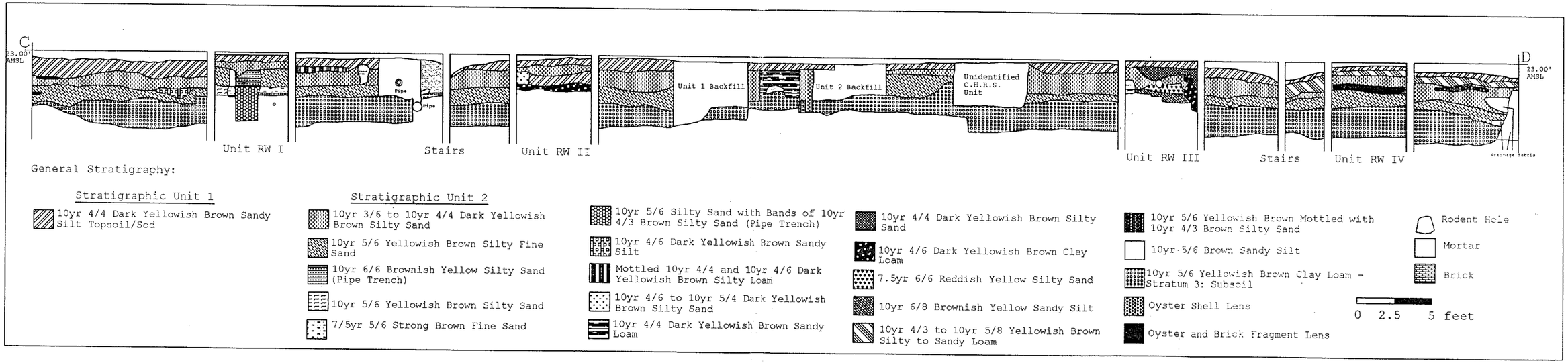


Figure 27: North Wall Profile of Retaining Wall Trench, South Yard, Brice House