Archaeological Study of the Dunham House Site, Block 587, Lot 1, Woodbridge Township, Middlesex County, New Jersey

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Abstract

This report contains the results of an initial archaeological research study conducted by Monmouth University in 2002 and a subsequent archaeological research study by the Archaeological Society of New Jersey (ASNJ) on a 0.39-acre portion of Block 587, Lot 1 in Woodbridge Township, Middlesex County, New Jersey. This portion of the property is designated as the Study Area and surrounds the Dunham House. Block 587, Lot 1 is listed in the New Jersey and National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, C, and D as the Trinity Episcopal Church (NR:5/12/2004; SR:3/8/2004) and is significant in the areas of religion, architecture and archaeology. The historic property has a period of significance between ca. 1717 and 1874. Specific significant architect/builders associated with the historic property include Richard Upjohn, C. Harrison Condit, and Georg Hogan. The specific dates of significance include ca. 1717, 1858-1861, and 1873-1874. However, based on dendrochronology data discussed below, the period of significance should be revised to range from 1709 to 1874.

The studies were completed with the permission of the Trinity Episcopal Church of Woodbridge (TECW), the current owner. In 2019, the Middlesex County Office of Arts and History (MCOAH) requested and funded the completion of an archaeological study near the Dunham House by the ASNJ with permission from the TECW. The MCOAH concurrently engaged in the completion of a dendrochronological study, a ground penetrating radar (GPR) study, and partial architectural recordation endeavor. The ASNJ study complies with New Jersey Register of Historic Places Act (NJHPA), falls under the review authority of the New Jersey Historic Preservation Office (NJHPO), and adheres to an Application for Project Authorization dated July 15, 2019 approved by the NJHPO on August 22, 2019 and September 26, 2019. This report includes the results of the 2002 Monmouth University and 2019 ASNJ archaeological studies, dendrochronology study, and GPR study. The studies identified the Dunham House Site (28-Mi-220).

Prior to the 1870s, the western half of the Study Area was part of the Meeting House Green and the eastern half of the Study Area was owned by the Dunham family (1696-1727), John Van Horne (1727-unknown), the Barron family (as late as 1778-1872), William Peterson (1872-1873), and George Hance (March-December 1873). In December 1873, the Trinity Episcopal Church of Woodbridge purchased the entirety of the Study Area and remains under church ownership to the present day.

In 2002, Monmouth University completed an initial archaeological study around the Dunham House as part of a graduate research project. The study included the excavation of 28 shovel test pits (STPs) (36 had been laid out) north and west of the house on a 10-foot interval grid and the excavation of five 3-foot square excavation units (EUs 1-5). The study resulted in the identification and registration of the Dunham House Site (28-Mi-220). Dense 18th- and 19th-century artifact deposits were found north and west of the Dunham House. In total, 1,147 artifacts were found. EUs 4 and 5, dug north of the house, identified notably dense and temporally mixed artifact deposits. West of the house, EUs 1, 2, and 3 encountered mixed 18th- and 19th-century deposits. Possible features identified included possible stone pavement associated with a former driveway in STPs 2, 3, and 13, and

midden deposit in the rear yard in EUs 4 and 5. Shovel test pit 23 encountered what may be an in-filled cellar or other 18th-century feature.

Dendrochronology sampling extracted and dated core samples from first floor joists below the patterned brick section of the house that yielded a date of Spring 1709. Samples taken from the attic of the patterned brick portion of the house yielded a date of Spring 1871. The earlier date corresponds with the initial construction of the house by Benjamin Dunham and the latter date corresponds with the home's extensive alteration and remodeling at the end of the Barron family ownership period.

A geophysical survey was completed by Environmental Probing Incorporated (EPI) in October 2019. The survey identified a large, buried oval or teardrop shaped driveway in the west yard of the Dunham House. Subsurface testing revealed that this driveway consisted of two layers of cobble stones (designated as Features 3 and 4) separated by a thin soil layer and post-dates the 1820s. The survey also identified two anomalies south of the Dunham House that are interpreted as possible building footprints.

In 2019, the ASNJ conducted a subsequent archaeological study in cooperation with the MCOAH, Trinity Episcopal Church, and Monmouth University. The ASNJ study was conducted as a planning tool to identify the location of and interpret archaeological deposits near the house, aid in understanding the development history of a portion of the property, and better understand 17th- through 19th-century life in Woodbridge. The 2019 excavations included 21 STPs (STPs 50-71) and one five-foot by four-foot EU (EU 9) and two five-foot square EUs (EUs 7-8) that yielded 6,008 artifacts The STPs were dug at 5-, 10, and 50-foot intervals. The STPs identified two stacked layers of a 19th-century cobble stone driveway (Features 3 and 4) in the west yard (STP 61), extremely rich artifact deposits within STPs 50-65, deep artifact deposits dating to the mid-18th-century in STPs 50, 51, 52, 54, 55, 57, 60 and 61, suggesting the presence of a large feature, such as a structural crawlspace. STPs 66 to 72, dug 60 to 160 feet west of the Dunham house in a portion of the property that was formerly part of the Meeting House Green yielded notably low artifact counts. Shovel test pit 71 yielded the only prehistoric Native American artifact, a chert flake from the B-horizon.

Unit excavation was concentrated within 0.5 feet to 21.5 feet west of the 1871 house addition. Rodent burrows were present in all of the EUs. EU 7 encountered the edge of Feature 6, a deeply buried northwest/southeast oriented, mortared foundation present 4.5 feet below datum (bd). This feature was also encountered in STP 51 at 3.3 feet below ground surface (bgs), in STP 2 at 3.0 bgs, and in EU 9 at 4.7 feet bd. Feature 6 was capped by a soil layer containing a dense 1760s to late 18th-century artifact deposit. Excavation of EU 7 was arbitrarily terminated at 4.5 feet bd before the base of cultural deposits were reached. At the base of EU 7, an artifact-rich deposit was exposed but not excavated due to time constraints. The artifact-rich deposit was designated as Feature 7 and was present in the northwest corner of the unit.

Excavation of EU 8 contains STPs 35 and 51 and encountered three fill layers (Fills 1-3) over a truncated B-horizon. Fills 1 and 2 contained dense artifact deposits dating from the

early 18th century to the 1870s. Due to time constraints, at 2.0 feet bd, excavation in Fill 2 was arbitrarily terminated and a 1.5-foot square STP was dug in the southwest corner of the EU. The STP encountered Fill 3, a 0.9-foot thick soil layer with artifact deposits post-dating 1762.

Excavation Unit 9 was dug adjacent to an 1871 window bay, southeast of EU 7, in order to determine if a foundation extended off of the northwest corner of the 1709 portion of the dwelling. The EU identified Feature 5, a dry-laid stone foundation. The north wall and northwest corner of the foundation was present in EU 9. The foundation was present from 1.7 to 4.7 feet bd. Feature 5 may have connected to the Dunham House and was removed in 1871. Feature 5 capped a portion of Feature 6, a deeper, mortared foundation for a building or addition that was removed by the early 19th century based on the presence of dense artifacts found above Feature 6 that date from the early 19th century. Only a portion of Feature 6 was exposed in EU 9. Excavation 9 did not reach culturally sterile soils due to safety constraints.

The cultural deposits and features identified represent a significant archaeological resource that contribute to the Trinity Episcopal Church historic property under Criterion D. The archaeological deposits inform current understanding of the development history of the Dunham House and side yard and provide insight into the Barron family household during the second half of the 18th century and early 19th century.

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Section 1: Introduction

This report presents the results of a public archaeological study of a 0.39-acre portion of Block 587, Lot 1 (4.74 acres), in Woodbridge Township, Middlesex County, New Jersey currently owned by the Trinity Episcopal Church of Woodbridge (Figures 1.1-1.3). The 0.39-acre area is hereafter referred to as the Study Area, which contains the Dunham House Site (28-Mi-220). The Study Area is located within the Trinity Episcopal Church (NR:5/12/2004; SR:3/8/2004) historic property. As a result, the project falls under the New Jersey Register of Historic Places Act (NJRHPA) and requires an Application for Project Authorization (APA) under the NJRHPA, and, thus, falls under the review authority of the New Jersey Historic Preservation Office. (NJHPO). No additional local, state or federal permits were required as part of the completion of this study. The results of the study may be used as a planning tool by the property owner to preserve identified, intact archaeological deposits. The archaeological study was performed as a public archaeology research project by the Archaeological Society of New Jersey (ASNJ) at the request of the Middlesex County Office of Arts and History (MCOAH), which secured access to the aforementioned parcel from the property owner. In a letter dated August 22, 2019, the NJHPO approved the APA and scope of work for the archaeological study (Appendix A).

The purpose of the ASNJ archaeological study was to examine a portion of the former Kirk Green (western portion of the Study Area) and property historically owned by the Dunham, Van Horn, and Barron families (eastern portion of the Study Area). This study was undertaken between September 15 and 29, 2019 as a public archaeology endeavor. The Kirk Green is one of New Jersey's earliest meetinghouse town commons and one of few that remains largely undeveloped. This commons has the potential to provide important information about municipal land use from the 17th through 19th century. The eastern portion of the Study Area has the potential to provide significant information about 17th- through 19th-century settlement in Woodbridge and about the lives of the Dunham, Van Horne and Barron families. This study also incorporates data from a previously unreported archaeological study conducted by Monmouth University in 2002.

All artifacts recovered during the archaeological study were processed, cleaned, analyzed, and cataloged by the ASNJ. Artifacts associated with an intact archaeological site were curated in a manner that meets 36 CFR Part 79 federal guidelines. All artifacts and survey documents were transferred to the MCOAH with the report submission for permanent curation. The MCOAH has a curation facility that meets 36 CFR Part 79 standards. This study was made possible due to the generosity of Reverend Angela Cipolla, Rector of the Trinity Episcopal Church, and her family, as well as the Trinity Episcopal Church of Woodbridge, which permitted the ASNJ and Monmouth University to conduct archaeological excavation on Block 587, Lot 1. Monmouth University's previous investigation was facilitated by Father Robert Counselman, former Rector of Trinity Episcopal Church. The Middlesex County Board of Chosen Freeholders Charles Tomaro, Kenneth Armwood, Charles Kenny, Leslie Koppel, Shanti Narra, and Blanquita Valenti approved funding the public outreach and education portion of this study. Mark Nonestied, Division Head of Historic Sites and History Services at the MCOAH served a crucial role in securing permission, support, and funding for this study. Mr. Nonestied and the staff of

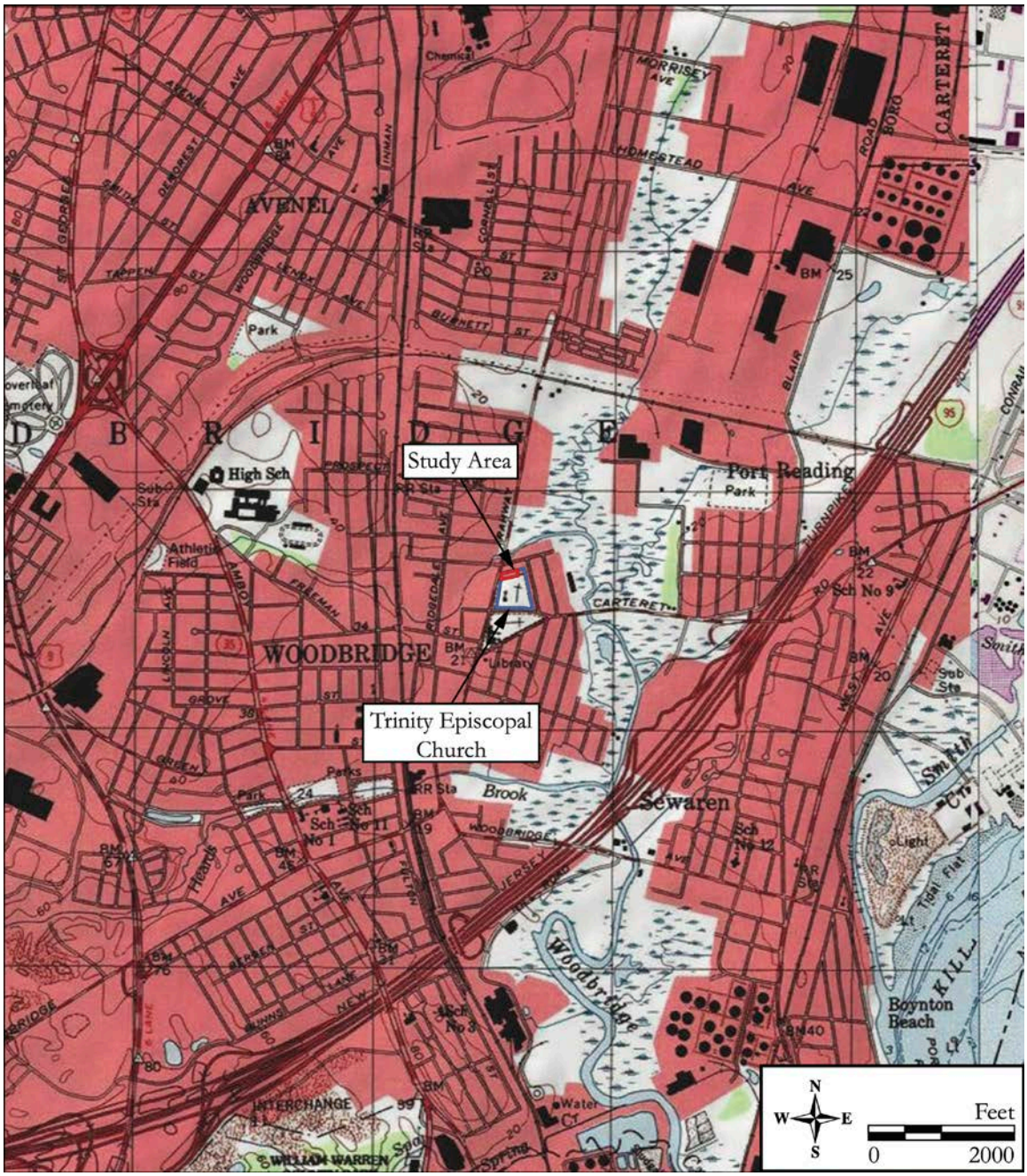

Figure 1.1: 1995 U.S.G.S. 7.5' Quadrangle: Perth Amboy, N.J.-N.Y. Showing the Study Area and the Trinity Episcopal Church historic property.

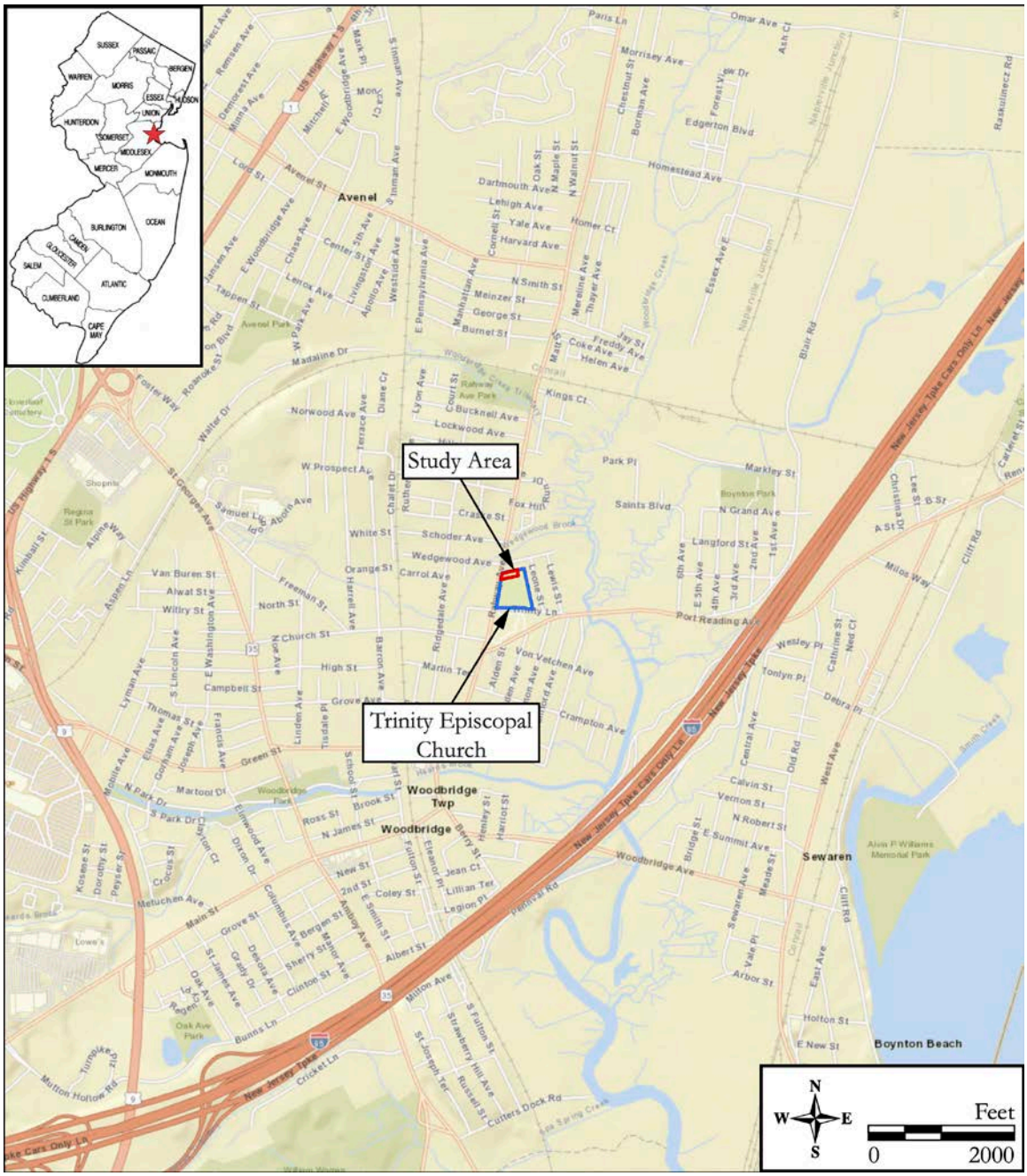

Figure 1.2: Street map showing the Study Area and the Trinity Episcopal Church historic property.

Figure 1.3: Aerial map showing the Study Area and the Trinity Episcopal Church historic property.

the MCOAH also led site tours. Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc., Alice Domm, and Richard Grubb are thanked for lending archaeological fieldwork equipment, as is Monmouth University's Department of History and Anthropology. During the course of the archaeological fieldwork, tours of excavations were held for the public by the ASNJ, MCOAH. Approximately 36 members of the public participated in the tours on September 28 and 29, 2015.

This study was overseen by archaeologists Michael J. Gall, RPA, President of the ASNJ, and Richard Veit, Ph.D., RPA, ASNJ Bulletin Editor, who both served as Principal Investigator and Field Director for the project. Mr. Gall and Dr. Veit exceed the requirements of 36 CFR 61 (Appendix B). Michael Gall, Richard Veit, Richard Adamczyk, Sadie Dasovich, Rebecca Veit, and Tessa Gall performed artifact processing/analysis. Background research was completed by Michael Gall and Michael Moran. Report writing was completed by Michael Gall and Richard Veit. Allison Gall conducted artifact photography. Fieldwork and site tour tasks associated with this study were conducted with assistance from members of the ASNJ and the MCOAH. The following individuals are thanked for their assistance in conducting archaeological fieldwork:

Sadie Dasovich	Matthew Pringle	Douglas Veit
Sevrie Corson	Allison Gall	Tessa Gall
Juliette Gall	Danielle Cathcart	Adam Heinrich
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Samantha Ruiz	Angel Sauro	Grazina Strolia
Mark Cianciosi	Evan Mydlowski	Ryan Nipple
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Suzanne Moyers	Brian Sniatkowski	Kate Padula
Julia Fuchs	Michael Kelly	Stella Kelly
Anthony Johnson	Michael Knezevic	Tina Knezevic
Matt Peace	Nicole Coxson	Josh Butchko
Danielle Monopoli	Mark Nonestied	John Sauro
Rebecca Veit		

1.1 Concurrent Studies

During the course of the archaeological study, three concurrent studies were undertaking. These consisted of a dendrochronology study, a ground penetrating radar (GPR) survey, and an architectural recordation. The results of these studies are important for understanding the construction sequence of the Dunham House and former yard use areas near the house.

Dendrochronology

A dendrochronology study was undertaken to sample wooden and date beams to better understand building episodes within the pattern brick section of the Dunham House (Appendix C). Samples were taken from the first-floor joists and in joists in the attic. The joists on the first floor yielded a date of Spring 1709, suggesting that the pattern brick structure was built using trees felled that year. The joists in the attic yielded a date of Spring

1871, which corresponds with a massive remodeling episode completed at the end of the Barron family ownership period. The construction date of 1709 makes the Dunham house one of the oldest surviving houses in Middlesex County. The house is also distinctive as a fine example of pattern brick architecture, which is rare in northeastern New Jersey.

Ground Penetrating Radar

A ground penetrating radar (GPR) survey was conducted in the side yard west of the Dunham House (Appendix D). The GPR survey identified a large, buried oval or circular drive in the west yard of the house. A geophysical anomaly measuring roughly 12 feet by 15 feet in plan may be present in the eastern-central section of the drive that may relate to foundation remains (Feature 6) identified in 2019. In addition, two anomalies were identified in the front or south lawn of the house that may represent former building locations. While the drive was identified as Features 3 and 4 during the 2019 ASNJ archaeological excavations and consisted of two layers of paved cobblestone, the two anomalies identified in the front yard were not archaeologically investigated during this study.

Architectural Recordation

Mark Nonestied, Division Head of Historic Sites and History Services at the MCOAH, conducted an architectural recordation of first floor joist and chimney locations within the pattern brick mansion section of the Dunham House, which is included in Appendix E.

Section 2: Research Design

The focus of this public archaeological study is to examine a 0.39-acre portion of the northern section of Block 587, Lot 1 to determine if intact archaeological deposits are present associated with the 17th- through 19th-century municipal use of the western half of the Study Area when the parcel was part of the Kirk Green before being taken over by the Episcopal Church. The archaeological study was also primarily focused on informing our understanding of the Dunham House, its development history, and is former occupants. This study also incorporates data from a previously unreported archaeological study conducted by Monmouth University in 2002. The results of the study may be used as a planning tool to preserve identified, intact archaeological deposits.

Several research questions are posed. Can cultural deposits provide information on the construction date of the existing brick home? Can artifacts shed light on the initial historic occupation of the site? What can artifacts and cultural deposits tell us about the lives of the former inhabitants and the built environment? If present, do those deposits shed light on historic municipal use of the Meeting House Green in the western half of the Study Area? Do archaeological deposits reveal encroachment activities by neighboring property owners or evidence for the presence of town-related buildings? The study was also conducted to determine if prehistoric Native American archaeological deposits are present in the Study Area given its proximity to a tributary of Woodbridge Creek. If present, can the time period and function of the prehistoric Native American occupation be determined?

Archaeological site files at the New Jersey State Museum (NJSM) and the New Jersey Historic Preservation Office (NJHPO) were also reviewed to determine if any archaeological sites had been previously identified in or adjacent to the Study Area or if any cultural resources surveys have been undertaken in or adjacent to the Study Area. Background research was also undertaken at various repositories to collect data for the creation of an historical context to be used for the interpretation of identified archaeological deposits.

1.1 Monmouth University 2002 Study

At the bequest of Monmouth University, this report includes data generated during a research project undertaken by the university in 2002 in the west and north yard areas of the Dunham House. This study was conducted as a research project for a planned but uncompleted graduate thesis project. During graduate analysis, some survey notes and assemblage contexts were misplaced, resulting in a partial, yet important record. The results of the 2002 study are summarized herein to provide a permanent record of the study. To the greatest extent possible, data from the 2002 study was utilized in the current study to guide excavation locations; however, discussion and interpretation of the 2002 study results and artifact assemblage is limited and was not the primary goal of the current study.

Excavations undertaken in 2002 consisted of the placement of shovel test pits (STPs) on a 10-foot interval grid and the excavation of five (5) three-foot square excavation units (EUs). Shovel test pits were designated 1-36. Shovel test pit numbers 16, 17, 18, and 19

were not used. Shovel test pits measured one foot in diameter and were dug to culturally sterile soils. Soils encountered were separately dug by stratum and screened through ¼-inch wire mesh cloth to facilitate artifact recovery. Stratigraphy observed in each STP was detailed on field notes and included soil Munsell color, thickness and texture (Appendix F). Recovered artifacts were placed in resealable polyethylene bags by context. Each bag contained a tag listing the appropriate context.

Excavation units were dug west and north of the Dunham House to examine notably rich artifact deposits. Excavation units were designated as EUs 1-5. Stratigraphy encountered in EUs was dug in natural levels. Soils encountered were separately dug by stratum and screened through ¼-inch wire mesh cloth to facilitate artifact recovery. Stratigraphy observed in each STP was detailed on field notes and included soil Munsell color, thickness and texture. Recovered artifacts were placed in resealable polyethylene bags by context. Each bag contained a tag listing the appropriate context.

Artifacts found were processed at Monmouth University and cataloged by a graduate student years after the collection was initially excavated. Extant portions of the collection are detailed in Appendix G.

1.2 ASNJ 2019 Study

The 2019 archaeological study was conducted through the excavation of 19 STPs excavated at 25- and 50-foot intervals in the Study Area. Shovel test pits were numbered consecutively from 50 to 71. One STP (STP 56) was not excavated due to existing underground utilities. Shovel test pits measured 1.0-foot in diameter and were dug into the B1 horizon, to 3.0 feet below grade, or to an impasse. Soils encountered were separately excavated by stratum and each stratum was screened through ¼-inch wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. Recovered artifacts from individual contexts were placed into re-sealable polyethylene bags with and accompanied with a tag that lists the appropriate provenience information. The characteristics of all stratigraphy encountered, such as thickness, depth, texture, and Munsell color were recorded on standardized field forms. Soils encountered were compared to data from the National Resource Conservation Service (NRCS). An STP log is present in Appendix H. Shovel test pits were backfilled upon completion and the ground surface was restored to its natural contours. All STPs were plotted on a project excavation map. Documentation of existing conditions and fieldwork was conducted via digital photography.

Potentially intact archaeological deposits identified in STPs were further investigated with the use of three hand-dug excavation units (EUs). Excavation units were numbered 7, 8 and 9. Excavation units 7 and 8 measured five feet square in plan and EU 9 measured 4.0 feet north/south by 5.0 feet east/west. Stratigraphy in the EUs was excavated with trowels and flat shovels. Particularly compact deposits were loosened with a sharp shooter to enable hand excavation. All soils encountered were recorded on standardized field forms and characteristics such as depth, thickness, Munsell color, and texture were noted. Soils were excavated in natural stratigraphic levels, with the exception of intact historical soil deposits that contained 17th- to 19th-century cultural material, in which case, such deposits

were excavated in 0.25 to 0.5-foot thick arbitrary levels depending upon thickness. Upon completion, EU wall profiles were documented via scaled line drawings and digital photography. Identified cultural features were documented in plan and were separately excavated. Cultural features were given numerical designations. All soils excavated in EUs were separately screened by stratum and/or level through ¼-inch wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery and to prevent context mixing. Artifacts were placed in re-sealable polyethylene bags with an accompanying tag that lists the appropriate provenience information. All EUs were backfilled upon completion and the ground surface was restored to its original contours.

Recovered artifacts were processed, cleaned, analyzed, and cataloged according to provenience, function, material, type, and class. Where possible, manufacturing periods and other descriptive data was assigned to each artifact. No artifacts were discarded. The artifact catalog for recovered material is present in Appendix I. All artifacts were given a numerical bag log number according to provenience context. Museum display quality artifacts were marked with the archaeological site number and catalog number. All artifacts were placed in 2 mil, resealable polyethylene bags according to catalog row entry in Appendix I and each artifact back within a context contains a tag that lists the New Jersey State Museum site registration number, catalog number, and where appropriate, a unique vessel number.

A minimum vessel count was conducted on select contexts from EU 8, which contained a temporally discrete deposit associated with Samuel Barron's occupation. All ceramic vessel numbers were given a "c" suffix and all glass vessel numbers were given a "g" suffix. Rims were primarily used to differentiate between individual vessels. When rims were not available or were present in limited quantity, other defining ceramic vessel features were used to differentiate between vessels, such as paste color, glass color, decoration, and glaze color. The minimum vessel list is present in Appendix J.

A detailed faunal analysis was conducted by zooarchaeologist Adam Heinrich, Ph.D. This analysis focused on contexts that primarily dated to the 18th century, though some temporally discrete 19th-century contexts were also analyzed. The faunal analysis report is presented in Appendix K. Artifact bagging procedures conducted during faunal analysis corresponded to catalog data entry in the faunal analysis catalog in Appendix K. The specimen separation procedure utilized was regained when the collection was reassembled and the faunal remains that underwent specialized analysis were reincorporated into respective context bags with non-faunal artifacts.

A revised archaeological site registration form was prepared for the Dunham House Site (28-Mi-220) and is present in Appendix L. All artifacts and survey documents from the ASNJ's 2019 study will provided to the MCOAH for permanent curation upon completion and approval of this report.

Section 3: Environmental Setting

The Study Area is located near the eastern edge of the New Jersey Piedmont Physiographic Province, near its boundary with the Piedmont Lowlands. The Inner Coastal Plain Physiographic Province is characterized by unconsolidated clays, marls, silts, and sands that formed during periods of marine transgression and fluvial erosion; whereas, the Piedmont is characterized by clays, marls, as well as soft shales, argillites, sandstones, and siltstones that formed during periods of glacial modification and geological plate movements (Wolfe 1977). The bedrock that underlies the Study Area is composed of Upper Cretaceous-aged upper clayey silt (Woodbridge Clay Member) and lower sand (Farrington Sand Member). Surficial sediments consist of Late-Wisconsinan-aged Rahway Till, composed of sandy, sandy-to-silty and silty-to-clayey deposits (Drake et al. 1996; Stone et al. 2002).

The topographic setting is linear, north-south trending ridge located 200 feet south of a water course, formally known as the Meeting House Brook. Elevations range from 21 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) in the east side of the Study Area to 12 feet AMSL in the western side of the Study Area. The channelized brook drains into Woodbridge Creek, located 916 feet east of the Study Area. Prior to infilling, marshland associated with the creek was distant roughly 630 feet east of the Study Area. Woodbridge Creek feeds into Arthur Kill, which drains into Raritan and Sandy Hook bays, and ultimately the Atlantic Ocean.

Soils within the Study Area are composed of Boonton-Urban land complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes (BouB) (Figure 3.1). Boonton soils are typically well drained and are located on ground moraines (Natural Resources Conservation Service 2014). A typical soil profile consists of a 0.65-foot thick brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam plowzone (Ap), over an 0.59-foot thick dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) fine sandy loam topsoil and subsoil interface (BA), followed by two subsoil layers (Bt1 and Bt2) composed of a 0.65-foot thick brown (7.5YR 4/4) gravelly loam and an 0.59-foot thick brown (7.5YR 4/4) gravelly fine sandy loam that caps a 1.7-foot thick Btx composed of a dark reddish brown (5YR3/4) gravelly sandy loam over a substratum (Cd) of dark reddish brown (5YR 3/4) gravelly sandy loam (Natural Resources Conservation Service 2014).

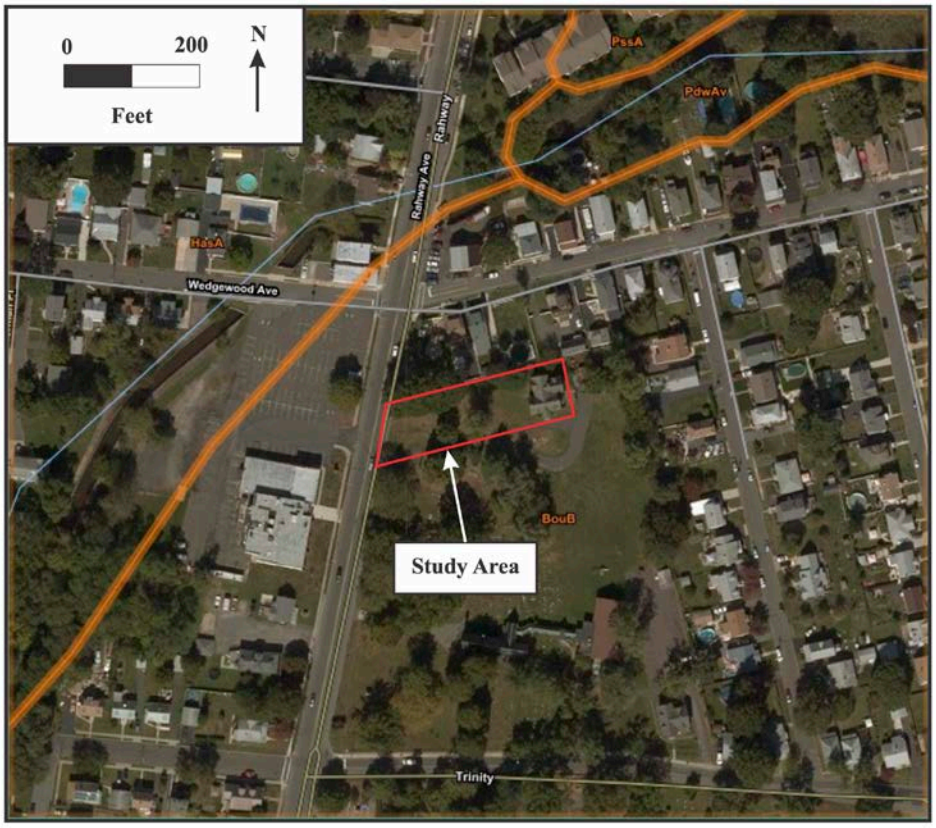

Figure 3.1: Soil Map (NRCS 2014).

Section 4: Background Research

Research for this study was undertaken at the New Jersey State Archives, New Jersey State Museum, and New Jersey Historic Preservation Office in Trenton, New Jersey. Research was also conducted at Rutgers University Alexander Library in New Brunswick, Woodbridge Public Library in Woodbridge, the New Jersey Historical Society in Newark, and the New Jersey State Archives in Trenton. The results of previous surveys and studies (Gall 2014; Hunter Research, Inc. 2006) were also examined.

4.1 Site File Search

Site files at the New Jersey State Museum (NJSM) and NJHPO were reviewed to aid in the creation of an archaeological context to interpret identified archaeological deposits on Block 587, Lot 1.

New Jersey State Museum

One archaeological site was identified within the Study Area. This site, designated the Dunham House Site (28-Mo-220), contains the brick Dunham house and 18th- to 20th-century artifact deposits. The archaeological deposits were initially identified by Monmouth University and the results of the excavations are detailed herein. In addition, the Dunham's Mill Site (28-Mo-238) was identified 1,050 feet southeast of the Study Area and consists of a late 17th- through 18th-century gristmill site.

New Jersey Historic Preservation Office

A review of files at the NJHPO on November 24, 2015 reveals that no previous cultural resources surveys have been reported within or adjacent to the Study Area. At some point. Prior to 2002, Battlefield Restoration Archaeological Volunteer Organization (BRAVO) conducted a metal-detector survey of the property. Artifacts from this survey are displayed in the church hall. Additionally, an historical and archaeological investigation was completed roughly 1,050 feet southeast of the Study Area which identified the remains of the Dunham's Mill Site (Hunter Research, Inc. 2006). A town-wide landscape study was conducted to understand the original New England-style nucleated settlement plan created by Woodbridge freeholders from the 1660s to the 1690s (Gall 2014).

In 2004, the Trinity Episcopal Church (NR:5/12/2004; SR:3/8/2004) property (Block 587, Lot 1) was listed in the New Jersey (NJR) and National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, C, and D in the areas of religion, architecture and archaeology. The historic property has a period of significance between ca. 1717 and 1874 (Dietrich 2002). Specific significant architect/builders associated with the historic property include Richard Upjohn, C. Harrison Condit, and Georg Hogan. The specific dates of significance cited in the NRHP nomination form include ca. 1717, 1858-1861, and 1873-1874.

4.2 Regional Prehistory

Archaeologists organize chronological and cultural information about the prehistoric occupants of New Jersey and the Middle Atlantic into three broad time periods: Paleo-Indian, Archaic, and Woodland (see Chesler 1982; Cross 1941; Custer 1996; Grossman-Bailey 2001; Kraft 1986, 2001; Mounier 2003). These periods act as a framework in order to study the approximately 12,000 years of human occupation in the area. The Archaic and Woodland periods are subsequently subdivided into Early, Middle, and Late sub-periods. The prehistoric era is considered to have ended approximately 1550 to 1600 A.D., during the time of initial contact between Native groups and Old World populations, and is followed by a period of extensive colonization by the Dutch, Swedish, and English. A brief summary is presented below.

Paleo-Indian Period (13,000 to 11,600 B.P)
Sea levels were significantly lower during this period. Early human populations during the Paleo-Indian period were most likely organized as small hunter-gatherer bands characterized by low population density and high mobility in short-term open-air camps (Gingerich 2007). Fluted points (Clovis, Folsom, Crowfield, Barnes, and Plano) and certain tools are diagnostic of this period (Kraft 2001). A wide variety of lithic material types derived from cobble resources and outcrops was utilized during the Paleo-Indian period. Sites of this period typically consist of isolated fluted points or low density chipped stone artifact scatters.

Early Archaic Period (11,600 to 10,000 B.P.)
This period coincides with a continuing expansion of forest habitats. The in-migration of various nut-bearing oak and chestnut species may have provided a catalyst for a subsistence shift to broad- spectrum foraging that favored plant gathering and processing strategies. Floodplains and river islands were attractive locations for hunter-gatherer camps as upland areas continued to be predominated by boreal forest (Raber et al. 1998). Early Archaic diagnostic notched and stemmed projectile point forms consist of Amos, Palmer, Charleston, Lost Lake, Decatur, Fort/Nottoway/Thebes, and Kirk types (Kraft 2001). New tool forms representing adaptations to new lithic technologies, such as grinding slabs, milling stones, and pitted cobbles, have been found in Early Archaic contexts (Custer 1996). A variety of site types have been found dating to this time period near major drainages. Early Archaic cremated human remains have been found along the Atlantic Coast of New Jersey (Stanzeski 1996, 1998).

Middle Archaic Period (10,000-6,800 B.P.)
Middle Archaic lifeways are poorly understood in New Jersey and the Middle Atlantic Region (Custer 1996). Middle Archaic diagnostic artifacts consist of bifurcate projectile points (e.g,. MacCorkle, St. Albans, and LeCroy projectile point types). Certain Kirk forms date to the Middle Archaic period. Other distinctively Middle Archaic diagnostic types include Neville and Stanly projectile points with shallow basal notching (Custer 2001:45). Certain projectile point forms such as triangular shaped projectile points, stemmed projectile points, and notched projectile points that were not traditionally associated with the Middle Archaic period have been dated to this time period (Custer 2001; Miller et al.

2008). Analysis of stemmed and notched projectile points from stratified and/or dated contexts in the Middle Atlantic Region suggests that biface types referred to as Bare Island, Brewerton, Lackawaxen, Lamoka, Morrow Mountain, Rossville, Pequea, Piney Island, Piscataway, and Poplar Island date from the late Middle Archaic period (circa 7,500 B.C.) to the end of the Middle Woodland period (circa 900 A.D.) (Custer 1996:139-145, 2001:92-108).

The Middle Archaic period is seen as a departure from the mobile Paleo-Indian/Early Archaic lifeways. A decrease in mobility during the Middle Archaic is suggested by changes in lithic utilization patterns and tool technologies. The Middle Archaic (bifurcate) deposits at the Sandts Eddy Site (36-Nm-12) in the Middle Delaware Valley were interpreted as evidence of nutmeat processing (Bergman et al. 1998). Bundle burials associated with an argillite artifact found at Abbott Farm were determined to pre-date the Late Archaic period (Stewart 1995).

Late Archaic Period (6,800-3,100 B.P.)

The general trends of the Late Archaic period, possibly initiated by the development of a more modern climate, consisted of the rise and expansion of trade networks, an increase in population, and a greater degree of sedentism (Custer 1996; Grossman-Bailey 2001; Mikolic and Albright 2012). In comparison to the preceding cultural/temporal periods, larger sites as well as more numerous sites in new settings, suggest a greater degree of sedentism and larger populations during the Late Archaic period. The Late Archaic toolkit was more diverse than the Middle Archaic toolkit, reflecting the greater variety of exploitable resources available to Late Archaic peoples. Ground stone tools for plant processing (mortars and pestles), heavy woodworking tools (grooved axes, adzes, celts) and tools for fishing (net sinkers and fishhooks) appear in greater frequencies (Custer 1996; Kraft 2001).

Late Archaic lithic utilization patterns document extensive use of argillite (Stewart 1989). Locally available materials, such as cryptocrystalline cobbles, were utilized. Extensive trade networks existed during the Late Archaic period (Stewart 1989). Jasper, argillite, rhyolite, ironstone, steatite, marine shell, and copper were all traded throughout the Middle Atlantic Region (Stewart 1989).

Generalized notched and stemmed projectile points (i.e. Bare Island, Brewerton, Lackawaxen, Lamoka, Macpherson, Normanskill, Pequea, Piney Island, and Poplar Island) were traditionally associated only with the Late Archaic period; however, as discussed in the overview of the Middle Archaic period, generalized notched and stemmed projectile points have a broad time range extending from the late Middle Archaic period to the end of the Middle Woodland period. Other Late Archaic diagnostic artifacts consist of broadspears (Susquehanna, Savannah River, Snook Kill, Lehigh/Koens-Crispin, and Perkiomen), fishtail projectile points, soapstone artifacts, and early style ceramic vessels (Blondino 2008; Miller et al. 2007; Kraft 2001; Stewart 2011).

Late Archaic site types include large camps, cemeteries, procurement stations, small transient camps, and isolated activity areas. The largest Late Archaic sites are logistically

positioned in productive settings such as along major rivers. Cemetery sites (i.e., Savich Farm) are also identified for this time period, evidence of increased mortuary ceremonialism throughout the Eastern Woodlands during the Late Archaic.

Early Woodland Period (3,100-2,000 B.P.)

The Early Woodland period is seen as an extension of Late Archaic lifeways with a growing reliance on the seasonal exploitation of resources through cyclical movements between riverine-oriented semi-sedentary base camps and sporadically occupied interior-oriented procurement camps. Early Woodland sites do not reflect fully sedentary communities. Trends of the Late Archaic period such as exchange networks and mortuary ceremonialism became more elaborate throughout the Early and Middle Woodland (Custer 1996; Kraft 2001; Stewart 2003; Lowery 2012).

Early Woodland diagnostics consist of Meadowood projectile points, Adena material, and certain ceramic types (Custer 1996; Stewart 2003). Hellgrammite and Teardrop projectile points also were produced during this period (Custer 2001). Historically defined ceramic types traditionally associated with the Early Woodland include Vinette I and Marcey Creek (Stewart 1998a). Generalized side-notched and stemmed projectile points, some of which are historically called Rossville projectile points, show continued use from earlier times through the Middle Woodland period (Custer 2001).

Middle Woodland Period (2,000-1,000 B.P.)

In the Middle Atlantic Region, the Middle Woodland period retained the economic focus on riverine resources established during the Late Archaic period and perpetuated during the Early Woodland period; however, Middle Woodland sites are larger and are found in slightly different settings (Custer 1996). Several themes emerge during the Middle Woodland period, some of which had their beginnings in earlier times: the emergence of sedentary populations at base camps, experiments with horticulture, and the development of innovations in ceramic technology (Custer 1996:217; Hart 2008; Stewart 2003). Exchange networks and mortuary ceremonialism continue, reflecting interaction with regions outside of the Middle Atlantic Region (Kraft 2001; Lowery 2012). These Middle Woodland themes vary across space and time in the Middle Atlantic Region.

Diagnostic artifacts from the Middle Woodland period consist of Fox Creek projectile points, Jack's Reef projectile points, and criss-cross cord marked pottery, and interior marked pottery (Stewart 1998a, 2003; Custer 1996; Harris 2007). Pottery with net-marked surface treatment (Mockley, Ford Net-Marked, Brodhead Net-Marked, etc.) became commonplace during the later portion of Middle Woodland period (Stewart 1998a). By 700/500 B.C., coil constructed, conoidal vessels became the norm (Stewart 1998a:171). Generalized notched and stemmed projectile points lacking diagnostic morphologies, some of which are historically referred to as Rossville and Lagoon projectile points could also date to the Middle Woodland period (Custer 1996:227-231). A hallmark of the early Middle Woodland period is the Adena-Middlesex mortuary sites in the Upper Delaware Valley (Rosenkrans Ferry Site) and in the coastal portions of New Jersey that contain an abundance of exotic grave goods from the Midwest region (Mounier 2003; Lowery 2012; Stewart 2003).

Late Woodland Period (1,000-400 B.P.)

Late Woodland diagnostic artifacts consist of triangular-shaped projectile points, and pottery styles exhibiting a greater refinement of paste. One apparent technological change during this period is a decreasing emphasis on formal staged bifacial reduction, except for projectile points. Other changes are the production of expedient flakes using bipolar techniques and a focus on local lithic sources such as cobbles (Stewart 1987).

The Late Woodland period is distinguished from earlier periods by the increase of semi-sedentary occupations, smaller territory size, and the change to horticulture in some portions of the Middle Atlantic Region (Custer 1996; Lawrence and Albright 2012; Messner 2011; Stewart 1998b). During the Late Woodland period, around 1,200/1,300 A.D., dramatic changes in social organization, material culture, site structure and settlement patterns have been documented in various portions of the Middle Atlantic Region (Custer 1996). The restricted distribution of pottery styles and the focus on the utilization of local lithic sources along with ethnohistoric data suggest a greater degree of territoriality in the Late Woodland period than in the preceding time periods (Custer 1996; Kraft 2001). The Late Woodland period ends circa 1,550 A.D. during the time of initial contact between Native groups and Europeans (Kraft 2001).

4.3 Site Specific History

4.3.1 Establishment of Woodbridge

Woodbridge was initially part of a large land patent issued under James, the Duke of York's rule on December 1, 1664, soon after the British overthrew the Dutch occupation of New Amsterdam (New York) earlier that year. The patent was granted by Governor Nicolls, then governor of New York and Albania (New Jersey), to John Bailey, John Baker, Daniel Denton, John Ogden, and Luke Watson (Pomfret 1964:9). The patent, known as the Elizabethtown Patent, encompassed a large expanse of land, totaling 500,000 acres, and stretched between the mouths of the Raritan and Passaic Rivers, terminating thirty-seven miles inland. Unbeknownst to Nicolls, several months earlier, on June 23 and 24, 1664, James, the Duke of York granted his land between the Delaware and Hudson Rivers to John, Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret, after which time Albania was renamed New Jersey in honor of Carteret's birthplace (Pomfret 1964:3). Nicolls, however, continued to serve as governor of New Jersey and grant land patents, such as the Elizabethtown patent, until the new governor, Philip Carteret, arrived in August 1665. On February 10, 1665, Berkeley and Carteret created the Concessions and Agreements, a liberal document devised to entice the English subjects from Long Island and New England to re-settle in New Jersey. Beyond specifications on the establishment of laws, governing bodies, and taxes, the document also detailed the terms of land patents. Family heads settling in East Jersey prior to January 1, 1666 were to receive 150 acres and a second allotment of 150 acres per manservant, plus seventy-five acres for each female servant above fourteen years of age (Pomfret 1964:6). Upon the end of his service, a male servant was obliged to receive seventy-five acres. Those arriving after the said date were granted smaller parcels.

Settlers from Long Island and New England received word of Berkley and Carteret's concessions, and some quickly made the trek to the colony (Leonard 1898: 38). In 1666, Carteret purchased John Bailey's share in the Elizabethtown patent issued by Nicolls, and Ogden bought out Denton. By May 1666, the remaining owners sold the southern half of the patent to Daniel Pierce, Andrew Tappan, and John Pike, who formed Woodbridge to satisfy the arrival of settlers from Newbury, Massachusetts (Pomfret 1964:10).

Later, on the 21st day of May, Carteret engaged in an agreement with Pierce, Tappan, and Pike outlining the terms of settlement (Whitehead 1846:183-184). The agreement consisted of numerous articles. The first granted liberty to the associates to settle one or two towns of 40 to 100 families each before November 1666, and gave the town inhabitants the right to lay out their own lots. The latter would prove problematic in the coming decades. It also specified that two 500-acre tracts were to be laid out for the proprietors. The second stated that a charter would be granted to the inhabitants of each town, enabling them to elect their own governing body and minister, hold their own courts, and nominate military officers and Justices of the Peace to be approved by the Governor. It also granted inhabitants liberty of religious consciousness, which enticed emigrants from religiously conservative areas in New England to resettle in New Jersey. Another article permitted the allowance of 200 acres for the ministry and land for the construction of a church, churchyard, and other town uses. The fourth prevented the imposition of a tax or custom without the agreement of the Governor, Council, and General Assembly. The fifth entitled the proprietors to charge a quit rent of a halfpenny per acre for surveyed land. The sixth required the inhabitants to unite with those of other towns to suppress invasions and insurrections. The inhabitants were also given a free voice to elect delegates to the General Assembly. All inhabitants were forced to swear oaths of loyalty to the Crown and accept the governing laws. No law was to be made in disagreement to those of the province, and those found in violation of established laws were to be punished. Finally, land possessed for seven years could not be resurveyed by the proprietors, and inhabitants could move freely and sell their lands.

With the agreement in place, Pierce capitalized on the first article mentioned and subdivided his share to form two towns or companies. On December 18, 1666, Pierce sold one-third of his land, roughly 40,000 acres, to New Englanders John Martin, Charles Gilman, Hugh Dunn, and Hopewell Hull, who formed Piscataway in the western half of the area Woodbridge encompassed (Anonymous 1912:216; Colonial Conveyances 1666; Scot 1846: 277). The settlers of both towns wished to escape from the religious intolerance and astringent nature of court justice that characterized the northern section of the Massachusetts Bay Colony (Anonymous 1912:216; Monnete 1930:69-77). Some welcomed the opportunity to start anew (Barber and Howe1847:323). Under the Concessions and Agreements, they found refuge in New Jersey. Subsequent arrivals were both immigrants and emigrants and practiced a variety of religions.

To receive a charter for the township corporation, a minimum of sixty families were required to occupy the settlement. Home or town lots varied in size, and every freeholder was given a right to both upland and meadowland (Pomfret 1964:10-11). The town immediately began a process of devising land to prospective townsmen, which repeatedly occurred well into the 18th century.

To encourage settlers to record their land ownership and pay quit rent, the East Jersey Proprietors refused to recognize deeds (Pomfret 1964:33). Those that did not apply for land patents from and pay quit rent to the proprietors could have their land forfeited and sold to others. Matters became more complicated when in January 1680, upon his death, Governor Philip Carteret's trustees auctioned East Jersey. Twelve, primarily Quaker proprietors led by William Penn purchased the province in 1682. Still, settlement remained slow as most of the proprietors lost money advancing their interests in the province, despite attempts to promote settlement through literature and transatlantic voyages and quit rent collection (Pomfret 1964:41-42; Scott 1846). Much of the settlement delay was due to the proprietors unwavering demand for quit rent payment and their refusal to grant freeman status to individuals who did not pay their quit rent. To help reconcile matters, attempts were made to amicably settle land claims made under the "Nicolls" land patents, which, individuals who purchased land under Nicolls patents claimed, were not subject to quit rent payments. This included all the land in the Elizabethtown Patent, within which Woodbridge was situated.

In April of 1685, the Board of Proprietors, which operated in Perth Amboy, unlike previous proprietors who resided in Europe, was established to aid in the settlement of lands in the province and to collect quit rents (Pomfret 1964:46-47). The Board established a system for land distribution and insisted on establishing tight rather than dispersed settlement. It seems that a quasi open-field settlement with dispersed farm, meadow, and wood lots was likely the town plan sought, and that which characterized English towns where land was in short supply. Such a system had already been transplanted in Quaker villages in New England. This settlement system was marked by nucleated house lots centered around a town green or commons with meadow and upland tracts radiating from the town core edge (Garvan 1951:42-61; Greven, Jr. 1970:42-43; Garrison 1991: 18-19) (Figures 4.1-4.2). In Woodbridge, a large pasture common was established known as Strawberry Hill, located east of the Road to Rahway (present-day Route 35), west of the former Papiack Creek (Woodbridge Creek) meadow, south of present-day Spring Street and north of present-day Cutters Dock Road (Gall 2014). This common existed until March 1715.

A second town common, known as the Meeting House Green or Kirk Green, was located north of the Road to Blazing Star Ferry (present-day Port Reading Avenue) and south of the Meeting House Brook, east of present-day Route 35. This latter, roughly triangular common encompassed the western half of the project site in 1784 based on a survey map of the common land that year. This Meeting House Green will be discussed in greater detail below.

4.3.2 Jonathan Dunham House Property

Jonathan Dunham arrived in Woodbridge in 1670 from Haverhill, Massachusetts and erected the first gristmill in the town (Wall and Pickergill 1921a:21). Born in Newbury, Massachusetts around 1639, Jonathan was the son of Richard and Hannah Singletary. Jonathan's early and later life remain clouded in a haze of discrepancies found in secondary works. Documents suggest that between 1657 and 1662, Jonathan wed Mary Bloomfield,

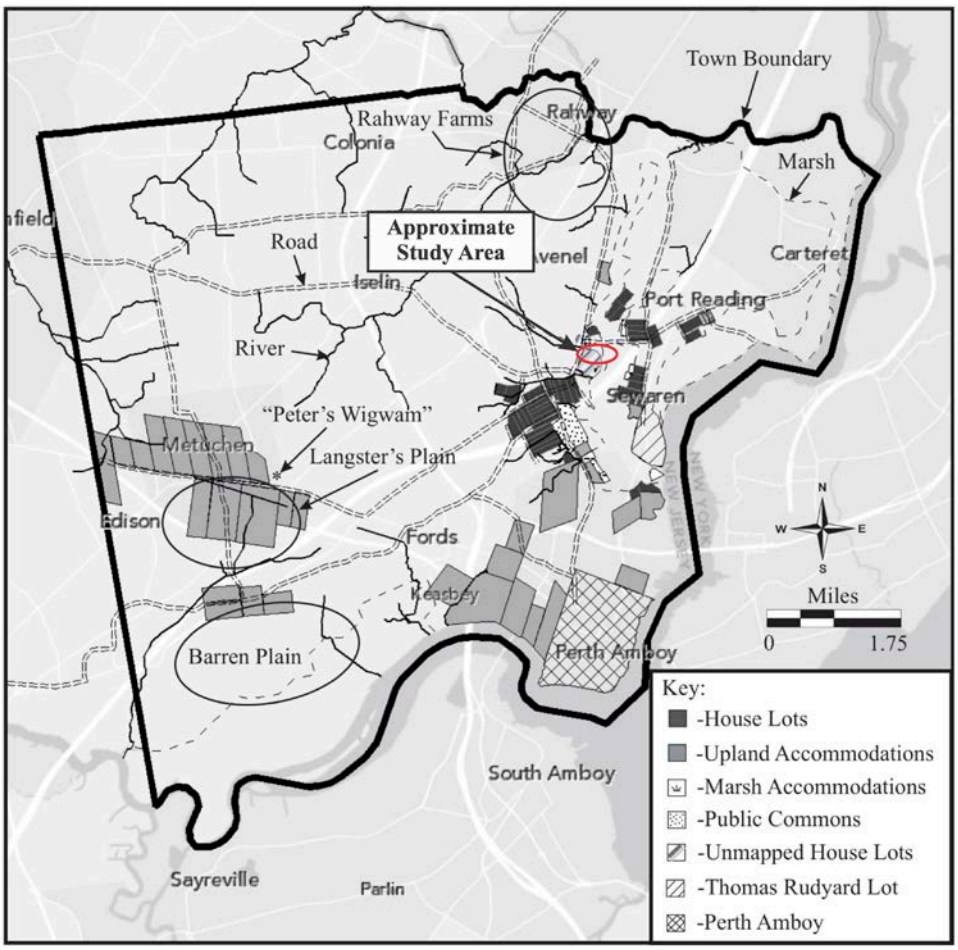

Figure 4.1: Map showing approximate locations of house lots, meadow lots and upland accommodations allotted to the initial settlers between 1669 and 1676 (Gall 2014:40).

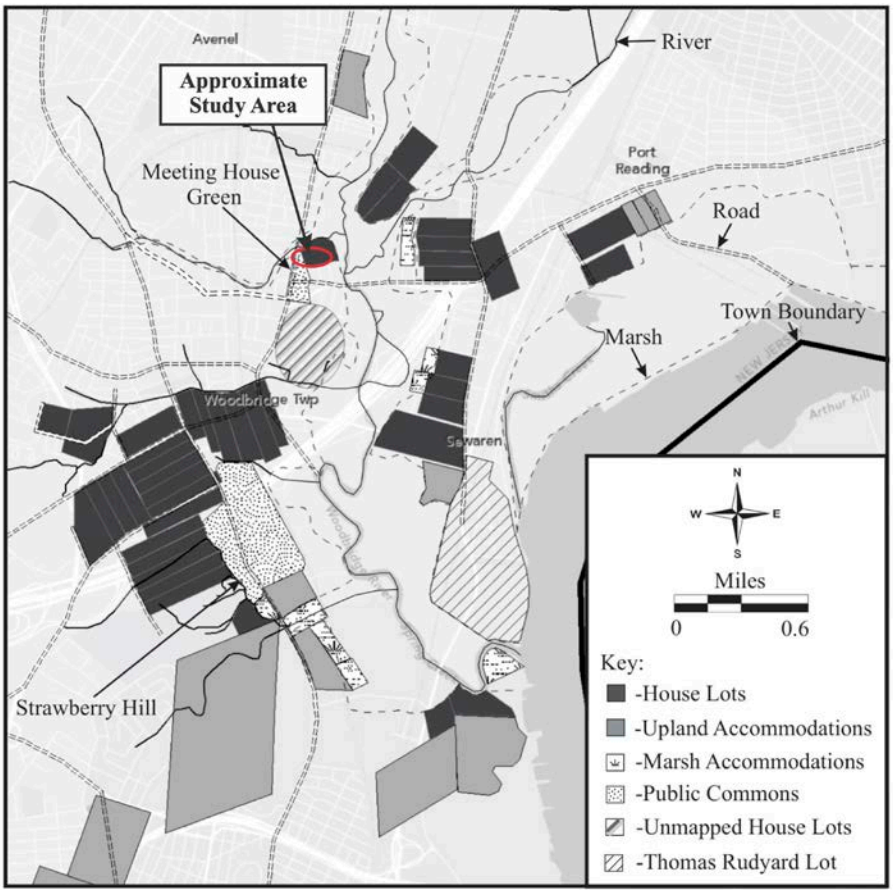

Figure 4.2: Detail map of approximate locations of house lots, meadow lots and upland accommodations allotted to the initial settlers between 1669 and 1676 (Gall 2014:41).

who bore several children: Esther, Mary, Ruth, Eunice, Jonathan, David, Nathaniel, and Benjamin. Jonathan was labeled a "Ranter" in New England, potentially affiliated with Protestant Dissenters who adhered to the belief of the "indwelling spirit" (Hunter Research, Inc. 2006). The term Ranter was sometimes used as a pejorative descriptor for Quakers. The local Puritans found Ranters and other dissenters offensive and following Carteret's publication of the Concessions and Agreements, many New England Protestants relocated to East Jersey to freely practice their religious faiths. While in Massachusetts, Jonathan was found guilty in 1662 of slander in his accusation of John Godfrey as a witch (Hall 1991:120). While awaiting trial, Jonathan Singletary was imprisoned in Ipswitch, and claimed to have been visited by the spirit of John Godfrey which spoke with and threatened him, despite his being enclosed in the prison with the door bolted (Hall 1991:121). During this period, Godfrey was accused by many of his neighbors and associated of witchcraft.

It appears that given his issues with the law and troubles with Puritan society, Jonathan Singletary opted to relocate to Woodbridge, a newly created township corporation in Middlesex, New Jersey. In the process, he changed his last name from Singletary to Dunham and joined his father-in-law, Thomas Bloomfield in resettling in the new town. Following their resettlement, Jonathan and his wife Mary had several children: Unis (b.

1668), Jonathan (b. 1672), David (b. 1674), Nathaniel (b. 1677, d. 1678), Nathaniel (b. 1679), Benjamin (b. 1681). Mary had earlier given birth to their first daughter Esther (b. 1659) who married Samuel Smith, Mary (b. 1661) who died an infant and their second daughter Mary (b. 1663/64) who married William Ellison.

On June 8, 1670, Jonathan Dunham, alias Singeltary, promised to come to Woodbridge and bring millstones and iron implements necessary for the construction and operation of a gristmill at or before June 1671. For his work, Dunham would be given one-sixteenth of all grain processed in his mill. Dunham also had to agree that the inhabitants (freeholders) of the town would be supplied with grist before strangers (non-freeholders) (Woodbridge Township Freeholders: Liber A). The mill Jonathan erected was situated at the southwest corner of Papiack Creek and the Road to the Blazing Star Ferry (present-day Port Reading Avenue) (Hunter Research, Inc. 2006). The town was to contribute £30 for the mill's construction and supply the soil needed to create the mill dam (McEwan and Troeger 2002:28).

In 1670, 213 acres of upland and meadow land were surveyed by the town for Jonathan Dunham, then listed as a carpenter, including a nine-acre house lot in Woodbridge (Colonial Conveyances 1672, Liber 0, Part 1: Folio 129) (Figure 4.3). The parcels were granted on August 10, 1672. The nine-acre house lot was bounded on the west side by the meeting house green, south by Samuel Smith [likely Jonathan's son-in-law to daughter Esther], east by the Papiack Creek meadow, and on the north by a fresh brook running into Papiack meadow. This brook appears to be the same watercourse later referred to as the Meeting House Brook. The house lot was to allow for a highway to pass through to the mill. It is unclear if this nine-acre house lot is the same land later conveyed to Dunham by the town in 1696. The latter roughly nine-acre lot is specified as being situated north of Dunham's house lot, north and east of the Meeting House Green, and south of and partially encompassing the Meeting House Brook and along a path to the west, suggesting it was an entirely separate lot from Jonathan Dunham's house lot and may have encompassed the Study Area (Colonial Conveyances 1696, O-175) (see Figure 4.3). The other parcels comprising the land Dunham received included a 36-acre meadow, a 48-acre upland addition west of the parsonage land, and 120 acres of upland.

Jonathan took part in local government. Between 1671 and 1673, Jonathan was listed as an overseer of the highways and as an officer in the township court (Clayton 1883:563; Monnette 1930:195). In 1673, he was elected as a member of the New Jersey Assembly. That same year, the Dutch briefly recaptured the English colony. During the Dutch takeover, Jonathan Dunham took part in entering English Governor Philip Carteret's home with Robert Laprairie in advance of its inventorying by the Dutch appointed Sherriff, John Ogden. Laprairie was accused of removing goods from Carteret's home, possibly in an attempt to protect belongings and documents from capture by the Dutch. For their role, Dunham and Laprairie were arrested and taken to New York to await trial (Hancock 2004). The following year, Jonathan Dunham defended Woodbridge in court with John Pike and Samuel Moore during a suit brought against the town by Piscataway as part of a boundary dispute. In 1674, Dunham was appointed as assessor in Woodbridge (Clayton 1883:565; Monnette 1930:195).

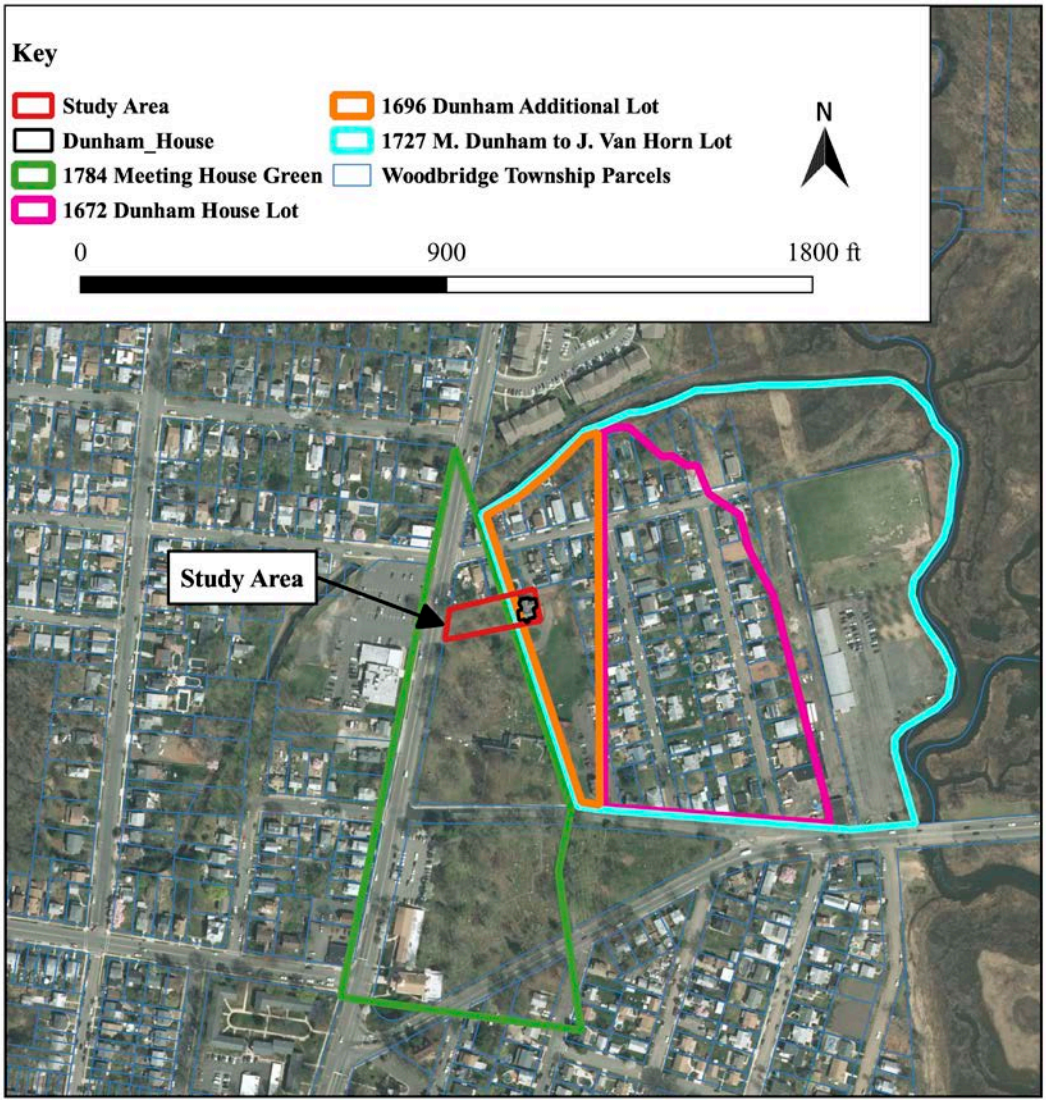

Figure 4.3: Aerial showing the Study Area, Dunham House, and the approximate locations of the Meeting House Green, 1672 Jonathan Dunham House lot, 1696 Jonathan Dunham additional lot, and 1727 lot sold by Mary Dunham to John Van Horne.

During much of the 1680s, Jonathan Dunham travelled to and from Massachusetts. While in the northern colony, Jonathan is recorded as having engaged with Mary Ross and became somewhat of a vagabond. There, he shot and killed John Irish's dog at Mary's bequest, and then threw the dog and some of Irish's belongings in a fire in Irish's home. For his crimes, Jonathan was whipped at a public post and banished from the colony (Hancock 2004). The court order for the 1683 account reads (sic):

> Whereas Jonathan Dunham, allies Shingleterry, hath longe absented himself from his wife and family, tho advised and warned by authoritie to repaire to them, and for some considerable time hath bine wandering about from place to place as a vagabond

> in this collonie, alsoe deseminating his corrupt priniples, and drawing away annorther mans wife, following him vp and downe against her husbands conset; and at least hee meeting with and accompanying a younge woman called Mary Rosse, led by inthewsiasticall power, hee must doe what shee bad him, and according did, both of them, on her motion, att the house of John Irish, att Little Compton, kill his dogg, against the declared will of the said Irish; and although hee put them out of his house, yet they would goe in againe; and according to theire anticke trickes and foolish powers, made a fier in the said house, and threw the dogg vpon it, and shott of a gun seuerall times, and burnt some other things in the house, to the hazard of burining of his house and younge children, keeping the dores and not opening them to the said John Irish when hee come with some of his naighbours to rescue the same; to the disturbance of his maties pease comaunded and aganst his lawes.
>
> This Court centanced the said Jonathan Dunham to be publickly whipt att the post, and required him to depart forth with out of this collonie, which if hee delay to doe, hee shalbe tooke vp by the constable where hee doth vnessesarily stay, and be againe whipt and sent out of the collonie; and soe serued as oft as he shall vnessesaryly returne into it to deseminate his corrupt principles.
>
> And the said Mary Rosse, for her vnciuell[1] and outrageous railing words and carriages to the Deputie Gour, and afterwards before the whole Court, superadded to her former anticke actings as aforesaid, is centanced to be whipt and conveyed from constable to constable out of this gourment towards Boston, where her mother dwells (Shurtleff 1856:113-114).

By 1686, Jonathan had returned to Woodbridge and, with others, was appointed to the vigilance committee (Wall and Pickersgill 1921b:405). Three years later in 1689, Jonathan and Mary sold Mary Ross a six-acre lot containing his late dwelling place and house lot in Woodbridge on the south side of the highway where the house "is now standing". The deed either required Jonathan to build a frame house measuring 24 feet square in length, width and height with a frame merchant shop measuring 12 feet square as near the creek as possible without succumbing to flood damage, before he was to build any additional homes for others or that he did build the home and shop upon initially receiving the property (Colonial Conveyances 1689, D:95; 1693, F:521). Jonathan also conveyed his freehold in Woodbridge. James Seaton bore witness to the deed. Seaton was also involved with Mary Ross and in 1689/90 separated from his wife Rebecca after he took Mary Ross as his common-law wife. Seaton had earlier been indentured for four years to the Scots Proprietors beginning in 1684 (Colonial Conveyances 1684, A:155). That same year, Jonathan put Seaton in trust with land in Cannoo Hill west of the Study Area for Jonathan's sons (Colonial Conveyances 1689, D:98). The reason for the conveyance is unclear, as is Jonathan's relationship with Seaton.

In 1693, Mary Ross reassigned the deeded house lot back to Jonathan Dunham (Colonial Conveyances 1693, F:521). The deed indicates that Jonathan and Mary Dunham, while in

[1] Spelling of word taken from transcription.

Boston at the Ross family home, traveled with Mary Ross to Woodbridge before the initial deed was made. Ross was committed to "theire Christian Care, some years before the conveyance was made". When the conveyance was written, Ross was "with childe" of Abraham Albin of Woodbridge. Ross was apparently urged to return to Boston but with a harsh winter could not travel and so Jonathan conveyed the house lot to Ross. Upon giving the property back to Jonathan, she requested a few clothes. Under witness by Justice Samuel Hale and John Bloomfield, Jonathan accepted and sold one cow, one calf, and one yoke of fat oxen to pay for the requested clothes. Jonathan also provided money for Ross's journey to Coles Harbor at Narragansett, furnished the sea vessel with provisions. The deed indicated that in October 1690, this transaction was made, but the deed was not created until 1693. The curious transaction raises more questions than answers. Did Jonathan bring Mary Ross to Woodbridge because he believed initially that the child in her womb was his own, only to find out that the baby was conceived with Abraham Albin? Upon learning of this news, did Jonathan and Mary force the young Ross from their property and pressure her to relinquish the parcel back to the Dunham family in a deed that cast the best light on the family as a "Christian" household? Why would Jonathan and Mary convey both land and valuable freehold rights to Ross? Was Ross attempting to blackmail the Dunhams? Whatever the answer, it appears that some controversy surrounded the family and that the deeds represent an attempt toward concealment.

On May 19, 1696, Jonathan Dunham received a piece of land adjoining the northerly part of his house lot, which had been formerly granted in 1693 to Benjamin Cromwell upon conditions (Colonial Conveyances 1696, O:175) (see Figure 4.3). Cromwell did not meet the required conditions, relinquished claim to the lot, and the lot was thus granted to Dunham. The parcel was positioned on the east and north side of the meeting house green and began at the Meeting House Brook by the fence on the westerly side of Matthew Moore's meadow, two rods (33 feet) from the brook and ran westerly roughly 23 rods (379.5 feet), then to a forked white oak with a great stone at its base located a little north of the brook and the east side of a path that extends over the brook (possibly present-day Rahway Avenue). The parcel then ran southerly 44 rods (726 feet) to the way that leads to an old mill (presumable Dunham's mill) where a short stake was planted roughly 2.5 rods (41.25 feet) distance from the corner of Jonathan Dunham's fence on the north side of the way, and from there extended to the corner of the fence. The 726-foot length between the brook and the way to the "old mill" is the same as the present-day distance between the brook and Trinity Lane. Alternatively, it is possible the original route of the path that extended over the brook may have been located on the east side of the meeting house green prior to being shifted the present-day location of Rahway Avenue as suggested by Dally (1873:18). This is also suggested by a deed from Mary Dunham to John Van Horne in 1727 which lists the property bounded to the west by a road rather than by the Meeting House Green (Colonial Conveyances 1727, K:6). If such is the case, then the acreage conveyed by the town to Jonathan Dunham is roughly 3.6 and approximates the three acres north of the house lot referenced in later deeds between Dunham family members (Colonial Conveyances 1705a, K-Small:13; 1705b, AAA:216). It also appears that this tract encompassed the Study Area (see Figure 4.3).

In a deed dated April 16, 1702, Mary Dunham, Jonathan Dunham, Jr., David Dunham, Nathaniel Dunham, Benjamin Dunham, and Mary Ellison engaged in a deed in which the Dunham siblings and Mary Dunham granted full authority of ownership to Jonathan, Sr. of his father's (Richard Singletary) land in Haverhill, Massachusetts (Monette 1932:501). Soon after the deed was issued, Jonathan Dunham, Sr. died in Woodbridge in 1704 (Colonial Conveyances 1705a, K-Small:13; 1705b, AAA:216).

In his last words to his son Jonathan Dunham, Jr., Jonathan, Sr., granted his four sons equal shares in his estate, with the exception of 10 additional acres granted to his son Jonathan, Jr. Jonathan Jr. then conveyed the remainder of his father's estate, following the latter's death, to his three brothers, David, Nathaniel, and Benjamin. On April 2, 1705, Jonathan, Jr.'s brother Benjamin Dunham received one nine-acre house lot on the east side of the meeting house green, north of Samuel Smith's lot, west of the Papiack Creek meadow, and south of a fresh brook that empties into Papiack Creek. Jonathan, Jr. also conveyed three acres of upland adjoining the north and west side of the aforesaid house lot. It is possible this three-acre parcel contained the Study Area. Benjamin also received two acres of meadow on the east side of the house lot and south of the old mill, 40 acres of upland accommodation land, four acres of swamp land, 12 acres of upland south of Jonathan, Jr.'s dwelling house (Colonial Conveyances 1705a, K-Small:13; 1705b, AAA:216).

To his brother Nathaniel, on March 26, 1705, Jonathan, Jr. conveyed a 40-acre upland accommodation, a 32-acre upland lot on both sides of the Meeting House Brook at Conner Hill (possibly Cannoo Hill), a three-acre meadow lot, a six-acre meadow lot, and a ¼ freehold right to common land (Woodbridge Freehold Minutes 1707). David likely received a similar conveyance, though the record could not be located. On September 6, 1706, Jonathan Dunham, Jr. wrote his will and granted one-half of his estate to his wife Esther and the other half to his son Samuel (Unrecorded Wills 1706, 10:69).

Born in 1681, Benjamin Dunham married Mary Rolph and worked as an "inn holder" in the 1700s. On July 8, 1706, Benjamin Dunham conveyed the parcels he received from his brother to his wife Mary [Rolph] Dunham after she and Benjamin wed. Both Benjamin and Mary sold the lots to John Fitz Randolph (Colonial Conveyances 1706a, K-Small:14; 1706b, AAA:217). The conveyance also consisted of 12 acres of upland south of Jonathan Dunham, Jr.'s dwelling house, a one-half acre lot that contained a mansion or dwelling house that was part of a house lot conveyed to Thomas Taylor, along with a fourth part of a freehold right. In return, Fitz Randolph conveyed as a gift the properties back to Benjamin and Mary Dunham the following day on July 9, 1706 (Colonial Conveyances 1706c, K-Small: 20; 1706d, AAA:218). The conveyance appears to have occurred to create a clean title of ownership for Benjamin and Mary Dunham of the parcels and freeholder rights. Upon receiving a clear title to the land, Benjamin Dunham wrote his will on July 29, 1706, in which the innholder named his wife Mary as his sole heiress and executrix of his real and personal estate (Nelson 1901:140).

Mary Dunham gave birth to her first child, Richard, on May 28, 1707, who died in infancy. The next year, daughter Katharine was born on March 18, 1708. Katharine remained unmarried during her lifetime. On January 12, 1710, son Jonathan was born, who married

Mary Smith, daughter of Shubael Smith. Jonathan died on September 28, 1748. Two years after Jonathan's birth, the couple had their last son, Benjamin, on March 12, 1712. With his growing family, Benjamin is said to have been a man of great wealth and influence. He was also involved in the creation of an Episcopal church in the town. Benjamin was part of a group of 10 individuals who invited Reverend Edward Vaughan to preach in the town, sometimes offering his home for church services (Dally 1873:124).

Between the daughter Katharine and son Jonathan's birth, Benjamin and Mary Dunham showcased their wealth and influence by erecting a large patterned brick dwelling in the spring of 1709 that stands within the Study Area today in a greatly altered form. In constructing the house, Benjamin sought a form and style popular in the Delaware Valley among the Quaker elite.

Patterned brick structures are a distinctive element of the colonial Middle Atlantic's architectural heritage. They are especially common in the Delaware Valley and have seen have seen extensive study. The most recent synthesis is Bob Craig's article "Traditional Patterned Brickwork in New Jersey "(2019). Pattern brick buildings are also found outside of the Delaware Valley. Indeed, a handful of other early pattern-brick buildings survive or are known from early descriptions in the Raritan Valley. They include: Edinburgh Castle in Perth Amboy, George Willocks house (constructed ca. 1715-1720) in Perth Amboy (Pavlovsky 2012:32), Ross Hall in Piscataway, General John Frelinghuysen House in Raritan Borough, Van Veghten Houe in Finderne, and others.

The Dunham House is perhaps the finest example in central New Jersey. The house displays Flemish bond glazed headers on its south façade and west, road-facing sides. The Dunham house, commonly and incorrectly attributed to Jonathan, Sr., is said to have been built of Holland bricks and was an odd-looking structure by the 1870s (Wall and Pickersgill 1921b:406; Dally 1873:17). The attribution of bricks used in early brick buildings in New Jersey to Holland is a common, though erroneous supposition (Veit 2000). The bricks were almost certainly locally fired. Along its west elevation wall, the dwelling contains an embellished stacked double diamond pattern formed with black glazed brick headers. The diamonds are centrally displayed between the second story windows. The patterned brick Flemish bond does not extend above the second story windows on the west elevation, likely to avoid obscuring the fancy double diamond motif. Diamonds were among the simplest designs for a builder to execute, and many early buildings employed them, including: the John Rogers House in Springside, Burlington County (Figure 4.4) and the Barnes-Brinton House in Chadds Ford, Pennsylvania (Figure 4.5). Cotter, Roberts and Parrington's volume The Buried Past: An Archaeological History of Philadelphia (1992:37) reproduces an 1868 image of an early Philadelphia house ornamented with pattern brick diamonds (Figure 4.6). The most fulsome expression is the Abel Nicholson house (1722) in Salem County, New Jersey (Figure 4.7).

Figure 4.4: John Rogers House, Springside, Burlington County, c. 1718. Note the panel of four diamonds on the wall, beneath the date 1718 and the initials IRM (HABS NJ 241).

Figure 4.5: Barnes-Brinton House, Chadds Ford, Pennsylvania (Photograph by Michael Gall). Note stacked diamond patterned in brick work on west gable between attic windows.

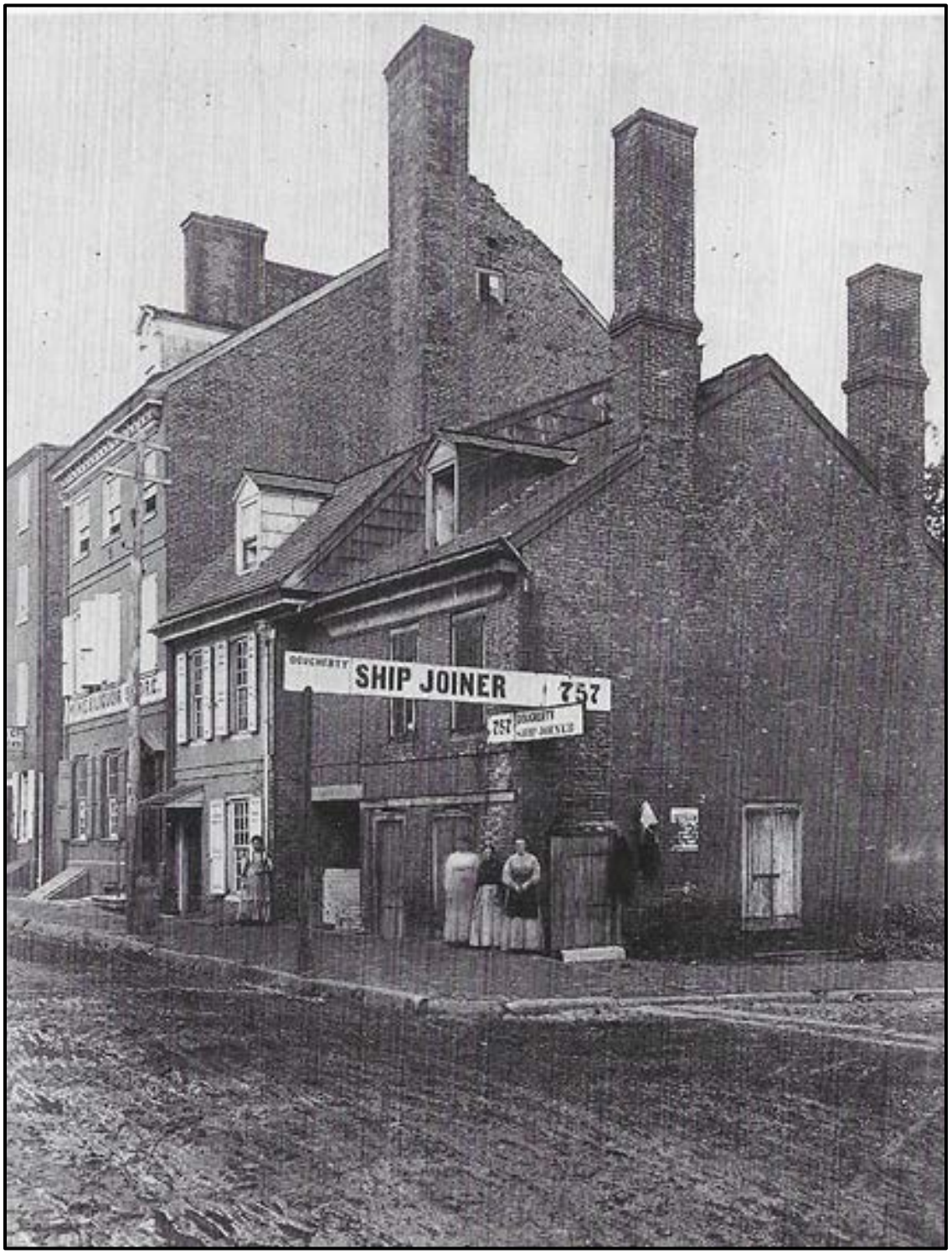

Figure 4.6: Unidentified 18th-century houses in the Southwark neighborhood of Philadelphia in a c. 1868 photograph (Cotter, Roberts, and Parrington 1992:37).

Figure 7: Abel Nicholson House, Hancock's Bridge, Salem County, c. 1722. Note the entire east wall ornamented with a panel of diamonds beneath the date 1722(HABS NJ 305).

Above the second-story windows on the west gable end of the dwelling is a mortar scar suggestive of a former pent roof. The second story pent roof was not present on the east gable end of the dwelling. The pent roof is a self-supporting, single-sloped eave-like roof that protrudes from the wall of the building over the first or second story windows to direct water away from the foundation and shield windows from sunlight, allowing a home to remain cooler in the summer. Uncommon in northern New Jersey, pent roofs were a common architectural feature in the Delaware Valley.

The second-story pent roof on the Dunham House stretched between the bottom of the roofline eaves above the second-story windows. In addition to this embellishment, a lower pent roof was present on the south (front) and west gable end of the home just below the second story windows as evinced by a gauged brick stringcourse or drip course. Clearly, Benjamin and Mary Dunham were showcasing their home's west and south sides to community members visiting the meeting house commons.

The home's main block is a three-bay single-pile structure that likely contained a hall and parlor on the first floor. The home sits on a mortared fieldstone foundation over a full cellar. Interestingly, the cellar, which extends the length of the building, does not employ squared sandstone blocks as was common in the area by the late 18th century. Perhaps the rough stonework was intended to be hidden with a porch. The home's cellar and first floor windows were capped with relieving arches. A large mortared stone section along the north elevation near the building's northwest corner may mark the location of a former extension or addition that no longer stands.

The form and style of the house Benjamin and Mary Dunham wished to erect is quite similar to the 1714 Barnes-Brinton House in Pennsbury Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania and the Bellaire Manor in Fairmont Park, Philadelphia, erected between 1714 and 1735 (see Figure 4.5). Both homes, located in the Delaware River Valley, also contain first and second story pent eaves. The Barnes-Brinton House also contains a stacked double diamond pattern of glazed brick headers above the second story on its west gable end. Erected prior to Barnes-Brinton House and Bellaire Manor, the Dunham House was clearly erected with the intent of mimicking styles and fashions popular in the Delaware Valley, but rarely employed in northeastern New Jersey.

Prior to erecting his brick mansion, Benjamin and Mary may have resided on the late Jonathan, Sr.'s house lot in the 24-foot square frame dwelling that stood on the south side of present-day Port Reading Road with their son Jonathan S. Dunham. Such a dwelling would have been quite commodious when built in 1689. Indeed, when compared to the average size of homes in Monmouth County in 1798, 109 years later when one might expect house size to increase as a result of a vibrant consumer revolution, the average house size at that time measured 18 feet by 24 feet in plan with six windows and of timber frame (O'Herron 2002:41). The size of the home could have also supported Benjamin's work as an innkeeper if innkeeping was conducted in his home.

Benjamin is said to have favored the teachings of the Episcopalian church after a disruption in the local Congregationalist community between 1708 and 1710. In 1715, Benjamin was

directed to resurvey the school lands and the parsonage lands (Clayton 1883:566). Later that year on December 31, Benjamin Dunham met an untimely death at age 35. In his will, Benjamin named Mary as the sole heiress and executrix of his real and personal estate. During Benjamin's ownership of the house lot, he gave use of his house to the Episcopal Church for five years after the church's founding in 1711. It is very possible that the house referenced was the original home on the property, which may have stood closer to Port Reading Road.

On April 28, 1727, Mary Dunham, Benjamin's widow, conveyed land to John Van Horne, a New York merchant for the amount of £250 (Colonial Conveyances 1727, K:6) (see Figure 4.3). The parcel conveyed was situated on the west side of Papiack Creek on the north side of the highway by Colonel Parker's mill. From that point, the metes and bound indicate that parcel edge ran west by north ¼ north 47 rods along the highway, at which point it extended north 47 rods along the highway that leads to Rahway until it met a brook called the Meeting House Brook. From thence the parcel ran along the brook to its mouth at Papiack Creek, and then followed the creek to the beginning point. The parcel encompassed roughly 23.4 acres. Interestingly, the meeting house green is not mentioned though this appears to be portions of the same upland and meadow parcels that Jonathan Dunham, Sr. received from the town in 1696 located north of and including a portion of his "house lot" (Colonial Conveyances 1696, O:175). No mention is made in the deed of a brick dwelling, though the sale price suggests the parcel was improved.

John Van Horne was a wealthy merchant and Freeman who resided in New York City and owned nearly 10,000 acres consisting of discontiguous tracts in New Jersey (Williams 1912). It is unclear if he resided on the property for any length of time or simply purchased the lot with the intent of passing it on to his heirs and using moneys from letting out the lot. Van Horne owned the parcel for no more than eight years. On June 23, 1733, John Van Horne, a resident to New York City, wrote his will, which was proved in New Jersey on November 22, 1735 (Honeyman 1918:500). No mention of the lot is included in Van Horne's will. It is unclear how and when the study area was transferred out of the Van Horne family. The lack of a deed between Van Horne and the subsequent owner is not surprising given Van Horne's Dutch heritage and the infrequency with which many individuals of Dutch descent filed deeds with the English-controlled colonial governments.

Between 1735 and 1770s the chain of title contains a large gap and there is little map coverage (Figure 4.8). However, a newspaper advertisement from the *New York Gazette Revised in the Weekly Post Boy*, dated February 17th, 1752, appears to mention the house. It is quoted here in its entirety.

> To be sold at Publick Vendue, on Wednesday, the first Day of April next, by Samuel Fitz Randolph, the Plantation whereon Samuel Barron now lives, in the Town of Woodbridge, containing 90 Acres of good Land and Meadow, with a large [B]rick House, a new Barn and Kitchen, and a good Orchard thereon. A great Part of the Land is fenced by Water. The Salt-Meadow joining to the Up-land is very convenient for keeping Stock, or Trade, there being a Landing where a sloop of 80 Tons as been within four Rods of the said Land, which is in a public Part of the Country (Nelson 1897:133).

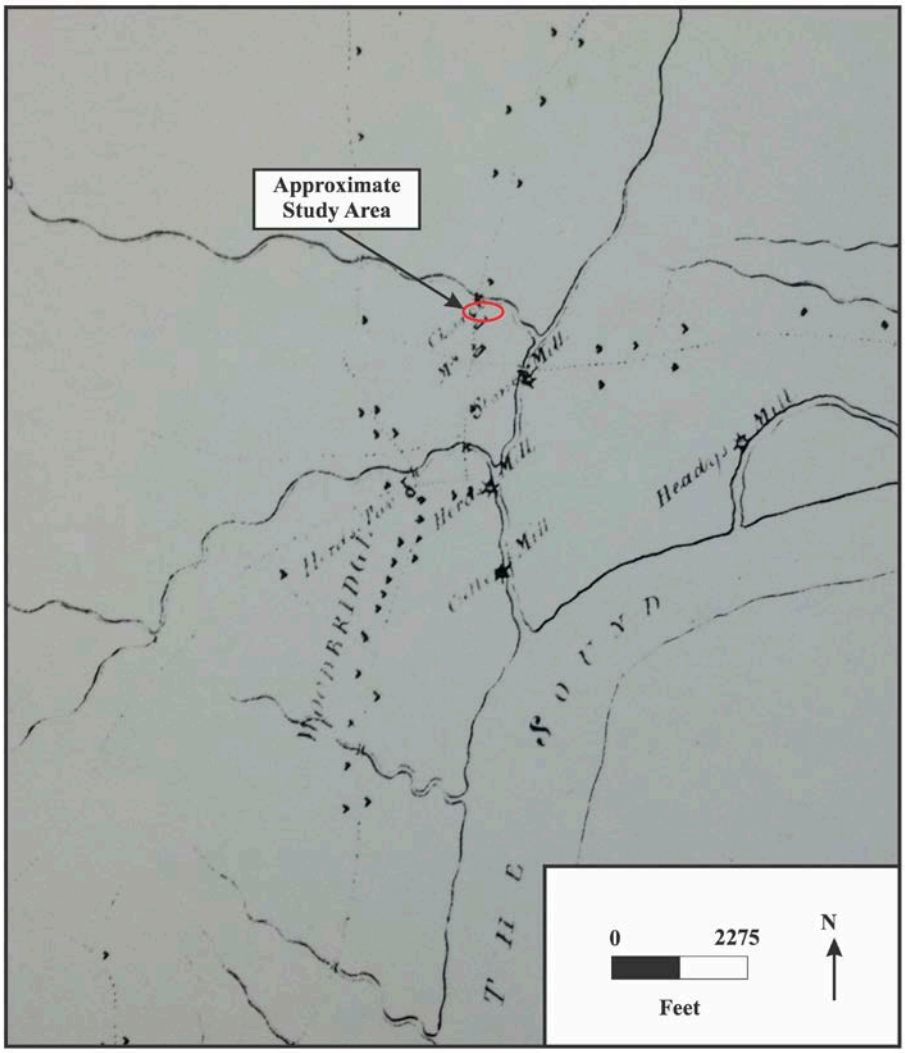

Figure 4.8: NB by Az. Dunham in 1766.

During the 1770s, several maps were created showing Woodbridge. The first is the *Amboy to Elizabethtown* map created circa 1777 (Figure 4.9). The map illustrates present-day Port Reading Avenue, Rahway Avenue and one of the religious structures on the Meeting House Green. A 1770s map titled *Part of the Modern Counties of Union and Middlesex, New Jersey* may show the Dunham house or the church to the south (Anonymous 177-). During the 1770s, possibly as late as 1778 based on the inclusion of David Bishop on the map who died in 1778 and George Brown who died in 1779, a map was created that depicts Samuel Barron, Esq.'s name north of a church and in the Study Area (Figure 4.10).

In 1781, John Hills prepared a map of Middlesex County that depicts a church and Presbyterian meeting house south of the Study Area. No dwelling is shown within the Study Area between the Meeting House Brook and present-day Port Reading Avenue (Hills 1781). Writing in 1907, Isaac Watson Dunham attributed the construction of the present-day brick house in the Study Area to Samuel Barron, who, Dunham states, constructed the dwelling in 1750 (Dunham 1907:132).

Samuel Barron (sometimes spelled Barrow, Barnes, Barns) was born in 1711 in Woodbridge and died in 1801. His father, Elezius Barron, a landed proprietor and justice of the peace, and mother, Deborah, owned land near the line of Perth Amboy in southeastern Woodbridge (Colonial Conveyances 1727, Liber 2, Part B: 269; Nelson 1901:17). In 1729 he married Elizabeth Frazee, who died in 1744/45 at age 29. Elizabeth gave birth to four children: Ellis (b. 1736), Mary (b. 1737), Deborah (b.1739) and Samuel (b. 1744/45) who died in Africa. Several years later, in 1749, Samuel married Johanna Campton, who died in 1771. Johanna gave birth to three children: Jane (b. 1750), John (b. 1760), and Joseph (b. 1763). Samuel was a well-educated man in Woodbridge, owned several farms and controlled a tannery that formerly existed north of Freeman Street near Ridgedale Avenue. Samuel served as the chairman of the Committee of Freeholders in Woodbridge in 1774 and appears to have practiced law (Myers 1995:502-503; Ward 1934:11).

Barron certainly owned land in the neighborhood as early as 1760, when he is cited as owning a parcel of land on Bald Hill west of the Study area in a deed from Jonathan Wilkinson to Moses Bloomfield (Colonial Conveyances, East Jersey Deeds 1760, AR:389). The deed did not specify where Barron's house lot was situated. Three years earlier, Samuel Barnes (Barron) offered to help build a bridge in Woodbridge on June 11, 1757 (Clayton 1882:562). In 1762, Samuel Barron served as a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the Peace (Clayton 1882:496-497).

Samuel Barron is first documented in tax records in 1778, during which time he owned 227 acres valued at £986. He was also taxed for 4 horses, 10 horned cattle, 1 hog, and 3 enslaved laborers (Woodbridge Township Tax Ratable 1778). Samuel was taxed on the same acreage and number of enslaved laborers in 1779 (Woodbridge Township Tax Ratable 1779). Five years later, in 1784, Samuel paid tax on 246 acres, 5 horses, 30 cattle, 2 enslaved laborers, and 1 chair (Woodbridge Township Tax Ratable 1784). By 1785, Samuel was taxed for 196 acres, 3 horses, 20 horned cattle, 1 riding chair and two enslaved workers (Woodbridge Township Tax Ratable 1785). The following year, the acreage on

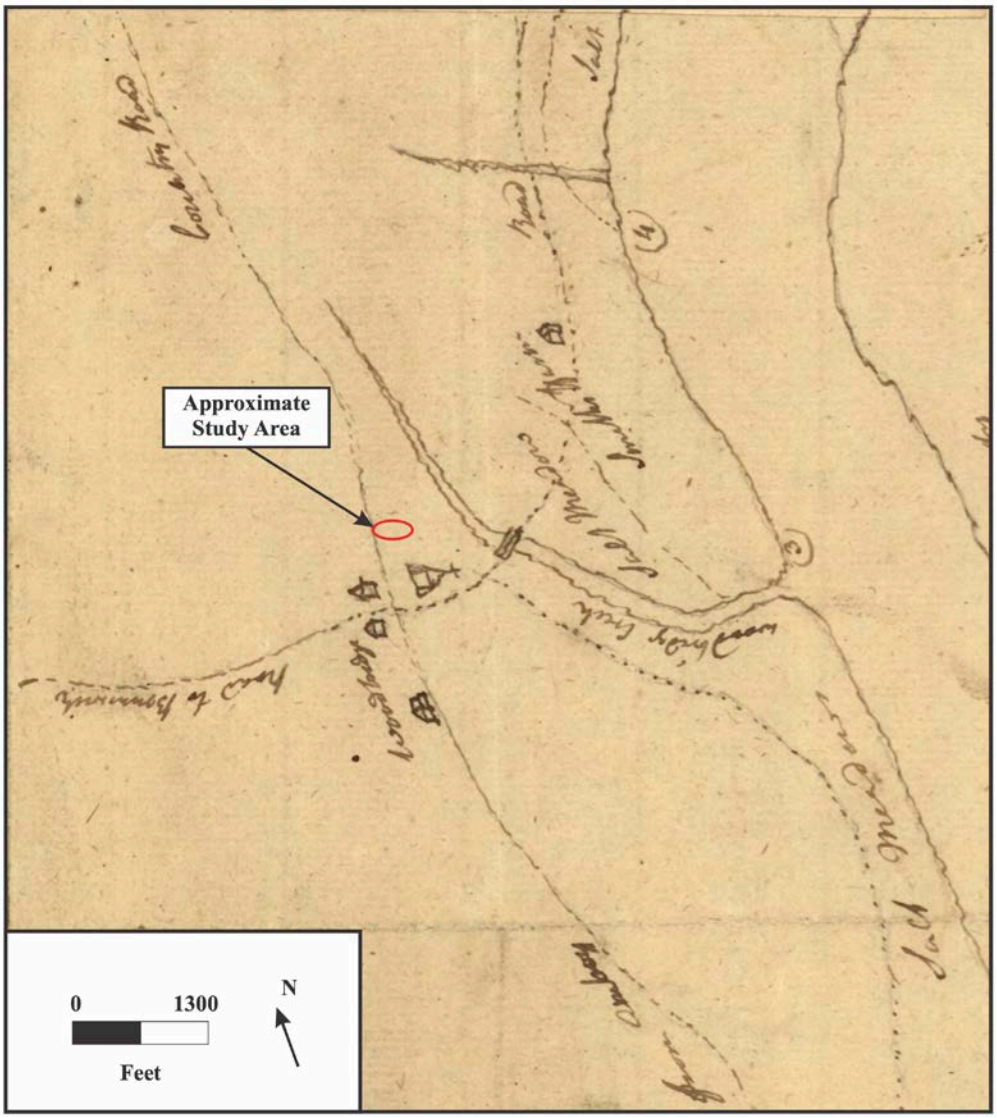

Figure 4.9: Anonymous 1777, *Amboy to Elizabethtown*.

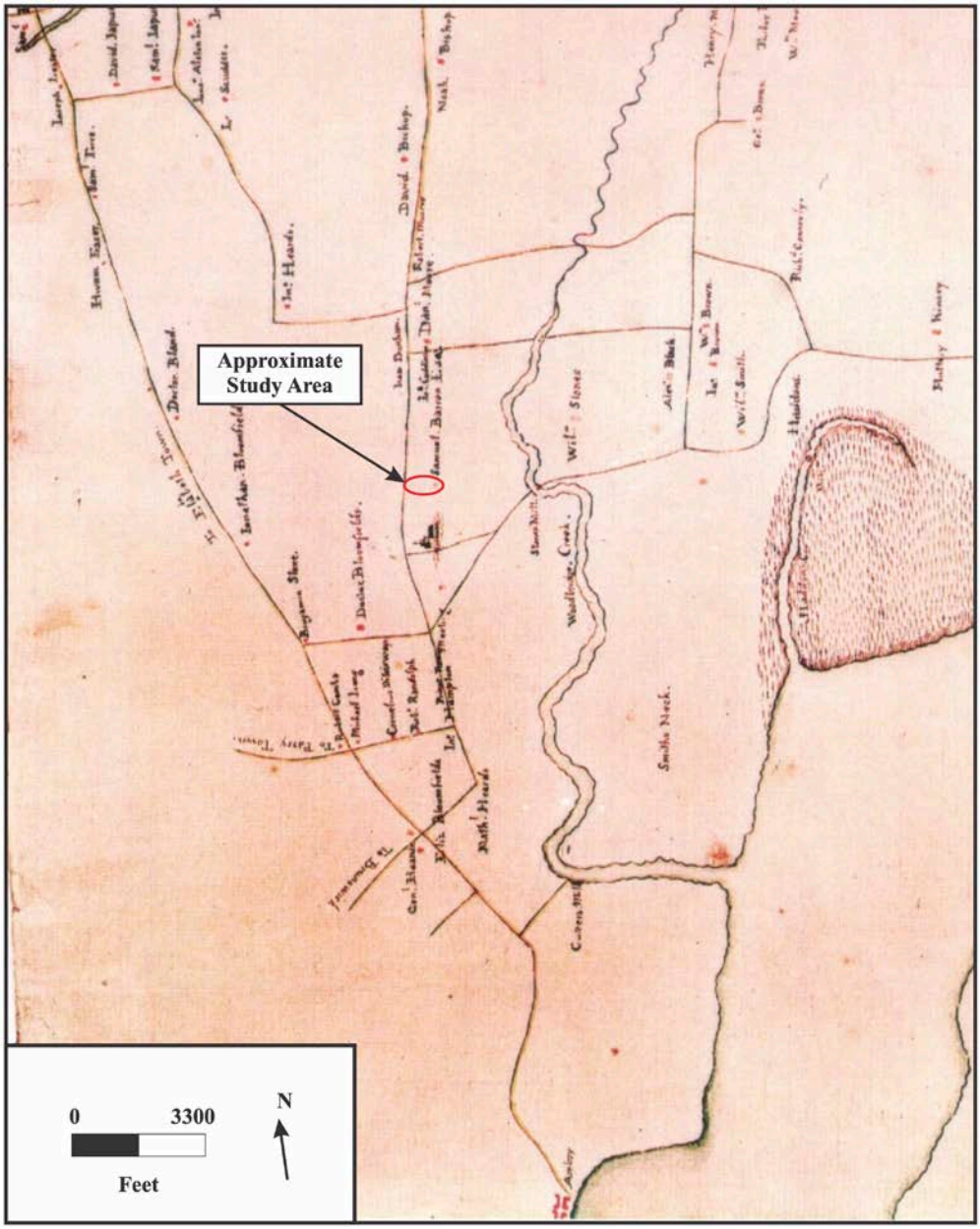

Figure 4.10: Anonymous 1780, *The Rahway River Valley, ca.* 1780. Note, the map is likely dated to 1778.

which Samuel was taxed rose to the amount taxed in 1784 (Woodbridge Township Tax Ratable 1786). The taxable improved acreage, horses, cattle, enslaved laborers, and riding chairs roughly remained the same in 1787, 1788, and 1789 (Woodbridge Township Tax Ratable 1787, 1788, 1789). By 1793, Samuel's taxable estate fell sharply to 71 improved acres, though the number of horses, cattle and enslaved workers remained the same (Woodbridge Township Tax Ratable 1793). Four years later, the number of enslaved laborers fell to one, horses to two, and cattle to 12 (Woodbridge Township Tax Ratable 1797).

In 1784, the freeholders requested a survey of the Meeting House Green. The survey outlined a roughly triangular parcel located east of Rahway Avenue and primarily north of present-day Port Reading Avenue within an area containing both the Presbyterian meeting house and the Episcopal church. A commodious home attributed to Samuel Barron in 1784 is depicted in the Study Area on the plot survey, east of the Meeting House Green (Figure 4.11). Based on this map, it appears that sometime after 1784, the Barron family acquired a portion of the Meeting House Green between the brick mansion and present-day Rahway Avenue in an area north of the present driveway that enters the property from Rahway Avenue.

On January 13, 1796, Samuel Barron wrote his will. He died in 1801. Samuel bequeathed a plantation he bought of John Morris to his son Ellis where his son was then residing containing 140 acres, as well as the 60-acre Horse Tract and a nine-acre salt meadow. Ellis was also given an enslaved man named Benjamin and an enslaved "lad" named Briston. Son John was allotted one acre of land with tan vats and tan yard near Doctor Moses Bloomfield's dwelling along Freeman Avenue near Ridgedale Avenue, as well as one enslaved "lad" named Sharper. Samuel's son Joseph received 20 acres including a new dwelling house surrounding the lot given to John along Freeman Avenue and west of Rahway Avenue. Joseph resided on the parcel at the time of the bequest. Joseph also received a lot of land bought from Enos Jacques containing a dwelling where Joseph lived in 1796, five acres of salt meadow, and 2.5 acres of upland. Joseph also received an enslaved man named Cornelius. Son John received Samuel's house lot containing his brick house, barn and garden, and remaining salt meadow. The dwelling house lot was bounded to the south by the road to Blazing Star Ferry, west in part by the Meeting House Green and part by Rahway Avenue, north by upland late of Elisha Dunham, and east by the Mill Creek (Woodbridge Creek). John also received a parcel of land opposite Rahway Avenue from Samuel's dwelling house. Samuel's inventory was taken soon after his death (Table 4.1).

John and Joseph also received a 20-acre lot of land called the Ball Hill tract and several parcels of salt meadow. Samuel's three sons received equal shares in his freehold right purchased from Lockhart. John and Joseph received one half each of the movable estate. In the event John Barron died without leaving issue, the land given to John was to be allotted to son Joseph Barron. Ellis was ordered to pay to his sister Mary Clawson £150 and to Samuel's granddaughter £20. Daughter Jane Barron received £100, Samuel's best feather bed, bolsters, pillows, under bed, bedstead and cord, two pairs of sheets, two pairs of pillow cases, two bed blankets, one coverlet, and one bed spread, Samuel's best suit of bed curtains, cloth, bedrails, and tester.

John Barron (b. 1760) assumed control of Samuel's homestead in 1801. John was married to Nancy Coddington (m. 1789/90) (Ward 1935:14) and the couple had three children: Samuel (b. 1800), who married Ann Eliza Jacques; Johanna (b. 1802), who married Samuel B. Warner; and John Ellis (b. 1806, d. 1848). John Ellis was ordained as an Elder in the First Presbyterian Church in Woodbridge in 1835.

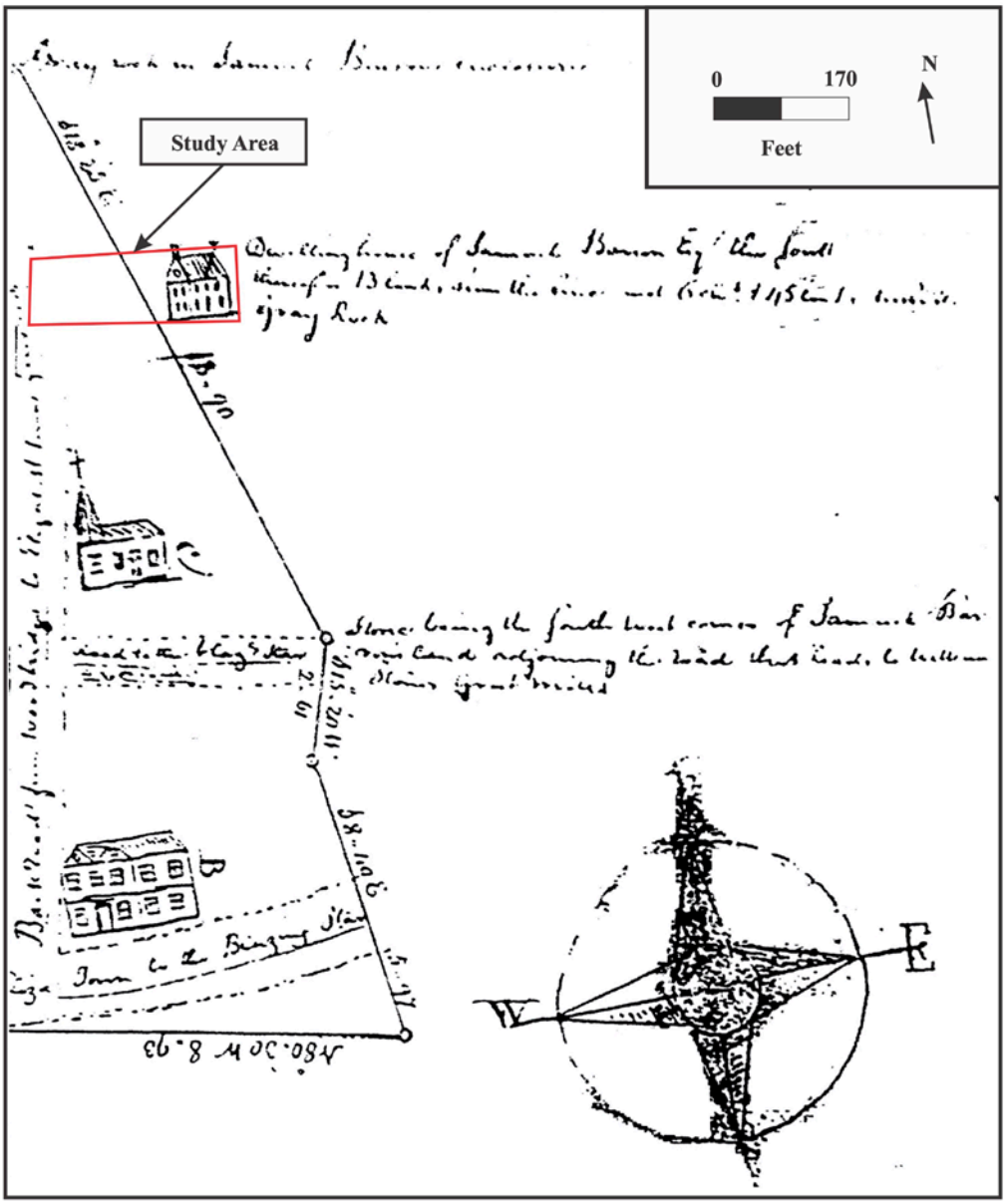

Figure 4.11: Anonymous 1784, A Survey of the Old "Kirk Green", Woodbridge Township, August 28, 1784. Meeting House Green.

Table 4.1: Probate Inventory of Samuel Barron's Personal Estate September 16, 1801.

Item (sic)	£	*S*	*D*
Wearing Apparel	12	0	0
Books	2	0	0
1 Clock	11	0	0
1 Curled Maple Desk	4	10	0
1 Cupboard	3	0	0
1 Cheny [Cherry] Table	1	10	0
1 Looking Glass	5	8	0
3 Small Tables	0	14	6
2 Large Iron Pots and a Kettle	1	2	0
1 Gridle Pye [Pie] Pan and Tea Kettle	1	0	6
AndIrons Shovles & Tonge and Tramels	2	17	0
Pewter & Earthen & Knives & Forks	3	7	6
Sundries of Dairy Dishes	2	18	0
3 Axes and a Saw 20/ Carpet 24/ 3 pr. Sheep Shears 6/	2	10	0
12 Setting Chears 37/6 a Franklin Stove 290/	11	17	6
Earthen 16/ 11 Silver Spoons 94/	5	10	0
1 Sliver Tankard	16	10	0
1 Bed & Bedding	7	18	0
1 Sett Curtains 40/ 3 pr Sheets 60/ 7 pildueber Cases 10/6	5	10	6
Daiper Linen 51/6 1 Chest & 9 blankets	9	14	6
1 Bedding & Beds 1 Ditto 50/	10	6	0
Old Lumber 56/ 17 Bushells of Corn 113/	8	9	0
Chest 9/ Keg Oil 24/ Cross Cut Saw 24/	2	17	0
Old Cask & Old Iron 53/ 2 Post Butter 40/	4	13	0
Washing Tubs & Meat Casks 50/6 2 Dutch Ploughs 110/	8	0	6
Sythes and Cradle 25/ Old Riding Chair 60/	4	7	0
Chains & Ox Yokes 51/ Flax 40/ Ox Cart £8 0 0	12	11	0
Riding Chair	24	0	0
Grind Stone 16/ Syth Tacklin 10/ Timber 47/ Shingles 44/	5	17	0
14 Tons of Hay £6. 1 Stack of Hay & Oats £ 6 1 0	90	1	0
1 Stack Lott £10 0 1 Waggon £8 0 0	18	10	0
1 Cow £7 0 0 1 Yoak Oxen £32 0 0	39	0	0
3 Steers £28 0 0 2 Cowes £16 10 0	44	10	0
2 Calves 80/ 3 horses £46 0 0 Barrcel of hay £30 0 0	80	0	0
2 Stack Lott Hay £24 0 0 2 Stack Ditto £14 18 0	38	8	0

5 Milk Cows £33 15 0 5 3 Year old heafers £22 10 0	56	5	0
2 Bulls 3 white face Star £3 5 0	9	15	0
2 Steers £10 0 0 3 yearlings £9 15 0	19	15	0
1 ??? old bull	5	10	0
5 hogs £16 0 0 25 Sheep £22 10 0	38	10	0
Indian Corn in the field	37	0	0
1 Negro Wench and Child	70	0	0
1 Dit Man Named Sharper	100	0	0
1 Ditt Man Named Cornelius	100	0	0
Hay in the little Barn	4	8	0
John Barrons Book Acct	187	7	5
Joseph Barrons Acct	88	16	10

In 1802, John Barron was taxed on 51 acres of improved land, three horses and 20 cattle (Woodbridge Township Tax Ratable 1802). By 1809, John was taxed on 58 acres, 1 enslaved laborer, 3 horses, 8 cattle and 1 wagon (Woodbridge Township Tax Ratable 1809). The tax assessment for the following year indicated that John also paid tax on 10 tan vats he received from his father in 1801 (Woodbridge Township Tax Ratable 1810). By 1817, John paid tax on 50 acres of land, tax as a merchant, 1 enslaved individual, 2 horses, 6 cattle, 1 dog, and 1 box of chains (Woodbridge Township Tax Ratable 1817). In 1818 and 1819, John's taxed land decreased to 45 acres, but the other taxable items remained relatively the same (Woodbridge Township Tax Ratable 1818, 1819). By 1821, John's acreage returned to 50, and he was taxed on 1 enslaved laborer, 2 horses, 7 cattle, and 2 dogs (Woodbridge Township Tax Ratable 1821). That same year, Joseph Barron sold John Barron 50 acres of land for $1,000 on the east and west sides of present-day Rahway Avenue, 20 acres of which included the Study Area on the east side of the road (MCCO 1821). It is unclear how or when Joseph had acquired the land containing the Study Area.

In 1826, the Orphan's Court admitted a Samuel Barron and Joseph Barron as guardians of a John Barron's real and personal estate by the Orphan's Court, as John was described as a lunatic. It is unclear if the John Barron in question was the owner of the Study Area or if he was the son of Joseph Barron (son of Samuel Barron and Johanna Compton), as Joseph had sons named Samuel and John (Ward 1935:14). Acting as John's surrogates, Samuel and Joseph Barron, along with Jacob Harned, Philip Brown and William Brown of the Township of Woodbridge, together owed a bond of $7,000 to Isaac Williamson, the Governor and Chancellor of New Jersey. Joseph and Samuel were to sell portions of John's belonging to cover his share of the bond (Middlesex County Surrogate's Office 1826; Middlesex County Orphan's Court 1826). Circumstantial evidence suggests the John Barron in question may not have been the owner of the Study Area.

In 1839, John E. Barron (John Barron's son) took out a mortgage of $600 to be paid to his father John Barron for a 30-acre lot on the west side of present-day Rahway Avenue and a 20-acre parcel on the east side of present-day Rahway Avenue, the latter containing the

Study Area (MCCO 1839). In 1840, John E. was recorded with one male and three females in his household (United States Census Bureau 1840). John E. Barron lived in the Study Area until his death in 1848 (Figure 4.12).

In 1850, Samuel Barron took out a mortgage for the land owned by his brother John E. Barron (MCCO 1850). That year, Samuel (aged 49), a farmer, was enumerated with his 33-year old wife Eliza, 10-year old daughter, Eliza Case, 9-year old daughter Sarah, 15-year old Sarah Ann Barron, 13-year old Julia Barron, and 25-year old, Irish born Margaret Barron (United States Census Bureau 1850). By 1850, Samuel Barron's house is depicted in the Study Area north of the Episcopal Church (Otley and Keily 1850). Samuel is recorded as a Chosen Freeholder in 1851 (Clayton 1882:565).

In 1860, Samuel was enumerated as a farmer with real estate valued at $20,000 and personal estate valued at $15,000 (United States Census Bureau 1860) (Figure 4.13). He was enumerated with 35-year old Eliza Ann [Jacques] Barron (born in New York), 18-year old Eliza C. Barron (born in Mobile, Alabama), 16-year old Sarah H. Barron (born in New Jersey), 10-year old Henrietta M. Jaques, 30-year old domestic servant Ellen Beasil from Ireland, 18-year old John Clark, an Irish farm laborer, and 58-year old Fanny Jaques, who had real estate valued at $3,000 and personal estate worth $300 (United States Census 1860).

In his will, dated October 21, 1869, Samuel bequeathed his wife, Eliza Ann a two or three-acre lot where he and his wife now live adjacent to the west side of his daughter Eliza Brewster's lot bounded to the south by the road from Woodbridge to Uniontown (present-day Green Street), along with his household furniture and one third part of his personal estate (Middlesex County Surrogate's Office 1869). The location of this home is likely near the intersection of present-day Green Street and Linden Avenue. Daughter Sadie was given $8,000. Daughter Eliza Brewster received the equivalent of $8,000 in valuation of the house lot Samuel gave his daughter and the house upon which he built for his daughter's use. The balance of the residue was given to his daughters, who were to pay $100 annually to Samuel's sister, Joann Warner for the rest of her life. Joann was also given the use of the house she now occupies bounded on the north by the road that leads from the church to the six roads in the east. The location of this house is unclear, though it may have been situated along Freeman Street near its intersection with present-day Harnell Avenue and Barron Avenue as Joann Warner was enumerated near George Hance in 1870 and 1880, who owned a house opposite Freeman Street from a Barron-owned house (United States Census Bureau 1870, 1880; Walling 1861). Anthony Schroder and Eliza Ann served as executor and executrix of the will. On March 4, 1870, Samuel Barron died. The following year in the spring of 1871, the house underwent or continued to undergo major alterations to modernize its appearance and expand on its footprint.

On March 1, 1872, the Heirs of Samuel Barron conveyed a parcel of land that was part of the "Brick House Property" to William Peterson (Middlesex County Clerk's Office 1872a). The conveyance included the entirety of the Study Area to the east side of the existing brick house and a small portion of land south of the house that contained another structure, which

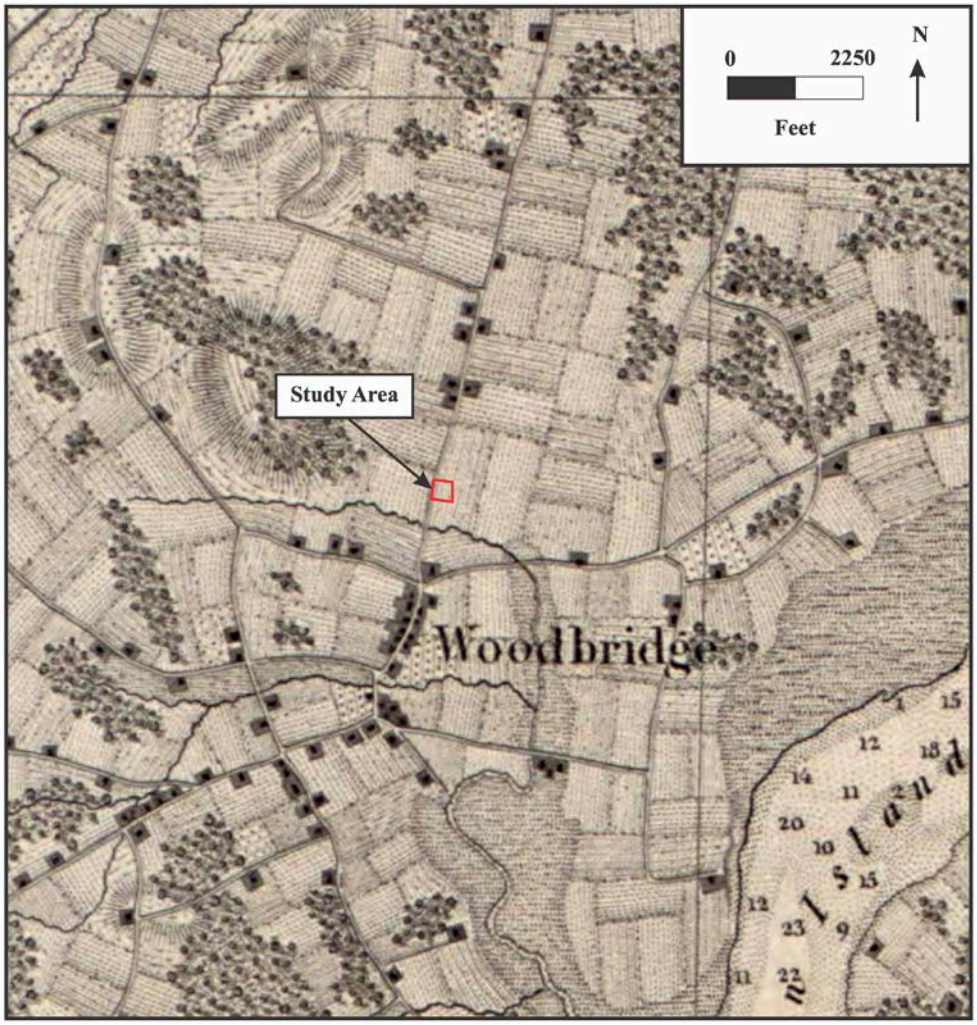

Figure 4.12: U.S. Coastal Survey 1845, *Map of the New-York Bay and Harbor and the Environs*. Note, Barron house is not surveyed or depicted on the map. Map partially copied from an earlier 1836 U.S. Coastal Survey Map (T-8) that contained innaccurancies.

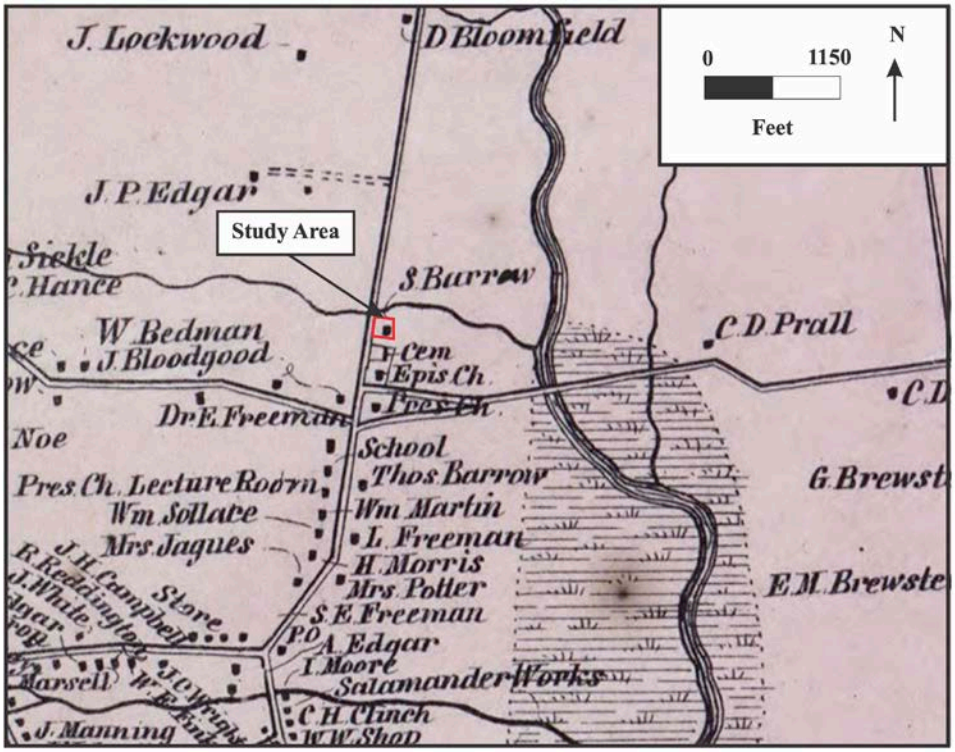

Figure 4.13: Walling 1861, *Map of the County of Middlesex*.

is depicted on the 1876 Everts and Stewart map. The structure south of the house may have been a barn or carriage house (Figure 4.14). Fourteen days later, Peterson sold the parcel to George C. Hance, a stockbroker who had also acquired land to the east from the aforesaid trustees (Middlesex County Clerk's Office 1872b). In a deed dated December 23, 1873, George and Sarah Hance conveyed both acquired parcels to the Minster, Church Wardens, and Vestrymen of Trinity Church Woodbridge (Middlesex County Clerk's Office 1873). It is unclear who occupied the brick home in 1870, as Eliza Ann Barron is enumerated in the same household as Eliza Brewster's family (United States Census Bureau 1870). It is possible the brick home may have been in a state of disrepair by 1870, causing Samuel and his wife to relocate to another home on Green Street near the Episcopal Rectory. It is also possible the brick home was rented to others at the time.

Writing in 1873, Joseph Dally (1873:17) commented that the Jonathan Dunham house, now the Trinity parsonage, is a transformation of the original structure. Dally indicated that it was standing in 1871 and "looked so weird and strange that some were glad to see the builders reconstructing it, while others were sad when they saw the landmark disappear. It was originally constructed of brick, said to have been brought from Holland by vessels sailing hither and used as ballast on the voyage." The renovations described appear to have been a complete remodeling of the structure to its current appearance, complete with a raised roof, gothic revival window and dormer embellishments and a large rear addition (Monnette 1930:195). Under ownership of the Trinity Episcopal Church, the redesigned brick dwelling became a parsonage to house the church reverend. In 1876, Everts and Stewart mapped the brick dwelling in the Study Area and depicted a building in a small lot just south of the brick dwelling on the opposite side of the driveway (see Figure 4.14). The function of this second building is not detailed on the map, but it appears to have stood at the present-day circular drive that fronts the brick dwelling.

Meeting House Green

Soon after the town was founded, a meeting house green or common was created near the intersection of present-day Rahway Avenue or the Road to Rahway and present-day Trinity Lane or the road to Blazing Star Ferry. It is unclear if the initial green, also referred to at the Kirk Green, was confined to the east side of Rahway Avenue, south of Trinity Lane, encompassing a Presbyterian church erected in 1675 (Wall and Pickergill 1921b:404). It is also unclear if a highway was created on the east side of the green, separating the Dunham land from the Meeting House Green.

The green contained the Presbyterian Church, now located south of Trinity Lane. In 1701, an Anglican missionary began in Woodbridge, known as the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, whose missionary in the colonies was George Keith, a former Quaker who established the division line between East and West New Jersey. In 1700, Keith became an Anglican and served the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, which worked to establish churches in the colonies. In 1702, preacher Samuel Shepard invited Keith to preach in Woodbridge at the Independent Meeting House. By 1704, a second minister named John Talbot began periodically preaching the Anglican

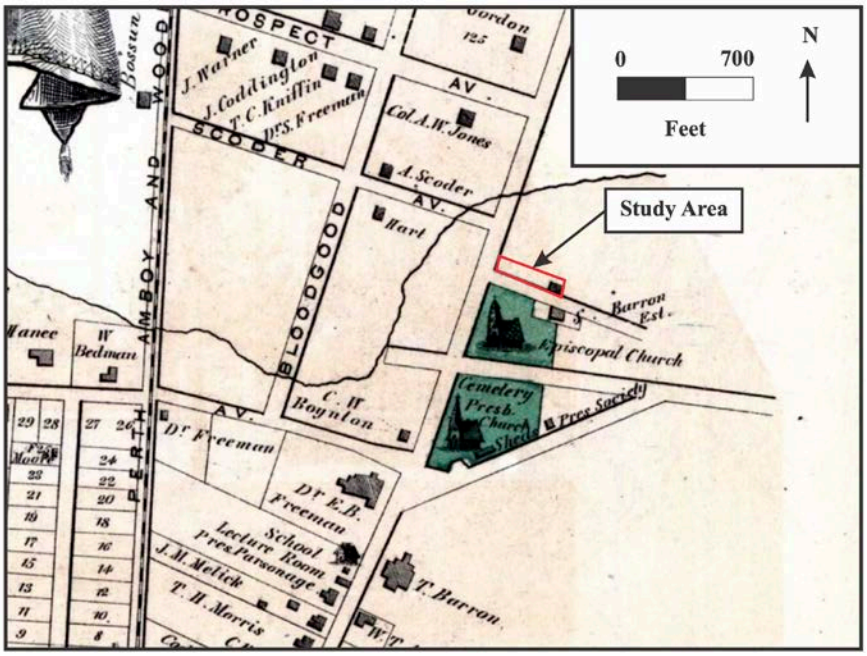

Figure 4.14: Everts and Stewart 1876, *Combination Atlas Map of Middlesex County, New Jersey.*

faith in the township (Dietrich 2002). Later Shepard was replaced by Reverend Nathaniel Wade, who began preaching Presbyterianism in the Independent Meeting House by 1710. The parish joined the Philadelphia Presbytery the same year. In opposition of the parish's conversion from Independent to Presbyterianism, some dissenting congregants asked Anglican missionary Reverend Edward Vaughn to address and remedy the situation Wade created. Among them was Benjamin Dunham who worked with Vaughn to create a separate Anglican church from the Independent Meeting House that had recently converted to a Presbyterian church. Vaughn first began preaching in Woodbridge in 1711 at the request of several townsmen following complaints about Rev. Nathaniel Wade (Wall and Pickergill 1921b:407-408). The Anglican community petitioned the governor for permission to build an Anglican church in 1712. From that time until roughly 1716, Episcopalian services were held in private houses, such as Benjamin Dunham's, and, at times, in a new church that was being erected but not finished in the town green (Dally 1873:122). Historian Joseph Dally comments that the green on which the church stood was granted by the general consent in the town to the Episcopalians. It is unclear if this land was in addition to the Meeting House Green or part of the latter's original boundary.

In 1714, Reverend Vaughan wrote that a "Mr. Barron" agreed to build a timber church and received £100 for the task (Dally 1873:123). After he started, some were desirous of a brick church measuring 23 feet by 87 feet and the agreement was broken. With the money provided, Barron delivered stone, brick and lime worth £80. The original, unfinished frame church went into a state a disrepair (Clayton 1882:572). A later minister named William Skinner who preached in Woodbridge commented, "for the Church there, being made up of Clap boards nailed together in a very sorry manner, and nothing done to the inside, one can hardly be in it any space of time in the winter without immediate danger" (Quoted in Dally 1873:31) In 1725, the church was described as having deteriorated. After that time, no church stood south of the Study Area and north of present-day Trinity Lane until the mid-18th century.

The first Episcopal church, which later became known as Trinity Church, was erected and finished in 1754 replacing the earlier, abandoned and deteriorated church. Six years later, a smallpox epidemic affected the townspeople in Woodbridge. The church was repaired in 1810, 1839, and 1842, and stood until its destruction by fire on March 7, 1858, after which time it was replaced by the current building between 1860 and 1861 and designed by Newark architects C. Harrison Condit in the Gothic Revival style (Clayton 1882:573). On December 6, 1769, King George III granted a charter to Trinity Church. The charter also granted the townsmen to reclaim any land that had been set apart for a glebe to the church in Woodbridge, resulting in a long-standing disagreement between the Anglicans and Presbyterians of Woodbridge, as the latter tried to garner land from the Anglicans after the construction of the Trinity Church (Dietrich 2002). The area of headstones within the churchyard cemetery south of the Study Area is largely confined to the area originally part of the Meeting House Green.

During the Revolutionary War, Trinity Church, much like St. James Episcopal Church in Piscataway, served as a barracks for British soldiers from December 2, 1776 to June 22, 1777. In 1777, the minister informed the Society that the church services were abandoned

and the mission was destroyed, possibly as a result of a military skirmish on the property (Dietrich 2002). This claim is supported by the recovery of musket balls, grape shot, canister shot and a soldier's uniform button. It is unclear if the Barron house was also occupied during this time. Joseph Plumb Martin's Revolutionary War diary notes that he was quartered in a parson's house in Woodbridge. In his words, "The guard kept at Woodbridge, being so small, and so far from the troops, and so near the enemy that they were obliged to be constantly on the alert. We had three different houses that we occupied alternately during the night: the first an empty house, the second the parson's house, and the third a farmer's house (Scheer 200:175).

Following the Revolutionary War, the congregation experienced a decline, attempts at revival in the early 1800s, led to a reconstruction of the 1750s church. On March 7, 1858, a fire destroyed the church and efforts at rebuilding soon began with the help of a letter addressed to the Diocese by Bishop George Washington Doane of Burlington City. The new edifice was constructed in the Gothic Revival Style, with similarities to Doane's St. Mary's church in Burlington City affixed to his female seminary.

In 1871, the Dunham House underwent major alteration and remodeling that resulted in modernizing the exterior design and expanding the home's footprint. The following year, on March 1, 1872 Dunham family heirs sold the property to William Peterson, who in turn conveyed the lot 14 days later to George C. Hance. On December 23, 1873, Hance sold the property to the Trinity Church of Woodbridge. The brick superstructure rests upon a mortared stone foundation. The original water table on the south elevation was left in place, as was a band of brick along the base of the second story windows on the dwelling's south and west elevations. The roof was replaced and roofline raised, a two small and one large gothic dormer were placed along the south elevation. The portion of the south elevation above the second story windows was also reconstructed. All the window openings were enhanced with sandstone lintels and sills. The end chimneys were reconstructed with corbelled rims. Two fixed-pane quatrefoil windows are present in the below the roof peak along the east and west elevation. A large rear addition with a bay window along its west elevation was constructed. The addition rests over a crawlspace while the main building contains a full cellar below. Entrance to the house is granted along the south elevation and two side doors allow access to the east and west sides of the 1871 addition. Within the house, the rectory consists of a central hallway, a living room in the southwest corner, a dining room in the northwest corner, a kitchen in the northeast corner and a bathroom in the southeast corner. The windows and doorways feature Gothic Revival arches.

In 1880, it is possible Charles Buton, a 48-year old sexton in the Episcopal Church from France, resided in the brick home with his wife, 49-year old Irish born Anna Buton and their 15-year old son Louis, a French-born laborer (United States Census Bureau 1880).

In 1924, the home was surveyed by the Sanborn Map Company. An outbuilding is depicted on the 1924 map in the east, side yard (Figure 4.15). A review of historic aerials indicates that the Study Area has remained relatively unchanged since the 1930s (NETR 1930, 1940, 1947, 1954, 1957, 1963, 1966, 1969, 1970, 1972, 1979, 1987, 1995, 2002, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2015). Between 1995 and 2002, a parking area and

above ground pool were constructed east of the brick house. The pool was removed after 2006 and after 2015, the east side of the house was modified with the removal of the parking area and the construction of a garage.

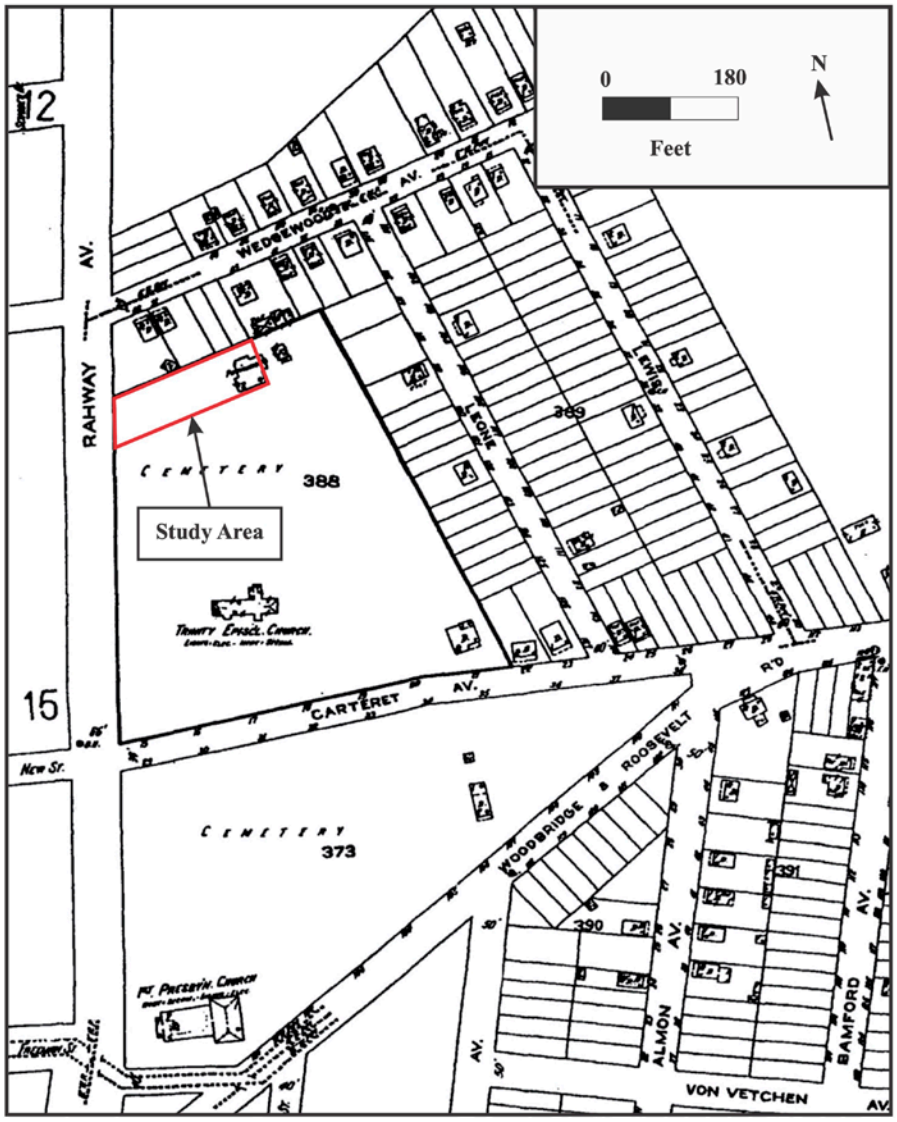

Figure 4.15: Sanborn Map Company 1924, *Insurance Map: Woodbridge Township, Including Villages of Woodbridge, Fords, Hopelawn, Avenel, Colonia, Iselin, Sewaren, and Port Reading*.

Section 5: 2002 Monmouth University Archaeological Field Results

5.1 Introduction

In 2002, at the request of Father Robert Counselman, former Rector of Trinity Church, an archaeological survey was performed of the east and north yards of the Dunham/Barron house property. The goal of that investigation was to determine if 17th-century archaeological deposits, contemporary with the assumed Jonathan Dunham occupation of the site were present. Fieldwork was carried out over a period of roughly six months by students and faculty from Monmouth University, under the direction of Dr. Richard Veit. Fieldwork consisted of laying out 36 shovel test pits on a close interval ten-foot grid. Twenty-eight of the STPs on the grid were excavated as were five three-foot square excavation units. A total of 1,147 artifacts were recovered, washed, processed, and cataloged. Of these, 465 came from shovel tests. No features numbers were assigned in the field. However, STPs 2, 3, and 13 encountered a layer of cobbles, roughly one foot below the ground surface, which may represent a historic ground surface or paved pathway and rich midden deposits were noted in Excavation Units 4 and 5 to the north of the house.

Reanalysis of this material in 2020 was complicated by several factors. The assemblage had been lent to a student for a thesis project that did not come to fruition. Some notes were subsequently misplaced complicating analysis. Moreover, inconsistencies in the original note taking, most notably the use of feet and inches for the excavation units, a not uncommon practice at the time of excavation, complicates comparison of the 2002 and the 2019 assemblages.

5.2 Shovel Test Pit Results

Shovel test pits were excavated on March 29 and April 4, 2002 in the west and north yards of the Dunham House site (Figure 5.1). They were confined to an area running fifty feet west of the west wall of the Dunham house. The southwestern corner of the house was used as an informal field datum. Twenty-seven of the tests were located to the west of the house, while a line of four tests was laid out twelve feet north of the house. These four tests were discontiguous from the rest of the shovel test grid and count down from east to west from STP 23 which is located in line with and seventeen feet north of the northeast corner of the house.

Not all of the shovel test pits were excavated. STPs 6 and 7 were skipped due to the presence of an oil tank. Shovel test pit 11 was skipped due to a stone slab on the ground surface. Shovel test pits 2, 3, and 13 encountered a layer of cobbles, roughly one foot below the ground surface, which may represent a historic ground surface or paved pathway. Shovel test pits 15, 18, 19, 27, 28, and 29 were laid out but not excavated due to time constraints, resulting in 28 STPs being excavated. Stratigraphy in the Monmouth University STPs was variable. Typically, an O/A horizon, extending from .4 to 1.1 feet was noted, consisting of a dark brown or dark reddish-brown silty loam. It was underlain by either a B horizon, consisting of a reddish-brown clayey loam, that was excavated to between 1.5 and 2.0 feet below ground surface. Artifact densities were variable and ranged

from 2 artifacts present to 75 in a single STP (Table 5.1). In several instances the A horizon was underlain by historic fill deposits, most notably tests 17, 20, 23, 24, 31, 32, 33, 34, 60, 35, and 23. While frequency plots were not developed, STPs 22, 23, 24, 32, 34, 35, and 36 were all noteworthy for containing very large quantities of artifacts. Shovel test pit 23 encountered what may be an in-filled cellar or other 18th-century feature. It contained large fragments of a gray salt glazed stoneware jug, decorated with a watch spring motif, and the neck and finish of a mid-late-18th-century dark green glass bottle (Figure 5.2).

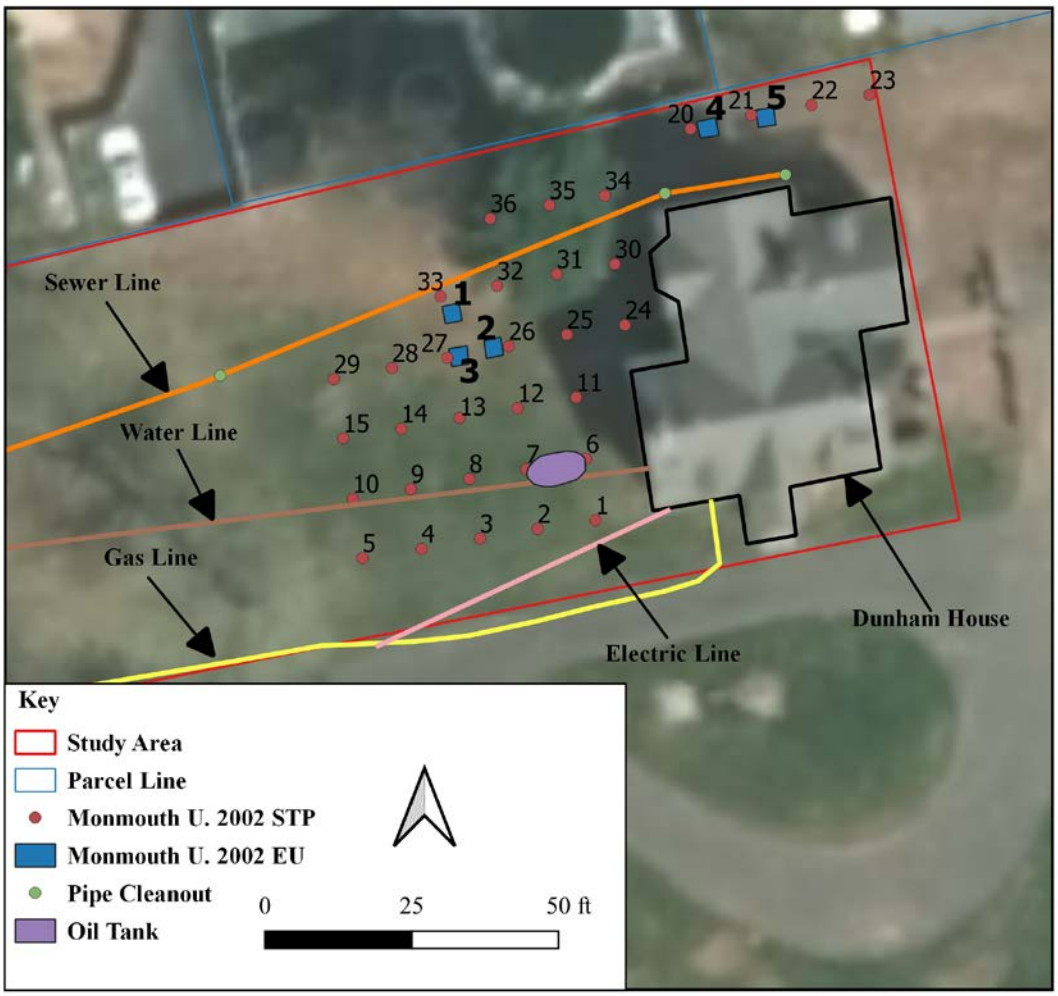

Figure 5.1: Map showing shovel test pit and excavation locations from Monmouth University's 2002 investigation.

Table 5.1: STP Soil Stratigraphy, Artifact Density, and Cultural Deposit Periods

STP #	Stratum	Depth bgs*	Artifact #	Artifact Date Range/Comments
1	A	0-1.5’	4	19th Century
2	A	0-1.5’	10	18th-19th Century
3	A	0-.8’	3	19th century
3	Fill	.95-2.4’	5	19th century
5	A	0-2.0’	2	Unknown
8	A	0-2.0’	2	19th century
12	Fill	.4-2.1’	2	18th or 19th century
14	A	0-.7’	4	18th-century
16	A	0-1.5’	5	18th or 19th century
17	A	0-.5’	5	19th century
17	B	1.5-1.9’	9	18th or 19th century
20	A	0-.7’	9	19th century
20	B	.7-1.7’	9	19th century
22	A	0-1.1’	8	18th-20th century
22	Fill 1	1.1-2.1’	29	18th century
22	B	2.1-2.6’	4	Unknown
23	A	0-1.5’	25	18th-20th century
24	A	0-.4’	26	18th century
24	Fill 1	.66-1.66’	30	18th and 19th century
26	A/B	0-2.25’	1	18th or 19th century
30		0-1.0’	17	18th and 19th century
30	Fill 1	1.0-2.0’	13	18th and 19th century
31	A	0-1.08’	30	18th century
32	Fill 1	.92-2.66’	76	18th century
33	A	0-0.5’	8	18th century
33	B	.83-2.0’	4	Unknown
34	A	0-.75’	30	18th or 19th century
34	Fill 1	.75-1.08’	21	18th and 19th century
34	Fill 2	1.08-1.5’	9	18th century
35	A	0-1.2’	15	18th and 19th century
36	Fill 1	05-1.8’	22	19th century

*bgs- decimalized feet below ground surface

Figure 5.2: Select artifacts from STP 32, Level II, including fragments of a locally-produced gray-salt-glazed stoneware crock, a gray salt glazed strap handle, and the neck and finish of an 18th-century dark green glass bottle.

5.3 Excavation Units

Five three-foot square excavation units were excavated during Monmouth University's field investigations. Three of these were to the west of the Dunham house and two were located to the north of the house.

5.3.1 Excavation Unit 1

Excavation Unit 1 was a three-foot square located along the west side of the Dunham House just southeast of STP 33 (see Figure 5.1). It was placed in order to further investigate shovel tests that had yielded 18th-century artifacts. The unit datum was located in the SW corner or the EU at the ground surface. In the field measurements were taken in feet and inches and excavation proceeded using natural/cultural stratigraphy broken down into arbitrary levels when depths exceeded three inches. Two strata were noted. Excavation did not continue into sterile subsoil. A total of 62 artifacts were recovered (Table 5.2).

The first Stratum, (Levels 1 and 2), was excavated in two arbitrary contexts. The first extended from the ground surface to between 4 and six inches below ground surface. It is interpreted as an O horizon. The soil matrix was a dark brown (7.5 YR 3/4) clay loam. A total of 12 artifacts were recovered. These included a mixture of 18th, 19th, and possibly 20th-century material, including a fragmentary mason jar, a fragmentary case bottle, fragments of creamware, pearlware, and brick, as well as clam and oyster shell. Stratum IB, was interpreted as an A horizon and consisted of a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2). It was the second level excavated in EU 1. It extended from 4/6 to 8/11 inches below datum. Ten artifacts were recovered from this context, including dark green bottle glass, creamware, and pearlware.

Stratum II was excavated in two arbitrary levels (Levels 3 and 4). They were the third and fourth levels excavated in EU 1. Stratum II (Fill I) was a dark reddish brown (5YR 3/4) clayey loam. Twenty-seven artifacts were recovered from Stratum IIA (Level 3). These included ceramics: creamware, pearlware, and redware, whiteware, a case bottle fragment, and brick and shell fragments. Stratum IIB, yielded fewer artifacts (n=13). They included ceramics: creamware and pearlware, as well as clam and oyster shell fragments. Stratum II appears to be a mixed historic fill deposit, with material dating from the 18th and 19th centuries. Excavation was stopped at this point (Table 5.2).

Table 5.2: Stratigraphy Encountered in EU 1.

Stratum	Level	Depth BD*	Soil	Comments	Artifact #
O (IA)	1	0-4/6”	7.5YR 3/4 Clay Loam	Ceramics, glass, and brick fragments (18th-20th c.)	12
A (IB)	2	4/6-9/11”	7.5YR 3/4 Clay Loam	Ceramics and glass (18th and 19th c.)	10
IIA (Fill 1)	3	12/14-15/16”	5YR 3/4 Clay Loam	Ceramics and glass (18th and 19th c.), building materials and faunal remains	27
IIB (Fill 1)	4	16-24”	5YR 3/4 Clay Loam	Ceramics and glass (18th and 19th c.)	13
Arbitrary Stop					

5.3.2 Excavation Unit 2

Excavation Unit 2 was a three-foot square located along the west side of the Dunham House, southeast of Excavation Unit 1 and adjacent to STP 26. This excavation unit contained an approximately 6-inch thick dark brown (7.5YR 3/3) clay loam layer called Stratum IA. This stratum contained shell, brick, bone, window glass, charcoal, and slate. However, these artifacts are no longer present in the collection. Stratum IIA was a reddish brown (5YR 4/3) clay loam extending to a depth 9 inches below ground surface. Artifacts recovered from this stratum include 18th and 19th-century materials, including buff-bodied slipware, creamware, gray salt glazed stoneware, pearlware, and faunal remains (Figure 5.3). A total of 25 artifacts were recovered from this context. It is believed to represent a historic fill deposit. The third stratum extended from 9-12” below datum and was a dark reddish brown (5YR 3/4) silty clay loam. A mix of 18th and 19th century artifacts were recovered, for a total artifact count of 37 items. Excavation arbitrarily stopped at 12” below ground surface. Again, the deposits in EU 2 are seen as representing historic fill deposits with modest quantities of artifacts, generally in mixed contexts.

Table 5.3: Stratigraphy Encountered in EU 2.

Stratum	Level	Depth BD*	Soil	Comments	Artifact #
O (IA)	1	0/3.5”-6”	7.5YR 3/3 Clay Loam	No artifacts recorded.	Not recorded
A (IIA)	2	6-9”	5YR 4/3 Clay Loam	Ceramics and glass (18th c.), Creamware, stoneware	25
Fill 1(IIIA)	4	9-12”	5 YR 3/4 Silty Clay Loam	Ceramics and glass (18th and 19th c.), building materials and faunal remains	37
Arbitrary Stop					

Figure 5.3: Select artifacts from EU 2, Stratum II, including stoneware, dot and comb buff-bodied slipware, a bone fragment, and the base of a dark green glass bottle, and a copper alloy button.

Figure 5.4: Additional artifacts from EU 2, Stratum III, including a horse tooth, Chinese export porcelain, gray salt glazed stoneware, manganese glazed redware, a fragmentary sheep/goat tooth, a pig's tusk, and a small crude Jasper biface, possibly a gunflint.

5.3.3 Excavation Unit 3

Excavation Unit 3 was a three-foot square located along the west side of the Dunham House, west of Excavation Unit 2 and adjacent to STP 27 (Table 5.4). It contained 84 artifacts. This excavation unit contained three strata, all historic fill deposits. The first stratum was a 6" thick layer of dark brown (7.5YR 3/3) clay loam. Artifacts from Stratum I include bone, brick, glass, and nails. Stratum I overlaid Stratum II, which was a very dusky red (2.5YR 2.5/2) clay loam containing a moderate quantity of historic artifacts. It was underlain by a third fill deposit, Stratum III, containing 18th-century ceramics. The unit was closed due to lack of time.

Table 5.4: Stratigraphy Encountered in EU 2.

Stratum	Level	Depth BD*	Soil	Comments	Artifact #
Fill 1 (Stratum I)	1	0-6"	7.5 YR 3/3 Clay Loam	Ceramics and glass, esp. creamware and pearlware	41
Fill 2 (Stratum II)	2	6-9"	2.5 YR 2.5/2 Clay Loam	Ceramics, esp. creamware and pearlware	9
Fill 3 (Stratum III)	3	9-16"	Not Recorded	Ceramics, tin-glazed earthenware, stoneware	33
Arbitrary Stop					

5.3.4 Excavation Unit 4

Excavation Unit 4 was a three-foot square unit, located along the north side of the Dunham House, west of Excavation Unit 5 and adjacent to STP 20 (Table 5.5). The datum was established at the ground surface in the southeast corner of the EU. This was a highly productive excavation unit and a total of 302 artifacts were recovered.

The first level in this excavation unit was Stratum I, a 4.5-inch thick layer of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy loam. Designated Fill 1 in the field. It is interpreted as a modern O/A horizon. It contained 48 artifacts, including redware, transfer printed whiteware, glass, and shell. Feature 1 was identified in the northwestern corner cutting into Stratum II and was filled by a very dusky red (2.5YR 2.5/2) clay loam. This shallow feature, the second context, was approximately 8.5 inches thick and contained a cluster of brick and dark soil which was excavated separately from the surrounding soil. It contained five artifacts, including an unmarked window lead, plaster, bone and glass.

The third level, identified as Stratum II in the field, is interpreted as Fill 1. It extended from 4.5 to 12-inches below datum. The soil matrix was a brown (7.5YR 4/3) clay loam. The level is a historic fill deposit. A total of 55 artifacts were noted from this context. This is a mixed 18th- and 19th-century context, containing mil glass, redware, stoneware, window glass, and nails. A possible quartzite flake was also noted in this context.

The fourth level, identified as Stratum III in the field, is interpreted as a second historic fill deposit, Fill 2. It extended from 12 to 17 inches below datum. The soil matrix was a very dark brown (7.5YR 2.5/3) clay loam. It contained 194 historic artifacts, including window glass, ceramics, plaster, bone. Ceramics included whiteware, pearlware, creamware, and porcelain. Excavation stopped because of the end of the field project.

The deposits in EU 4 are interpreted as a series of historic fill deposits, containing a mixture of 18th- and 19th-century materials, as well as what may be 17th-century material, relating to the initial incarnation of the Dunham house. Of particular note are three fragments of window lead, a small piece of lead type from a print press—a spacer, and a fragment of unglazed redware that appears to be a kiln waster (Figure 5.5). These items came from Feature 1 and Stratum II. Remodeling of the house in the 1870s, resulted in the deposition of significant quantities of building debris, as well as disturbance of what may have been a kitchen midden located to the north of the house. This material accounts for the majority of the material noted in EU 4.

Table 5.5: Stratigraphy of EU 4.

Stratum	Level	Depth BD*	Soil	Comments	Artifact #
Fill 1(Stratum I)	1	0-4.5”	10YR 3/2 Sandy Loam	Ceramics and glass, esp. pearlware and creamware	48
Feature 4-1	2	3.5-12”	2.5YR 2.5/2 Clay Loam	Cluster of brick and dark soil, window lead, plaster, bone, glass	5
Fill 2 (Stratum II)	3	4.5-12”	7.5YR 4/3 Clay Loam with Demolition Material	Ceramics, pearlware, yelloware buff-bodied earthenware	55
Fill 3 (Stratum III)	4	12-17”	7.5YR 2.5/3 Clay Loam	Plaster, whiteware creamware, pearlware, porcelain	194
Arbitrary Stop					

Figure 5.5 Select artifacts from EU 4, Stratum II, including, buff-bodied earthenware, redware vessel handle, wall plaster, gray salt glazed stoneware, three fragments of unmarked window lead, a piece of printer’s type, and fragment of earthenware kiln furniture.

5.3.5 Excavation Unit 5

Excavation Unit 5 was a three-foot square located along the north side of the Dunham House, east of Excavation Unit 4 and adjacent to STP 21. The datum was established in the southeast corner of the EU at the ground surface. One hundred and sixty-seven artifacts were recovered from EU 5, with most coming from a disturbed historic fill layer.

The first level in this excavation unit was Stratum I, a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy loam interpreted as the O/A horizon. This stratum contained 21 artifacts, including redware, creamware, oyster and clam shell, a pipe stem, glass, mortar, sewer pipe, and brick. It was underlain by Stratum II.

Stratum II was a 0.05-foot-thick a yellowish red (5YR 4/6) clay loam interpreted as Fill 1. It contained a mixture of 18th- and 19th-century artifacts, including whiteware, milk glass, and bottle glass. This is interpreted as a mixed historic fill deposit.

Stratum III contained 20 artifacts and consisted of a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) mottled with a yellowish red (5YR 4/6) sandy loam interpreted as Fill 2. Fill 2 contained a variety of artifacts including redware, pearlware, horse tack, a glass cup, nails, and clam and oyster shell. Fill 2 extended to a depth of approximately 17 inches below ground surface.

Stratum IV was an approximately 1-foot-thick dark reddish brown (5YR 3/3) friable sandy loam. This stratum was interpreted as fill from the 1870 wing of the Dunham House and designated Fill 3. A high concentration of artifacts was recovered from the top of Fill 3 including redware, creamware, pearlware, blue transfer-printed whiteware, a horseshoe, numerous bone fragments (horse teeth and bovine), pipe stems, and bottle and window glass. Artifacts quantities decreased drastically in the bottom 0.5-foot of Fill 3 and included redware, pipe stems, glass, shell, mortar, and brick. Of particular note is a ship carpenter's caulking chisel. Intriguing as Woodbridge Creek was once navigable by oceangoing vessels.

The B-horizon, a reddish brown (5YR 4/4) silty clay with pebbles, was encountered at approximately 2-feet below ground surface. To further investigate the B-horizon, a shovel test was placed at the bottom of Unit 5 extending 1-foot into the subsoil. No artifacts were recovered. The shovel test excavation in Unit 5 reached a total depth of 3.3-feet below ground surface.

Table 5.6: Stratigraphy of EU 5.

Stratum	Level	Depth BD*	Soil	Comments	Artifact #
O/A Horizon, (Stratum I)	1	0-4"	10YR 3/2 Sandy Loam	Ceramics and glass, esp. pearlware and creamware	21
Fill 1 (Stratum II)	2	4-12"	5YR 4/6 Clay Loam	Whiteware, milk glass, bottle glass	20
Fill 2 (Stratum III)	3	12-17"	10YR 3/2 Mottled W/ 7.5 YR 2.5/3 Sandy Loam	Ceramics, pearlware, yellowware buff-bodied earthenware	75
Fill 3 (Stratum IV)	4	17-24"	5YR 3/3 Sandy Loam	Plaster, whiteware creamware, pearlware, porcelain	61
Arbitrary Stop at top of B horizon	5	24"	5YR 4/4 Silty Clay W/ Pebbles		

Figure 5.6: Select artifacts from EU 5, various contexts. Redware fragment, buff-bodied earthenware fragment, a ship's carpenter's caulking chisel, pipe stem fragments.

5.4 Monmouth University Excavations Summary

Monmouth University's excavations at the Dunham House, consisted of excavating 28 STPs on a close interval grid and five three-foot-square excavation units. A total of 1,147 artifacts were recovered, washed, processed, and cataloged. Of these, 465 came from shovel tests. Four of the STPs were located to the north of the house, while the remaining 24 were located to the west of the house. STPs 22, 23, 24, 32, 34, 35, and 36 were all noteworthy for containing very large quantities of artifacts. STPs 2, 3, and 13 encountered a layer of cobbles, roughly one foot below the ground surface, which may represent a historic ground surface or paved pathway. STP 23 encountered what may be an in-filled cellar or other 18th-century feature.

Excavation Units 1, 2, and 3, all yielded moderate quantities of historic artifacts from what appear to be mixed contexts. Rich midden deposits were noted in Excavation Units 4 and 5 to the north of the house. These deposits contained a mixture of 18th- and 19th-century material and appear to have been disturbed and covered over during the building's expansion in the 1870s.

Monmouth University's excavations indicated that a rich site, containing substantial deposits of early colonial material was present. Early items included window leads from EU 4, none of which were marked. A piece of lead type, a ship carpenter's chisel, and a fragment of what appears to be early kiln furniture also came from deposits in EU 4. However, as subsequent excavations would show, these deposits extended to great depth and were not fully sampled during the 2002 excavations.

Section 6: 2019 ASNJ Archaeological Fieldwork Results

6.1 Existing Conditions

Archaeological excavations in the Study Area were conducted on September 15, 28, and 29, 2019. During this time, the Study Area consisted of a manicured lawn (Figure 6.1; Plates 6.1-6.6). A noticeable knoll of built up earth is present on the rear and west side of the Dunham House, extending approximately 10 feet from the west, northwest, and north of the 1871 house addition. A utility mark out indicates there is a water line extending from Rahway Avenue through the central part of the Study Area to the central portion of the patterned brick section of the house. A natural gas line is located along the north side of the driveway, extending from Rahway Avenue to the southwest corner of the house. A PVC sanitary sewer line extends from the northeast to the northwest corner of the house, from which point it extends to Rahway Avenue through the center of the Study Area. Rodent burrows were also observed near the west façade of the house near the side door in the 1871 section. Examination of the patterned brick section of the Dunham House resulted in the identification of a patch of stonework along the north elevation near the home's northwest corner (see Plate 6.6). The purpose of the stonework is unclear, though it may mark the location of a former filled addition entryway added to the house or indicate that the current main block of the house was abutted by a fieldstone wing prior to the Gothic remodeling of the 1870s.

During the month of September, the weather was particularly dry and hot, resulting in notably compact and dry soils. Soil dryness negatively affected the ability to discern color nuances in stratigraphy exposed during excavations in the Study Area.

6.2 Shovel Test Pit Results

Shovel test pits were excavated on September 15 and 28, 2019 in the side, west yard of the Dunham House site (see Figure 6.1; Plate 6.7). The grid established within 40 feet of the 1871 addition consisted of STPs 50 to 65 plotted at 10-foot intervals along east/west transects and each east/west transect was spaced five feet apart. The north/south transects were staggered at five-foot intervals. Beyond 60 feet west of the 1871 addition, a 50-foot interval grid was established containing STPs 66-71. Shovel test pit 56 was not dug due to an existing PVC sanitary sewer line. STPs 51 and 64 were shifted north to avoid the sewer line. Shovel test pit 65 was dug in roughly the same location as 2002 STP 25. Shovel test pits 54 and 65 were excavated at judgmental locations to explore cultural deposits.

Stratigraphy encountered varied across the Study Area. All ASNJ STPs excavated within 50 feet west of the patterned brick portion of the Dunham House contained various fill layers dating from the 18th and 19th century. Beyond 50 feet west of the patterned brick portion of the Dunham House, all STPs excavated contained natural, intact stratigraphy, consisting generally of a thin A-horizon measuring 0.3 to 0.6 feet thick, over a B or B1-horizon subsoil. Shovel test pits with natural, intact stratigraphy include STPs 66-71. No evidence of historic plowing was observed in this area of the yard.

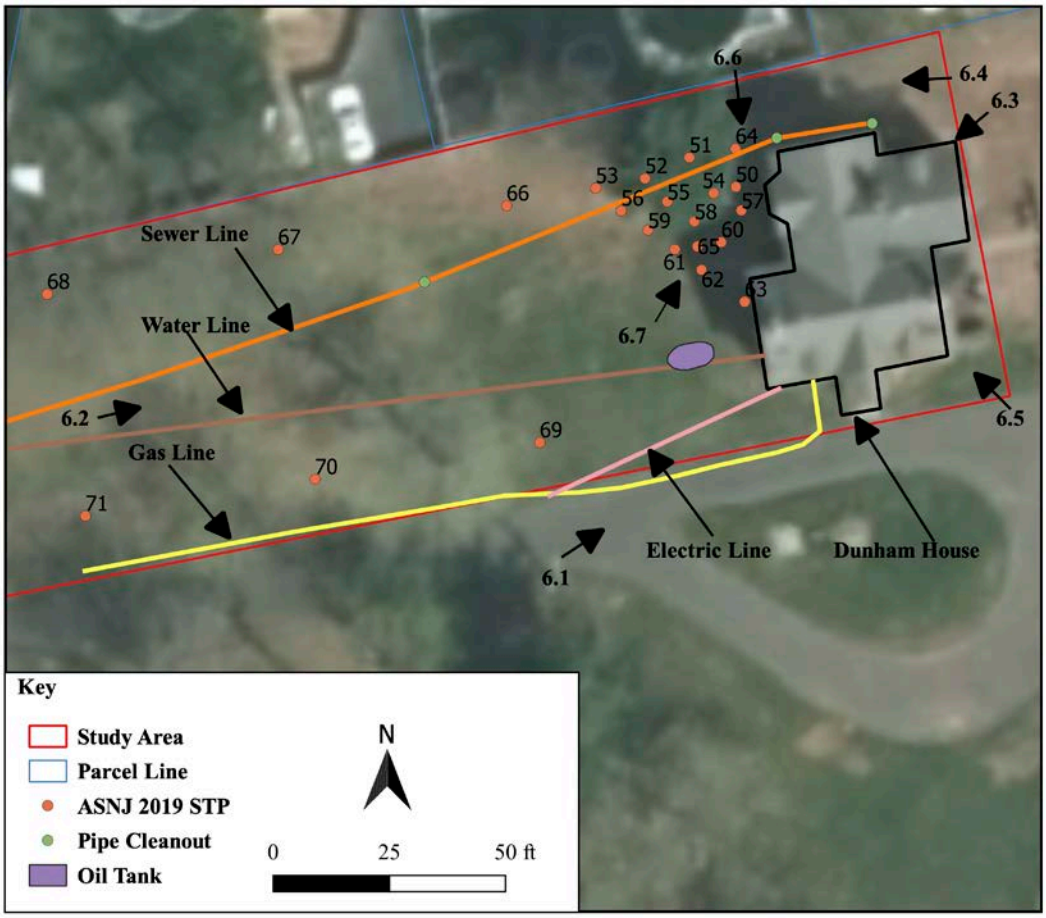

Figure 6.1: Shovel test pit excavation map showing photograph locations.

Plate 6.1: View of the front (south) and west sides of the Dunham House. View: Northeast. Photographer: Michael J. Gall, July 10, 2019

Plate 6.2: View of the west side yard of the Dunham House showing the west façade. View: East. Photographer: Michael J. Gall, July 10, 2019

Plate 6.3: View of the east and rear (north) sides of the Dunham House. View: Southwest. Photographer: Michael J. Gall, July 10, 2019.

Plate 6.4: View of the rear (north) yard of the Dunham House. View: West. Photographer: Michael J. Gall, July 10, 2019.

Plate 6.5: View of the front (south) and east sides of the Dunham House.
View: Northwest. Photographer: Michael J. Gall, July 10, 2019.

Plate 6.6: View of the front (south) and east sides of the Dunham House.
View: Northwest. Photographer: Michael J. Gall, July 10, 2019.

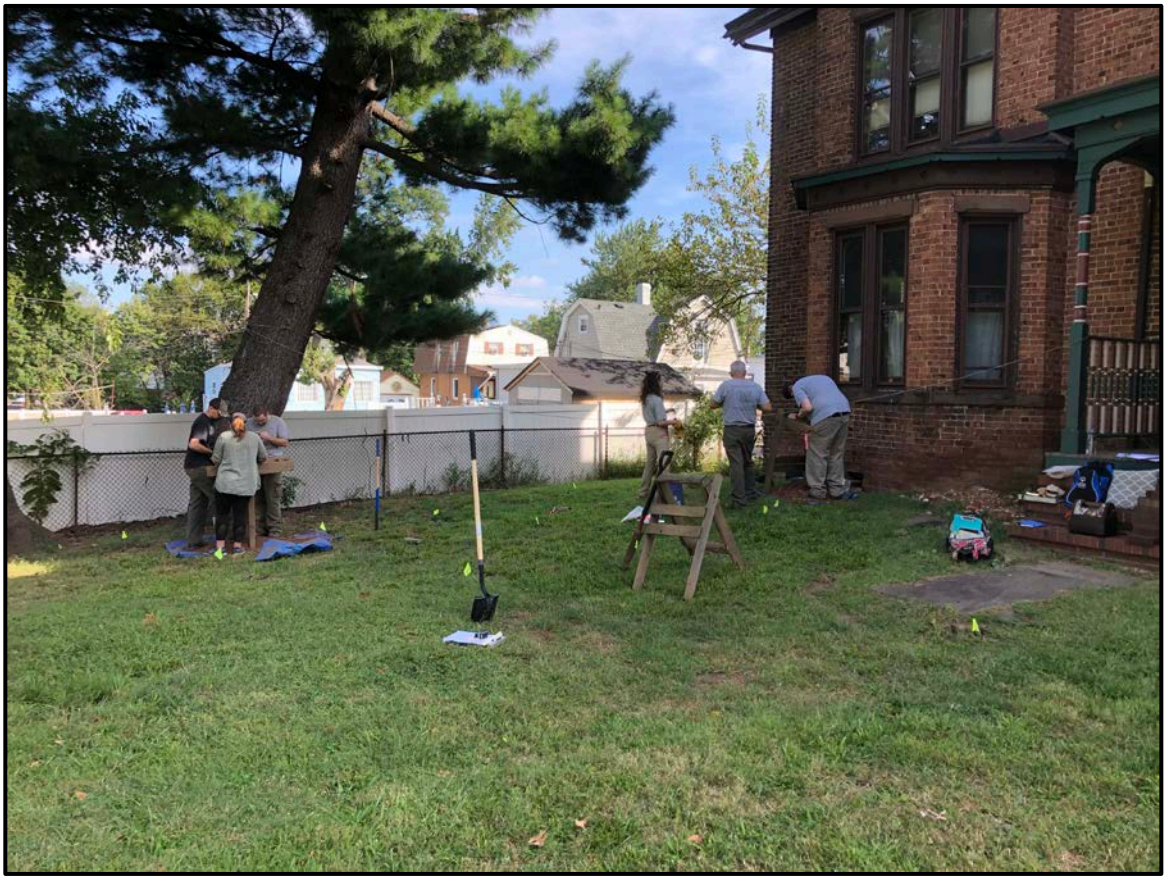

Plate 6.7: View of shovel test pit excavation in the west side yard. View: Northeast. Photographer: Michael J. Gall, September 15, 2019.

Within 50 feet of the west side of the Dunham House, artifact-rich fill layers were identified. The fill layers increased in thickness in an eastward direction toward the house. There the fill thickness ranged from 1.3 feet thick at STP 53 to 3.3 feet thick at STP 50. Ground elevation was higher proximate to the house, likely the result of up-cast soil from prior building construction and demolition episodes, particularly the removal of a rear addition for the construction of the 1871 addition. In general, the upper fill layers contained late 19th-century demolition material. Deeper strata contained temporally mixed assemblages with material from the 18th and 19th century. A buried A-horizon (Ab) was encountered in STPs 58, 59, and 64. A possible Ab-horizon was present in STP 60.

Several features were identified within the excavated STPs (see Appendix H). Features 3 and 4 were identified in STP 61 (see Figure 6.1; Plates 6.8-6.9). Both features represented cobble-paved surfaces separated by a thin lens of soil and represent a former driveway post-dating 1820 based on the presence of whiteware below Feature 4. A thin soil lens below Feature 3 contained Rockingham yellowware, indicating Feature 3 post-dates 1830. The portion of Features 3 and 4 encountered represents the eastern edge of a large oval-shaped drive, the shape and location for which was identified and delineated by the GPR survey (see Appendix D). This formal, oval drive may have been created in the west, side yard during the latter portion of the Barron family ownership period. The drive connected to the existing driveway that extends to the Dunham House from Rahway Avenue.

STPs 50 and 57 encountered a mortared stone obstruction at 3.3 and 3.0 feet below ground surface, respectively. The obstruction was further exposed in EUs 7 and 9 and was designated as Feature 6. Based on the north/south axis of STPs 50 and 57, Feature 6 also appears to be oriented along a north/south axis. Close examination of stratigraphy in nearby STPs excavated by the ASNJ suggests a building cavity, such as a former crawlspace may be present in STPs 51, 54, 60 and 64, where the B-horizon was encountered at a depth of 2.3, 3.4, 2.2 and 3.0, respectively. Alternatively, the structure represented by Feature 6 may have extended from STP 50 to STP 53 and from an area north of STP 58 to or beyond STP 51. Given the absence of a buried A horizon in these STPs. Additional excavations or GPR survey data may be needed to refine the footprint of Feature 6.

Artifact density distribution is noteworthy (Table 6.1). Shovel test pits containing the densest deposits were situated within 30 feet of the west side of the house. These include STP 50 (n=184), 51 (n=368), 59 (n=73), 60 (n=163), 61 (n=96), 63 (n=262), and 64 (n=103). Shovel test pit 50 is situated over a buried foundation wall (Feature 6) and contains re-deposited soils used to fill in a former cavity, as well as thick demolition material in upper fill strata associated with the 1871 addition construction episode. Shovel test pit 51 contained a noteworthy deposit of heavily crushed creamware ceramic, along with tin glazed earthenware. The highly fragmentary assemblage suggests the deposit was heavily crushed under foot or vehicle traffic. This STP is also situated in proximity to the northern end of the oval driveway that once existed in the west, side yard. Shovel test pit 60 was located proximate to the side door of the 1871 addition. Most of the material from this STP, particularly Fill 2 dates from the early to late 18th century; however, machine cut

Plate 6.8: Plan view of Feature 3 (cobble driveway) in STP 61. View: West.
Photographer: Michael J. Gall, September 15, 2019.

Plate 6.9: Plan view of Feature 4 (cobble driveway) in STP 61. View: West. Photographer: Michael J. Gall, September 15, 2019.

Table 6.1: STP Soil Stratigraphy, Artifact Density, and Cultural Deposit Periods.

STP #	Stratum	Depth bgs*	Artifact #	Artifact Date Range/Comments
50	Fill 1	0.2-0.8	32	18th-19th Century
	Fill 2	0.8-1.8	105	18th-19th Century
	Fill 3	1.8-2.8	36	18th-19th Century
	Fill 4	2.8-3.3	11	18th Century. Capped a foundation (Feature 6)
51	Fill 1	0.0-0.7	19	Late 18th or Early 19th Century
	Fill 2	0.7-1.2	103	Late 18th Century
	Fill 3	1.2-1.6	196	Late 18th Century
	Fill 4	1.6-2.3	50	Late 18th Century with possible rodent disturbance. Over B-horizon
52	Fill 1	0.0-0.75	6	Late 18th or Early 19th Century
	Fill 2	0.75-1.2	12	Late 18th or Early 19th Century
	Fill 3	1.2-2.2	8	Possible 1760s-1780s. Over B-horizon
53	Fill 1	0.0-0.5	8	Possible 18th or Early 19th Century
	Fill 2	0.5-1.3	13	18th-19th Century. Over B-horizon.
54	Fills 1-3	0.0-0.7	27	18th – 19th Century
	Fill 4	0.7-1.4	10	18th Century
	Fill 5	1.4-1.8	17	Early - Late 18th Century
	Fill 6	1.8-3.4	3	19th Century. Stopped by stone. Whiteware possibly knocked into base of STP.
55	Fill 1	0.0-0.9	25	Early 19th Century
	Fill 2	0.9-1.8	2	18th – Early 19th Century. Over B-horizon.
56	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A Not Dug
57	Fill 1	0.0-1.0	30	18th -19th Century
	Fill 2	1.0-3.0	15	18th – 19th Century. Stopped by Foundation (Feature 6)
58	Fill 1	0.0-0.9	8	Indeterminate
	Fill 2	0.9-1.4	23	1760s-1780s with minor 19th-century artifact intrusion
	Ab	1.4-2.0	14	1760s-1780s. Over B-horizon
59	Fill 1	0.0-0.7	0	N/A
	Fill 2	0.7-1.3	64	Possible Earl to Mid-19th Century
	Ab	1.3-2.2	9	Early 19th Century
60	Fill 1	0.0-0.5	57	19th Century
	Fill 2	0.5-2.2	106	18th – 19th Century
	Possible Ab	2.2-2.8	0	N/A
61	Fill 1	0.0-0.7	35	After Late 19th Century
	Fill 2	0.7-0.9	2	No diagnostic material. Contains Feature 3
	Fill 3	0.9-1.0	10	Early – Late 19th Century
	Fill 4	1.0-1.3	0	No Diagnostic material. Contains Feature 4
	Fill 5	1.3-1.6	49	18th – Early/Mid-19th Century. Over B-horizon
62	Fill 1	0.3-1.1	8	19th – 20th Century. Over B-horizon
63	O	0.0-0.2	27	18th – 19th Century
	Fill 1/2	0.2-2.6	235	Early - Mid-19th Century. Over B-horizon
64	Fill 1	0.0-1.1	48	Late 19th – 20th Century
	Ab	1.1-3.0	55	18th – 19th Century. Sewer line disturbance. Over B-horizon
65	Fill 1	0.2-0.6	2	Indeterminate
66	A	0.0-0.4	8	19th or 20th Century
	Fill 1/B	0.4-1.7	14	Early to Mid-19th Century. Over B-horizon
67	A	0.0-0.3	3	20th Century. Over B-horizon
68	A	0.0-0.4	0	N/A. Over B-horizon
69	A	0.0-0.6	13	Late 18th – Early 19th Century. Over B-horizon

70	A	0.0-0.4	0	N/A. Over B-horizon
71	A	0.0-0.6	12	Indeterminate.
	B	0.6-1.4	1	Pre-Contact Period

*bgs- decimalized feet below ground surface

nails and some coal were also found, suggesting Fill 2 was either re-deposited during the 19th century or there was 19th-century disturbance within an 18th-century context. Many of the artifacts recovered from STP 61 were found below Features 3 and 4, though these were temporally mixed, containing 18th and 19th-century material. Shovel test pit 63 was plotted adjacent to the patterned brick dwelling below a window and yielded 163 pieces of window glass from a remodeling episode or window replacement. Shovel test pit 64 was excavated within a disturbed area resulting from a sewer pipe installation.

Shovel test pits 58 and 59 yielded temporally discrete cultural deposits. Fill 2 and the Ab-horizon in STP 58 appear to date from the 1760s to 1780s. Within STP 59, Fill 2 contained early to mid-19th-century deposits and an underlying Ab-horizon yielded a deposit of early 19th-century artifacts. The earliest temporally diagnostic artifacts found appear to consist of a fragment of a relief decorated North Midlands charger that dates from the late 17th to the early 18th century. This artifact likely dates to the Benjamin Dunham occupation period and fragments of the same vessel were found in EUs 7 and 9.

Beyond 30 feet west of the house, the artifact counts per STP significantly decreased. This distance is noteworthy given the former property boundary location between the Dunham/Barron parcel and the Meeting House Commons. The artifact density reduction west of STP 53 suggests little refuse deposition, which likely began to accumulate after the Barron family purchased part of the Meeting House Commons during the late 18th or early 19th century.

6.3 Excavation Units

Three EUs were plotted and dug (Figures 6.2-6.3). Designated EUs 7, 8, and 9, the EUs were started, but full excavation was not completed due to time constraints. As a result, plastic tarps were placed at the base of excavation in each EU and the EUs were backfilled. The three EUs were clustered near the 1870s addition in an attempt to investigate 18th-century cultural deposits.

6.3.1 Excavation Unit 7

Excavation Unit 7 was plotted on the southeast side of STP 54, catty corner to the northeast corner of EU 9 and between 5.5 and 10.5 feet west of the west bay window on the 1871 addition (see Figure 6.2). Shovel test pit 50 was located in the northeast corner of the EU and extended west into the EU wall and STP 54 was located in the northwest corner of the EU. The EU was excavated to investigate deep artifact-bearing soil horizons noted in STP 50. Shovel test pit 50 was stopped at 4.2 feet bgs by what appeared to be a rock with mortar, which was later designated as Feature 6. The EU was also dug to investigate the potential foundation. The datum used for vertical measurements was situated 0.5 feet above grade

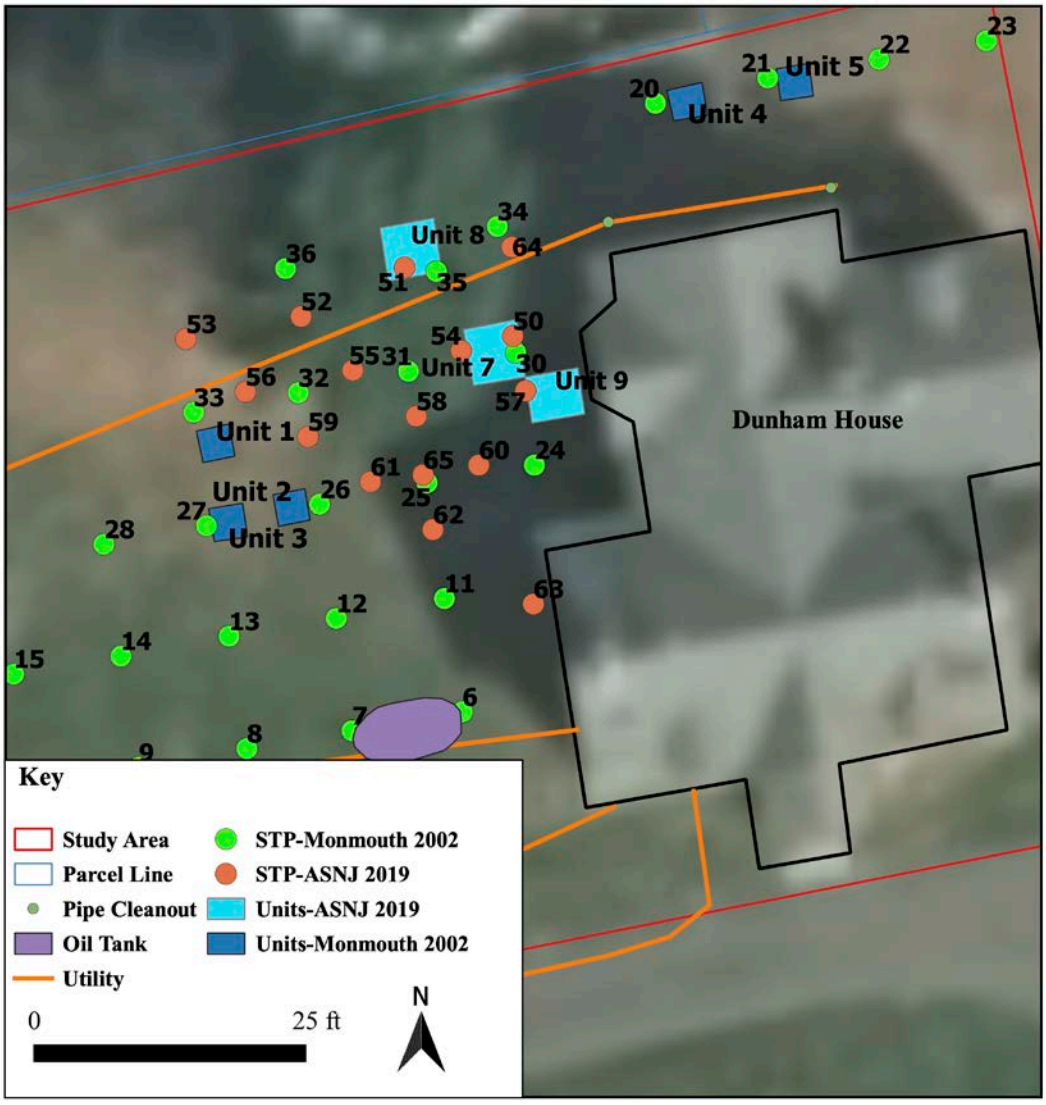

Figure 6.2: Excavation Unit Map

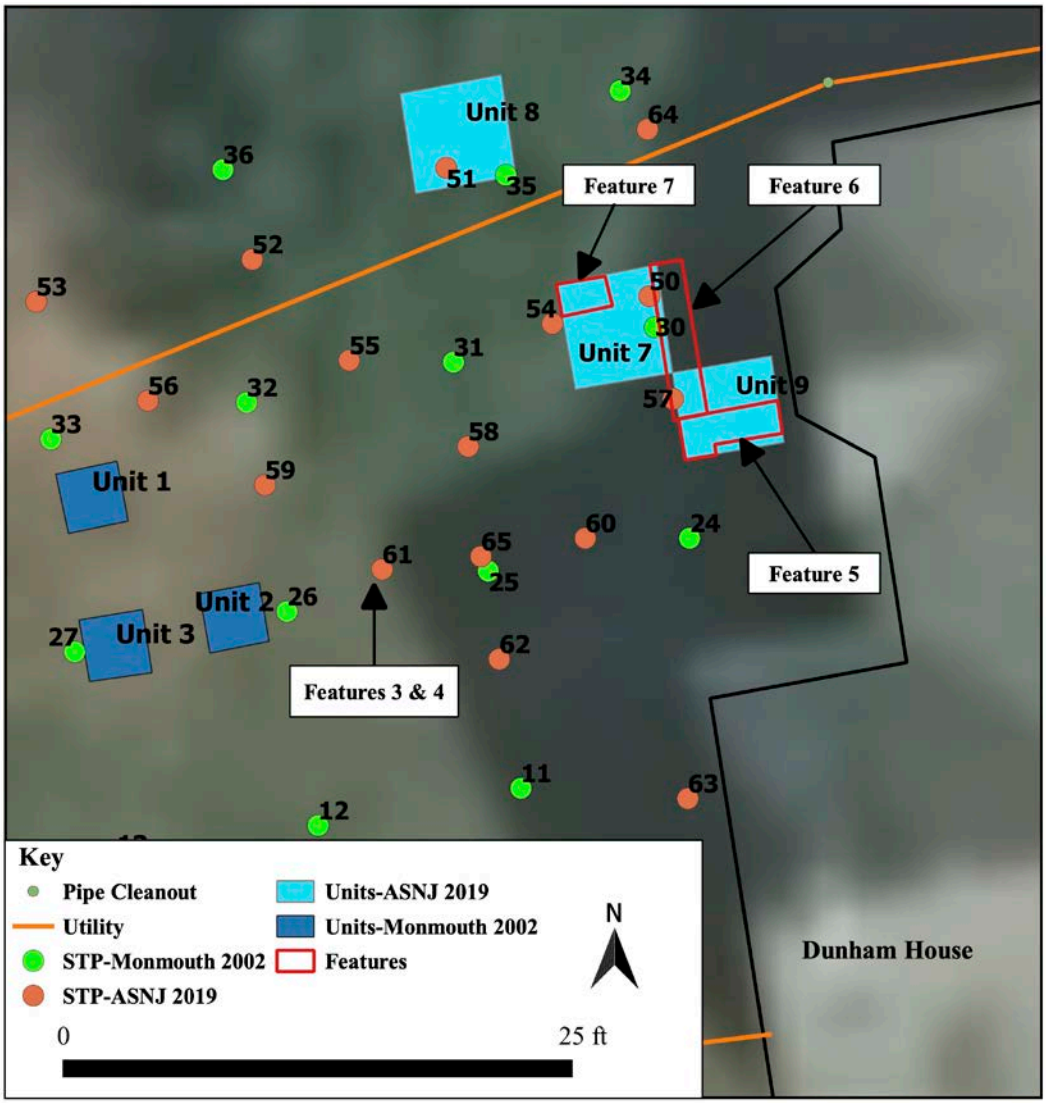

Figure 6.3: Excavation Unit and Feature Map.

3.5 feet east of the center of the EU's east wall and 2.7 feet north of the EU's southeast corner. Excavation of EU 7 encountered 12 soil layers, including a rodent burrow, and two features (Table 6.2) (Figure 6.4-6.6; Plates 6.10-6.16). The features were designated as Features 6 and 7. Unit excavation was arbitrarily terminated before the base of cultural deposits were reached due to time constraints. The bottom of the unit was lined with plastic and backfilled following excavation.

Table 6.2: Stratigraphy Encountered in EU 7.

Stratum	Level	Depth BD*	Soil	Comments	Artifact #
O	1	0.6/1.5-.85/1.7'	5YR 4/6 Silt Loam	STPs 50 and 54 visible	97
Fill 1	2	.85/1.7-1.5/1.8'	5YR 4/4 Silt Loam with Demolition Material	Demolition may be associated with 1872 addition	65
Fill 1A	3	1.5/1.7-1.8/1.9'	10YR 3/4 Silt Loam with Demolition Material	Eastern half of the EU	66
Rodent Burrow	4	1.5-2.0'	5YR 4/2 Loose Sandy Loam	Rodent Burrow	0
Fill 2	5	1.7/1.8-1.75-2.0'	7.5YR 5/4 Silty Loam	Present in the western third of the EU	7
Fill 3	6	1.75/2.0-2.0/2.2'	5YR 4/4 Silty Loam	Present in the western third of the EU	38
Fill 4	7	2.0/2.2-2.0/2.5'	5YR 4/6 Silty Loam with Mortar Inclusions	This context runs across the entire EU	95
Fill 5	8	2.0/2.5-2.5/2.9'	5YR 4/4 Sandy Loam with Mortar Inclusions		310
Fill 5A	9	2.5/2.9-2.6/2.9'	5YR 4/4/ Sandy Loam with Mortar Inclusions		100
Fill 6	10	2.6/2.9-3.4/3.7'	5YR 4/6 Sandy Loam	Northernmost two feet of the EU	71
Fill 7	11	3.4/3.7-4.3'	5YR 3/4 Moist Sandy Loam	Northernmost two feet of the EU	179
Fill 8	12	4.3-4.5'	5YR 4/6 Clay Loam	Northernmost two feet of the EU	13
Feature 6		4.5'-N/A	Mortared Stone Foundation	In east wall of EU. Partially exposed. Oriented north to south.	0
Feature 7		4.5'-N/A	Unsampled	Present at base of unit. Artifact rich. Unsampled due to time constraints.	0

*Decimalized feet below datum

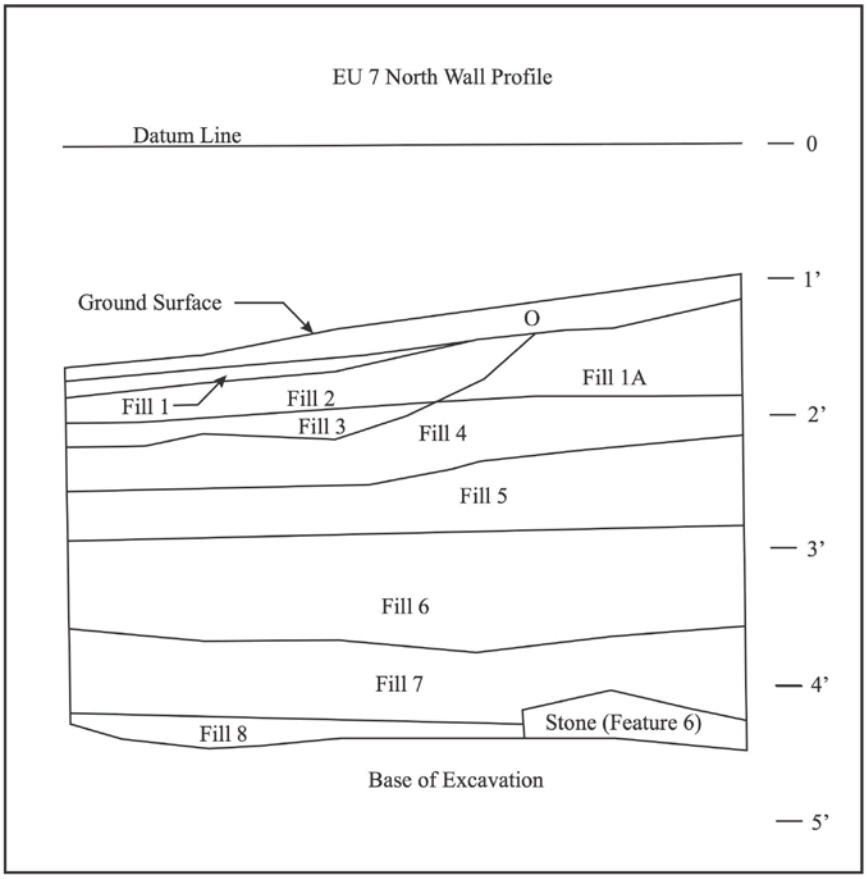

Figure 6.4: Excavation Unit 7 north wall profile.

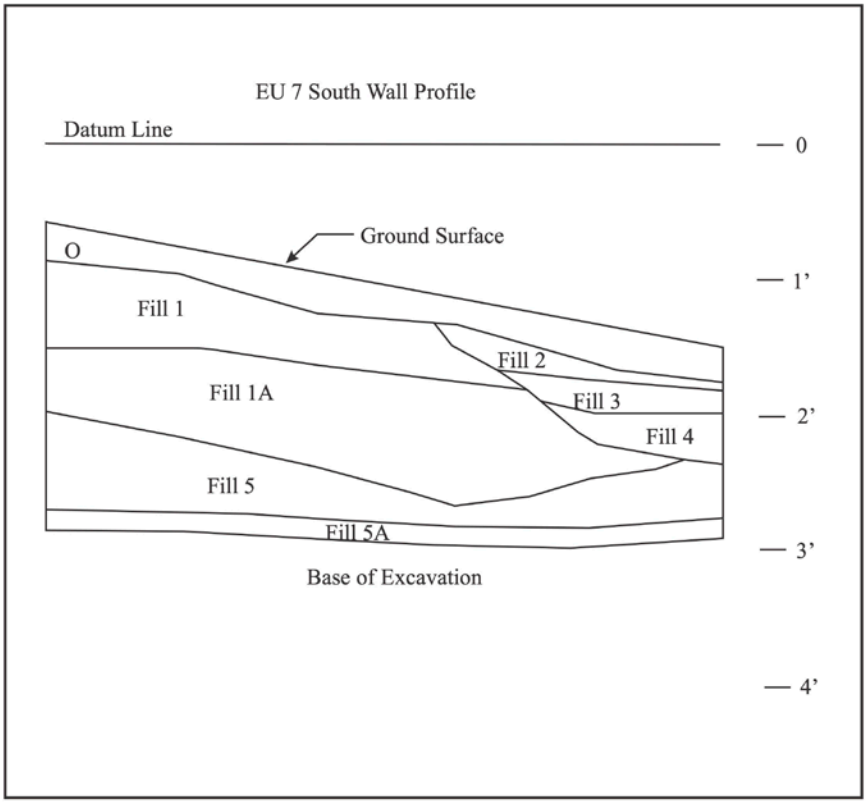

Figure 6.5: Excavation Unit 7 south wall profile.

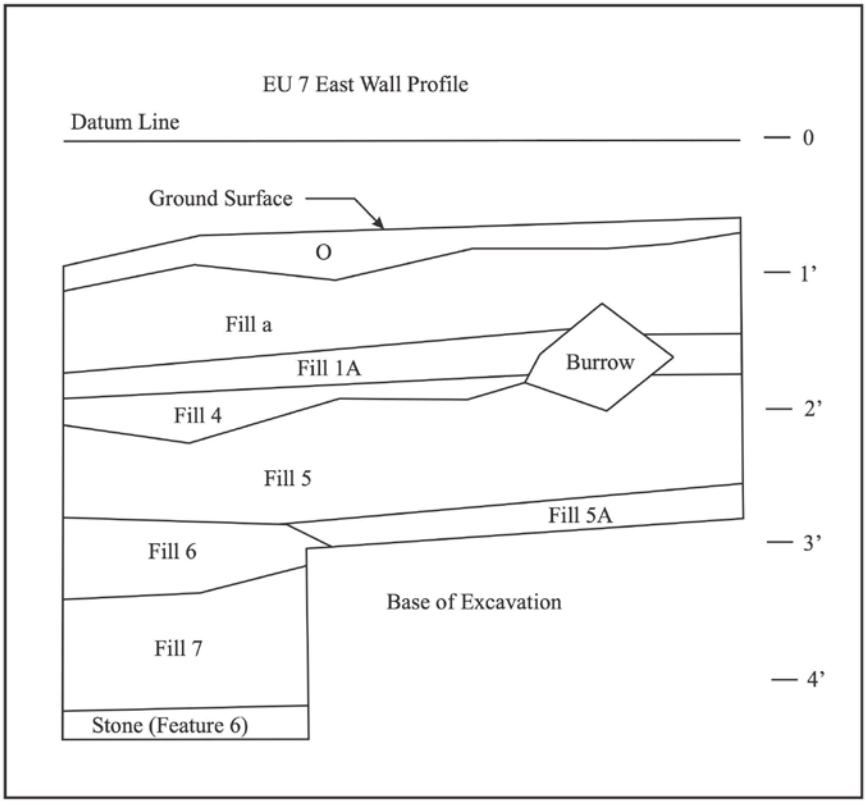

Figure 6.6: Excavation Unit 7 east wall profile.

Plate 6.10: Overview of EU 7 showing three different fill layers present at 1.6 feet below datum. View: East. Photographer: Richard Veit. Date: September 28, 2019.

Plate 6.11: Overview of EU 7 excavation of Fill 1A in progress. View: Northwest. Photographer: Michael J. Gall. Date: September 28, 2019.

Plate 6.12: East wall profile of EU 7 showing Feature 6 in northeast corner. View: East. Photographer: Richard Veit. Date: September 29, 2019.

Plate 6.13: North wall profile of EU 7 showing Feature 6 in northeast corner.
View: North. Photographer: Richard Veit. Date: September 29, 2019.

Plate 6.14: South wall profile of EU 7. View: South. Photographer: Richard Veit. Date: September 29, 2019.

Plate 6.15: West wall profile of EU 7. View: West. Photographer: Richard Veit. Date: September 29, 2019.

Plate 6.16: Plan view of Feature 6 opening, looking north. View: North. Photographer: Richard Veit. Date: September 29, 2019.

The first soil layer encountered below the sod was a 0.15-foot thick reddish brown (5YR 4/4) silt loam O-horizon (Level 1) (see Table 6.2). The ground surface descended in elevation from east to west with opening depths ranging from .6 in the east to 1.5 feet below datum (bd) in the west. The O horizon was a natural, modern stratum and closed between .85 (east) and 1.7 (west) feet bd. Artifacts recovered (n=97) include bottle glass, wire drawn (post-1870s) and machine cut nails (1810s-1890s), roofing slate; a toy clay marble; vessel glass; and ceramic vessel fragments composed of creamware teaware and plates (1762-1820), North Midlands charger and hollowware (pre-1775), manganese mottled hollowware (1670s-1780s), whiteware bowl, plate, and saucer fragments (post-1820s), Jackfield teaware (1740-1800), decorated tin-glazed earthenware (1628-1800), plain pearlware (1775-1840), and fragments of an 18th-century redware mug and a redware pot. The deposit is temporally mixed with 18th- through 19th-century artifacts and likely represents an up-cast deposit formed after the 1870s from yard area soils.

Level 2 consisted of a reddish brown (5YR 4/4) silty loam layer with demolition debris that extended across the easternmost three feet of the EU. Designated as Fill 1, Level 2 was noted between .85 in the east and 1.7 feet bd in the west portion of the EU. This level extended to between 1.5 feet (east) and 1.8 feet (west) bd. This context was a historic fill deposit, consisting primarily of mortar, plaster, brick, window glass, and clam/oyster shell fragments. The level appears to have formed during the 1870s when the rear addition was constructed to the Dunham House. The level was closed when a soil change was noted. Fill 1 yielded 65 historic artifacts. These include a tobacco pipe stem; clay marble; plaster; glazed brick; roofing slate; window glass; machine cut and wire drawn nails; oyster shell; mammal bone; and ceramics composed of tin-glazed earthenware (1628-1800), pearlware (1775-1840), redware, and Jackfield (1740-1800). The earlier ceramic artifacts dating from the 18th century to the mid-19th century appear to have been re-deposited as a result of soil up-cast from nearby locations, likely the result of foundation excavations for the nearby 1871 addition. The eastern half of the EU showed a continuation of the Fill 1 in Level 3, which was initially identified as a brown (5YR 5/3) silty loam and later reassessed as a reddish brown (5YR 4/4) silty loam. The center of the EU showed a darker band of soil composed of a reddish gray (5YR 4/2) clayey silty loam, which was a rodent burrow, and the western portion of the EU contained a lighter soil of brown (7.5YR 5/4) silty loam with fewer artifacts, designated as Fill 2.

Level 2 capped Level 3. Level 3 was a continuation of Fill 1, and was designated as Fill 1A. Only the eastern half of the EU was excavated in Level 3. The level extended from 1.5/1.7 feet to 1.8/1.9 feet below datum. It consisted of a reddish brown (5YR 4/4) silty loam. This deposit represents a cultural stratum reflecting 1871 construction and demolition activities and the re-deposition of soil up-case during foundation excavations for the 1871 rear addition. In total, 66 historic artifacts were recovered. These consist of wrought, machine cut and wire drawn nails; window glass; oyster and clam shell; mammal bone; a ceramic prosser button (post-1840); a bone undergarment button; glaze brick; plaster; and ceramics comprised of redware hollowwares, manganese mottled possible mug (1680-1780), a queensware plate or platter (1808-1815), a decorated enameled white salt-

glazed stoneware saucer (1746-1775), and a small decorated fragment of tin-glazed earthenware (1628-1800).

A rodent burrow as noted at the base of Level 3. Designated Level 4, it was excavated separately from the surrounding contexts and was roughly oval in shape with a flat bottom. It was filled with a dark reddish gray (5YR 4/2) coarse sandy loam and extended from 1.5 to 2.0 feet bd. Artifacts included modern materials, most notably post-mid-20th-century nylon twine (noted and discarded).

Level 5 was a second stratum of cultural fill, designated as Fill 2. This fill was noted in the western half of the EU adjacent to Fill 1A and consisted of a brown (7.5 YR 5/4) silt loam. Level 5 extended from 1.7/1.8-1.75/2.0 feet bd. This context was a historic fill deposit, with a modest quantity of 19th-century artifacts, most notably two shutter hinges, machine cut (1810s-1890s) and wire nails (post-1870s), whiteware (post-1820s), and screws. The deposit post-dates the 1870s and likely represents material up-cast and re-deposited when the rear addition was installed in 1871 and post construction refuse.

Level 6 underlay Level 5. Designated as Fill 3, it was only noted in the western half of the EU. It was a third layer of cultural fill and was designated Fill 3. This fill consisted of reddish brown (5YR 4/4) silt loam and extended from 1.75/2.0 feet bd to 2.0/2.2 feet bd. This context represented a re-deposited historic fill containing 18th- and 19th-century artifacts, likely formed between the 1840s and 1870s, just prior to the construction of the 1871 addition. Artifacts found include tin-glazed earthenware (1628-1800), creamware (1762-1820), white granite (post-1842) and white salt-glazed stoneware ceramics (1720-1805); roofing slate; plaster; glazed brick; machine cut nails (1810s-1890s); window glass; mammal bone; oyster shell; case bottle fragments; and a cast metal acanthus. It is possible this deposit was up-cast during the crawlspace excavation of the nearby 1871 addition.

Level 7 was a fourth stratum of cultural fill, which was designated as Fill 4. Fill 4 extended across the entire EU and underlays Fill 3 in the west and Fill 1A in the east portion of the EU. This fill was present from 2.0/2.2 to 2.0/2.5 feet bd. The soil comprising Fill 4 was a compact strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) silt loam with mortar inclusions. The context was a historic fill deposit. It contained a mixture of 18th- and mid-19th-century artifacts, including white granite (post-1842), pearlware (1775-1840), whiteware (post-1820), white salt-glazed stoneware (1720-1805), North Midlands earthenware (pre-1775), manganese mottled (1670s-1780s), stoneware, and redware ceramics; machine cut (1810s-1890s) and wrought nails; window glass; mortar; bone; oyster and clam shell; and clothing buttons. Vessel glass consisting of bottles, a panel bottle and stemware were also found. An 1856 “Matron Head” large cent was recovered from this context, indicating that it dates from 1856 or later. This deposit was temporally mixed and likely represents up-cast topsoil from a nearby location and 1850s active yard deposits during Samuel Barron’s occupation.

Level 8 was a fifth layer of cultural fill called Fill 5. This fill was present across the EU floor and underlays Fill 4. It extended from 2.0/2.5 to 2.5/2.9 feet bd. The soil was a reddish brown (5YR 4/4) sandy loam with small amounts of mortar and brick. The artifact count (n=310) was over three times higher than in the previous level (n=95). Recovered artifacts

with 19th-century beginning production dates include a 19th-century sarsaparilla bottle, one wire nail (post-1870s), machine cut nails (1810s-1890s), yellowware ceramic (1830s-1940s) and 30 whiteware vessel fragments (post-1802) (see Appendix I). Two pieces of coal were also retained. The remaining temporally diagnostic artifacts appear to date to the early to late 18th century, suggesting that during the 1830s, the Barron family was relocating artifact-rich soil near the west side of the house, perhaps to fill in a depression. Alternatively, Fill 5 represents up-cast soil from a nearby excavation. Minor rodent burrowing may have also cross mingled earlier with later deposits. Additional recovered artifact include numerous shell and mammal bone remains, a chisel, wrought nails, mortar, bottle glass, a knife, buckles, a bone blade to a lady's hand fan, tobacco pipe stems, one pin, and ceramic vessel fragments (Figure 6.7). The ceramics found represent North Midlands dish/charger and hollowware (pre-1775); a possible tin-glazed earthenware cup (1628-1800); tortoiseshell earthenware hollowware (1750s-1770s); creamware (1762-1820); a porcelain tea bowl, saucer and plate; a manganese mottled mug (1670s-1780s); white salt-glazed stoneware jar, dish, plate, tea bowl, and mug (1720-1805); a pearlware tea bowl (1775-1840); stoneware crock or jar and hollowware; and redware pan, hollowwares, jar or jug, and a possible pot. One stoneware crock or jar may have been manufactured by the Morgan pottery in Cheesequake between 1775 and 1784.

Level 9 was a continuation of Fill5 and was designated Fill 5A. It extends from 2.5/2.6 to 2.9 feet bd. The soil was a reddish brown (5YR 4/4) sandy loam with small amounts of brick and mortar. Half the thickness of level 8, this level contained 100 artifacts or roughly one-third the quantity present in Level 8 (Figure 6.8). This level also contained co-mingled artifacts from the 18th and 19th century, suggesting an up-cast deposit. Artifacts found are similar to those present in Level 8 and include: mammal bone, pig bone, oyster and clam shell. Wrought and machine cut nails were found with a tobacco pipe stem and a whole, 19th-century porcelain marble (Carskadden and Gartley 1990:55-69). Window glass and bottle glass were found. Ceramics recovered include: a manganese mottled mug (1670s-1780s); redware shallow pan, possible pan, and a possible chamber pot; a North Midlands earthenware drinking cup (pre-1775) and a relief decorated dish or charger from the late 17th or early 18th century; stoneware tankard, chamber pot, hollowware, and other indeterminate vessel fragments; whiteware tableware, small bowl, and plate fragments (post-1820s); tin glazed earthenware plate and hollowware vessels (1628-1800); and white salt-glazed stoneware plate and possible teapot fragments (1720-1805). Fragments of the relief decorated North Midlands dish or charger were also found in EU 8, Levels 10 (Fill 6) and 11 (Fill 7) and in EU 9, Level 4.5 (Fill 3/Rodent Burrow). At the close of this stratum, EU excavation was limited to a trench-like excavation in the northernmost two feet of the EU due time constraints, which precluded excavation of the entire unit.

Level 10 was excavated in the northernmost two feet of EU 7, the area between STPs 50 and 54. The level was represented by Fill 6, a 0.3-foot thick stratum that extended from 2.6/2.9 to 3.4/3.7 feet bd. Fill 6 was a yellowish red (5YR 4/6) sandy loam. Artifacts found include small amounts of brick and mortar, which were noted and discarded. In addition, wrought nails, one machine cut nail (1810s-1890s), pig and mammal bone, clam and oyster shell, bottle and possibly stemware glass, a knife blade, and ceramics were recovered (Figure 6.9). The ceramics found include a debased scratch-blue white salt glazed

Figure 6.7: Representative artifacts from EU 7, Level 8. Top Row, Left to Right: Buckle (Cat. 152.29), Buckle (Cat. 152. 27), Pin (Cat. 152.22), Pipe Stem (Cat. 152.31), Bone Fan Blade (Cat. 152.30), Knife (Cat. 152.26), Chisel (Cat. 152.13), Stoneware with Watch Spring (Cat. 152.70); Bottom Row, Left to Right: North Midlands (Cat. 152.53), White Salt Glazed Stoneware Plate (Cat. 152.56), Dipped White Salt Glazed Stoneware Mug (Cat. 152.58), Porcelain (Cat. 152.46), Midlands Mottled Mug (Cat. 152.47), Tin Glazed (Cat. 152.35).

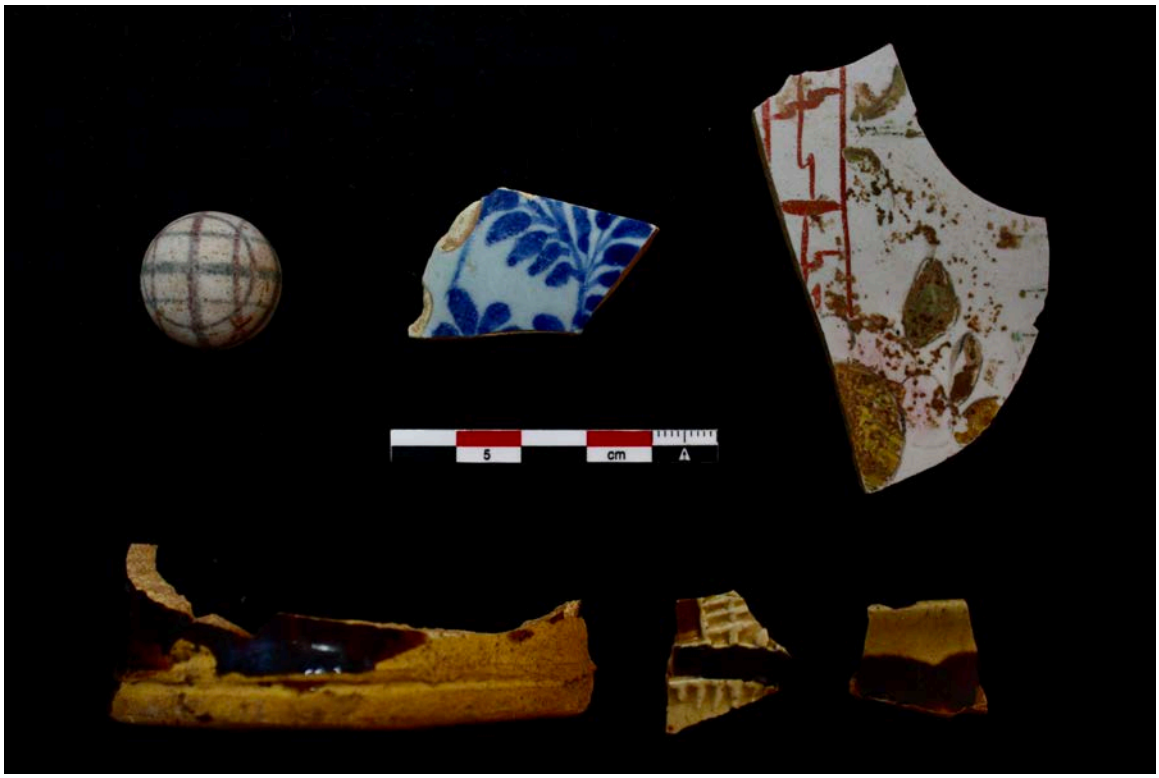

Figure 6.8: Representative artifacts from EU 7, Level 9. Top Row, Left to Right: Marble (Cat. 153.12), Tin Glazed Vessel (Cat. 153.46), Enameled White Salt Glazed Stoneware (Cat. 153.42); Bottom Row, Left to Right: Midlands Mottled (Cat. 153.17), Relief Decorated North Midlands Charger (Cat. 153.35), North Midlands (Cat. 153.20).

Figure 6.9: Representative artifacts from EU 7, Level 10. Top Row, Left to Right: Stoneware Crock (Cat. 154.11), Knife (Cat. 154.9), White Salt Glazed Stoneware Debased Scratch Blue Georgius Rex Mug or Tankard (Cat. 154.19), Relief Decorated North Midlands Charger (Cat. 154.17); Porcelain (Cat. 154.23); Bottom Row, Left to Right: Redware Pan (Cat. 154.12); Tin Glaze (Cat. 154.25, 154.26, 154.24), Bottle (Cat. 154.8).

stoneware tankard or mug (1765-1795); tin-glazed earthenware jar and hollowware fragments (1628-1800); creamware plate and hollowware fragments (1762-1820); a pearlware plate or saucer rim with green shell edge decoration (ca. 1809-1831); a stoneware chamber pot; a late 17th- to early 18th-century North Midlands buff earthenware charger or dish with relief molded and black slip decoration; and redware pan and hollowware fragments. The artifacts found suggest that Fill 6 contains temporally mixed material from the early through late 18th century and appears to have been deposited during the 1780s to 1790s or as late as the 1810s given the presence of a post circa 1809 pearlware plate or saucer and one machine cut nail. Fill 6 does not appear to represent a midden, but rather soil redeposited from a yard area that was used to fill a former building footprint or cellar associated with Feature 6 identified in STPs 50 and 57.

Level 11 was another historic fill deposit (Fill 7). It extended from 3.4/3.7-4.3 feet bd. The soil was a dark reddish brown (5YR 3/4) moist sandy loam. It was much less compact than the overlying strata. In total, 179 historic artifacts were found. The recovered artifact include: window glass, a door latch, wrought nails, a medicinal bottle, an indeterminate bottle, glass stemware, pig and cow bones/teeth, clam shell, an ice creeper worn by British soldiers on their shoes, tobacco pipe stems, and numerous ceramics (Figure 6.10). The ceramics consist of redware pot, pan, large bowl, small dish, hollowware, milk plan, large shallow bowl, jug and jar fragments; two redware small dishes in a late 17th or early 18th-century forms; manganese mottled mugs or cups (1670s-1780s); a buckley-like vessel (1720s-19th century); a possible North Devon Gravel Free vessel fragment (17th century-1798); stoneware; a brown salt-glazed stoneware mug (1690-1775); white salt-glazed stoneware plate or platter (1720-1805); a creamware cup or mug (1762-1820); buff bodied hollowware; a tortoiseshell earthenware creamer (1750s-1770s); a relief decorated North Midlands dish or changer dating from the late 17th or early 18th century; and tin glazed earthenware hollowware (1628-1800). The latest artifact found in Level 11 is the probable 1775-1782 ice creeper. The remaining artifacts appear to date from the late 17th century to the 1770s. This deposit was likely formed during the late 18th century from mid-18th-century artifact-rich soil up-cast to fill in a void or depression associated with Feature 6.

Level 12 was the final context excavated before the arbitrary termination of excavation within the EU due to time constraints. This level represents Fill 8, a historic fill deposit composed of a yellowish red (5YR 4/6) clayey loam that extended from 4.3 to 4.5 feet bd. Artifacts recovered include brick, a machine cut lath nail (1810s-1890s), window glass, redware jar and large shallow bowl fragments, a tiny whiteware spall (post-1820), bone and a mammal tooth (Figure 6.11). The whiteware spall and machine cut lath nail appear to be non-representative of the artifacts found in Level 11 above, suggesting that the two items may have fallen into the unit during excavation of Level 12, possibly from a side wall. Fill 8 appears to be an 18th-century fill deposit.

Two features were noted at the base of Level 12. Feature 6 is a fragmentary mortared stone wall noted in the eastern foot of the EU, as were chunks of yellow clay wall noggin. Feature 6 was first identified in STPs 50 and 57 and was also exposed in EU 9. This wall appears to run north to south and extends north, south and east of EU 7. No clear builder's trench was noted around this wall and it is not clear how many courses deep it runs as only the

Figure 6.10: Representative artifacts from EU 7, Level 11. Top Row, Left to Right: Redware (Cat. 155.37), Buckley-Like (Cat. 155.13), Redware Dish (Cat. 155.19), Tortoiseshell Creamer (Cat. 155.49), Midlands Mottled Mug (Cat. 155.15); Middle Row, Left to Right: Redware (Cat. 155.11), Redware Large Bowl (Cat. 155.18), Relief Decorated North Midlands Charger (Cat. 155.30), Tin Glazed (Cat. 155.31), Redware (Cat. 155.40); Bottom Row, Left to Right: Ice Creeper (Cat. 155.34), Door Latch (Cat. 155.3).

Figure 6.11: Representative artifacts from EU 7, Level 12. Left to Right: Redware Jar (Cat. 156.4) and Redware Rim (Cat. 156.7).

top of the wall was unearthed. It is not clear if the unit is located within or immediately outside a historic structure, though the depth of fill deposits present west of the EU suggests Feature 6 may represent the east wall of a former building. Feature 6 appears to have been robbed out, perhaps when Feature 5 (a stone foundation wall) in EU 9 was constructed in the early nineteenth century. Even more curious, at 4.4 feet bd as artifact counts significant decreased in Level 12, an artifact-bearing trench or pit feature was exposed extending across the narrow slip trench exposure at the bottom of the excavation. Designated Feature 7, the pit or trench ran north to south across the western 2.5 feet of the EU. The full dimensions of Feature 7 were not determined. Feature 7 was darker in color than Fill 8. This feature was not excavated due to time constraints and was left in place, unsampled. Further excavation in this area, as part of a larger block excavation may reveal the extent and nature of this feature.

Overall, the EU shows several major episodes of historic filling. Although treated here as a dozen contexts, for analytical purposes, several of these levels may be lumped together. In essence, a modern ground surface is underlain by a massive deposit of construction debris (Levels 1-3) almost certainly relating to the extensive reworking of the house in 1871. The debris lens is thicker on the eastern side of the EU. This in turn is underlain by very rich archaeological deposits that appear to represent primarily 18th-century deposits with a mixture of 19th-century material (Levels 7-10). The presence of a large cent dated 1856 and whiteware with primarily 18th-century artifacts in Levels 7-10 are curious as the other artifacts in these contexts date from the mid-18th century. While it is possible that landscape modifications prior to the 1871 addition resulted in up-cast deposits of 18th-century and 19th-century materials, it is equally plausible that the temporal mixing was the result of rodent burrowing activities. Indeed, burrows were encountered during excavation, which could not be separated out during excavation. Deeper deposits in Levels 11 and 12, appear less disturbed than the upper deposits.

6.3.2 Excavation Unit 8

Excavation Unit 8 was plotted over STP 51 and north of the PVC sanitary sewer line (see Figures 6.2-6.3). This EU was also plotted over or near 2002 STP 35, which appears to have been present in the south wall of the EU near the EU's southeast corner. This EU measured 5.0 feet square. The datum used for vertical depth measurements was placed 0.3 feet above ground surface, 0.5 feet south of the EU's southeast corner. This EU contained three fill layers (Fills 1, 2, and 3) over a truncated subsoil (B-horizon) (Figure 6.12; Plates 6.17-6.18; Table 6.3).

Fill 1 was excavated as a natural level and was present between 0.35 and 0.55 bd in the EU's southeast corner. This fill consisted of a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silty loam. The soil was notably dry. Fill 1 yielded 112 historic artifacts. These artifacts consist of brick; window glass; mortar; plaster; roofing slate; wire drawn (post-1870s) and machine cut nails (1810s-1890s); a screw; fragments of a post-1957 plastic Wiffle Ball; coal; ceramic sewer pipe; a post-1975 aluminum can sta-tab; graphite; white plastic fragments; a 19th-century gilt copper-alloy button; lamp glass; clam and oyster shell;

mammal bone; and a walnut. Furniture glass, a medicine bottle, vessel glass and ceramic vessel fragments were also found. The vessel glass found dates to the 20th century.

Table 6.3: Stratigraphy Encountered in EU 8.

Stratum	Level	Depth BD	Soil	Comments	Artifact #
Fill 1	1	0.35-0.55'	10YR 3/2 Silt Loam	Mix of 18th-20th-century Artifacts	112
Fill 2	2	0.55-0.8'	5YR 4/2 mottled with 5YR 4/4 Silt Loam, Compact with Some Demolition Material	Large Roots. Mix of 18th-20th-century Artifacts	94
Fill 2	3	0.8-1.05'	5YR 4/2 mottled with 5YR 4/4 Silt Loam, Compact with Some Demolition Material	Large Roots. Mix of 18th-20th-century Artifacts	101
Fill 2	4	1.05-1.3'	5YR 4/2 mottled with 5YR 4/4 Silt Loam, Compact with Some Demolition Material	Concentration of Demolition Material Along the East Wall. Fist-Sized Cobbles in Northwest EU Corner. Large Roots. Mix of 18th-20th-century Artifacts	184
Fill 2	5	1.3-1.55'	5YR 4/2 mottled with 5YR 4/4 Silt Loam, Compact with Some Demolition Material	Associated with Samuel Barron and a Possible House Cleaning after Samuel's 1801 Death.	491
Fill 2	6	1.55-1.8'	5YR 4/2 mottled with 5YR 4/4 Silt Loam, Compact with Some Demolition Material	Associated with Samuel Barron and a Possible House Cleaning after Samuel's 1801 Death.	741
Fill 2	7	1.8-2.05'	5YR 4/2 mottled with 5YR 4/4 Silt Loam, Compact with Some Demolition Material	Associated with Samuel Barron and a Possible House Cleaning after Samuel's 1801 Death.	410
Fill 2	8	2.05-2.1'	5YR 4/2 mottled with 5YR 4/4 Silt Loam, Compact with Some Demolition Material	Present in a 1.5-Foot Square STP in the Southwest Corner of the EU. Associated with Samuel Barron and a Possible House Cleaning after Samuel's 1801 Death.	0
Fill 3	9	2.1-3.0'	5YR 4/2 Silt Loam	Present in a 1.5-Foot Square STP in the Southwest Corner of the EU.	35
B	10	3.0-4.0'	5YR 4/6 Fine Sandy Loam	Present in a 1.5-Foot Square STP in the Southwest Corner of the EU	0

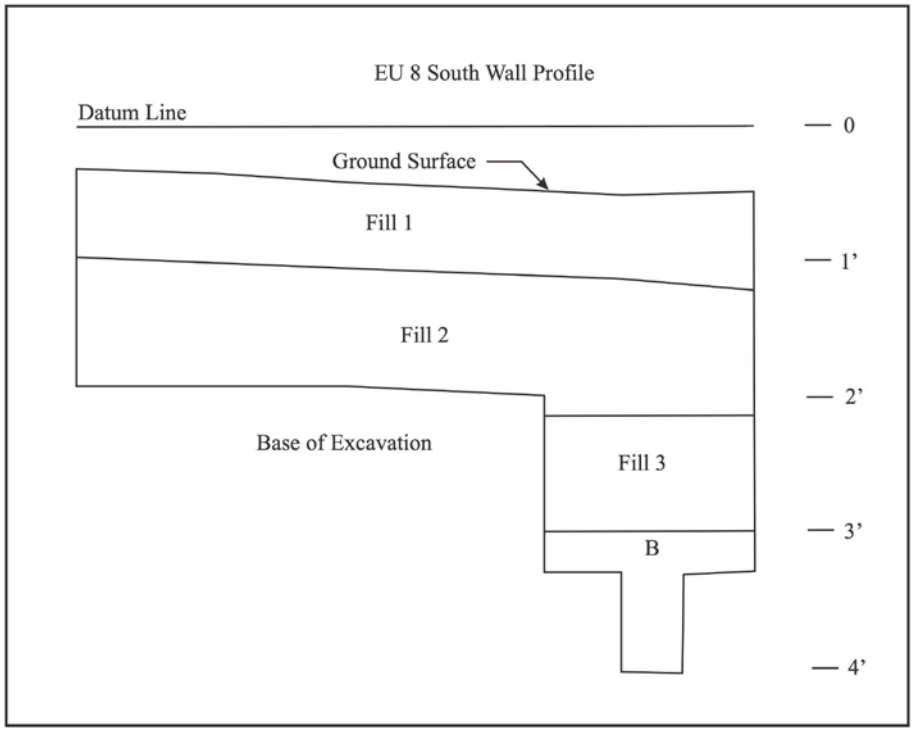

Figure 6.12: Excavation Unit 8 south wall profile.

Plate 6.17: South wall profile of EU 8. Photo View: South. Photographer: Michael J. Gall. Date: September 29, 2019.

Plate 6.18: West wall profile of EU 8. Photo View: West. Photographer: Michael J. Gall. Date: September 29, 2019.

A range of 18th to 19th-century ceramics were recovered from Fill 1. These include: creamware plate (1762-1820); a mocha-decorated pearlware mug and pearlware hollowware (1775-1840); tin-glazed earthenware (1628-1800); a white salt-glazed stoneware possible teapot (1720-1805); North Midlands earthenware (pre-1775); whiteware plate or saucer fragments (post-1820); stoneware hollowware; manganese mottled ceramic (1670s-1780s); and redware hollowware, pan, and bottle or small jar fragments. Fragments of the mocha-decorated pearlware mug were found throughout several levels of EU 8. The presence of 20th-century material mixed with 18th- and 19th-century artifacts strongly indicates that Fill 1 represents a re-deposited soil layer of yard refuse.

Fill 2 was present throughout the unit and was dug in six 0.25-foot thick arbitrary levels (Levels 2-7), and one 0.5-foot thick level (Level 8). This notably artifact-rich stratum consisted of a dark reddish brown (5YR 4/2) mottled with reddish brown (5YR 4/4) silt loam. Fill 2 was compact and very dry. The compaction may have resulted from the former presence of a looped driveway that formerly existed in the west yard during the 19th century. Fill 2 yielded a total of 2,021 historic artifacts. The first arbitrary level of Fill 2 (Level 2) extended from 0.55 to 0.8 feet bd. Large roots were present associated with an adjacent tree. Fill 2 Level 3 was between 0.8 and 1.05 feet bd and contained a greater concentration of building rubble that was clustered near the east wall of the EU.

Fill 2 Level 4 extended from 1.05 to 1.3 feet bd. This level contained a noted increase in building rubble, particularly in the eastern 1.0 foot of the EU. Large stones were present in the northwest corner of the EU; however, it is unclear if they were re-deposited or associated with the former driveway. The stone cobbles extended 0.6 feet east of the EU's west wall and 0.8 feet south of the EU's north wall. These cobbles may represent a continuation of Features 3 or 4 initially identified in STP 61 based on the GPR survey (see Appendix D).

Levels 2, 3, and 4 of Fill 2 contained a mixture of 18th-, 19th-, and possibly 20th-century artifacts, suggesting the soil in these levels consisted of re-deposited soils likely initially present in a side or rear yard setting. Numerous roots were present and rodent burrows were identified. Soil may have also been up-cast during the excavation of nearby sanitary sewer lines. Artifacts recovered include warped vinyl record fragments (post-1887), asphalt roofing shingle (post-1917), roofing slate, brick, machine cut (1810s-1890s) and wire nails (post-1870s), a shutter dog, window glass, mortar and plaster, ceramic sanitary sewer pipe fragments, sheet metal, coal, a screw, and a bullet cap. Food remains found consist of mammal bone, pig and cow teeth, and clam and oyster shell. Four buttons were recovered, comprised of a bone disk, likely for a fabric covered button, a collar stud, an 18th-century hollow cast pewter button, and a post-1840 ceramic prosser button, along with a ferrous metal buckle. Forty-two glass vessel fragments were found. The glass represents a possible art-deco style vase, solarized bottles, case bottles, and alcohol or medicine bottles of dark olive green and pale aqua glass.

Numerous ceramic vessel fragments were recovered. These consist of whiteware plate and indeterminate forms (post-1820s); white granite (1842-1930s); white salt-glazed stoneware plate (1720-1805); tin-glazed earthenware hollowwares (1628-1800); English brown stoneware jug (1690-1775); a possible Morgan pottery stoneware hollowware vessel (1775-1784); stoneware jug and hollowware fragments; possible early 18th-century redware pudding dish; redware small bowl or porringer, jug, pans, mugs, and a charger/dish; a queensware (1808-1815) vessel; a possible Asturby ware hollowware form (1720s-1750s); porcelain saucer, plate, and tea bowls, several with blue painted trellis decoration; pearlware saucer and hollowwares (1775-1840); North Midlands earthenware fragments (pre-1775); Jackfield ceramic (1740-1800); annularware vessels (post-1820s); and creamware plates, a melon teapot, saucers, a possible platter, and a possible bowl (1762-1820). The melon teapot was produced between the 1760s and 1780s when Samuel Barron owned the property.

Fill 2 in Levels 5, 6, and 7 significantly increased relative to the previous levels. These three levels, collectively measuring 0.75 feet thick, yielded 1,642 historic artifacts, strongly suggesting that these levels represent a side/rear yard deposit of cultural material (Table 6.4). Fill 2 Level 7 was the last 0.25-foot thick arbitrary level and was present from 1.8 to 2.05 feet bd. Due to the density of artifacts found and time constraints in the period allowed for fieldwork, it was decided to investigate deeper deposits and stratigraphy through the excavation of a roughly 2.0-foot square STP in the southwest corner of the EU. The STP encountered a 0.1-foot thick portion of Fill 2 that capped a 0.9-foot thick layer of Fill 3.

Table 6.4: Artifacts recovered from Levels 5-7 in Fill 2 of EU 8.

Group	Material	Class	Type	Count
Activity (1)	Copper Alloy	Sewing	Thimble	1
Architecture (120)	Brick			21
	Ferrous Metal	Nail (13)	Indeterminate	4
			Wrought	9
	Glass	Flat	Window	53
	Mortar			3
	Plaster			25
	Slate	Roofing	Shingle	5
Biological (320)	Faunal	Mammal (59)	Teeth	59
		Mammal (234)	Bone	234
	Shell	Clam (16)	Quahog	16
		Oyster (11		11
Clothing (1)	Brass	Shoe (1)	Buckle	1
Domestic (1,176)	Ceramic (1,067)	Creamware (587)	Bowl	1
			Possible Bowl	6
			Small Bowl	9
			Cup	2
			Possible Cup	1
			Bowl or Cup	1
			Hollowware	6
			Pitcher	6
			Indeterminate	432
			Melon Teapot	4
			Plate (Royal and Feather)	32
			Saucer or Plate	39

			Saucer	5
			Possible Plate	4
			Possible Saucer	1
			Cup or Creamer	1
			Teapot Lid	1
			Tableware	29
			Teapot	1
		Flow Blue (1)	Hollowware	1
		Jackfield (15)	Teapot	12
			Teaware	3
		Manganese Mottled (1)	Indeterminate	1
		Midlands Purple (3)	Mug or Jar	3
		North Midlands (24)	Drinking cup	4
			Hollowware	16
			Indeterminate	4
		Nottingham Stoneware (1)	Mug	1
		Pearlware (97)	Cup	6
			Hollowware	3
			Indeterminate	25
			Mug (Mocha)	46
			Possible Cup	1
			Possible Saucer	6
			Possible Teaware	5
			Saucer	5
		Porcelain (58)	Hollowware	3
			Indeterminate	16
			Possible Saucer	2
			Saucer	32
			Tea Bowl	5
		Possible Buckley-Type (1)	Indeterminate	1
		Red Stoneware (3)	Possible Tea Pot	3
		Redware (158)	Charger or Dish	15
			Possible Charger or Dish	2
			Hollowware	21
			Indeterminate	33
			Jug	1
			Possible Jug	2
			Large Bowl	5
			Large Bowl or Pan	5
			Milk Pan	1
			Pan	9
			Possible Pan	4
			Possible Chamber Pot	21
			Chamber Pot or Jug	10
			Pan or Charger	1
			Possible Pot	2
			Possible Small Bowl	21
			Small Bowl	4
			Teaware	1
		Stoneware (73)	Hollowware	57
			Indeterminate	8
			Possible Jug	7

		Tin-Glazed (25)	Hollowware	1
			Indeterminate	13
			Possible Punch Bowl	11
		White Earthenware (7)	Indeterminate	7
		White Salt-glazed Stoneware (11)	Indeterminate	2
			Plate	6
			Tankard or Mug with "GR" Medallion	2
			Tea Bowl	1
		Whiteware (2)	Indeterminate	1
			Tableware	1
	Glass (109)	Vessel	Olive Green Bottle	20
			Aqua Bottle	7
			Pale Green Bottle	6
			Light Green Case Bottle	3
			Olive Green Case Bottle	48
			Aqua Possible Case Bottle	5
			Colorless Indeterminate	10
			Pale Aqua Indeterminate	2
			Blue Vase	1
			Colorless Stemware	7
Fuel (7)	Coal			7
Sanitary (14)	Ceramic	Stoneware	Sewer Pipe	14
Tobacco (1)	White Clay	Pipe	Pipe Stem	1
Unidentified (2)	Ferrous Metal	Tool or Handle	Indeterminate	1
	Sedimentary Stone			1

Building demolition material was concentrated in the southeast corner of the EU in Levels 5-7, possibly associated with the removal of Feature 6 from the landscape. In Fill 2, Level 6, slate was found in the northwest corner of the EU near a large root that may have bioturbated material from the 1870s into the level.

The artifacts found appear to date to the later period of the Samuel Barron occupation, which spanned from at least 1752 to 1801 (Figures 6.13-6.15). While material may have accumulated during Samuel's occupation, the density of the artifacts, particularly the ceramics, suggest a house cleaning episode around 1801 at the time of Samuel's death. It is possible that around this time, the building that stood over Feature 6 was also removed. The deposit may have been proximate to a service wing, perhaps represented by Feature 5 in EU 9 or a separate out kitchen that formerly stood in the west yard. Architectural material found comprises a moderate portion of the assemblage. Food remains were found in higher quantities and represent pig, cow, and shellfish. One shoe buckle was recovered along with a sewing thimble.

The overwhelming majority of the artifacts found in Levels 5-7 consist of glass and ceramics. Glass vessels represent mouth blown round bottles, a vase, a stemware cup, and several case bottles. Of 1,067 ceramic artifacts recovered, creamware (n=587) makes up 55 percent of the assemblage. Most (n=432) were highly fragmentary and exact vessel form

Figure 6.13: Representative artifacts from EU 8, Level 5. Left to Right: Redware Bowl or Pot (Cat. 169, Vessel 38c), Redware Pan (Cat. 169, Vessel 39c), Redware Mug or Jar (Cat. 169, Vessel 53c), Pearlware Cup (Cat. 169, Vessel 76c).

Figure 6.14: Representative artifacts from EU 8, Level 6. Top Row, Left to Right: Porcelain Saucer (Cat. 170, Vessel 7c), Shoe Buckle (Cat. 170), Porcelain Saucer (Cat. 170, Vessel 6c); Middle Row, Left to Right: Redware Pan (Cat. 170, Vessel 39c), Stoneware (Cat. 170), North Midlands (Cat. 170, Vessel 15c), Redware Charger (Cat. 170, Vessel 30c), North Midlands (Cat. 170, Vessel 14c), Jackfield (Cat. 170), Pearlware Mocha Mug (Cat. 170, Vessel 81c); Bottom Row, Left to Right: Porcelain Tea Bowl (Cat. 170, Vessel 1c), Melon Pot (Cat. 170, Vessel 55c), Enameled Porcelain (Cat. 170, Vessel 2c), Redware (Cat. 170, Vessel 31c), Redware (Cat. 170), Redware Charger (Cat. 170, Vessel 38c), Pearlware Mocha Mug (Cat. 170, Vessel 81c).

Figure 6.15: Representative artifacts from EU 8, Level 7. Top Row, Left to Right, Morgan Style Stoneware with Watch Spring (Cat 171, Vessel 24c), Debased Scratch Blue White Salt Glazed Stoneware Tankard or Mug with Georgius Rex Medallion (Cat. 171, Vessel 19c), Porcelain Plate (Cat. 171, Vessel 6c); Middle Row, Left to Right: Tin Glaze (Cat. 171, Vessel 12c), Thimble (Cat. 171), Melon Pot (Cat. 171, Vessel 55c), Mocha Pearlware Mug (Cat. 171, Vessel 81c); Bottom Row, Left to Right: Feather Edge Creamware (Cat. 171 Vessel 57c), Royal Edge Creamware (Cat. 171, Vessel 66c), White Salt Glazed Stoneware (Cat. 171, Vessel 18c).

could not be discerned. The highly fragmentary nature suggests the material was trampled by foot or vehicular traffic before or after Feature 6 was removed from the landscape. Creamware (1762-1820) found is represented by large and small bowls, cups, hollowwares, a pitcher, a highly decorated yellow and green molded melon shaped teapot 1760s-1780s), royal and feather edged plates and saucers, a creamer, a teapot lid, a teapot, and tablewares. Other teawares found include porcelain tea bowls and saucers, a red stoneware teapot, white salt-glazed stoneware (1720-1805and Jackfield (1740-1800) teapot and teawares. Mugs are represented by manganese mottled earthenware (1670s-1780s), Midlands purple hard fired earthenware (1650-1750), Nottingham stoneware (1700s-1790s), white salt-glazed stoneware with a debased, scratch blue Georgius Rex "GR" medallion dating from the 18th century that mends with a fragment in EU 7, Level 10, and mocha decorated pearlware (1795-1830). North Midlands earthenware (pre-1775) consists of a drinking cup and hollowwares. Pearlware (1775-1840) is well represented in teaware, saucer, cup and hollowware forms. Some of the pearlware found is polychrome painted and dates from 1795-1830s. A small indeterminate vessel fragment of possible Buckley-type earthenware was recovered that dates from the mie-17th century to the 19th century. Possible punch bowls of tin-glazed earthenware are represented. Utilitarian stonewares include a jug. Redwares represented a broad assortment of vessel forms, including hollowwares, chargers or dishes, jugs, large and small bowls, teaware, a milk pan, pans, and chamber pots. Flow blue decorated white earthenware and whiteware ceramics from the 19th century, found in notably low numbers, were likely intrusive due to rodent or root turbation.

Fill 3 consisted of a dark reddish brown (5YR 4/2) silt loam from 2.1 to 3.0 feet bd that terminated on subsoil. In total, 35 artifacts were found in Fill 3. These consist of brick, window glass, stone, clam and oyster shell, mammal bone, and fragments of creamware (1762-1820) and redware ceramics. The presence of creamware indicates that Fill 3 post-dates 1762. It is possible that Fill 3 represents a buried A-horizon. Excavation of the B-horizon extended to 4.0 feet bd and did not yield any artifacts. The B-horizon consisted of a yellowish red (5YR 4/6) fine sandy loam. Due to time constraints, excavation of EU 8 ended following excavation of the shovel test pit. The base of the unit was covered in plastic and backfilled after documentation of profile walls.

6.3.3 Excavation Unit 9

Excavation Unit 9 was plotted on the east side of STP 57, catty corner to the southeast corner of EU 7 and adjacent to the bay window foundation of the 1870s house addition (see Figures 6.3-6.4). Shovel test pit 57 extended into the west wall of the EU, near the EU's northwest corner. The EU measured 4.0 feet north/south by 5.0 feet east/west. A rodent burrow was present along the EU's south wall. The EU was excavated to investigate deep soil horizons in STP 57 and to determine if a foundation extended off the pattern brick dwelling's north wall that may be related to a patch of mortared stonework in the pattern brick home's first floor, north wall.

The datum used for vertical measurements was situated 0.5 feet above grade 2.07 feet north of the EU's north wall and 1.4 feet west of the EU's northeast corner. The EU contained numerous fill layers and two features, designated as Features 5 and 6 (Figures 6.16-6.18; Plates 6.19-6.22; Table 6.5) The first soil layer encountered below the sod was a 0.1-foot thick reddish brown (5YR 4/4) silt loam O-horizon (Level 1) (see Table 6.5). This horizon was encountered between 0.4 and 0.5 feet below datum and yielded 61 historic artifacts. The artifacts found consist of a range of 18th- and 19th-century ceramics; wrought, machine cut and wire drawn nails; window glass; sewer pipe; roofing shingle; mammal bones; stemware; and bottle glass. The O-horizon was deposited during or after the 1870s.

Table 6.5: Stratigraphy Encountered in EU 9.

Stratum	Level	Depth BD	Soil	Comments	Artifact #
O	1	0.4-0.5'	5YR 4/4 Silt Loam	Demolition fill from 1871 addition	61
Fill 1	2	0.5-1.0'	5YR 4/4 Fine Sand with Demolition Material	Demolition fill from 1871 addition	190
Fill 1A	3.5	1.0-1.5'	10YR 3/4 Silt Loam with Demolition Material	West 3/5 to 4/5 of EU. Demolition fill from 1871 addition	163
Fill 2	3	0.7-1.1'	10YR 3/4Silt Loam	East 1/5 to 2/5 of EU.	86
Feature 5	-	1.3-4.4		Stone foundation	
Fill 3	4	1.1-1.7'	5YR 4/6 Fine Sandy Loam	Demolition fill from 1871 addition	133
Fill 3 (Rodent Holes)	4.5	1.1-1.7	5YR 4/6 Fine Sandy Loam with Leaves and Plastic	Demolition fill from 1871 addition.	160
Fill 4	5	1.7-1.8'	5YR 4/4 Silty Sand	"C"-shaped in Northeast, East-central, and South Portions of EU. Up-cast 18th-century deposit.	23
Fill 5	6	1.85-2.65'	2.5YR 3/4 Fine Sandy Loam	Early – mid-19th-century deposit. Spans Samuel, John, and John E. Barron's ownership period.	159
Fill 6	7	2.65-3.3'	2.5YR 4/4 Sandy Loam with Gritty, Very Tiny Pebbles	North 1.6 feet of EU. Deposited by early 19th century. Contains 18th- and early 19th-century artifacts.	157
Fill 6	8	3.3-4.7'	2.5YR 4/4 Sandy Loam with Gritty, Very Tiny Pebbles	Excavated 0.2 feet in Northeast Portion of EU and Extended to 4.7 feet BD in Northwest Portion of EU. Terminated on Feature 6.	133
Feature 6	-	4.7	-	Platy, mortared stone foundation. Possibly an out kitchen.	2

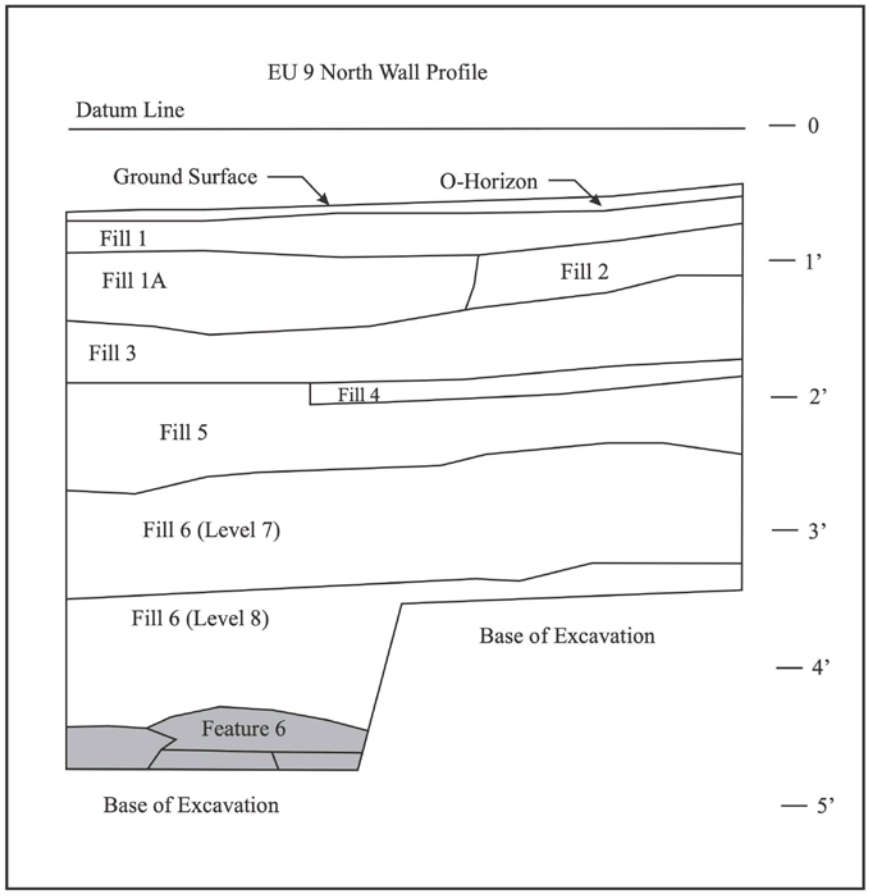

Figure 6.16: Excavation Unit 9 north wall profile.

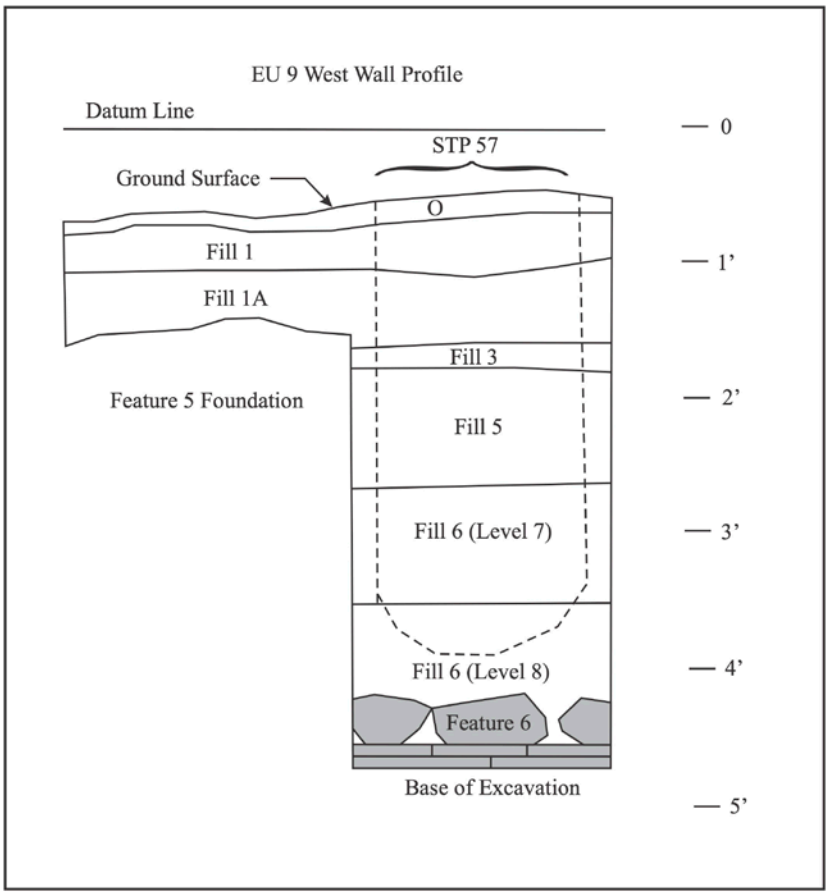

Figure 6.17: Excavation Unit 9 west wall profile.

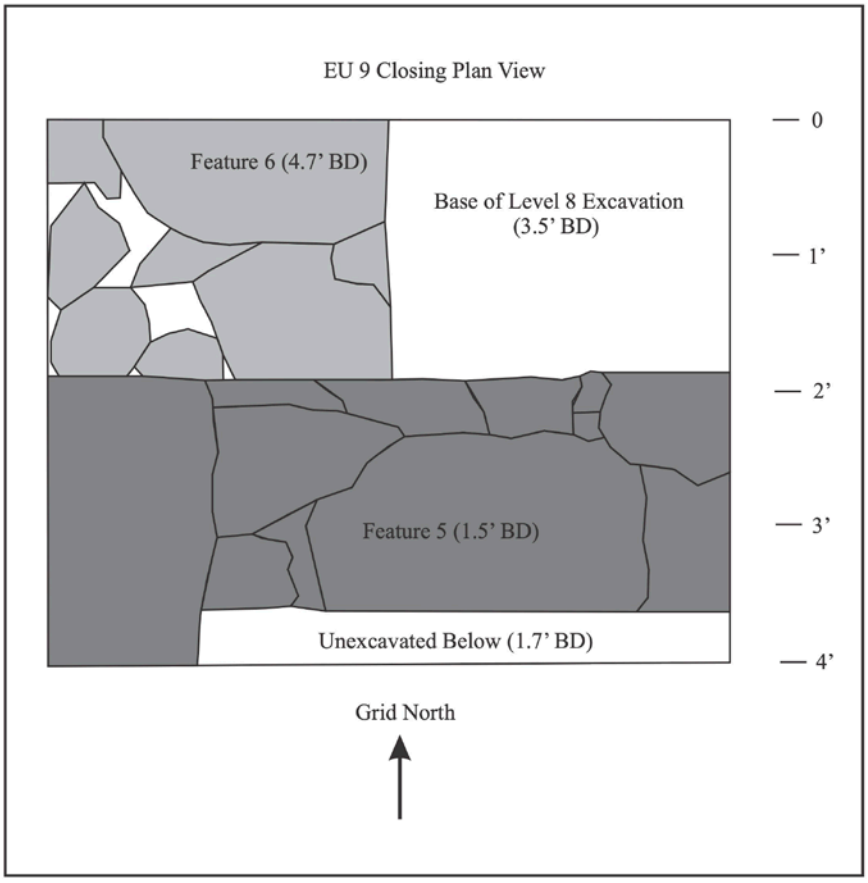

Figure 6.18: Excavation Unit 9 plan view of Features 5 and 6

Plate 6.19: West wall profile of EU 9 showing Features 5 and 6. Photo View: West. Photographer: Michael J. Gall. Date: September 29, 2019.

Plate 6.20: North wall profile of EU 9 showing Features 5 and 6. Photo View: North. Photographer: Michael J. Gall. Date: September 29, 2019.

Plate 6.21: East wall profile of EU 9 showing Features 5 and 6. Photo View: East. Photographer: Michael J. Gall. Date: September 29, 2019.

Plate 6.22: South wall profile of EU 9 showing Feature 5. Photo View: South. Photographer: Michael J. Gall. Date: September 29, 2019.

Level 2 consisted of a reddish brown (5YR 4/4) fine sand demolition layer that extended across the entirety of the EU. Level 2 was present between 0.5 and 1.0 foot bd. This fill was primarily composed of mortar, plaster, brick, slate, and clam/oyster shell fragments. Wire drawn and machine cut nails were found, along with window glass, sheet metal, and wire. A harmonica part was recovered. Mammal bone and a possible turtle carapace were found with oyster shell. Vessel glass found represents bottles and a possible cup or stemware. The ceramics recovered include 18th- and 19th-century ware types, such as white granite (1842-1930), tin-glazed earthenware (1628-1800), pearlware (1775-1840), white salt-glazed stoneware (1720-1805), whiteware (post-1820s), creamware (1762-1820), North Midlands earthenware (pre-1775), redware, manganese mottled earthenware (1670s-1780s), and Jackfield (1740-1800). Based on the artifacts recovered, Fill 1 represents an 1871 demolition fill with up-cast soil containing soil with 18th- to 19th-century artifacts.

Level 2 capped Level 3.5. Within Level 3.5, Fill 1A was present in the western 3/5 to 4/5 of the EU to a depth of 1.0 to 1.5 feet bd. Fill 1A consisted of a dark yellowish-brown (10YR 3/4) demolition fill. Fill 1A yielded 163 historic artifacts. Artifacts found include numerous wire and machine cut nails, food remains, hardware, sheet metal, and 18th- and 19th-century vessel glass and ceramics. Fill 1A also represents an 1871 demolition fill that contained up-cast material during crawlspace excavation of the adjacent rear wing.

Fill 2 comprised Level 3 and was situated in the eastern 1/5 to 2/5 of the EU. Fill 2 consisted of a dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) silt loam with notably few fragments of demolition material. Fill 2 extended from 1.7 to 1.8 feet bd and yielded 86 artifacts. Building material found consists of brick, window glass, slate shingle fragments, wrought and machine cut nails, and a fragment of stained-glass window. Food remains include oyster, clam and mammal bones. A small colorless glass item was found with impressed figures flanking an open hand below a sun and rays. The glass item functioned as a wax stamp or seal (Figure 6.19). The stamp was likely affixed to a handle or ring and used to seal wax on letters. Vessel glass and ceramics were found. The ceramics include whiteware (post-1820), creamware (1762-1820), redware, red stoneware, tin-glazed earthenware (1628-1800), North Midlands earthenware (pre-1775), white salt-glazed stoneware (1720-1805), stoneware, and porcelain. The mixture of 18th- through 19th-century artifacts indicates that Fill 2 was formed through up-cast soil, likely re-deposited during prior building construction efforts in 1871.

Fill 3 was present in Level 4 and extended throughout the EU. This fill was represented by a yellowish red (5YR 4/6) fine sandy loam with demolition material, such as mortar, plaster, brick, and slate. Of 133 artifacts found, 105 items are architecture related. Sheet metal, oyster and clam shell were also present. Vessel glass, creamware (1762-1820), redware, whiteware (post-1820), and pearlware (1775-1840) were recovered. This fill appears to have been deposited in 1871 when the rear brick addition was added to the Dunham House based on the high number of architectural artifacts. Within Level 4, numerous rodent burrows were found. These were separately excavated as Level 4.5 and yielded 160 historic artifacts. Nearly half of the recovered artifacts consist of architectural material, such as wire drawn, wrought, and machine cut nails; roofing slate; plaster;

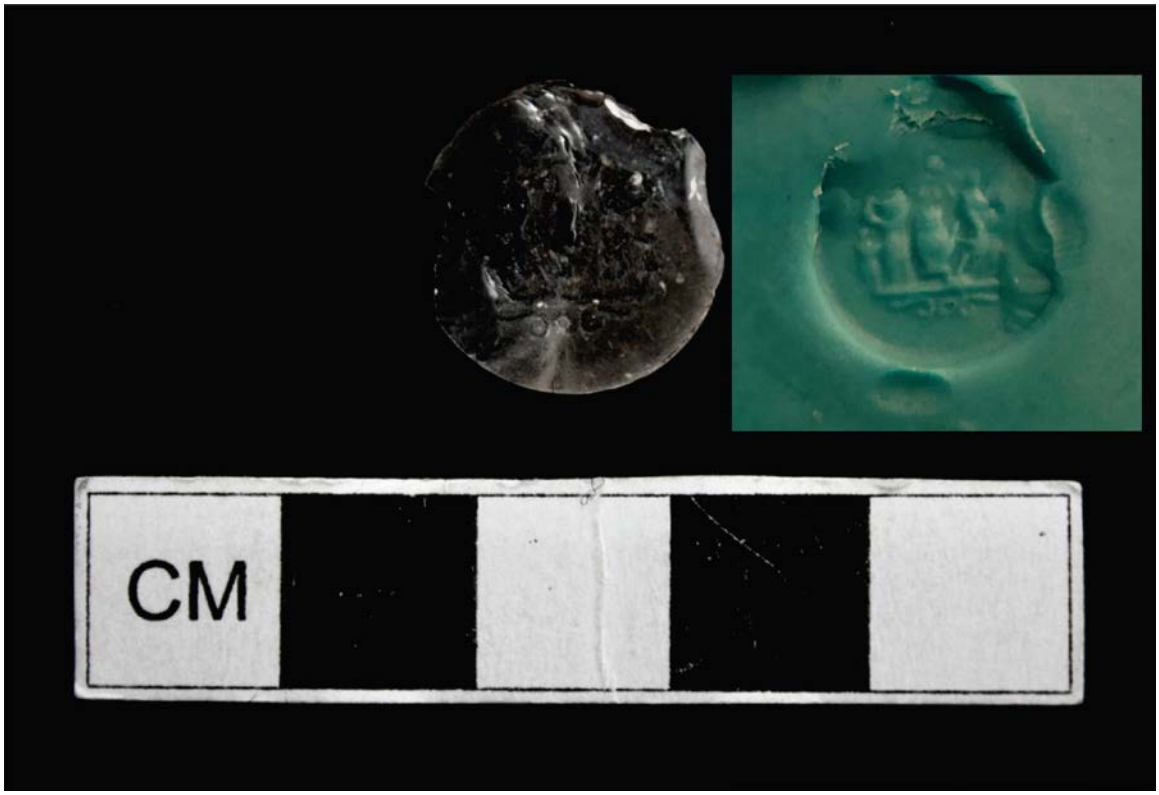

Figure 6.19: Glass was stamp seal (Cat. 189) found in EU 9, Level 3. Impression of wax seal in clay depicted to the right.

window glass; and brick. Numerous pieces of sheet metal were found, possibly representing flashing. Oyster shell and mammal bone was recovered. The remaining artifacts consist of re-deposited 18th- and 19th-century ceramics and glass representative of the items found in Level 4 (Figure 6.20).

During the excavation of Fill 3, a thick, dry-laid stone foundation was identified in the southern two feet of the EU. Designated as Feature 5, this stone foundation consisted of an east/west oriented wall, the top portion of which was removed, decreasing in elevation to the east and extending below the 1870s bay window foundation (Plates 6.23-6.24). The western corner of Feature 5 was identified in EU 9 and extended to the south toward the northwest corner of the pattern brick house foundation. On top of the corner stone of the dry-laid foundation was a large concretion of mortar. Sandwiched between the mortar and the foundation stone were three large pieces of probable Morgan-style pottery with a decorative cobalt blue watch spring motif, likely produced between 1775 and 1784 (Plate 6.25). The mortar patch contained a square imprint, likely representing the base of a square post, possibly used in the construction of scaffolding for the erection of the 1871 brick rear addition. Feature 5 appears to have represented a rear wing to the patterned brick dwelling that was removed in 1871 during extensive remodeling. Feature 5 extended approximately 12.5 feet north of the northwest corner of the patterned brick dwelling and extended to a depth of 4.3 feet bd and appears to have rested on Feature 6, an earlier foundation to a former building addition or outbuilding.

At the base of Fill 3, two soil layers were identified. Level 5 consisted of Fill 4, a "C"-shaped fill present in the northeastern, eastern, and southeastern portions of the EU north of and partially on top of Feature 5. This stratum was a loose and dry reddish brown (5YR 4/4) fine sand with crushed mortar. Fill 4 also appeared to consist of a redeposited demolition fill. The fill measured 0.1 feet thick and extended over the eastern portion of Feature 5. A large rodent burrow cavity was identified in the northern 1.6 feet of the EU. The rodent burrow contained a dense deposit of leaves and shredded plastic bags that were separately excavated, noted, and not retained. Fill 4 was not present in the northeast 1.8 feet of the EU. Fill 4 yielded 23 historic artifacts, including machine cut nails, mammal bones, a copper alloy button, a gilded copper alloy chain for a watch, and 18th-century ceramics, such as white salt-glazed stoneware mug (1720-1750), a porcelain saucer with blue painted trellis (1690-1797), pearlware (1775-1840), and a creamware plate or saucer with green shell edge decoration (1762-1820). This fill appears to represent up-cast 18th-century soil re-deposited from the excavation of the crawlspace of the adjacent 1871 addition.

Upon removal of Fill 4, Fill 5 was exposed in the northern 1.6 feet of the EU. Fill 5 (Level 6) was a dark reddish brown (2.5YR 3/4) fine sandy loam present between 1.85 and 2.65 feet bd. Fill 5 also contained rodent burrow disturbance. This stratum yielded 159 artifacts. Recovered material consists of wrought and machine cut nails; coal and slag; charcoal; a clothing buckle; a clothing hook; a slate pencil; oyster and clam shell; mammal bones; and a crab claw. Vessel glass was found that includes cup or stemware and bottle fragments. The remaining items found are 18th- and 19th-century ceramics. The ceramic vessel

Figure 6.20: Representative artifacts from EU 9, Level 4.5. Left: Morgan Style Stoneware with Blue Watch Spring (Cat. 187); Right, Sheep/Goat Metatarsal (Cat. 187); Middle-Top Row, Left to Right: Enameled Scalloped Porcelain Cup (Cat. 187), Porcelain Saucer or Plate (Cat. 187), Porcelain Saucer (Cat. 187); Middle-Middle Row, Left to Right: North Midlands Drinking Pot or Cut (Cat. 187), Dipped White Salt Glazed Stoneware Mug (Cat. 187), Tortoiseshell Creamer (Cat. 187); Middle-Bottom Row, Left to Right: Redware Wide Mouth Bowl with Rolled Rim (Cat. 187), Relief Decorated North Midlands Charger (Cat. 187).

Plate 6.23: Opening plan view of Feature 5 in EU 9. View: North. Photographer: Michael J. Gall. Date: September 28, 2019.

Plate 6.24: In progress plan view of Feature 5 in EU 9 showing top of Level 7.
View: East. Photographer: Michael J. Gall. Date: September 29, 2019.

Plate 6.25: Plan view of mortar above Feature 5 in EU 9 and a large fragment of Morgan stoneware. View: East. Photographer: Michael J. Gall. Date: September 28, 2019.

fragments consist of queensware (1808-1815); porcelain saucer and tea bowl with blue trellis decoration (1690-1797); tin-glazed earthenware (1628-1800); North Midlands earthenware hollowwares (pre-1775); a creamware teapot flower finial (1762-1820); pearlware saucer fragments (1775-1840), one with a negative blue print (1819-1835); white earthenware; a white granite tea cup (1842-1930s); whiteware tea cup, saucer, and plate fragments (post-1820); redware hollowwares; and an Asturby-type cup or creamer (1720s-1750s). This deposit contains material associated with a broad occupation period on the site, spanning several households and was likely sealed by the 1840s or earlier.

At 2.65 feet bd, Fill 6 (Level 7) was identified. A large, water-worn cobble was present in the northwest portion of the fill layer. This fill was rubble free. Rodent burrowing continued to be observed in Fill 6. Level 7 in Fill 6 yielded 157 historic artifacts. Level 7 represents an up-cast deposit of material that appears to have been created during the early 19th century when the property was owned by John Barron (1801-1839). Material found in Level 7 dates from the 18th and 19th century. This deposit may have been formed when Feature 5 was created. The artifacts found include wrought nails, brick and window glass; coal ash; a glass button; clam and oyster shell; pig and other mammal bone; bottle glass; and numerous ceramics. The ceramics recovered consist of white granite (1842-1930s); creamware saucer, small bowl, and plate fragments (1762-1820); whiteware cup and bowl fragments (post-1820); porcelain saucer or plate and tea bowls; tin-glazed earthenware (1628-1800); tortoise shell hollowware (1750s-1770s); redware bowl, pan, small bowl, and dish or charger fragments; a portion of a Jackfield teapot (1740-1800); stoneware jar, hollowware, and possible mug fragments; and white salt-glazed stoneware (1720-1805).

Due to the depth of the EU, and to avoid undermining the 1871 brick bay window, it was decided to primarily restrict excavation to the northwest corner of the EU within Level 8 of Fill 6. Excavation in the northeast portion of the EU in Level 8 extended only 0.2 feet. In the northwestern 2.5 feet of the EU in Level 8, excavations extended to 4.7 feet bd. At 4.2 feet bd, large mortared platy stones were identified along the EU's west wall. A rodent burrow was present within Level 8. Level 8 yielded 133 historic artifacts. These consist of window glass and wrought nails, mortar, tobacco pipe fragments, clam and oyster shell, fish bone, and mammal bones and teeth. A low number of vessel glass were found representing two different bottles. The remaining artifacts are comprised of ceramic vessel fragments (Figure 6.21). The ceramics found represent North Midlands earthenware hollowwares, possibly drinking cups, and a dish or charger (pre-1775); tin-glazed earthenware punch bowls or small bowls (1628-1800); pearlware hollowware (1775-1840); white earthenware; earthenware; tortoise shell hollowware (1750s-1770s); a creamware plate (1762-1820); a whiteware bowl (post 1820s); white salt-glazed stoneware plate, possible teapot, and small bowl or a wide mouth cup (1720-1805); stoneware hollowware and possible jug fragments; and redware hollowwares, jug, dish, mug, and a wide mouth shallow bowl. Some of the redware decorations have a marbleized appearance. With the exception of the single whiteware and white granite fragments, the remaining material has beginning manufacture dates in the 18th century. This deposit of primarily 18th-century material appears to have been up-cast to bury the foundation of an earlier building and was deposited during the late 18th century.

Figure 6.21: Representative artifacts found in EU 8, Level 8. Top Row, Left to Right: North Midlands Hollowware (Cat. 191), Redware Handle (Cat. 191), Redware Dish (Cat. 191), Redware Bowl (Cat. 191); Middle Row, Left to Right: North Midlands Hollowware (Cat. 191), Tortoiseshell Hollowware (Cat. 191), Tin Glazed (Cat. 191), White Salt Glazed Stoneware Plate with Dot, Diaper and Basket Pattern (Cat. 191); Bottom Row, Left to Right: North Midlands Hollowware (Cat. 191), North Midlands Hollowwares (4) (Cat. 191).

At 4.5 feet bd, thin plates of formerly mortared stone were identified. From 4.5 to 4.7 feet bd, the loose stone plates gave way to a mortared stone foundation. The mortar used was thickly applied and orangey-yellow in color (Plates 6.26-6.27). The foundation was identified as Feature 6, which was first encountered in STP 50 and also found in EU 7. The portion of the foundation exposed appeared to be oriented along a north/south axis and may have represented the eastern wall of a former building. The eastern edge of the foundation was not found during excavation. The actual western edge was obscured by large displaced cobbles that may represent interior foundation fill. Unit excavation terminated at 4.7 feet bd. Feature 6 was not tied into Feature 5 and it appeared that the west side of Feature 6, as observed in EU 7, was not in line with the presumed west side of Feature 5. Feature 6 appeared to pre-date Feature 5 and represents an earlier outbuilding structure.

Plate 6.26: Plan view of Features 5 and 6 in EU 9. Note Feature 6 is in the northwest corner View: West. Photographer: Michael J. Gall. Date: September 29, 2019.

Plate 6.27: Plan view of Feature 6 in the northwest corner of EU 9. View: North. Photographer: Michael J. Gall. Date: September 29, 2019.

Chapter 7: Interpretations and Conclusions

This public archaeological study concentrated on the northwestern portion (0.39-acre area) of Block 587, Lot 1, a privately-owned property in Woodbridge Township, Middlesex County, New Jersey. The 0.39-acre area is referred to as the Study Area. The study was confined to the north and west sides of the 18th-century Dunham House on the property. The Trinity Episcopal Church of Woodbridge currently owns the parcel and graciously granted access to conduct the studies. The study was undertaken as a research project intended to inform Middlesex County residents of the historical significance of the property, serve as a planning tool for future undertakings on the parcel, and interpret the lifeways of early site residents. The archaeological studies were conducted in 2002 by Monmouth University as a graduate student research project and in 2019 by the Archaeological Society of New Jersey through grant assistance by Middlesex County Office of Arts and History. In 2004, the property was listed in the New Jersey Register and National Register of Historic Places as the Trinity Episcopal Church and is listed under Criteria A, C, and D in the areas of religion, architecture and archaeology. The historic property has a period of significance between ca. 1717 and 1874. Specific significant architect/builders associated with the Trinity Episcopal Church historic property include Richard Upjohn, C. Harrison Condit, and Georg Hogan. The specific dates of significance include ca. 1717, 1858-1861, and 1873-1874. However, based on dendrochronology data, the period of significance should be revised to range from 1709 to 1874.

Given the use of county funding, the 2019 study complied with the New Jersey Register of Historic Places Act. The studies identified and investigated the Dunham House Site (28-Mi-220). The 2002 and 2019 excavations collectively yielded 7,155 artifacts. Of these, 1,147 were recovered during the 2002 Monmouth University excavations and the remaining 6,008 were found during the 2019 ASNJ excavations. The excavations also identified a brick cluster (Feature 1 in EU 4), remains of a 19th-century oval or teadrop-shaped cobble drive (Features 3 and 4 in STP 61), a foundation for a former attached rear addition to the Dunham house (Feature 5 in EU 9), an earlier outbuilding foundation (Feature 6 in EUs 7 and 9) that appears to pre-date Feature 5, and an unsampled, artifact-rich soil stain (Feature 7 in EU 9) within Feature 6.

In addition to the archaeological studies, a dendrochronological study indicates that the first-floor joists in the oldest (patterned brick) section of the Dunham House were cut in the spring of 1709 during the Benjamin and Mary Dunham ownership period. The study also determined that the attic rafters were cut from trees felled in the spring of 1871, which corresponds with the extensive remodeling effort conducted to the house and the construction of a massive rear addition.

A ground penetrating radar (GPR) survey was conducted by EPI in the side yard west of the Dunham House. There, the GPR survey identified a large, buried oval or circular drive. In addition, two anomalies were identified in the front or south lawn of the house that may represent former building locations. While the drive was identified as Features 3 and 4 and consisted of two layers of stone cobbles, the two anomalies identified in the front yard were not archaeologically investigated during this study.

7.1 Prehistoric Site Occupation

Of the 7,155 artifacts recovered, two consist of prehistoric cultural material. The two recovered artifacts include two chert flakes, the product of chipped stone tool manufacture. One flake was recovered from STP 71 and was found in the subsoil. A second chert flake was recovered from STP 23 in the topsoil and was found with historic artifacts. These artifacts indicate that the portion of the Dunham House Site examined was used by Pre-Contact period Native Americans, but the site occupation was extremely limited to chipped stone tool manufacture. Given the extent of excavations north and west of the Dunham House, the recovery of only two prehistoric artifacts strongly suggests the Pre-Contact occupation of the site was ephemeral and of limited function.

7.2 Historic Site Occupation

The historic site occupation is separated into two data sets. The first is the western portion of the Study Area that was owned by Woodbridge Township and used as a Meeting House Green until as late as 1784 or later. The second is the portion of the Study Area that was owned by the Dunham, Van Horne, and Barron families, amongst others and used as a residential property until 1873. Both areas are separately discussed below.

7.2.1 Meeting House Green

From the 1690s into the 1780s, the western half of the Study Area was part of the Meeting House Green. At an indeterminate point after the 1780s, Samuel Barron or one of his heirs acquired the portion of the Meeting House Green within the Study Area. The eastern boundary of the Meeting House Green was situated roughly 40 feet west of the patterned brick Dunham House, and encompassed the area of ASNJ STPs 66-71. Stratigraphy was generally natural in this area and excavated STPs yielded one chert flake and 50 historic artifacts. The historic artifacts include sewer pipe, coal, brick, mammal bone, creamware, redware, whiteware, pearlware, stoneware plastic, oyster shell, and vessel glass fragments. No artifacts with beginning and ending manufacturing dates prior to the late 18th century were recovered, suggesting that the limited quantity of material found post-dates the 1780s. The lack of use of the Meeting House Green prior to 1784 is likely a primary reason for the notably low density of household and architectural refuse found in this area. The presence of one chert flake from an intact subsoil layer in STP 71 also indicates that Pre-Contact period Native Americans used this portion of the Study Area in chipped stone tool manufacturing activities.

No cultural features were identified during STP excavation in this portion of the Study Area.

7.2.2 Dunham House Property

History

Extensive background research, coupled with two archaeological studies determined that prior to the 1870s, the eastern half of the Study Area was owned by the Dunham family (1696-1727), John Van Horne (1727-unknown), the Barron family (as late as 1778-1872), William Peterson (1872-1873), and George Hance (March-December 1873). Sometime after 1784, the Barron family acquired the portion of the Meeting House Green in the Study Area for residential use and as an extension of the western side yard of the house.

It appears that in 1709, Benjamin Dunham, an innkeeper, erected the patterned brick home that stands on the property. Benjamin constructed his dwelling in a way that showcased the ornate sides of the home, i.e., the south and west sides, to face south and west toward the Meeting House Green. This provided visible public exposure of the family's wealth and permanence in the community. Within the home, Benjamin resided with his wife Mary. Benjamin likely operated an inn elsewhere given that he was referenced as an innkeeper in the deed in which he received his father's home lot.

Following Benjamin's death in 1715, Mary continued ownership and likely residence of the house until her sale of the property to wealthy New York City merchant John Van Horne in 1727. Van Horne died in 1735 and no record exists of the property leaving Van Horne family hands. By the 1750s, Samuel Barron resided on the property, possibly as a tenant, based on a 1752 advertisement that describes his residence and the presence of a large brick house, a new barn and kitchen and a good orchard on the parcel. Barron likely acquired the former Dunham and Van Horne tract in the 1750s soon after Barron, a widower, remarried. There, he resided with his new wife Johanna and his children Ellis, Mary, Deborah, Samuel, Jane, John, and Joseph. Samuel Barron was a well-educated, wealthy landowner, who had acquired several farms, operated a nearby tannery, practiced law, and served as a chairman of the Committee of Freeholders. Barron's name is depicted on a 1778 map of the area and his home is illustrated adjacent to the Meeting House Green on a 1784 survey map of the Green. From December 2, 1776 to June 22, 1777, the British Army used the nearby church as a military barracks and it is conceivable that Samuel's property was affected or used. Samuel's political stance regarding the revolution was not recorded. In the 1780s, Samuel owned several horses, numerous cattle and enslaved laborers.

After writing his will in 1796, Samuel Barron died in 1801 and his property with the patterned brick home passed to his son John. An inventory of Samuel's estate in 1801 records a well-stocked household, befitting of a wealthy, landed businessman. His inventory also lists an assortment of farm tools, numerous cows, hogs, sheep and horses, a crop of corn, hay in the "little barn" and four enslaved laborers, including one unnamed wench, an unnamed child, a man named Sharper, and a man named Cornelius. To his son Ellis received two enslaved men named Benjamin and Briston who likely lived on a different farm Ellis occupied.

John and Nancy Barron took control of the family home in 1801, where they resided with their children Samuel, Johanna, and John Ellis (John E.). John operated the property as a farm and also co-owned nearby tan vats with his brother. By 1839, John E. took over control of the property, where he lived until his death in 1848. John's brother, Samuel, soon took over the property and occupied the home with his wife Eliza, and children Eliza, Sarah, Sarah Ann, and Julia and Irish-born Margaret Barron. Several additional domestic servants and laborers lived with the family in 1860. During his tenure, Samuel was a farmer and also served as a Chosen Freeholder. Samuel died in 1870. His will, written in 1869, indicates that he and Eliza lived to the northwest of the Study Area. It is unclear if their removal from the home was due to structural improvements that appear to have been completed by 1871 when a large addition was constructed on the north side of the patterned brick house, the roof height was raised, and the building was extensively remodeled in the gothic revival style. The property was eventually sold to the Woodbridge Trinity Episcopal Church in 1873, which continues to own the parcel and use the home as a rectory.

Dendrochronology and GPR Data

Dendrochronological analysis indicates that patterned brick portion of the Dunham house was erected in 1709 and was remodeled in 1871. A GPR survey conducted in the west yard area revealed the presence of an oval or teardrop-shaped former, 19th-century driveway with an outside diameter of 37 feet east/west and 55 feet north/south. The driveway measured roughly nine feet wide (see Appendix D). The west side of the drive was situated roughly 37 feet from the west side of the patterned brick house. A geophysical anomaly measuring roughly 12 feet by 15 feet in plan may be present in the eastern-central section of the drive that may relate to foundation remains (Feature 6) identified in 2019.

2002 Archaeological Data

Archaeological data from the 2002 Monmouth University research study yielded 1,147 artifacts. The study revealed the presence of dense, but largely temporally mixed cultural deposits in the yard areas west and north of the Dunham house. These mixed deposits are attributed to up-cast artifact-rich soil resulting from soil displacement during the 1871 rear addition construction activities. Monmouth University STPs 2, 3, and 13 encountered a layer of cobbles, roughly one foot below the ground surface, which may represent a historic ground surface or paved driveway that was later designated as Features 3 and 4 by the ASNJ. Shovel test pit 23 encountered what may be an in-filled cellar or other 18th-century feature. Within EUs 4 and 5, north of the house, rich midden deposits were noted. These deposits contained a mixture of 18th- and 19th-century material and appear to have been disturbed and covered over during the building's expansion in the 1870s. The excavations indicated that an artifact-rich site, containing substantial deposits of early colonial material, is present. Recovered early items include window leads from EU 4, none of which were marked. A piece of lead type, a ship carpenter's chisel, and a fragment of possible early kiln furniture were also found in deposits from EU 4. These deposits extended to great depth and were not fully sampled during the 2002 excavations.

2019 Archaeological Data

In 2019, the ASNJ conducted a series of STPs and EUs to target west yard areas. The discussion below details identified cultural features and analysis from specific artifact deposits.

Cultural Features

During these excavations, five cultural features were identified and dense, deep cultural deposits were encountered. Of the cultural features, two distinct, stacked layers of densely packed cobbles separated by a thin soil lens were found in STP 61 and were designated as Features 3 and 4, respectively. These features represent different layers of the oval or teardrop-shaped, buried driveway that formally existed in the west, side yard. Whiteware found in a fill layer below Feature 4 indicates the driveway post-dates 1820. A thin soil lens below Feature 3 contained Rockingham yellowware, indicating Feature 3 post-dates 1830.

Feature 5 was identified in EU 9 and consisted of a dry-laid stone foundation. The northwest corner of the foundation was exposed. Feature 5 represents the foundation of a rear addition to the patterned brick dwelling, extending roughly 12.5 feet north of the dwelling's north wall. Feature 5 and the rear addition appear to have been removed in 1871 when the current rear addition to the patterned brick dwelling was constructed. The function of the Feature 5 addition is unclear, but it may represent a service or kitchen wing similar to that of the ca. 1680 stone Conference House (also known as the Billop House) in Tottenville, Richmond County, New York, which contains an 18th-century attached frame kitchen wing over a stone foundation (Figure 7.1).

Feature 6 represented a deeply buried north/south oriented mortared, platy stone foundation. Feature 6 was encountered in STPs 50 and 57 and in EUs 7 and 9 roughly 3.3 feet below ground surface. Based on a poorly-defined geophysical anomaly (see Appendix D), the building representing Feature 6 may have extended roughly 13 feet west of STPs 50 and 57 and measured approximately 17 feet north/south from the northwest corner of the patterned brick dwelling. The orientation of Feature 6 is unclear and it is uncertain if the portions of the feature found in EUs 8 and 9 represent the same wall or two perpendicular walls. Feature 6 may have served as an out building and appears to have been removed by the late 18th century. The construction date of the building is unclear. It may have been built at the same time as the Dunham house or may represent a structure built before 1709. This feature appears to have extended below and pre-dated Feature 5. Overlying fill is largely composed of material with beginning manufacture dates extending into the late 18th century. Extensive rodent bioturbation; however, has resulted in the introduction of later artifacts into the fills immediately above Feature 6. The removal of the outbuilding may have been an attempt to modernize the property.

Feature 7 was identified at the base of EU 9 and was not excavated due to time constraints. This feature was covered in plastic sheeting and covered. Feature 7 may represent interior crawlspace fill within the Feature 6 building footprint.

Figure 7.1: View of the Conference House (Billop House), Hylan Boulevard, Tottenville, Richmond County, New York, showing the ca. 1680 stone dwelling and a later rear service addition (HABS NY, 43-TOTVI, 1--3) (HABS nd).

Artifact Deposits

Tables 6.2, 6.3, and 6.5 detail identified artifact deposits found during EU excavation. Fill 1 and Levels 3-4 of Fill 2 in EU 8 contain a temporally mixed deposit of 18th- to 20th-century artifacts. Many deposits represent 1871 demolition fill from the removal of the Feature 5 building and alterations to the dwelling, along with redeposited soils up-cast during 1871 crawlspace excavations. These were present as the O-horizon and Fills 1 and 1A in EU 7 and as the O horizon, and Fills 1, 1A, 2, and 3 in EU 9. A notable artifact found in Fill 2 of EU 9 includes a circular glass wax stamp seal. The item was likely affixed to a ring or handle and was used to impress a mark in wax on documents. The stamp contains an open hand below a sun casting down rays of light and is flanked to the left by a child figure and an adult figure and to the right by two adult figures. The figures are displayed in a Classical style over a line and scroll. It is unclear to whom the item belonged, but based on the design, it may date from the late 18th or early 19th century when neo-classical motifs were in vogue. Fills 4 and 5 in EU 7 Fills 4 and 5 in EU 9 appear to date to the John Barron (1801-1839), John E. Barron (1839-1848) and Samuel Barron (1848-1870) occupation, but certainly contain mid- to late 18th-century artifacts as well.

Fills deposited during the early 19th century that contain a mix of 18th to early 19th-century artifacts were identified in Fills 5A, 6, 7, and 8 in EU 7 and Fill 6 within EU 9 above Feature 6. These fills were likely redeposited to fill the footprint of the Feature 6 building and primarily consist of 18th-century artifacts. Collectively, these deposits yielded 635 historic artifacts.

Intact deposits dating from the late 18th century associated with Samuel Barron's occupation and a possible house cleaning episode following Samuels 1801 death were identified in Levels 5 to 7 of Fill 2 and Fill 3 in EU 8. Table 6.4 details those artifacts from Levels 5 to 7 in EU 8 and a minimal vessel count for ceramic and glass artifacts from these levels and Fill 3 from the same EU is detailed in Appendix J. Architecture items (n=93) consist of brick, wrought and machine cut nails, window glass and mortar.

Food remains (n=198) are composed of oyster and clam shell, bird, chicken, fish, hoofed animals, sheep or goat, cow and pig bones. Zooarchaeologist Adam Heinrich indicates that the faunal assemblage appears to reflect the documentary record in regards to proportions of animals on site and husbandry practices in regards to ages at which animals were slaughtered due to meat or labor intentions (see Appendix K). High proportions of beef and mutton, which were possibly boiled, reflect a traditional English cuisine. Miscellaneous items include a British soldier's ice cleat or creeper, likely used when the British occupied the area in 1776 and 1777, an 1840s ceramic button, a knife, one fragment of coal ash, a metal bracket, one 19th-century porcelain marble, and 10 clay tobacco pipe fragments.

The remainder consist of 346 domestic artifacts, including 59 glass and 287 ceramic vessel fragments. Recovered glasswares are mainly comprised of round bottle fragments, as well as medicine bottles, case bottles and stemware. The ceramics, presented in order by frequency, include: earthenware (n=1), North Devon gravel free (n=1), brown bodied stoneware (n=1), Buckley-like (n=1), white granite (n=1), buff boded earthenware (n=2), jackfield (n=2), white earthenware (n=2), tortoiseware (n=3), porcelain (n=5), pearlware (n=5), manganese mottled (n=6), white salt glazed stoneware (n=15), whiteware (n=17), North Midlands (n=23), tin glazed (n=23), gray and buff bodied stoneware (n=27), creamware (n=39), and redware (n=113). While not based a minimum vessel count, the data from ware type fragment counts reveals a heavy reliance on redwares, likely in food preparation and storage activities, for which stoneware was also used in smaller quantities. The families also used a moderate quantity of white salt glazed stoneware, North Midlands coarse buff earthenware, tin glazed earthenware, and to a higher extent creamware to set their dining table and from which to drink tea and punch. Of the North Midlands ceramics recovered several fragments of a single, highly decorated, relief molded charger or dish were found that dates from the late 17th to early 18th century (see Figure 6.10). Curiously, tortoiseware (1750s-1770s), Jackfield (1740-1800) porcelain, and pearlware (1775-1840s) were found in notably low numbers. With the exception of the pearlware, the other listed material represents teawares. Teawares are also represented by some creamware and some white salt glazed stoneware fragments. It is possible that the deposits in this portion of the yard better reflect that of a working kitchen and that other household refuse, including dining and tea equipage, was discarded elsewhere during the 18th century. Few items were

recovered with manufacturing dates beginning in the 19th century. These include whiteware and ironstone vessel fragments, along with machine cut nails.

Artifact deposits recovered from Levels 5-7 of Fill 2 and Level 8 of Fill 3 in EU 8 are largely detailed in Table 6.4. These deposits appear to represent material discarded from either a household cleaning episode following Samuel Barron's death and also date to the period of the Samuel Barron occupation, which spanned from at least 1752-1801. A breakdown of ceramics is provided in Appendix J and in Tables 7.1-7.6. In total, nine glass vessels are represented, including one vase, five case bottles, one round bottle, one stemware, and one indeterminate vessel form.

Table 7.1: Ceramic Vessels from EU 8 Levels 5-8 (Coarse Earthenware).

Ceramic Type/ Vessel Form	Teaware	Large Bowl	Small Bowl	Dish/Charger	Mug or Jar	Pot	Pan	Milk Pan	Large Pan or Bowl	Chamber Pot or Jug	Drinking Cup	Jug	Chamber Pot	Hollowware	Indeterminate	Total
Total	**1**	**1**	**3**	**4**	**1**	**1**	**3**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**3**	**2**	**28**
Buckley Type																**(1)**
Plain															1	1
Manganese Mottled																**(1)**
Plain															1	1
Midlands Purple																**(1)**
Plain					1											1
North Midlands																**(2)**
Black Dot Slip											1					1
Black Slip														1		1
Red Earthenware																**(23)**
Plain Lead Glazed			2				3	1		1		2	1	2	2	14
Black Glazed						1			1							2
Copper Oxide Decoration		1														1
Lead Glazed with White Slip			1	3												4
Lead Glazed with White Slip and Copper Oxide				1												1
Engine Turned	1															1

Table 7.2: Ceramic Vessels from EU 8 Levels 5-8 (Refined Earthenware, Stoneware, and Porcelain)

Ceramic Type/ Vessel Form	Teapot/Lid	Saucer	Tea Bowl	Teaware	Cup, Bowl or Creamer	Plate or Saucer	Cup	Small Bowl	Plate	Mug	Tableware	Jug	Tankard or Mug	Punch Bowl	Hollowware	Indeterminate	Total
Total	**5**	**11**	**3**	**1**	**1**	**6**	**3**	**1**	**5**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**10**	**5**	**58**
Creamware																	**(20)**
Plain	2						1	1								2	6
Melon	1																1
Beaded or Diamond					1				1								2
Scalloped		1															1
Feather Edge						1			1								2
Royal Pattern		1				5			2								8
Flow Blue																	**(1)**
Transfer Printed															1		1
Jackfield																	**(1)**
Plain	1																1
Nottingham Stoneware																	**(1)**
Plain										1							1
Pearlware																	**(8)**
Blue Transfer Printed		1															1
Polychrome Painted							1										1
China Glaze		1															1
Neo-Classical Painted							1										1
Blue Painted				1												1	2
Annular															1		1
Mocha										1							1
Porcelain																	**(9)**
Plain		1															1
Blue Painted		4	1														5
Enameled		2	1														3
Red Stoneware																	**(1)**
Engine Turned	1																1
Stoneware																	**(7)**
Plain															4		4
Blue Painted												1			2		3
Tin Glazed Earthenware																	**(4)**
Plain														1	2		**3**
Blue Painted														1			**1**
White Earthenware																	**(1)**
Negative Blue Printed																1	1
White Salt Glazed Stoneware																	**(3)**
Plain			1														1
Dot, Daiper and Basket									1								1
Debased Scratch Blue													1				1
Whiteware																	**(2)**
Blue Printed											1						1
Black Printed																1	1

Table 7.3: Ceramic Vessels from Chesapeake, Delaware Valley, New York, and Central New Jersey Sites.

Functional Group/ Vessel Form	Oxon Hill* [1]	Kingsmill Quarter*[2]	Bray Site*[3]	Benj. Wynn*[4]	McKean/Cochran*[5]	Charles Robinson*[6]	Thomas Dawson**[7]	William Strickland*[8]	Michael Katz Privy[9]	Wilson Tract Site[10]	Seabrook/Wilson[11]	Foundation Site-Early Period[12]	Foundation Site- Forman[12]	Foundation Site- Mixed Contexts[12]	Stites Farmstead-1st Occupation[13]	Stites Farmstead-2nd Occupation[13]	William Forman[14]	Dunham Site (EU 8 Level 5-8
Teawares																		
Cup	1	20	13	32	13	58	34	19	7	45	3	1	5	26	17	23	20	3
Saucer		10		32	19	52	24	10	8	53	1			18	8	23	17	11
Muffin										1								
Mug										1								
Teapot (Lid)		5		9	1	46	9	3	5	9	2		2	10 (6)	5	3	6	4 (1)
Coffee Pot									1			1						
Sugar/ Creamer																		
Cream Jug										1								
Misc.		1					5	1	1	2		2	1	7	1	2	5	3
Tablewares																		
Plate	3	29	15	25	2	36	3	26	7	38	5		1	37	3	12	18	5
Saucer								24		3								
Plate/Saucer																		6
Soup Plate																		
Dish or Muffin		9	1						1					4	1			
Bowl	17	26	26	19	12	27	19		1	88	16	1	5	36	8	12	19	4
Pitcher				1		6								2				
Porringer		3	1	3	10		9	4	2	18		2	1	5	3	2	5	
Tureen																		
Platter		2		3	2	4		3		1				1			1	
Sauceboat		1							1					1				
Mustard										2								
Condiment Dish		1																
Baker										1								
Salt		1																
Misc.		1		2	8	1	8				2			11		2	11	1
Non-Tea Drinking Wares																		
Mug	1	18	15	6	7	8	17	41	1	4	2	1		3	11	6	2	3
Tankard												2		4			2	
Cup								10										1

Table 7.3; cont.

Functional Group/ Vessel Form	Oxon Hill* [1]	Kingsmill Quarter*[2]	Bray Site*[3]	Benj. Wynn*[4]	McKean/Cochran*[5]	Charles Robinson*[6]	Thomas Dawson**[7]	William Strickland*[8]	Michael Katz Privy[9]	Wilson Tract Site[10]	Seabrook/Wilson[11]	Foundation Site-Early Period[12]	Foundation Site- Forman[12]	Foundation Site- Mixed Contexts[12]	Stites Farmstead1st Occupation[13]	Stites Farmstead2nd Occupation[13]	William Forman[14]	Dunham Site (EU 8 Level 5-8
Bottle		1	2															
Punch Bowl		5								1				6	9			
Posset Pot												1		2				
Misc.					16													
Storage																		
Jar	4	9	8	11	10	34	9	4	1	29		1		1				
Pot								13					2	5	1		5	
Bottle						1				4								
Syrup Jug														1				
Butter Pot																		
Food Preparation																		
Milk Pan	3			6	15	5	17	23	1	7			2	18			2	1
Pipkin		5			1					1				2				
Basin										1		1		1			1	
Colander					1													
Cooking Pot		1	1												2	2		1
Butter Churn											1							
Patty Pan		1	5															
Pudding Pan										1								
Multi-function																		
Dish/Charger				26	10	91	11	8		56	8	4	3	34	8	9	18	4
Pan		8	12	17	12	90	9		1	27	1			9	2	3	7	3
Jug			5	6	5	9	6			5	3			6	1	1	10	3
Pitcher									1							1	1	
Bowl				21	2	54	2	15	3	1	2			12	2		4	2
Misc.					2				1							2		
Hygiene																		
Chamber Pot		11	6	1	3	6	2	9	4	8	2		1	4	1	1	6	1
Ointment Pot		9			1			4										
Drug Jar								1										

Table 7.3; cont.

Functional Group/ Vessel Form	Oxon Hill* [1]	Kingsmill Quarter*[2]	Bray Site*[3]	Benj. Wynn*[4]	McKean/Cochran*[5]	Charles Robinson*[6]	Thomas Dawson**[7]	William Strickland*[8]	Michael Katz Privy[9]	Wilson Tract Site[10]	Seabrook/Wilson[11]	Foundation Site-Early Period[12]	Foundation Site- Forman[12]	Foundation Site- Mixed Contexts[12]	Stites Farmstead1st Occupation[13]	Stites Farmstead2nd Occupation[13]	William Forman[14]	Dunham Site (EU 8 Level 5-8
Basin									2									
Other																		
Toy																		
Candlestick								1										
Ink Well																	1	
Flower Pot									1									
Unidentifiable																		
Hollowware		80	5	8			223	20		23	3	3	1	26	11	7	26	13
Flat			1															
Unidentified	11		3								18			4	3	2		9
Total	40	186	119	229	152	528	405	237	51	431	68	20	24	302	97	113	187	86

*Information from Chesapeake and Delaware Valley sites from Bedell et al. (1999).

** Information from Bedell et al. (2002).

[1]Oxon Hill Site, Feature 5000 (1750-1800) and Well Stratum A (1750-1840), Plantation work area, Prince Georges County, Maryland (Garrow and Wheaton 1986); [2]Kingsmill Quarter Site, Slave Quarter, (1780-1800), James City County, Virginia (Kelso 1984); [3]Bray Site, Plantation (1720-1750), James City County, Maryland (Kelso 1984);[4]Wynn Site, Tenant Farm (1765-1822), Kent County, Delaware (Grettler et al. 1996); [5]McKean/Cochran Farm Site, Tenant Farm (1750-1800), New Castle County, Delaware (Bedell et al. 1999); [6]Charles Robinson Site, Farmstead (1720-1776), New Castle County, Delaware (Thomas et al. 1994); [7]Thomas Dawson Site, Farmstead (1740-1780), Kent County, Delaware (Bedell et al. 2002); [8]William Strickland Site, Farmstead (1726-1740), Kent County, Delaware (Catts et al. 1995); [9]Michael Kantz Privy (Feature 19), Urban House Site (1777-1806), Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania (Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. 1997:V-48, V-51); [10]Wilson Tract Site 1780-1820, Chester County, Pennsylvania (Affleck, et. al., 2004); [11]Seabrook/Wilson House Site, Farmstead (1775-1820), Monmouth County, New Jersey (Gall et. al. 2006); [12]Foundation Site, Farmstead (ca. 1768-1786), Monmouth County, New Jersey (Gall et al. 2008); [13]Stites Family occupation at the Stites Farmstead and Prehistoric Site (1720s/1740s-1760s and 1760s-1825), Union County, New Jersey (Gall et al. 2011); [14]William Forman occupation at the Manalapan Village House Site, Farmstead (1776-1800), Monmouth County, New Jersey (Gall et al. 2007).

Blank cells have a value of zero.

Table 7.4: Vessels Identified at the Site by General Ware Type.

Occupation	Date	% Coarse Earthenware	% Coarse Stoneware*	% Refined Ware**	% Porcelain	Total Ceramic Vessel Number	% Glass of All Vessels	Total Glass Vessel Number
Dunham House (EU 8 Levels 5-8)	1750s-1801	32.5	9.3	47.7	10.5	86	9.5	9
Stites Farmstead and Prehistoric Site (1st)[1]	1720s/ 1740s-1760s	34.7	9.5	48.4	7.4	95	12.84	14
Stites Farmstead and Prehistoric Site (Benjamin/ Isaiah Stites)[1]	1760s-1825	25.5	4.7	64.1	5.7	106	15.2	19
Manalapan Village House Site (Out Kitchen)[2]	1800	35.8	7.4	44.4	12.3	81	12.9	12

*Excludes Jackfield, Red Stoneware, and White Salt Glazed Stoneware

**Includes Jackfield, White Salt Galzed Stoneware, Red Stoneware, Tin Glazed

[1]Stites Family occupation at the Stites Farmstead and Prehistoric Site (1720s/1740s-1760s and 1760s-1825), Union County, New Jersey (Gall et al. 2011)

Table 7.5: Percentage of Coarse Redware and Buff Earthenware Vessels in the EU 8, Levels 5-8 Assemblage and Contemporary New Jersey Assemblages.

Site	Period	Location	Coarse Redware	% of Assemblage	Coarse Buff Earthenwar	% of Assemblage
Dunham House (EU 8 Levels 5-8)	1750s-1801	Piedmont, New Jersey	23	27%	4	5%
Stites Farmstead and Prehistoric Site[1]	1720s/ 1740s-1760s	Piedmont, New Jersey	6	6%	21	22%
Stites Farmstead and Prehistoric Site[1]	1760s-1825	Piedmont, New Jersey	18	17%	7	7%
Hart Farmstead Site[2]	1732-1768	Piedmont, New jersey	15	48%	2	6%
Hart Farmstead Site[2]	1768-1814	Piedmont, New Jersey	41	41%	2	2%
Manalapan Village House Site[3]	1776-1800	Coastal Plain, New Jersey	75	40%	15	8%
Manalapan Village House Site (Out Kitchen Assemblage)[3]	1800	Coastal Plain, New Jersey	25	31%	4	5%
Foundation Site[4]	1733-1768	Coastal Plain, New Jersey	2	10%	9	45%
Foundation Site[4]	1768-1787	Coastal Plain, New Jersey	13	54%	1	4%

[1]Gall et al. 2011; [2]Gall et al. 2010; [3]Gall et al. 2007; [4]Gall et al. 2008

Table 7.6: Percentage of ware types in the Chesapeake, Delaware Valley, New York, and Central New Jersey.

Site	Region/Locale	Date	Type	Coarse Earthenware	Coarse Stoneware	Refined Wares	Porcelain	Total # of Vessels
Oxon Hill*[1]	Chesapeake	1750-1800	Plantation	18.9%	10.8%	56.8%	13.5%	40
Kingsmill Quarter*[2]	Chesapeake	1780-1800	Slave Quarter	6.2%	8.4%	64.4%	21.0%	186
Benj. Wynn*[3]	Lower Delaware Valley	1765-1822	Tenant Farm	45.4%	0.5%	53.7%	0.5%	229
McKean/ Cochran*[4]	Lower Delaware Valley	1750-1800	Tenant Farm	52.5%	0%	37%	11%	152
474 and 476 Pearl Street, Feat. AF, ASII[5]	New York City	Late 1780s-1812	Urban Baker House	12%	4%	71%	13%	127
Michael Katz Privy[6]	Lower Delaware Valley	1777-1806	Urban Row House	27%	2%	65%	6%	51
Wilson Tract Site[7]	Lower Delaware Valley	1780-1820	Cottager	50%	2%	44%	4%	431
Hart Farmstead[8]	Delaware Valley	1732-1768	Farmer	57%	3%	40%	0%	30
Hart Farmstead[8]	Delaware Valley	1768-1814	Farmer, Miller	43.4%	3%	52.5%	1%	99
Seabrook/ Wilson[9]	Monmouth County	1775-1820	Farmstead	48%	25%	26%	1%	68
Ephraim Allen, Jr.[10]	Monmouth County	1740-1780	Farmstead	46%	18%	32%	4%	278
Foundation Site-Hankinson[11]	Monmouth County	Ca. 1733-1751	Farmstead	55%	25%	20%	0%	20
Foundation Site- Mixed Assemblage[11]	Monmouth County	Ca. 1733-1790s	Farmstead	44.7%	8.3%	41.7%	5.3%	302
William Forman[12]	Monmouth County	1776-1800	Farmstead	48%	13%	29%	10%	187
William Forman Out Kitchen[12]	Monmouth County	1800	Farmstead-Out Kitchen	35.8%	7.4%	44.4%	12.3%	81
1st Occupation (Stites Farmstead and Prehistoric Site)[13]	Union County	1720s/ 1740s-1760s	Possible Farmstead	34.7%	9.5%	48.4%	7.4%	95
Benjamin/ Isaiah Stites (Stites Farmstead and Prehistoric Site) [13]	Union County	1760s-1825	Farmstead	25.5%	4.7%	64.1%	5.7%	106
Dunham House (EU 8 Levels 5-8)	**Middlesex County**	**1750s-1801**	**Farmstead**	**32.5%**	**9.3%**	**47.7%**	**10.5%**	**86**

*Information from Chesapeake and Delaware Valley sites from Bedell et al. (1999).

[1]Oxon Hill Site, Feature 5000 (1750-1800) and Well Stratum A (1750-1840), Plantation work area, Prince Georges County, Maryland (Garrow and Wheaton 1986); [2]Kingsmill Quarter Site, Slave Quarter, (1780-1800), James City County, Virginia (Kelso 1984); [3]Wynn Site, Tenant Farm (1765-1822), Kent County, Delaware (Grettler et al. 1996); [4]McKean/Cochran Farm Site, Tenant Farm (1750-1800), New Castle County, Delaware (Bedell et al. 1999); [5]474 and 476 Pearl Street, Lot 7 and 8, Feature AF, ASII, Artisan Baker (Late 1780s-1812) (John Milner Associates, Inc. 2000:A-50); [6]Michael Kantz Privy (Feature 19), Urban House Site (1777-1806), Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania (Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. 1997:V-48, V-51); [7]Wilson Tract Site 1780-1820, Chester County, Pennsylvania (Affleck et al. 2004); [8]Amos Moore Occupation of the Hart Farmstead Site (1768-1814), Mercer County, New Jersey; [9]Seabrook/Wilson House Site, Farmstead (1775-1820), Monmouth County, New Jersey (Gall et al. 2006); [10]Ephraim Allen, Jr., Farmstead (1740-1780) (MAAR Associates, Inc. 1988); [11]Foundation Site, Farmstead (ca. 1768-1786), Monmouth County, New Jersey (Gall et al. 2008); [12]William Forman occupation at the Manalapan Village House Site, Farmstead (1776-1800), Monmouth County, New Jersey (Gall et al. 2007); [13]Stites Family occupation at the Stites Farmstead and Prehistoric Site (1720s/1740s-1760s and 1760s-1825), Union County, New Jersey (Gall et al. 2011).

Levels 5-8 in EU 8 reveals that Samuel Barron and his family discarded some of their household ceramics in a portion of the yard northwest of the home. This area was situated just north of a former outbuilding and a possible rear, attached service wing, and the deposits found in Levels 5-8 of EU 8 may be related to activities associated with the outbuilding and service wing addition. Teawares are well represented. These consist of a creamware melon teapot, an engine turned redware teapot, an engine turned red-bodied stoneware teapot, a Jackfield teapot, and a plain creamware teapot and lid (Tables 7.1-7.2). Porcelain saucers and tea bowl fragments were identified, along with white salt glazed stoneware tea bowl, decorated pearlware saucers, and scalloped and royal edge creamware saucers. The teaware assemblage appears to represent mixed pieces. Teaware sets were not identified, though this assemblage is comprised of only four levels in a single EU. In addition to teas, the family appears to have consumed punch from two tin glazed earthenware vessels.

Plates, largely composed of royal and feather edge-decorated creamware, and dishes/chargers of redware are moderately represented and may be individually equal to the number of small bowls found. Several (n=6) vessels that could represent plates or saucers were also found, though the fragments were too small to determine the function. The data suggests that the Barron family appears to have equally engaged in consuming meals as soups, stews and gruels served in bowls, and portioned meals and along with meat, vegetable and fruit-based pies served on chargers/dishes and plates. Similar ratios of small bowls, dishes/chargers, and plates were identified in the 1800 William Forman out kitchen assemblage in Manalapan Township, Monmouth County, New Jersey (Gall et al. 2007).

Other vessel forms include large bowls, mugs, pans, a milk pan, a pot, jugs, cups, chamber pots, and indeterminate hollowware forms (see Tables 7.1-7.2). The presence of pans, large bowls, jugs and a pot, along with indeterminate hollowware forms speak to the proximity of EU 8 to a former kitchen wing or out kitchen. Such vessels would have been essential to food preparation activities and food storage. Such vessels were also well represented in the 1800 out kitchen deposits at the Manalapan Village House site (Gall et al. 2007). The Dunham House deposits also yielded stoneware vessels with watch spring motifs applied in blue cobalt that appear to have been manufactured by the Morgan pottery in Cheesequake, New Jersey between 1775 and 1784. At least one stoneware vessel (vessel 24c) from EU 8 contains Morgan style decoration, and several other stoneware fragments from EUs 7 and 9 were also found with watch spring motifs revealing that the Barrons had access to and purchased wares produced by local potters.

Few pearlware vessels are present given the end date of the assemblage suspected to coincide with Samuel Barron's death in 1801. Creamware and redware ceramics are the highest represented amongst all ceramic types. The prevalence of creamware compared to the low number pearlware vessels represented suggests Samuel and his wife were not focused on keeping pace with contemporary late 18th-century table setting fashion. Indeed, a similar trend is represented at the William Forman out kitchen assemblage in Manalapan Township, Monmouth County, New Jersey, which dates to 1800 (Gall et al. 2007). Conversely, in both the Dunham House deposit and the 1800 Manalapan Village House Site out kitchen deposit, it may also be argued that the families of both sites stored older

wares in their out kitchen for use in food preparation activities, while a greater range in contemporaneously popular wares, such as decorated pearlwares, were stored within the dwelling proper.

Other commonalities exist in the data between the Manalapan Village House Site and the Dunham House Site assemblages, as well as a pre-1760s assemblage from the Stites Farmstead in Scotch Plains (see Tables 7.4-7.6). The percentages of coarse earthenware, coarse stoneware, refined ware, and porcelain vessels are notably similar. When compared to other sites in the Chesapeake watershed, Delaware Valley, central New Jersey, Philadelphia, and New York City, the data indicates that the percent of refined earthenware in an assemblage surpasses that of coarse earthenware and stoneware in more urban and suburban areas and those in the Chesapeake drainage (see Table 7.6). One explanation is that such areas have greater access to a larger range of refined wares, individuals may be influenced by urban genteel consumerism, and individuals are less likely to require ceramic equipment related to dairying like churns and milk pans. Further, Chesapeake sites also reveal a greater preference for refined wares compared to coarse earthenware and coarse stoneware (Bedell et. al. 1999; Bedell 2002: 72; Magid and Means 2003: 47-49). Conversely, farmstead sites from more rural areas in central New Jersey and the Lower Delaware Valley dating from the mid-18th to the early 19th century overwhelmingly yield a greater percentage of coarse earthenwares compared to refined wares (see Table 7.6). This is particularly true in the lower Delaware Valley, which had greater market access to ceramics produced by redware manufacturers in the Philadelphia area. Exceptions to this include the 1800 out kitchen deposit at the Manalapan Village House Site and the earlier occupation phase (1720s-1760s) of the Stites Farmstead and Prehistoric Site (see Table 7.6).

Glass vessels are represented in low numbers in the EU 8 contexts, comparable to the 1800 out kitchen deposit at the Manalapan Village House Site in Manalapan Township and the 1720s-1760s deposits associated with the Stites Farmstead and Prehistoric Site in Scotch Plains (see Table 7.4). It appears that the use of vessel glass, from which spirits and other liquids were consumed and stored, was much less important to the Barron family occupants and the occupants of Central New Jersey than to those who lived farther south in the Chesapeake region. One principle reason was the way in which spirits were processed, transported, purchased, and consumed. In the Chesapeake, archaeologists, such as John Bedell et al. (1999), have are argued that residents purchased vast quantities of imported wine and whisky from foreign nations, such as Great Britain and France, and tables were lavishly set with stemware and glass cups. It appears that in the Chesapeake, imported spirits were preferred to locally made alcohol, as was the case with ceramics as well as suggested by Table 7.6. In the Lower Delaware Valley and in New Jersey, a different regionally distinct pattern was present. Here, residents, particularly the farming classes and laborers, put a greater value on locally distilled hard cider and whisky (applejack), as well as non-alcoholic cider in general, rather than imported liquors.

The process of creating brandy, whisky and cider started on the farm, at the orchard. Most farmers in this area owned orchards and harvested their own apples. An advertisement for the property dating from 1752 mentions the presence of an orchard, but does not reveal the

types of fruit or fruits grown. They either pressed their apples at home, or transported numerous bushels to a local distiller. The farmer brought with him or purchased from the distiller large wooden casks or barrels that the distiller filled with hard cider. Travels through the state commonly declared that cider spirits produced in New Jersey were the best in the nation and even the world (Wacker and Clemens 1995:163-164). The large casks used in this process made bottles, which were costly and had to be purchased, less relevant. Consequently, the Baron family, like most families in the region, may have placed a greater importance on the consumption of locally-made cider stored in casks than on imported bottled alcohol. This may have been due to a regionally developed palette and regional pride. The result is a decreased use of bottle glass in rural New Jersey and the Lower Delaware Valley than in other southern regions and urban areas.

A cursory examination of central New Jersey probate inventories from the turn of the 19th century does indicate that not all New Jerseyans preferred local ciders to imported wines. Indeed, members of the more affluent, genteel class and white-collar workers, such as lawyers, appear to have relied more heavily on the use of glass bottles, possibly due to a greater consumption of wines and entertainment. This, however, does not appear to be the case for the Dunham assemblage, where the quantity of glass vessels represented is quite low (see Table 7.4).

Collectively, the information from the Dunham House Site has provided significant information about the use of space and consumer behavior associated with the Samuel Barron and his family. The dwelling itself also provides an exceptional example of patterned brick architecture in northeast New Jersey and the far-reaching influence of patterned brick style that enjoyed mass appeal in the Delaware Valley during the early to late 18th century. The site assemblage also bears commonalities with central New Jersey and lower Delaware Valley rural contemporary sites, suggesting that the residents of Woodbridge may have been more heavily influenced by such areas than the nearby New York City market economy. More intensive, focused excavations to delineate Feature 6 and its interior fill, along with additional excavations behind the former Feature 6 structure have the ability to provide significant data about site occupants. Further, the eastern side yard, which currently has not been archaeologically explored has great potential to yield intact artifact bearing contexts associated with the Dunham and Barron families.

Section 8: Recommendations

Archaeological excavations at the Dunham House that were undertaken in 2002 by Monmouth University and in 2019 by the Archaeological Society of New Jersey were completed as research studies to aid in the historical and archaeological interpretation of the Dunham House, one of the oldest surviving homes in Middlesex County. The Trinity Episcopal Church of Woodbridge generously offered access to its property. While the Monmouth University study was completed as a volunteer research study as part of a graduate student's thesis project, the 2019 study was made possible through funding provided by the Middlesex County Chosen Freeholders and the Middlesex County Office of Arts and History. The latter study was also conducted as a public archaeological dig to highlight Middlesex County's rich cultural heritage and to shed light on one of its oldest surviving homes.

The studies revealed the presence of notably dense, thick and partially intact archaeological deposits. Many of the deposits date from the early 18th through the mid-19th century and several contexts can be linked to the Samuel Barron family occupation from ca. 1752-1801. Many other contexts contain temporally mixed deposits dating from the early 18th century to the late 19th century. Several structural features were identified, including the remains of a large oval or teadrop-shaped, 19th-century driveway west of the house (Features 3 and 4), the stone foundation remains of an outbuilding northwest of the patterned brick home that appears to have been removed by the late 18th century or possibly later (Feature 6), and the remains of a former, rear addition that was removed by 1871 (Feature 5). The rear addition may have served as a service wing.

Dendrochonological analysis of tree rings from samples taken in first floor joists and attic joists in the patterned brick section of the home indicate that the first floor was constructed in the Spring of 1709, which coincides with Benjamin and Mary Dunham's ownership of the property, following their father, Jonathan Dunham, Sr.'s death. The analysis also indicates that the house was extensively remodeled in 1871.

Areas of high archaeological sensitivity exist in the west side yard and rear north yard. Care should be taken during future landscape modifications in this area, and it is recommended that such modifications be preceded by an archaeological study, if possible. No archaeological investigations have yet taken place in the east and south yard areas, though these areas also have great potential to contain intact archaeological deposits and cultural features. Ground penetrating radar conducted in the south yard area identified two square anomalies that may represent former structures. Further, a late 19th-century map depicts a structure approximating the same size as the Dunham House to have been formerly situated at the location of the current circular driveway south of the home. It is recommended that proposed ground disturbances in these areas be preceded by an archaeological study, if possible.

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Appendix A: Project Documents

Application for Project Authorization Under the New Jersey Register of Historic Places Act

NJ Department of Environmental Protection • Natural & Historic Resources • Historic Preservation Office

Date July 15, 2019

Applicant Middlesex County Office of Arts and History

State, County, or Municipal agency or instrumentality thereof, applying for authorization.

Note: If an application is being submitted by an authorized representative on behalf of a public agency, written authorization from the public agency must be submitted with the application.

Project Name Dunham House Site Archaeological Study

Contact Person(s) Mark Nonestied, Division Head, Historic Sites and History Services

Address 1050 River Road, Piscataway, NJ 08854 mark.nonestied@co.middlesex.nj.us

Telephone 732-745-3030 **FAX** _____ **E-mail** mark.nonestied@co.mic

(FOR HPO USE ONLY) Technically and Professionally Complete **Date** _____

New Jersey Register Listed Property Affected by Project

Name of listed Property or Historic District Trinity Episcopal Church

Address of listed property 650 Rahway Avenue, Woodbridge, NJ 07095

Block # 587 **Lot #** 1

Municipality Woodbridge **County** Middlesex

A. Required Documentation

Please enclose the documentation listed below as required by N.J.A.C. 7:4-7.1 (d). The required documentation, taken with the project description, must be sufficient to completely describe the proposed undertaking. When using attachments, please label using the letters and numbers (e.g., A.1.c.) as listed herein. See Attachment A

1. Complete lists (include addresses) of:

a. Local historical societies See Attachment A.1

b. Local historic preservation commissions See Attachment A.1

c. All public and private property owners of registered property directly affected by the project. N.J.A.C. 7:4-7.1(d) stipulates that this list shall be the list of all private and public property owners (including right-of-way owners) named in the official municipal tax records and maps as of the date of the application's submission and shall be notarized by the appropriate municipal official. This list is *not* the list of property owners within 200 feet of the project; (although submission of that list would be acceptable) it is the list of owners of registered properties which are directly physically impacted by the project. See Attachment A.1 and Appendix A

d. All affected local government units, any agencies or instrumentalities thereof concerned with historic preservation, and any statewide organization and local organization specifically concerned with historic preservation in the area of the undertaking's potential impact. See Attachment A

Applications which do not include these four lists are not complete and cannot be reviewed until this information is received.

2. Maps See Attachment A.2

3. Photographs, both of the overall project area and of specific project work areas. Photographs should be labeled as to location and keyed to a plan sheet. (Although optional, slides may augment the application and facilitate the presentation to the Historic Sites Council of a project that is an encroachment.) Photographs should be labeled identifying site location and keyed to architectural or engineering plans. See Attachment A.3

4. Complete architectural or engineering plans-including a site plan (2 sets) N/A

5. Specifications (1 set) N/A

6. Proposed agreements (easements, lease, deed, covenant etc.) applicable to the undertaking. N/A

7. If the application proposes demolition of all or a substantial portion of a property, the application shall include a structural assessment and an evaluation of whether the property could be reasonably repaired, to be prepared by an architect or engineer with demonstrated experience with historic properties. N/A

8. If the application proposes relocation of a New Jersey Register listed property, information and documentation required in N.J.A.C. 7:4-3.2(c) must also be submitted. N/A

B. Project Description

Please describe the proposed undertaking in full detail. Where functional or programmatic constraints call for changes to historic configurations, those constraints should be explained very clearly. (Use lettered attachments when necessary.)

The Archaeological Society of New Jersey (ASNJ) proposes to conduct an archaeological study of a 0.39-acre portion of the 4.74-acre historic property. The archaeological study will be confined to the northern section of the historic property. An approximate 0.38 percent of the study area or 0.03 percent of the historic property are proposed for archaeological excavation (64.5 square feet). In total, between 16 and 20 1.5-foot diameter, hand dug shovel test pits are proposed in the vicinity of the Jonathan Dunham house (current rectory). In addition, the ASNJ will hand dig one (1) 2.5-foot by 5.0-foot trench and two (2) 4.0-foot square excavation units. The fieldwork will adhere to the scope of work provided in Appendix B.

The Trinity Episcopal Church historic property was listed on the New Jersey Register of Historic Places on March 8, 2004. The historic property is significant under Criteria A, C, and D in the areas of religion, architecture, and archaeology for the period ca. 1717 to 1874. Specific architect/builders associated with the historic property include: Richard Upjohn, C. Harrison Condit, and George Hogan. Specific dates of significance include ca. 1717, 1858-1861, and 1873-1874. The property is currently owned by a religious institution and is used for religious purposes.

The area of archaeological survey is used as a rectory and the side yard of a rectory. The area contains manicured lawn with sparse decorative tree plantings.

C. Statement of Purpose

Please state the need and/or purpose for the proposed undertaking. Address the public benefit of the proposed project. (Use lettered attachments when necessary)

The archaeological study will be conducted to gain information about the Jonathan Dunham house and the meeting house green, understand the cultural history of Woodbridge Township, and gain insight into the lives of the Dunham and Barron families, who formerly occupied the historic house. The results of the study will be detailed in a technical report that meets the New Jersey Historic Preservation Office's (NJHPO) reporting standards and will be submitted to the NJHPO for review. The study is intended as a public outreach endeavor to education the public in Woodbridge history and culture through archaeology. The study will aid in identify areas of archaeological sensitivity and significant cultural deposits near the Jonathan Dunham house.

D. Alternatives/Mitigation

Please describe alternatives (or actions taken) that would avoid, reduce, or mitigate any encroachment of the project on the affected New Jersey Register listed property. Discuss feasibility and prudence of alternatives. (Use lettered attachments when necessary.)

The archaeological study will be mitigated by the production of a technical report detailing the results of the archaeological study that will be submitted to the NJHPO for review. The archaeological study will adhere to the scop of work provided in Appendix B.

E. Project Funding

Please list sources of funding, including federal funds.

Middlesex County Division of Arts and History

F. Permits

Please list permits needed for the proposed project, including any necessary federal permits, licenses or approvals.

N/A

OTHER INFORMATION

The following information may also be needed depending on the nature of the project:

ARCHAEOLOGY: If an archaeological survey or other pertinent survey has been undertaken for this project, it must be included with the application. In all cases, when a professional archaeological survey is not included with (or proposed in) the application and the project will include ground disturbance, the rationale for not conducting survey must be enclosed. This rationale for all areas of potential ground disturbance should include detailed documentation of known prior uses (both modern and historic) and prior disturbances. Areas of potential ground disturbance include construction staging areas, areas of grading, etc. on the New Jersey Register listed property.

See Appendix B

CIVIL ENGINEERING (PARTICULARLY ROAD & BRIDGE PROJECTS): Data which informs the basis of the project's design such as: existing road limitations, traffic counts/studies, road classification, design speeds, design hourly volume, and predicted levels of service. Please provide specific references to the relevant AASHTO design tables. May include an Alternatives Analysis Report.

N/A

CODE: Where a code requirement affects the treatment of historic features or spaces, please provide specific reference to the section of the code involved and indicate if flexible application of the code for historic buildings as allowed by the New Jersey Uniform Construction Code has been sought or granted.

N/A

ECONOMICS: If economic factors affect an aspect of the project or the design of a project as a whole, a detailed and documented breakdown of the costs involved should be attached to the application.

N/A

ENGINEERING: If engineering concerns such as structural stability or load bearing capacity, etc. affect the project's impact on the historic property, engineering reports, prepared by an engineer with demonstrated experience working with similar historic resources, should be attached to the application.

N/A

LIST OF ALL DOCUMENTS

Please provide a complete listing of all documents including title. In all cases, when a professional archaeological survey is not included with (or proposed in) the application and the project will include ground disturbance, the rationale for not conducting survey must be enclosed.

See attached List of Documents

REVIEW PROCESS

Applications are submitted to the Historic Preservation Office (HPO). Within 30 days, the HPO will evaluate the application for technical and professional completeness. Faxed copies of applications do not formally initiate project review. Within 45 days of receipt of a technically complete application, HPO will determine if the project constitutes an encroachment and notify the applicant accordingly. If the HPO determines that a project does not constitute an encroachment (that the project is in conformance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties), the application is approved administratively by the HPO and does not require review before the Historic Sites Council. A project which constitutes an encroachment is scheduled for an upcoming Historic Sites Council meeting, and the applicant is so notified. The Historic Sites Council makes a recommendation in the form of a formal resolution to the Commissioner of the Department of Environmental Protection. The Commissioner must act within 120 days of receipt of a technically complete application. When the applicant has tight project schedules and deadlines to meet, the HPO strongly encourages early submission of applications.

Mail Code 501-04B
State of New Jersey
Department of Environmental Protection
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
PO Box 420 Trenton, NJ 08625-0420
TEL: (609) 984-0176 FAX: (609) 984-0578
www.nj.gov/dep/hpo

This publication has been financed in part with federal funds from the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, and administered by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, Natural & Historic Resources, Historic Preservation Office. The contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the U.S. Department of the Interior. This program receives federal financial assistance for the identification and protection of historic properties. Under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the U.S. Department of the Interior prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, or handicap in its federally assisted programs. If you believe that you have been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility as described above, or if you desire further information, please write to: Office of Equal Opportunity, National Park Service, 1849 C. Street NW (NC200), Washington, D.C. 20240

List of Documents:

Attachment A: Required Documentation
A.1: Interested Parties
A.2: Maps
A.3: Photographs

Attachment B: Project Description

Attachment C: Statement of Purpose

Attachment D: Alternatives/Mitigation

Bibliography

Appendix A: Notarized List of Private Property Owner

Appendix B: Related Archaeological Surveys (Archaeological Survey Scope of Work)

ATTACHMENT A:

REQUIRED DOCUMENTATION

ATTACHMENT A.1:

INTERESTED PARTIES

a. Local Historical Societies:

Historical Association of Woodbridge
86 Green Street
Woodbridge, NJ 07095

b. Local Historic Preservation Commissions:

Mark Nonestied
Division Head- Historic Sites and History Services
Middlesex County Office of Arts and History
1050 River Road
Piscataway, NJ 08854

Dolores Capraro Gioffre, Chair
Woodbridge Township Historic Preservation Commission
582 Rahway Avenue
Woodbridge, NJ 07095

c. Public and Private Property Owners:

The owner of Block 587, Lot 1 is:
Rector, Wardens and Vestry of Trinity Episcopal Church of Woodbridge
C/O Reverend Angela Cipolla
650 Rahway Avenue
Woodbridge, NJ 07095

d. Local Government Units, Agencies and Statewide Organizations:

Mark Nonestied
Division Head- Historic Sites and History Services
Middlesex County Office of Arts and History
1050 River Road
Piscataway, NJ 08854

Dolores Capraro Gioffre, Chair
Woodbridge Township Historic Preservation Commission
582 Rahway Avenue
Woodbridge, NJ 07095

Preservation New Jersey
30 South Warren Street
Trenton, NJ 08608

ATTACHMENT A.2:

MAPS

List of Figures:

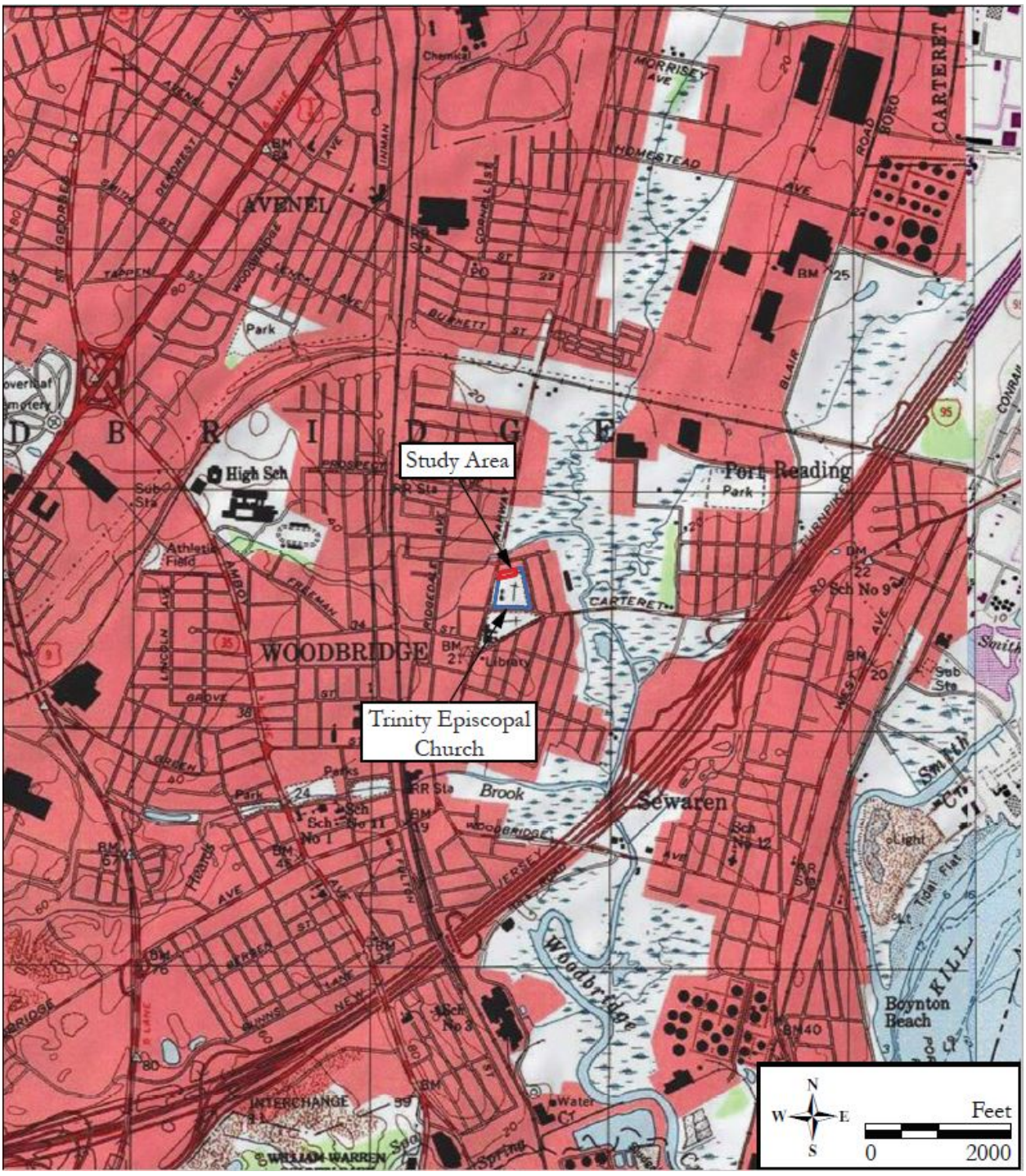

Figure 1: U.S.G.S. 1995 7.5' Quadrangle: Perth Amboy, NJ-NY Showing the Trinity Episcopal Church Historic Property and the Study Area.

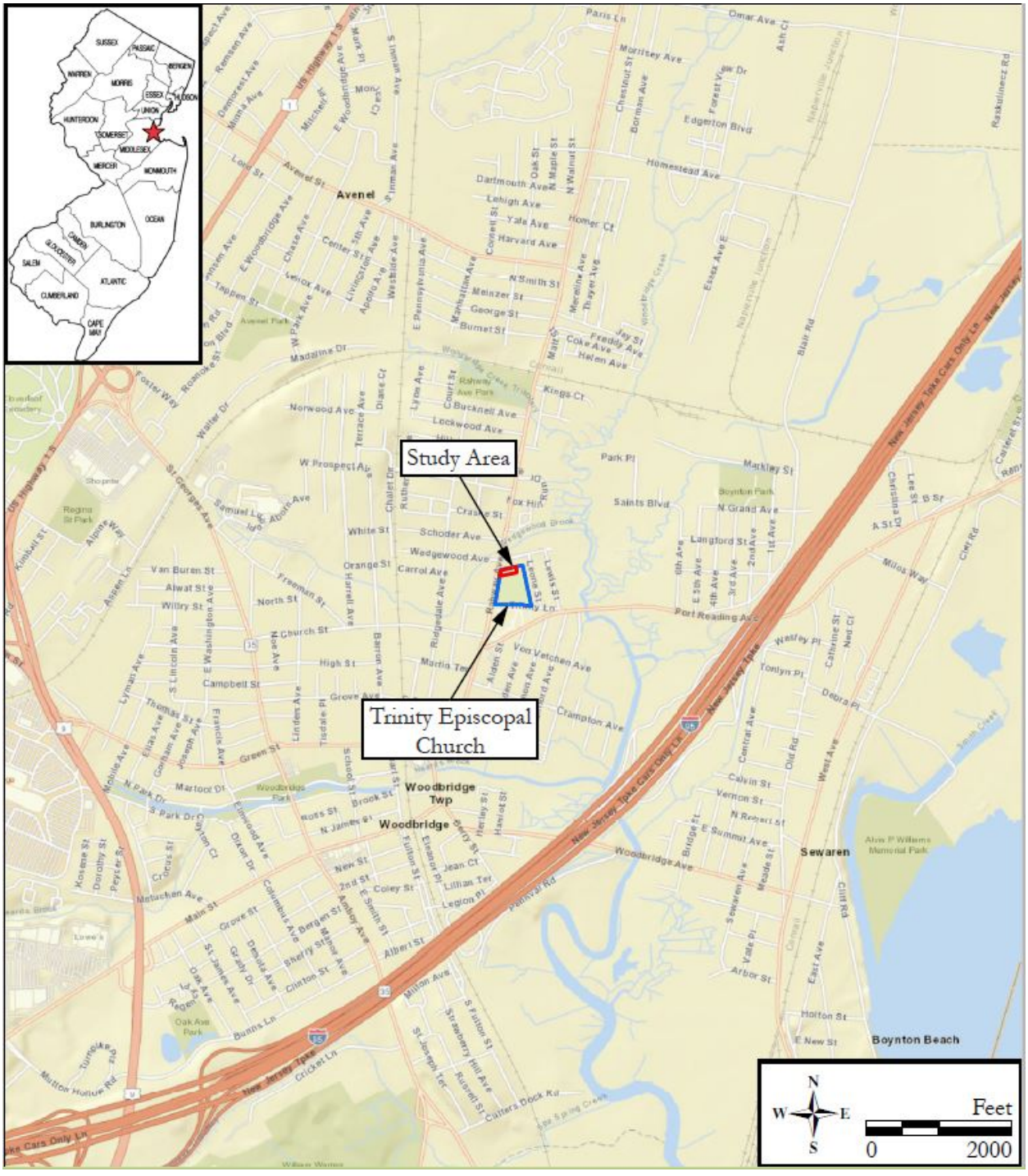

Figure 2: ESRI 2018 World Street Map Showing the Trinity Episcopal Church Historic Property and the Study Area.

Figure 3: 2018 Aerial Photograph Showing the Trinity Episcopal Church Historic Property and the Study Area.

Figure 4: Aerial Map Showing the Study Area, Trinity Episcopal Church Historic Property, Parcel Boundaries, and Proposed Shovel Test Pit Grid.

Figure 5: Aerial Map Showing the Study Area, Trinity Episcopal Church Historic Property, Parcel Boundaries, Photograph Locations, and Proposed Shovel Test Pit Grid.

ATTACHMENT A.3:

PHOTOGRAPHS

Plate 1: View northeast of the Jonathan Dunham house (current Rectory), July 10, 2019

Plate 2: View east showing the side yard of the Jonathan Dunham house (current Rectory), July 10, 2019

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APPENDIX A:

PRIVATE PROPERTY OWNER APPROVAL

APPENDIX B:

RELATED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEYS (ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDY SCOPE OF WORK)

Proposal For

Archaeological Study of The Dunham House

Block 587, Lot 1
Woodbridge Township, Middlesex County, New Jersey

By Michael J. Gall, M.A., R.P.A

And

Richard F. Veit, Ph.D., R.P.A.

Prepared for:
Middlesex County Office of Arts and History
1050 River Road
Piscataway, New Jersey 08854

Prepared by:

Archaeological Society of New Jersey
c/o New Jersey State Museum
Bureau of Archaeology and Ethnography
205 West State Street
P.O. Box 530
Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0530

July 15, 2019

INTRODUCTION

Middlesex County Office of Arts and History (MCOAH) has requested an archaeological study of a portion of 650 Rahway Avenue (Block 587, Lot 1) in Woodbridge Township, Middlesex County, New Jersey as part of an archaeological public outreach and educational effort. The MCOAH is providing funding for the study. The northern portion of this property contains the 18th-century Dunham house, currently used as the Trinity Episcopal Church Rectory. The house may have been erected during the early 18th century by Jonathan Dunham and was owned during the latter part of the 18th century and throughout much of the 19th century by the Barron family. The property is privately owned by the Rector, Wardens and Vestry of Trinity Episcopal Church of Woodbridge. This property, known as Trinity Episcopal Church, was listed in the New Jersey Register of Historic Places on March 8, 2004. The historic property was also listed on the National Register of Historic Places on May 12, 2004. As a result, an Application for Project Authorization is required under the New jersey Register of Historic Places Act. The entire historic property encompasses 4.74 acres. The archaeological study area will be confined to 0.39 acres or 16,981 square feet. This area encompasses and extends west of the Dunham house to Rahway Avenue. There are no known burials within the study area. Archaeological site 28-Mi-220 was identified within the study area by Richard Veit in 2002 as part of a study conducted by Monmouth University.

Historic research reveals that Jonathan Dunham purchased the property on June 13, 1699. The lot was originally surveyed for Benjamin Cromwell on May 19, 1696. The parcel stood on the north side of Jonathan Dunham's house lot and on the east side of the Meeting House Green (also known as the Kirk Green). Jonathan Dunham died in 1724. The property eventually was owned by Samuel Barron, a Justice of the Peace in Middlesex County and tan yard owner, by 1784, though likely earlier. Samuel Barron, who died in 1801, bequeathed the lot to his son John. John retained the property until his death in 1836, after which time the parcel was owned by Samuel Barron, who died in 1870. Following Samuel Barron's death, the property was sold to the Rector, Wardens and Vestry of Trinity Church of Woodbridge for use as a rectory. The western half of the study area has been used as a meeting-house commons since the late 17th century.

Archaeological study of the Dunham house has the potential to provide insight into the construction date of the house, early 18th-century life in Woodbridge, the personal lives of Dunham and Barron family members, and use of the meeting house commons. The goals of the survey are to: 1) determine if there are structural features present associated with an earlier construction episode on the property; 2) identify deposits associated with the Dunham and Barron families' consumer behavior and diet; 3) assess the integrity of identified archaeological deposits. The goal of the survey is to be as minimally invasive as possible, and archaeologically excavate as small a sample as possible to answer research questions.

The MCOAH has engaged with the Archaeological Society of New Jersey (ASNJ), a 501(c)(3) non-profit, New Jersey-registered charitable organization, to develop a scope of work that meets both organizations' mandates for public outreach and education. The ASNJ is the only state-wide archaeological organization in New Jersey and has been dedicated to the study and preservation of the state's cultural and archaeological heritage since the society's founding on November 12, 1931. Members of the ASNJ include both professional and avocational archaeologists and individuals with a general interest in history and archaeology. The ASNJ has developed a long-term public outreach

relationship with the MCOAH, enabling the two organizations to educate the public in the state and county's history, archaeology, and cultural heritage. This project is intended to engage and educate the public in the county's cultural heritage through archaeology. The ASNJ will serve as a subcontractor on this county project and all volunteers involved will be covered under the County's umbrella insurance.

Michael J. Gall, the ASNJ's President and a Registered Professional Archaeologist who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications and Standards for Archaeology (36 CFR Part 61), will co-direct the archaeological study with Richard F. Veit, Ph.D., Professor of Anthropology at Monmouth University, who also meets 36 CFR Part 61. Mr. Gall and Dr. Veit will oversee all archaeological excavations, artifact analysis, and report writing on behalf of the ASNJ. All archeological surveying will be in compliance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation.

PROJECT SCOPE

This archaeological study will occur in five phases.

Background Research

Background research will be completed to create a context for locating and interpreting archaeological deposits. Research may be completed at the New Jersey Historic Preservation Office, New Jersey State Library, New Jersey State Archives, Woodbridge Historical Society, and Middlesex County Clerk's Office. The National Register nomination form for the Trinity Episcopal Church will be closely examined. The results of background research will be summarized in the archaeological study technical report and will detail the historic use, ownership, and occupation of the study area. A brief synthesis of New Jersey's prehistoric Native American settlement in the area will also be detailed.

Archaeological Fieldwork

Archaeological fieldwork may consist of a non-invasive geophysical study performed prior to subsurface archaeological testing. The geophysical study may be conducted within all or part of the study area and may extend to the south of the study within a portion of the cemetery yard that lacks headstones. The geophysical survey may include ground-penetrating radar (GRR), magnetometry, and/or electrical resistivity survey techniques. The geophysical survey is intended to help guide the archaeological subsurface study and shed light on unmarked graves that may be present south of the study area.

Prior to any archaeological excavation, a utility mark out will be ordered by the ASNJ. Archaeological fieldwork will include the hand excavation of up to 20 1.5-foot diameter shovel test pits (STPs) within a study area (see attached map). The STP excavations are anticipated to be completed during one or more weekends in August or September 2019. Soil will be excavated by stratum and each excavated stratum will be separately screened through ¼-inch wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. All recovered artifacts will be placed in re-sealable polyethylene bags and accompanied with a tag that lists the appropriate excavation provenience information. Shovel test pits will be excavated to depths not exceeding three or four feet below the ground surface. All stratigraphy encountered will be documented on standardized field forms according do STP number, depth, soil texture, and color. Upon completion, all STPs will be backfilled and the ground returned as close as possible to its

original contours. All excavations will be plotted on an excavation base map. Representative digital photographs will be taken of fieldwork activity.

Based on the results of the STPs and background research, the ASNJ will consult with the MCOAH to determine the most advantageous location to place up to two (2) four-foot square, hand dug excavation units (EUs) and up to one (1) 2.5-foot by 5-foot trench unit (TU) to explore artifact deposits and cultural features. Unit excavation is anticipated to take place on in late September 2019. Excavations in late September will be part of a public outreach program, in which the general public will be allowed to view archaeological excavations, look at recovered artifacts, and attend tours of the archaeological site and additional areas of interest associated the Trinity Episcopal Church. The public site tours will take place between the hours of 1:00 and 4:00 pm. The public outreach program will be undertaken as a way of educating the public in the history and archaeology of this site. Participants may be asked to sign permission forms should their picture be taken for publicity purposes.

Within EUs and TUs, soils will be hand dug in natural or arbitrary levels depending on the thickness and context of identified stratigraphy. All excavated soil will be screened through ¼-inch wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. All recovered artifacts will be bagged separately by context/stratum in re-sealable polyethylene bags containing a tag listing the appropriate provenience information. Excavation unit profiles will be documented via scaled line drawings and digital photography. Identified cultural features will be bisected within the unit confines to expose and enable profile documentation. Upon removal and documentation, the remaining 50 percent of the feature will be excavated within the unit confines and screened. While STP soil profiles will aid in determining the depth of unit excavation, for safety reasons, excavations will not exceed 4.0 feet in depth without prior consultation with the MCOAH. It is possible the 4.0-foot excavation depth may encounter the base of intact artifact deposit-bearing soils. Upon completion, all units will be backfilled and the ground surface returned to its original contours. Unit excavation is anticipated to take up to two days to complete. Excavations left open overnight will be covered with blue tarps and surrounded by orange snow fencing. Caution tape will be placed around the snow fencing as an additional precautionary measure. All excavations and identified features will be plotted on survey maps. Overview photographs will be taken of the site and excavations. The total combined area of proposed excavation is 64.5 square feet. This represents a 0.38 percent sample of the study area and a 0.03 percent sample of the historic property.

Examination of a crawl space below the northern wing may also be undertaken to look for surface exposed artifacts dating from the early 18th century and any remains of foundations for earlier structures that may have once existed. The use of soil probes will be used to help detect for the presence of buried foundations within the crawlspace.

The MCOAH has expressed a strong interest in making this project as public friendly as possible and engaging to the public. The general public will be allowed and encouraged to observe archaeological excavations while taking place, aid in screening excavated soil, and in recovering artifacts under supervision by ASNJ archaeologists. Excavations will only be conducted by ASNJ members. The general public is encouraged to join the ASNJ as members if they wish to partake in excavation activities under the supervision of trained archaeologists. The MCOAH may also lead public site tours of the study area, as well as other areas of interest on the property during the period of archaeological fieldwork. Public site tour visitors will be insured through Middlesex County umbrella insurance in the event of injury. Middlesex County is a self-insured public entity. As a subcontractor to the county, the ASNJ also falls under the county's umbrella insurance. ASNJ members are also covered under the society's general liability insurance. Upon fieldwork completion, all recovered artifacts will be

transferred to the MCOAH headquarters or to their East Jersey Olde Town facility where they will be stored in a facility that meets 36 CFR Part 79 guidelines.

Artifact Processing/Analysis/Cataloging/Curation

All recovered artifacts will be processed, analyzed, and cataloged by Michael J. Gall and Richard F. Veit. Some artifact cleaning may take place on-site during excavations so the public can view recovered artifacts. The artifact assemblage and survey documents and the final archaeological study technical report will be curated at the MCOAH East Jersey Olde Town facility in Piscataway, Middlesex County, New Jersey. Artifacts will be cleaned with water and brushes to remove soil residue and left to dry sufficiently prior to being rebagged. All cleaned artifacts will be analyzed and cataloged by provenience. Artifacts will be described in detail and will be analyzed according to functional group. Some artifacts may require that their weight be recorded. All artifact analysis data will be entered into a Microsoft Excel data spreadsheet that will be included in the archeological study technical report. Upon completion of the artifact catalog, recovered artifacts larger than one-inch square with a smooth surface will be marked with their catalog numbers using acid-free ink. Artifacts such as degraded animal bone and ferrous metal that cannot be marked will be bagged with a tag listing the appropriate context catalog number. It is the understanding of the ASNJ that the MCOAH may also acquire additional funding to conserve select artifacts. The ASNJ will note artifacts that may require special conservation to be undertaken by the MCOAH at a later date.

Archaeological Study Technical Report

Upon completion of the archaeological fieldwork and all artifact tasks, the archaeological study technical report will be completed. The report will detail the site-specific research for the archaeological study, environmental and soil data, and fieldwork results. The report will include a detailed log of all excavated STPs and units, an excavation base map, an artifact catalog, and an updated archaeological site registration form. The report will also include recommendations for historic preservation measures or future archaeological studies, if potentially significant archaeological resources are identified during the study. The technical report will be submitted to the MCOAH for review within nine months of the completion of archaeological fieldwork. Upon approval, the technical report will be submitted to the New Jersey Historic Preservation Office (NJHPO).

Public Presentation

Following the completion of the archaeological study, the study research and results will be presented to both the ASNJ and the MCOAH in a public forum. During the course of excavating and analysis, blog posts in a social media forum (e.g., Facebook.com, Instagram or www.asnj.org) will be generated to keep the public informed of the excavations and data.

PROJECT SCHEDULE

This project schedule assumes that the NJHPO will approve the Application for Project authorization by August 31, 2019.

- September 3, 2019: Order a utility mark out for all public service utilities.

- September 7-29, 2019: Begin and end all archaeological excavations. All archaeological fieldwork will be conducted on weekends directed by Michael Gall and Richard Veit with assistance by ASNJ members. Fieldwork on September 28 and 29, 2019 will be planned four weeks prior to commencement to provide MCOAH staff and the general public advance notice for site tours, planned activities, and archaeological excavations. The ASNJ and MCOAH will determine appropriate ways to notify members and the general public of the archaeological fieldwork schedule.
- October 1-November 17, 2019: Begin and end all artifact processing, analysis, cataloging, and curation tasks.
- November 18, 2019-March 15, 2020 Additional research and completion of draft archaeological study technical report.
- March 15-April 15, 2020: ASNJ review of archaeological study technical report.
- April 16-30, 2020: ASNJ edits and comment incorporation into archaeological study technical report.
- May 1-31, 2020: Submission of archaeological survey technical report, artifacts, and survey notes to the MCOAH. Receive MCOAH review comments/edits.
- June 1-30, 2020: Submit archaeological survey report to the NJHPO for review.
- A public presentation will be conducted at an MCOAH venue or an ASNJ meeting following the completion of the archaeological study technical report, the date of which will be determined in consultation with both the MCOAH and the ASNJ.

This schedule may subject to change in consultation with the MCOAH.

DELIVERABLES

Upon completion of the archaeological fieldwork, artifact processing/analysis/cataloging/curation, and report writing, all artifacts, archaeological field notes, and a draft of the archaeological report will be provided to the MCOAH for review and approval. The archaeological report will be completed by May 1, 2020 and will be provided to the MCOAH is print and electronic .pdf format. Upon approval a bound copy of the report with a data CD contain photo plate .jpg images and a .pdf of the report will be submitted to the NJHPO.

ASSUMPTIONS

All recovered artifacts will become the property of the MCOAH and will be curated and stored at their curation facility, which meets 36 CFR Part 79 requirements, at the completion of the project.

State of New Jersey
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
NATURAL & HISTORIC RESOURCES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
MAIL CODE 501-04B
P.O. BOX 420
TRENTON, NJ 08625-0420
TEL: # 609-984-0176 FAX: # 609-984-0578

PHILIP D. MURPHY
Governor

SHEILA Y. OLIVER
Lt. Governor

CATHERINE R. McCABE
Commissioner

August 22, 2019

Michael Gall, President
Archaeological Society of New Jersey
c/o New Jersey State Museum
Bureau of Archaeology and Ethnography
205 West State Street
P.O. Box 530
Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0530

Re: Middlesex County, Woodbridge Township
Archaeological Investigation – Jonathan Dunham House Site (28-Mi-220)
Trinity Episcopal Church (New Jersey Register-listed March 8, 2004)
Application for Project Authorization
New Jersey Register of Historic Places Act

Dear Mr. Gall:

Thank you for your application for project authorization for the proposed archaeological investigations at the Jonathan Dunham House archaeological site (28-Mi-220) in Woodbridge Township, Middlesex County. Your application was technically complete and professionally sufficient pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:4-7:1 on July 26, 2019.

According to the documentation submitted, the proposed archaeological investigation will include background research, non-invasive geophysical survey, and the hand excavation of up to twenty 1.5-diameter shovel test pits, up to two 4-foot square excavation unit, and one 2.5-foot by 5-foot excavation trench. The purposed of the archaeological investigation is to gain information to further understand the lives of the house's former occupants (the Dunham and Barron families), as well as the cultural history of Woodbridge Township. Results of the archaeological investigation will be disseminated through a combination of public engagement, both during and after the excavations. A technical report on the investigations will be submitted to Middlesex County and the Historic Preservation Office.

Taking the aforementioned information into account, the proposed plans meet the Secretary of Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and therefore, pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:4-7.4(b)1, this undertaking **does not constitute an encroachment** on the Trinity Episcopal Church.

All phases of the archaeological survey and reporting shall be in keeping with the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation*, 1983. Survey efforts shall comply with the New Jersey Historic Preservation Office Requirements for Phase I Archaeological Survey at N.J.A.C. 7:4-8.4. Reports of archaeological survey results shall conform to the Requirements for Archaeological Survey Reports – Standards for Report Sufficiency at N.J.A.C. 7:4-8.5. Evaluations to determine the National Register eligibility of archaeological sites shall in keeping with the National Park Service's 2000 National Register Bulletin, *Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Archeological Properties*. The individual(s) conducting the work shall meet the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for Archaeology (48 FR 44738-9).

Thank you again for providing this opportunity for review and comment on the potential for this project to affect historic and archaeological resources, pursuant to the New Jersey Register of Historic Places Act. Please contact the Historic Preservation Office for review should any of your project plans change. The HPO looks forward to receiving the above-referenced documentation. Please reference the HPO project number 19-2674, in any future calls, emails, or written correspondence to help expedite your review and response. Should you have any questions, please feel free to contact Jesse West-Rosenthal, Ph.D. of my staff at 609-984-6019 or at Jesse.West-Rosenthal@dep.nj.gov.

Sincerely,

Meghan MacWilliams Baratta
Supervising Historic
Preservation Specialist

MMB/JWR

Cc: Richard Veit, Monmouth University (via e-mail)
Mark Nonestied, Middlesex County (via e-mail)
Rev. Angela Cipolla, Trinity Church (via e-mail)
Dolores Capraro Gioffre, Woodbridge HPC (via e-mail)
Historical Association of Woodbridge (via e-mail)

Appendix B: Principal Investigators' Qualifications

MICHAEL J. GALL

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Medford, NJ 08055
(732) 547-8534
mjgall79@yahoo.com

EDUCATION

Master of Arts in History, 2005
Monmouth University, West Long Branch, New Jersey

Bachelor of Arts (Cum Laude), Anthropology and History, 2001
Monmouth University, West Long Branch, New Jersey

EMPLOYMENT HISTORY

Principal Senior Archaeologist, May 2001-Present
RGA, Inc., Cranbury, New Jersey

Adjunct Professor, 2005, 2007- Present
Department of History and Anthropology, Monmouth University, West Long Branch, New Jersey

Archaeological Technician, 1998-2001
Cultural Resources Consulting Group, Highland Park, New Jersey

PUBLICATIONS (Books)

Gall, Michael J. and Richard F. Veit
2017 *The Archaeologies of African American Life in the Upper Mid-Atlantic*. University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa.

Veit, Richard and Michael J. Gall
Expected 2016 The Archaeology of Joseph Bonaparte's Point Breeze. Under Contract to the University of Florida Press, Gainesville, Florida.

PUBLICATIONS (Peer Reviewed Journals/Chapters in Edited Books)

Gall, Michael J. and Richard F. Veit
2017 Introduction: Exploring and Contextualizing African American Life in a Cultural Borderland, 1690s to 1950s. In *Archaeologies of African American Life in the Upper Mid-Atlantic*, Michael J. Gall and Richard F. Veit, editors, pp. 1-19. University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa.

Gall, Michael J., Glenn Modica, and Tabitha Hilliard
2017 Navigation and Negotiation: Adaptive Strategies of a Free African American Family in Central Delaware. In *Archaeologies of African American Life in the Upper Mid-Atlantic*, Michael J. Gall and Richard F. Veit, editors, pp.71-87. University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa.

Gall, Michael J. and Richard F. Veit
2017 "Built on Christian Principles": Archaeologies of St. Mary's Hall, a New Jersey Female Seminary. *Historical Archaeology*, 51(2):240-266..

Gall, Michael J.
2016 Striking While the Iron is Hot: Federal Period Rural Blacksmithng in Somerset County, New Jersey. *Northeast Historical Archaeology* 46:.18-45.

Gall, Michael J.
2014 "An Earthly Tabernacle": English Land Use and Town Planning in Seventeenth-Century Woodbridge, New Jersey. *Northeast Historical Archaeology* 43:23-53.

Gall, Michael J.
2014 It's Elemental! A Case Study in the Use of Multi-element Geochemical Analysis as an Aid in Locating Cultural Features at the Foundation Site. *Northeast Historical Archaeology* 41:1-30.

Gall, Michael J., Richard F. Veit, and Robert W. Craig
2011 Rich Man, Poor Man, Pioneer, Thief: Rethinking Earthfast Architecture in New Jersey. *Historical Archaeology* 45(4):39-61.

Veit, Richard and Michael J. Gall
2014 "He Will be a Bourgeois American and Spend His Fortune in Making Gardens:" An Archaeological Examination of Joseph Bonaparte's Point Breeze Estate. In Richard Veit and David Orr, ed., *Historical Archaeology of the Delaware Valley,* p. 297-322. University Press of Florida, Gainesville, Florida. .

Veit, Richard and Michael J. Gall
2009 Patriots, Tories, Inebriates, and Hussies: The Historical Archaeology of the Abraham Staats House, as a Case Study in Microhistory. *Northeast Historical Archaeology* (38):49-69.

Veit, Richard and Michael J. Gall
2008 Forging Ahead in Somerset Hills: Archaeological Documentation of the Leddell/Frost Bloomery Forge in Bernardsville, Somerset County, New Jersey. *Northeast Historical Archaeology* (37):38-57.

Gall, Michael J. and Paul J. McEachen
2007 The Buried Past at the Kay-Evans House Site, Cherry Hill, New Jersey. *Archaeological Society of New Jersey Newsletter*, October 2007, No. 18, pages 7-9.

Gall, Michael J., Richard Veit, Allison Savarese
2007 Keeping Edison's Secrets: Identification of Thomas A. Edison Secret Patent Vault. *Historical Archaeology* 41(4): 20-31.

PUBLISHED BOOK REVIEWS

2015 Review of *The Archaeology of Race in the Northeast* edited by Christopher N. Matthews and Allison Manfra McGovern in Historical Archaeology (In Press).

2012 Review of *Jefferson's Poplar Forest: Unearthing a Virginia Plantation* edited by Barbara J. Heath and Jack Gary in *Historical Archaeology* 46(4): 191-192.

2013 Review of *Interpreting Ground-Penetrating Radar for Archaeology*, by Lawrence B. Conyers in *Historical Archaeology* 47(2): 156-157.

PUBLICATIONS (In Non-refereed journals)

Gall, Michael J.
2017 Crossing the Line: A Case of Encroachment on the Piscataway Town Green? *Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of New Jersey*.

Gall, Michael J.
2015 Once Upon a Time in a Nucleated Village: English Land Use and Town Planning in Seventeenth-Century New Jersey. *Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of New Jersey*.

Veit, Richard and Michael J. Gall
2002 An Illuminating Discovery: Finding Thomas Edison's Patent Vault. In *Archaeological Society of New Jersey Newsletter*

Gall, Michael J.
2002 Archaeological Excavation in Brick Township. In *The Ocean County Historical Society Scroll* 2(2) April 2002, pp. 6-10.

Veit, Richard, Michael J. Gall and Mary Metzger
2000 Smashed Pottery and Broken Bones: A Puzzling Pit Feature from Middletown, New Jersey. In *Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of New Jersey* (55).

CONFERENCE PAPERS and PUBLIC LECTURES

Gall, Michael J. and William Liebeknecht
2017 Archaeology of Slavery in Delaware: New Insights from a Northern State. Paper presented at the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology Conference, Portsmouth, New Hampshire

Gall, Michael J. and Richard F. Veit
2017 African American Enslavement and Freedom in South Bound Brook: A Case Study of the Staats Farmstead. Paper presented at the Abraham Staats House, South Bound Brook, New Jersey.

Gall, Michael J. and Richard Veit
2016 Christian Motherhood and 19th-Century Academia: Archaeology of a New Jersey Female Seminary. Paper Presented to the Archaeological Society of New Jersey, Piscataway, New Jersey May 21, 2016.

Gall, Michael J. and Richard Veit
2015 "A School for Mothers": Institutional Archaeology at St. Mary's Hall. Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology, Fredericksburg, VA. November 8, 2015.

Gall, Michael J.
2015 Aiding Archaeological Site Interpretation through Soil Geochemistry. Paper Presented to the Society for Historical Archaeology, Washington, D.C., January 9, 2015.

Grossman-Bailey, Ilene, and Michael J. Gall
2015 Rural African American Enslaved Life at the Rumsey/Polk Tenant/Prehistoric Site. Paper Presented to the Society for Historical Archaeology, Washington, D.C., January 9, 2015.

Gall, Michael J.
2015 English Land Use and Town Planning in Seventeenth-Century East Jersey. Paper Presented to the Middlesex County Cultural and Heritage Commission, January 25, 2015.

Gall, Michael J., and Richard Veit
2015 Enlightening the Delaware Valley Through Art: Joseph Bonaparte and His Point Breeze Estate. Paper Presented at the Trenton Historical Society, July 12, 2015.

Veit, Richard and Michael J. Gall
2014 Unearthing Point Breeze, the Fabled Estate of Joseph Bonaparte. Paper presented at the Vernacular Architectural Forum, May 10, 2014.

McEachen, Paul J., and Michael J. Gall

2014 Laying it All Out on the [Periodic] Table: A Preliminary Examination of Soil Geochemistry in Delaware from 1985-2013. Paper presented at the Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference, March 15, 2014.

Gall, Michael J.

2014 Living on the Edge: Exploring the Lives of a Free African-American Delaware Family (1770s-1820s). Paper presented at the Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference, March 14, 2014.

Gall, Michael J.

2013 "This [Restored] Old House": Archaeology as a Planning, Promotional, and Educational Tool. Paper Presented at the New Jersey Historic Trust. June 6, 2013

Gall, Michael J.

2013 Kay-Evans House: Archaeology at a Delaware Valley Quaker Home. Paper presented at the Archaeological Society of New Jersey. March 23, 2013.

Gall, Michael J.

2012 Its Elemental!: Geochemical Analysis as a Tool to Locate Cultural Features at the Foundation Site, A Case Study. Paper Presented at the Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference. Virginia Beach, Virginia. March 25, 2012.

Grossman-Bailey, Ilene and Michael J. Gall

2012 The Rumsey/Polk site: 18th-19th Century Life in Western St. Georges Hundred, Delaware. Paper Presented at the Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference. Virginia Beach, Virginia. March 25, 2012.

Gall, Michael J.

2012 Uncommon Treasurer: Search for Municipal Buildings in the 17th Century Piscataway Town Commons. Paper Presented at the Archaeological Society of New Jersey. Piscataway, New Jersey. March 17, 2012.

Gall, Michael J.

2012 Hammer and Anvil: Rural Blacksmithing in Somerset County, New Jersey. Paper Presented at the Archaeological Society of New Jersey. Piscataway, New Jersey. January 21, 2012.

Veit, Richard and Michael J. Gall

2012 White Hill Mansion: The Archaeology of A Northern Plantation. Paper Presented at the Archaeological Society of New Jersey. Piscataway, New Jersey. January 21, 2012.

Grossman-Bailey, Ilene and Michael J. Gall

2012 On the Border: Farming Near the Maryland Border in the 18th-19th Century. Paper presented at the 45th Annual Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology. Baltimore, Maryland, January 4, 2012.

Veit, Richard and Michael J. Gall

2012 "Laying out some of the spoils of Europe in an elegant mansion and grounds:" Revealing the Lost Landscapes of Joseph Bonaparte's Point Breeze Estate. Paper presented at the 45th Annual Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology. Baltimore, Maryland, January 5, 2012.

Gall, Michael J.

2011 Hammer and Anvil: Rural Blacksmithing in Somerset County, New Jersey. Paper Presented at the Eastern States Archaeological Federation, October 30, 2011.

Gall, Michael J.

2011 Piscataway Village: Land Use and Town Planning in 17th Century New Jersey. Paper Presented at the Metuchen-Edison Historical Society, New Jersey. September 17, 2011.

Gall, Michael J.
2011 Piscataway Village: Land Use and Town Planning in 17th Century New Jersey. Paper Presented at the Archaeological Society of New Jersey, Piscataway, New Jersey. March 26, 2011.

Veit, Richard and Michael J. Gall
2011 White Hill Mansion: The Archaeology of a Northern Plantation. Paper Presented at the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology, Utica, New York, October 23, 2011.

Gall, Michael J.
2009 Soils: A Case Study in the Use of Geochemical Analysis in Locating Cultural Features at the Foundation Site. Paper presented at the Archaeological Society of New Jersey. Trenton, New Jersey. January 21, 2009.

Gall, Michael J. and Richard Veit
2009 Rich Man, Poor Man, Pioneer, Thief: Some Thoughts on Earthfast Architecture in New Jersey, 1680-1799. Paper presented to the 39th Annual Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference, Ocean City, Maryland. March 20, 2009.

Veit, Richard and Michael J. Gall
2008 "Laying Out Some of the Spoils of Europe in an Elegant Mansion and Grounds:" Interpreting the Remains of Joseph Bonaparte's First Point Breeze Mansion (1816-1820). Paper Presented at the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology, St. Mary's City, Maryland, October 24, 2008.

Veit, Richard, Gerard P. Scharfenberger, William Schindler, and Michael J. Gall
2008 "A Monument to Fallen Royalty:: Rediscovering Joseph Bonaparte's Point Breeze Estate in Bordentown, New Jersey. Paper presented to the 36th Annual Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology, Albuquerque, New Mexico, January 8, 2008.

Gall, Michael J.
2007 From Cottagers to Yeomen: Archaeological Investigations at the P. Tulane Site (28-Me-305), Princeton Township, Mercer County, New Jersey. Paper presented at the 40th Annual Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology. Williamsburg, Virginia, January 14, 2007.

Gall, Michael J.
2006 Rural Cottage Holding in Central New Jersey: Archaeological Investigations at the P. Tulane Site (28-Me-305), Princeton Township, Mercer County, New Jersey. Paper presented at the conference for the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology, Tarrytown, New York, October 22, 2006.

Gall, Michael J.
2006 Material Culture and the Agricultural Ladder: Archaeological Investigations at the Paul Tulane Site (28-Me-305), Princeton Township, Mercer County, New Jersey. Paper presented to the 23rd Annual New Jersey Historic Conference, New Jersey Forum, Trenton, New Jersey.

Gall, Michael J.
2006 From Cottager to Yeoman: Data Recovery at the P. Tulane Site, Princeton Township, Mercer County, New Jersey. Paper Presented at the Archaeological Society of New Jersey, Trenton, New Jersey, January 21, 2006.

Veit, Richard and Michael J. Gall

2005 Patriots, Tories, Inebriates, and Hussies: Archaeology at the Abraham Staats House, South Bound Brook, New Jersey. Paper presented to the conference for the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology. Trenton, New Jersey. October, 2005

Gall, Michael J.
2005 Intellectual Property Protection: Identifying Thomas A. Edison's Secret Underground Patent Vault. Paper presented to the conference for the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology. Trenton, New Jersey. October, 2005

Gall, Michael J.
2005 From Cottager to Yeoman: Data Recovery at the P. Tulane Site, Princeton Township, Mercer County, New Jersey. Paper presented at the Archaeological Society of New Jersey, Trenton, New Jersey, 2005.

Gall, Michael J. and Richard Veit
2003 Shedding light on Edison's Workers: A Preliminary Report on the Archaeological Excavations at the Menlo Park Laboratory Workers' Homes. Paper presented to the 36th Annual Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology. Providence, Rhode Island.

Gall, Michael J. and Richard Veit
2002 Shedding New Light on Menlo Park. Paper presented to the Metuchen-Edison Historical Society, Metuchen, New Jersey, October December 2002.

Gall, Michael J.
2000 Archaeological Excavations of the Dealaman/Havens Farm Site, Brick Township, Ocean County, New Jersey. Paper presented to the Brick Township Historical Society, April 2000.

SCHOLASTIC HONOR SOCIETIES

- Phi Alpha Theta (History Honor Society)
- Lambda Alpha (Anthropology Honor Society)
- Lambda Sigma Tau (Monmouth University Honor Society)

OFFICES

- Archaeological Society of New Jersey, Treasurer: January 2008-2010, 2013-Present
  Member-at-Large 2010-2011
  2nd Vice President (Membership) 2011-2012;

MEMBERSHIPS

- Archaeological Society of New Jersey, 1998-Present
- Society for Historical Archaeology 2002-Present
- Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology 2003-Present
- Eastern States Archaeological Federation 2001-Present
- Register of Professional Archaeologists 2007-Present

RICHARD GRUBB & ASSOCIATES, INC. PROJECTS

- Directed and authored over 200 compliance-related cultural resource management archaeological surveys and technical reports on a variety of historic and prehistoric archaeological resources.

MONMOUTH UNIVERISTY, ADJUCT PROFESSOR, COURSE LIST

- Co-directed archaeological field schools at: Seabrook/Wilson House (2006); Abraham Staats House (2007) Joseph Bonaparte's Point Breeze Estate (2008-2009); the Cedar Bridge Tavern (2010); White Hill Mansion (2011)
- 2008 Supervised an independent study of and instructed in the process of deed research.
- (2013) Supervised an independent study of and instructed in the process of historic and prehistoric artifact cataloging
- (2014) Supervised an independent study of historical research for a Master of Arts thesis.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SCHOOLS

- Summer 2013 Monmouth University Field School, White Hill Mansion, Fieldsboro, New Jersey. Supported by a donation from Helen Crossley of $8,000.
- Summer 2012 Co-Director, Monmouth University Field School, Portland Place, Middletown, NJ. Supported by a grant of $2,500 from the Monmouth County Park System.
- Summer 2011 Co-Director, Monmouth University Field School, White Hill Mansion, Fieldsboro, New Jersey. Supported by a grant to the Borough of Fieldsboro of $10,000.00 from the New Jersey Historic Trust.
- Summer 2008 Co-Director, Monmouth University Field School, Cedar Bridge Tavern, Barnegate, New Jersey. Supported by a $2,000 grant from the Ocean County Cultural and Heritage Commission.
- Summer 2009 Co-Director, Monmouth University Field School, Joseph Bonaparte's Point Breeze Estate, Bordentown, New Jersey. Supported by donations from Divine Word Missionaries, Ocean Spray, Anonymous Donors, and the Founders of the Descendants of New Jersey.
- Summer 2005, Co-Director with Gerard P. Scharfenberger and Michael Gall, Monmouth University Field School, Seabrook-Wilson House, Port Monmouth, New Jersey. Supported by a $2,000 grant from the Monmouth County Park System.

SALVAGE and PRO BONO RESEARCH ARCHAEOLOGY

- Aided fieldwork at and artifact analysis of recovered cultural material from the Johannes Luyster Farmstead, an 18th and 19th-century Dutch farmstead in Middletown Township, Monmouth County, New Jersey (1997-1999)
- Volunteered as a field directing assistant and conducted pro bono archaeological excavations, historic research, artifact analysis, and report writing as part of a Master of Arts thesis as Thomas Edison's former Menlo Park Laboratory site and two workers' houses in Edison Township, Middlesex County, New Jersey (2000-2002)
- Inventoried, photographically documented, analyzed, and cataloged a large collection of prehistoric Native American pottery housed at the East Brunswick Museum in East Brunswick, Middlesex County, New Jersey (2000-2005).
- Mapped and documented pot hunting activities on NJDEP property at Point Breeze in Bordentown Township, Burlington County, New Jersey (2008-2012)
- Performed archaeological excavations to document unmarked grazed and structural remains at the 17th-century Old Scotts Burial Ground in Morganville, Monmouth County, New Jersey (2000)
- Conducted structural feature documentation and analysis, deed and historical research, and drafted a technical report for wooden and stone structural elements associated with the late-18th- to early-19th-century Leddell bloomery forge in Bernardsville Township, Morris County, New Jersey (2006)

PUBLIC OUTREACH

- Prepared a public document titled, Rediscovering the Past: Archaeology at Three Early Farmsteads in Manalapan Township, Monmouth County, New Jersey. (2007)
- Created a public document called Intersection Improvements at Great Road (CR 601) and Cherry Valley Road-Archaeological Excavations at the P. Tulane Historic Site (28-Me-305) (2005)
- Prepared a documented titled, Archaeological Excavations at the Voorhees Site (28-S0-153): A Late 18th-Century Blacksmith Shop in Franklin Township, Somerset County, New Jersey (2008).
- Prepared a poster for display in the Capital Health Medical Center-Hopewell hospital following archaeological data recovery excavations titled: Unearthing the Past at Capital Health Medical Center-Hopewell: Archaeological Excavations at the 1732 Moore Farmstead (2008).
- Prepared a poster for display at the Villages at Manalapan retail complex following an archaeological data recovery entitled, The Manalapan Village House Site (Site No. 28-Mo-349) (2006)
- Conducted lectures, lead an archaeological site tour, and mentored and instructed members of the Boy Scouts of America, Watchung Mountain Division at the Stites Farmstead and Prehistoric Site in Scotch Plains, Union County, NJ enabling scouts to earn their archaeology merit badge (2009).

- Instructed public volunteers in archaeological excavation methods at various archaeological sites as part of Monmouth University's annual archaeological field school and the Archaeological Society of New Jersey's annual field day (2004-2012).
- Staff the Archaeological Society of New Jersey's display booth at the annual Spirit of the Jersey's: New Jersey History Fair to foster the instruction of the state's archaeological past (2008-2011)
- Featured in a commercial to support the growth of Monmouth University's Graduate Program in Anthropology
- Instructed staff members of the Natural Resource Conservation Service in archaeological site identification techniques (2010)
- Featured in a documentary by the Natural Resource Conservation Service about modifications to a dam breach project and archaeological monitoring/documentation of wooden legacy dams in Hunterdon and Warren Counties, New Jersey (2011)
- Prepared a poster aimed at informing the public of archaeological data recovered from a free African-American household dating from the 1770s-1820s in Dover, Kent County, Delaware (2014).
- Aided the creation of a public display on 18th-century foodways on the New Jersey's Bay Shore at the Seabrook/Wilson House, for the Monmouth County Park Service.
- Presentations of historical and archaeological data at historical societies, state history forums, New Jersey Historic Preservation Office conventions, professional conferences.
- Publication of archaeological research in county historical society bulletins, state-wide professional journals, regional peer-reviewed journals, international peer-reviewed journals, and hardbound literature.

CURRICULUM VITAE **2020**

RICHARD VEIT, PH.D.

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EDUCATION

Ph.D. in Anthropology (*with specialization in Historical Archaeology)*, University of Pennsylvania (1997). Dissertation: *Skyscrapers and Sepulchers: A Historic Ethnography of New Jersey's Terra Cotta Industry*.

M.A. in Anthropology (*with specialization in Historical Archaeology*), College of William and Mary (1991) Thesis: *Middlesex County New Jersey Gravestones 1687-1799: Shadows of a Changing Culture*.

B.A. in Anthropology, minor in History (*summa cum laude)*, Drew University (1990)

Participant in the National Science Foundation's Summer Institute in Materials Science and Material Culture at MIT. June 10-21, 2002.

Field school in Archaeology, Southern Methodist University - Pot Creek Pueblo, Taos, New Mexico (1987)

RESEARCH INTERESTS/EXPERTISE

Historical Archaeology	Historic Artifact Analysis
Military Sites Archaeology	New Jersey History
North American Prehistory	Historic Cemeteries

ACADEMIC POSITIONS HELD

June 2019-Present	Associate Dean for Faculty Affairs, Wayne D. McMurray School of Humanities and Social Sciences, Monmouth University
Fall 2014-June 2019	Chair, Department of History and Anthropology, Monmouth University

Fall 2011-Spring 2014	Founding Director, Anthropology MA Program, Monmouth University
Fall 2012-Present	Professor of Anthropology (Full Professor), Department of History and Anthropology, Monmouth University, West Long Branch, NJ 07764
Fall 2007-Spring 2014	Founding Director, Center for Excellence in Teaching and Learning, Monmouth University, West Long Branch, NJ 07764
Fall 2005-Spring 2011	Associate Professor of Anthropology, Department of History and Anthropology, Monmouth University, West Long Branch, NJ 07764
Fall 1997-Spring 2005	Assistant Professor, Dept. of History and Anthropology, Monmouth University, West Long Branch, NJ 07764
Spring 2002-Fall 2008	Director MA in Liberal Arts Program, Monmouth University
Spring 2002-Present	Graduate Faculty, Monmouth University, West Long Branch, NJ 07764-1898
Fall 1996	Visiting Assistant Professor, Dept. of History and Anthropology, Monmouth University
Fall 1995-Spring 1996	Adjunct Professor, Dept. of History and Anthropology Monmouth University, West Long Branch, NJ 07764-1898
Fall 1995-Spring 1996	Teaching Assistant/Research Assistant, Anthropology Department, University of Pennsylvania, Historical Archaeology, Dr. Robert Schuyler, supervisor.
Spring 1995	American Section Research Assistant, University Museum of Anthropology and Archaeology, University of Pennsylvania, 33rd and Spruce Streets, Philadelphia, PA 19104. Assisted with Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act program. Inventoried collections from NY, PA, NJ, MS, LA.
July 1995	Field Assistant, Clonmacnoise Monastery Excavations, County Offaly, Republic of Ireland (Office of Public Works), taught archaeological techniques at a field school held at an early medieval site. Prof. Heather King, supervisor.
Fall 1994-2009	Lecturer in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Lecture Program. Education Department, University Museum of Anthropology and

Archaeology, University of Pennsylvania. Lectured to school and community groups throughout Pennsylvania on archaeological topics.

Fall 1994 Teaching Assistant, Anthropology Department, University of Pennsylvania, Anthropology Computer Lab, Dr. Clark Erickson supervisor.

Fall 1990 Teaching Assistant, Anthropology Department, College of William and Mary, Archaeological Field Methods. Excavated at Hewick Plantation, (1660-present), Urbanna, Va., Dr. Theodore Reinhart, supervisor.

Spring 1990 Teaching Assistant, Anthropology Department, College of William and Mary, Cultural Anthropology, Dr. Mario Zamora, supervisor.

PROFESSIONAL EMPLOYMENT/CONSULTING

Sept. 2010-Present Consulting Scholar, American Historical Archaeology Section, University of Pennsylvania Museum, Philadelphia.

May 2000-2012 Principal Investigator (Historical Archaeology)
Gannett Fleming, Inc., Engineers and Planners
P.O. Box 560 Hammonton, NJ 08037

June 1993-August 1998 Principal Investigator (Historical Archaeology)
Cultural Resource Consulting Group,
54 Woodbridge Ave., Highland Park, NJ 08904

July 1991-June 1993 Archaeology Laboratory Supervisor, Project Historian & Crew Chief
Cultural Resource Consulting Group,
54 Woodbridge Ave., Highland Park, NJ 08904

Jan. 1991-July 1991 Field Archaeologist-Louis Berger & Associates
100 Halsted Street, East Orange, NJ 07019

May 1990 Research Assistant, Artifact Analyst
August 1990 Cultural Resource Consulting Group, Highland Park, NJ

Dec. 1989 Research Assistant, Artifact Analyst
Jan. 1990 Cultural Resource Consulting Group, Highland Park, NJ

March 1989-July 1989 Field and Lab Technician
Louis Berger & Associates, East Orange, NJ

May 1988-March 1989 Research Assistant
Cultural Resource Consulting Group, Highland Park, NJ

Appendix C: Tree-Ring Dating of the Jonathan Dunham House, Woodbridge, New Jersey (Prepared by Oxford Tree-Ring Laboratory)

Oxford Tree-Ring Laboratory
Report 2019/15

The Tree-Ring Dating of the Jonathan Dunham House Woodbridge, New Jersey

Michael J. Worthington and Jane I. Seiter

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December 2019

Summary:

Jonathan Dunham House, Woodbridge, New Jersey (40.564329, -74.272408)

Primary House	*Felling dates:* **Spring 1709**
Alterations to Roof	*Felling dates:* **Spring 1871**

Site Master 1593-1708 (oak) DHNJx1 (*t* = 7.63 HUTCH; 5.68 MONNY; 5.41 CFMDx1). *Site Master* 1788-1870 (pine) dhnj11 (*t* = 7.82 BYMDx5; 6.48 PA011; 5.82 NY006).

Jonathan Dunham House is a two-story brick structure with elaborate Flemish checker brickwork in the lower portions of its façade. The whole of the roof structure and windows were changed to Gothic Revival style.

Dendrochronological analysis has shown that the building was constructed from timbers felled in the spring of spring of 1709 and that the roof was altered in the spring of 1871.

Date sampled:	September 24, 2019
Commissioner:	Mark Nonestied, Middlesex County Historian, Middlesex County Office of Arts and History
Commissioner and owner:	Trinity Episcopal Church
Street address:	650 Rahway Ave, Woodbridge, NJ 07095, USA
Summary published:	**www.dendrochronology.com**

How Dendrochronology Works

Dendrochronology has over the past few decades become one of the leading and most accurate scientific dating methods. While not always successful, when it does work, it is precise, often to the season of the year. Tree-ring dating to this degree of precision is well known for its use in dating historic buildings and archaeological timbers. However, more ancillary objects such as doors, furniture, panel paintings, and wooden boards in medieval book-bindings can sometimes be successfully dated.

The science of dendrochronology is based on a combination of biology and statistics. In temperate zones, a tree puts on a new layer of growth underneath the bark every year, with the effect being that the tree grows wider and taller as it ages. Each annual ring is composed of the growth which takes place during the spring and summer and continues until about November, when the leaves are shed and the tree becomes dormant for the winter period. For the two principal American oaks, the white and red (*Quercus alba* and *Q. rubra*), as well as for the black ash (*Fraxinus nigra*) and many other species, the annual ring is composed of two distinct parts: the spring growth or early wood, and the summer growth, or late wood. Early wood is composed of large vessels formed during the period of shoot growth which takes place between March and May, before the establishment of any significant leaf growth. This is produced by using most of the energy and raw materials laid down the previous year. Then, there is an abrupt change at the time of leaf expansion around May or June when hormonal activity dictates a change in the quality of the xylem, and the summer growth, or late wood, is formed. Here the wood becomes increasingly fibrous and contains much smaller vessels. Trees with this type of growth pattern are known as ring-porous, and are distinguished by the contrast between the open, light-colored early wood vessels and the dense, darker-colored late wood.

Other species of tree, such as tulip poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera L.*), are known as diffuse-porous. Unlike the ring-porous trees, the spring vessels consist of very small spring vessels that become even smaller as the tree advances into the summer growth. The annual growth rings are often very difficult to distinguish under even a powerful microscope, and one often needs to study the medullary rays, which thicken at the ring boundaries.

Dendrochronology utilizes the variation in the width of the annual rings as influenced by climatic conditions common to a large area, as opposed to other more local factors such as woodland competition and insect attack. It is these climate-induced variations in ring widths that allow calendar dates to be ascribed to an undated timber when compared to a firmly-dated sequence. If a tree section is complete to the bark edge, then when dated a precise date of felling can be determined. The felling date will be precise to the season of the year, depending on the degree of formation of the outermost ring. Therefore, a tree with bark that has the spring vessels formed but no summer growth can be said to be felled in the spring, although it is not possible to say in which particular month the tree was felled.

Another important dimension to dendrochronological studies is the presence of sapwood and bark. This is the band of growth rings immediately beneath the bark and comprises the living growth rings which transport the sap from the roots to the leaves. This sapwood band is distinguished from the heartwood by the prominent features of color change and the blocking of the spring vessels with tyloses, the waste products of the tree's growth. The heartwood is generally darker in color, and the spring vessels are usually blocked with tyloses. The heartwood is dead tissue, whereas the sapwood is living, although the only really living, growing, cells are in the cambium, immediately beneath the bark. In the American white oak (*Quercus* alba), the difference in color is not generally matched by the change in the spring vessels, which are often filled by tyloses to within a year or two of the terminal ring. Conversely, the spring vessels in the American red oak (*Q* rubra) are almost all free of tyloses, right to the pith. Generally the sapwood retains stored food and is therefore attractive to insect and fungal attack once the tree is felled and therefore is often removed during conversion.

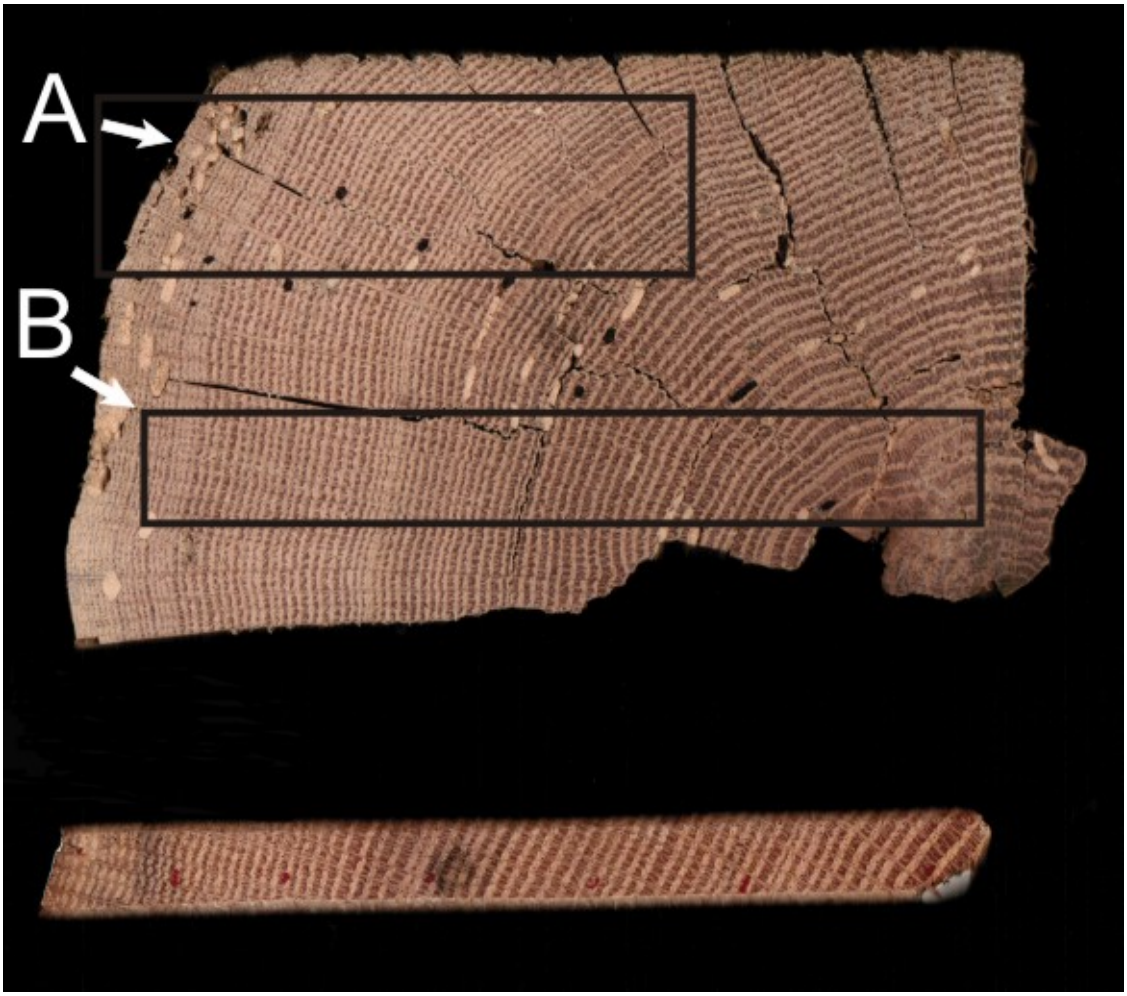

Figure 1. A cross-section of an oak timber with sapwood rings on the left-hand side (above). The boxes illustrate conversion methods resulting in **A)** a precise felling date and **B)** a *terminus post quem* or felled after date. Also pictured is a core showing complete sapwood (below).

Methodology: The Dating Process

All samples were taken from what appeared to be primary first-use timbers. Timbers that looked most suitable for dendrochronological purposes—those with complete sapwood or reasonably long ring sequences—were selected. *In-situ* timbers were sampled through coring, using a 16 mm hollow auger.

The dry samples were sanded on a linisher, or bench-mounted belt sander, using 60 to 1200 grit abrasive paper, and were cleaned with compressed air to allow the ring boundaries to be clearly distinguished. They were then measured under a x10/x30 microscope using a travelling stage electronically displaying displacement to a precision of 0.01mm. Thus each ring or year is represented by its measurement which is arranged as a series of ring-width indices within a data set, with the earliest ring being placed at the beginning of the series, and the latest or outermost ring concluding the data set.

As indicated above, the principle behind tree-ring dating is a simple one: the seasonal variations in climate-induced growth as reflected in the varying width of a series of measured annual rings is compared with other, previously dated ring sequences to allow precise dates to be ascribed to each ring. When an undated sample or site sequence is compared against a dated sequence, known as a reference chronology, an indication of how good the match is must be determined. Although it is almost impossible to define a visual match, computer comparisons can be accurately quantified. While it may not be the best statistical indicator, Student's (a pseudonym for W S Gosset) *t*-value has been widely used among

dendrochronologists. The cross-correlation algorithms most commonly used and published are derived from Baillie and Pilcher's CROS program (Baillie and Pilcher 1973).

Generally, *t*-values over 3.5 should be considered significant, although in reality it is common to find demonstrably spurious *t*-values of 4 and 5 because more than one matching position is indicated. For this reason, dendrochronologists prefer to see some *t*-value ranges of 5, 6, or higher, and for these to be well replicated from different, independent chronologies with local and regional chronologies well represented. Users of dates also need to assess their validity critically. They should not have great faith in a date supported by a handful of *t*-values of 3s with one or two 4s, nor should they be entirely satisfied with a single high match of 5 or 6. Examples of spurious *t*-values in excess of 7 have been noted, so it is essential that matches with reference chronologies be well replicated, and that this is confirmed with visual matches between the two graphs. Matches with *t*-values of 10 or more between individual sequences usually signify having originated from the same parent tree.

In reality, the probability of a particular date being valid is itself a statistical measure depending on the *t*-values. Consideration must also be given to the length of the sequence being dated as well as those of the reference chronologies. A sample with 30 or 40 years growth is likely to match with high *t*-values at varying positions, whereas a sample with 100 consecutive rings is much more likely to match significantly at only one unique position. Samples with ring counts as low as 50 may occasionally be dated, but only if the matches are very strong, clear, and well replicated, with no other significant matching positions. This is essential for intra-site matching when dealing with such short sequences. Consideration should also be given to evaluating the reference chronology against which the samples have been matched: those with well-replicated components that are geographically near to the sampling site are given more weight than an individual site or sample from far away.

It is general practice to cross-match samples from within the same phase to each other first, combining them into a site master, before comparing with the reference chronologies. This has the advantage of averaging out the "noise" of individual trees and is much more likely to obtain higher *t*-values and stronger visual matches. After measurement, the ring-width series for each sample is plotted as a graph of width against year on log-linear graph paper. The graphs of each of the samples in the phase under study are then compared visually at the positions indicated by the computer matching and, if found satisfactory and consistent, are averaged to form a mean curve for the site or phase. This mean curve and any unmatched individual sequences are compared against dated reference chronologies to obtain an absolute calendar date for each sequence. Sometimes, especially in urban situations, timbers may have come from different sources and fail to match each other, thus making the compilation of a site master difficult. In this situation samples must then be compared individually with the reference chronologies.

Therefore, when cross-matching samples with each other, or against reference chronologies, a combination of both visual matching and a process of qualified statistical comparison by computer is used. For this study, the ring-width series were compared on an IBM compatible computer for statistical cross-matching using a variant of the Belfast CROS program (Baillie and Pilcher 1973).

Ascribing and Interpreting Felling Dates

Once a tree-ring sequence has been firmly dated in time, a felling date, or date range, is ascribed where possible. For samples that have sapwood complete to the underside of, or including, bark, this process is relatively straight forward. Depending on the completeness of the final ring, i.e. if it has only the early wood formed, or the latewood, a *precise felling date and season* can be given. Where the sapwood is partially missing, or if only a heartwood/sapwood transition boundary survives, then the question of when the tree was felled becomes considerably more complicated. In the European oaks, sapwood tends to be of a relatively constant width and/or number of rings, and it is possible to estimate the approximate number of sapwood rings that are missing from any given timber.

Unfortunately, it has not been possible to apply an accurate sapwood estimate to either the white or red oaks at this time. Primarily, it would appear that there is a complete absence of literature on sapwood estimates for oak anywhere in the country (Grissino-Mayer, *pers comm*). The matter is further complicated in that the sapwood in white oak (*Quercus alba*) occurs in two bands, with only the outer ring or two being free of tyloses in the spring vessels (Gerry 1914; Kato and Kishima 1965). Out of some 50 or so samples, only a handful had more than 3 rings of sapwood without tyloses. The actual sapwood band is differentiated sometimes by a lighter color, although this is often indiscernible (Desch 1948). In archaeological timbers, the lighter colored sapwood does not collapse as it does in the European oak (*Q rober*), but only the last ring or two without tyloses shrink tangentially. In these circumstances the only way of being able to identify the heartwood/sapwood boundary is by recording how far into the timber wood boring beetle larvae penetrate, as the heartwood is not usually susceptible to attack unless the timber is in poor or damp conditions. Despite all of these drawbacks, some effort has been made in recording sapwood ring counts on white oak, although the effort is acknowledged to be somewhat subjective.

As for red oaks (*Quercus rubra*) it will probably not be possible to determine a sapwood estimate as these are what are known as "sapwood trees" (Chattaway 1952). Whereas the white oak suffers from an excess of tyloses, these are virtually non-existent in the red oak, even to the pith. Furthermore, there is no obvious color change throughout the section of the tree, and wood-boring insects will often penetrate right through to the center of the timber. Therefore, in sampling red oaks, it is vital to retain the final ring beneath the bark, or to make a careful note of the approximate number of rings lost in sampling, if any meaningful interpretation of felling dates is to be made. Similarly, no study has been made in estimating the number of sapwood rings in tulip-poplar, black ash, or any of the pines.

Therefore, if the bark edge does not survive on any of the timbers sampled, only a *terminus post quem* or *felled after* date can be given. The earliest possible felling date would be the year after the last measured ring date, adjusted for any unmeasured rings or rings lost during the process of coring.

Some caution must be used in interpreting solitary precise felling dates. Many instances have been noted where timbers used in the same structural phase have been felled one, two, or more years apart. Whenever possible, a group of precise felling dates should be used as a more reliable indication of the construction period. It must be emphasized that dendrochronology can only date when a tree has been felled, not when the timber was used to construct the structure under study. However, it is common practice to build timber-framed structures with green or unseasoned timber and therefore construction usually took place within twelve to eighteen months of felling (Miles 1997).

Details of Dendrochronological Analysis

The results of the dendrochronological analysis for the buildings under study are presented in a number of detailed tables. The most useful of these is the summary **Table 1**. This gives most of the salient results of the dendrochronological process, and includes details for each sample, such as its species, location, and felling date, if successfully tree-ring dated. This last column is of particular interest to the end user, as it gives the actual year and season when the tree was felled, if bark or bark edge is present. If bark edge is not present, it gives a *terminus post quem* or date after which the timber was felled. Often these *terminus post quem* dates begin far earlier than any associated precise felling dates. This is simply because far more rings have been lost in the initial conversion of the timber. If the sapwood was complete on the timber but some was lost during coring, an estimated date range can sometimes be given.

It will also be noticed that often the precise felling dates will vary within several years of each other. Unless there is supporting archaeological evidence suggesting different phases, all this would indicate is either stockpiling of timber, or of trees that had been felled or died at varying times but were not cut up until the commencement of the particular building operations in question. When presented with varying precise felling dates, one should always take the latest date for the structure under study, and it is likely that construction will have been completed for ordinary vernacular buildings within twelve or eighteen months from this latest felling date (Miles 1997).

Table 2 gives an indication of the statistical reliability of the match between one sequence and another. This shows the *t*-value over the number of years overlap for each combination of samples in a matrix table. It should be born in mind that *t*-values with less than 80 rings overlap may not truly reflect the same degree of matching and that spurious matches may produce similar values.

First, multiple radii have been cross-matched with each other and combined to form same-timber means. These are then compared with other samples from the site and any which are found to have originated from the same parent tree are again similarly combined. Finally, all samples, including all same timber and same tree means, are combined to form one or more site masters. Again, the cross-matching is shown as a matrix table of *t*-values over the number of years overlaps. Reference should always be made to **Table 1** to clearly identify which components have been combined.

Table 3 shows the degree of cross-matching between the site master(s) and a selection of reference chronologies. This shows the state or region from which the reference chronology originated, the common chronology name, the publication reference, and the years covered by the reference chronology. The number of overlapping years between the reference chronology and the site master is also shown together with the resulting *t*-value. It should be noted that well replicated regional reference chronologies, which are shown in **bold**, will often produce better matches than individual site masters or indeed individual sample sequences.

Figures include a bar diagram that shows the chronological relationship between two or more dated samples from a phase of building and any plans showing sample locations, if available.

Publication of all dated sites for English buildings occurs annually in *Vernacular Architecture*, but regrettably there is at the present time no vehicle available for the publication of dated American buildings. However, a similar entry is shown on the summary page of the report, which could be used in any future publication of American dates. This does not give as much technical data for the samples dated, but does give the *t*-value matches against the relevant chronologies, provides a short descriptive paragraph for each building or phase dated, and gives a useful short summary of samples dated. These summaries are also listed on the web-site maintained by the Laboratory, which can be accessed at www.dendrochronology.com.
 Primary data and the resulting site master(s) used in the analysis are available from the Laboratory on request by the commissioner and bona fide researchers. The samples form part of the Laboratory archives, unless an alternative archive, such as the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation in association with the Oxford Tree-Ring Laboratory, has been specified in advance.

Sampling

A dendrochronological study of the Jonathan Dunham House was undertaken in an attempt to date the primary construction phase of the building. Seven timbers in total were sampled: six oak timbers from the basement and one pine timber from the attic.

Each sample was given the code **dhnj** (for Dunham House, New Jersey) and numbered 1 to 7 and 11 (table 1). The position of each sample was noted at the time of sampling (figure 2).

Summary of Dating

Bark edge survived on three of the seven timbers deemed suitable for analysis. The outer wood on some of the timbers was extremely friable and therefore difficult to keep intact during coring. As a result, multiple samples were taken from three of these timbers in order to maximise the chances of retaining a complete core. The multiple samples were combined to form the two new individual sample sequences **dhnj5**, and **dhnj11**, which were used in all subsequent analysis (table 2).

Three of the timbers (**dhnj1**, **dhnj3a**, and **dhnj6**) were found to match each other, allowing them to be combined into the 116-year site master **DHNJx1** (table 2).

The site master and the remaining unmatched samples were compared with more than one thousand master chronologies from the East Coast of the United States. **DHNJx1** was found to date spanning the years 1593 to 1708 (table 3). Individual sample **dhnj11** was found to date spanning the years 1788-1870 (table 4).

Interpretation

The tree-ring analysis has resulted in the successful dating of Jonathan Dunham House (figure 3). The three timbers that formed the dated site master **DHNJx1** were all from the primary phase of the building. One of the three timbers retained complete sapwood, which provided felling dates of the spring of 1709, suggesting that the building was constructed in the spring of 1709 or shortly thereafter. The individual sample from the attic gave a date of spring 1871 suggesting the major alterations to the roof and windows when the transformation from a colonial style to a gothic style building happened.

References

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Chattaway, M M 1949 The Development of Tyloses and Secretion of Gum in Heartwood Formation, *Australian Journal of Scientific Research, Series B, Biological Sciences* **2**: 227-240

Desch, H E 1948 The Cedars, *Wood* **13 (2)**: 40-3

Fritts, H C 1976 *Tree Rings and Climate*, London, Academic Press

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Kato, H and Kishima, T 1965 Some Morphological Observations of Tyloses, *Wood Research* **36**: 55-60

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Table 1: Summary of tree-ring dating

JONATHAN DUNHAM HOUSE, WOODBRIDGE, NEW JERSEY

Sample number & type		Species	Timber and position	Dates AD spanning	Last Ring	No of rings	Mean width mm	Std devn mm	Mean sens mm	Felling seasons and dates/date ranges
Primary House										
* **dhnj1a**	c	QUAL	Bottom plate south wall east end basement	1593-1708	¼C	116	0.63	0.31	0.166	Spring 1709
dhnj2	c	QUAL	Trimmer east side south chimney stack basement	-	h/w only	98	1.09	0.71	0.149	
* **dhnj3a**	c	QUAL	Joist 3rd from south basement	1636-1696	2NM	61	1.39	0.33	0.206	
dhnj3b	s	QUAL	ditto	-	C	15	1.24	0.31	0.216	
dhnj4	c	QUAL	Trimmer between joists 5 and 7 basement	-	h/w only	99	0.80	0.37	0.166	
dhnj5a1	c	QUAL	Joist 5th from south basement	-	h/w only	46	2.61	0.74	0.195	
dhnj5a2	c	QUAL	ditto	-	½C	10	1.80	0.27	0.180	
dhnj5b	c	QUAL	ditto	-	½C	45	2.54	0.84	0.192	
dhnj5	c	QUAL	Mean of **dhnj5a1** + **dhnj5b**+ **dhnj5a2**	-	½C	57	2.52	0.79	0.208	
* **dhnj6**	c	QUAL	Joist 7th from south basement	1615-1702	2NM	88	1.25	0.46	0.174	
*** = DHNJx1 Site Master**				**1593-1708**		**116**	**1.00**	**0.25**	**0.162**	
Alterations to the roof										
dhnj11a	c	PISP	Center joist attic	1814-1870	¼C	57	0.56	0.15	0.189	
dhnj11b	c	PISP	ditto	1788-1870	¼C	83	0.64	0.22	0.183	
dhnj11	c	PISP	Mean of **dhnj11a** + **dhnj11b**	1788-1870	¼C	83	0.65	0.21	0.184	Spring 1871

Key: *, †, § = sample included in site-master; c = core; mc = micro-core; s = slice/section; g = graticule; p = photograph; ¼C, ½C, C = bark edge present, partial or complete ring: ¼C = spring (last partial ring not measured), ½C = summer/autumn (last partial ring not measured), or C = winter felling (ring measured); h/w only = heartwood only; nm = number of unmeasured rings; std devn = standard deviation; mean sens = mean sensitivity; QUAL = *Quercus alba* (white oak); LITU = *Liriodendron tulipifera L.* (tulip poplar); PISP = *Pinus L.* (Southern yellow pine); QUPR = *Quercus prinus* (chestnut oak)

Explanation of terms used in Table 1

The summary table gives most of the salient results of the dendrochronological process. For ease in quickly referring to various types of information, these have all been presented in Table 1. The information includes the following categories:

Sample number: Generally, each site is given a two or three letter identifying prefix code, after which each timber is given an individual number. If a timber is sampled twice, or if two timbers were noted at time of sampling as having clearly originated from the same tree, then they are given suffixes '**a**', '**b**', etc. Where a core sample has broken, with no clear overlap between segments, these are differentiated by a further suffix '**1**', '**2**', etc.

Type shows whether the sample was from a core 'c', or a section or slice from a timber's'. Sometimes photographs are used 'p', or timbers measured *in situ* with a graticule 'g'.

Species gives the four-letter species code used by the International Tree-Ring Data Bank, at NOAA. These are identified in the key at the bottom of the table.

Timber and position column details each timber sampled along with a location reference. This will usually refer to a bay or truss number, or relate to compass points or to a reference drawing.

Dates AD spanning gives the first and last measured ring dates of the sequence (if dated),

H/S bdry is the date of the heartwood/sapwood transition or boundary (if identifiable).

Sapwood complement gives the number of sapwood rings, if identifiable. The tree starts growing in the spring during which time the earlywood is produced, also known also as spring growth. This consists of between one and three decreasing spring vessels and is noted as *Spring* felling and is indicated by a ¼ C after the number of sapwood ring count. Sometimes this can be more accurately pin-pointed to very early spring when just a few spring vessels are visible. After the spring growing season, the latewood or summer growth commences, and is differentiated from the proceeding spring growth by the dense band of tissue. This summer growth continues until just before the leaves drop, in about October. Trees felled during this period are noted as *summer* felled (½ C), but it is difficult to be too precise, as the width of the latewood can be variable, and it can be difficult to distinguish whether a tree stopped growing in autumn or *winter*. When the summer growth band is clearly complete, then the tree would have been felled during the dormant winter period, as shown by a single C. Sometimes a sample will clearly have complete sapwood, but due either to slight abrasion at the point of coring, or extremely narrow growth rings, it is impossible to determine the season of felling.

Number of rings: The total number of measured rings included in the samples analysed.

Mean ring width: This, simply put, is the sum total of all the individual ring widths, divided by the number of rings, giving an average ring width for the series.

Mean sensitivity: A statistic measuring the mean percentage, or relative, change from each measured yearly ring value to the next; that is, the average relative difference from one ring width to the next, calculated by dividing the absolute value of the differences between each pair of measurements by the average of the paired measurements, then averaging the quotients for all pairs in the tree-ring series (Fritts 1976). Sensitivity is a dendrochronological term referring to the presence of ring-width variability in the radial direction within a tree which indicates the growth response of a particular tree is "sensitive" to variations in climate, as opposed to complacency.

Standard deviation: The mean scatter of a population of numbers from the population mean. The square root of the variance, which is itself the square of the mean scatter of a statistical population of numbers from the population mean. (Fritts 1976).

Felling seasons and dates/date ranges is probably the most important column of the summary table. Here the actual felling dates and seasons are given for each dated sample (if complete sapwood is present). Sometimes it will be noticed that often the precise felling dates will vary within several years of each other. Unless there is supporting archaeological evidence suggesting different phases, all this would indicate is either stockpiling of timber, or of trees which have been felled or died at varying times but not cut up until the commencement of the particular building operations in question. When presented with varying precise felling dates, one should always take the *latest* date for the structure under study, and it is likely that construction will have been completed for ordinary vernacular buildings within twelve or eighteen months from this latest felling date (Miles 1997).

Table 2: Matrix of *t*-values and overlaps for the individual samples

Components of timber mean **dhnj5**

Sample: *Last ring date AD:*	**dhnj5b**	**dhnj5a2**
dhnj5a	10.45 34	No Test
	dhnj5b	No Test

Components of timber mean **dhnj11**

Sample: *Last ring date AD:*	**dhnj11a** 1814-1870
dhnj11b 1788-1870	10.73 57

Components of site master **DHNJx1**

Sample: *Last ring date AD:*	**dhnj6** 1615-1702	**dhnj3a** 1636-1696
dhnj1a 1593-1708	1.87 88	5.51 61
	dhnj6	4.77 61

Table 3: Dating of site master **DHNJx1** (1593-1708) against reference chronologies

	State or region:	*Chronology name:*	*Short publication reference:*	*File name:*	*Spanning:*	*Overlap:*	t-*value:*
	New York	Palisades House	Columbia unpublished	HUTCH	1490-1982	116	7.63
	New Jersey	Monmouth Battlefield NJ Cross Dated Oak	Columbia unpublished	MONNY	1575-1755	116	5.68
	Maryland	Cloverfields, Wye Mills	Worthington & Seiter 2018/09	CFMDx1	1526-1728	116	5.41
	Pennsylvania	Morgan Homestead	Columbia unpublished	FORES	1458-1988	116	5.40
	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia Historical Dating Master Cross Dated Oak	Columbia unpublished	phily	1480-1801	116	5.25
	New Jersey	43 Lambert Road Delaware Township	Worthington & Seiter 2016/06	LAMBx1	1638-1797	71	5.12
	New York	Mid-Hudson Valley Region Historical	Cook and Krusic World Data Bank	NY041	1449-1799	116	5.07
	New York	Mohonk	Columbia unpublished	NY	1449-1987	116	4.80

Chronologies in **bold** denote regional masters

Table 4: Dating of site master **dhnj11** (1788-1870) against reference chronologies

	State or region:	*Chronology name:*	*Short publication reference:*	*File name:*	*Spanning:*	*Overlap:*	t-*value:*
	Maryland	Bayly House and Outbuildings, Cambridge	Worthington & Seiter 2018/12	BYMDx5	1699-1863	76	7.82
	Pennsylvania	Salt Springs State Park TSCA	Cook E.R World Data Bank	PA011	1619-1981	83	6.48
	New York	Mohonk Lake Talus Slope	World Data Bank	NY006	1626-1984	83	5.82
	Pennsylvania	Rickett's Glen State Park	Cook E.R World Data Bank	PA010	1637-1981	83	5.40
	New York	Mohonk Lake Rock Rift Rd	World Data Bank	NY011	1658-1986	83	5.42
	New York	Mohonk Lake	World Data Bank	NY004	1636-1973	83	5.42
	New York	Spruce Glen	World Data Bank	NY012	1511-1984	83	5.20
	New York	Mohonk Lake Talus Slope Update	Krusic World Data Bank	NY027	1690-2002	83	5.11
	Pennsylvania	East Branch Swamp	World Data Bank	PA004	1540-1981	83	4.99

Chronologies in **bold** denote regional masters

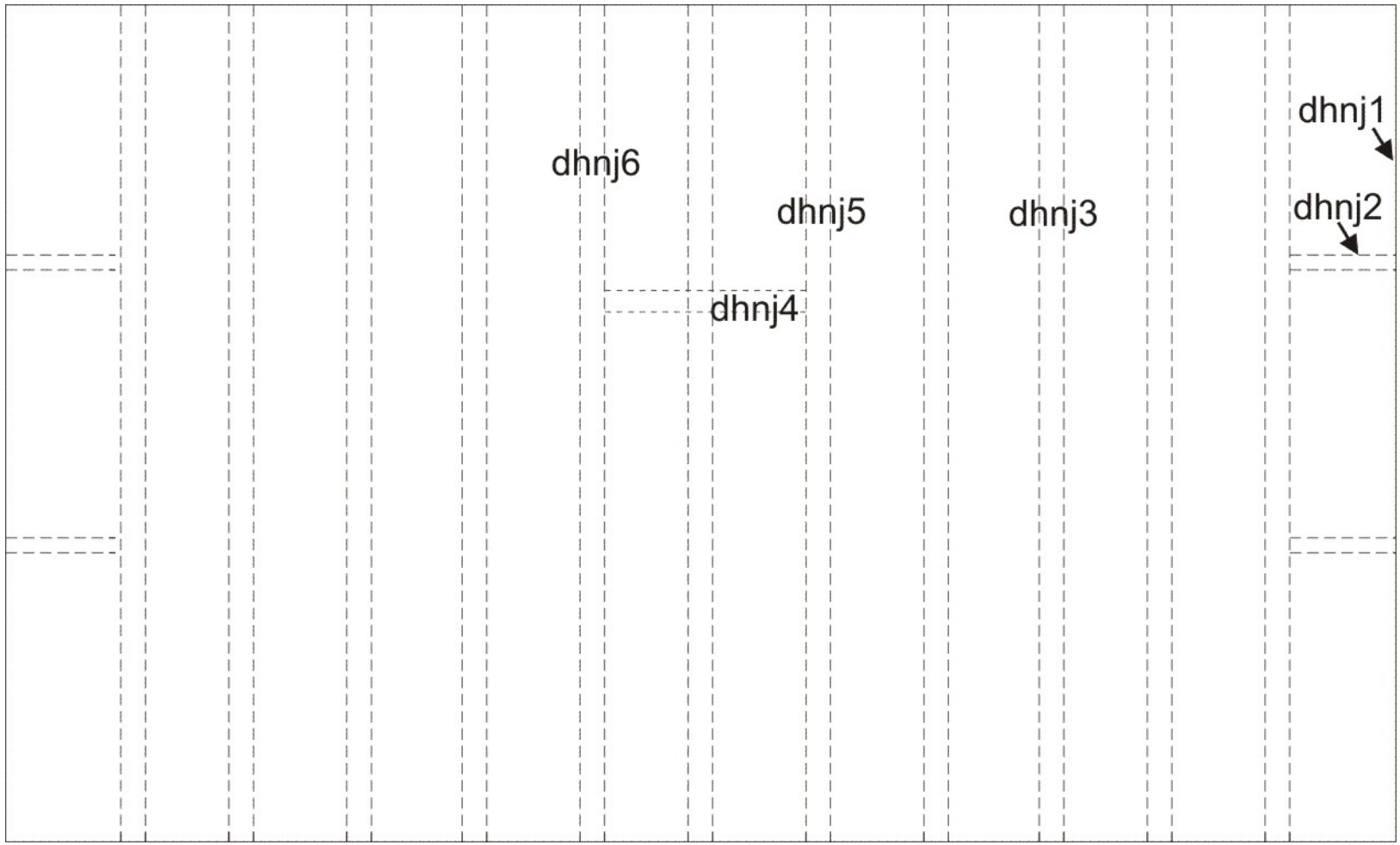


Figure 2: Sketch drawing of Jonathan Dunham House showing sample locations in the basement.

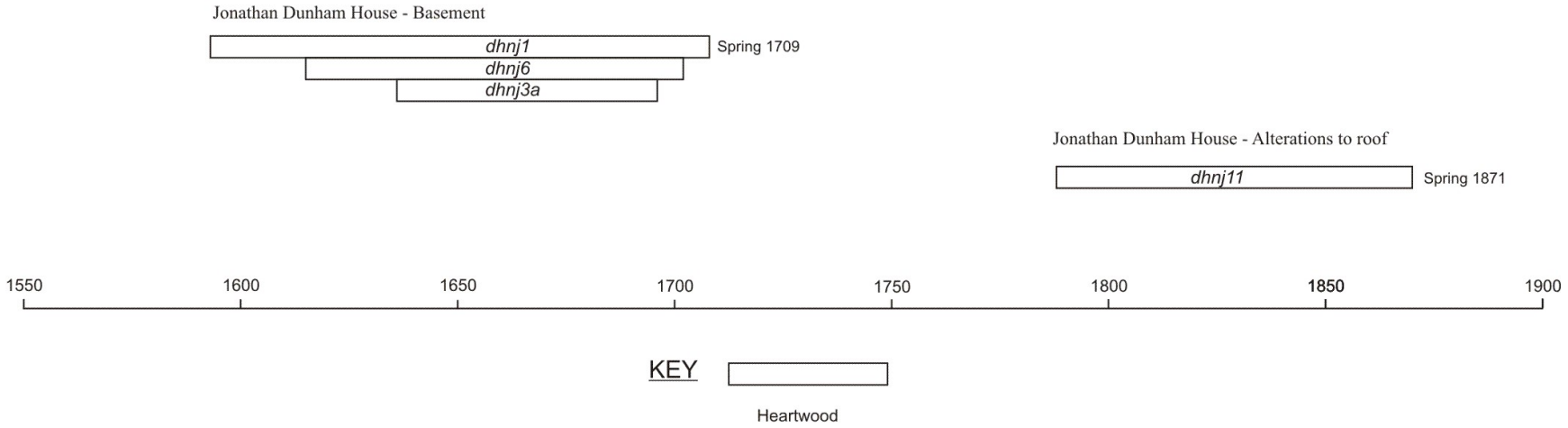


Figure 3: Bar diagram showing dated timbers in chronological order.

Appendix D: Ground Penetrating Radar Report (Prepared by Environmental Probing Investigations, Inc.)

ENVIRONMENTAL PROBING INVESTIGATIONS, INC.

833 MONMOUTH ROAD
CREAM RIDGE, NJ 08514
609.758.9000

SUBSURFACE SURVEY REPORT

DATE	October 22-24 and 28, 2019	**CLIENT**	Middlesex County Office of Arts and History
WEATHER	Sunny 50s - 60s	**PROJECT NAME**	Trinity Episcopal Church
EPI Geophysicist	Robert Wiencek & Paul McLeod	**PROJECT ADDRESS**	650 Rahway Avenue Woodbridge, New Jersey

EQUIPMENT USED

GPR: GSSI SIR-4000 RADAR SYSTEM with 350 HS antenna	**X**
RADIO FREQUENCY (RF) LINE TRACING: VIVAX/METROTECH – vLOCPro2	**X**
ELECTROMAGNETIC INDUCTION – GSSI EM-PROFILER	**X**
TRIMBLE Geo7X GPS	**X**

FIGURE 1

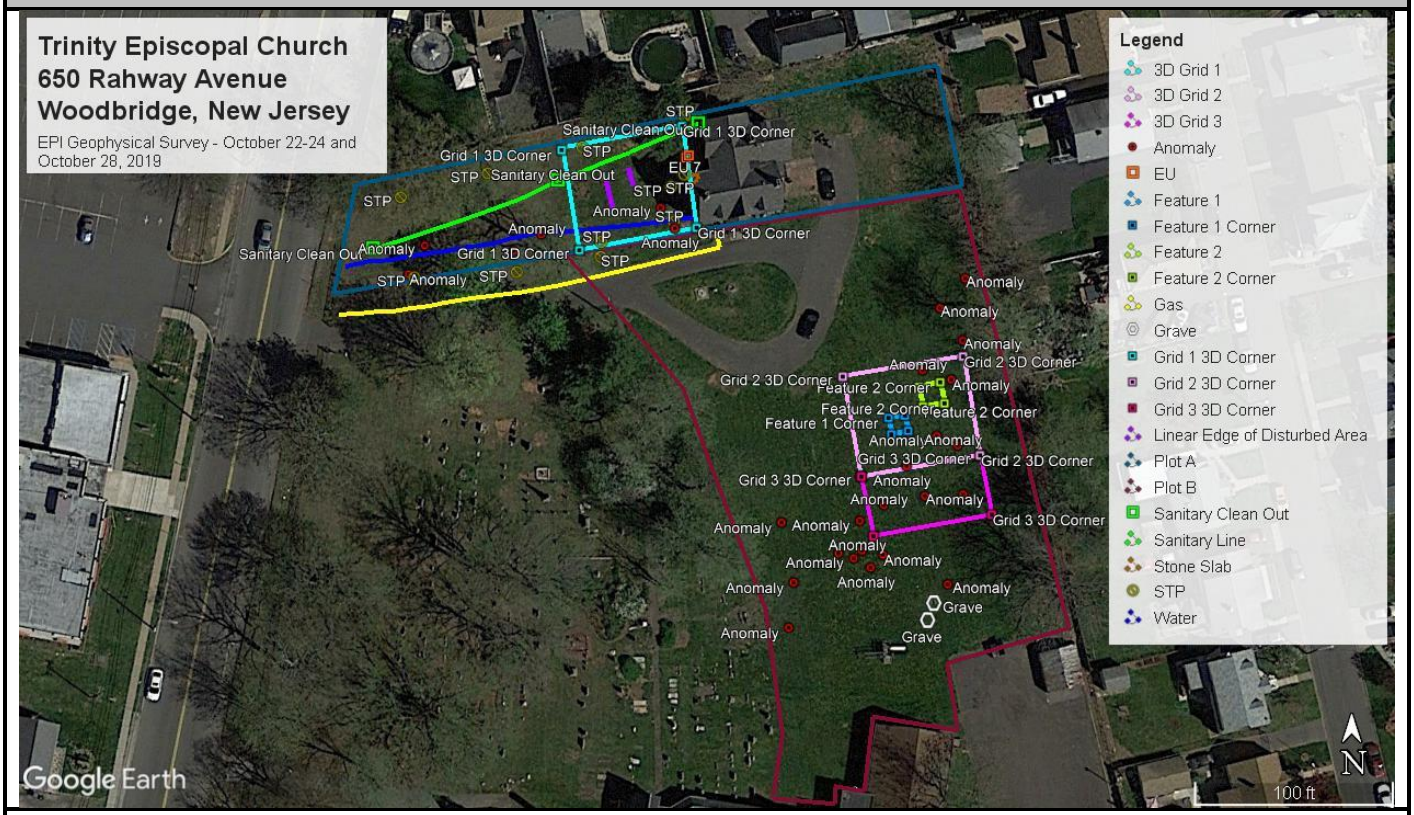


Figure showing the location of the geophysical survey (Plot A and Plot B) within the Trinity Episcopal Church property along with the geophysical findings.

PROJECT SCOPE

Environmental Probing Investigations, Inc. (EPI) was contracted by Middlesex County Office of Arts and History to conduct a geophysical investigation in order to identify any cultural resources located within Plots A and B of the geophysical project area (see Figure 1).

Visual Site Inspection

The grounds of Trinity Episcopal Church date from the early 18th century. Plot A consists of a front and rear lawn area of the 18th century Dunham House property. Plot B is a large open field that is adjacent to the Trinity Church's cemetery.

Geophysical Survey Result

The ground penetrating radar (GPR) survey made use of a GSSI SIR-4000 together with a 350 HS antenna mounted on a cart. The method involves the transmission of microwave-like signals directly down into the ground and reception of those same signals as they reflect back up to the receiver. The method works best in dry, sandy, resistive soils with an approximate depth of penetration of around 8'. In damp, clayey, conductive soils the depth of penetration may be as little as 2'-3'. The soils within the project area allowed a signal penetration down to a depth of about 4'-5'.

An area of disturbance was located within the front lawn of the Plot A project area during the 2D GPR survey. Based on this finding, 3D GPR Grid 1, measuring 60' x 50', was set-up to encompass this area of disturbance. The post-processed 3D GPR data revealed that this area of disturbance is compact and may be a potential buried road or driveway. Future archaeological survey work is recommended within the 3D GPR Grid 1 area.

Two features were located within the Plot B project area during the 2D GPR survey. Feature 1 measures 8' x 8' and Feature 2 measures 11' x 10'. Based on these findings, 3D GPR Grid 2, measuring 60' x 50', was set-up to encompass each of these features. The post-processed 3D GPR data of these features indicate that these features may be potential outbuildings on the property. Future archaeological survey work is recommended within the 3D GPR Grid 2 area.

The 3D Grid 3 survey area was added as an extension of the 3D Grid 2 survey area. No features were located during the 2D GPR survey in this area. However, 3D Grid 3 was placed in order to determine if any other features would become visible in the 3D GPR data after processing. Two areas (see Photo 20) within the 3D GPR Grid 3 survey area would warrant future archaeological investigation.

Line Tracing was undertaken with a Vivax-Metrotech system, specifically the Loc-10Tx (10 Watt) transmitter and a VLocPro2 receiver. The system works on at least two modes including a passive mode where the receiver detects any lines carrying current as well as an induction/conduction mode. In the induction/conduction mode, a specific radio frequency is transmitted into a cable or pipe (either through direct connection or through inductive coupling) and that same frequency is then detected with the receiver to trace the location of the buried pipe or cable. A utility mark out for a gas line in Plot A was confirmed.

Upon completion of the geophysics fieldwork, all located anomalies and features, STPs and EUs, utilities, and the area and corners of the three 3D GPR survey grids and grid corners were surveyed using a Trimble Geo7X. The uncorrected location data from this instrument has an accuracy of approximately 2', but correction with Pathfinder software increases the accuracy to approximately 1'.

Limitations

EPI completes non-intrusive geophysical surveys using equipment and techniques consistent with the standards of the subsurface utility mapping industry. However, there can be no guarantee that every target will be detected at a particular site. Sub-surface conditions may prevent some or all geophysical methods from detecting a particular target. Targets that are non-metallic or deep, as well as areas that are paved or covered with reinforced concrete may difficult to locate.

Every reasonable effort was made to locate all systems of interest whether indicated on records available to us or not, but EPI does not guarantee that all existing utility systems can or will be detected. The results of this investigation should only be used as a tool and should not be considered a guarantee regarding the presence or absence of USTs or piping.

FIGURE 2

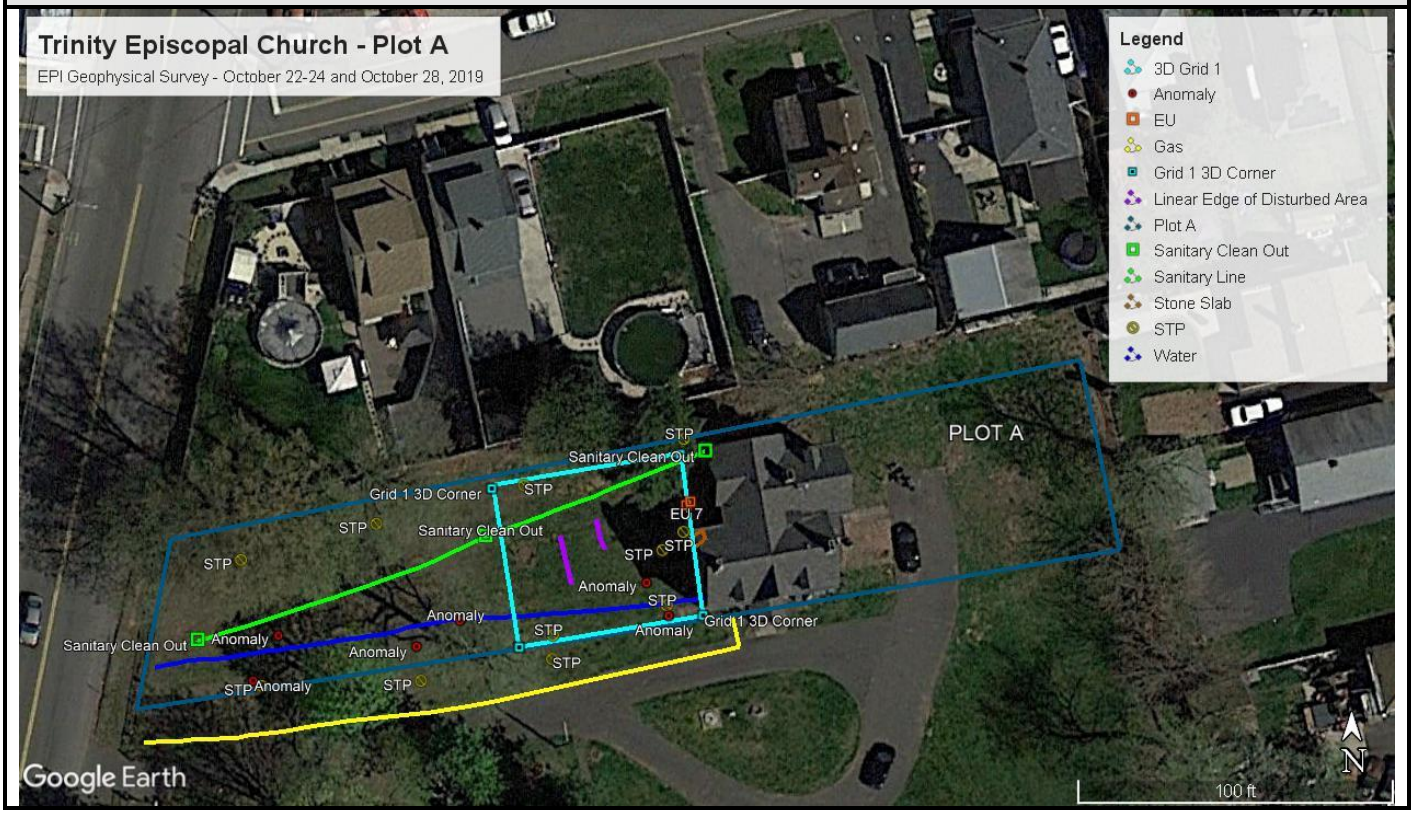


Figure showing the 3D Grid 1 GPR survey area, linear edges of disturbance, anomalies, STPs, EUs. and utilities within the Plot A geophysical survey area.

PHOTO 1

Photo showing the Plot A geophysical survey area. View east.

PHOTO 2

EM survey being conducted on Plot A of project area. View east.

PHOTO 3

An area of disturbance was found in Plot A during the 2D survey. This area of disturbance is shown above and is located between two linear (purple) edges (see also Figure 3 and Photos 7 - 10 for 3D radar findings of Plot A). View east.

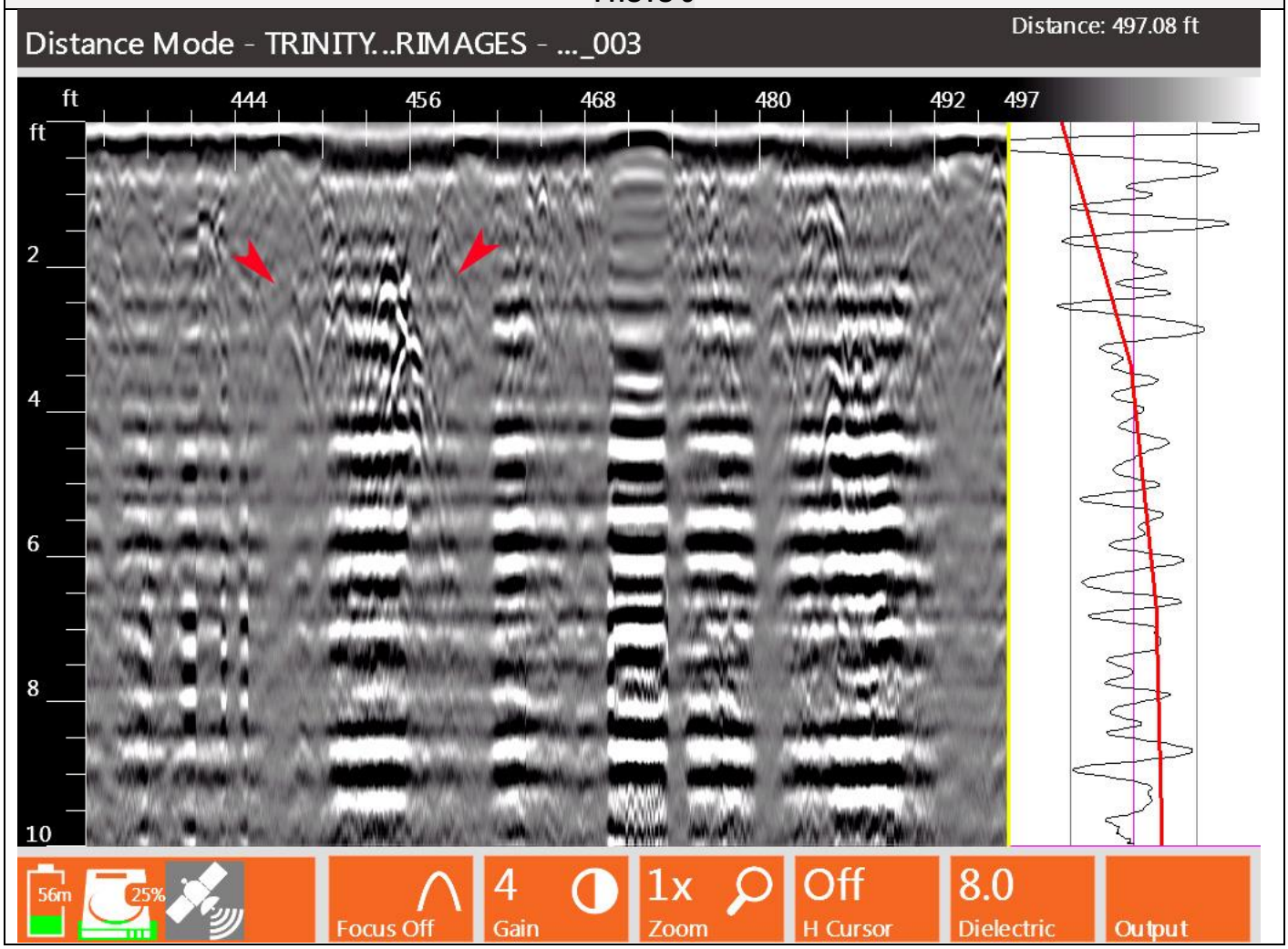
PHOTO 4

Photo showing the Plot A location of the 3D GPR Grid 1 survey area (aqua) measuring 60’ x 50’. The placement of the grid was based on an area of disturbance found during the 2D GPR survey. View east.

PHOTO 5

The 3D GPR Grid 1 survey being conducted within area of disturbance found during 2D survey. A portion of the 3D survey grid is outlined in aqua. View northwest.

PHOTO 6



GPR data showing area of disturbance (between the two red arrows) within the 3D GPR Grid 1 survey area (see Photo 3).

FIGURE 3

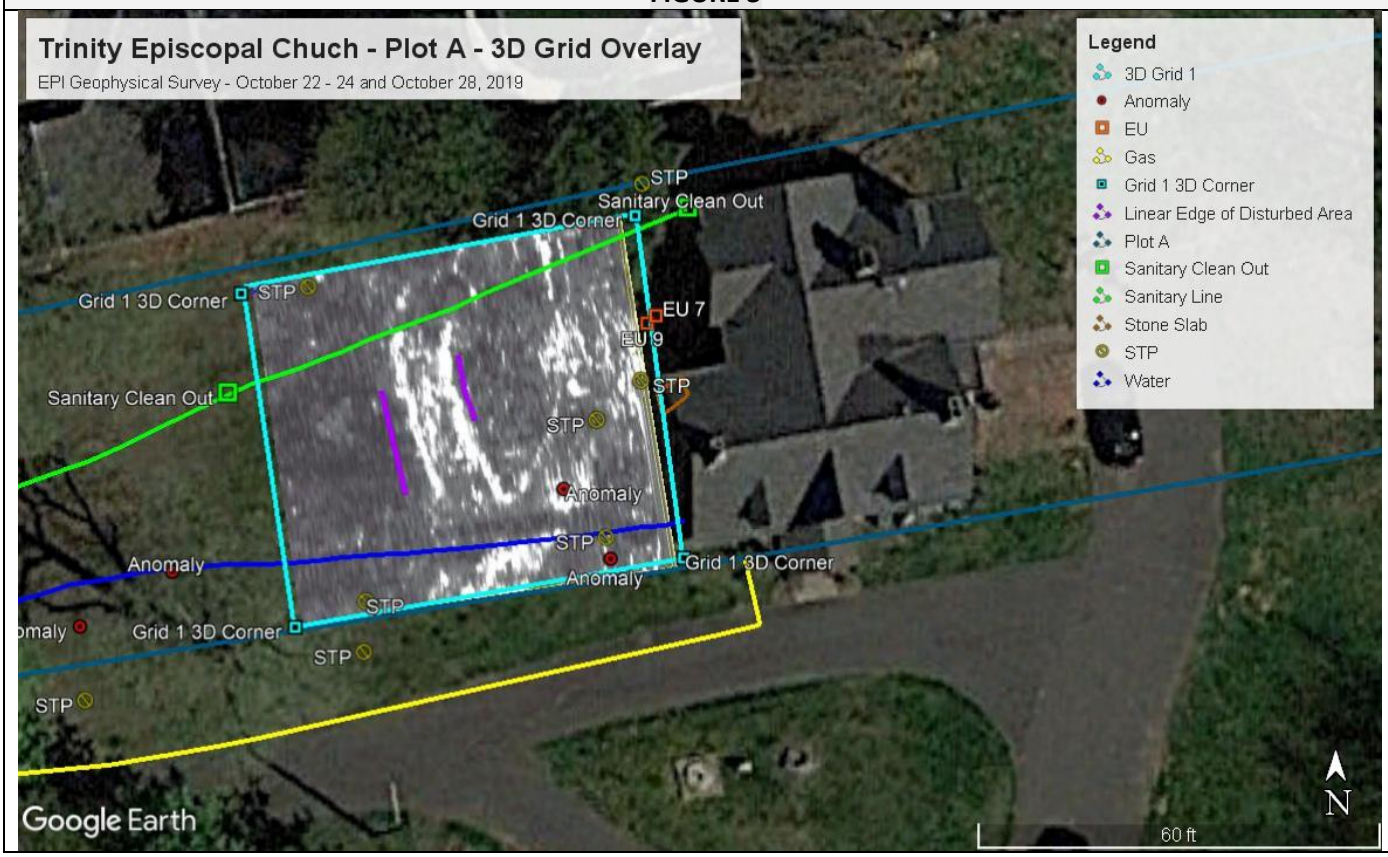
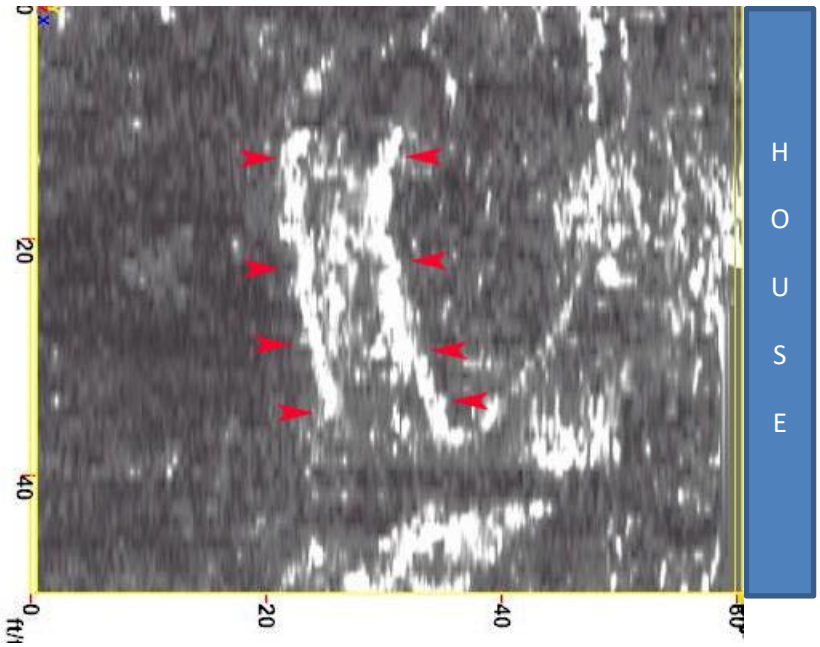


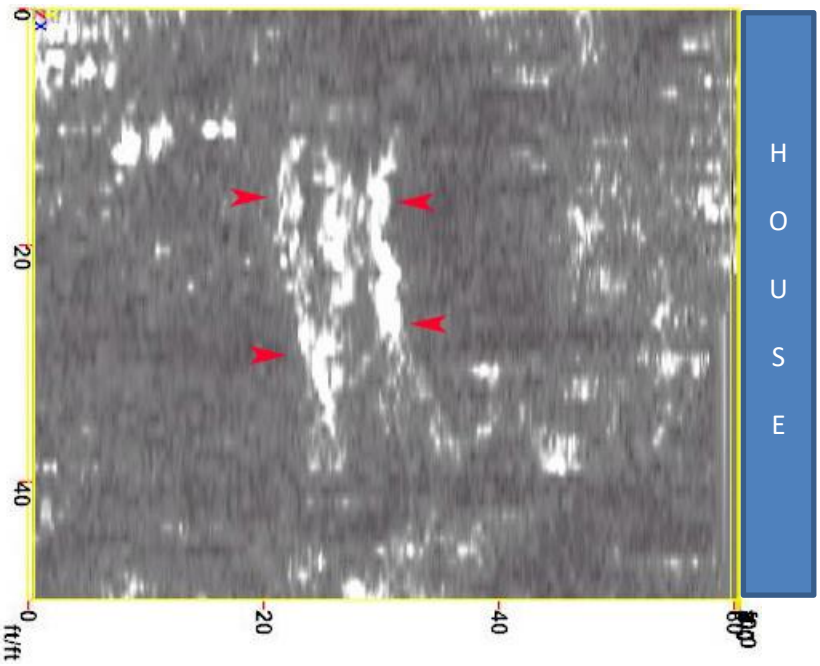
Figure showing the Plot A geophysical project area overlaid onto a Google Earth image. A post-processed 3D GPR image overlay shows a 1' depth slice of the disturbed area (bright white anomaly between two purple lines) within the 3D GPR Grid 1 survey area (aqua) measuring 60' x 50'. The disturbed area (see above) may be a potential buried road or driveway (see Photo 3).

PHOTO 7



A 3D radar processed image showing the location of a disturbed area (bright white anomaly between red arrows) at a depth slice of 1' within the Plot A 3D survey area measuring 60' x 50' (see above). This disturbed area may be a potential driveway or buried road surface. Linear edges of this anomaly are highlighted by red arrows in the figure. See Figure 3 for placement of this 1' depth slice image within the 3D GPR Grid 1 survey area.

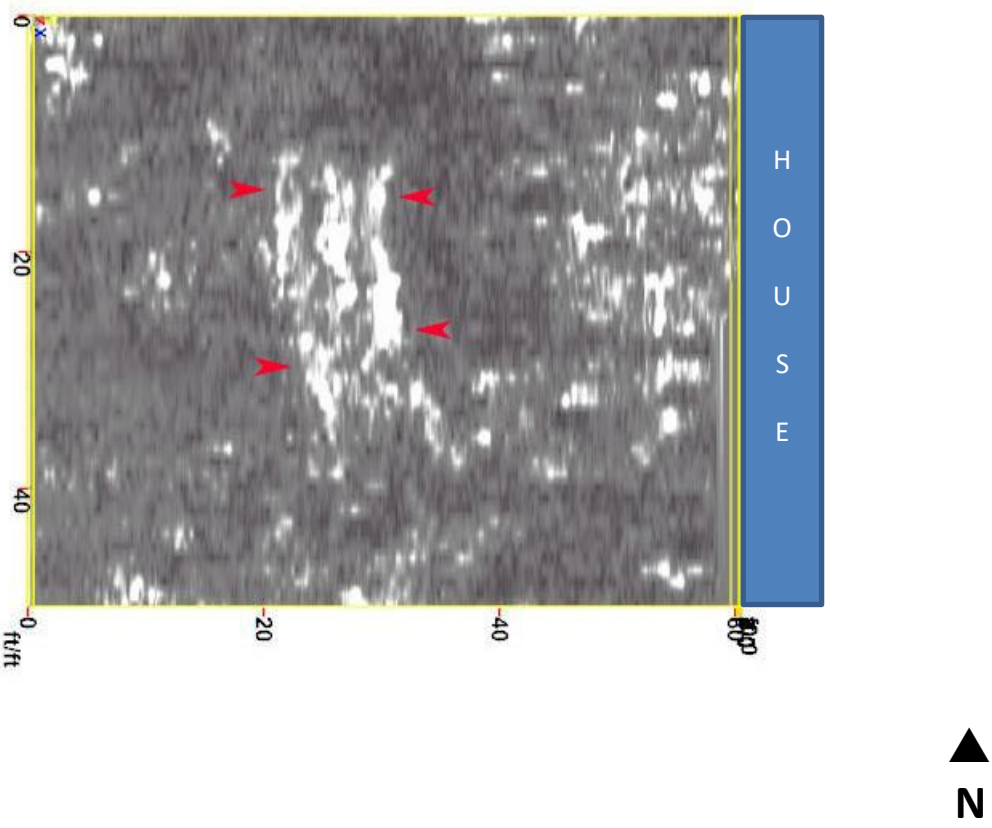
PHOTO 8



N

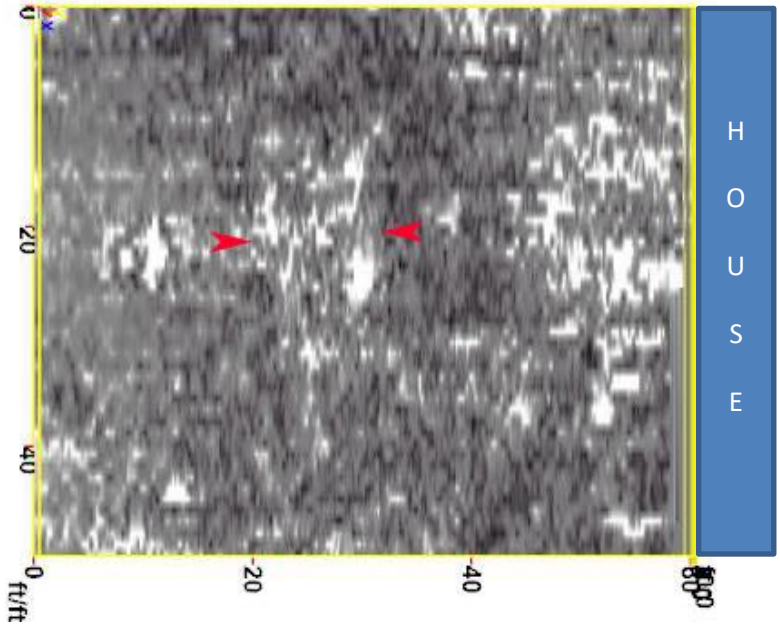
A 3D radar processed image showing the location of a disturbed area (bright white anomaly between red arrows) at a depth slice of 2' within the Plot A 3D survey area measuring 60' x 50' (see above). This disturbed area may be a potential driveway or buried road surface. Linear edges of this anomaly are highlighted by red arrows in the figure. See Figure 3 for placement of this 2' depth slice image within the 3D GPR Grid 1 survey area.

PHOTO 9



A 3D radar processed image showing the location of a disturbed area (bright white anomaly between red arrows) at a depth slice of 3' within the Plot A 3D survey area measuring 60' x 50' (see above). This disturbed area may be a potential driveway or buried road surface. Linear edges of this anomaly are highlighted by red arrows in the figure. See Figure 3 for placement of this 3' depth slice image within the 3D GPR Grid 1 survey area.

PHOTO 10



N

A 3D radar processed image showing the location of a disturbed area (bright white anomaly between red arrows) at a depth slice of 4.5' within the Plot A 3D survey area measuring 60' x 50' (see above). This disturbed area may be a potential driveway or buried road surface. At this depth, the anomaly and its linear edges are barely visible. See Figure 3 for placement of this 4.5' depth slice image within the 3D GPR Grid 1 survey area.

PHOTO 11

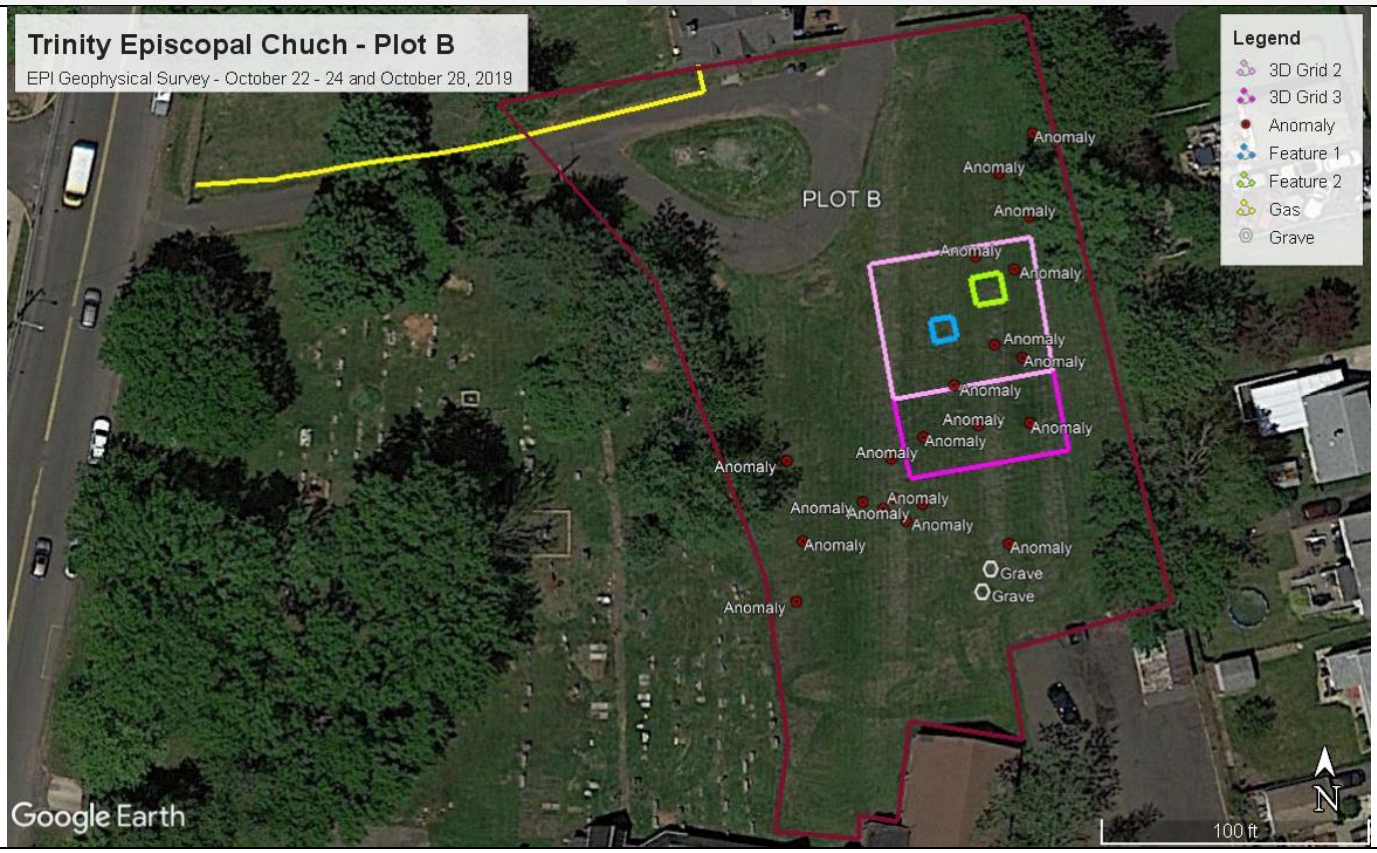


Figure showing the 3D Grid 2 and 3 GPR survey areas, Features 1 and 2, anomalies, graves, and a gas line within the Plot B geophysical survey area

PHOTO 12

Photo showing Plot B geophysical survey area. View north.

PHOTO 13

EM survey being conducted on Plot B of project area. View north.

PHOTO 14

Panoramic photo showing GPR survey being conducted in Plot B of the project area. View northwest.

PHOTO 15

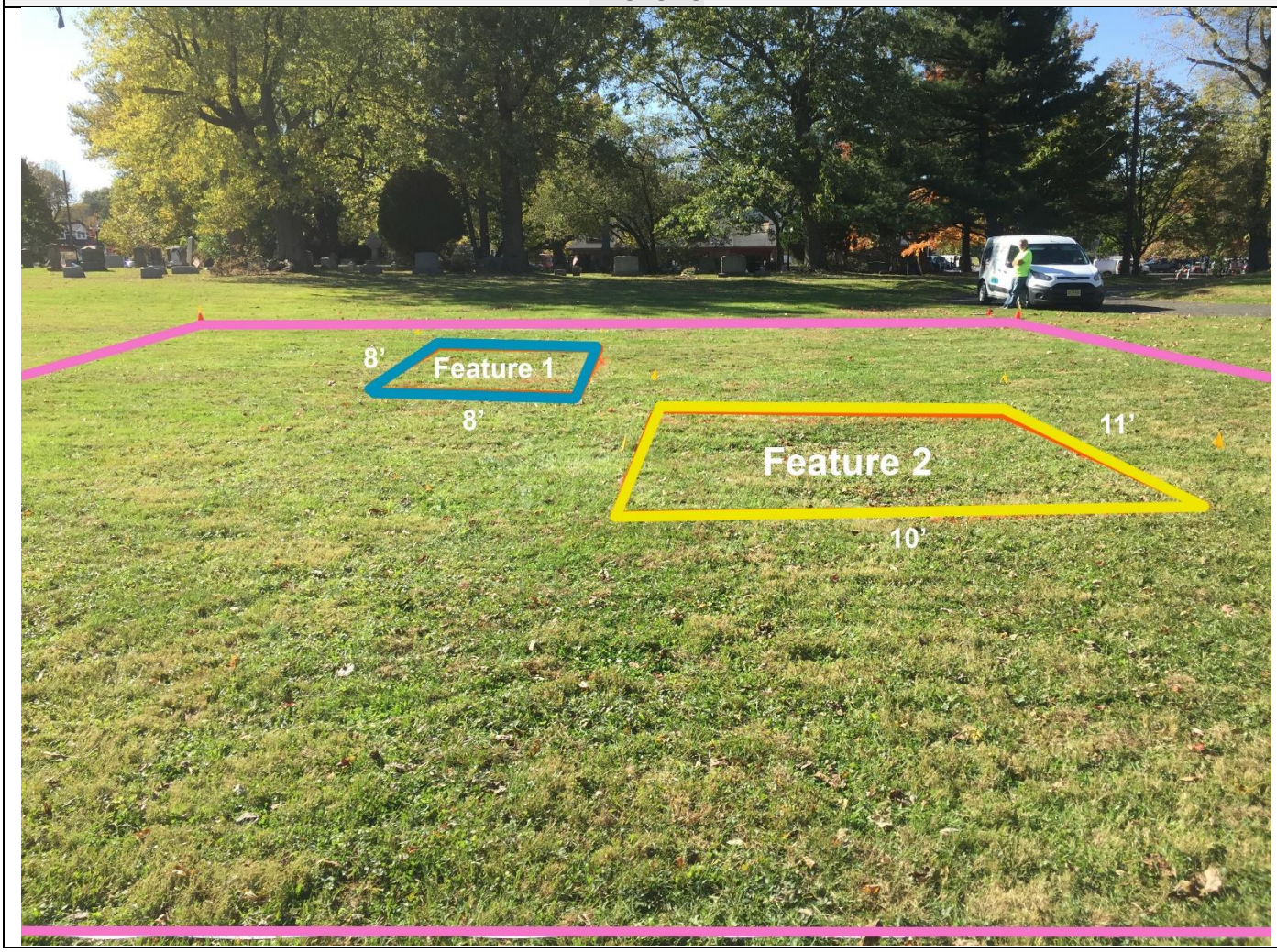


Figure showing the 3D GPR Grid 2 survey area (pink), measuring 60’ x 50’, along with two features located during the 2D GPR survey. Feature 1 (blue) measures approximately 8’ x 8’ and Feature 2 (yellow) measures approximately 11’ x 10’. View west.

PHOTO 16

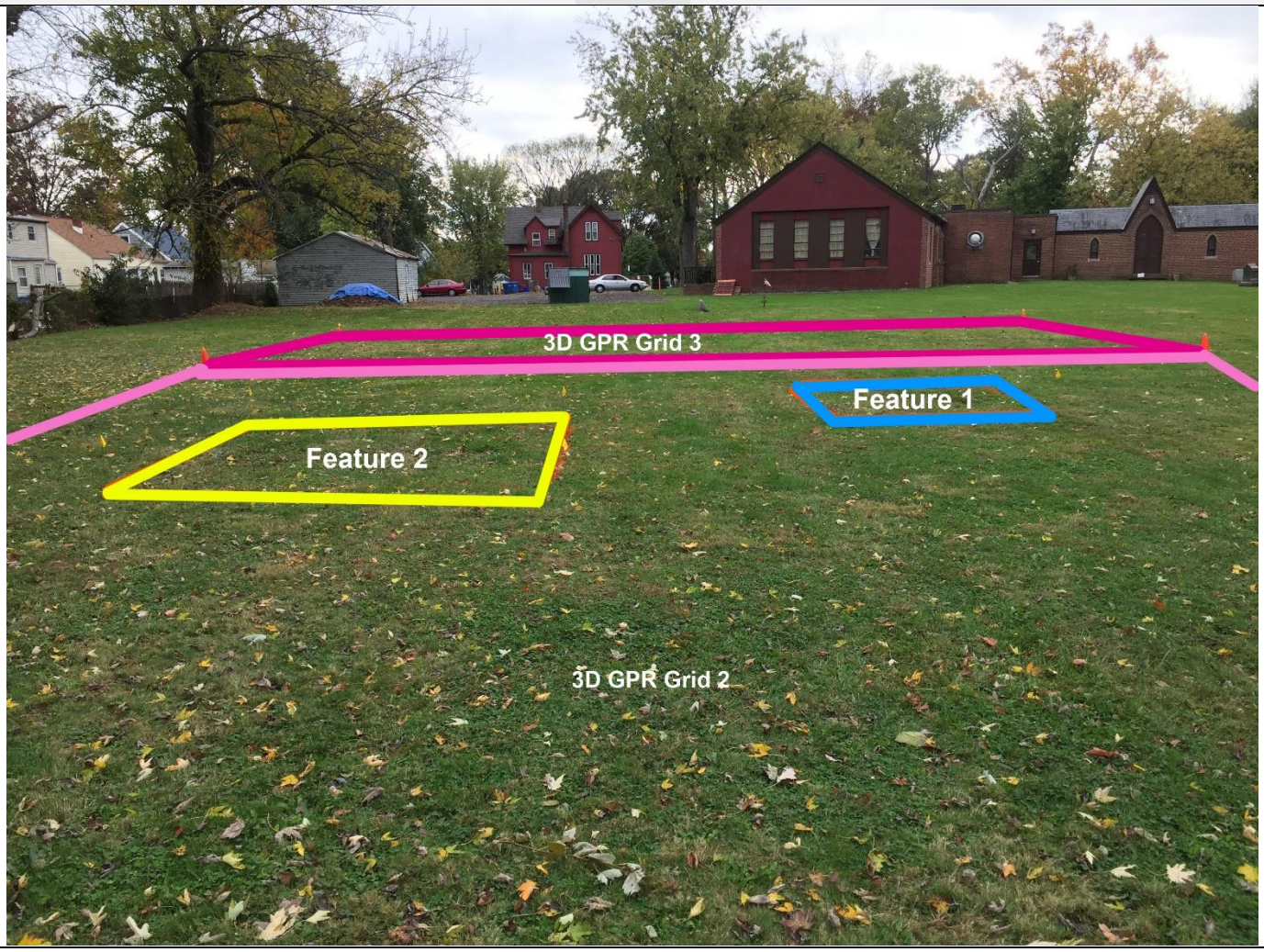
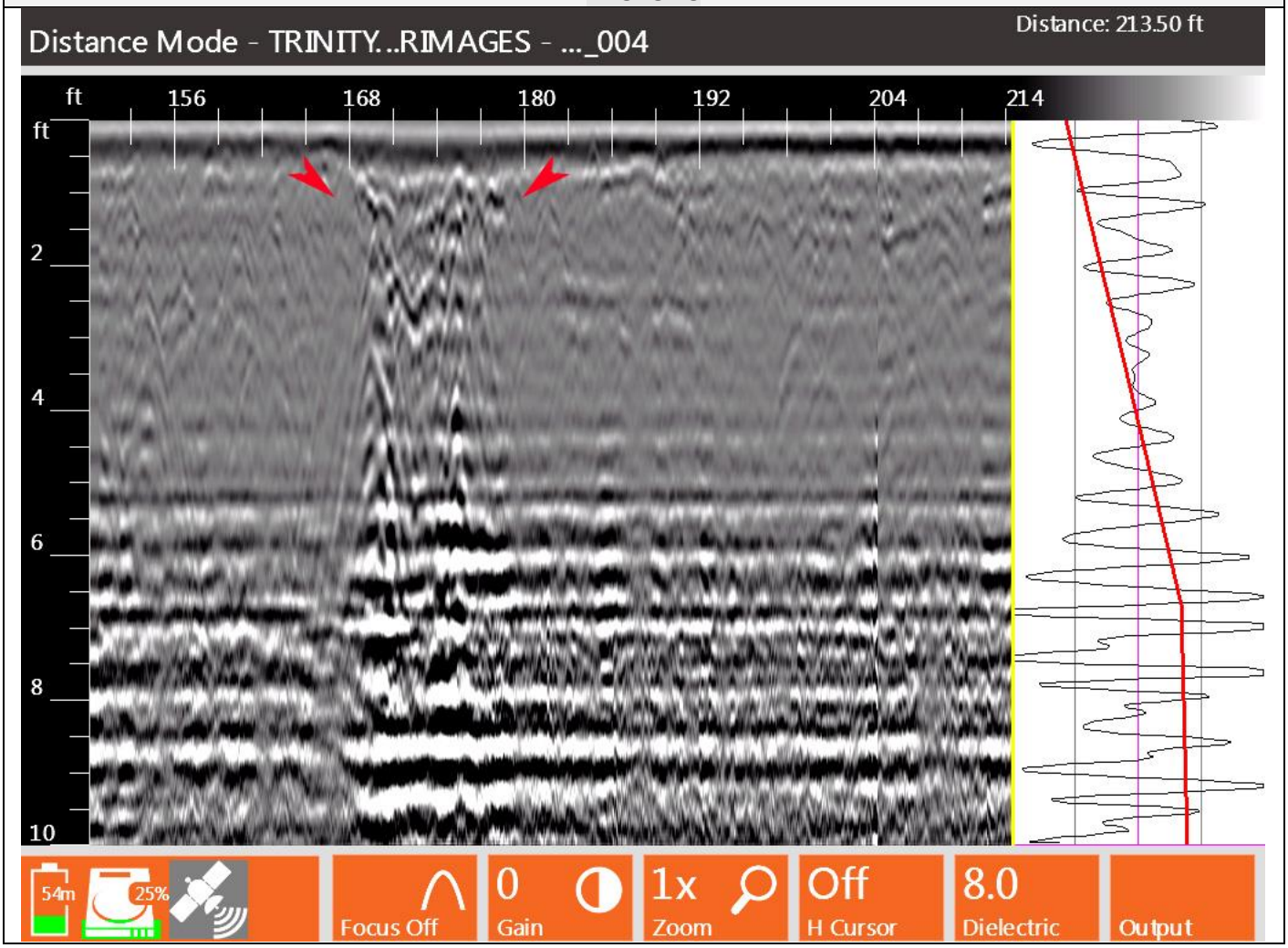


Figure showing the 3D GPR Grid 2 survey area (pink) measuring 60' x 50' and the 3D GPR Grid 3 survey area (magenta) measuring 60' x 50' and 3D GPR Grid 3 measures 60' x 30'. The two features located during the 2D GPR survey are also shown in Grid 2. The 3D Grid 3 survey area was added as an extension of the 3D Grid 2 survey area. No features were located during the 2D GPR survey in this area. However, 3D Grid 3 was placed to determine if any other features would become visible in the 3D GPR data after processing. View south.

PHOTO 17

GPR data showing a cross section of Feature 1 (between two red arrows) within the 3D Grid 2 survey area.

PHOTO 18



GPR data showing a cross section of Feature 2 (between two red arrows) within the 3D Grid 2 survey area.

FIGURE 4

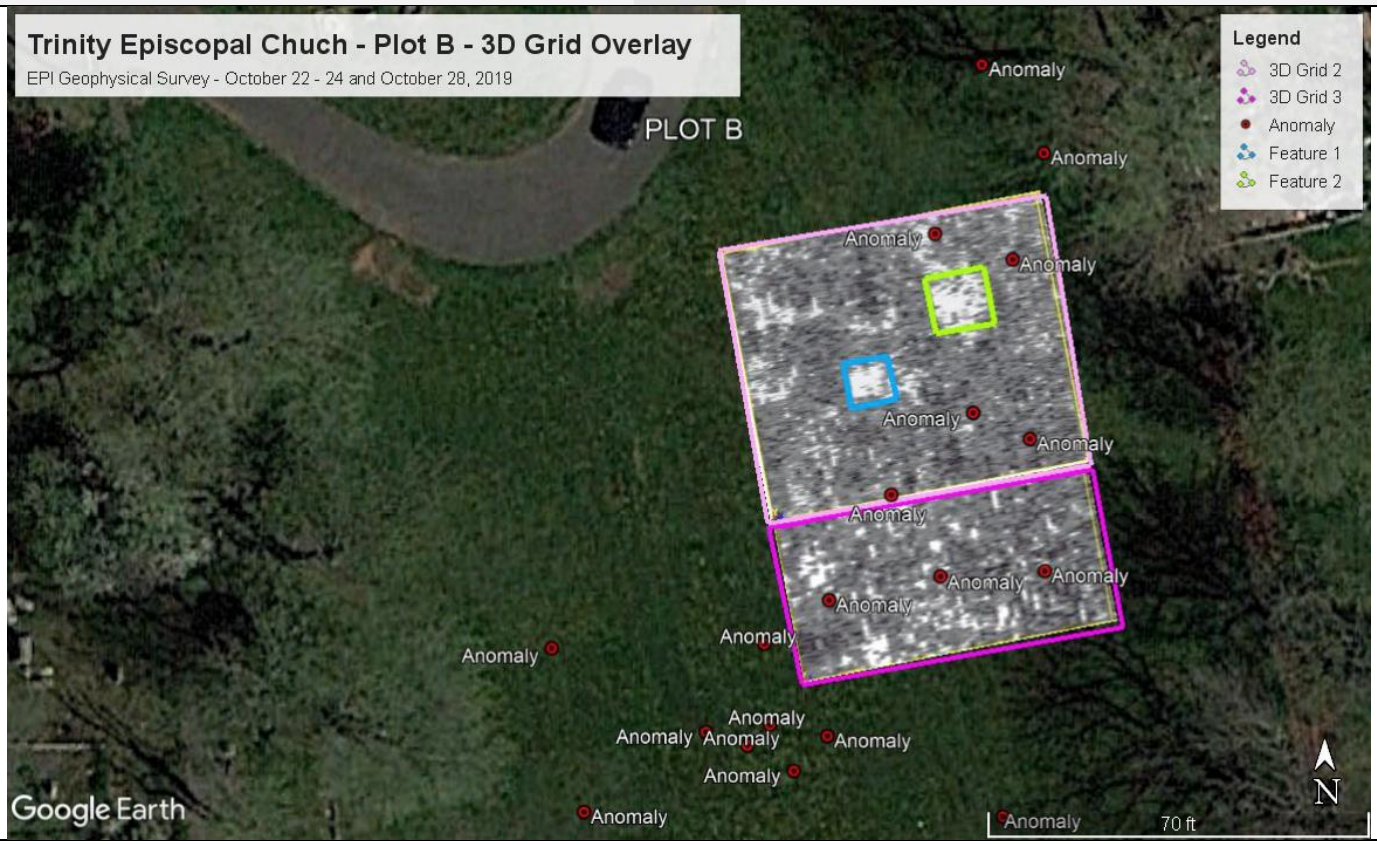
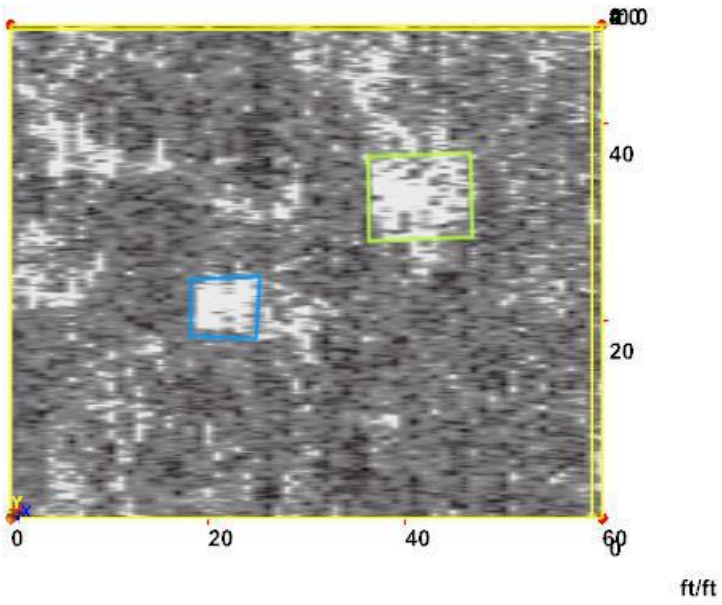


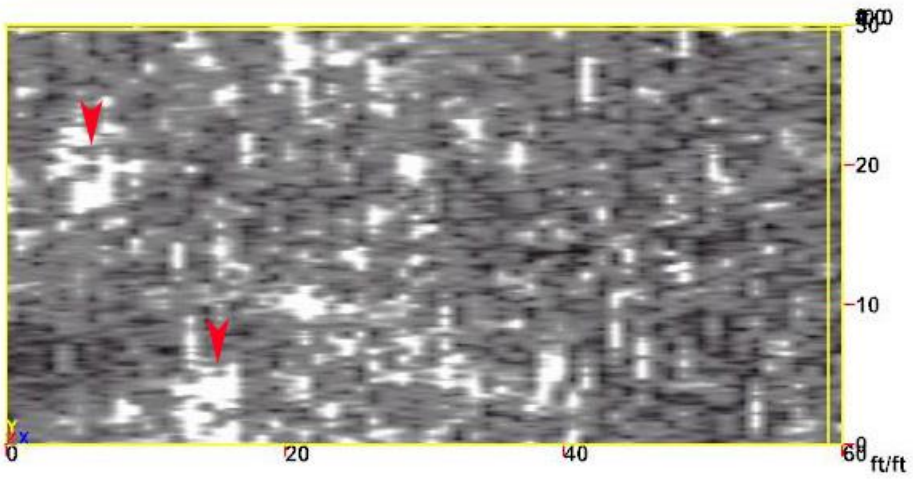
Figure showing the Plot B geophysical project area overlaid onto a Google Earth image. A post-processed 3D GPR image overlay shows a 3' depth slice of both Feature 1 (blue) and Feature 2 (yellowish-green) within the 3D GPR Grid 2 survey area (pink) measuring 60' x 50'. The 3D GPR Grid 3 survey area (magenta) is also shown measuring 60' x 30'. Single anomalies were located within both Grids 2 and 3.

PHOTO 19



A 3D radar processed image showing a 3.5’ depth slice of both Feature 1 (blue) and Feature 2 (yellowish-green) within the Plot B 3D Grid 2 survey area (60’ x 50’). Both Feature 1 and Feature 2 appear to be potential outbuildings. Feature 1 measures approximately 8’ x 8’ and Feature 2 measures approximately 11’ x 10’. See Figure 4 for placement of this 3.5’ depth slice image within the 3D GPR Grid 2 survey area.

PHOTO 20



N

A 3D processed radar image showing a 3' depth slice of the Plot B 3D Grid 3 survey area (60' x 30'). No features were located during the 2D radar survey of this area. However, two areas (bright white anomalies indicated by red arrows) warrant future archaeological investigation. See Figure 4 for placement of this 3.5' depth slice image within the 3D GPR Grid 2 survey area.

FIGURE 5

Figure showing anomalies located in Plot A.

FIGURE 6

Figure showing anomalies located in Plot B.

FIGURE 7				
Point	**West Latitude**	**North Latitude**	**State Plane Easting**	**State Plane Northing**
Plot A - Grid 1 - 3D Survey Corner 1	-74.2727025	40.56436708	555272.823	630578.49
Plot A - Grid 1 - 3D Survey Corner 2	-74.27247836	40.56441226	555335.05	630595.109
Plot A - Grid 1 - 3D Survey Corner 3	-74.27247267	40.56425914	555336.774	630539.334
Plot A - Grid 1 - 3D Survey Corner 4	-74.27265987	40.56424455	555284.782	630533.886
Plot B - Grid 2 - 3D Survey Corner 1	-74.27216651	40.56392285	555422.149	630417.047
Plot B - Grid 2 - 3D Survey Corner 2	-74.27219913	40.56405758	555412.958	630466.106
Plot B - Grid 2 - 3D Survey Corner 3	-74.27198485	40.5640848	555472.462	630476.173
Plot B - Grid 2 - 3D Survey Corner 4	-74.27195466	40.56395102	555480.978	630427.46
Plot B - Grid 3 - 3D Survey Corner 1	-74.27214478	40.56384162	555428.261	630387.471
Plot B - Grid 3 - 3D Survey Corner 2	-74.27216615	40.56392223	555422.248	630416.822
Plot B - Grid 3 - 3D Survey Corner 3	-74.27193357	40.56387071	555486.912	630398.22
Plot B - Grid 3 - 3D Survey Corner 4	-74.2719539	40.56395096	555481.189	630427.442
EU 9	-74.27247961	40.56435312	555334.758	630573.563
EU 7	-74.27247486	40.56435607	555336.075	630574.641
STP 1	-74.27248254	40.56441003	555333.891	630594.293
STP 2	-74.27248284	40.56433009	555333.881	630565.173
STP 3	-74.2725068	40.56431417	555327.242	630559.355
STP 4	-74.27250169	40.56426664	555328.705	630542.044
STP 5	-74.27263172	40.56424003	555292.607	630532.257
STP 6	-74.27266601	40.56436949	555282.957	630579.393
STP 7	-74.27283754	40.56433532	555235.338	630566.822
STP 8	-74.2729955	40.56430317	555191.482	630554.997
STP 9	-74.27296979	40.56419312	555198.729	630514.928
Anomaly 1 at 2'	-74.2724987	40.5642583	555329.544	630539.01
Anomaly 2 at 2'	-74.27297895	40.56419832	555196.178	630516.814
Anomaly 3 at 3'	-74.27295006	40.56423759	555204.168	630531.143
Anomaly 4 at 4'	-74.27273845	40.56425193	555262.942	630536.515
Anomaly 5 at 2'	-74.27252391	40.56428649	555322.515	630549.26
Anomaly 5A at 2'	-74.272788550	40.564229356	555249.046	630528.258
Anomaly 6 at 2.5'	-74.27198098	40.56419056	555473.439	630514.706
Anomaly 7 at 2'	-74.27202614	40.5641504	555460.929	630500.043
Anomaly 8 at 2'	-74.27205682	40.56406635	555452.487	630469.4
Anomaly 8A at 4'	-74.27198534	40.56410648	555472.306	630484.072

Point	West Latitude	North Latitude	State Plane Easting	State Plane Northing
Anomaly 9 at 3'	-74.27200584	40.56405353	555466.661	630464.767
Anomaly 11 at 3'	-74.2720317	40.56397721	555459.55	630436.946
Anomaly 12 at 4'	-74.27199455	40.56396421	555469.882	630432.238
Anomaly 13 at 3.25'	-74.27208545	40.56393641	555444.656	630422.046
Anomaly 14 at 2'	-74.27205322	40.5638959	555453.648	630407.311
Anomaly 15 at 2'	-74.2719848	40.56389853	555472.652	630408.318
Anomaly 16 at 3'	-74.27216908	40.56386242	555421.491	630395.033
Anomaly 17 at 2'	-74.27216535	40.56382227	555422.564	630380.407
Anomaly 18 at 2.5'	-74.27212765	40.56381667	555433.043	630378.396
Anomaly 19 at 2.5'	-74.2721497	40.56379938	555426.934	630372.082
Anomaly 20 at 2.5'	-74.27218015	40.56381195	555418.462	630376.638
Anomaly 21 at 2'	-74.27230838	40.56386034	555382.793	630394.173
Anomaly 22 at 2'	-74.27220725	40.56381874	555410.928	630379.091
Anomaly 23 at 3'	-74.2722871	40.56377931	555388.78	630364.673
Anomaly 25 at 2'	-74.27229597	40.56371847	555386.375	630342.502
Anomaly 26 at 3'	-74.27201258	40.56377658	555465.05	630363.875
Feature 1 - 3D Corner SW	-74.27211249	40.5639794	555437.101	630437.686
Feature 1 - 3D Corner NW	-74.27211753	40.5640017	555435.681	630445.807
Feature 1 - 3D Corner SE	-74.27208262	40.56398412	555445.397	630439.428
Feature 1 - 3D Corner NE	-74.27208843	40.56400479	555443.764	630446.953
Feature 2 - 3D Corner SW	-74.27205624	40.56401701	555452.695	630451.428
Feature 2 - 3D Corner NW	-74.27206364	40.56404359	555450.614	630461.106
Feature 2 - 3D Corner SE	-74.27201791	40.56402139	555463.338	630453.052
Feature 2- 3D Corner NE	-74.27202555	40.56404991	555461.19	630463.434

GPS Coordinates of 3D grids, anomalies, features, EUs, and STPs.

EM SURVEY RESULTS

Electromagnetic Induction data was collected with the GSSI-EMP-400 multifrequency conductivity meter. The EM data is processed into two kinds of contour maps: In-Phase and Conductivity. These are both derived from the same frequency domain data, but the In-Phase data is given as a ratio of the transmitted signal to the received signal in parts per million (PPM), while the Conductivity data is given in milliSiemens per meter (mS/M). All contour maps were generated using Surfer software. The contour colors are intended to give an indication of signal intensity from low (blue) to high (red). In fact, the overall difference between the lowest and highest values on this project was relatively small; the variety of colors can give a false impression of big differences in electromagnetic response, but in this survey, the differences do not imply dramatic subsurface features. The color contours nevertheless give the ability to highlight subtle features in the surface which may be targets for follow-up study.

Any object in the subsurface that has different electromagnetic properties from the surrounding soil will cause a distortion in the received EM wave form. It is difficult to predict what kind of EM anomaly will result from a particular object or a particular condition, because the algorithms used are affected by so many variables including the conductivity of the object, the conductivity of the surrounding soil, the soil moisture, and the cultural interference. In general, EM contour data is more effective when viewed in a way that breaks out linear, rectilinear, or circular features from the background readings. In addition, EM is more effective at locating buried features that are at least several feet long as opposed to small-scale individual objects. Regardless of whether these anomalies represent higher or lower values than background, they should be viewed as warranting further investigation.

Two separate EM surveys were run, one on Plot A and the other on Plot B. The survey lines on Plot A were run in and east-west direction, while the survey lines on Plot B were run in a north-south direction. The EM survey featured a 3’ line spacing in both plots. Tiny dots on the contour maps correspond to the places where data was collected, and these also give an indication of the linear paths in which data was collected. The data was projected into New Jersey State Plane coordinates, and grid lines spaced 5’ apart are overlaid onto the contours.

The EM surveys on both plots were relatively quiet, meaning the range of readings was relatively narrow. Buried cultural remains commonly yield a wide range of readings, especially if there are metallic or magnetic materials included in those remains.

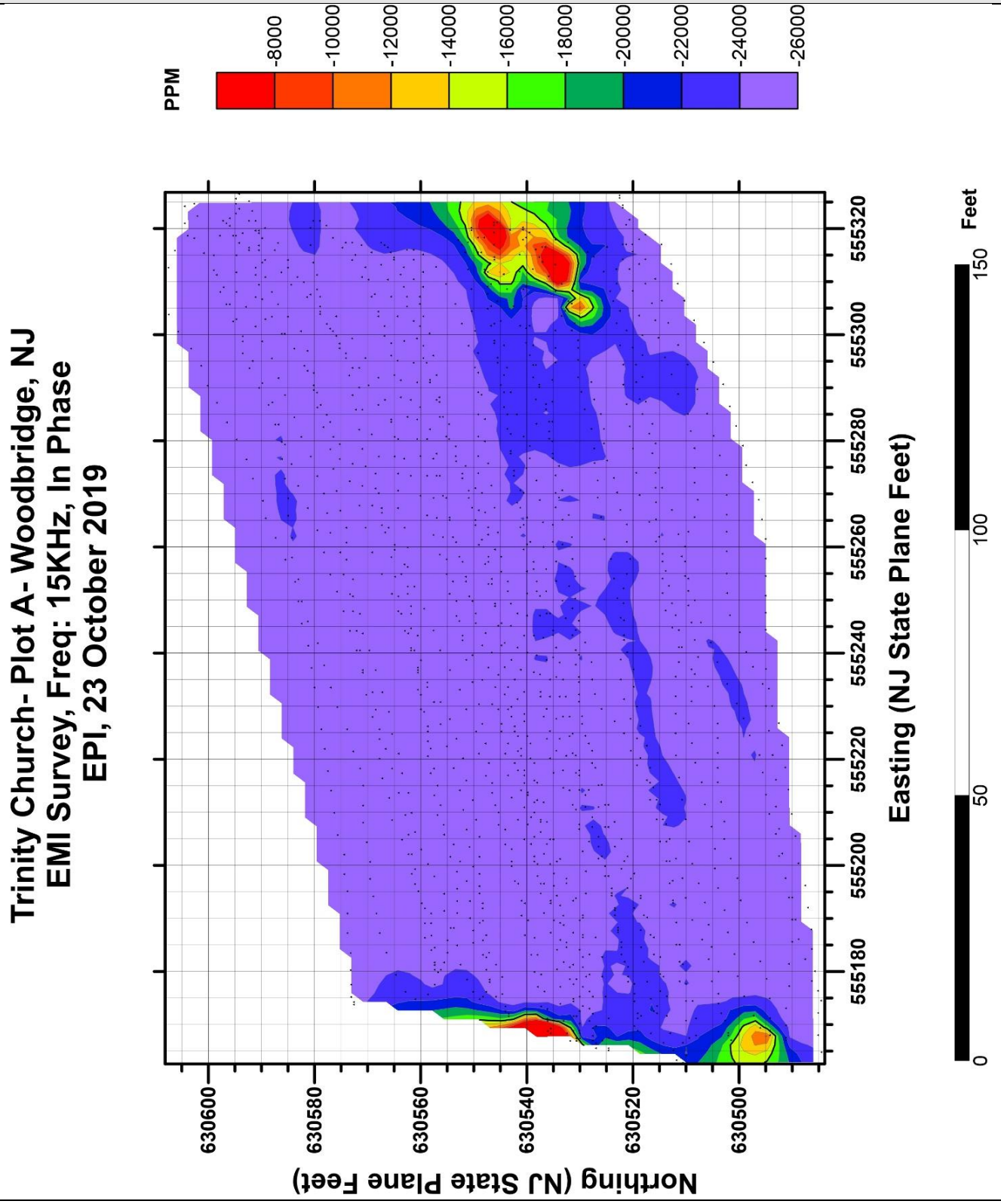
PLOT A

There are two areas in Plot A with high readings. One area is located at the far east end of the plot close to the parsonage. The second area is located at the far west end of the plot close to Rahway Ave. In both cases, it is likely that contemporary cultural features yield the high readings, namely the metal fence on the west end of the plot and a possible buried tank adjacent to the parsonage on the east end of the plot. Most of the grassy area shows very little EM activity.

PLOT B

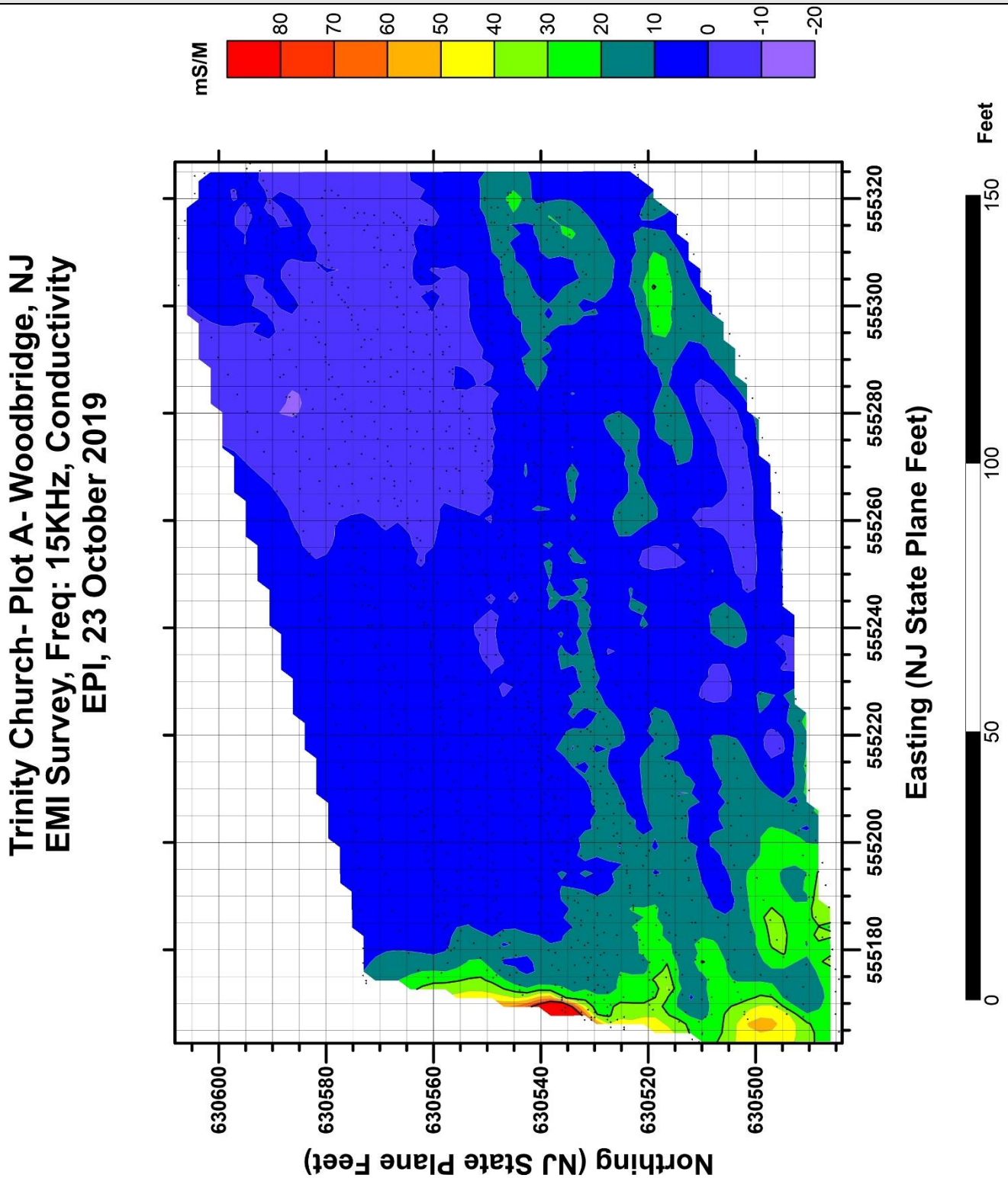
The north-south orientation of the lines in Plot B was chosen specifically to be able to cross any graves perpendicular to their long axes. The high readings at the south end of Plot B are clearly related to the interference of the church building, garage building, and trash dumpster. The curved greenish area at the north end of the plot is clearly reflecting the asphalt pavement of the driveway. The only significant EM anomaly in Plot B corresponds closely to a couple of burials which are marked by gravestones. These are in the southcentral part of the plot and labeled as “Graves” in Map 6. There are no other significant EM anomalies anywhere else in Plot B suggesting neither the presence of historic structures nor burials. There are two square areas (labeled Feature 1 and Feature 2 on Map 6) which yielded GPR anomalies near the center of Plot B, and it is significant that neither of these two features has any sort of EM signature. That shouldn’t affect any decision to investigate these features in future archaeological field work.

MAP 1



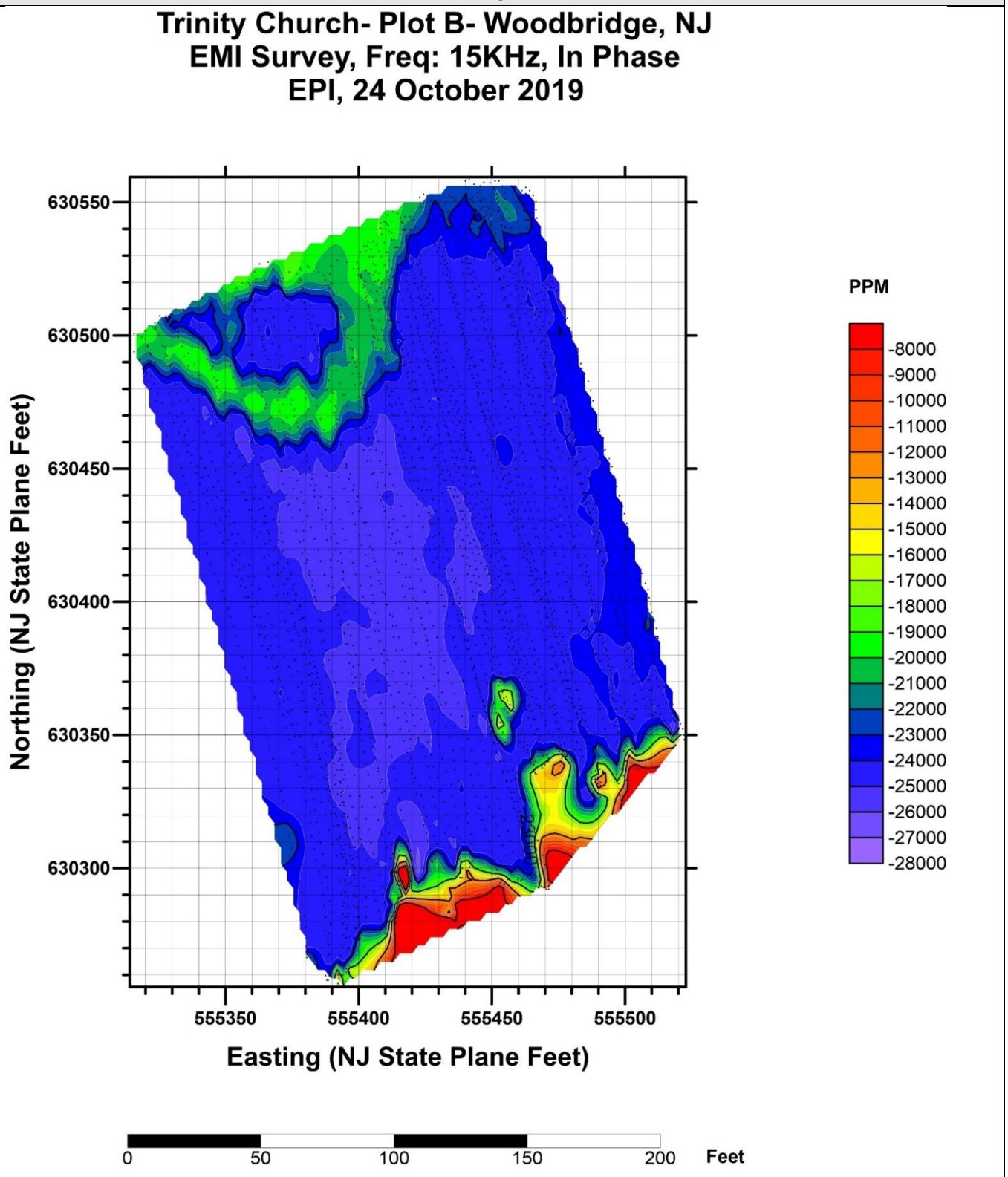
In-Phase electromagnetic induction data for the 15KHz frequency for Plot A. This is a horizontal slice corresponding to a depth of approximately 0-2'.

MAP 2



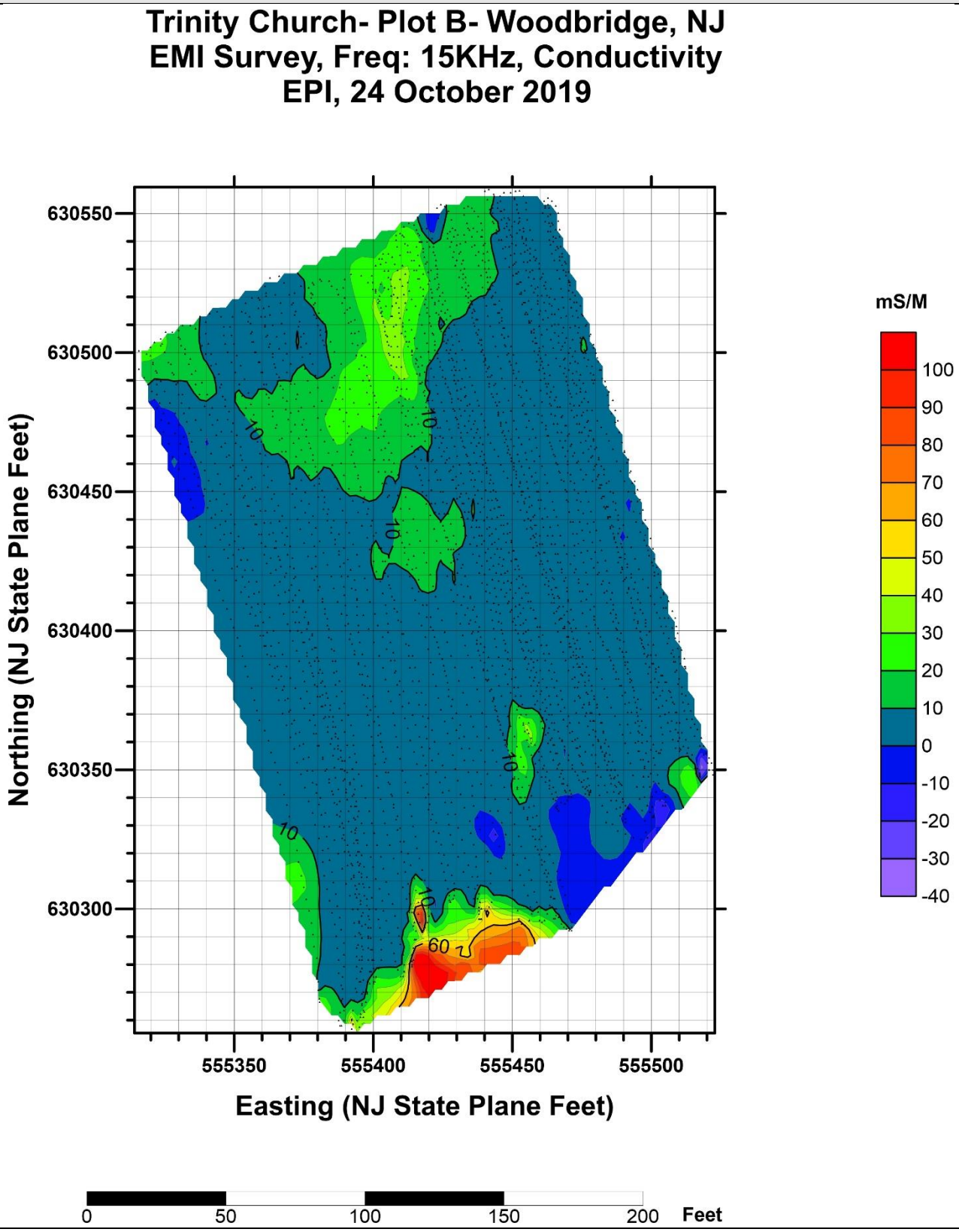
Electromagnetic induction data showing conductivity for the 15KHz frequency for Plot A. This is a horizontal slice corresponding to a depth of approximately 0-2'.

MAP 3



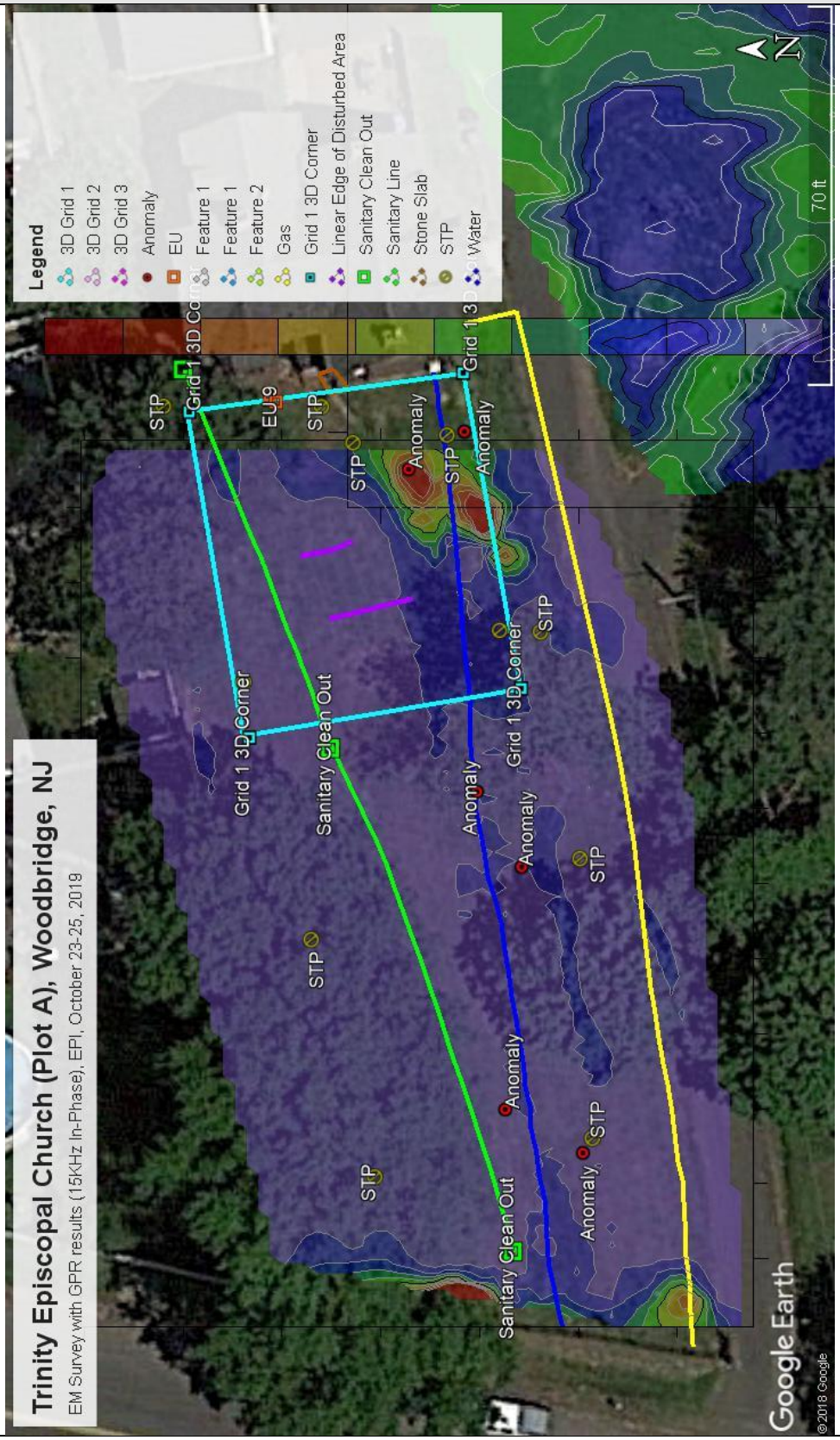
In-Phase electromagnetic induction data for the 15KHz frequency for Plot B.This is a horizontal slice corresponding to a depth of approximately 0-2'.

MAP 4



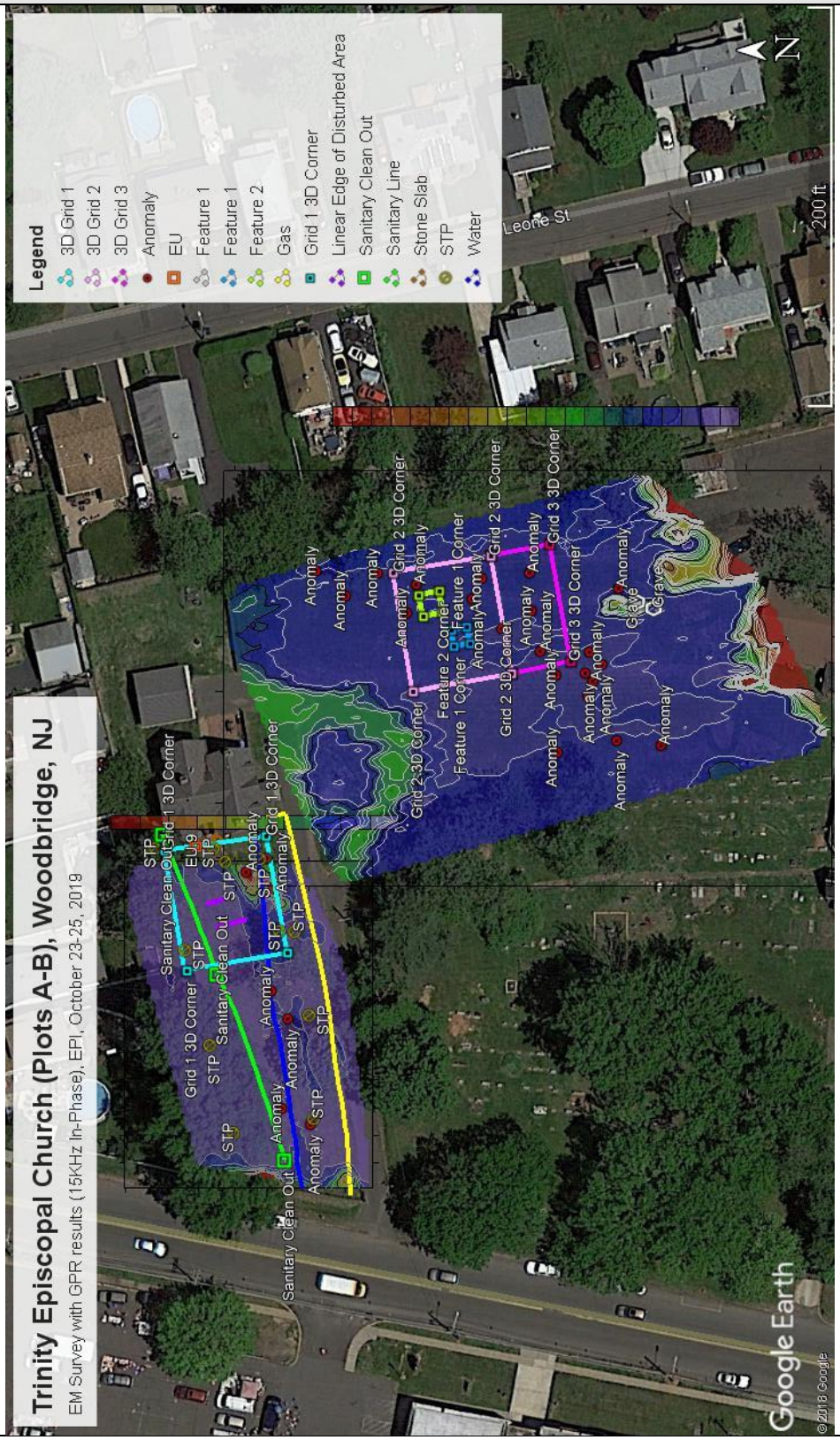
Electromagnetic induction data showing conductivity for the 15KHz frequency for Plot B. This is a horizontal slice corresponding to a depth of approximately 0-2'.

MAP 5



EM data (In Phase, 15K frequency) overlayed on Google Earth imagery for Plot A. The GPR findings are included in this overlay as is the outline of the area where EPI conducted a 3D GPR survey.

MAP 6



EM data (In Phase, 15K frequency) overlayed on Google Earth imagery for both Plots A and B. The GPR findings are included in this overlay as are the outlines of the three areas where EPI collected 3D GPR data.

Appendix E: First Floor, Floor Joist Plan (Prepared by Mark Nonestied, MCOAH)

Historic Dunham House
Block 587, Lot 1, Woodbridge Township,
Middlesex County, New Jersey

Cellar Survey

Prepared By:

Mark Nonestied
Middlesex County Historian
Division Head, Middlesex County Division of Historic Sites and History Services
Middlesex County Division of Historic Sites and History Services
1050 River Road
Piscataway, NJ 08854

September 18, 2020

Introduction

In partnership with the Archaeological Society of New Jersey (ASNJ), Middlesex County has engaged in several open house archaeology programs to identify, interpret and preserve historic resources. As part of that research program, museum staff coordinated a project to explore the historic Dunham House/Church Rectory and adjoining property, now part of Trinity Episcopal Church of Woodbridge. In full partnership with church officials, permission was obtained to survey and conduct analysis on interior features of the Dunham House, to conduct an archaeology and geophysical survey of the property, and to provide access of the grounds, rectory and sanctuary for a public open house that was conducted on September 28 and 29, 2019. The final report was prepared by ASNJ and titled *Archaeological Study of the Dunham House Site, Block 587, Lot 1, Woodbridge Township, Middlesex County New Jersey*.

The Dunham House, the current rectory of Trinity Episcopal Church in Woodbridge, is a Flemish Bond brick structure erected in the early 18th century and listed on the State and National Register of Historic Places. Its history is covered in both the State and National Register Nomination and the final report prepared by ASNJ. For the purposes of this recordation it should be noted that much of the interior dates from a remodeling in the nineteenth century around 1873, however the register nomination notes that "Original fieldstone foundation walls and hand-hewn, first-floor joists within the cellar are additional remnants of previous constructions."

It is the cellar of the home that most of the interior 18th century fabric survives. In addition to the stone foundation and framing, the original chimney supports, recycled flooring and beaded molding can be found as well.

In addition, a site visit to the historic 1714 Barns-Brinton House in Pennsbury Township, Chester County Pennsylvania, an early eighteenth-century pattern brick home with similar characteristics of the Dunham House was also conducted by Middlesex County staff and Michael Gall, RPA.

Dunham House Cellar Description

The Dunham House cellar is accessed by both an interior staircase on the north wall and an exterior entrance through a bulkhead door on the east wall. The cellar has a full stone foundation and dirt floor throughout with exposed framing overhead (figure 1). The overall dimensions from the east to west wall are 35 feet 5 inches and from the north to south wall 19 feet 5 inches. The height from the dirt floor to the bottom of the joists is about 5 foot 10 inches.

Figure 1: View of the cellar in the Dunham House looking towards the southeast corner. Photograph by Mark Nonestied

Dunham House Framing.

The framing in the cellar of the Dunham House is exposed providing full access to document and conduct further study. Middlesex County funded a dendrochronology survey conducted by Michael J. Worthington and Jane I. Seiter of the Oxford Tree-Ring Laboratory which concluded a felling date in the Spring of 1709 for one of the oak timbers.

These oak joists span the full length of the cellar from north to south, with an exception of one center joist near the north wall noted as “D” in the attached drawing. In that location there is what appears to be a period timber running east to west that cuts short the full length of the other joist. This may indicate the location of a now removed cellar staircase.

The joists are roughly 34 to 36 inches on center and are spaced on average 26 inches apart on the east side but become slightly narrower as they get to the west side of the home. The overall dimensions are roughly 11 inches tall by 8 inches wide. All joists were hand cut and were examined for any marks. There was no evidence of open mortise joints indicating recycled timbers and the only mark that was found was a “W” on a joist near the west wall, denoted as “G” on the drawing (Figure 2).

Figure 2: Oak joist with a carved “W” letter. Photograph by Mark Nonestied

Dunham House Cellar Additional Historic Fabric

In addition to the oak framing, there is other evidence of 18th century historic fabric in the cellar which includes chimney supports and recycled flooring and molding.

It is clear from examining the underside of the first floor that the current wood flooring most likely dates from the 1873 remodeling. At that time, it appears that the carpenters may have used some of the earlier flooring and decorative beaded molding as supports for the tile work in the first-floor vestibule. The area underneath in the cellar was boxed in to provide a layer of mortar for the tile floor above (Figure 3). Spanning between three joists and running approximately seven feet from the center of the south wall are earlier wide plank floorboards that were recycled. The boards have reciprocating saw marks on them (Figure 4). In addition to the recycled flooring beaded molding survives here as well and was used to help box out and support the boards.

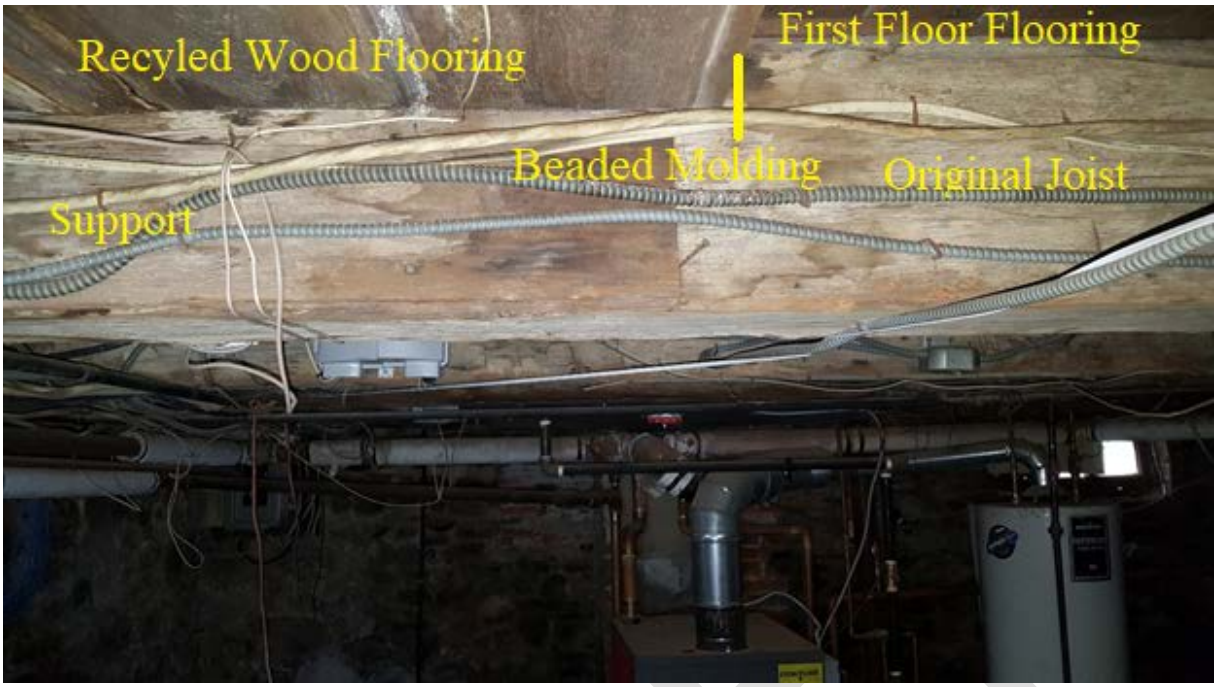


Figure 3: Carpenters recycled earlier flooring and strung them across several joists to support the tile in the vestibule. The boards were lowered and held in place with a support nailed to the original joists. The end of the box was closed in with beaded molding that was also recycled during the remodeling. The boxed in framing would have held a mortar mix for the tiles. Photograph by Mark Nonestied

Figure 4: View of the recycled flooring showing the reciprocating saw marks. Photograph by Mark Nonestied

Two half-arched brick chimney supports are also evident in the basement and are remnants of the original chimney construction. They are located along the gabled ends of the east and west wall respectively and extend from the lower courses of the stone foundation and then terminate in a half arch into the wooden joist.

Measurements were taken which indicate that the west fireplace support was slightly larger by ten inches than the east fireplace support. It is unsure whether this indicates function, namely a larger cooking fireplace. It should be noted that kitchen activities for the early period of the home need to be considered as there is no evidence in the cellar of a cooking fireplace and as of yet, there is no evidence of a cooking fireplace in the archaeology study.

Crawl Space

There is a crawl space under the rear 1873 addition that can be accessed from the main cellar through a small opening in the north foundation wall. The floor joists and brick foundation work all appear to be from the 19th century remodeling (Figure 5). A lower foundation course of stone that supports the brick leaves open the possibility that this may be recycled material from an earlier building.

Figure 5: View of the crawl space under the rear addition looking east. The lower courses are all of stone. Photograph by Mark Nonestied

Barns-Brinton House

The historic 1714 Barns-Brinton House is located in Pennsbury Township, Chester County Pennsylvania (Figure 6). It is an early eighteenth-century pattern brick home with similar characteristics to the Dunham House. It is in the stewardship of the Chadds Ford Historical Society which permitted an examination of the home for museum staff and Michael Gall, RPA in late 2019. Tom Snow, Education & Public Program Manager for the historical society, provided a tour and access of the site.

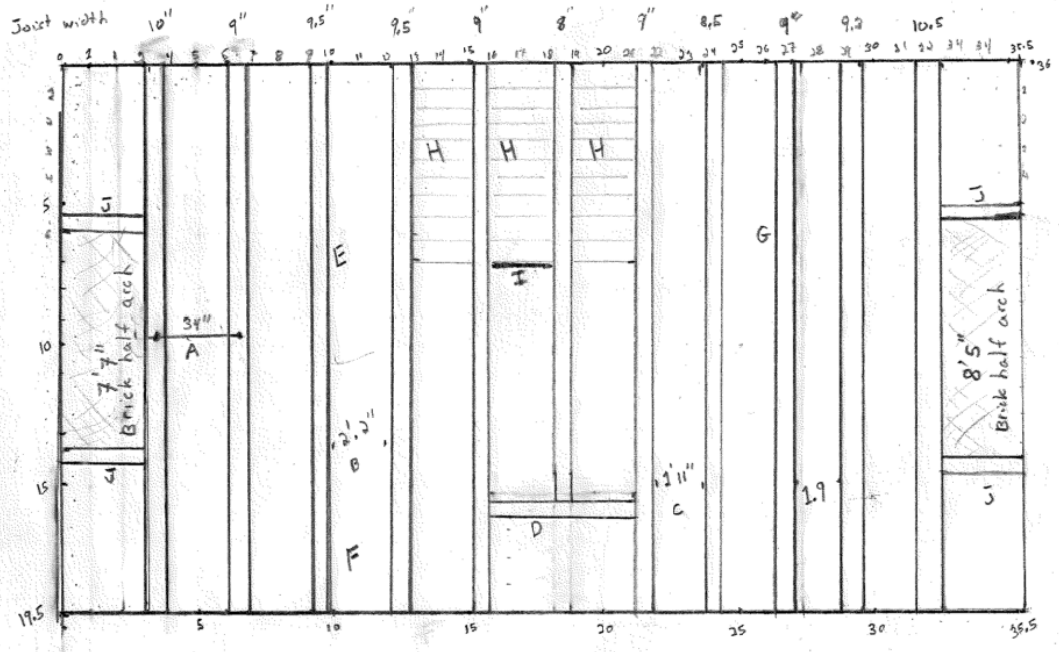
The Barns-Brinton House and the Dunham House exhibit similar characteristics as well as differences. Both are essentially a 40-foot-long by 20-foot-wide single pile, three bay structure with and a center doorway. Each are built on a stone foundation with full basement and gable end chimneys.

The joists in the cellar of the Barns-Brinton House, like the Dunham House, are of similar length as they both run the full width. In the Barns-Brinton house however they are slightly smaller in scale between 7 to 8 inches tall and 5.5 to 7 inches in width. As a result of their smaller size the spacing on center is tighter at roughly 29 to 32 inches on center.

Other differences include the chimney supports. The Dunham House has half arched supports, but the chimney support at the west end of the Barns-Brinton House is a full arch on piers. The Barns-Brinton House also has a larger fireplace footprint for the kitchen hearth; measuring 9 feet 8 inches wide and was offset from the center of the room.

Figure 6: Barns-Brinton House, Pennsbury Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania. Photograph by Mark Nonestied

South



A · roughly 34" 36" on center

B - roughly 2'2" spacing on East side

C - slightly narrower gap on west side
1.9 - 2"

D · 8" inch wide

E · typical joist depth - 11"

F · stone foundation through out.
dirt floor
5'10" from floor to bottom of joist

G · possible "W" carved on joist

H - Recycled early floor boards
to support tile in vestibule

I - Recycled beaded molding

J · 7"-8" width

prepaired by Mark Nonnstied - 2019

Conclusion

The historic Dunham House exhibits eighteenth century fabric despite its remodeling in the nineteenth century. The majority of this fabric can be found in the cellar and consists of the exposed framing, chimney supports, and stone foundation. In addition, flooring and early beaded molding were recycled from other areas of the home during the remodeling and reincorporated into the cellar. All these features provide insight into the earlier history of the home.

The opportunity for further study of the cellar is also apparent. The dirt floor leaves open the possibility for further archaeology and paint analysis of the recycled beaded molding could provide clues to early finishes.

The Dunham House in comparison with the Barns-Brinton House also provides opportunity to examine two structures of similar date, size and construction material. While some of the features share similar characteristics both homes also have their differences as well.

Appendix F: 2002 Monmouth University Shovel Test Pit Log

APPENDIX F: MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY 2002 SHOVEL TEST PIT LOG

STP #	Depth	Stratum	Munsell	Soil Type	Comments	Artifacts
1	0-1.5'	I	5YR 3/3 Dark reddish brown	Sandy clay		brick, shell, glass, oyster, ceramic
2	0-1.5'	I	5YR 3/3 Dark reddish brown	Sandy clay	Stone from 0.58' to 1.08' then apparent feature of brick with shell	redware, whiteware, stoneware, oyster, transfer-printed whiteware
3	0-0.8'	I	10YR 3/3 Dark brown	Silty loam		nail, ceramics, unident, metal, chert
	0.8-0.95'	II	10YR 2/1 Black		Ash lens	NCM
	0.95-2.4'	II	5YR 4/4 Reddish brown	Clay loam	Several large cobbles	porcelain, bone, glass, ceramic, mortar, debitage
4	0-1.66'	I	5YR 3/3 Dark reddish brown	Sandy clay		brick, shell
	1.66-2.0'	II	5YR 4/6 Yellowish red	Sand		NCM
5	0-2.0'	I	5YR 3/3 Dark reddish brown	Sandy clay		brick, shell, iron, oyster
6	Skipped due to oil tank					
7	Skipped due to oil tank					
8	0-2.0'	I	5YR 3/3 Dark reddish brown	Sandy clay. Clay graded to a wet clay loam		chert flake, whiteware, redware, glass
9	0-2.0'	I	5YR 3/3 Dark reddish brown	Sandy clay		glazed brick, ceramic, glass

STP #	Depth	Stratum	Munsell	Soil Type	Comments	Artifacts
10	0-2.0'	I	5YR 3/3 Dark reddish brown	Sandy loam		NCM
11	Skipped-Stone Slab					
12	0-0.4'	I	10YR 3/3 Dark brown	Silty loam		NCM
	0.4-2.1'	II	5YR 4/3 Reddish brown	Silty clay loam		ceramics, buckle frame, cufflink face, metal, argillite flake
13	0-0.4'	I	7.5YR 4/4 Brown	Silty loam		brick , shell, copper, coal
	0.4-0.55'	II	10YR 3/4 Dark yellowish brown	Silty loam		brick , shell, copper, coal
	0.55-0.7'	III	7.5YR 3/2 Dark brown	Silty loam	Asphalt discarded	brick , shell, copper, coal
	0.7-0.85'	IV	5YR 4/6 Yellowish red	Silty loam	Numerous fist-sized cobbles, arbitrarily stopped	NCM
14	0-0.7'	I	7.5YR 3/3 Dark brown	Clayey loam		plastic, metal, glass, ceramic
	0.7-.85'	II	5YR 4/3 Reddish brown	Sandy loam		plastic, metal, glass, ceramic
	0.85-1.5'	III	7.5YR 4/4 Brown	Clayey loam		plastic, metal, glass, ceramic
15	Not Recorded					
16	Not Recorded					
17	0-0.5'	I	5YR 3/3 Dark reddish brown	Silty loam		brick, shell
	0.5-1.5'	II	5YR 4/4 Reddish brown	Silty loam		brick, shell, cobbles
	1.5'-1.9'	II	5YR 4/4 Reddish brown	Clayey loam		pottery, brick
18	Not Recorded					

STP #	Depth	Stratum	Munsell	Soil Type	Comments	Artifacts
19	Not Recorded					
20	0-0.7'	I	10YR 3/3 Dark brown	Silty loam		decorative glass, window glass, ceramics
	0.7-1.7'	II	7.5YR 4/6 Strong brown	Silty clay loam		fork, ceramics
	1.7-2.2'	III	5YR 4/4 Reddish brown	Clay loam		NCM
21	0-0.95'	I	5YR 3/4 Dark reddish brown	Clayey loam		NCM
	0.95-1.5'	II	5YR 4/5 Yellowish red	Silty loam		iron, ceramics, glass, bone, lithics
	1.5-2.2'	III	7.5YR 2.5/2 Very dark brown	Silty loam		iron, ceramics, glass, bone, lithics
22	0-1.1'	I	10YR 3/3 Dark brown	Silty loam		ceramics, glass, nails
	1.1-2.1'	II	7.5YR 3/4 Dark brown	Silty loam		ceramics, glass, nails
	2.1-2.6'	III	5YR 4/4 Reddish brown	Sandy loam	Weathered bedrock fragments	NCM
23	0-1.5'	I	10YR 3/3 Dark brown	Silty loam		ceramic, glass
	Not Recorded	II	7.5YR 3/4 Dark brown	Silty loam	Arbitrarily stopped	NCM
24	0-0.4'	I	10YR 2/2 Very dark brown	Silty loam		shell, colored glass, ceramic, wire nail, pull tab
	0.4-0.66'	II	10YR 4/6 Dark yellowish brown	Silty clay loam	Thin lense in east half of STP	NCM
	0.66-1.66'	II	5YR 4/4 Reddish brown	Silty clay loam		ceramic, brick, pipe stem, window glass
25	Not Recorded					
26	0-2.0'	I	5YR 4/4 Reddish brown	Clayey loam		glass, ceramic, brick

STP #	Depth	Stratum	Munsell	Soil Type	Comments	Artifacts
	2.0-2.25'	II	5YR 4/6 Yellowish red	Loamy clay		NCM
27	Not Recorded					
28	Not Recorded					
29	Not Recorded					
30	0-1.0'	I	7.5YR 3/2 Dark brown	Silty loam		mortar, brick, construction debris
	1.0-2.0'	II	5YR 4/4 Reddish brown	Clayey loam	Possible midden	brick, ceramic, glass
	2.0-2.33'	II	5YR 5/4 Reddish brownc	Clay loam		NCM
31	0-1.08'	I	5YR 4/4 Reddish brown	Clayey loam		ceramics, nails, window glass, tack head, shell, brick
	1.08-1.9'	II	5YR 4/6 Yellowish red	Silty loam		NCM
32	0-0.83'	I	5YR 3/3 Dark reddish brown	Loamy clay		brick, shell
	0.83-0.91'	II (Fill)	7.5YR 5/8 Strong brown	Sandy clay	Thin lens does not extend through entire STP	NCM
	0.91-2.66'	III (Fill)	5YR 3/3 Dark reddish brown	Loamy clay	Large stone impasse from 19"-32"	bottle, brick, shell, nails, stoneware, creamware
	2.66-2.75'	IV	5YR 4/4 Reddish brown	Silty clay		NCM
33	0-0.5'	I	5YR 3/3 Dark reddish brown	Loamy clay		bone, brick, redware, plastic
	0.5-0.83'	II	10YR 4/2 Dark grayish brown	Loamy clay	Rodent burrow	NCM
	0.66-0.83'	III	7.5YR 5/8 Strong brown	Sandy clay	Thin lens does not extend through entire STP	NCM
	0.83-2.0'	IV	5YR 3/3 Dark reddish brown	Loamy clay		porcelain, glass, nails, ceramic, shell, creamware?
	2.0-2.16'	V	5YR 5/4 Reddish brown	Silty clay		NCM

STP #	Depth	Stratum	Munsell	Soil Type	Comments	Artifacts
34	0-0.75'	I	2.5YR 2.5/3 Dark reddish brown	Clayey loam		brick, shell, nail
	0.72-1.08'	II	2.5YR 2.5/4 Dark reddish brown	Clayey loam		shell, brick
	1.08-1.5'	III	2.5YR 3/6 Dark red	Sandy clay		shell
35	0-1.2'	I	7.5YR 3/3 Dark brown	Sandy loam	Root impasse	shell, glass, brick, ceramic
36	0-0.5'	I	5YR 3/3 Dark reddish brown	Loam		NCM
	0.5-1.58'	II	2.5YR 2.5/4 Dark reddish brown	Silty loam		shell, ceramics

Appendix G: 2002 Monmouth University Artifact Catalog

Appendix G: Monmouth University 2002 Artifact Catalog

Cat No.	STP/ Unit	Level	Depth (Ft)*	Count	Condition	Material	Class/Obj.	Type	Description 1 (Glaze)	Description 2 (Decoration)	Vessel	Date	Weight (grams)	Culled
Shovel Test Pits														
1.01	1	I	0-1.5'	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Whiteware	Indeterm-inate				1820+		
1.02	1	I	0-1.5'	2	Frag.	Ferrous Metal	Nails	Indeteriminate						Culled
1.03	1	I	0-1.5'	2	Frag.	Ceramic	Brick	Glazed					216	Culled
1.03	1	I	0-1.5'	1	Frag.	Shell	Oyster						44	Culled
2.01	2	I	0-1.5'	2	Frag.	Ceramic	Redware		Lead	Slip Trailed		Pre-1850		
2.02	2	I	0-1.5'	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Red Earthen-ware		Brown Manganese Glaze		Mug			
2.03	2	I	0-1.5'	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Gray Salt Glazed Stoneware							
2.04	2	I	0-1.5'	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Whiteware			Blue Transfer Print		1820+		
2.05	2	I	0-1.5'	1	Rim Frag.	Ceramic	Whiteware					1820+		
2.06	2	I	0-1.5'	2	Frag.	Ferrous Metal	Nails	Indeteriminate						
2.07	2	I	0-1.5'	1	Frag.	Shell	Clam		2.08 g				2	Culled
2.08	2	I	0-1.5'	1	Frag.	Shell	Oyster		2.07 g					Culled
3.01	3	I	0-0.8'	2	Frag.	Ceramic	Whiteware		Undecorated			1820+		
3.02	3	I	0-0.8'	1	Frag.	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Indeteriminate						
4.01	3	III	0.95-2.4'	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Whiteware		Chamber pot rim			1820+		
4.02	3	III	0.95-2.4'	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Glazed Brick		Overfired, frag.					
4.03	3	III	0.95-2.4'	2	Frag.	Bone			Med. Mammal Bone					
4.04	3	III	0.95-2.4'	1	Frag.	Glass	Flat Glass	Colorless						
5.01	5	I	0-2.0'	1	Frag.	Ferrous Metal			Indet. Iron Frag				82	Culled
5.02	5	I	0-2.0'	1	Frag.	Shell	Oyster						45	Culled
6.01	8	I	0-2.0'	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Brick	Glazed	Overfired, frag.					
6.02	8	I	0-2.0'	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Redware		Black manganese glaze					
7.01	12	II	.4-2.1'	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Stoneware	Gray salt glazed						
7.02	12	II	.4-2.1'	1	Frag.	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Indeterminate						Culled
8.01	14	I	0-0.7'	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Tile					20th c.		
8.02	14	I	0-0.7'	1	Frag.	Copper Alloy	Shoe buckle							
8.03	14	I	0-0.7'	5	Frag.	Ferrous Metal	Nails	Indeterminate						Culled
8.04	14	I	0-0.7'	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Brick		Brick fragment				10	Culled
9.01	16	II	0-1.5'	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Redware		Black manganese glaze					
9.02	16	II	0-1.5'	3	Frag.	Ceramic			Brick fragments				142	Culled

Cat No.	STP/ Unit	Level	Depth (Ft)*	Count	Condition	Material	Class/Obj.	Type	Description 1 (Glaze)	Description 2 (Decoration)	Vessel	Date	Weight (grams)	Culled
10.01	17	I	0-0.5'	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Redware		Lead					
10.02	17	I	0-0.5'	1	Frag.	Copper	Indet. Obj.							
10.03	17	I	0-0.5'	2	Frag.	Ceramic	Hollow Tile Frags.						19	Culled
10.04	17	I	0-0.5'	1	Frag.	Shell	Clam						10	Culled
11.01	17	III	1.5-1.9'	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Redware		Black manganese glaze					
11.02	17	III	1.5-1.9'	2	Frag.	Shell	Clam						5	Culled
11.03	17	III	1.5-1.9'	1	Frag.	Ceramic			Brick fragment			33 g.	35	Culled
12.01	20	I	0-0.7'	2	Frag.	Ceramic	Red Earthen-ware		Black manganese glaze					
12.02	20	I	0-0.7'	2	Frag.	Ceramic	Creamware					1762-182		
12.03	20	I	0-0.7'	2	Frag.	Ceramic	Pearlware					1775-1840		
12.04	20	I	0-0.7'	2		Ceramic	Refined Earthenware		Burnt frags.					
12.05	20	I	0-0.7'	3	Frag.	Ceramic	Pearlware			Blue transfer print		1775-1840		
12.06	20	I	0-0.7'	1	Frag.		Plaster							
12.07	20	I	0-0.7'	2	Frag.	Glass	Flat Glass							
12.08	20	I	0-0.7'	1	Frag.	Ferrous Metal	Nails	Indeterminate						
12.09	20	I	0-0.7'	1	Frag.	Glass	Opaque Green layer on white	Lamp Globe						
13.01	20	II	0.7-1.7'	1	Rim Frag.	Ceramic	Redware							
13.02	20	II	0.7-1.7'	2	Frag.	Ceramic	Redware		Black manganese glaze rim frags.					
13.03	20	II	0.7-1.7'	1	Rim Frag.	Ceramic	White salt-glazed stoneware					18th c.		
13.04	20	II	0.7-1.7'	4	Frag.	Ceramic	Whiteware					1820+		
13.05	20	II	0.7-1.7'	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Whiteware		Blue transfer print			1820+		
14.01	22	I	0-1.1'	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Redware		Sewer tile			20th c.		
14.02	22	I	0-1.1'	2	Frag.	Ceramic	Porcelain		Coffee Mug	CFH Mark in Green		20th c.		
14.03	22	I	0-1.1'	1	Frag.	Ferrous Metal	Machine-cut nail					1820+		
14.04	22	I	0-1.1'	1	Frag.	Ferrous Metal	Wire-drawn nail					1850+		
14.05	22	I	0-1.1'	1	Frag.	Ferrous Metal	Philip's Head Screw					20th c.		
14.06	22	I	0-1.1'	2	Frag.	Shell	Oyster						20	Culled

Cat No.	STP/ Unit	Level	Depth (Ft)*	Count	Condition	Material	Class/Obj.	Type	Description 1 (Glaze)	Description 2 (Decoration)	Vessel	Date	Weight (grams)	Culled
14.07	22	I	0-1.1'	1	Frag.	Shell	Clam						10	Culled
14.08	22	I	0-1.1'	1	Frag.	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Indeerminate						Culled
15.01	22	II	1.1-2.1'	3	Frag.	Ceramic	Redware		Black manganese glaze					
15.02	22	II	1.1-2.1'	2	Frag.	Ceramic	Red Earthen-ware		Unglazed					
15.03	22	II	1.1-2.1'	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Red Earthen-ware		Lead	Slip Trailed	Plate	pre-1850		
15.04	22	II	1.1-2.1'	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Staffordshire Slipware				Mug	1660s-1720s		
15.05	22	II	1.1-2.1'	4	Frag.	Ceramic	Porcelain				Mug	20th c.		
15.06	22	II	1.1-2.1'	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Bottle glass	Amber				Late 20th c.		
15.07	22	II	1.1-2.1'	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Tobacco pipe					5/64ths In.		
15.08	22	II	1.1-2.1'	8	Frag.	Shell	Oyster						212	Culled
15.09	22	II	1.1-2.1'	2	Frag.	Shell	Clam						28	Culled
15.1	22	II	1.1-2.1'	2	Frag.	Architectrual	Mortar fragments						21	Culled
15.11	22	II	1.1-2.1'	4	Frag.	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Indeterminate					NR	Culled
16.01	22	III	2.1-2.6'	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Porcelain		Mug handle			20th c.		
16.02	22	III	2.1-2.6'	1	Frag.	Shell	Oyster						6.5	Culled
16.03	22	III	2.1-2.6'	2	Frag.	Shell	Clam						10	Culled
17.01	23	I	0-1.5'	2	Frag.	Ceramic	Redware		Lead					
17.03	23	I	0-1.5'	2	Frag.	Ceramic	Stoneware		Gray Salt Glazed	Blue hand-painted dec.				
17.04	23	I	0-1.5'	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Stoneware		Gray Salt Glazed					
17.05	23	I	0-1.5'	4	Frag.	Ceramic	Creamware					1762-1820		
17.06	23	I	0-1.5'	5	Frag.	Ceramic	Whiteware					1820+		
17.07	23	I	0-1.5'	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Bisque porcelain	Rampant lion, decapitated					Possibly British coat of arms	
17.08	23	I	0-1.5'	3	Frag.	Glass	Milk glass					20th c.	20th c.	
17.09	23	I	0-1.5'	1	Frag.	Glass	Colorless				Bottle			
17.1	23	I	0-1.5'	1	Frag.	Glass	Pale Green				Bottle			
17.11	23	I	0-1.5'	1	Frag.	Lithic	Flake	Black chert						
17.12	23	I	0-1.5'	1	Frag.	Ferrous Metal	Shoe buckle							

Cat No.	STP/ Unit	Level	Depth (Ft)*	Count	Condition	Material	Class/Obj.	Type	Description 1 (Glaze)	Description 2 (Decoration)	Vessel	Date	Weight (grams)	Culled
17.13	23	I	0-1.5'	7	Frag.	Shell	Clam						82	Culled
17.14	23	I	0-1.5'	4	Frag.	Shell	Oyster						20	Culled
17.15	23	I	0-1.5'	3	Frag.	Ceramic	Brick frag.						25	Culled
17.16	23	I	0-1.5'	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Glazed Brick						27	Culled
17.17	23	I	0-1.5'	3	Frag.	Ferrous Metal	Indeterminate Nail							Culled
18.01	24	I	0-0.4'	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Redware		Green glaze					
18.02	24	I	0-0.4'	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Stoneware		Gray salt glazed	Watch spring motif, blue		18th-early 19th century		
18.03	24	I	0-0.4'	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Stoneware		Gray salt glazed					
18.04	24	I	0-0.4'	2	Frag.	Architectural	Mortar							
18.05	24	I	0-0.4'	1	Frag.	Glass	Dark Green				Bottle			
18.06	24	I	0-0.4'	1	Frag.	Glass	Colorless				Bottle			
18.07	24	I	0-0.4'	4	Frag.	Faunal	Large mammal bone							
18.08	24	I	0-0.4'	10	Frag.	Ceramic	Brick frag.						470	Culled
18.09	24	I	0-0.4'	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Glazed Brick						64	Culled
18.1	24	I	0-0.4'	1	Frag.	Architectural	Mortar						14	Culled
18.11	24	I	0-0.4'	2	Frag.	Shell	Oyster						22	Culled
19.01	24	I	0-0.4'	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Tin-glazed earthenware			Blue spot dec.		17th-18th c.		
20.02	24	III	0.66-1.66'	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Stoneware		Gray Salt Glazed		Mug	18th c.		
20.03	24	III	0.66-1.66'	1	Rim frag,.	Ceramic	Redware	Vessel						
20.04	24	III	0.66-1.66'	4	Frag.	Ceramic	Redware	Vessel	Black manganese glaze					
20.05	24	III	0.66-1.66'	2	Frag.	Ceramic	Redware	Vessel	Lead					
20.06	24	III	0.66-1.66'		Frag.									
20.07	24	III	0.66-1.66'	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Staffordshire Slipware	Vessel				1660s-1720s		
20.08	24	III	0.66-1.66'	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Tin-glazed earthenware	Vessel				Pre-1775		
20.09	24	III	0.66-1.66'	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Creamware	Vessel				1762-1820		
20.1	24	III	0.66-1.66'	2	Base Frag.	Ceramic	Pearlware	Vessel				1775-1840		
20.11	24	III	0.66-1.66'	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Whiteware	Vessel		Blue transfer print		1820+		
20.12	24	III	0.66-1.66'	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Whiteware	Vessel				1820+		

Cat No.	STP/ Unit	Level	Depth (Ft)*	Count	Condition	Material	Class/Obj.	Type	Description 1 (Glaze)	Description 2 (Decoration)	Vessel	Date	Weight (grams)	Culled
20.13	24	III	0.66-1.66'	1	Frag.	Ferrous Metal	Machine-cut nail					182-+		
20.15	24	III	0.66-1.66'	3	Frag.	Architectural	Mortar							
20.16	24	III	0.66-1.66'	2	Frag.	Ceramic	Glazed Brick							
20.17	24	III	0.66-1.66'	1	Frag.	Shell	Clam							
20.18	24	III	0.66-1.66'	1	Frag.	Architectural	Colorless	Flat glass						
20.19	24	III	0.66-1.66'	4	Frag.	Ceramic	Tobacco pipe					4/64"		
20.2	24	III	0.66-1.66'	1	Frag.		Ferrous metal	Chain						
20.03	24	III	0.66-1.66'	2	Frag.	Faunal	Med. Mammal bone							
21.01	26	I/II	0-2.25'	1	Base Frag.	Ceramic	Redware		Manganese glaze interior					
21.02	30	I	0-1.0'	1	Rim frag,.	Ceramic	Redware		Lead glaze interior					
21.03	30	I	0-1.0'	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Redware		Manganese glaze interior					
21.04	30	I	0-1.0'	1	Frag.	Glass	Dark Green							
21.05	30	I	0-1.0'	1	Frag.	Ferrous metal	Indeterminate Nail							
21.06	30	I	0-1.0'	2	Frag.	Shell	Oyster						8	Culled
21.07	30	I	0-1.0'	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Brick						85	Culled
22.01	30	I	0-1.0'	2	Frag.	Ceramic	Brick							
22.02	30	I	0-1.0'	3	Frag.	Architectural	Mortar fragments							
22.03	30	I	0-1.0'	5	Frag.	Shell	Oyster							
23.01	30	II	1.0-2.0'	2	Frag.	Ceramic	Redware		Lead glaze interior					
23.02	30	II	1.0-2.0'	3	Frag.	Ceramic	Redware		Lead glaze	Slip Trailed				
23.03	30	II	1.0-2.0'	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Redware		Manganese glaze					
23.04	30	II	1.0-2.0'	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Staffordshire slipware					1660s-1720s		
23.05	30	II	1.0-2.0'	1	Handle Frags.	Ceramic	Creamware					1762-1820		
23.06	30	II	1.0-2.0'	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Porcelain							
23.07	30	II	1.0-2.0'	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Whiteware					1820+		
23.08	30	II	1.0-2.0'	1	Frag.	Glass	Dark Green				Bottle			
23.09	30	II	1.0-2.0'	1	Frag.	Ferrous metal	Ring nd hook							
23.1	30	II	1.0-2.0'	1	Frag.	Large Mammal	Bone							
24.01	31	I	0-1.08'	1	Rim frag.	Ceramic	Redware		Lead glaze		Pan			
24.02	31	I	0-1.08'	3	Frags.	Ceramic	Redware		Black Manganese glaze					

Cat No.	STP/ Unit	Level	Depth (Ft)*	Count	Condition	Material	Class/Obj.	Type	Description 1 (Glaze)	Description 2 (Decoration)	Vessel	Date	Weight (grams)	Culled
24.03	31	I	0-1.08'	2	Frags	Ceramic	Brown British stoneware				Jug	18th c.		
24.04	31	I	0-1.08'	1		Ceramic								
24.05	31	I	0-1.08'	1	Base frag.	Ceramic	Porcelain				Plate			
24.06	31	I	0-1.08'	7	Frags.	Ceramic	Creamware				Plate	1762-1820		
24.07	31	I	0-1.08'	1	Base frag.	Ceramic	Staffordshire slipware					1660s-1720s		
24.08	31	I	0-1.08'	2	Frag.	Glass	Dark Green				Bottle			
24.09	31	I	0-1.08'	1	Frag.	Faunal	Large mammal bone							
24.1	31	I	0-1.08'	4		Shell	Clam shell						21	Culled
24.11	31	I	0-1.08'	4		Shell	Oyster shell						20	Culled
24.12	31	I	0-1.08'	2		Ferrous metal	indet. Nails							Culled
24.13	31	I	0-1.08'	1		Brass	Tack							
25.01	32	III	0.91-2.66'	1	Frag. Large	Ceramic	Stoneware		Gray salt glazed	Watch spring motif, blue	Jug	1770-1820		
25.02	32	III	0.91-2.66'	1	Base frag.	Ceramic	Stoneware		Base frag.		Jug	1770-1820		
25.03	32	III	0.91-2.66'	1	Handle frag.	Ceramic	Stoneware		Gray Salt Glazed					
25.04	32	III	0.91-2.66'	3	Frags.	Ceramic	Stoneware		Gray Salt Glazed					
25.05	32	III	0.91-2.66'	3		Ceramic	Redware		Manganese glaze					
25.06	32	III	0.91-2.66'	2	Frags.	Ceramic	Redware		Lead Glaze					
25.07	32	III	0.91-2.66'	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Creamware					1762-1820		
25.08	32	III	0.91-2.66'	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Pearlware					1775-1840		
25.09	32	III	0.91-2.66'	1	Neck and finish	Glass	Dark Green				Bottle	1700-1820		
25.1	32	III	0.91-2.66'	1	Frag.	Glass	Dark Green				Bottle			
25.11	32	III	0.91-2.66'	3	Frag.	Glass	Pale aqua	Flat glass						
25.12	32	III	0.91-2.66'	2	Frag.	Glass	Pale aqua				Bottle			
25.13	32	III	0.91-2.66'	21	Frag.	Glass	Dark Green				Case Bottle	18th century		
25.14	32	III	0.91-2.66'	8	Frag.	Ferrous metal	Nail							
25.15	32	III	0.91-2.66'	16	Frag.	Ferrous metal	Indet. Nails							culled
25.16	32	III	0.91-2.66'	3	Frag.	Shell	Oyster							culled

Cat No.	STP/ Unit	Level	Depth (Ft)*	Count	Condition	Material	Class/Obj.	Type	Description 1 (Glaze)	Description 2 (Decoration)	Vessel	Date	Weight (grams)	Culled
25.17	32	III	0.91-2.66'	2	Frag.	Shell	Clam							culled
25.18	32	III	0.91-2.66'	6	Frag.	Ceramic	Brick							culled
25.19	32	III	0.91-2.66'	3	Frag.	Faunal	Med. Mammal bone							
26.01	33	IA	0-0.5'	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Redware							
26.02	33	IA	0-0.5'	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Tin glazed earthenware							
26.03	33	IA	0-0.5'	1	Frag.	Glass	Dark Green				Bottle			
26.04	33	IA	0-0.5'	1	Frag.	Glass	Dark Green				Case Bottle			
26.05	33	IA	0-0.5'	1	Frag.	Faunal	Lg. mammal bone							
26.06	33	IA	0-0.5'	1	Frag.	Copper	Fitting							
26.07	33	IA	0-0.5'	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Brick							culled
27.01	33	IV	0.83-2.0'	1	Base Frag.	Ceramic	Porcelain				Cup			
27.02	33	IV	0.83-2.0'	1	Frag.	Glass	Dark Green				Bottle			
27.03	33	IV	0.83-2.0'	1	Frag.	Glass	Dark Green				Case Bottle			
27.04	33	IV	0.83-2.0'	2		Ferrous metal	indet. Nails							culled
27.05	34	I	0-0.75'	3	Frags.	Ceramic	Creamware					1762-1820		
27.06	34	I	0-0.75'	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Pearlware					1775-1840		
27.07	34	I	0-0.75'	1	Frag.	Faunal	Sheep tooth							
27.08	34	I	0-0.75'	1	Frag.	Faunal	Med. Mammal bone							
27.09	34	I	0-0.75'	3	Frags.	Mortar								
27.1	34	I	0-0.75'	7	Frags.	Ceramic	Brick						706	culled
27.11	34	I	0-0.75'	2	Frags.	Mortar							20	culled
27.12	34	I	0-0.75'	9	Frags.	Shell	Clam shell						42	culled
27.13	34	I	0-0.75'	2	Fras.	Shell	Oyster						4	culled
27.14	34	I	0-0.75'	1		Ferrous metal	indet. Nails							culled
28.01	34	II	0.72-1.08'	3	Frags	Ceramic	Creamware					1762-1820		
28.02	34	II	0.72-1.08'	1	Frags.	Ceramic	Pearlware					1775-1840		
28.03	34	II	0.72-1.08'	2	Frags	Ceramic	Whiteware					1820+		
28.04	34	II	0.72-1.08'	2	Frags	Ceramic	Redware		Unglazed					
28.05	34	II	0.72-1.08'	5	Frags.	Shell	Oyster						203	culled

Cat No.	STP/ Unit	Level	Depth (Ft)*	Count	Condition	Material	Class/Obj.	Type	Description 1 (Glaze)	Description 2 (Decoration)	Vessel	Date	Weight (grams)	Culled
28.06	34	II	0.72-1.08'	5		Shell	Clam						83	culled
28.07	34	II	0.72-1.08'	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Brick						67	culled
28.08	34	II	0.72-1.08'	2	Frags.	Ceramic	Glazed Brick						138	culled
29.01	34	III	1.08-1.5'	4	Frags.	Ceramic	Redware		Lead glaze					
29.02	34	III	1.08-1.5'	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Redware		Black manganese glaze					
29.03	34	III	1.08-1.5'	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Tin glazed earthenware					Pre-1800		
29.04	34	III	1.08-1.5'	1	Frag.	Faunal	Large mammal				Vertebrae			
29.05	34	III	1.08-1.5'	2		Shell	Clam						15	culled
30.01	35	I	0-1.2'	2		Ceramic	Creamware					1762-1820		
30.02	35	I	0-1.2'	1		Glass	Dark Green				Bottle			
30.03	35	I	0-1.2'	1		Glass	Colorless				Stemware			
30.04	35	I	0-1.2'	1		Faunal	Large mammal				Tooth			
30.05	35	I	0-1.2'	4		Shell	Clam	Clam shell						culled
30.06	35	I	0-1.2'	2		Shell	Oyster	Oyster						culled
30.07	35	I	0-1.2'	2		Ceramic	Brick							culled
30.08	35	I	0-1.2'	1		Lithic	Roofing slate							culled
30.09	35	I	0-1.2'	1		Ferrous metal	Nail							culled
31.01	36	II	0.5-1.58'	1	Handle frag.	Ceramic	Stoneware		Gray Salt Glazed		Mug	18th c.		
31.02	36	II	0.5-1.58'	1	Base Frag.	Ceramic	Stoneware		Gray Salt Glazed		Mug	18th c.		
31.03	36	II	0.5-1.58'	4	Frags.	Ceramic	Redware		Black manganese glaze					
31.04	36	II	0.5-1.58'	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Stoneware		White salt glazed			1685-1785		
31.05	36	II	0.5-1.58'	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Pearlware					1775-1840		
31.06	36	II	0.5-1.58'	1	Frag.	Glass	Colorless				Plate glass window	20th c.		
31.07	36	II	0.5-1.58'	3	Frags.	Ceramic	Brick						20	culled
31.08	36	II	0.5-1.58'	8	Frags.	Shell	Clam						68	culled
31.09	36	II	0.5-1.58'	2	Frags.	Shell	Oyster						83	culled
31.1	36	II	0.5-1.58'	1		Ferrous metal	Indet. Nail							culled
32.01	EU I	IA	0-6"	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Redware		Manganese glaze					

Cat No.	STP/ Unit	Level	Depth (Ft)*	Count	Condition	Material	Class/Obj.	Type	Description 1 (Glaze)	Description 2 (Decoration)	Vessel	Date	Weight (grams)	Culled
32.02	EU I	IA	0-6"	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Gray salt glazed stoneware							
32.03	EU I	IA	0-6"	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Creamware					1762-1820		
32.04	EU I	IA	0-6"	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Pearlware					1775-1840		
32.05	EU I	IA	0-6"	1	Frag.	Glass	Dark Green	Case Bottle			Case Bottle	18th century		
32.06	EU I	IA	0-6"	1	Frag.	Glass	Aqua	Mason's Jar			Mason's Jar	1852+		
32.07	EU I	IA	0-6"	3	Frags.	Ceramic	Brick						490	culled
32.08	EU I	IA	0-6"	2	Frags.	Shell	Oyster						12	culled
32.09	EU I	IA	0-6"	1	Frag.	Shell	Clam						1	culled
				12										
33.01	EU I	IB	0/6"-9/11"	1	Handle frag.	Ceramic	Gray salt glazed stoneware							
33.02	EU I	IB	0/6"-9/11"	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Creamware					1762-1820		
33.04	EU I	IB	0/6"-9/11"	3	Frags.	Ceramic	Pearlware					1775-1840		
33.05	EU I	IB	0/6"-9/11"	1	Frag.	Glass	Dark Green				Bottle			
33.06	EU I	IB	0/6"-9/11"	2	Frags.	Faunal	Tooth fragments							
33.07	EU I	IB	0/6"-9/11"	2	Frags.	Faunal	Shell	Clam					6	culled
34.01	EU I	II	9/11-12/`14"	2	Frags.	Ceramic	Buff-bodied earthenware					1660s-1720s		
34.02	EU I	II	9/11-12/`14"	2	Frags.	Ceramic	Chinese Export Porcelain				Cup			
34.03	EU I	II	9/11-12/`14"	2	Frags.	Ceramic	Creamware					1762-1820		
34.04	EU I	II	9/11-12/`14"	2	Frags.	Ceramic	Pearlware					1775-1840		
34.05	EU I	II	9/11-12/`14"	2	Frags.	Ceramic	Whiteare					1820+		
34.06	EU I	II	9/11-12/`14"	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Redware		Glaze spalled off					

Cat No.	STP/ Unit	Level	Depth (Ft)*	Count	Condition	Material	Class/Obj.	Type	Description 1 (Glaze)	Description 2 (Decoration)	Vessel	Date	Weight (grams)	Culled
34.07	EU I	II	9/11-12/`14"	2	Frags.	Ceramic	Redware		Philadelphia Style, yellow slip interior, manganese exterior		Cup/bowl			
34.08	EU I	II	9/11-12/`14"	1	Frag.	Glass	Dark Green				Bottle			
34.09	EU I	II	9/11-12/`14"	1	Frag.	Glass	Aqua				Flat Glass			
34.1	EU I	II	9/11-12/`14"	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Tobacco pipe bowl				Bowl			
34.11	EU I	II	9/11-12/`14"	1	Frag.	Faunal	Med. Mammal bone							
34.12	EU I	II	9/11-12/`14"	7	Frags..	Ceramic	Brick						230	culled
34.13	EU I	II	9/11-12/`14"	1	Frag.	Shell	Clam						120	culled
34.14	EU I	II	9/11-12/`14"	1	Frag.	Shell	Oyster						216	culled
34.15	EU I	II	9/11-12/`14"	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Glazed Brick						200	culled
35.01	EU I	IIB	NR	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Redware		Clear lead glaze					
35.02	EU I	IIB	NR	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Redware		Manganese glaze					
35.03	EU I	IIB	NR	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Pearlware			Blue transfer print		1775-1840		
35.04	EU I	IIB	NR	2	Frags.	Ceramic	Creamware					1762-1820		
35.05	EU I	IIB	NR	2	Frags.	Glass	Dark Green				Case Bottle			
35.06	EU I	IIB	NR	1	Frag.	Glass	Colorless							
35.07	EU I	IIB	NR	2	Frags.	Faunal	Shell	Clam						culled
35.08	EU I	IIB	NR	2	Frags.	Faunal	Shell	Oyster						culled
35.09	EU I	IIB	NR	1	Frag.	Ferrous metal	Indet. Nail							culled
36.01	EU 2	II	6-9"	2	Frag.	Ceramic	Buff-bodied earthenware				Mug	1660s-1720s		
36.02	EU 2	II	6-9"	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Redware		Unglazed		Flowerpot			
36.03	EU 2	II	6-9"	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Stoneware		Gray Salt Glazed					
36.04	EU 2	II	6-9"	3	Frags.	Glass	Dark Green				Bottle			
36.07	EU 2	II	6-9"	1	Frag.	Non-ferrous metal	Button					18th-century		

Cat No.	STP/ Unit	Level	Depth (Ft)*	Count	Condition	Material	Class/Obj.	Type	Description 1 (Glaze)	Description 2 (Decoration)	Vessel	Date	Weight (grams)	Culled
36.08	EU 2	II	6-9"	1	Frag.	Faunal	Med. Mammal bone							
36.09	EU 2	II	6-9"	1	Frag.	Lithic	Slate						42	culled
36.1	EU 2	II	6-9"	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Glazed Brick						98	culled
37.01	EU 2	IIB	9-12"	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Chinese Export Porcelain							
37.02	EU 2	IIB	9-12"	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Pearlware		Blue transfer print			1775-1840		
37.03	EU 2	IIB	9-12"	1	Frag.	Faunal	Tooth fragment	Pig						
37.04	EU 2	IIB	9-12"	1	Stem Frag.	Ceramic	Tobacco pipe					5/64"		
37.05	EU 2	IIB	9-12"	4	Frag.	Ferrous metal	Indet. Nail							culled
37.06	EU 2	IIB	9-12"	8	Frag.	Ceramic	Brick							
38.01	EU 2	IIIA	9-12"	4	Frag.	Ceramic	Redware		Black manganese glaze					
38.02	EU 2	IIIA	9-12"	2	Frag.	Ceramic	Redware		Clear lead glaze, slip trailed			pre-1850		
38.03	EU 2	IIIA	9-12"	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Redware		Philadelphia style, lead and mangaese, slipped			1700s		
38.04	EU 2	IIIA	9-12"	5	Frag.	Ceramic	Staffordshire slipware					1660s-1720s		
38.05	EU 2	IIIA	9-12"	1	Frag.	Ceramic								
38.06	EU 2	IIIA	9-12"	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Stoneware					1720-1770		
38.07	EU 2	IIIA	9-12"	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Stoneware		White Salt Glazed			1720-1770		
38.08	EU 2	IIIA	9-12"	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Creamware		White Salt Glazed			1762-1820		
38.09	EU 2	IIIA	9-12"	5	Frag.	Glass	Dark Green				Bottle			
38.1	EU 2	IIIA	9-12"	1	Frag.	Glass	Aqua	Flat glass						
38.11	EU 2	IIIA	9-12"	2	Frag.	Faunal	Shell	Oyster				1720-1770		
39.01	EU 2	IIIA	9-12"	2	Frag.	Ceramic	Gray salt glazed stoneware			Pink bodied, locally produced				
39.02	EU 2	IIIA	9-12"	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Pearlware		Blue hand painted			1775-1840		
39.03	EU 2	IIIA	9-12"	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Stoneware		White salt glazed			1720-1770		
39.04	EU 2	IIIA	9-12"	1	Handle frag.	Ceramic	Redware		Black manganese glaze					

Cat No.	STP/ Unit	Level	Depth (Ft)*	Count	Condition	Material	Class/Obj.	Type	Description 1 (Glaze)	Description 2 (Decoration)	Vessel	Date	Weight (grams)	Culled
39.05	EU 2	IIIA	9-12"	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Redware		Black manganese glaze					
39.06	EU 2	IIIA	9-12"	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Chinese Export Porcelain		Blue floral dec.					
39.07	EU 2	IIIA	9-12"	3	Frags.	Ceramic	Brick							
39.08	EU 2	IIIA	9-12"	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Dark Green				Bottle			
39.09	EU 2	IIIA	9-12"	1	Whole	Faunal	Pig tusk							
39.1	EU 2	IIIA	9-12"	2	Frags.	Faunal	Large mammal teeth							
39.11	EU 2	IIIA	9-12"	1	Frag.	Lithic	Chert	Scraper						
39.12	EU 2	IIIA	9-12"	1	Frag,	Ferrous metal	Indet. Nail							culled
40.01	EU 3	I	0-6"	2	Frag.	Ceramic	Redware		Black manganese glaze					
40.02	EU 3	I	0-6"	1	Base Frag.	Ceramic	Pearlware				Carinated Bowl	1775-1840		
40.03	EU 3	I	0-6"	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Pearlware		Blue floral transfer print			1775-1840		
40.04	EU 3	I	0-6"	1	Frag.	Glass	Dark Green				Bottle			
40.05	EU 3	I	0-6"	1	Frag.	Glass	Pale Aqua	Flat Glass						
40.06	EU 3	I	0-6"	1	Frag.	Copper	Furniture Tack							
40.07	EU 3	I	0-6"	2	Frag.	Faunal	Bones	Med. Mammal						
40.08	EU 3	I	0-6"	17	Frag.	Ceramic	Brick						118	culled
40.09	EU 3	I	0-6"	4	Frag.	Ferrous metal	Indet. Nails							culled
40.1	EU 3	I	0-6"	2	Frag.	Faunal	Shell	Oyster					23	culled
41.01	EU 3	II	6-9"	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Creamware					1762-1820		
41.02	EU 3	II	6-9"	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Pearlware		Blue hand painted			1775-1840		
41.03	EU 3	II	6-9"	1	Frag.	Glass	Dark Green				Bottle			
41.04	EU 3	II	6-9"	5	Frag.	Ceramic	Brick						474	culled
41.05	EU 3	II	6-9"	1	Frag.	Faunal	Shell	Oyster					26	culled
42.01	EU 3	III	NR	15	Frag.	Ceramic	Redware	Clear lead glaze	Slip Trailed			pre-1850		
42.03	EU 3	III	NR	3	Frag.	Ceramic	Redware		Black manganese glaze					
42.04	EU 3	III	NR	1	Base Frag.	Ceramic	Redware		Black manganese glaze					
42.05	EU 3	III	NR	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Stoneware	Gray salt glazed	Blue decoration	Blue hand painted decoration				
42.06	EU 3	III	NR	1	Rim frag.	Ceramic	Stoneware	Gray salt glazed			Chamber pot			

Cat No.	STP/ Unit	Level	Depth (Ft)*	Count	Condition	Material	Class/Obj.	Type	Description 1 (Glaze)	Description 2 (Decoration)	Vessel	Date	Weight (grams)	Culled
42.07	EU 3	III	NR	3	Frag.	Ceramic	Creamware				Plate	1762-1820		
42.08	EU 3	III	NR	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Tin glazed earthenware							
42.09	EU 3	III	NR	3	Frag.	Glass	Dark Green				Bottle			
42.1	EU 3	III	NR	3	Frag.	Glass	Pale Aqua	Flat glass						
42.11	EU 3	III	NR	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Tobacco pipe stem							
42.12	EU 3	III	NR	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Brick						577	culled
43.01	EU 4	I	0-4.5"	5	Frag.		Mortar							
43.02	EU 4	I	0-4.5"	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Redware		Black manganese glaze					
43.03	EU 4	I	0-4.5"	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Redware		Clear lead glaze					
43.04	EU 4	I	0-4.5"	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Pearlware		Hand-painted polychrome			1775-1840		
43.05	EU 4	I	0-4.5"	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Pearlware		Flow Blue Transfer print			1775-1840		
43.06	EU 4	I	0-4.5"	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Chinese Export Porcelain							
43.07	EU 4	I	0-4.5"	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Diner Porcelain							
43.08	EU 4	I	0-4.5"	5	Frag.	Glass	Pale Aqua		Flat/window					
43.09	EU 4	I	0-4.5"	1	Frag.	Faunal	Bone							
43.1	EU 4	I	0-4.5"	1	Frag.	Lithic	Slate pencil							
43.11	EU 4	I	0-4.5"	1	Frag.	Lithic	Slate tile							
43.12	EU 4	I	0-4.5"	6	Frag.	Ferrous metal	Indet. Obj.							
43.13	EU 4	I	0-4.5"	4	Frag.	Faunal	Shell	Clam						
43.14	EU 4	I	0-4.5"	18	Frag.	Faunal	Shell	Oyster					78	culled
43.15	EU 4	I	0-4.5"	1	Frag.	Ferrous metal	Indet. Nail							culled
44.01	EU 4	II	4.5-12"	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Redware		White slip and green glaze					
44.02	EU 4	II	4.5-12"	1	Handle Frag.	Ceramic	Redware		Lead glaze splotched decoration					
44.03	EU 4	II	4.5-12"	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Gray salt glazed stoneware							
44.04	EU 4	II	4.5-12"	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Gray salt glazed stoneware			Blue banded decoration				
44.05	EU 4	II	4.5-12"	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Pearlware			Blue transfer print				
44.06	EU 4	II	4.5-12"	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Yellowware							

Cat No.	STP/ Unit	Level	Depth (Ft)*	Count	Condition	Material	Class/Obj.	Type	Description 1 (Glaze)	Description 2 (Decoration)	Vessel	Date	Weight (grams)	Culled
44.07	EU 4	II	4.5-12"	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Buff bodied earthenware				Unglazed kiln prop			
44.08	EU 4	II	4.5-12"	1	Frag.	Mortar/plaster								
44.09	EU 4	II	4.5-12"	1	Frag.	Lithic	Quartzite		Shaped-historic					
44.1	EU 4	II	4.5-12"	1	Frag.	Concrete						20th c.		
44.12	EU 4	II	4.5-12"	3	Frag.	Glass	Pale Aqua	Flat/window						
44.13	EU 4	II	4.5-12"	10	Flat/window	Glass	Colorless	Flat/window						
44.14	EU 4	II	4.5-12"	2	Frag.	Glass	Colorless				Bottle			
44.15	EU 4	II	4.5-12"	4	Frag.	Lead	Window Leads							
44.16	EU 4	II	4.5-12"	2	Frag.	Faunal	Med Mammal	Bone						
44.17	EU 4	II	4.5-12"	1	Frag.	Faunal	Tooth							
44.18	EU 4	II	4.5-12"	2	Frag.	Ferrous metal	Hand wrought nail					Pre-1850		
44.19	EU 4	II	4.5-12"	1	Frag.	Ferrous metal	Machine cut nail					post 1820		
44.2	EU 4	II	4.5-12"	1	Frag.	Ferrous metal								
44.21	EU 4	II	4.5-12"	8	Frag.	Ferrous metal	Indet nails							culled
44.22	EU 4	II	4.5-12"	3	Frag.	Shell	Clam						13	culled
44.23	EU 4	II	4.5-12"	8	Frag.	Shell	Oyster						105	culled
45.01	EU 4	III	12-15"	4	Frag.	Ceramic	Redware	Unglazed	frags.					
45.02	EU 4	III	12-15"	20	Frag.	Ceramic	Redware		Black manganese glaze		Teapot			
45.03	EU 4	III	12-15"	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Redware		Clear lead glaze					
45.04	EU 4	III	12-15"	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Redware		Yellow slip trailed			pre-1850		
45.05	EU 4	III	12-15"	8	Frag.	Ceramic	Gray salt glazed stoneware							
45.06	EU 4	III	12-15"	2	Frag.	Ceramic	Brown British stoneware							
45.07	EU 4	III	12-15"	3	Frag.	Ceramic	Staffordshire slipware					1670-1790		
45.08	EU 4	III	12-15"	4	Frag.	Ceramic								
45.09	EU 4	III	12-15"	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Glaze spalled off						
45.1	EU 4	III	12-15"	4	Frag.	Ceramic	English slipware					18th c.		
45.11	EU 4	III	12-15"	2	Frag.	Ceramic	Pearlware					1775-1840		
45.12	EU 4	III	12-15"	2	Frag.	Ceramic	Pearlware		Green shell edge			1775-1840		

Cat No.	STP/ Unit	Level	Depth (Ft)*	Count	Condition	Material	Class/Obj.	Type	Description 1 (Glaze)	Description 2 (Decoration)	Vessel	Date	Weight (grams)	Culled
45.13	EU 4	III	12-15"	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Pearlware		Blue shell edge			1775-1840		
45.14	EU 4	III	12-15"	5	Frag.	Ceramic	Whiteware		Blue transfer print			1820+		
45.15	EU 4	III	12-15"	2	Frag.	Ceramic	Creamware					1762-1820		
45.16	EU 4	III	12-15"	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Whiteware		Black Transfer Print			1820-1840		
45.17	EU 4	III	12-15"	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Pearlware		Mocha/banded			1790-1840		
45.18	EU 4	III	12-15"	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Porcelain					19th c.		
45.19	EU 4	III	12-15"	2	Frag.	Ceramic	Porcelain					19th c.		
45.2	EU 4	III	12-15"	30	Frag.	Faunal	Large mammal						62	
45.21	EU 4	III	12-15"	7	Frag.	Faunal	Med/Large mammal teeth							
45.22	EU 4	III	12-15"	1	Frag.	Faunal	Bird bone							
45.23	EU 4	III	12-15"	16	Frag.	Ferrous metal	Hand Wrought	nails						
45.24	EU 4	III	12-15"	2	Frag.	Plaster								
45.25	EU 4	III	12-15"	3	Frag.	Glass	Pale Aqua	Flat Glass						
45.26	EU 4	III	12-15"	1	Frag.	Mortar								
45.27	EU 4	III	12-15"	7	Frag.	Shell	Clam						101	
45.28	EU 4	III	12-15"	55	Frag.	Shell	Oyster						520	culled
45.29	EU 4	III	12-15"	7	Frag.	Ferrous metal	Indet.	Nails						
46.01	EU 4	Feature 1	3.5-4.5"	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Redware	Clear lead glaze						
46.02	EU 4	Feature 1	3.5-4.5"	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Gray salt glazed stoneware							
46.03	EU 4	Feature 1	3.5-4.5"	1	Frag.		Plaster							
46.04	EU 4	Feature 1	3.5-4.5"	1	Frag.	Faunal	Med. Mammal bone							
46.05	EU 4	Feature 1	3.5-4.5"	1	Frag.	Lead	Window Lead					17th-18th c.		
47.01	EU 5	I	0-4"	3	Frag.	Ceramic	Sewer Pipe					1850+		
47.02	EU 5	I	0-4"	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Whiteware					1820+		
47.03	EU 5	I	0-4"	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Whiteware	Flow Blue				1820+		
47.04	EU 5	I	0-4"	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Redware	Clear lead glaze	Slip Trailed			pre-1850		
47.05	EU 5	I	0-4"	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Tobacco pipe stem							

Cat No.	STP/ Unit	Level	Depth (Ft)*	Count	Condition	Material	Class/Obj.	Type	Description 1 (Glaze)	Description 2 (Decoration)	Vessel	Date	Weight (grams)	Culled
47.06	EU 5	I	0-4"	1	Frag.	Faunal	Horse	Tooth						
47.07	EU 5	I	0-4"	1	Frag.	Faunal	Med. Mammal bone							
47.08	EU 5	I	0-4"	2	Frag.	Glass	Pale Aqua	Flat Glass						
47.09	EU 5	I	0-4"	2	Frag.	Faunal	Oyster						22	culled
47.1	EU 5	I	0-4"	2	Frag.	Faunal	Clam						30	culled
47.11	EU 5	I	0-4"	2	Frag.	Ceramic	Redware	Black mangense glaze						
47.12	EU 5	I	0-4"	2	Frag.	Glass	Light Green				Bottle			
47.13	EU 5	I	0-4"	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Sewer Pipe						421	culled
47.14	EU 5	I	0-4"	1	Frag.	Faunal	Oyster						24	culled
48.01	EU 5	II	4-12"	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Redware	Clear lead glaze	Slip Trailed			pre-1850		
48.02	EU 5	II	4-12"	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Stoneware		Gray Salt Glazed					
48.03	EU 5	II	4-12"	2	Frags,	Ceramic	Whiteware				Bowl	1820+		
48.04	EU 5	II	4-12"	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Whiteware					1820+		
48.05	EU 5	II	4-12"	1	Frag,	Glass	Milk glass					20th c.		
48.06	EU 5	II	4-12"	2	Frags.	Glass	Dark Green				Bottle			
48.07	EU 5	II	4-12"	1	Frag.	Glass	Colorless				Tumbler	19th c.		
48.08	EU 5	II	4-12"	1	Frag,	Glass	Pale Aqua	Flat Glass						
48.09	EU 5	II	4-12"	1	Frag.	Faunal	Bird bone							
48.1	EU 5	II	4-12"	1	Frag,	Ferrous metal					Ring			
48.11	EU 5	II	4-12"	1	Frag.	Faunal	Clam						6	culled
48.12	EU 5	II	4-12"	7	Whole	Ferrous metal	Nails				Nails			culled
49.01	EU 5	III	12-17"	9	Frags,	Ceramic	Redware	Black mangense glaze						
49.02	EU 5	III	12-17"	3	Frags,	Ceramic	Redware	Clear lead glaze	Slip Trailed			pre-1850		
49.03	EU 5	III	12-17"	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Redware	Green Glaze						
49.04	EU 5	III	12-17"	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Redware	Clear lead glaze						
49.05	EU 5	III	12-17"	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Tin glazed earthenware		Blue hand-painted dec.			1700-1800		
49.06	EU 5	III	12-17"	2	Frags.	Ceramic	Creamware					1762-1820		
49.07	EU 5	III	12-17"	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Whiteware					1820+		
49.08	EU 5	III	12-17"	2	Frags.	Glass	Dark Green				Bottle			
49.09	EU 5	III	12-17"	1	Frag.	Glass	Pale Aqua	Flat Glass						
49.1	EU 5	III	12-17"	1	Frag.	Ferrous metal	Hand wrought nail							
49.11	EU 5	III	12-17"	27	Frags.	Faunal	Oyster						263	culled

Cat No.	STP/ Unit	Level	Depth (Ft)*	Count	Condition	Material	Class/Obj.	Type	Description 1 (Glaze)	Description 2 (Decoration)	Vessel	Date	Weight (grams)	Culled
49.12	EU 5	III	12-17"	7	Frags.	Faunal	Clam						61	culled
49.13	EU 5	III	12-17"	2	Frags.	Ferrous metal	Indet. Nails	Indet. Nails						culled
49.14	EU 5	III	12-17"	1	Frag.	Ferrous metal	Rosehead nail	Rosehead nail						culled
49.15	EU 5	III	12-17"	1	Frag.	Ferrous metal	Horseshoe	Horseshoe						
49.16	EU 5	III	12-17"	7	Frags.	Bone	Med. Mammal bone							
49.17	EU 5	III	12-17"	1	Frag.	Faunal	Horse tooth							
49.18	EU 5	III	12-17"	6	Frags.	Ceramic	Tobacco pipe	Stems						
49.19	EU 5	III	12-17"	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Tobacco pipe	Stems						
50.01	EU 5	IV	17-24"	7	Frags.	Ceramic	Redware	Black mangense glaze						
50.02	EU 5	IV	17-24"	5	Frags.	Ceramic	Redware	Glaze spalled off						
50.03	EU 5	IV	17-24"	4	Frags.	Ceramic	Redware	Clear lead glaze						
50.04	EU 5	IV	17-24"	2	Frags.	Ceramic	Redware	Green Glaze						
50.05	EU 5	IV	17-24"	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Redware	Yellow slipped interior, clear lead glaze exterior			Bowl	18th c.		
50.06	EU 5	IV	17-24"	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Tin glazed earthenware					18th c.		
50.07	EU 5	IV	17-24"	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Refined earthenware	Tortoiseshell				1760s-1770s		
50.08	EU 5	IV	17-24"	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Chinese Export Porcelain							
50.09	EU 5	IV	17-24"	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Whiteware					1820+		
50.1	EU 5	IV	17-24"	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Pearlware					1775-1840		
50.11	EU 5	IV	17-24"	1	Frag.	Ceramic	Whiteware					1820+		
50.12	EU 5	IV	17-24"	3	Frags.	Ceramic	Tobacco pipe	Bowl						
50.13	EU 5	IV	17-24"	4	Frags.	Ceramic	Tobacco pipe	Stems						
50.14	EU 5	IV	17-24"	3	Frags.	Glass	Dark Green							
50.15	EU 5	IV	17-24"	1	Frag.	Glass	Dark Green	Case bottle						
50.16	EU 5	IV	17-24"	1	Frag.	Glass	Pale Aqua							
50.17	EU 5	IV	17-24"	12	Frags.	Ferrous metal	Rosehead nail	Rosehead nail						
50.18	EU 5	IV	17-24"	1	Frag.	Ferrous metal	Iron ring	Iron ring						
50.19	EU 5	IV	17-24"	1	Frag.	Ferrous metal	Caulking chisel	Caulking chisel						

Cat No.	STP/ Unit	Level	Depth (Ft)*	Count	Condition	Material	Class/Obj.	Type	Description 1 (Glaze)	Description 2 (Decoration)	Vessel	Date	Weight (grams)	Culled
50.2	EU 5	IV	17-24"	7	Frags.	Faunal	Med. Mammal bone							
50.21	EU 5	IV	17-24"	2	Frags.	Faunal	Bird bone							
50.22	EU 5	IV	17-24"	1	Frag.	Faunal	Horse tooth							

Key
* Measurements in Decmalized Feet
ARCH- Architecture
BIO- Biological
CLO-Clothing
CLOS-Closure
CON- Container
CUR-Currency
DOM-Domestic
EQU- Equestrian
FIX-Fixture
FUEL- Fuel
HDWR- Hardware
HORT- Horticultural
IND- Indeterminate
JEWL-Jewelery
LIGHT- Lighting
NAT- Natural
PRE- Prehistoric
TOB-Tobacco

Appendix H: 2019 ASNJ Shovel Test Pit Log

APPENDIX H: ASNJ SHOVEL TEST PIT LOG

STP	Level	Depth*	Stratum	Soil Characteristics	Comments	Cat. #
50	1	0.0-0.2	O	10YR 4/4 Sandy Loam	NCM	
	2	0.2-0.8	Fill 1	10YR 2/3 Fine Sandy Loam (Mostly Mortar, Plaster and Brick)	CM: Shell, bones, ceramics	100
	3	0.8-1.8	Fill 2	5YR 3/4 Silty Loam	CM: Glass, Ceramic, Nails, Pipe Stem	101
	4	1.8-2.8	Fill 3	5YR 3/4 Compact Clay Loam	CM: Ceramics Shell, Glass	102
	5	2.8-3.3	Fill 4	5YR 3/3 Fine Sand, Loose	CM: Mortar, Rough Cut Stone	103
	Stopped by Rock and Mortar (Feature 6)					
51	1	0.0-0.7	Fill 1	5YR 4/3 Sandy Loam w/ 15% Brick and Mortar	CM: Oyster Shell, Brick, Coal, Whiteware, Redware, Porcelain, Midlands Mottled, Stoneware, Tooth NR: Shingle, Sewer Pipe, Mortar, Slate	104
	2	0.7-1.2	Fill 2	5YR 4/4 Fine Sandy Loam w/ 15% brick and Mortar	CM: Bone, Glass, Brick, Redware, Whiteware, Midlands Mottled, Stoneware, Pearlware, Porcelain, Oyster, Window Glass; NR: Slate, Sewer Pipe, Shell	105
	3	1.2-1.6	Fill 3	5YR 4/4 Fine Sandy Loam w/50% Brick, Mortar and Rubble	CM: Whiteware, Redware, Creamware, Stoneware, Glass, Bone	106

STP	Level	Depth*	Stratum	Soil Characteristics	Comments	Cat. #
	4	1.6-2.3	Fill 4	5YR 4/3 Fine Sandy Loam w/10% Brick and Mortar	CM: Porcelain, Redware, Bone, Glass, Stoneware, Whiteware, Creamware, Shell	107
	5	2.3-4.2	B	5YR 4/6 Fine Sandy Loam	NCM	
52	1	0.0-0.75	Fill 1	5YR 4/4 Fine Sandy Loam	CM: Whiteware, Glass; NR: Styrofoam, Amber Glass, Mortar, Shell	108
	2	0.75-1.2	Fill 2	5YR 5/4 Fine Sandy Loam	CM: Whiteware, Redware, Glass, Brick, Coal	109
	3	1.2-2.2	Fill 3	5YR 5/4 Fine Sandy Loam. Top of Stratum Contained a Lens of Oyster Shell. 30% Oyster Shell	CM: Creamware, Stoneware, Brick, Oyster Shell (25% Retained)	110
	4	2.2-2.8	B	5YR 4/4 Fine Sandy Loam	NCM	
53	1	0.0-0.5	Fill 1	7.5YR 4/3 Fine Sandy Loam	CM: Porcelain Figurine, Creamware, Oyster Shell, Brick, Glass	111
	2	0.5-1.3	Fill 2	5YR 5/4 Fine Sandy Loam	CM: Creamware, Whiteware, Midlands Mottled, Glass, Coal	112
	3	1.3-2.0	B	5YR 5/6 Fine Sandy Loam	NCM	
54	1	0.0-0.3	O/Fill 1	10YR 4/3 Sandy Loam	CM: Bone, Glass	113
	2	0.3-0.4	Fill 2	10YR 4/4 Sandy Loam	CM: Ceramics	114
	3	0.4-0.7	Fill 3	7.5YR 4/3 Sandy Loam	NCM	115
	4	0.7-1.4	Fill 4	5YR 4/4 Sandy Loam w/ Construction Debris	CM: Bone and Glass	116
	5	1.4-1.8	Fill 5	5YR 3/4 Loam	CM: Ceramic and Glass	117

STP	Level	Depth*	Stratum	Soil Characteristics	Comments	Cat. #
	6	1.8-3.4	Fill 6	7.5YR 4/4 Sandy Loam	CM: Mortar, Bone, Ceramic	118
	Stopped by Rock					
55	1	0.0-0.9	Fill 1	5YR 4/4 Fine Sandy Loam	CM: Redware, Pearlware, Whiteware, Creamware, Porcelain, Glass, Brick; NR: Clam Shell, Sewer Pipe, Coal	119
	2	0.9-1.8	Fill 2	5YR 5/4 Fine Sandy Loam	CM: Whiteware, Creamware; NR: Shell, Mortar, Brick	120
	3	1.8-2.5	B	5YR 4/4 Fine Sandy Loam	NCM	
56	Not Dug Due to Septic Pipe Trench					
57	1	0.0-1.0	Fill 1	10YR 3/4 Silt Loam	CM: White Salt Glazed Stoneware, Whiteware, Redware, Nails, Window Glass, Clothing Hook, Manganese Mottled	121
	2	1.0-3.0	Fill 2	5YR 4/6 Sandy Loam	CM: Bone, Glass, North Devon Gravel Free, White Salt Glazed Stoneware, Bottle Glass, Whiteware	122
	Stopped by Rock (Feature 6); Large Rodent Burrow In STP					
58	1	0.0-0.9	Fill 1	7.5YR 4/3 Silt Loam w/ Demolition Material at the Base	CM: Brick, Glass, Stoneware	123

STP	Level	Depth*	Stratum	Soil Characteristics	Comments	Cat. #
	2	0.9-1.4	Fill 2	5YR 5/4 Silt Loam w/ Large Cobbles in the West Half of STP	CM: Stoneware, Clam, Brick, Tooth, Redware, Slate, Coal	124
	3	1.4-2.0	Ab	7.5YR 5/4 Silt Loam	CM: Bone, Porcelain, Redware, Shell, Brick	125
	4	2.0-2.6	B	5YR 5/4 Silt Loam	NCM	
59	1	0.0-0.7	Fill 1	10YR 4/3 Silt Loam	NCM	
	2	0.7-1.3	Fill 2	7.5YR 4/4 Silt Loam	CM: Creamware, Porcelain, Stoneware, Brick, Shell	126
	3	1.3-2.2	Ab	7.5YR 5/4 Silt Loam	CM: Stoneware, Brick, Whiteware	127
	4	2.2-2.6	B	5YR 5/4 Silt Loam	NCM	
60	1	0.0-0.5	Fill 1	7.5YR 4/3 Silt Loam	CM: Brick, Coal, Shell, Leather, Strap Metal	128
	2	0.5-2.2	Fill 2	7.5YR 3/4 Silt Loam w/ Demolition Material, Brick, Oyster, Plaster, Mortar, and Large Cobbles	CM: Oyster, Brick, Buff Earthenware, Tin Glazed Earthenware, Glass, Nails	129
	3	2.2-2.8	Possible Buried A	5YR 4/4 Silt Loam. Stratum Augered.	NR: 1 Clam Shell	
	Stopped by Rock in Auger Hole.					
61	1	0.0-0.7	Fill 1	7.5YR 4/3 Silt Loam	CM: Glass, Brick, Nails, Shell	130
	2	0.7-0.9	Fill 2	Cobble Layer w/ 7.5YR 4/3 Silt Loam (Feature 3)	CM: Glass and Brick	131
	3	0.9-1.0	Fill 3	7.5YR 5/4 Fine Sandy Loam mixed /w 10YR 7/6 Sand	CM: Glass, Brick, Ceramics	132
	4	1.0-1.3	Fill 4	Cobble Layer. Tightly Packed. Large 0.5-1.0 foot Sized Cobbles (Feature 4)	NCM	

STP	Level	Depth*	Stratum	Soil Characteristics	Comments	Cat. #
	5	1.3-1.6	Fill 5	5YR 4/4 Silty Loam w/ Oyster Shell	CM: Whiteware, Brick, Oyster and Clam	133
	6	1.6-2.3	B	5YR 5/6 Silty Loam	NCM	
62	1	0.0-0.3	O	10YR 3/4 Silt Loam	NCM	
	2	0.3-1.1	Fill 1	7.5YR 4/4 Silt Loam	CM: Wire, Glass, Nails, Ceramic	134
	3	1.1-2.0	B	5YR 5/6 Clay Loam	NCM	
63	1	0.0-0.2	O	10YR 3/4 Silt Loam	CM: Glass, Nails, Bone, Pearlware	135
	2	0.2-1.5	Fill 1	10YR 4/3 Silt Loam w/ Large Quantity of Rubble	CM: Brick and Glass	136
	3	1.5-2.6	Fill 2	5YR 4/4 Silt Loam	CM: Glass, Nails, Ceramic	136
	4	2.6-3.4	B	5YR 4/6 Silty Clay	NCM	
64	1	0.0-1.1	Fill 1	10YR 4/2 Silt Loam w/ Demolition Material	CM: Brick, Shell, Mortar, Ceramic, Nails, Glass	137
	2	1.1-3.0	Ab	5YR 4/4 Silt Loam. Very Dry. Artifacts recovered near Stratum Base	CM: Creamware, Slate, Mortar, Large Button, Bone	138
	3	3.0-4.0	B	5YR 5/4 Silt Loam	NCM	
65	1	0.0-0.2	O	10YR 4/4 Silt Loam	NCM	
	2	0.2-0.6	Fill 1	7.5YR 3/4 Silt Loam with Demolition Material	CM: Terra Cotta, Bottle Glass	139
	Stopped by Large Roots					
66	1	0.0-0.4	A	10YR 3/4 Silt Loam	CM: Brick and Coal Sampled, Slag and Bone	140
	2	0.4-1.7	Fill/B1	7.5YR 4/6 Silty Clay Loam. Potentially Redeposited	CM: Ceramic, Coal, Slag, Mortar, Brick	141
	3	1.7-2.1	B2	7.5YR 4/6 Silty Clay	NCM	

STP	Level	Depth*	Stratum	Soil Characteristics	Comments	Cat. #
67	1	0.0-0.3	A	10YR 3/2 Silty Loam	CM: Vessel Glass, Plastic, Ceramic	142
	2	0.3-0.8	B1	5YR 5/6 Silty clay	NCM	
	3	0.8-1.6	B2	5YR 5/6 Mottled w/ 5YR 6/4 Silty Loam	NCM	
68	1	0.0-0.4	A	10YR 3/2 Silty Loam	NCM	
	2	0.4-1.1	B1	5YR 5/6 Silty clay	NCM	
	3	1.1-1.5	B2	5YR 5/6 Mottled w/ 5YR 6/4 Silty Loam	NCM	
69	1	0.0-0.6	A	10YR 4/4 Silt Loam	CM: Glass, Shell, Bone	143
	2	0.6-1.6	B	5YR 5/4 Silt Loam	NCM	
70	1	0.0-0.4	A	10YR 4/4 Silt Loam	NCM	
	2	0.4-1.6	B	5YR 5/4 Silt Loam w/ 10% Rocks	NCM	
71	1	0.0-0.6	A	10YR 4/4 Silt Loam w/ 10% Rocks	CM:Brick	144
	2	0.6-1.4	B	5YR 5/4 Silt Loam	CM: Chert Flake	145
	3	1.4-1.6	BC	5YR 4/6 Mottled w/ 7.5YR 7/2 Silt Loam	NCM	

Key
CM-Cultural Material
NCM- No Cultural Material
*Depth in decimalized feet below ground surface

Appendix I: 2019 ASNJ Artifact Catalog

APPENDIX I: ASNJ ARTIFACT CATALOG

Cat. #	STP	EU	FEAT-URE (F)	LEVEL	DEPTH*	STRATUM	COUNT	GROUP	ARTIFACT MATERIAL	ARTIFACT CLASS	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS/ MEASUREMENTS/ DATES	VESSEL #
100.01	50			2	0.2-0.8	Fill 1	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle	Body Fragment, Amber		
100.02	50			2	0.2-0.8	Fill 1	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle	Body Fragment, Olive Green		
100.03	50			2	0.2-0.8	Fill 1	2	DOM	Ceramic	Whiteware	Indeterminate	Body Fragment	Post 1820	
100.04	50			2	0.2-0.8	Fill 1	1	BIO	Shell	Clam	Quahog	Fragment		
100.05	50			2	0.2-0.8	Fill 1	5	BIO	Faunal	Bone	Mammal			
100.06	50			2	0.2-0.8	Fill 1	5	BIO	Faunal	Bone	Bird	Fragments		
100.07	50			2	0.2-0.8	Fill 1	1	ARCH	Plaster					
100.08	50			2	0.2-0.8	Fill 1	11	ARCH	Glass	Flat	Window	Aqua		
100.09	50			2	0.2-0.8	Fill 1	1	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Wrought	Lath Nail		
100.10	50			2	0.2-0.8	Fill 1	1	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Wrought			
100.11	50			2	0.2-0.8	Fill 1	2	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Machine Cut		1810s-1890s	
100.12	50			2	0.2-0.8	Fill 1	1	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Machine Cut	Floor Nail	1810s-1890s	
101.01	50			3	0.8-1.8	Fill 2	1	ARCH	Brick					
101.02	50			3	0.8-1.8	Fill 2	7	ARCH	Glass	Flat	Window	Aqua		
101.03	50			3	0.8-1.8	Fill 2	15	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Machine Cut			
101.04	50			3	0.8-1.8	Fill 2	3	MISC	Ferrous Metal	Unidentified				
101.05	50			3	0.8-1.8	Fill 2	2	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle	Body Fragment, Colorless		
101.06	50			3	0.8-1.8	Fill 2	3	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle	Body Fragment, Molded, Aqua	Possible Sarsaparilla Bottle found in EU 8 contexts. 19th Century.	
101.07	50			3	0.8-1.8	Fill 2	1	TOB	White Clay	Pipe	Bowl	Fragment, R. Tippet		
101.08	50			3	0.8-1.8	Fill 2	1	BIO	Shell	Clam	Quahog	Fragment		
101.09	50			3	0.8-1.8	Fill 2	16	BIO	Faunal	Bone	Mammal	Fragment		
101.10	50			3	0.8-1.8	Fill 2	2	BIO	Faunal	Bone	Mammal	Fragment		
101.11	50			3	0.8-1.8	Fill 2	2	BIO	Faunal	Tooth	Mammal			
101.12	50			3	0.8-1.8	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Tin Glazed Earthenware	Indeterminate	Body spall with pink glaze.	1628-1800	
101.13	50			3	0.8-1.8	Fill 2	2	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Plate	Body Fragments	1762-1820	
101.14	50			3	0.8-1.8	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Stoneware	Hollowware	Buff bodied. Body Spall, Missing Exterior, Interior Wash	Probable British brown bodied stoneware	
101.15	50			3	0.8-1.8	Fill 2	5	DOM	Ceramic	Stoneware	Jug	Body Fragment, Saltgalze, Blue Exterior Decoration. Watch Spring Decoration	Possible Morgan Pottery 1775-1784	

Cat. #	STP	EU	FEAT-URE (F)	LEVEL	DEPTH*	STRATUM	COUNT	GROUP	ARTIFACT MATERIAL	ARTIFACT CLASS	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS/ MEASUREMENTS/ DATES	VESSEL #
101.16	50			3	0.8-1.8	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Hollowware	Body Fragment, Manganese Glaze Exterior, Missing Interior		
101.17	50			3	0.8-1.8	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Small Bowl	Rim Fragment, Lead Glaze		
101.18	50			3	0.8-1.8	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Indeterminate	Body Fragment, Manganese Glaze Interior, Missing Exterior		
101.19	50			3	0.8-1.8	Fill 2	5	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Chamber Pot	Body Fragment, Manganese Glaze Interior, Unglazed Exterior		
101.20	50			3	0.8-1.8	Fill 2	2	DOM	Ceramic	North Midlands	Hollowware	Body Fragment. Exterior combed slip decoration.	Pre-1775	
101.21	50			3	0.8-1.8	Fill 2	2	DOM	Ceramic	Porcelain	Indeterminate	Body Fragment		
101.22	50			3	0.8-1.8	Fill 2	2	DOM	Ceramic	Pearlware	Flatware	Body Fragment	1775-1840s	
101.23	50			3	0.8-1.8	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	White Salt-Glazed Stoneware	Possible Bowl	Rim Fragment, Interior Dipped Rim	1720s-1750s	
101.24	50			3	0.8-1.8	Fill 2	2	DOM	Ceramic	White Salt-Glazed Stoneware	Plate	Body Fragment	1720-1805	
101.25	50			3	0.8-1.8	Fill 2	3	DOM	Ceramic	White Salt-Glazed Stoneware	Cup	Rim and Body Fragments	1720-1805	
101.26	50			3	0.8-1.8	Fill 2	2	DOM	Ceramic	White Granite	Flatware	Rim and Body Fragment	1842-1930	
101.27	50			3	0.8-1.8	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Manganese Mottled	Mug	Body Fragment, Ribbed Exterior	1680-1780	
101.28	50			3	0.8-1.8	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Manganese Mottled	Hollowware	Rim Fragment	1680-1780	
101.29	50			3	0.8-1.8	Fill 2	5	DOM	Ceramic	Whiteware	Plate	Rim Fragments, Blue Shell Edge	1820s-1880s	
101.30	50			3	0.8-1.8	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Whiteware	Bowl	Body Fragment, Annularware. London Shape	1820-1840	
101.31	50			3	0.8-1.8	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	White Earthenware	Indeterminate	Body Fragment, Missing Glaze		
101.32	50			3	0.8-1.8	Fill 2	3	DOM	Ceramic	Whiteware	Hollowware	Rim and Body Fragment, Flow Blue decoration on interior and exterior	Post 1845	
101.33	50			3	0.8-1.8	Fill 2	9	DOM	Ceramic	Whiteware	Indeterminate	Body and Base Fragments	Post-1820s	
102.01	50			4	1.8-2.8	Fill 3	1	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Wrought			
102.02	50			4	1.8-2.8	Fill 3	4	ARCH	Glass	Flat	Window	Aqua		
102.03	50			4	1.8-2.8	Fill 3	10	BIO	Faunal	Bone	Mammal	Fragments		
102.04	50			4	1.8-2.8	Fill 3	2	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Fluted Cup	Base Fragments		
102.05	50			4	1.8-2.8	Fill 3	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle	Body Fragment, Olive Green		
102.06	50			4	1.8-2.8	Fill 3	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle	Body Fragment, Colorless		

Cat. #	STP	EU	FEAT-URE (F)	LEVEL	DEPTH*	STRATUM	COUNT	GROUP	ARTIFACT MATERIAL	ARTIFACT CLASS	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS/ MEASUREMENTS/ DATES	VESSEL #
102.07	50			4	1.8-2.8	Fill 3	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Case Bottle	Body Fragment, Olive Green		
102.08	50			4	1.8-2.8	Fill 3	2	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Indeterminate	Body fragments. Interior manganese glazed. One piece unglazed exterior. One piece missing exterior.		
102.09	50			4	1.8-2.8	Fill 3	2	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Hollowware	Body Fragmentd. Interior and exterior Mangenese Glazed		
102.10	50			4	1.8-2.8	Fill 3	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Hollowware	Body fragment. Interior and exterior manganese glazed.		
102.11	50			4	1.8-2.8	Fill 3	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Pan	Body Fragment, Lead Glaze Interior, No Glaze Exterior		
102.12	50			4	1.8-2.8	Fill 3	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Pan	Body Fragment, Lead Glaze Interior.		
102.13	50			4	1.8-2.8	Fill 3	2	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Possible Saucer	Body Fragment	1762-1820	
102.14	50			4	1.8-2.8	Fill 3	1	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Handle	Handle Fragment	1762-1820	
102.15	50			4	1.8-2.8	Fill 3	1	DOM	Ceramic	Queensware	Indeterminate	Body Fragment	1808-1815	
102.16	50			4	1.8-2.8	Fill 3	1	DOM	Ceramic	Whiteware	Indeterminate	Body Fragment, Blue painted	Post-1820	
102.17	50			4	1.8-2.8	Fill 3	1	DOM	Ceramic	Tin Glazed Earthenware	Hollowware	Body Fragment. Blue painted exterior.	1628-1800	
102.18	50			4	1.8-2.8	Fill 3	1	DOM	Ceramic	Stoneware	Hollowware	Body Fragment, Grey Bodied, Salt Glaze, Blue Exterior Decoration		
102.19	50			4	1.8-2.8	Fill 3	2	DOM	Ceramic	White Salt-Glazed Stoneware	Hollowware	Body Fragments, Exterior Debased Scratch Blue exterior decoration.	1765-1795	
103.01	50			5	2.8-3.3	Fill 4	1	ARCH	Glass	Flat	Window	Aqua		
103.02	50			5	2.8-3.3	Fill 4	1	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Indeterminate	Corroded shaft		
103.03	50			5	2.8-3.3	Fill 4	1	DOM	Ceramic	White Salt-Glazed Stoneware	Hollowware	Body Fragment	1720-1805	
103.04	50			5	2.8-3.3	Fill 4	1	DOM	Ceramic	Porcelain	Saucer	Body Fragment, Red Enameled interior.		
103.05	50			5	2.8-3.3	Fill 4	2	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Indeterminate	Body spalls	1762-1820	
103.06	50			5	2.8-3.3	Fill 4	1	DOM	Ceramic	Terra Cotta	Indeterminate	Body Fragment		
103.07	50			5	2.8-3.3	Fill 4	2	BIO	Faunal	Bone	Mammal			
103.08	50			5	2.8-3.3	Fill 4	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle	Body Fragment. Dark Olive Green.		
103.09	50			5	2.8-3.3	Fill 4	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle	Body Fragment. Colorless		
104.01	51			1	0.0-0.7	Fill 1	1	ARCH	Brick					
104.02	51			1	0.0-0.7	Fill 1	1	FUEL	Coal					
104.03	51			1	0.0-0.7	Fill 1	2	BIO	Shell	Oyster		One top hinge or lid and one body fragment.		
104.04	51			1	0.0-0.7	Fill 1	1	BIO	Faunal	Tooth	Mammal			

Cat. #	STP	EU	FEAT-URE (F)	LEVEL	DEPTH*	STRATUM	COUNT	GROUP	ARTIFACT MATERIAL	ARTIFACT CLASS	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS/ MEASUREMENTS/ DATES	VESSEL #
104.05	51			1	0.0-0.7	Fill 1	2	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Dish or Charger	Rim Fragment, Interior Lead Glaze, No Glaze Exterior	Mend	
104.06	51			1	0.0-0.7	Fill 1	7	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Indeterminate	Body Fragments	1762-1820	
104.07	51			1	0.0-0.7	Fill 1	1	DOM	Ceramic	Porcelain	Indeterminate	Body Fragment		
104.08	51			1	0.0-0.7	Fill 1	2	DOM	Ceramic	North Midlands	Indeterminate	Base Fragments. Interior Glazed, Exterior Unglazed	Pre-1775	
104.09	51			1	0.0-0.7	Fill 1	1	DOM	Ceramic	Pearlware	Decorative	Body Fragment, Embossed exterior decoration.	1775-1840s	
104.10	51			1	0.0-0.7	Fill 1	1	BIO	Shell	Clam	Quahog	Right hinge.		
105.01	51			2	0.7-1.2	Fill 2	1	ARCH	Glass	Flat	Window	Aqua		
105.02	51			2	0.7-1.2	Fill 2	2	ARCH	Brick					
105.03	51			2	0.7-1.2	Fill 2	2	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle	Body Fragments, Olive Green		
105.04	51			2	0.7-1.2	Fill 2	3	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Case Bottle	Base Fragments, Olive Green		
105.05	51			2	0.7-1.2	Fill 2	1	BIO	Shell	Oyster		Top hinge or lid		
105.06	51			2	0.7-1.2	Fill 2	2	BIO	Faunal	Tooth	Pig	Incisor		
105.07	51			2	0.7-1.2	Fill 2	12	BIO	Faunal	Bone	Mammal	Fragments		
105.08	51			2	0.7-1.2	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Stoneware	Indeterminate	Interior body spall. Buff bodied.		
105.09	51			2	0.7-1.2	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Indeterminate	Body Fragment, Missing Glaze		
105.10	51			2	0.7-1.2	Fill 2	2	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Hollowware	Body Fragments near base. Interior lead glazed. Unglazed exterior near base.		
105.11	51			2	0.7-1.2	Fill 2	2	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Small Bowl	Base Fragment, Philly Style, Interior Lead Glaze with white slip. Lead glazed exterior.	Pre-1850s	
105.12	51			2	0.7-1.2	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Dish or Charger	Rim Fragment, Cogged, Slip Decoration, Lead Glaze Interior, unglazed exterior	Pre-1850s	
105.13	51			2	0.7-1.2	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Indeterminate	Rim Fragment. Interior/exterior dark brown lead glazed.		
105.14	51			2	0.7-1.2	Fill 2	4	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Mug	Body Fragment, Manganese Glazed interior and exterior		
105.15	51			2	0.7-1.2	Fill 2	2	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Hollowware	Body Fragment, Manganese Glazed interior and exterior. Trace of incised line on exterior.		
105.16	51			2	0.7-1.2	Fill 2	4	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Mug	Base Fragment, Manganese Glazed interior and exterior		
105.17	51			2	0.7-1.2	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Stoneware	Indeterminate	Base Fragment, Salt-glaze Interior, Missing Exterior. Buff bodied. Slightly pinkish glaze.		

Cat. #	STP	EU	FEAT-URE (F)	LEVEL	DEPTH*	STRATUM	COUNT	GROUP	ARTIFACT MATERIAL	ARTIFACT CLASS	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS/ MEASUREMENTS/ DATES	VESSEL #
105.18	51			2	0.7-1.2	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Stoneware	Hollowware	Body Fragment, Salt-glaze Exterior, unglazed interior. Buff bodied.		
105.19	51			2	0.7-1.2	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Pearlware	Indeterminate	Body Fragment, Blue Tranferprint	Post 1780s	
105.20	51			2	0.7-1.2	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Porcelain	Tea Bowl	Base Fragment, Chinese Export Porcein. Blue painted exterior. High foot.		
105.21	51			2	0.7-1.2	Fill 2	2	DOM	Ceramic	North Midlands	Indeterminate	Body and base fragments	Pre-1775	
105.22	51			2	0.7-1.2	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Pearlware	Possible Mug	Base and body fragments. Mocha decorated body. Cannister type base. Modled bands or rilling near base filled with green glaze.	1775-1840 Present in Cat. 106, 107, 165, 169, 170, and 171	
105.23	51			2	0.7-1.2	Fill 2	11	DOM	Ceramic	Tin Glazed Earthenware	Hollowware	Body and Base Fragments. Blue painted exterior decoration.	1628-1800	
105.24	51			2	0.7-1.2	Fill 2	3	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Plate	Rim Fragments. Royal edge.	1762-1820	
105.25	51			2	0.7-1.2	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Plate	Rim Fragment, Embossed diamond marley pattern on interior of rim.	1762-1820	
105.26	51			2	0.7-1.2	Fill 2	3	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Bowl or Saucer	Rim Fragments	1762-1820	
105.27	51			2	0.7-1.2	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Saucer	Rim Fragment	1762-1820	
105.28	51			2	0.7-1.2	Fill 2	34	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Indeterminate	Fragments	1762-1820	
105.29	51			2	0.7-1.2	Fill 2	2	BIO	Shell	Clam	Quahog	One body fragment one right hinge.		
106.01	51			3	1.2-1.6	Fill 3	1	ARCH	Glass	Flat	Window	Aqua		
106.02	51			3	1.2-1.6	Fill 3	5	ARCH	Brick					
106.03	51			3	1.2-1.6	Fill 3	2	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle	Body Fragment, Olive Green		
106.04	51			3	1.2-1.6	Fill 3	9	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Case Bottle	Body Fragment, Olive Green. Thin bodied.	Probable small bottle.	
106.05	51			3	1.2-1.6	Fill 3	3	BIO	Shell	Clam	Quahog	Fragments		
106.06	51			3	1.2-1.6	Fill 3	35	BIO	Faunal	Bone	Mammal	Fragments		
106.07	51			3	1.2-1.6	Fill 3	6	DOM	Ceramic	Stoneware	Jug or Pot	Base and Body Fragments, Salt Glaze Exterior. Unglazed interior. Gray bodied. Interior has orangey wash.	Also present in Cat. 107.10 and 110.04	
106.08	51			3	1.2-1.6	Fill 3	4	DOM	Ceramic	Pearlware	Possible Mug	Body fragments. Mocha decorated body. Cannister type base. Modled bands or rilling near base filled with green glaze.	1775-1840 Present in Cat. 105, 107 165, 169, 170, and 171	
106.09	51			3	1.2-1.6	Fill 3	2	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Hollowware	Body Fragments, Manganese glaze		

Cat. #	STP	EU	FEAT-URE (F)	LEVEL	DEPTH*	STRATUM	COUNT	GROUP	ARTIFACT MATERIAL	ARTIFACT CLASS	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS/ MEASUREMENTS/ DATES	VESSEL #
106.10	51			3	1.2-1.6	Fill 3	17	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Chamber Pot	Handle, Base, and Body Fragments, Manganese Glaze		
106.11	51			3	1.2-1.6	Fill 3	12	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Small Bowl	Rim, Body, and Base Fragments, Philly Style with interior white slip.	Pre-1850s	
106.12	51			3	1.2-1.6	Fill 3	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Indeterminate	Body Fragment, Lead Glaze Interior, No Glaze Exterior		
106.13	51			3	1.2-1.6	Fill 3	5	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Plate	Rim Fragments, Feather Edge	1762-1820	
106.14	51			3	1.2-1.6	Fill 3	12	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Plate	Rim Fragments, Royal Edge	1762-1820	
106.15	51			3	1.2-1.6	Fill 3	82	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Tablewares	Body and base fragments. Mostly plate or saucer fragments.	1762-1820	
107.01	51			4	1.6-2.3	Fill 4	1	MISC	Rock					
107.02	51			4	1.6-2.3	Fill 4	1	MISC	Sandstone					
107.03	51			4	1.6-2.3	Fill 4	2	ARCH	Brick					
107.04	51			4	1.6-2.3	Fill 4	2	BIO	Shell	Clam	Quahog	Fragment		
107.05	51			4	1.6-2.3	Fill 4	11	BIO	Faunal	Tooth	Cow	Fragments		
107.06	51			4	1.6-2.3	Fill 4	2	BIO	Faunal	Bone	Mammal	Fragment		
107.07	51			4	1.6-2.3	Fill 4	2	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle	Base Fragment, Olive Green		
107.08	51			4	1.6-2.3	Fill 4	6	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Hollowware	Body Fragment, Manganese Glazed Interior and Exterior. One handle fragment.		
107.09	51			4	1.6-2.3	Fill 4	4	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Chamber Pot	Rim and Body Fragments. Interior and Exterior Manganese Glazed		
107.10	51			4	1.6-2.3	Fill 4	3	DOM	Ceramic	Stoneware	Jug or Pot	Body fragments. Gray bodied. Exterior salt glazed. Interior orangey wash.	Also present in Cat. 106.07 and 110.04	
107.11	51			4	1.6-2.3	Fill 4	7	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Indeterminate	Body fragments	1762-1820	
107.12	51			4	1.6-2.3	Fill 4	1	DOM	Ceramic	Porcelain	Hollowware	Body Fragment		
107.13	51			4	1.6-2.3	Fill 4	2	DOM	Ceramic	North Midlands	Indeterminate	Body fragments. Reverse slip decorated.	Pre-1775	
107.14	51			4	1.6-2.3	Fill 4	1	DOM	Ceramic	Pearlware	Indeterminate	Body spall.	1775-1840s	
107.15	51			4	1.6-2.3	Fill 4	1	DOM	Ceramic	Whiteware	Saucer	Rim Fragment. Interior blue painted.	Post 1820s	
107.16	51			4	1.6-2.3	Fill 4	4	DOM	Ceramic	Pearlware	Possible Mug	Base and body fragments. Mocha decorated body. Cannister type base. Modled bands or rilling near base filled with green glaze.	1775-1840 Present in Cat. 105, 106, 165, 169, 170, and 171	
108.01	52			1	0.0-0.75	Fill 1	3	DOM	Ceramic	Whiteware	Indeterminate	Body Fragments	Post-1820s	
108.02	52			1	0.0-0.75	Fill 1	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle	Body Fragment, Clear		
108.03	52			1	0.0-0.75	Fill 1	2	ARCH	Glass	Flat	Window	Aqua		
109.01	52			2	0.75-1.2	Fill 2	3	ARCH	Brick					
109.02	52			2	0.75-1.2	Fill 2	2	FUEL	Coal				Post 1835	
109.03	52			2	0.75-1.2	Fill 2	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle	Body Fragment, Olive Green		

Cat. #	STP	EU	FEAT-URE (F)	LEVEL	DEPTH*	STRATUM	COUNT	GROUP	ARTIFACT MATERIAL	ARTIFACT CLASS	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS/ MEASUREMENTS/ DATES	VESSEL #
109.04	52			2	0.75-1.2	Fill 2	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle	Body Fragment, Aqua		
109.05	52			2	0.75-1.2	Fill 2	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle	Body Fragment, Clear		
109.06	52			2	0.75-1.2	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Pearlware	Indeterminate	Body Fragment, Interior blue transfer printed	1780s-1840	
109.07	52			2	0.75-1.2	Fill 2	2	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Flatware	Rim and Body Fragment	1762-1820	
109.08	52			2	0.75-1.2	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Pan or Charger	Body Fragment, No Glaze Exterior, Lead Glaze Interior, Slip Decoration	Pre-1850s	
110.01	52			3	1.2-2.2	Fill 3	3	ARCH	Brick					
110.02	52			3	1.2-2.2	Fill 3	3	BIO	Shell	Oyster		Bottom Hinges or Lids. Whole.		
110.03	52			3	1.2-2.2	Fill 3	1	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Indeterminate	Body Fragment	1762-1820	
110.04	52			3	1.2-2.2	Fill 3	1	DOM	Ceramic	Stoneware	Jug or Pot	Body Fragment, Exterior Salt-glaze. Inteiror orangey wash. Gray bodied.	Also present in Cat. 106.07 and 107.10	
111.01	53			1	0.0-0.5	Fill 1	1	BIO	Shell	Oyster		Bottom Hinge or Lid Fragment		
111.02	53			1	0.0-0.5	Fill 1	3	ARCH	Brick					
111.03	53			1	0.0-0.5	Fill 1	2	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Cup	Body Fragments, Clear		
111.04	53			1	0.0-0.5	Fill 1	1	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Indeterminate	Body Fragment	1762-1820	
111.05	53			1	0.0-0.5	Fill 1	1	TOY	Ceramic	Porcelain	Doll	Head of Frozen Charlotte		
112.01	53			2	0.5-1.3	Fill 2	7	FUEL	Coal				Post 1835	
112.02	53			2	0.5-1.3	Fill 2	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Small Rectangular Bottle	Base Fragment, Amethyst	Possibly Post 1880s	
112.03	53			2	0.5-1.3	Fill 2	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Cup	Body Fragment, Clear		
112.04	53			2	0.5-1.3	Fill 2	1	DOM	Glass	Flat	Indeterminate	Olive Green		
112.05	53			2	0.5-1.3	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Indeterminate	Body Fragment	1762-1820	
112.06	53			2	0.5-1.3	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	North Midlands	Hollowware	Body Fragment	Pre-1775	
112.07	53			2	0.5-1.3	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Plate	Body Fragment	1762-1820	
113-115.01	54			1-3	0.0-0.7	Fills 1-3	1	ARCH	Plaster					
113-115.02	54			1-3	0.0-0.7	Fills 1-3	1	ARCH	Glass	Flat	Window	Aqua		
113-115.03	54			1-3	0.0-0.7	Fills 1-3	1	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Wrought			
113-115.04	54			1-3	0.0-0.7	Fills 1-3	1	MISC	White Metal	Unidentified				
113-115.05	54			1-3	0.0-0.7	Fills 1-3	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Cup	Body Fragment. Colorless. Frosted exterior.		
113-115.06	54			1-3	0.0-0.7	Fills 1-3	1	BIO	Faunal	Tooth	Pig	Molar		
113-115.07	54			1-3	0.0-0.7	Fills 1-3	7	BIO	Faunal	Bone	Mammal	Long Bone Fragments, Butchered		

Cat. #	STP	EU	FEAT-URE (F)	LEVEL	DEPTH*	STRATUM	COUNT	GROUP	ARTIFACT MATERIAL	ARTIFACT CLASS	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS/ MEASUREMENTS/ DATES	VESSEL #
113-115.08	54			1-3	0.0-0.7	Fills 1-3	1	DOM	Ceramic	Buckley	Indeterminate	Interior body spall	ca. 1720s-19th century	
113-115.09	54			1-3	0.0-0.7	Fills 1-3	1	DOM	Ceramic	Stoneware	Bottle or Mug	Body fragment. Exterior Dark brown slip. Body white glazed. Interior white glazed. Light buff bodied. English brown stoneware	1690-1775	
113-115.10	54			1-3	0.0-0.7	Fills 1-3	1	DOM	Ceramic	Whiteware	Cup	Rim fragment. Interior and exterior blue transfer printed decoration.	Post-1820s	
113-115.11	54			1-3	0.0-0.7	Fills 1-3	3	DOM	Ceramic	North Midlands	Hollowware	Body Fragments. Exterior combed slip decoration.	Pre-1775	
113-115.12	54			1-3	0.0-0.7	Fills 1-3	2	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Indeterminate	Body spalls	1762-1820	
113-115.13	54			1-3	0.0-0.7	Fills 1-3	6	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Possible Octogon Plate or Platter	Rim and Body Fragments, Molded Diamond Marley.	1762-1820	
116.01	54			4	0.7-1.4	Fill 4	6	BIO	Faunal	Bone	Mammal	Fragments		
116.02	54			4	0.7-1.4	Fill 4	3	ARCH	Glass	Flat	Window	Aqua		
116.03	54			4	0.7-1.4	Fill 4	1	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Wrought			
117.01	54			5	1.4-1.8	Fill 5	2	ARCH	Glass	Flat	Window	Aqua		
117.02	54			5	1.4-1.8	Fill 5	1	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Wrought			
117.03	54			5	1.4-1.8	Fill 5	2	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Indeterminate	Possibly wrought. One with an L head.		
117.04	54			5	1.4-1.8	Fill 5	3	BIO	Faunal	Bone	Mammal	Fragment		
117.05	54			5	1.4-1.8	Fill 5	2	BIO	Faunal	Bone	Bird	Fragment		
117.06	54			5	1.4-1.8	Fill 5	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Hollowware	Body fragment. Honey colorled interior and exterior lead glaze. Reddish body. Ribbed exterior.	Also present in EU 7.	
117.07	54			5	1.4-1.8	Fill 5	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Bowl	Body Fragment, Lead Glaze Interior and exterior. Glaze is somewhat mottled with yellow slip on exterior. Exterior contains traces of manganese splotches.	Also present in EU 7.	
117.08	54			5	1.4-1.8	Fill 5	1	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Indeterminate	Body spall	1762-1820	
117.09	54			5	1.4-1.8	Fill 5	1	DOM	Ceramic	Tin Glazed Earthenware	Flatware	Body Fragment. Interior blue painted decoration.	1628-1800	
117.10	54			5	1.4-1.8	Fill 5	1	DOM	Ceramic	Stoneware	Hollowware	Body Fragment, Unglazed Interior, Salt glaze with Blue Decoration on Exterior		
117.11	54			5	1.4-1.8	Fill 5	1	DOM	Ceramic	Manganese Mottled	Mug	Base Fragment	1670-1780s	

Cat. #	STP	EU	FEAT-URE (F)	LEVEL	DEPTH*	STRATUM	COUNT	GROUP	ARTIFACT MATERIAL	ARTIFACT CLASS	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS/ MEASUREMENTS/ DATES	VESSEL #
117.12	54			5	1.4-1.8	Fill 5	1	DOM	Ceramic	North Midlands	Dish	Body Fragment, relief decorated with incised band filled with black slip surrounded by molded radiating lines.	Late 17th-Early 18th Century. Present in Cats. 187, 153.35, 154.17, and 155.30	
118.01	54			6	1.8-3.4	Fill 6	2	BIO	Faunal	Bone	Mammal	Fragments		
118.02	54			6	1.8-3.4	Fill 6	1	DOM	Ceramic	Whiteware	Indeterminate	Body Fragment	Post 1820s	
119.01	55			1	0.0-0.9	Fill 1	2	ARCH	Glass	Flat	Window	One aqua. One colorless.		
119.02	55			1	0.0-0.9	Fill 1	1	ARCH	Brick					
119.03	55			1	0.0-0.9	Fill 1	1	FUEL	Coal				Post 1835	
119.04	55			1	0.0-0.9	Fill 1	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle	Body Fragment, Olive Green		
119.05	55			1	0.0-0.9	Fill 1	1	DOM	Glass	Flat	Indeterminate	Olive Green	Possible square bottle.	
119.06	55			1	0.0-0.9	Fill 1	1	DOM	Ceramic	Stoneware	Indeterminate	Exterior body spall. Blue Exterior Decoration		
119.07	55			1	0.0-0.9	Fill 1	1	DOM	Ceramic	Whiteware	Plate or saucer	Shoulder spall.	Post 1820s	
119.08	55			1	0.0-0.9	Fill 1	5	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Indeterminate	Body Fragment	1762-1820	
119.09	55			1	0.0-0.9	Fill 1	3	DOM	Ceramic	Pearlware	Indeterminate	Body fragments	1775-1840s	
119.10	55			1	0.0-0.9	Fill 1	2	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Indeterminate	Body Fragments, No Glaze		
119.11	55			1	0.0-0.9	Fill 1	2	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Hollowware	Body fragments. Interior and exterior manganese glazed.		
119.12	55			1	0.0-0.9	Fill 1	2	DOM	Ceramic	Porcelain	Saucer	Rim fragments. Blue trellis marley on interior. Brown decoration on rim edge.	1690-1797	
119.13	55			1	0.0-0.9	Fill 1	2	DOM	Ceramic	Porcelain	Indeterminate	Body Fragment. Plain. Tiny fragments. One white. One blue tinted.		
119.14	55			1	0.0-0.9	Fill 1	1	DOM	Ceramic	Porcelain	Saucer	Body Fragment. Interior enameled stem with leaves.		
120.01	55			2	0.9-1.8	Fill 2	2	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Indeterminate	Body spalls	1762-1820	
121.01	57			1	0.0-1.0	Fill 1	1	ARCH	Brick			Glazed fragment		
121.02	57			1	0.0-1.0	Fill 1	3	ARCH	Glass	Flat	Window	Aqua. One dark aqua.		
121.03	57			1	0.0-1.0	Fill 1	4	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Machine Cut		1810s-1890s	
121.04	57			1	0.0-1.0	Fill 1	2	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Wrought	One Clinched		
121.05	57			1	0.0-1.0	Fill 1	1	FUEL	Coal				Post 1835	
121.06	57			1	0.0-1.0	Fill 1	6	BIO	Faunal	Bone	Mammal	Fragments		
121.07	57			1	0.0-1.0	Fill 1	1	BIO	Shell	Clam	Quahog	Fragment		
121.08	57			1	0.0-1.0	Fill 1	1	CLO	Non Ferrous Metal	Fastener	Hook	Hook and eye hook		
121.09	57			1	0.0-1.0	Fill 1	1	CLO	Glass	Fastener	Button	Faux Gem molded black glass button, missing shank		
121.10	57			1	0.0-1.0	Fill 1	3	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Possible Pan	Body Fragments, Manganese glazed interior.		

Cat. #	STP	EU	FEAT-URE (F)	LEVEL	DEPTH*	STRATUM	COUNT	GROUP	ARTIFACT MATERIAL	ARTIFACT CLASS	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS/ MEASUREMENTS/ DATES	VESSEL #
121.11	57			1	0.0-1.0	Fill 1	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Pan	Base Fragment, Unglazed Exterior, Lead Glaze and Slip Decoration Interior	Pre-1850s	
121.12	57			1	0.0-1.0	Fill 1	1	DOM	Ceramic	Manganese Mottled	Possible Mug	Body Fragment	1670-1780s	
121.13	57			1	0.0-1.0	Fill 1	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Handle	Handle Fragment, Lead Glaze		
121.14	57			1	0.0-1.0	Fill 1	1	DOM	Ceramic	White Salt-Glazed Stoneware	Indeterminate	Body Fragment	1720-1805	
121.15	57			1	0.0-1.0	Fill 1	1	DOM	Ceramic	Whiteware	Plate	Body Fragment, Blue Shell Edge	1820s-mid-19th century	
121.16	57			1	0.0-1.0	Fill 1	1	DOM	Ceramic	Whiteware	Bowl	Body Fragment, Annularware	Post 1820s	
121.17	57			1	0.0-1.0	Fill 1	1	DOM	Ceramic	Pearlware	Saucer	Body Fragment, Red enameled decoration		
122.01	57			2	1.0-3.0	Fill 2	2	ARCH	Glass	Flat	Window	Aqua		
122.02	57			2	1.0-3.0	Fill 2	1	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Wrought			
122.03	57			2	1.0-3.0	Fill 2	4	BIO	Faunal	Bone	Mammal	Fragments		
122.04	57			2	1.0-3.0	Fill 2	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Possible Cup	Body Fragment, Clear		
122.05	57			2	1.0-3.0	Fill 2	1	DOM	Glass	Flat	Indeterminate	Olive Green. Heavily devitrified		
122.06	57			2	1.0-3.0	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Charger or Dish	Rim Fragment. Non-coggled. Lead Glaze Interior and Slip Decoration. Glaze contains dark spekles.	Pre-1850s	
122.07	57			2	1.0-3.0	Fill 2	2	DOM	Ceramic	Whiteware	Plate or saucer	Body Fragments	Post-1820s	
122.08	57			2	1.0-3.0	Fill 2	2	DOM	Ceramic	White Salt-Glazed Stoneware	Flatware	Body Fragments	1720-1805	
122.09	57			2	1.0-3.0	Fill 2	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle	Body Fragment, Olive Green		
123.01	58			1	0.0-0.9	Fill 1	6	ARCH	Brick			One with glaze.		
123.02	58			1	0.0-0.9	Fill 1	1	DOM	Ceramic	Stoneware	Indeterminate	Body Fragment, Gray bodied. Interior glear glaze. Blue Exterior Decoration.		
123.03	58			1	0.0-0.9	Fill 1	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle	Body Fragment, Olive Green		
124.01	58			2	0.9-1.4	Fill 2	1	BIO	Shell	Clam	Quahog	Left hinge fragment		
124.02	58			2	0.9-1.4	Fill 2	2	BIO	Shell	Oyster		One top hinge or lid and one body fragment.		
124.03	58			2	0.9-1.4	Fill 2	1	BIO	Faunal	Tooth	Pig	Molar		
124.04	58			2	0.9-1.4	Fill 2	4	FUEL	Coal				Post 1835	
124.05	58			2	0.9-1.4	Fill 2	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Cup	Body Fragment, Colorless		
124.06	58			2	0.9-1.4	Fill 2	1	ARCH	Brick			Fragment		
124.07	58			2	0.9-1.4	Fill 2	1	ARCH	Mortar					
124.08	58			2	0.9-1.4	Fill 2	2	ARCH	Slate				Post 1850s	
124.09	58			2	0.9-1.4	Fill 2	1	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Wire Roofing		Post 1870s	

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124.10	58			2	0.9-1.4	Fill 2	1	ARCH	Glass	Flat	Window	Aqua		
124.11	58			2	0.9-1.4	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Indeterminate	Body spall. Trace of lead glaze. Lots of iron temper.	Possibly early 18th century.	
124.12	58			2	0.9-1.4	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Stoneware	Jar/Jug	Body Fragment, British Brown	1690-1775	
124.13	58			2	0.9-1.4	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Indeterminate	Body spall. Unglazed.		
124.14	58			2	0.9-1.4	Fill 2	2	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Hollowware	Body Fragments, Manganese glazed interior and exterior		
124.15	58			2	0.9-1.4	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Indeterminate	Body Spall	1762-1820	
124.16	58			2	0.9-1.4	Fill 2	2	BIO	Faunal	Bone	Mammal	Fragments		
125.01	58			3	1.4-2.0	Ab	1	ARCH	Mortar					
125.02	58			3	1.4-2.0	Ab	1	ARCH	Glass	Flat	Window	Pale green		
125.03	58			3	1.4-2.0	Ab	3	ARCH	Brick					
125.04	58			3	1.4-2.0	Ab	1	ARCH	Glass	Flat	Window	Pale aqua		
125.05	58			3	1.4-2.0	Ab	2	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Indeterminate	Rim Fragments	1762-1820	
125.06	58			3	1.4-2.0	Ab	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Hollowware	Body Fragment, Manganese Glazed Interior and Exterior		
125.07	58			3	1.4-2.0	Ab	1	DOM	Ceramic	Porcelain	Possible Plate or Saucer	Body Fragment, Chinese Export Porcelain. Blue interior painted decoratin.		
125.08	58			3	1.4-2.0	Ab	2	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Indeterminate	Body spalls, Lead Glazed		
125.09	58			3	1.4-2.0	Ab	1	BIO	Shell	Clam	Quahog	Fragment		
125.10	58			3	1.4-2.0	Ab	1	BIO	Faunal	Bone	Mammal	Fragment		
126.01	59			2	0.7-1.3	Fill 2	1	MISC	Stone					
126.02	59			2	0.7-1.3	Fill 2	2	FUEL	Coal				Post 1835	
126.03	59			2	0.7-1.3	Fill 2	4	BIO	Faunal	Bone	Mammal	Fragments		
126.04	59			2	0.7-1.3	Fill 2	6	BIO	Shell	Clam	Quahog	Body fragments		
126.05	59			2	0.7-1.3	Fill 2	9	ARCH	Slate				Post 1850s	
126.06	59			2	0.7-1.3	Fill 2	5	ARCH	Brick			One Glazed		
126.07	59			2	0.7-1.3	Fill 2	4	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Machine Cut	Head and shaft fragments	1810-1890s	
126.08	59			2	0.7-1.3	Fill 2	2	ARCH	Glass	Flat	Window	One Aqua, One colorless.		
126.09	59			2	0.7-1.3	Fill 2	1	SAN	Ceramic	Sewer Pipe		Glazed fragment		
126.10	59			2	0.7-1.3	Fill 2	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Stemware	Base Fragment, Clear. Folded foot.		
126.11	59			2	0.7-1.3	Fill 2	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Hollowware	Body Fragment, Clear		
126.12	59			2	0.7-1.3	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Whiteware	Plate or Saucer	Body Fragment, Black Transfer print on interior	Early 19th century	
126.13	59			2	0.7-1.3	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Whiteware	Indeterminate	Body Spall. Spongeware	Post 1845	
126.14	59			2	0.7-1.3	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Pearlware	Hollowware	Body Fragment, Mocha decoration on exterior.	1775-1840s	
126.15	59			2	0.7-1.3	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Pearlware	Plate	Rim Fragment, Green Shell Edge Decorated	1775-1840s	
126.16	59			2	0.7-1.3	Fill 2	8	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Indeterminate	Body Fragments	1762-1820	
126.17	59			2	0.7-1.3	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Indeterminate	Buckley style paste with a lead glaze. Spall.	Possible early 18th century	

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126.18	59			2	0.7-1.3	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Stoneware	Hollowware	Body fragment. Salt glazed exterior. Unglazed interior.		
126.19	59			2	0.7-1.3	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Buff Body	Indeterminate	Fragment, Missing Interior and Exterior		
126.20	59			2	0.7-1.3	Fill 2	4	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Hollowware	Body and base fragments. Manganese glazed interior and exterior.		
126.21	59			2	0.7-1.3	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Charger or Dish	Rim Fragment, Cogged, Lead Glaze, Slip decorated interior.	Pre-1775	
126.22	59			2	0.7-1.3	Fill 2	2	DOM	Ceramic	Stoneware	Chamber Pot	Rim and Body Fragments, Salt glaze exterior.		
126.23	59			2	0.7-1.3	Fill 2	2	DOM	Ceramic	Porcelain	Saucer	Rim and Body Fragment, Chinese Export, scalloped edge. Blue painted interior.		
126.24	59			2	0.7-1.3	Fill 2	4	BIO	Shell	Oyster		Body fragments.		
127.01	59			3	1.3-2.2	Ab	1	ARCH	Glass	Flat	Window	Aqua		
127.02	59			3	1.3-2.2	Ab	3	ARCH	Brick					
127.03	59			3	1.3-2.2	Ab	1	MISC	Slate			Not roofing slate		
127.04	59			3	1.3-2.2	Ab	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Indeterminate	Body Fragment, Manganese Glazed Interior and Exterior		
127.05	59			3	1.3-2.2	Ab	1	DOM	Ceramic	Pearlware	Saucer	Rim Fragment, Blue Rim Decoration. Probable Negative blue transfer printed interior.	1775-1840s	
127.06	59			3	1.3-2.2	Ab	1	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Indeterminate	Body Fragment	1819-1835	
127.07	59			3	1.3-2.2	Ab	1	DOM	Ceramic	Porcelain	Cup	Body Fragment, Overglaze Enameled Floral Design on Interior		
128.01	60			1	0.0-0.5	Fill 1	5	SAN	Ceramic	Sewer Pipe				
128.02	60			1	0.0-0.5	Fill 1	3	ARCH	Asphalt	Shingle		Fragment	Post 1917	
128.03	60			1	0.0-0.5	Fill 1	2	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Wire		Post 1870s	
128.04	60			1	0.0-0.5	Fill 1	7	ARCH	Brick					
128.05	60			1	0.0-0.5	Fill 1	2	ARCH	Plaster					
128.06	60			1	0.0-0.5	Fill 1	4	ARCH	Slate				Post 1850s	
128.07	60			1	0.0-0.5	Fill 1	3	BIO	Shell	Clam	Quahog	Right hinge and body fragments		
128.08	60			1	0.0-0.5	Fill 1	2	FUEL	Coal				Post 1835	
128.09	60			1	0.0-0.5	Fill 1	10	ARCH	Glass	Flat	Window	Aqua		
128.10	60			1	0.0-0.5	Fill 1	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle	Fragment. Amber.		
128.11	60			1	0.0-0.5	Fill 1	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Cup	Rim fragment with molded band of parallel lines		
128.12	60			1	0.0-0.5	Fill 1	2	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle	Body fragments. Aqua.		
128.13	60			1	0.0-0.5	Fill 1	2	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Hollowware	Body Fragment, Clear		
128.14	60			1	0.0-0.5	Fill 1	1	DOM	Ceramic	Whiteware	Indeterminate	Body spall	Post 1820s	

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128.15	60			1	0.0-0.5	Fill 1	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Hollowware	Body Fragment, Manganese Glazed Interior and Exterior		
128.16	60			1	0.0-0.5	Fill 1	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Bowl	Rim Fragment, Metalic Manganese interior and exterior glazed.		
128.17	60			1	0.0-0.5	Fill 1	1	DOM	Ceramic	White Salt-Glazed Stoneware	Indeterminate	Body Fragment	1720-1805	
128.18	60			1	0.0-0.5	Fill 1	1	UNID	Non-Ferrous Metal			Decorative Hardware		
128.19	60			1	0.0-0.5	Fill 1	2	CLO	Shell	Fastener	Button	Four Hole		
128.20	60			1	0.0-0.5	Fill 1	3	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Wrought		1810s-1890s	
128.21	60			1	0.0-0.5	Fill 1	1	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Machine Cut			
128.22	60			1	0.0-0.5	Fill 1	2	BIO	Shell	Oyster				
129.01	60			2	0.5-2.2	Fill 2	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle	Body Fragment, Thin Olive Green		
129.02	60			2	0.5-2.2	Fill 2	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle	Body Fragment, Clear		
129.03	60			2	0.5-2.2	Fill 2	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle	Body Fragment, Olive Green		
129.04	60			2	0.5-2.2	Fill 2	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle	Body Fragment, Aqua		
129.05	60			2	0.5-2.2	Fill 2	2	DOM	Ceramic	North Midlands	Cup	Body Fragment. Exterior contains black dot decoration.	Pre-1775	
129.06	60			2	0.5-2.2	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Tin Glazed Earthenware	Indeterminate	Body Fragment. Pink glaze on exterior. Interior glaze missing.	1628-1800	
129.07	60			2	0.5-2.2	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Indeterminate	Body Fragment missing Glaze		
129.08	60			2	0.5-2.2	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	North Midlands	Cup	Body Fragment, Reverse slip	Pre-1775	
129.09	60			2	0.5-2.2	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Manganese Mottled	Handle	Handle Fragment	1670-1780s	
129.10	60			2	0.5-2.2	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Porcelain	Indeterminate	Base Fragment. Interior blue painted decoration.		
129.11	60			2	0.5-2.2	Fill 2	1	FUEL	Coal				Post 1835	
129.12	60			2	0.5-2.2	Fill 2	6	BIO	Faunal	Bone	Mammal	Fragment		
129.13	60			2	0.5-2.2	Fill 2	2	BIO	Faunal	Bone	Mammal	Fragment, Calcined		
129.14	60			2	0.5-2.2	Fill 2	1	BIO	Faunal	Bone	Mammal	Fragment, Butchered		
129.15	60			2	0.5-2.2	Fill 2	8	BIO	Shell	Clam	Quahog	Two right hinges and 6 body fragments		
129.16	60			2	0.5-2.2	Fill 2	22	BIO	Shell	Oyster		Eight bottom hinges. 5 Top hinges. 7 body fragments.		
129.17	60			2	0.5-2.2	Fill 2	1	PERS	Non-Ferrous Metal	Decorative		Stamped vines and flowers. Trace of guilding.		

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129.18	60			2	0.5-2.2	Fill 2	1	TOB	White Clay	Pipe	Stem			
129.19	60			2	0.5-2.2	Fill 2	15	ARCH	Brick					
129.20	60			2	0.5-2.2	Fill 2	11	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Machine Cut		1810s-1890s	
129.21	60			2	0.5-2.2	Fill 2	11	ARCH	Mortar					
129.22	60			2	0.5-2.2	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	North Midlands	Indeterminate	Spalled glaze. Reverse slip.		
129.23	60			2	0.5-2.2	Fill 2	3	ARCH	Slate				Post 1850s	
129.24	60			2	0.5-2.2	Fill 2	1	ARCH	Stone					
129.25	60			2	0.5-2.2	Fill 2	4	ARCH	Glass	Flat	Window	Aqua		
129.26	60			2	0.5-2.2	Fill 2	3	ARCH	Plaster					
129.27	60			2	0.5-2.2	Fill 2	3	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Wrought			
129.28	60			2	0.5-2.2	Fill 2	1	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Stake	Machine Cut		1810s-1890s	
130.01	61			1	0.0-0.7	Fill 1	1	FUEL	Coal					
130.02	61			1	0.0-0.7	Fill 1	3	BIO	Shell	Clam	Quahog			
130.03	61			1	0.0-0.7	Fill 1	1	TOB	White Clay	Pipe	Bowl	Fragment		
130.04	61			1	0.0-0.7	Fill 1	1	DOM	Ceramic	Whiteware	Indeterminate	Body Fragment	Post 1820s	
130.05	61			1	0.0-0.7	Fill 1	1	ARCH	Shale					
130.06	61			1	0.0-0.7	Fill 1	1	ARCH	Stone					
130.07	61			1	0.0-0.7	Fill 1	3	ARCH	Brick					
130.08	61			1	0.0-0.7	Fill 1	18	ARCH	Slate				Post 1850s	
130.09	61			1	0.0-0.7	Fill 1	1	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Wire		Post 1870s	
130.10	61			1	0.0-0.7	Fill 1	4	ARCH	Glass	Flat	Window	Aqua		
130.11	61			1	0.0-0.7	Fill 1	1	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Machine Cut	Lath Nail	1810s-1890s	
131.01	61			2	0.7-0.9	Fill 2	1	ARCH	Glass	Flat	Window	Aqua		
131.02	61			2	0.7-0.9	Fill 2	1	ARCH	Brick					
132.01	61			3	0.9-1.0	Fill 3	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Indeterminate	Body Fragment, Clouded, Clear		
132.02	61			3	0.9-1.0	Fill 3	2	FUEL	Coal				Post-1835	
132.03	61			3	0.9-1.0	Fill 3	3	ARCH	Slate				Post-1850s	
132.04	61			3	0.9-1.0	Fill 3	1	ARCH	Brick					
132.05	61			3	0.9-1.0	Fill 3	1	DOM	Ceramic	Whiteware	Indeterminate	Rim Fragment	Post 1820s	
132.06	61			3	0.9-1.0	Fill 3	1	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Indeterminate	Body Fragment	1762-1820	
132.07	61			3	0.9-1.0	Fill 3	1	DOM	Ceramic	Rockingham	Pitcher	Body Fragment	Post 1830s	
133.01	61			5	1.3-1.6	Fill 5	1	ARCH	Slate				Post 1850s	
133.02	61			5	1.3-1.6	Fill 5	1	HDWR	Ferrous Metal	Bolt				
133.03	61			5	1.3-1.6	Fill 5	9	ARCH	Brick					
133.04	61			5	1.3-1.6	Fill 5	4	ARCH	Glass	Flat	Window	Aqua		
133.05	61			5	1.3-1.6	Fill 5	4	FUEL	Coal				Post-1835	
133.06	61			5	1.3-1.6	Fill 5	1	BIO	Faunal	Bone	Mammal	Fragment		
133.07	61			5	1.3-1.6	Fill 5	14	BIO	Shell	Oyster				

Cat. #	STP	EU	FEAT-URE (F)	LEVEL	DEPTH*	STRATUM	COUNT	GROUP	ARTIFACT MATERIAL	ARTIFACT CLASS	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS/ MEASUREMENTS/ DATES	VESSEL #
133.08	61			5	1.3-1.6	Fill 5	4	BIO	Shell	Clam	Quahog			
133.09	61			5	1.3-1.6	Fill 5	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle	Body Fragment, Olive Green		
133.10	61			5	1.3-1.6	Fill 5	1	DOM	Ceramic	North Midlands	Indeterminate	Body Fragment	Pre-1775	
133.11	61			5	1.3-1.6	Fill 5	7	DOM	Ceramic	Whiteware	Indeterminate	Body Fragment, hand painted red floral underglaze	Post-1820s	
133.12	61			5	1.3-1.6	Fill 5	1	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Indeterminate	Body Fragment	1762-1820	
133.13	61			5	1.3-1.6	Fill 5	1	DOM	Ceramic	Tin Glazed Earthenware	Indeterminate	Body Fragment. Missing glaze.	1628-1800	
134.01	62			2	0.3-1.1	Fill 1	2	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Wire		Post 1870s	
134.02	62			2	0.3-1.1	Fill 1	1	SAN	Ceramic	Sewer Pipe				
134.03	62			2	0.3-1.1	Fill 1	3	ARCH	Glass	Flat	Window	Aqua		
134.04	62			2	0.3-1.1	Fill 1	1	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Indeterminate	Body Fragment, Green painted with black Dots Exterior	Possibly not creamware.	
134.05	62			2	0.3-1.1	Fill 1	1	ARCH	Non Ferrous Metal	Wire				
135.01	63			1	0.0-0.2	O	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle or Jar	Shoulder fragment. Colorless		
135.02	63			1	0.0-0.2	O	1	DOM	Ceramic	Pearlware	Indeterminate	Body Fragment	1775-1840s	
135.03	63			1	0.0-0.2	O	1	BIO	Faunal	Bone	Mammal	Fragment		
135.04	63			1	0.0-0.2	O	1	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Wire	Headless	Post 1870s	
135.05	63			1	0.0-0.2	O	12	ARCH	Glass	Flat	Window	Aqua		
135.06	63			1	0.0-0.2	O	1	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Wrought			
135.07	63			1	0.0-0.2	O	1	ARCH	Paint					
135.08	63			1	0.0-0.2	O	5	ARCH	Plaster					
135.09	63			1	0.0-0.2	O	4	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Machine Cut	Common	1810s-1890s	
136.01	63			2/3	0.2-2.6	Fill 1/2	163	ARCH	Glass	Flat	Window	Aqua		
136.02	63			2/3	0.2-2.6	Fill 1/2	1	ARCH	Mortar					
136.03	63			2/3	0.2-2.6	Fill 1/2	2	ARCH	Brick	Glazed		One Glazed		
136.04	63			2/3	0.2-2.6	Fill 1/2	16	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Machine Cut		1810s-1890s	
136.05	63			2/3	0.2-2.6	Fill 1/2	2	CLO	Ferrous Metal	Fastener	Pin	Applied Head		
136.06	63			2/3	0.2-2.6	Fill 1/2	2	CLO	Non Ferrous Metal	Fastener	Hook	Hook and eye hooks		
136.07	63			2/3	0.2-2.6	Fill 1/2	1	CLO	Non Ferrous Metal	Fastener	Pin	Missing Head		
136.08	63			2/3	0.2-2.6	Fill 1/2	1	CLO	Ferrous Metal	Fastener	Button	Decorated Four Hole		
136.09	63			2/3	0.2-2.6	Fill 1/2	1	MISC	Lead					
136.10	63			2/3	0.2-2.6	Fill 1/2	1	ACT	Slate	Writing Impliment	Pencil			

Cat. #	STP	EU	FEAT-URE (F)	LEVEL	DEPTH*	STRATUM	COUNT	GROUP	ARTIFACT MATERIAL	ARTIFACT CLASS	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS/ MEASUREMENTS/ DATES	VESSEL #
136.11	63			2/3	0.2-2.6	Fill 1/2	6	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle	Body Fragment, Clear		
136.12	63			2/3	0.2-2.6	Fill 1/2	5	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle	Body Fragment, Aqua		
136.13	63			2/3	0.2-2.6	Fill 1/2	9	BIO	Faunal	Bone	Mammal	Fragments		
136.14	63			2/3	0.2-2.6	Fill 1/2	3	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Flower Pot	Body Fragments		
136.15	63			2/3	0.2-2.6	Fill 1/2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Whiteware	Saucer	Rim Fragment. Interior black painted band near rim	Post-1820s	
136.16	63			2/3	0.2-2.6	Fill 1/2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Pearlware	Indeterminate	Body Fragment	1775-1840s	
136.17	63			2/3	0.2-2.6	Fill 1/2	3	DOM	Ceramic	Whiteware	Indeterminate	Body Fragments	Post-1820s	
136.18	63			2/3	0.2-2.6	Fill 1/2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Whiteware	Plate/Dish	Rim Fragment, Blue Transferware	Post-1820s	
136.19	63			2/3	0.2-2.6	Fill 1/2	2	DOM	Ceramic	Whiteware	Cup/Bowl	Rim Fragment, Blue Spongeware	Post 1845	
136.20	63			2/3	0.2-2.6	Fill 1/2	9	DOM	Ceramic	Whiteware	Cup	Rim and Body Fragment, Blue Transferware. Floral decoration.	Post-1820s	
136.21	63			2/3	0.2-2.6	Fill 1/2	5	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Hollowware	Base and body fragments. Canister style. Possible pitcher.	1762-1820	
137.01	64			1	0.0-1.1	Fill 1	10	DOM	Glass	Flat	Window	Aqua		
137.02	64			1	0.0-1.1	Fill 1	1	BIO	Shell	Clam	Quahog			
137.03	64			1	0.0-1.1	Fill 1	1	BIO	Faunal	Tooth	Mammal	Fragment		
137.04	64			1	0.0-1.1	Fill 1	3	BIO	Shell	Oyster				
137.05	64			1	0.0-1.1	Fill 1	1	FUEL	Coal				Post-1835	
137.06	64			1	0.0-1.1	Fill 1	1	DOM	Ceramic	Whiteware	Indeterminate	Body Fragment, Flow Blue	Post-1845	
137.07	64			1	0.0-1.1	Fill 1	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Hollowware	Body Fragment, Manganese Interior. Trace of glaze on exterior.		
137.08	64			1	0.0-1.1	Fill 1	1	ARCH	Ceramic	Tile		Seafoam Green		
137.09	64			1	0.0-1.1	Fill 1	3	ARCH	Slate				Post-1850s	
137.10	64			1	0.0-1.1	Fill 1	1	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Screw		Flat Head		
137.11	64			1	0.0-1.1	Fill 1	1	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Wire		Post-1870s	
137.12	64			1	0.0-1.1	Fill 1	1	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Bolt		Large carriage bolt		
137.13	64			1	0.0-1.1	Fill 1	8	ARCH	Plaster					
137.14	64			1	0.0-1.1	Fill 1	1	ARCH	Stone			Morter		
137.15	64			1	0.0-1.1	Fill 1	5	ARCH	Ceramic	Sewer Pipe				
137.16	64			1	0.0-1.1	Fill 1	7	ARCH	Brick			Fragments		
137.17	64			1	0.0-1.1	Fill 1	2	MISC	Plastic			Red and green fragments. Red piece is probably a dart for a spring loaded toy gun.	20th century	
138.01	64			2	1.1-3.0	Ab	1	ARCH	Brick					
138.02	64			2	1.1-3.0	Ab	2	ARCH	Plaster					
138.03	64			2	1.1-3.0	Ab	5	ARCH	Slate				Post-1850s	
138.04	64			2	1.1-3.0	Ab	1	ARCH	Shale					

Cat. #	STP	EU	FEAT-URE (F)	LEVEL	DEPTH*	STRATUM	COUNT	GROUP	ARTIFACT MATERIAL	ARTIFACT CLASS	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS/ MEASUREMENTS/ DATES	VESSEL #
138.05	64			2	1.1-3.0	Ab	1	ARCH	Rock					
138.06	64			2	1.1-3.0	Ab	1	ARCH	Granite					
138.07	64			2	1.1-3.0	Ab	5	FUEL	Coal				Post-1835	
138.08	64			2	1.1-3.0	Ab	2	ARCH	Glass	Flat	Window	Aqua and very dark greenish aqua		
138.09	64			2	1.1-3.0	Ab	5	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Possible Bottle	Body Fragments		
138.10	64			2	1.1-3.0	Ab	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Indeterminate	Body Fragment		
138.11	64			2	1.1-3.0	Ab	1	CLO	Non Ferrous Metal	Fastener	Button	Coat Button		
138.12	64			2	1.1-3.0	Ab	1	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Wire				
138.13	64			2	1.1-3.0	Ab	1	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Machine Cut		1810s-1890s	
138.14	64			2	1.1-3.0	Ab	7	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Indeterminate	Base and Body Fragment	1762-1820	
138.15	64			2	1.1-3.0	Ab	2	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Indeterminate	Body Fragments	1762-1820	
138.16	64			2	1.1-3.0	Ab	1	DOM	Ceramic	Whiteware	Indeterminate	Body Fragment, Black Transferware	Early 19th century	
138.17	64			2	1.1-3.0	Ab	1	DOM	Ceramic	Tin Glazed Earthenware	Indeterminate	Body Fragment. One side white glazed. One side pink glazed.	1628-1800	
138.18	64			2	1.1-3.0	Ab	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Hollowware	Body Fragment. Manganese Glazed Interior and Exterior		
138.19	64			2	1.1-3.0	Ab	5	BIO	Shell	Oyster				
138.20	64			2	1.1-3.0	Ab	9	BIO	Shell	Clam	Quahog			
138.21	64			2	1.1-3.0	Ab	1	BIO	Faunal	Bone	Mammal	Fragment		
138.22	64			2	1.1-3.0	Ab	1	BIO	Faunal	Bone	Mammal	Fragment.		
139.01	65			2	0.2-0.6	Fill 1	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Possible Flask	Fragment, Amber		
139.02	65			2	0.2-0.6	Fill 1	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Flower Pot	Rim Fragment		
140.01	66			1	0.0-0.4	A	1	SAN	Ceramic	Sewer Pipe				
140.02	66			1	0.0-0.4	A	3	ARCH	Brick					
140.03	66			1	0.0-0.4	A	3	FUEL	Coal			One piece of slag	Post-1835	
140.04	66			1	0.0-0.4	A	1	BIO	Faunal	Bone	Mammal	Fragment		
141.01	66			2	0.4-1.7	Fill/B1	1	ARCH	Brick			Possibly glazed		
141.02	66			2	0.4-1.7	Fill/B1	3	ARCH	Brick					
141.03	66			2	0.4-1.7	Fill/B1	2	NAT	Rocks					
141.04	66			2	0.4-1.7	Fill/B1	2	FUEL	Coal				Post-1835	
141.05	66			2	0.4-1.7	Fill/B1	1	FUEL	Clinker					
141.06	66			2	0.4-1.7	Fill/B1	1	BIO	Faunal	Bone	Mammal	Fragment		
141.07	66			2	0.4-1.7	Fill/B1	1	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Indeterminate	Spall	1762-1820	
141.08	66			2	0.4-1.7	Fill/B1	2	DOM	Ceramic	Whiteware	Indeterminate	Body Fragment, Flow Blue	Post 1845	
141.09	66			2	0.4-1.7	Fill/B1	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Small Bowl	Body Fragment, Slip Interior, Lead Glaze Exterior	Pre-1850s	
142.01	67			1	0.0-0.3	A	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle	Body Fragment, Flaked		

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142.02	67			1	0.0-0.3	A	1	DOM	Ceramic	Whiteware	Decorative	Rim Fragment, Shell edge with raised blue rim, green Shell molding	Early 19th century	
142.03	67			1	0.0-0.3	A	1	MISC	Plastic				20th century	
143.01	69			1	0.0-0.6	A	1	FUEL	Coal				Post-1835	
143.02	69			1	0.0-0.6	A	1	DOM	Ceramic	Stoneware	Indeterminate	Buff bodied fragment. Salt glazed exterior. Unglazed interior		
143.03	69			1	0.0-0.6	A	1	ARCH	Brick					
143.04	69			1	0.0-0.6	A	1	BIO	Faunal	Bone	Mammal	Fragment		
143.05	69			1	0.0-0.6	A	3	BIO	Shell	Oyster		Bottom hinge or lid		
143.06	69			1	0.0-0.6	A	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Possible Teaware	Body Fragment, Manganese Glazed Interior and Exterior		
143.07	69			1	0.0-0.6	A	1	DOM	Ceramic	Pearlware	Indeterminate	Body Fragment	1775-1840s	
143.08	69			1	0.0-0.6	A	4	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle	Body Fragment, Olive Green		
144.01	71			1	0.0-0.6	A	12	ARCH	Brick					
145.01	71			2	0.6-1.4	B	1	PREH	Chert	Flake				
146.01		7		1	0.6-1.7	O	4	FUEL	Coal				Post-1835	
146.02		7		1	0.6-1.7	O	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle	Body Fragment, Clear		
146.03		7		1	0.6-1.7	O	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle	Body Fragment, Clear, "_I_" "PROPE"		
146.04		7		1	0.6-1.7	O	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle	Body Fragment, Olive Green		
146.05		7		1	0.6-1.7	O	2	BIO	Shell	Clam	Quahog			
146.06		7		1	0.6-1.7	O	1	BIO	Faunal	Bone	Mammal	Fragment, Butchered		
146.07		7		1	0.6-1.7	O	11	BIO	Shell	Oyster				
146.08		7		1	0.6-1.7	O	6	BIO	Faunal	Bone	Mammal	Fragment		
146.09		7		1	0.6-1.7	O	1	ARCH	Non Ferrous Metal	Screw				
146.10		7		1	0.6-1.7	O	1	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Wire		Post 1870s	
146.11		7		1	0.6-1.7	O	1	ARCH	Ceramic	Tile			20th century	
146.12		7		1	0.6-1.7	O	5	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Wire Roofing		Post 1870s	
146.13		7		1	0.6-1.7	O	1	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Hardware	Latch			
146.14		7		1	0.6-1.7	O	9	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Machine Cut		1810s-1890s	
146.15		7		1	0.6-1.7	O	15	ARCH	Glass	Flat	Window	Aqua		
146.16		7		1	0.6-1.7	O	1	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Machine Cut	No Head	1790s-1890s	
146.17		7		1	0.6-1.7	O	2	ARCH	Plaster					
146.18		7		1	0.6-1.7	O	1	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Unidentified				
146.19		7		1	0.6-1.7	O	1	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Wire				
146.20		7		1	0.6-1.7	O	3	ARCH	Slate	Roofing				

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146.21		7		1	0.6-1.7	O	1	TOY	White Clay	Marble				
146.22		7		1	0.6-1.7	O	2	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Pot	Body fragments. Unglazed.		
146.23		7		1	0.6-1.7	O	8	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Plate/Platter	Body and Rim Fragments, Diamond Rim Design	1762-1820	
146.24		7		1	0.6-1.7	O	1	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Plate	Rim Fragment	1762-1820	
146.25		7		1	0.6-1.7	O	1	DOM	Ceramic	North Midlands	Dish/Charger	Rim Fragment, Cogged, Interior Slip and lead Glaze	Pre-1775	
146.26		7		1	0.6-1.7	O	2	DOM	Ceramic	North Midlands	Hollowware	Base and Body Fragments. One fragment has exterior black combed slip decoration	Pre-1775	
146.27		7		1	0.6-1.7	O	1	DOM	Ceramic	Whiteware	Plate	Rim Fragment, Shell Edge, Blue Shell Edge	Early 19th century	
146.28		7		1	0.6-1.7	O	1	DOM	Ceramic	Whiteware	Bowl	Body Fragment, Black Transferware Interior	early 19th century	
146.29		7		1	0.6-1.7	O	1	DOM	Ceramic	Manganese Mottled	Hollowware	Body Fragment	1670s-1780s	
146.30		7		1	0.6-1.7	O	1	DOM	Ceramic	Pearlware	Indeterminate	Body Fragment	1775-1840	
146.31		7		1	0.6-1.7	O	2	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Indeterminate	Body Fragment, Lead Glaze Interior, Dipped Lead Glaze Exterior		
146.32		7		1	0.6-1.7	O	2	DOM	Ceramic	Whiteware	Bowl	Rim and Body Fragment	Post 1820	
146.33		7		1	0.6-1.7	O	1	DOM	Ceramic	Whiteware	Plate/Saucer	Body Fragment, Blue Transferware	Post 1820	
146.34		7		1	0.6-1.7	O	1	DOM	Ceramic	Jackfield	Teaware	Body Fragment	1740-1800	
146.35		7		1	0.6-1.7	O	2	DOM	Ceramic	Tin Glazed Earthenware	Plate/Platter	Body Fragment, Blue Decoration on interior	1628-1800	
146.36		7		1	0.6-1.7	O	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Mug	Body Fragment, Ribbed Exterior, Manganese Glaze		
146.37		7		1	0.6-1.7	O	1	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Teaware	Rim or Handle Fragment	1762-1820	
147.01		7		2	0.85/1.7-1.5/1.8	Fill 1	4	ARCH	Plaster					
147.02		7		2	0.85/1.7-1.5/1.8	Fill 1	2	ARCH	Brick	Glazed				
147.03		7		2	0.85/1.7-1.5/1.8	Fill 1	2	ARCH	Slate					
147.04		7		2	0.85/1.7-1.5/1.8	Fill 1	12	ARCH	Glass	Flat	Window	Aqua		
147.05		7		2	0.85/1.7-1.5/1.8	Fill 1	6	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Wire		Post 1870s	
147.06		7		2	0.85/1.7-1.5/1.8	Fill 1	1	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Hardware	Washer			
147.07		7		2	0.85/1.7-1.5/1.8	Fill 1	1	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Hardware	Screw			
147.08		7		2	0.85/1.7-1.5/1.8	Fill 1	15	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Machine Cut		1810s-1890s	

Cat. #	STP	EU	FEAT-URE (F)	LEVEL	DEPTH*	STRATUM	COUNT	GROUP	ARTIFACT MATERIAL	ARTIFACT CLASS	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS/ MEASUREMENTS/ DATES	VESSEL #
147.09		7		2	0.85/1.7-1.5/1.8	Fill 1	4	BIO	Shell	Oyster				
147.10		7		2	0.85/1.7-1.5/1.8	Fill 1	2	BIO	Faunal	Bone	Mammal	Fragment, Butchered		
147.11		7		2	0.85/1.7-1.5/1.8	Fill 1	10	BIO	Faunal	Bone	Mammal	Whole and fragments		
147.12		7		2	0.85/1.7-1.5/1.8	Fill 1	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Pot	Rim Fragment		
147.13		7		2	0.85/1.7-1.5/1.8	Fill 1	1	DOM	Ceramic	Pearlware	Cup	Rim, Fragment, Hand Painted	1775-1840	
147.14		7		2	0.85/1.7-1.5/1.8	Fill 1	1	DOM	Ceramic	Jackfield	Indeterminate	Body Fragment	1740-1800	
147.15		7		2	0.85/1.7-1.5/1.8	Fill 1	1	DOM	Ceramic	Tin Glazed Earthenware	Indeterminate	Rim Fragment, Blue Hand Painted Decoration	1628-1800	
147.16		7		2	0.85/1.7-1.5/1.8	Fill 1	1	TOB	White Clay	Pipe	Stem	Fragment		
147.17		7		2	0.85/1.7-1.5/1.8	Fill 1	1	TOY	White Clay	Marble				
148.01		7		3	1.5/1.7-1.8/1.9	Fill 1A	1	HDWR	Non-Ferrour Metal	Hardware	Cap	Threaded cap with reseased top.		
148.02		7		3	1.5/1.7-1.8/1.9	Fill 1A	1	HDWR	Ferrous Metal	Hardware	Screw			
148.03		7		3	1.5/1.7-1.8/1.9	Fill 1A	1	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Wrought			
148.04		7		3	1.5/1.7-1.8/1.9	Fill 1A	4	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Wire	Roofing nails	Post 1870s	
148.05		7		3	1.5/1.7-1.8/1.9	Fill 1A	15	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Machine Cut	Head and shaft fragments.	1810s-1890s	
148.06		7		3	1.5/1.7-1.8/1.9	Fill 1A	2	ARCH	Brick	Glazed				
148.07		7		3	1.5/1.7-1.8/1.9	Fill 1A	11	ARCH	Glass	Flat	Window	Aqua		
148.08		7		3	1.5/1.7-1.8/1.9	Fill 1A	1	BIO	Shell	Oyster		Bottom hinge or lid		
148.09		7		3	1.5/1.7-1.8/1.9	Fill 1A	1	BIO	Shell	Clam	Quahog	Right hinge.		
148.10		7		3	1.5/1.7-1.8/1.9	Fill 1A	2	BIO	Faunal	Bone	Mammal	Butchered Fragments		
148.11		7		3	1.5/1.7-1.8/1.9	Fill 1A	6	BIO	Faunal	Bone	Mammal	Fragments		
148.12		7		3	1.5/1.7-1.8/1.9	Fill 1A	3	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle	Body Fragment, Olive Green		
148.13		7		3	1.5/1.7-1.8/1.9	Fill 1A	2	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Hollowware	Body fragments. Interior and exterior light brown/honey brown lead glaze.		

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148.14		7		3	1.5/1.7-1.8/1.9	Fill 1A	2	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Indeterminate	Body spall. Dark brown glaze.		
148.15		7		3	1.5/1.7-1.8/1.9	Fill 1A	1	DOM	Ceramic	Manganese Mottled	Possible Mug	Body Fragment with portion of handle	1670s-1780s	
148.16		7		3	1.5/1.7-1.8/1.9	Fill 1A	3	DOM	Ceramic	Queensware	Platter/Plate	Base and Body Fragment	1808-1815	
148.17		7		3	1.5/1.7-1.8/1.9	Fill 1A	2	DOM	Ceramic	White Salt-Glazed Stoneware	Saucer	Rim and Body Fragments. Polychrome enameled interior.	1746-1775	
148.18		7		3	1.5/1.7-1.8/1.9	Fill 1A	1	CLO	Glass	Fastener	Prosser Button	Milk Glass, Four Holes	Post 1840	
148.19		7		3	1.5/1.7-1.8/1.9	Fill 1A	1	CLO	Bone	Fastener	Button	Four Holes. Undergarment button		
148.20		7		3	1.5/1.7-1.8/1.9	Fill 1A	4	ARCH	Plaster					
148.21		7		3	1.5/1.7-1.8/1.9	Fill 1A	1	ARCH	Brick	Glazed				
148.22		7		3	1.5/1.7-1.8/1.9	Fill 1A	1	DOM	Ceramic	Tin Glazed Earthenware	Indeterminate	Body fragment. Glaze missing from exterior. Interior has red painted decoration.	1628-1800	
149.01		7		5	1.1-2.0	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Whiteware	Indeterminate	Body Fragment	Post-1820	
149.02		7		5	1.1-2.0	Fill 2	1	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Hardware	Screw Eye Hook			
149.03		7		5	1.1-2.0	Fill 2	1	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Wire		Post-1870s	
149.04		7		5	1.1-2.0	Fill 2	2	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Machine Cut		1810s-1890s	
149.05		7		5	1.1-2.0	Fill 2	2	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Hardware	Hinge	Shutter Hinge		
150.01		7		6	1.75-2.2	Fill 3	1	ARCH	Plaster					
150.02		7		6	1.75-2.2	Fill 3	1	ARCH	Brick	Glazed				
150.03		7		6	1.75-2.2	Fill 3	4	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Machine Cut	One tack-like nail, one common, and two lathe nails.	1810s-1890s	
150.04		7		6	1.75-2.2	Fill 3	1	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Decorative	Cast	Acanthus		
150.05		7		6	1.75-2.2	Fill 3	16	ARCH	Glass	Flat	Window	Aqua		
150.06		7		6	1.75-2.2	Fill 3	1	ARCH	Slate	Roofing	Shingle	Fragment	Post 1850s	
150.07		7		6	1.75-2.2	Fill 3	5	BIO	Faunal	Bone	Mammal	Fragment		
150.08		7		6	1.75-2.2	Fill 3	1	BIO	Faunal	Tooth	Mammal	Fragment		
150.09		7		6	1.75-2.2	Fill 3	1	BIO	Shell	Oyster	Reef	Bottom hinge or lid		
150.10		7		6	1.75-2.2	Fill 3	2	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Case Bottle	Body Fragment, Olive Green. Devitrified		
150.11		7		6	1.75-2.2	Fill 3	1	DOM	Ceramic	White Salt-Glazed Stoneware	Indeterminate	Body Fragment	1720-1805	

Cat. #	STP	EU	FEAT-URE (F)	LEVEL	DEPTH*	STRATUM	COUNT	GROUP	ARTIFACT MATERIAL	ARTIFACT CLASS	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS/ MEASUREMENTS/ DATES	VESSEL #
150.12		7		6	1.75-2.2	Fill 3	2	DOM	Ceramic	White Granite	Plate	Rim Fragments. Mend. Linear impressions on one side	1842-1930s	
150.13		7		6	1.75-2.2	Fill 3	1	DOM	Ceramic	Tin Glazed Earthenware	Indeterminate	Body Fragment. Spall missing on one side. White glazed.	1628-1800	
150.14		7		6	1.75-2.2	Fill 3	1	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Indeterminate	Body Spall.	1762-1820	
151.01		7		7	2.0-2.5	Fill 4	15	ARCH	Glass	Flat	Window	Thin pale aqua		
151.02		7		7	2.0-2.5	Fill 4	4	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Wrought	Rose head. One pulled.		
151.03		7		7	2.0-2.5	Fill 4	4	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Machine Cut	Floor nails	1810s-1890s	
151.04		7		7	2.0-2.5	Fill 4	2	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Machine Cut	Common	1810s-1890s	
151.05		7		7	2.0-2.5	Fill 4	1	UNID	Ferrous Metal	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Curved rod with narrow end, possibly for insertion into a hangle. Edge of rod is tapered on one side. Appears bezel-like.		
151.06		7		7	2.0-2.5	Fill 4	5	ARCH	Plaster			Fragment		
151.07		7		7	2.0-2.5	Fill 4	4	BIO	Faunal	Tooth	Mammal	Two Pig Incisors and Two Cow Molars		
151.08		7		7	2.0-2.5	Fill 4	1	BIO	Faunal	Tooth	Pig Incisor	Fragment		
151.09		7		7	2.0-2.5	Fill 4	8	BIO	Faunal	Bone	Mammal	Fragments		
151.10		7		7	2.0-2.5	Fill 4	1	BIO	Faunal	Bone	Bird	Fragment		
151.11		7		7	2.0-2.5	Fill 4	1	BIO	Faunal	Bone	Pig Jaw	Butchered mandible fragment with 3 teeth		
151.12		7		7	2.0-2.5	Fill 4	3	BIO	Faunal	Bone	Mammal	Butchered fragments		
151.13		7		7	2.0-2.5	Fill 4	2	BIO	Shell	Clam	Quahog	Fragments. Left hinges.		
151.14		7		7	2.0-2.5	Fill 4	5	BIO	Shell	Oyster	Reef	Whole. Bottom valve or lids.		
151.15		7		7	2.0-2.5	Fill 4	10	BIO	Shell	Oyster		Whole and fragments. Top valves or lids.		
151.16		7		7	2.0-2.5	Fill 4	1	CUR	Copper Alloy	Coin	Penny	Liberty Head	1856	
151.17		7		7	2.0-2.5	Fill 4	1	DOM	Ceramic	White Granite	Indeterminate	Base fragment. Plain.	1842-1930	
151.18		7		7	2.0-2.5	Fill 4	1	DOM	Ceramic	White Granite	Indeterminate	Body fragment. Plain.	1842-1930	
151.19		7		7	2.0-2.5	Fill 4	1	DOM	Ceramic	Whiteware	Possible Plate	Exterior body spall near shoulder. Plain.	Post-1820	
151.20		7		7	2.0-2.5	Fill 4	1	DOM	Ceramic	Stoneware	Crock or Jar	Base fragment. Buff bodied. Exterior brown to grayish salt glazed appearance with blue painted band. Interior has high luster medium brown slip.	1805-1920. Same as vessel in Cat 152.70	

Cat. #	STP	EU	FEAT-URE (F)	LEVEL	DEPTH*	STRATUM	COUNT	GROUP	ARTIFACT MATERIAL	ARTIFACT CLASS	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS/ MEASUREMENTS/ DATES	VESSEL #
151.21		7		7	2.0-2.5	Fill 4	1	DOM	Ceramic	Stoneware	Hollowware	Handle fragment. Brown bodied. Ribbed/striped texture. Encrustations on handle.		
151.22		7		7	2.0-2.5	Fill 4	2	DOM	Ceramic	Manganese Mottled	Indeterminate	Body fragments. One is interior/exterior mottled manganese glaze, brown. Thin bodied with encrusted residue on one side. Strongly curved. The second piece had mottled brown and manganese glaze on exterior and an interior white slip.	Possible two different vessels. Part of vessels in Cats. 152.47 and 152.48. 1670s-1780.	
151.23		7		7	2.0-2.5	Fill 4	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Posible Pot	Rim fragment. Exterior unglazed. Interior lead glazed with trace of white slip. Slightly rolled exterior rim. Sharp termination at rim on interior. Rim appears everted like a chamber pot.	Same vessel as Cat 151.24	
151.24		7		7	2.0-2.5	Fill 4	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Possible Pot	Rim fragment. Exterior unglazed. Missing glaze on interior. Slightly rolled exterior rim. Sharp termination at rim on interior. Rim appears everted like a chamber pot.	Same vessel as Cat 151.23	
151.25		7		7	2.0-2.5	Fill 4	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Possible Pot	Body fragment. Interior mottled manganese glaze, exterior dipped manganese. Unglazed near base.		
151.26		7		7	2.0-2.5	Fill 4	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Jug	Large Body fragment. Interior brown lead glaze. Exterior unglazed		
151.27		7		7	2.0-2.5	Fill 4	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Jug	Body fragment. Interior brown honey colored lead glaze. Exterior light poorly lead glazed with rough texture.	Possibly part of Ca. 153.27	
151.28		7		7	2.0-2.5	Fill 4	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Pan or Pot	Base fragment. Unglazed bottom exterior. Lead glazed interior with trace of either white slip or copper oxide decoration.		
151.29		7		7	2.0-2.5	Fill 4	1	DOM	Ceramic	Pearlware	Saucer	Rim fragment. Green shell edge with even scalloped edge and impressed straight lines.	1809-1831. Burnt	

Cat. #	STP	EU	FEAT-URE (F)	LEVEL	DEPTH*	STRATUM	COUNT	GROUP	ARTIFACT MATERIAL	ARTIFACT CLASS	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS/ MEASUREMENTS/ DATES	VESSEL #
151.30		7		7	2.0-2.5	Fill 4	1	DOM	Ceramic	North Midlands	Hollowware	Base fragment. Interior glaze, plain yellow. Unglazed exterior near base.	Pre-1775	
151.31		7		7	2.0-2.5	Fill 4	1	DOM	Ceramic	North Midlands	Dish or Charger	Rim fragment. Coggled. Interior glaze, reverse slip. Vessel covered with brown slip. White slip swirl decoration over brown slip.	Pre-1775. Possibly part of vessel in Cat. 152.33	
151.32		7		7	2.0-2.5	Fill 4	3	DOM	Ceramic	North Midlands	Hollowware	Body fragments. Interior/exterior glazed. Exterior contains combed brown slip. Handle scar present on one piece.	Pre-1775	
151.33		7		7	2.0-2.5	Fill 4	2	DOM	Ceramic	White Salt-Glazed Stoneware	Teapot	Base fragments. Mend. Exterior has smooth, reflective glaze. Almost slip-like.	1720-1805	
151.34		7		7	2.0-2.5	Fill 4	1	DOM	Ceramic	White Salt-Glazed Stoneware	Possible Teapot	Body fragment. Exterior has smooth, reflective glaze. Almost slip-like.	1720-1805	
151.35		7		7	2.0-2.5	Fill 4	2	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Panel Bottle	Body fragment. Pale aqua		
151.36		7		7	2.0-2.5	Fill 4	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle	Body fragment. Olive green		
151.37		7		7	2.0-2.5	Fill 4	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Possible Stemware	Body fragment. Clear. Thicker toward base.		
151.38		7		7	2.0-2.5	Fill 4	1	CLO	White metal	Fastener	Button	Puff button		
151.39		7		7	2.0-2.5	Fill 4	1	CLO	Shell	Fastener	Button	Four hole, handmade. Undershirt button.		
152.01		7		8	2.0-2.9	Fill 5	2	FUEL	Coal				Post 1835	
152.02		7		8	2.0-2.9	Fill 5	1	BIO	Faunal	Bone	Fish			
152.03		7		8	2.0-2.9	Fill 5	9	BIO	Faunal	Tooth	Mammal	Fragments. Pig and Cow teeth		
152.04		7		8	2.0-2.9	Fill 5	5	BIO	Shell	Clam	Quahog	Fragments		
152.05		7		8	2.0-2.9	Fill 5	7	BIO	Shell	Oyster		Bottom hinge or lids.		
152.06		7		8	2.0-2.9	Fill 5	2	BIO	Faunal	Bone	Fish	Vertebra		
152.07		7		8	2.0-2.9	Fill 5	62	BIO	Faunal	Bone	Mammal	Fragments		
152.08		7		8	2.0-2.9	Fill 5	10	BIO	Faunal	Bone	Bird	Fragments		
152.09		7		8	2.0-2.9	Fill 5	3	BIO	Faunal	Bone	Mammal	Fragment, Calcined		
152.10		7		8	2.0-2.9	Fill 5	4	BIO	Faunal	Bone	Mammal	Fragments, Butchered		
152.11		7		8	2.0-2.9	Fill 5	20	ARCH	Glass	Flat	Window	Aqua		
152.12		7		8	2.0-2.9	Fill 5	9	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Machine Cut		1810s-1890s	
152.13		7		8	2.0-2.9	Fill 5	1	TOOL	Ferrous Metal	Tool	Chisel			
152.14		7		8	2.0-2.9	Fill 5	1	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Wire				
152.15		7		8	2.0-2.9	Fill 5	13	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Wrought	1 burnt/clinched.		

Cat. #	STP	EU	FEAT-URE (F)	LEVEL	DEPTH*	STRATUM	COUNT	GROUP	ARTIFACT MATERIAL	ARTIFACT CLASS	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS/ MEASUREMENTS/ DATES	VESSEL #
152.16		7		8	2.0-2.9	Fill 5	1	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Wrought	T-Head		
152.17		7		8	2.0-2.9	Fill 5	1	ARCH	Mortar					
152.18		7		8	2.0-2.9	Fill 5	3	UNID	Ferrous Metal	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Fragments. Corroded.		
152.19		7		8	2.0-2.9	Fill 5	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Small Bottle	Body Fragment, Blue		
152.20		7		8	2.0-2.9	Fill 5	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle	Body Fragment, Light Green		
152.21		7		8	2.0-2.9	Fill 5	28	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle	Body Fragments, Aqua		
152.22		7		8	2.0-2.9	Fill 5	8	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle	Body Fragments, Olive Green. Heavily devitrified.		
152.23		7		8	2.0-2.9	Fill 5	5	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle	Body Fragments, Aqua Panel Bottle, Embossed "SARS"... Devitrified.	Sarsaparilla Bottle. 19th century.	
152.24		7		8	2.0-2.9	Fill 5	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle	Body Fragment, Aqua Panel	Possibly same bottle as Cat 152.25	
152.25		7		8	2.0-2.9	Fill 5	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle	Rim Fragment, Aqua, Mold Seam, Folded Lip	Possibly same bottle as Cat 152.24	
152.26		7		8	2.0-2.9	Fill 5	1	CUT	Ferrous Metal	Knife		Fragment		
152.27		7		8	2.0-2.9	Fill 5	1	CLO	Ferrous Metal	Fastener	Buckle			
152.28		7		8	2.0-2.9	Fill 5	1	UNID	White Metal	Unidentified		Cap. Flat top with expanding round body.		
152.29		7		8	2.0-2.9	Fill 5	1	CLO	Non Ferrous Metal	Fastener	Buckle			
152.30		7		8	2.0-2.9	Fill 5	1	PERS	Faunal	Bone	Fan Blade	Fragment		
152.31		7		8	2.0-2.9	Fill 5	4	TOB	White Clay	Pipe	Stem	One partial. Three whole.	Two have 5/64" bore diameter. One has 1/16" bore diameter.	
152.32		7		8	2.0-2.9	Fill 5	1	CLO	Non Ferrous Metal	Fastener	Pin	Wrapped Head		
152.33		7		8	2.0-2.9	Fill 5	2	DOM	Ceramic	North Midlands	Indeterminate	Body spalls. Reverse glaze. Brown slip on enterior interior survey.	Possibly part of dish or charger in Cat. 151.31. Pre-1775	
152.34		7		8	2.0-2.9	Fill 5	1	DOM	Ceramic	Buffbody	Indeterminate	Body Fragment, Missing Glaze		
152.35		7		8	2.0-2.9	Fill 5	1	DOM	Ceramic	Tin Glazed Earthenware	Indeterminate	Body Fragment. White glaze on exterior. Pinkish glaze on interior.	1628-1800	
152.36		7		8	2.0-2.9	Fill 5	1	DOM	Ceramic	Tin Glazed Earthenware	Possible Cup	Rim Fragment. Missing glaze on exterior. Blue-tinted glaze on interior.	1628-1800	
152.37		7		8	2.0-2.9	Fill 5	1	DOM	Ceramic	Tortoiseshell	Hollowware	Body Fragment, Clouded ware with manganese splotches on exterior	1750s-1770s	

Cat. #	STP	EU	FEAT-URE (F)	LEVEL	DEPTH*	STRATUM	COUNT	GROUP	ARTIFACT MATERIAL	ARTIFACT CLASS	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS/ MEASUREMENTS/ DATES	VESSEL #
152.38		7		8	2.0-2.9	Fill 5	4	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Indeterminate	Body and Rim Fragments	1762-1820	
152.39		7		8	2.0-2.9	Fill 5	1	DOM	Ceramic	Whiteware	Handle	Hangle Fragment	Post-1820s	
152.40		7		8	2.0-2.9	Fill 5	1	DOM	Ceramic	Whiteware	Indeterminate	Body Fragment, Blue Transferware	Post-1820s	
152.41		7		8	2.0-2.9	Fill 5	2	DOM	Ceramic	Whiteware	Bowl	Body Fragments, Annular decorated. London-shaped.	1820-1840	
152.42		7		8	2.0-2.9	Fill 5	1	DOM	Ceramic	Whiteware	Indeterminate	Body Fragment, Brown Transfer printed decoration	Post-1820s	
152.43		7		8	2.0-2.9	Fill 5	1	DOM	Ceramic	Porcelain	Tea Bowl	Rim Fragment, Chinese Export Porcelain. Hard paste. Blue hatching on interior rim. Exterior contains thin blue line and fine blue painted decoration		
152.44		7		8	2.0-2.9	Fill 5	2	DOM	Ceramic	Porcelain	Saucer	Rim and Body Fragments, Chinese Export Porcelain. Hard paste.		
152.45		7		8	2.0-2.9	Fill 5	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Decorative	Body Fragment, White Opaque Glass, Clear Blue Exterior		
152.46		7		8	2.0-2.9	Fill 5	2	DOM	Ceramic	Porcelain	Plate	Base Fragment, Chinese Export Porcein. Hard paste. Blue painted landscape scene. Encrusted residue on surface.		
152.47		7		8	2.0-2.9	Fill 5	1	DOM	Ceramic	Manganese Mottled	Mug	Body Fragment	Part of vessel in Cat. 151.22. 1670s-1780s	
152.48		7		8	2.0-2.9	Fill 5	1	DOM	Ceramic	Manganese Mottled	Indeterminate	Body Fragment	Part of vessel in Cat. 151.22. 1670s-1780s	
152.49		7		8	2.0-2.9	Fill 5	2	DOM	Ceramic	North Midlands	Indeterminate	Body Fragments		
152.50		7		8	2.0-2.9	Fill 5	1	DOM	Ceramic	North Midlands	Indeterminate	Rim Fragment	Pre-1775	
152.51		7		8	2.0-2.9	Fill 5	1	DOM	Ceramic	North Midlands	Dish/Charger	Rim Fragment, Cogged, Interior Slip and Lead Glaze. Parallel bands of black slip.	Pre-1775	
152.52		7		8	2.0-2.9	Fill 5	2	DOM	Ceramic	North Midlands	Hollowware	Body fragments near base. Exterior combed black slip decoration.	Pre-1775	
152.53		7		8	2.0-2.9	Fill 5	1	DOM	Ceramic	North Midlands	Hollowware	Base fragment with exterior black combed slip decoration.	Pre-1775	
152.54		7		8	2.0-2.9	Fill 5	1	DOM	Ceramic	White Salt-Glazed Stoneware	Jar	Rim Fragment	1720-1805	
152.55		7		8	2.0-2.9	Fill 5	3	DOM	Ceramic	White Salt-Glazed Stoneware	Dish	Body Fragment	1720-1805	

Cat. #	STP	EU	FEAT-URE (F)	LEVEL	DEPTH*	STRATUM	COUNT	GROUP	ARTIFACT MATERIAL	ARTIFACT CLASS	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS/ MEASUREMENTS/ DATES	VESSEL #
152.56		7		8	2.0-2.9	Fill 5	3	DOM	Ceramic	White Salt-Glazed Stoneware	Plate	Rim Fragments. Dot and Diaper rim decoration.	1720-1805	
152.57		7		8	2.0-2.9	Fill 5	2	DOM	Ceramic	White Salt-Glazed Stoneware	Tea Bowl	Body Fragment	1720-1805	
152.58		7		8	2.0-2.9	Fill 5	2	DOM	Ceramic	White Salt-Glazed Stoneware	Mug	Rim and Body Fragment, Dipped Glaze Rim	1720s-1750s	
152.59		7		8	2.0-2.9	Fill 5	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Pan	Body Fragment, Slip Interior, Lead Glaze, Green Decoration. Unglazed exterior.		
152.60		7		8	2.0-2.9	Fill 5	3	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Hollowware	Body Fragment, Manganese Interior. Unglazed exterior.		
152.61		7		8	2.0-2.9	Fill 5	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Jar/Jug	Body Fragment, Lead Glaze Interior and Exterior		
152.62		7		8	2.0-2.9	Fill 5	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Indeterminate	Body Fragment		
152.63		7		8	2.0-2.9	Fill 5	3	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Hollowware	Body Fragment, Manganese Interior, Dipped Manganese Exterior		
152.64		7		8	2.0-2.9	Fill 5	2	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Hollowware	Body Fragments. Unglazed interior. Exterior has a mottled honey brown lead glaze with speckels of manganese. Rough exterior.		
152.65		7		8	2.0-2.9	Fill 5	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Indeterminate	Body Fragment, Exterior Wash and Ribbing. Very dull glaze. Looks partially burnt.		
152.66		7		8	2.0-2.9	Fill 5	2	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Possible Pot	Rim and Body Fragments. Unglazed. Possible Pot		
152.67		7		8	2.0-2.9	Fill 5	3	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Indeterminate	Body Spalls. Greenish brown lead glaze.		
152.68		7		8	2.0-2.9	Fill 5	25	DOM	Ceramic	Whiteware	Plate	Rim, Base, and Body Fragments	Post-1820s	
152.69		7		8	2.0-2.9	Fill 5	1	DOM	Ceramic	Pearlware	Tea Bowl	Base Fragment, Blue painted. Small lines.	1775-1840	
152.70		7		8	2.0-2.9	Fill 5	10	DOM	Ceramic	Stoneware	Crock or Jar	Rim, Body, and Handle Fragments, Interior medium brown slip. Saltglaze Exterior wth blue band below rim and blue watchspring design. Brown bodied.	Same as vessel in Cat. 151.20. Possible Morgan Pottery 1775-1784. Unlike Morgan pottery, this is brown bodied.	

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152.71		7		8	2.0-2.9	Fill 5	2	DOM	Ceramic	Stoneware	Hollowware	Body Fragments, Salt glaze Exterior, Interior Wash, Blue Exterior Decoration on exterior.. Gray bodied		
152.72		7		8	2.0-2.9	Fill 5	1	DOM	Ceramic	Stoneware	Hollowware	Body fragment. Gray bodied. Salt glazed interior and exterior. Blue decorated exterior.		
152.73		7		8	2.0-2.9	Fill 5	1	DOM	Ceramic	Stoneware	Hollowware	Body Fragment, Brown Interior Slip, Missing Exterior		
152.74		7		8	2.0-2.9	Fill 5	1	DOM	Ceramic	Stoneware	Indeterminate	Body Spall, Salt glaze Exterior, Grey Bodied		
152.75		7		8	2.0-2.9	Fill 5	1	DOM	Ceramic	Stoneware	Hollowware	Body Fragment, Grey Bodied, Saltglaze Interior and Exterior, Blue Exterior Decoration		
152.76		7		8	2.0-2.9	Fill 5	1	DOM	Ceramic	Yellowware	Indeterminate	Body fragment.	1830-1940	
153.01		7		9	2.5-2.9	Fill 5A	5	BIO	Faunal	Bone	Mammal	Fragments, Butchered. Long bones.		
153.02		7		9	2.5-2.9	Fill 5A	18	BIO	Faunal	Bone	Mammal	Fragments		
153.03		7		9	2.5-2.9	Fill 5A	3	BIO	Shell	Oyster		Whole. One top and bottom hinge for same oyster. One bottom hinge.		
153.04		7		9	2.5-2.9	Fill 5A	1	BIO	Shell	Clam	Quahog	Whole. Right hinge.		
153.05		7		9	2.5-2.9	Fill 5A	2	BIO	Shell	Oyster	Reef	Whole. One top hinge and one bottom hinge.	Same oyster.	
153.06		7		9	2.5-2.9	Fill 5A	2	BIO	Faunal	Tooth	Pig	Fragments. Molar and premolar.		
153.07		7		9	2.5-2.9	Fill 5A	1	BIO	Faunal	Tooth	Pig	Tusk		
153.08		7		9	2.5-2.9	Fill 5A	1	BIO	Faunal	Bone	Mammal	Fragment Cat?		
153.09		7		9	2.5-2.9	Fill 5A	7	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Wrought			
153.10		7		9	2.5-2.9	Fill 5A	2	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Wrought	Rose head		
153.11		7		9	2.5-2.9	Fill 5A	1	TOB	White Clay	Pipe	Stem	Fragment	5/64" bore diameter	
153.12		7		9	2.5-2.9	Fill 5A	1	TOY	Ceramic	Porcelain	Marble	Whole, Checkered with intersecting sets of parallel lines. Black and brown lines.	19th century (Carskadden and Gartley 1990:55-69)	
153.13		7		9	2.5-2.9	Fill 5A	1	ARCH	Plaster					
153.14		7		9	2.5-2.9	Fill 5A	2	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle	Aqua		
153.15		7		9	2.5-2.9	Fill 5A	5	ARCH	Glass	Flat	Window	Aqua		
153.16		7		9	2.5-2.9	Fill 5A	7	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle	Olive green body fragment. Devitrified.		
153.17		7		9	2.5-2.9	Fill 5A	1	DOM	Ceramic	Manganese Mottled	Mug	Base Fragment	1670s-1780s	

Cat. #	STP	EU	FEAT-URE (F)	LEVEL	DEPTH*	STRATUM	COUNT	GROUP	ARTIFACT MATERIAL	ARTIFACT CLASS	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS/ MEASUREMENTS/ DATES	VESSEL #
153.18		7		9	2.5-2.9	Fill 5A	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Shallow Pan	Rim Fragment. Wash Exterior, Lead glaze interior. Trace of white slip on interior. Rolled rim with incised line on inside of rim.	Pre-1850s	
153.19		7		9	2.5-2.9	Fill 5A	1	DOM	Ceramic	Stoneware	Indeterminate	British Brown, Body Fragement. Interior brown slip.		
153.20		7		9	2.5-2.9	Fill 5A	1	DOM	Ceramic	North Midlands	Drinking Cup	Slipware, Rim Fragment. Brown slip on exterior.	Pre-1775	
153.21		7		9	2.5-2.9	Fill 5A	1	DOM	Ceramic	North Midlands	Indeterminate	Base fragment.	Pre-1775	
153.22		7		9	2.5-2.9	Fill 5A	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Possible Pan	Body Fragment, Lead glaze interior. Ribs from manufacture on wheel on exterior. Exterior unglazed.		
153.23		7		9	2.5-2.9	Fill 5A	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Indeterminate	Body Fragment, Lead glaze on interior and exterior.		
153.24		7		9	2.5-2.9	Fill 5A	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Indeterminate	Body Fragment, no glaze		
153.25		7		9	2.5-2.9	Fill 5A	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Indeterminate	Base Fragemnt, Lead glaze		
153.26		7		9	2.5-2.9	Fill 5A	1	DOM	Ceramic	Stoneware	Indeterminate	Base Fragment. Brown bodied. Brown interior slip.		
153.27		7		9	2.5-2.9	Fill 5A	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Indeterminate	Body Fragment, Mottled Manganese exterior, Lead glaze interior	Possibly part of Cat. 151.27	
153.28		7		9	2.5-2.9	Fill 5A	2	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Possible Chamber Pot	Body Fragments, Manganese glaze interior/exterior. Everted rim. Possible Chamber pot.		
153.29		7		9	2.5-2.9	Fill 5A	1	DOM	Ceramic	Stoneware	Tankard	Body fragment. Blue painted stripe on exterior, Salt glaze, Grey bodied		
153.30		7		9	2.5-2.9	Fill 5A	1	DOM	Ceramic	Stoneware	Indeterminate	Body Fragments, Salt glaze with blue decoration exterior. Gray bodied with grayish brown interior slip. Near tan like exterior.		
153.31		7		9	2.5-2.9	Fill 5A	1	DOM	Ceramic	Stoneware	Indeterminate	Body Fragment, Salt Glaze with blue decoration exterior, no glaze interior. Buff bodied.		
153.32		7		9	2.5-2.9	Fill 5A	1	DOM	Ceramic	Stoneware	Possible Chamber Pot	Body Fragment, Salt Glaze with blue decoration exterior, missing interior		
153.33		7		9	2.5-2.9	Fill 5A	1	DOM	Ceramic	Stoneware	Jug	Rim Fragment, Salt glaze exterior, Manganese salt glaze interior		

Cat. #	STP	EU	FEAT-URE (F)	LEVEL	DEPTH*	STRATUM	COUNT	GROUP	ARTIFACT MATERIAL	ARTIFACT CLASS	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS/ MEASUREMENTS/ DATES	VESSEL #
153.34		7		9	2.5-2.9	Fill 5A	1	DOM	Ceramic	Stoneware	Chamber Pot	Rim Fragment, Salt glaze		
153.35		7		9	2.5-2.9	Fill 5A	1	DOM	Ceramic	North Midlands	Dish or Charger	Body fragment with relief molded decoration.	Late 17th-Early 18th Century. Part of dish in Cat. 117.12, 187, 154.17 and 155.30	
153.36		7		9	2.5-2.9	Fill 5A	1	DOM	Ceramic	Whiteware	Possible Small Bowl	Rim Fragemnt, Annular ware with Robin's egg blue exterior	Post 1820s	
153.37		7		9	2.5-2.9	Fill 5A	1	DOM	Ceramic	Whiteware	Tableware	Base Fragment. Plain	Post-1820s	
153.38		7		9	2.5-2.9	Fill 5A	2	DOM	Ceramic	Whiteware	Indeterminate	Body Fragments	Post-1820s	
153.39		7		9	2.5-2.9	Fill 5A	1	DOM	Ceramic	Porcelain	Saucer	Rim Fragment, Chinese Export Porcelain. Interior blue painted trellis marley. Hard paste.	1690-1797	
153.40		7		9	2.5-2.9	Fill 5A	1	DOM	Ceramic	Whiteware	Plate	Rim Fragment, Black Transferprint	Post-1820s	
153.41		7		9	2.5-2.9	Fill 5A	1	DOM	Ceramic	Whiteware	Plate	Shoulder fragment with trace of plain shell edge impression. No color.	1820s-1850s	
153.42		7		9	2.5-2.9	Fill 5A	1	DOM	Ceramic	White Salt-Glazed Stoneware	Plate	Base Fragment, enameled polychrome floral painted.	1746-1775	
153.43		7		9	2.5-2.9	Fill 5A	1	DOM	Ceramic	White Salt-Glazed Stoneware	Indeterminate	Body Fragment	1720-1805	
153.44		7		9	2.5-2.9	Fill 5A	1	DOM	Ceramic	Tin Glazed Earthenware	Indeterminate	Body Fragement, missing glaze	1628-1800	
153.45		7		9	2.5-2.9	Fill 5A	1	DOM	Ceramic	Tin Glazed Earthenware	Plate	Rim Fragment, Blue floral painted interior.	1628-1800	
153.46		7		9	2.5-2.9	Fill 5A	1	DOM	Ceramic	Tin Glazed Earthenware	Hollowware	Body Fragment, Blue painted exterior, Robin's Egg blue glaze	1628-1800	
153.47		7		9	2.5-2.9	Fill 5A	1	BIO	Faunal	Bone	Indeterminate	Vertebra		
153.48		7		9	2.5-2.9	Fill 5A	2	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Machine Cut	One whole and one head and shaft.	Burnt. 1810s-1890s	
153.49		7		9	2.5-2.9	Fill 5A	1	BIO	Faunal	Tooth	Possible Cow	Fragment.		
153.50		7		9	2.5-2.9	Fill 5A	1	DOM	Ceramic	White Salt-Glazed Stoneware	Possible Teapot	Base fragment. Interior rough glaze. Exterior reflective glaze.	1720-1805	
153.51		7		9	2.5-2.9	Fill 5A	1	DOM	Ceramic	Stoneware	Hollowware	Body fragment. Gray bodied. Salt glazed exterior. Interior brownish slip. Blue painted decoration on exterior.		
153.52		7		9	2.5-2.9	Fill 5A	1	DOM	Ceramic	Stoneware	Indeterminate	Exterior base fragment. Exterior salt glazed. Grayish bodied.		

Cat. #	STP	EU	FEAT-URE (F)	LEVEL	DEPTH*	STRATUM	COUNT	GROUP	ARTIFACT MATERIAL	ARTIFACT CLASS	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS/ MEASUREMENTS/ DATES	VESSEL #
153.53		7		9	2.5-2.9	Fill 5A	1	DOM	Ceramic	Stoneware	Hollowware	Body fragment. Gray bodied. Salt glazed exterior. Poorly glazed interior.		
153.54		7		9	2.5-2.9	Fill 5A	1	DOM	Ceramic	Stoneware	Hollowware	Body fragment. Gray bodied. Interior/exterior salt glazed. Blue painted exterior.		
154.01		7		10	2.6/2.9-3.4-3.7	Fill 6	8	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle	Olive green body fragment. Heavily devitrified.		
154.02		7		10	2.6/2.9-3.4-3.7	Fill 6	1	BIO	Shell	Oyster		Whole. Bottom valve or lid.		
154.03		7		10	2.6/2.9-3.4-3.7	Fill 6	1	BIO	Shell	Clam	Quahog	Fragment		
154.04		7		10	2.6/2.9-3.4-3.7	Fill 6	1	BIO	Faunal	Tooth	Pig	Incisor		
154.05		7		10	2.6/2.9-3.4-3.7	Fill 6	2	BIO	Faunal	Bone	Mammal	Fragment, Butchered		
154.06		7		10	2.6/2.9-3.4-3.7	Fill 6	11	BIO	Faunal	Bone	Mammal	Fragments		
154.07		7		10	2.6/2.9-3.4-3.7	Fill 6	11	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Wrought	Head and shaft fragments.		
154.08		7		10	2.6/2.9-3.4-3.7	Fill 6	2	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Possible Case Bottle	Rim Fragment, Olive Green. Squat neck. Possibly for case bottle.		
154.09		7		10	2.6/2.9-3.4-3.7	Fill 6	1	CUT	Ferrous Metal	Utensil	Knife	Blade Fragment		
154.10		7		10	2.6/2.9-3.4-3.7	Fill 6	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Hollowware	Body fragment. Reddish colored interior and exterior lead glaze.		
154.11		7		10	2.6/2.9-3.4-3.7	Fill 6	1	DOM	Ceramic	Stoneware	Chamber Pot	Rim Fragment, Exterior Salt Glaze, Interior pinkish brown slip.	Rim diameter-8"	
154.12		7		10	2.6/2.9-3.4-3.7	Fill 6	3	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Pan	Rim and body fragments. Lead glazed interior with incised line around bottom of rim. Exterior unglazed.	Rim diameter-16"	
154.13		7		10	2.6/2.9-3.4-3.7	Fill 6	2	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Small Shallow Dish	Base and rim fragments, Unglazed Exterior, Missing Interior on base fragment. Rim has lead glazed interior. Rolled/tapered rim with incised line on exterior.	17th-century vessel from with near vertical rim and concave sloping exterior body.	
154.14		7		10	2.6/2.9-3.4-3.7	Fill 6	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Indeterminate	Interior body spall. Interior lead glaze. Inset unglazed recessed band on interior.	Appears burnt. Possibly manufacturing second.	

Cat. #	STP	EU	FEAT-URE (F)	LEVEL	DEPTH*	STRATUM	COUNT	GROUP	ARTIFACT MATERIAL	ARTIFACT CLASS	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS/ MEASUREMENTS/ DATES	VESSEL #
154.15		7		10	2.6/2.9-3.4-3.7	Fill 6	3	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Hollowware	Handle and body fragments. Handle has poor quality glaze and is very rough. Possible manufacturing second. Interior/exterior manganese glazed. One piece has trace of glaze on one side and is missing interior side.		
154.16		7		10	2.6/2.9-3.4-3.7	Fill 6	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Possible Jar	Rim spall. Rolled rim. Missing glaze on interior. Unglazed exterior.		
154.17		7		10	2.6/2.9-3.4-3.7	Fill 6	1	DOM	Ceramic	North Midlands	Dish or Charger	Rim Fragment. Decorative coggles with impressed lines. Molded interior decoration filled with black slip.	Late 17th to early 18th century. Part of Vessel from Cat. 117.12, 187, 153.35, and 155.30.	
154.18		7		10	2.6/2.9-3.4-3.7	Fill 6	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Indeterminate	Body Fragment. Unglazed exterior. Lead glazed interior with white slip.	Pre-1850s. Possible pan or dish.	
154.19		7		10	2.6/2.9-3.4-3.7	Fill 6	4	DOM	Ceramic	White Salt-Glazed Stoneware	Mug or Tankard	Body fragments, debased scratch blue decoration on exterior.	1765-1795. Possibly associated with handle in Cat 154.20. Mends with Cat 171. Vessel 19c	19c
154.20		7		10	2.6/2.9-3.4-3.7	Fill 6	1	DOM	Ceramic	White Salt-Glazed Stoneware	Mug or Tankard	Handle Fragement	1720-1805. Possibly associated with possible chamber pot in Cat 154.19	
154.21		7		10	2.6/2.9-3.4-3.7	Fill 6	3	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Plate	Body Fragements	1762-1820	
154.22		7		10	2.6/2.9-3.4-3.7	Fill 6	1	DOM	Ceramic	Pearlware	Plate	Rim Fragment, Green Shell Edge Decorated. Even Scalloped. Straight line impressions.	1809-1831 Mean	
154.23		7		10	2.6/2.9-3.4-3.7	Fill 6	2	DOM	Ceramic	Porcelain	Saucer	Base Fragments, Chinese Export. Interior blue painted landscape scene.	Base foot diameter 2.5". Mend.	
154.24		7		10	2.6/2.9-3.4-3.7	Fill 6	1	DOM	Ceramic	Tin Glazed Earthenware	Indeterminate	Body Fragment, Handpainted Blue Decorated Exterior. Possible chevron motif. White glazed interior.	1628-1800	
154.25		7		10	2.6/2.9-3.4-3.7	Fill 6	1	DOM	Ceramic	Tin Glazed Earthenware	Indeterminate	Body Fragment. White glazed exterior. Missing glaze on interior.	1628-1800	

Cat. #	STP	EU	FEAT-URE (F)	LEVEL	DEPTH*	STRATUM	COUNT	GROUP	ARTIFACT MATERIAL	ARTIFACT CLASS	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS/ MEASUREMENTS/ DATES	VESSEL #
154.26		7		10	2.6/2.9-3.4-3.8	Fill 6	1	DOM	Ceramic	Tin Glazed Earthenware	Possible Jar	Rim Fragment. Everted and curled rim. Unglazed on part of rim exterior. Interior and exterior white glazed.	1628-1800	
154.27		7		10	2.6/2.9-3.4-3.7	Fill 6	2	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle or Stemware	Body Fragments. Colorless		
154.28		7		10	2.6/2.9-3.4/3.7	Fill 6	1	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Machine Cut	Common. Whole.	1810s-1890s	
154.29		7		10	2.6/2.9-3.4/3.7	Fill 6	2	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Hollowware	Body fragments. Plain.	1762-1820	
155.01		7		11	3.4-4.3	Fill 7	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Medicinal Bottle	Mouth blown blue body fragment. Possibly medicinal-related.		
155.02		7		11	3.4-4.3	Fill 7	5	ARCH	Glass	Flat	Window	Aqua		
155.03		7		11	3.4-4.3	Fill 7	1	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Hardware	Door Latch	Ferrous metal latch for door. "L"-shaped. Thumb grip on one end. Opposite end has hole for screw and tang to release bar lock mechanism.		
155.04		7		11	3.4-4.3	Fill 7	19	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Wrought	Head and shaft fragments.		
155.05		7		11	3.4-4.3	Fill 7	8	BIO	Faunal	Tooth	Mammal	Whole and fragments. Pig and cow teeth.		
155.06		7		11	3.4-4.3	Fill 7	40	BIO	Faunal	Bone	Mammal	Fragments		
155.07		7		11	3.4-4.3	Fill 7	6	BIO	Faunal	Bone	Mammal	Partial pig jaw and long bone fragments.		
155.08		7		11	3.4-4.3	Fill 7	2	BIO	Shell	Clam	Quahog	Fragments		
155.09		7		11	3.4-4.3	Fill 7	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Stemware	Body Fragment. Colorless bowl fragment.		
155.10		7		11	3.4-4.3	Fill 7	10	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle	Body Fragment, Olive Green. Heavily devitrified.		
155.11		7		11	3.4-4.3	Fill 7	9	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Pot	Body Fragments. Interior dark brown lead glazed. Thin bodied. Unglazed exterior. Well fired.		
155.12		7		11	3.4-4.3	Fill 7	3	DOM	Ceramic	Manganese Mottled	Mug or Cup	Rim and Body Fragments	1670-1780	
155.13		7		11	3.4-4.3	Fill 7	1	DOM	Ceramic	Buckley-Like	Indeterminate	Interior body spall. Interior dull brown glaze. Paste contains striations of white and reddish or orangy clay. Brownish temper evident in small amounts	Possibly late 17th century due to dull brown glaze. Appears to pre-date introduction of glossy black glaze during the mid- to late 18th century.	

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155.14		7		11	3.4-4.3	Fill 7	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Possible Pan	Body fragment. Interior lead glazed with managnese mottled. Exterior unglazed.		
155.15		7		11	3.4-4.3	Fill 7	1	DOM	Ceramic	Manganese Mottled	Mug	Body Fragment, Ribbed Exterior.	1670-1780	
155.16		7		11	3.4-4.3	Fill 7	4	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Possible Jug	Body fragments. Exterior had a dark brown lead glaze that has a luster. Interior ranges from mottled brown to metallic appearing dark brown with smooth to course texture.	Possible jug.	
155.17		7		11	3.4-4.3	Fill 7	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Possible Pan	Body Fragment. Exterior has partial lead glaze. Unglazed near base. Lead Glazed Interior. Trace of incised interior band.		
155.18		7		11	3.4-4.3	Fill 7	6	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Large Bowl or Pan	Rim and body fragments. Exterior unglazed with narrow concentric bands of lines from wheel thrown manufacture. Interior greenish brown leadglaze. One rim fragment is rolled and everted.	Several fragments mend.	
155.19		7		11	3.4-4.3	Fill 7	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Small Dish	Rim fragment. Unglazed exterior. Marblized lead glazed with white slip on interior. Body form is shallow with slightly everted shoulder. On exterior shoulder is concave. Rim exterior flat. On interior, rim has an insiced line	Likely Late 17th or early 18th Century. Post Medieval form.	
155.2		7		11	3.4-4.3	Fill 7	5	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Possible Pot	Body fragments. Light brown to honey brown lead glazed exterior. Interior has trace of mottled brown lead glaze like vessel in Cat 155.21 and in other areas brown to yellowish brown lead glaze. Interior glaze not consistent throughout.	Poor quality interior glaze.	

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155.21		7		11	3.4-4.3	Fill 7	2	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Hollowware	Body fragments. Interior trace of faint light brown lead glaze with brown speckles. Exterior poorly glazed wash of light brown lead glaze with darker speckles.	Poor quality interior glaze.	
155.22		7		11	3.4-4.3	Fill 7	1	DOM	Ceramic	Manganese Mottled	Mug	Base Fragment	1670-1780	
155.23		7		11	3.4-4.3	Fill 7	1	DOM	Ceramic	Possible North Devon Gravel Free	Indeterminate	Body Fragment, Salt Glaze	17th century to circa 1798	
155.24		7		11	3.4-4.3	Fill 7	1	DOM	Ceramic	Stoneware	Indeterminate	Exterior body spall. Buff bodied. Gray salt glazed exterior.		
155.25		7		11	3.4-4.3	Fill 7	1	DOM	Ceramic	Brown Salt Glaze Stoneware	Mug	Body Fragment, Brown Exterior, White Wash Interior	1690-1775	
155.26		7		11	3.4-4.3	Fill 7	2	DOM	Ceramic	White Salt-Glazed Stoneware	Plate/Platter	Base and shoulder fragments.	1720-1805	
155.27		7		11	3.4-4.3	Fill 7	1	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Possible cup or mug	Rim fragment. Plain.	1762-1820	
155.28		7		11	3.4-4.3	Fill 7	2	DOM	Ceramic	Buffbody	Hollowware	Body Fragments. Large piece undecorated interior and exterior glazed. Small fragment contains evidence of possible everted rim with trace of black slip decoration	Pre-1775. Possible drinking cup.	
155.29		7		11	3.4-4.3	Fill 7	1	DOM	Ceramic	Tortoiseshell	Creamer	Rim fragment. Scalloped rim. Manganese decoration.	1750s-1770s	
155.3		7		11	3.4-4.3	Fill 7	6	DOM	Ceramic	North Midlands	Dish or Charger	Relief molded slip decorated fragments. Relief decoration is present as leaves or petals filled with light brownslip surrounded by short parallel raised lines. A circular recessed band filled with black slip and surrounded by parallel raised lines is present around central interior area. Coggled rim. Coggles have parallel impressions.	Late 17th-Early 18th Century. Part of dish in Cat. 117.12, 187, 153.35, and 154.17	

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155.31		7		11	3.4-4.3	Fill 7	5	DOM	Ceramic	Tin Glazed Earthenware	Hollowware	Body Fragments, Handpainted Blue Exterior. Interior and exterior white glazed.	1628-1800	
155.32		7		11	3.4-4.3	Fill 7	5	DOM	Ceramic	Tin Glazed Earthenware	Hollowware	Body Fragments. Interior and exterior white glazed.	1628-1800	
155.33		7		11	3.4-4.3	Fill 7	5	TOB	White Clay	Pipe	Stem	Fragments	One with 1/16" bore hole diamter. Two with 5/64" bore hole diameter. Two with 3/32" bore hole diameter.	
155.34		7		11	3.4-4.3	Fill 7	1	CLO	Ferrous Metal	Footware	Creeper	British Ice Cleat	1775-1782	
155.35		7		11	3.4-4.3	Fill 7	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Possible Pan	Rim and body spall. Interior spalls. Light mottled brown lead glaze. Trace of white slip decoration on one fragment.	Pre-1850	
155.36		7		11	3.4-4.3	Fill 7	7	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Milk Pan	Rim and body fragments. Exterior unglazed with narrow concentric bands of lines from wheel thrown manufacture. Interior greenish brown leadglaze. One rim fragment is rolled and everted, suggesting presence of a spout. Other rim fragment has a flat top edge.		
155.37		7		11	3.4-4.3	Fill 7	4	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Large Shallow Bowl	Rim, base, and body fragments. Unglazed exterior. Raised bulbous band below rim on exterior. Flat top of rim. Inverted rim on interior. Interior brown lead glazed. Circular depression at interior center of base.	Same as vessel in Cat 156.06	
155.38		7		11	3.4-4.3	Fill 7	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Small Dish	Body fragment. Unglazed pitted exterior with bulbous band near base. Crude and poor greenish lead glaze on interior. Rough surface.	Possible late 17th or early 18th-century form	

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155.39		7		11	3.4-4.3	Fill 7	5	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Possible Jug or Jar	Body and base fragment. Bulbous body. Unglazed exterior. Chalky pinkish paste with no visible temper. Interior trace of greenish brown lead glaze. Partial foot on base.		
155.4		7		11	3.4-4.3	Fill 7	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Shallow Dish	Rim fragment. Rolled rim. Trace of interior incised line. Lead glazed interior	Possible late 17th or early 18th-century form	
155.41		7		11	3.4-4.3	Fill 7	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Indeterminate	Body spall. Possible mixed red and white clay. Lustrious greenish brown lead glaze on one side. Unrefined surface with appears of dripping clay.		
156.01		7		12	4.3-4.5	Fill 8	1	ARCH	Brick	Glazed				
156.02		7		12	4.3-4.5	Fill 8	1	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Machine Cut	Lath Nail	1810s-1890s	
156.03		7		12	4.3-4.5	Fill 8	4	ARCH	Glass	Flat	Window	Aqua		
156.04		7		12	4.3-4.5	Fill 8	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Jar	Rim Fragment, Manganese Glaze Interior and Exterior		
156.05		7		12	4.3-4.5	Fill 8	1	DOM	Ceramic	Whiteware	Indeterminate	Body spall	Post-1820s	
156.06		7		12	4.3-4.5	Fill 8	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Large Shallow Bowl	Base Fragment, Interior Lead Glaze	Same as vessel in Cat 155.37	
156.07		7		12	4.3-4.5	Fill 8	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Indeterminate	Rim spall. Lead glazed. Honey colored. Incised line near rim. Possible interior spall.	Possibly early 18th century	
156.08		7		12	4.3-4.5	Fill 8	2	BIO	Faunal	Bone	Mammal	Fragments		
156.09		7		12	4.3-4.5	Fill 8	1	BIO	Faunal	Tooth	Mammal	Fragment		
165		8		1	0.35-0.55	Fill 1	4	ARCH	Brick			Fragments		
165		8		1	0.35-0.55	Fill 1	1	ARCH	Brick			Glazed. Fragment		
165		8		1	0.35-0.55	Fill 1	12	ARCH	Glass	Flat	Window	Pale aqua fragments		
165		8		1	0.35-0.55	Fill 1	1	ARCH	Mortar			Fragment		
165		8		1	0.35-0.55	Fill 1	6	ARCH	Plaster			Fragments		
165		8		1	0.35-0.55	Fill 1	6	ARCH	Slate	Roofing	Shingle	Fragments	Post 1850s	
165		8		1	0.35-0.55	Fill 1	1	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Wire Drawn	Common. Head and shaft fragment.	Post 1870s	
165		8		1	0.35-0.55	Fill 1	2	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Machine Cut	Common. Head and shaft fragment.	1810s-1890s	
165		8		1	0.35-0.55	Fill 1	1	HDWR	Ferrous Metal	Screw		Wood screw. Flat head. Flat head slot.	1.5" long	
165		8		1	0.35-0.55	Fill 1	13	TOY	Plastic	Ball	Wiffle Ball	White fragments.	Post 1957	
165		8		1	0.35-0.55	Fill 1	3	FUEL	Coal			Fragments	Post 1835	
165		8		1	0.35-0.55	Fill 1	1	SAN	Ceramic	Stoneware	Sewer Pipe	Fragment. Impressed letters "R…" on exterior.		

Cat. #	STP	EU	FEAT-URE (F)	LEVEL	DEPTH*	STRATUM	COUNT	GROUP	ARTIFACT MATERIAL	ARTIFACT CLASS	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS/ MEASUREMENTS/ DATES	VESSEL #
165		8		1	0.35-0.55	Fill 1	1	MISC	Aluminum	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Sliver. Cut.		
165		8		1	0.35-0.55	Fill 1	1	UNID	Graphite	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Small rectangle. Thin.		
165		8		1	0.35-0.55	Fill 1	2	UNID	Plastic	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	White fragments.	Post early 20th century	
165		8		1	0.35-0.55	Fill 1	1	CLO	Copper Alloy	Fastener	Button	Small. Possible vest button. Back stamped "Gilt" below a crown design.	19th century.	
165		8		1	0.35-0.55	Fill 1	1	MISC	Aluminum	Beverage	Statab	Whole. Tab for beverage can.	Post 1975	
165		8		1	0.35-0.55	Fill 1	1	MISC	Glass	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Possible lamp globe. Interior white opaque. Exterior green translucent.		
165		8		1	0.35-0.55	Fill 1	2	BIO	Shell	Clam	Quahog	Left hinge. One whole, one fragment.		
165		8		1	0.35-0.55	Fill 1	4	BIO	Shell	Clam	Quahog	Body fragments.		
165		8		1	0.35-0.55	Fill 1	3	BIO	Shell	Oyster		Body fragments		
165		8		1	0.35-0.55	Fill 1	6	BIO	Faunal	Mammal	Bone	Fragments		
165		8		1	0.35-0.55	Fill 1	1	BIO	Botanical	Nut	Walnut	Fragment		
165		8		1	0.35-0.55	Fill 1	1	FURN	Glass	Flat	Window	Plate glass. Possibly for a hutch or table.		
165		8		1	0.35-0.55	Fill 1	1	MED	Glass	Vessel	Bottle	Colorless. Whole. Embossed "5CC" near shoulder. Owens maker's mark on base with embossed "6".	Post 1904	
165		8		1	0.35-0.55	Fill 1	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle	Lime green body fragment.	20th century	
165		8		1	0.35-0.55	Fill 1	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle	Colorless. Stippled near base.	Post 1939	
165		8		1	0.35-0.55	Fill 1	2	DOM	Glass	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Colorless body fragments		
165		8		1	0.35-0.55	Fill 1	8	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Indeterminate	Plain body fragments	1762-1820	
165		8		1	0.35-0.55	Fill 1	2	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Plate	Rim fragments. Royal edge.	1762-1820	
165		8		1	0.35-0.55	Fill 1	1	DOM	Ceramic	Pearlware	Mug	Base. Green tinted decoration near exterior of base. Part of mocha mug with green rilling.	Present in Cats 105, 106, 107, 169, 170, and 171	
165		8		1	0.35-0.55	Fill 1	2	DOM	Ceramic	Tin Glazed Earthenware	Indeterminate	Body fragments. One with blue painted decoration on one side.	Possible Plate.	
165		8		1	0.35-0.55	Fill 1	1	DOM	Ceramic	Pearlware	Hollowware	body fragment. Indeterminate blue painted decoration on exterior. Glaze missing from interior.	1775-1840	
165		8		1	0.35-0.55	Fill 1	1	DOM	Ceramic	White Salt Glazed Stoneware	Indeterminate	Body fragment. Plain.	1720-1805	

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165		8		1	0.35-0.55	Fill 1	1	DOM	Ceramic	White Salt Glazed Stoneware	Possible Teapot	Body fragment. Molded band over fluted sides	Present in Cat. 191 also. 1720-1805	
165		8		1	0.35-0.55	Fill 1	1	DOM	Ceramic	North Midlands	Indeterminate	Body spall with trace of glaze.	Pre 1775	
165		8		1	0.35-0.55	Fill 1	1	DOM	Ceramic	Whiteware	Plate or Saucer	Rim fragment. Scalloped rim.	Post 1820	
165		8		1	0.35-0.55	Fill 1	1	DOM	Ceramic	Whiteware	Plate or Saucer	Rim fragment. Interior blue transfer printed decoration. Indeterminate motif	Post 1820	
165		8		1	0.35-0.55	Fill 1	5	DOM	Ceramic	Whiteware	Indeterminate	Body spalls.	Post 1820	
165		8		1	0.35-0.55	Fill 1	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Indeterminate	Body spall. Black glaze.		
165		8		1	0.35-0.55	Fill 1	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Indeterminate	Body spall. Reddish lead glaze.		
165		8		1	0.35-0.55	Fill 1	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Hollowware	Body fragment. Interior black luster glaze. Exterior mottled dark brown lead glaze.		
165		8		1	0.35-0.55	Fill 1	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Indeterminate	Exterior body spall. Glaze missing from interior. Exterior unglazed.		
165		8		1	0.35-0.55	Fill 1	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Possible Pan	Rim fragment. Notably thick lead glaze. Rim is very uneaven and looks broke but contains trace of glaze.		
165		8		1	0.35-0.55	Fill 1	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Possible Bottle or Small Jar	Curved body fragment. Exterior lead glazed with speckles of manganese. Rough. Interior partially glazed with similar appearance.		
165		8		1	0.35-0.55	Fill 1	1	DOM	Ceramic	Manganese Mottled	Indeterminate	Base fragment. Dark brown lead glaze with manganese.	1670-1780 to possibly 1780	
165		8		1	0.35-0.55	Fill 1	1	DOM	Ceramic	Stoneware	Hollowware	Hard red bodied stoneware. Unglazed exterior with lead glazed interior and ribbed surface.		
166		8		2	0.55-0.8	Fill 2	2	ARCH	Brick			Fragments		
166		8		2	0.55-0.8	Fill 2	1	ARCH	Brick			Glazed fragment.		
166		8		2	0.55-0.8	Fill 2	1	ARCH	Mortar			Fragment with clam shell		
166		8		2	0.55-0.8	Fill 2	1	ARCH	Mortar			Fragment.		
166		8		2	0.55-0.8	Fill 2	12	ARCH	Glass	Flat	Window	Pale aqua fragments		
166		8		2	0.55-0.8	Fill 2	1	ARCH	Slate	Roofing	Shingle	Fragment	Post 1850s	
166		8		2	0.55-0.8	Fill 2	1	HDWR	Screw	Fastener		Wood screw. Flat head. Flat head slot.	1.5" length	
166		8		2	0.55-0.8	Fill 2	7	ACT	Vinyl	Record	Disk	Warped fragments	Post 1887	
166		8		2	0.55-0.8	Fill 2	1	BIO	Shell	Oyster		Top valve or lid		

Cat. #	STP	EU	FEAT-URE (F)	LEVEL	DEPTH*	STRATUM	COUNT	GROUP	ARTIFACT MATERIAL	ARTIFACT CLASS	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS/ MEASUREMENTS/ DATES	VESSEL #
166		8		2	0.55-0.8	Fill 2	1	BIO	Shell	Oyster		Top and bottom valve or lid fused together.		
166		8		2	0.55-0.8	Fill 2	l7	BIO	Faunal	Mammal	Bone	Fragments		
166		8		2	0.55-0.8	Fill 2	1	BIO	Faunal	Mammal	Tooth	Fragment		
166		8		2	0.55-0.8	Fill 2	5	SAN	Ceramic	Stoneware	Sewer Pipe	Glazed fragments.		
166		8		2	0.55-0.8	Fill 2	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Case Bottle	Dark olive green body fragment.		
166		8		2	0.55-0.8	Fill 2	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle	Dark olive green body fragment.		
166		8		2	0.55-0.8	Fill 2	3	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Indeterminate	Colorless body fragments.		
166		8		2	0.55-0.8	Fill 2	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Indeterminate	Colorless. Ribbed body fragment.		
166		8		2	0.55-0.8	Fill 2	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Possible Bottle	Solarized body fragment.	1880s-1920s	
166		8		2	0.55-0.8	Fill 2	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Possible Vase	Aqua blue fragment. Circular rim. Interior thin and concave. Rim.	Part of vessel in Cat. 168 and 169.	
166		8		2	0.55-0.8	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Porcelain	Hollowware	Body fragment. Hard paste. Exterior blue painted figure and face.		
166		8		2	0.55-0.8	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Porcelain	Teabowl	Rim fragment. Hard paste. Interior blue painted trellis. Exterior blue painted floral decoration.	1690-1797	
166		8		2	0.55-0.8	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Porcelain	Saucer	Rim, body and base fragment. Hard paste. Interior blue painted trellis near rim above images of branches and hanging vegetation. Brown painted line on rim.	1690-1797	
166		8		2	0.55-0.8	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Stoneware	Hollowware	Body fragment. Gray bodied. Salt glazed exterior/interior. Brown slip on interior.		
166		8		2	0.55-0.8	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Stoneware	Hollowware	Body fragment. Grayish buff bodied. Exterior salt glazed. Interior unglazed pinkish slip.	Present in Cat. 170 and 171	
166		8		2	0.55-0.8	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Whiteware	Indeterminate	Body spall. Trace blue decoration.	Post 1820s	
166		8		2	0.55-0.8	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Whiteware	Indeterminate	Body spall.	Post 1820s	
166		8		2	0.55-0.8	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Whiteware	Indeterminate	Body fragment. Interior brown floral transfer print.	Post 1820s	
166		8		2	0.55-0.8	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Pearlware	Possible Saucer	Rim fragment. Interior brown painted band.	1775-1840	
166		8		2	0.55-0.8	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Pearlware	Hollowware	Body fragment. Exterior blue painted indeterminate decoration.	1775-1840	

Cat. #	STP	EU	FEAT-URE (F)	LEVEL	DEPTH*	STRATUM	COUNT	GROUP	ARTIFACT MATERIAL	ARTIFACT CLASS	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS/ MEASUREMENTS/ DATES	VESSEL #
166		8		2	0.55-0.8	Fill 2	3	DOM	Ceramic	Pearlware	Indeterminate	Body fragments and spall.	1775-1840	
166		8		2	0.55-0.8	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	North Midlands	Indeterminate	Body fragment. Plain.	Pre -1775	
166		8		2	0.55-0.8	Fill 2	2	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Indeterminate	Base fragments. High foot. Foot has an exterior bludged decorative lip .	1762-1820	
166		8		2	0.55-0.8	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Possible Bowl	Thin, rim fragment with exterior molded beads in a recessed band.	1762-1820	
166		8		2	0.55-0.8	Fill 2	2	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Plate	Rim fragments. Royal edge.	1762-1820	
166		8		2	0.55-0.8	Fill 2	4	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Plate	Shoulder fragments. 1 Burnt.	1762-1820	
166		8		2	0.55-0.8	Fill 2	3	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Plate or Platter	Rim fragment with molded diamond pattern. Possible octogon plate or rectangular platter	1762-1820. Mend	
166		8		2	0.55-0.8	Fill 2	19	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Indeterminate	Body fragments	1762-1820	
166		8		2	0.55-0.8	Fill 2	2	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Mug or Jug	Base and body fragments. Interior/exterior black glazed. Exterior molded band near base.	Mend.	
166		8		2	0.55-0.8	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Pan	Rim fragment. White wavey slip on interior rim. Lead glazed interior.	Pre 1850s	
166		8		2	0.55-0.8	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Indeterminate	Body fragment. Unglazed exterior. Lead glazed interior.		
166		8		2	0.55-0.8	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Indeterminate	Body spall. Trace of lead glaze and white slip.	Pre-1850s	
166		8		2	0.55-0.8	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Indeterminate	Body spall with black glaze.		
166		8		2	0.55-0.8	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Possible Pudding Dish	Rim fragment. Unglazed exterior. Dark brown lead glazed interior. Possible encrusted mortar on interior. Pinched rim section measuring 1" wide.	Unusual form. Possible early 18th century.	
167		8		3	0.8-1.05	Fill 2	1	ARCH	Slate	Roofing	Shingle	Fragment	Post 1850s	
167		8		3	0.8-1.05	Fill 2	6	ARCH	Asphalt	Roofing	Shingle	Fragments	Post 1917	
167		8		3	0.8-1.05	Fill 2	2	ARCH	Glass	Flat	Window	Pale aqua fragments		
167		8		3	0.8-1.05	Fill 2	2	ARCH	Glass	Flat	Window	Colorless fragments		
167		8		3	0.8-1.05	Fill 2	1	ARCH	Brick			Fragment		
167		8		3	0.8-1.05	Fill 2	1	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Wire Roofing Nail	Whole	Post 1870s	
167		8		3	0.8-1.05	Fill 2	1	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Machine Cut	Head and shaft fragment	1810s-1890s	
167		8		3	0.8-1.05	Fill 2	3	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Machine Cut	Head and shaft fragments. Common	1810s-1890s	
167		8		3	0.8-1.05	Fill 2	3	SAN	Ceramic	Stoneware	Sewer Pipe	Fragments. Purplish glaze.		

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167		8		3	0.8-1.05	Fill 2	1	FUEL	Coal			Fragment	Post 1835	
167		8		3	0.8-1.05	Fill 2	1	CLO	Glass	Fastener	Button	Prosser button. Four way sew through.	Post 1840	
167		8		3	0.8-1.05	Fill 2	1	ARMS	Brass	Bullet	Cap	Whole.		
167		8		3	0.8-1.05	Fill 2	8	BIO	Shell	Clam	Quahog	Body fragments		
167		8		3	0.8-1.05	Fill 2	2	BIO	Shell	Oyster		Top valve or lid		
167		8		3	0.8-1.05	Fill 2	13	BIO	Faunal	Mammal	Bone	Fragments		
167		8		3	0.8-1.05	Fill 2	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle	Pale aqua neck fragment		
167		8		3	0.8-1.05	Fill 2	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle	Dark olive green body fragment.		
167		8		3	0.8-1.05	Fill 2	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Case Bottle	Dark olive green body fragment.		
167		8		3	0.8-1.05	Fill 2	3	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Indeterminate	Colorless body fragments.		
167		8		3	0.8-1.05	Fill 2	3	DOM	Ceramic	Stoneware	Jug	Body fragments, one with handle scar. Gray bodied. Interior salt glazed. Exterior salt glazed with brownish, rutty slip and finger print marks.		
167		8		3	0.8-1.05	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Stoneware	Hollowware	Body fragment. Buff bodied. Unglazed interior. Exterior salt glazed.		
167		8		3	0.8-1.05	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Stoneware	Hollowware	Base fragment. Three ribbed bands at base. Buff bodied. Interior salt glazed. Exterior salt glazed with whitish appearance. Large brown-colored temper. Temper indeterminate.		
167		8		3	0.8-1.05	Fill 2	6	DOM	Ceramic	Tin Glazed Earthenware	Hollowware	Body fragments and spalls with blue painted floral decoration. Glaze slighly grayish.		
167		8		3	0.8-1.05	Fill 2	2	DOM	Ceramic	North Midlands	Indeterminate	Plain. One base and one body fragment	Pre 1775	
167		8		3	0.8-1.05	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Queensware	Indeterminate	Base fragment.	1808-1815	
167		8		3	0.8-1.05	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	White Granite	Indeterminate	Body fragment	1842-1930	
167		8		3	0.8-1.05	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Whiteware	Indeterminate	Rim spall. Trace blue decoration	Post 1820	
167		8		3	0.8-1.05	Fill 2	2	DOM	Ceramic	Whiteware	Indeterminate	Body spalls. Plain	Post 1820	
167		8		3	0.8-1.05	Fill 2	2	DOM	Ceramic	Pearlware	Indeterminate	Base spalls. Plain	1775-1840	
167		8		3	0.8-1.05	Fill 2	9	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Indeterminate	Body fragments. Plain	1762-1820	

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167		8		3	0.8-1.05	Fill 2	2	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Indeterminate	one body spall and one body fragment. Dark brown lead glazed with manganese splotching		
167		8		3	0.8-1.05	Fill 2	6	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Indeterminate	Body fragments and spalls. Deep red body. Black glazed exterior/interior.		
167		8		3	0.8-1.05	Fill 2	2	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Indeterminate	Exterior body spalls. Unglazed.		
167		8		3	0.8-1.05	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Indeterminate	Base fragment. Interior dark brown lead glazed with manganese splotching. Unglazed exterior of base.		
167		8		3	0.8-1.05	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Indeterminate	Body or base fragment. Interior lead glazed. Unglazed exterior.		
167		8		3	0.8-1.05	Fill 2	7	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Charger or Dish	Rim and body fragments. Coggled rim. Lead glazed interior. Large splotches or dots of manganese. Yellowish brown to brown glaze. Appears to have white slip mixed into glaze.	Unusual decoration and glaze. Present in Cat. 169 and 170.	
167		8		3	0.8-1.05	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Possible Asturby Ware	Hollowware	Thin bodied. Body fragment. Lead glazed interior and exterior.	1720s-1750s	
168		8		4	1.05-1.3	Fill 2	1	ARCH	Glass	Flat	Window	Colorless fragment.		
168		8		4	1.05-1.3	Fill 2	4	ARCH	Glass	Flat	Window	Pale aqua fragments		
168		8		4	1.05-1.3	Fill 2	11	ARCH	Brick			Fragments		
168		8		4	1.05-1.3	Fill 2	3	ARCH	Brick			Glazed fragments.		
168		8		4	1.05-1.3	Fill 2	1	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Indeterminate	Indedtermine shaft fragment.		
168		8		4	1.05-1.3	Fill 2	3	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Machine Cut	Common. Head and shaft fragments.	1810s-1890s	
168		8		4	1.05-1.3	Fill 2	1	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Shutter	Dog	Fragment. Rod. One flat end. Curved with right angle.		
168		8		4	1.05-1.3	Fill 2	1	ARCH	Slate	Roofing	Shingle	Fragment		
168		8		4	1.05-1.3	Fill 2	1	ARCH	Plaster			Fragment.		
168		8		4	1.05-1.3	Fill 2	1	ACT	Vinyl	Record	Disk	Warped, curved record fragment.	1887	
168		8		4	1.05-1.3	Fill 2	3	SAN	Ceramic	Stoneware	Sewer Pipe	Fragments. Purplish glaze.		
168		8		4	1.05-1.3	Fill 2	1	UNID	Ferrous Metal	Sheet Metal	Indeterminate	Fragment.		
168		8		4	1.05-1.3	Fill 2	6	FUEL	Coal			Fragments	Post 1835	
168		8		4	1.05-1.3	Fill 2	5	BIO	Faunal	Mammal	Teeth	Cow and pig teeth		
168		8		4	1.05-1.3	Fill 2	14	BIO	Faunal	Mammal	Bone	Fragments.		

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168		8		4	1.05-1.3	Fill 2	2	BIO	Shell	Oyster		Body fragments		
168		8		4	1.05-1.3	Fill 2	3	BIO	Shell	Clam	Quahog	left hinges.		
168		8		4	1.05-1.3	Fill 2	1	BIO	Shell	Clam	Quahog	Right hinge fragment		
168		8		4	1.05-1.3	Fill 2	1	BIO	Shell	Clam	Quahog	Body fragment		
168		8		4	1.05-1.3	Fill 2	1	CLO	Pewter	Fastener	Button	Hollow cast round button. One half of button remaining.		
168		8		4	1.05-1.3	Fill 2	1	CLO	Bone and Copper	Fastener	Button	Bone disk with single center hole pierced by copper cotter pin. Disk likely covered in fabric when worn.		
168		8		4	1.05-1.3	Fill 2	1	CLO	Copper	Fastener	Possible Collar Stud	Circular stamped sheet of copper with circular base and hollow punched tube. Top of tub contains a hollow ball of copper.	Item resembles a toy.	
168		8		4	1.05-1.3	Fill 2	1	CLO	Ferrous Metal	Fastener	Buckle	Large corroded rectangular buckle fragment. Missing tange and rod.		
168		8		4	1.05-1.3	Fill 2	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle	Dark olive green body fragment.		
168		8		4	1.05-1.3	Fill 2	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle	Pale aqua body fragment.		
168		8		4	1.05-1.3	Fill 2	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle	Olive brown body fragment.		
168		8		4	1.05-1.3	Fill 2	3	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Panel Bottle	Solarized body fragment. Panel bottle.	1880s-1920s	
168		8		4	1.05-1.3	Fill 2	2	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle	Pale green body fragments. Devitrified.		
168		8		4	1.05-1.3	Fill 2	19	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Possible Vase	Aqua blue fragments. Circular rim. Molded body with Art Deco-like design.	Same as fragment in Cat. 166 and 169.	
168		8		4	1.05-1.3	Fill 2	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle	Colorless body fragment		
168		8		4	1.05-1.3	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Porcelain	Saucer	Rim. Interior enameled bands. Hard paste.		
168		8		4	1.05-1.3	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Porcelain	Indeterminate	Body fragment. Interior blue painted band. Hard paste.		
168		8		4	1.05-1.3	Fill 2	3	DOM	Ceramic	Porcelain	Possible Saucer	Plain body fragments. Hard paste.		
168		8		4	1.05-1.3	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Porcelain	Saucer	Rim fragment. Interior blue painted trellis marley with dendritic-like blue decoration below marley. Hard paste.	1690-1797	
168		8		4	1.05-1.3	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Porcelain	Plate	Rim. Blue painted interior decoration. Hard paste.		
168		8		4	1.05-1.3	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Porcelain	Saucer	Body fragment. Interior enameled fern branch.		

Cat. #	STP	EU	FEAT-URE (F)	LEVEL	DEPTH*	STRATUM	COUNT	GROUP	ARTIFACT MATERIAL	ARTIFACT CLASS	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS/ MEASUREMENTS/ DATES	VESSEL #
168		8		4	1.05-1.3	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Stoneware	Indeterminate	Body spall. Gray bodied. Salt glazed.		
168		8		4	1.05-1.3	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Stoneware	Jug	Body fragment. Buff bodied. Salt glazed exterior. Interior salt glazed with white slip.	Possible English Brown Possible Fulham type 1690-1775	
168		8		4	1.05-1.3	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Stoneware	Hollowware	Body fragment. Buff bodied. Exterior brownish salt glazed with blue painted watch spring. Interior unglazed.	Morgan pottery. 1775-1784	
168		8		4	1.05-1.3	Fill 2	3	DOM	Ceramic	White Salt Glazed Stoneware	Plate	Body and rim fragments. Molded dot, daiper and basket pattern.	1720-1805	
168		8		4	1.05-1.3	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Red Stoneware	Indeterminate	Base fragment. Possible teaware. Glazed interior and exterior.		
168		8		4	1.05-1.3	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	North Midlands	Indeterminate	Base fragment. Glazed interior. Unglazed exterior.	Pre 1775	
168		8		4	1.05-1.3	Fill 2	3	DOM	Ceramic	Tin Glazed Earthenware	Hollowware	Body spalls. Blue painted exterior floral decoration.		
168		8		4	1.05-1.3	Fill 2	3	DOM	Ceramic	Annular Ware	Cup or Small bowl	Rim and body fragments. Rim containes exterior black band over greenish corlor. One body fragment has black and yellow bands. One body fragment has thick blue band	Possibly three different vessels. Post 1820	
168		8		4	1.05-1.3	Fill 2	2	DOM	Ceramic	Annular Ware or Flow Blue	Indeterminate	Body spalls. Glaze has blue decoration. Possibly flow blue.	Post 1820	
168		8		4	1.05-1.3	Fill 2	2	DOM	Ceramic	Whiteware	Indeterminate	One body spall and one body fragment.	Post 1820	
168		8		4	1.05-1.3	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Whiteware	Plate or Saucer	Plain shoulder fragment.	Post 1820	
168		8		4	1.05-1.3	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Pearlware	Indeterminate	Base spall. Plain	1775-1840	
168		8		4	1.05-1.3	Fill 2	2	DOM	Ceramic	Pearlware	Indeterminate	One spall and one body fragment. Plain.	1775-1840	
168		8		4	1.05-1.3	Fill 2	2	DOM	Ceramic	Whiteware	Indeterminate	One body spall and one body fragment. Blue painted decoration.	Post 1820	
168		8		4	1.05-1.3	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	White Earthenware	Bowl or Cup	Body fragment. Interior/exterior negative blue transfer printed decoration. Very tiny fragment.	1819-1835	
168		8		4	1.05-1.3	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	White Earthenware	Indeterminate	Body spall. Blue transfer printed decoration.		
168		8		4	1.05-1.3	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Plate or Saucer	Shoulder spall.	1762-1820	

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168		8		4	1.05-1.3	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Melon Teapot	Rim fragment. Exterior impressed parallel rouletted dentitions yellow and green glaze.	1760s-1780s. Present in Cat. 170 and 171.	
168		8		4	1.05-1.3	Fill 2	22	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Indeterminate	Body fragments. Plain.	1762-1820	
168		8		4	1.05-1.3	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Indeterminate	High footed base fragment.	1762-1820	
168		8		4	1.05-1.3	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Indeterminate	Low footed base fragment.	1762-1820	
168		8		4	1.05-1.3	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Plate or Saucer	Rim fragment. Royal edge.	1762-1820	
168		8		4	1.05-1.3	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Possible Small Bowl or Porringer	Rim fragment. Interior/exterior lead glazed. Slightly everted rim.		
168		8		4	1.05-1.3	Fill 2	2	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Pan	Rim fragments. Trace of interior black glaze.		
168		8		4	1.05-1.3	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Indeterminate	Exterior spall fragment. Dark brown lead glaze.		
168		8		4	1.05-1.3	Fill 2	2	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Indeterminate	Interior body spalls with white wavey slip decoration.	Pre 1850s	
168		8		4	1.05-1.3	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Pan	Rim fragment. Interior dark brown lead glaze with speckles of manganese.		
168		8		4	1.05-1.3	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Indeterminate	Interior body spall with trace of lead glaze.		
168		8		4	1.05-1.3	Fill 2	5	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Indeterminate	Body fragments. Interior and exterior very dark brown lead glazed with speckles of manganese.		
168		8		4	1.05-1.3	Fill 2	14	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Possible Jug	Body and base fragments. Interior rough lead glazed with slightly greenish brown to reddish brown color. Exterior luster black glazed. Near base glaze dissapates and becomes yellowish with manganese speckles.		
168		8		4	1.05-1.3	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Jackfield	Indeterminate	Body fragment. Thin to thick bodied. Interior and exterior black glazed. Paste is black.	1740-1800	
169		8		5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	ARCH	Brick			Glazed fragment.		
169		8		5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	6	ARCH	Brick			Low fired fragments.		
169		8		5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	3	ARCH	Slate	Roofing	Shingle	Fragments.	Post 1850s	
169		8		5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	2	ARCH	Plaster			Fragments		
169		8		5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	3	ARCH	Glass	Flat	Window	Colorless fragments.		
169		8		5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	23	ARCH	Glass	Flat	Window	Pale aqua fragments		
169		8		5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	3	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Indeterminate	Corroded shaft fragments. Possibly square.		

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169		8		5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	3	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Wrought	Head and shaft fragments. Common.		
169		8		5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Wrought	Whole. Common. Clinched.		
169		8		5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	UNID	Sedimentary Stone	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Slate like fragment.		
169		8		5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	5	FUEL	Coal			Fragments	Post 1835	
169		8		5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	BIO	Shell	Oyster		Body fragment.	Burnt	
169		8		5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	BIO	Shell	Oyster		Body fragment.		
169		8		5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	BIO	Shell	Oyster		Top valve or lid		
169		8		5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	5	BIO	Shell	Clam	Quahog	Body fragments		
169		8		5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	2	BIO	Shell	Clam	Quahog	Left hinges.		
169		8		5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	BIO	Faunal	Mammal	Bone	Fragment.	Calined.	
169		8		5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	26	BIO	Faunal	Mammal	Tooth	Fragments. Possible cow		
169		8		5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	50	BIO	Faunal	Mammal	Bone	Fragments.		
169		8		5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	7	SAN	Ceramic	Stoneware	Sewer Pipe	Fragments with purplish glaze.		
169		8		5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	TOB	White Clay	Pipe	Pipe Stem	Fragment.	Bore diameter 1/16"	
169		8		5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Possible Vase	Blue body fragment.	Part of same vessel in Cat 166 and 168.	1g
169		8		5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	2	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Indeterminate	Colorless body fragments.		
169		8		5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	8	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle	Base and body fragment. Dark olive green.		9g
169		8		5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	5	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Possible Case Bottle	Aqua flat and curved fragments. Numerous rice-shaped air inclusions.	Present in Cat 170 and 171	2g
169		8		5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	3	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Case Bottle	Light green body fragments. Devitrified.		5g
169		8		5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	White Salt Glazed Stoneware	Indeterminate	Base fragment.	1720-1805	
169		8		5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	White Earthenware	Indeterminate	Fragment. Burnt. Missing glaze.		
169		8		5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Porcelain	Indeterminate	Body fragment. Hard paste. Exterior blue painted.		
169		8		5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Porcelain	Indeterminate	Body fragment. Hard paste. Interior blue painted.		
169		8		5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Porcelain	Saucer	Rim. Interior blue painted trellis marley. Hard paste.	1690-1797	9c
169		8		5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	2	DOM	Ceramic	Porcelain	Saucer	Rim. Interior blue painted trellis marley. Hard paste.	1690-1797	8c
169		8		5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	8	DOM	Ceramic	Porcelain	Saucer	Body, rim, and base fragments. Interior enameled. Floral decoration. Hard paste.		5c
169		8		5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	11	DOM	Ceramic	Porcelain	Indeterminate	Plain body fragments. Hard paste.		

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169		8		5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	3	DOM	Ceramic	Stoneware	Indeterminate	Interior and exterior salt glazed body spalls. Gray glaze. Buff bodied.	Present in deeper contexts.	25c
169		8		5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	2	DOM	Ceramic	Stoneware	Indeterminate	One body fragment and one body spall. Buff bodied. Gray salt glazed.		
169		8		5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Stoneware	Hollowware	Rim fragment. Unglazed. Buff bodied.		28c
169		8		5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Nottingham Stoneware	Mug	Rim. Gray bodied and borwn salt glazed.	1700-1790s	21c
169		8		5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Stoneware	Indeterminate	Body spall. Glaze missing. Gray bodied.		
169		8		5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Stoneware	Hollowware	Body fragment. Gray bodied. Salt glazed exterior/interior. Grayish/greenish interior slip.	Present in Cat 170 and 171. Mogan Pottery 1775-1784	24c
169		8		5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	2	DOM	Ceramic	Stoneware	Hollowware	Body fragments. Gray bodied. Salt glazed interior/exterior. Exterior has greenish colored pooling. Interior has high sheen glaze with ribbing from manufacture.	Present in Cat 170 and 171	23c
169		8		5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	5	DOM	Ceramic	Jackfield	Teapot	1 Rim and 4 body fragment. Thin. Black glazed interior/exterior.	1740-1800	20c
169		8		5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Red Stoneware	Possible Teapot	Body fragment. Glazed interior and exterior. Exterior engine turned decoraton.	1762-1775	
169		8		5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	2	DOM	Ceramic	Red Stoneware	Possible Teapot	Body fragments. Red glazed. Engine turned exterior decoration.	1763-1775. Mend.	22c
169		8		5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Pearlware	Indeterminate	Body fragment. Interior blue painted indeterminate decoration.	1775-1840	
169		8		5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	8	DOM	Ceramic	Pearlware	Indeterminate	Body fragments. Plain	1775-1840	
169		8		5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	6	DOM	Ceramic	Pearlware	Cup	Rim and body fragments. Interior brown painted band below rim. Exterior brown painted band below rim above a thick yellow and thin brown band. Possibly floral decoration.	1795-1830. Possibly in Cat. 170 also.	76c
169		8		5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	7	DOM	Ceramic	Pearlware	Possible Mug	Body fragemnts. Mocha decoration with incised parallel bands or rilling near base filled with green glaze.	1795-1840. Present in Cat 105, 106, 107, 165, 170 and 171	81c
169		8		5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Pearlware	Indeterminate	Body spall. Plain.	1775-1840	

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169		8		5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Pearlware	Indeterminate	Body fragment with exterior blue painted decoration. Possible China Glaze.	1775-1810	
169		8		5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Pearlware	Hollowware	Rim or base fragment with exterior black band and green rouletting design. Solid color slip fields and banded ware.	1775-1840s	82c
169		8		5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Pearlware	Indeterminate	Body fragment. Very tiny trace of blue painted decoration on exterior.	1775-1840	
169		8		5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Pearlware	Possible Cup	Rim fragment with Neo-classical swag pattern.	Post 1790s.	78c
169		8		5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Pearlware	Possible Saucer	Body spall with possible fine blue transfer print consisting of lines, dots and tight hatching. Could be very finely handpainted	Post 1780s-1840s. Present in Cat. 170 and 171	75c
169		8		5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	6	DOM	Ceramic	Tin Glazed Earthenware	Indeterminate	Plain body fragments	1628-1800	11c
169		8		5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Tin Glazed Earthenware	Indeterminate	Rim fragment. Plain.	1628-1800	10c
169		8		5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Tin Glazed Earthenware	Hollowware	Exterior spall with polychrome painted deocration.	1628-1800	
169		8		5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Tableware	Shoulder spall.	Burnt. 1762-1820	
169		8		5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	109	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Indeterminate	Plain body fragments and body spalls.	1762-1820	
169		8		5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	3	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Plate or Saucer	Rim fragments. Royal edge.	Burnt. 1762-1820	71c
169		8		5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Teapot	Spout fragment with strainer holes	1762-1820	73c
169		8		5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	7	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Indeterminate	Body fragments	Burnt. 1762-1820	
169		8		5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Indeterminate	Possible plate. Rim fragment.	1762-1820	63c
169		8		5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Indeterminate	Rim fragment. Strongly inverted and curved.	1762-1820	64c
169		8		5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Possible Small Bowl, cup or creamer	Rim fragment. Exterior beaded molded band.	1762-1820	58c
169		8		5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Indeterminate	Body fragment with molded diamond marley near rim.	1762-1820	62c
169		8		5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Plate	Rim fragment. Feather edge.	1762-1820	56c
169		8		5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Hollowware	Exterior body spall, possibly near base. Molded beaded band.	Burnt. 1762-1820	

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169		8		5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	6	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Tableware Possible Saucer	Base fragments with narrow rounded foot.	Several Mend. 1762-1820	
169		8		5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Tableware	Base fragment with trace of foot.	1762-1820	
169		8		5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Possible Plate	Base fragment with foot	1762-1820	
169		8		5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Possible Saucer	Scalloped rim.	1762-1820	61c
169		8		5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	6	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Indeterminate	Rim fragments. Possibly from several vessels. Indeterminate forms.	1762-1820	
169		8		5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	5	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Plate or Saucer	Rim fragments. Royal edge.	Some mend. 1762-1820	65c
169		8		5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Indeterminate	Base or rim. Everted.	1762-1820	
169		8		5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Possible Bowl	Rim fragment.	1762-1820	
169		8		5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	2	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Indeterminate	Base fagments. High foot.	1762-1820	
169		8		5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	2	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Indeterminate	Base fragments. High foot.	1762-1820	
169		8		5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	16	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Tableware	Shoulder fragments. Plain.	1762-1820	
169		8		5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	White Earthenware	Indeterminate	Interior body spall with negative blue transfer print	1819-1835	86c
169		8		5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Flow Blue	Hollowware	Rim or base fragment. Flow blue decoration.	Post 1845	85c
169		8		5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	3	DOM	Ceramic	Midlands Purple	Possible Mug or Jar	Hard bodied. Body and base fragments. Black glazed interior/exterior. Paste has white temper flecks. Incised band on exterior.	1650-1750	53c
169		8		5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Jackfield	Teaware	Body fragment. Exterior black glazed.	1740-1800	
169		8		5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	3	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Small Bowl	Rim fragments. Lead glazed. Exterior has round manganese splotches and interior has white slip decoration.	Pre 1850s	34c
169		8		5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	5	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Large Bowl	Rim and body fragments. Interior mottled brown lead glaze. Unglazed exterior.		38c
169		8		5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	4	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Pan	Rim and body fragments. Interior mottled brown lead glaze. Unglazed exterior.		39c
169		8		5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	5	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Possible Chamber Pot or Jug	Base and body fragments. Interior and exterior lead glazed.		37c
169		8		5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	3	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Indeterminate	Body spalls, unglazed.		

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169		8		5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Possible Charger or Dish	Interior spall with white slip and trace of copper oxide.	Pre 1850s	
169		8		5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Possible Charger or Dish	Body fragment. Interior lead glazed with splotchy white slip and speckled manganese glaze. Trace of glaze on exterior, possibly near rim.	Present in Cat 167 and 170	31c
169		8		5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Possible Pan	Everted rim. Inetior thick brown lead glaze. Unglazed exterior.		46c
169		8		5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	4	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Possible Pan	Body and base fragments. Interior black glazed. Unglazed exterior.		42c
169		8		5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	2	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Possible Jug	body fragments. Interior and exterior dark brown glazed. Very sandy interior surface.		49c
169		8		5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	5	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Possible Small Bowl	Rim and body fragments. Thin bodied. Reddish lead glazed interior and exterior. Slightly everted rim.		36c
169		8		5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	10	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Possible Chamber Pot or Jug	Body fragments with trace of handle. Interior and exterior dark brown lead glazed.		
169		8		5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	7	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Hollowware	Body and base fragments. Reddish paste. Interior and exterior black glazed.		
169		8		5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Possible Pan or Charger	Body fragment. Interior lead glazed with white slip.	Pre 1850s	
169		8		5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Indeterminate	Body spall. Trace of dark brown glaze.		
169		8		5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Possible Pot	Body fragment near rim. Interior dark brown glaze. Trace of glaze on portion of exterior above an incised band.		43c
169		8		5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	2	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Indeterminate	Body and base fragents. Pale buff paste. Interior dark brown glaze. Unglazed exterior.		45c
169		8		5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	5	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Charger or Dish	Rim and body fragments. Coggled rim. Lead glazed interior with white slip bands.	Philadelphia style. Pre 1850s	32c
169		8		5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	4	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Indeterminate	Body fragments. Interior and exterior dark brown glazed. Possibly different vessels.		

Cat. #	STP	EU	FEAT-URE (F)	LEVEL	DEPTH*	STRATUM	COUNT	GROUP	ARTIFACT MATERIAL	ARTIFACT CLASS	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS/ MEASUREMENTS/ DATES	VESSEL #
169		8		5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Indeterminate	Body spall with yellowish lead glaze likely from broad slip.		50c
169		8		5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Teaware	Body fragment. Engine turned exterior decoration.	1763-1775	51c
169		8		5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	2	DOM	Ceramic	North Midlands	Indeterminate	Plain body fragments	Pre 1775	
169		8		5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	North Midlands	Hollowware	Base fragment with trace of manganese decoration on interior. Unglazed exterior.	Pre 1775	
169		8		5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	North Midlands	Indeterminate	Body spall. Exterior brown combed slip decoration	Pre 1775	
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	5	ARCH	Brick			Fragments		
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	15	ARCH	Plaster			Fragments		
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	2	ARCH	Mortar			Fragments		
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	ARCH	Slate	Roofing	Shingle	Fragment	Post 1850s	
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	3	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Wrought	Head and shaft fragments. Common.		
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	15	ARCH	Glass	Flat	Window	Pale aqua fragments		
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	4	ARCH	Glass	Flat	Window	Colorless fragments		
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	9	BIO	Shell	Clam	Quahog	Body fragments.		
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	5	BIO	Shell	Oyster		Body fragments		
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	2	BIO	Shell	Oyster		Bottom valve or lid fragments.		
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	BIO	Fauna	Pig	Jaw	Jaw section with teeth.		
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	4	BIO	Faunal	Pig	Teeth	2 teeth. One incisor has 3 mended fragments. One whole premolar		
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	11	BIO	Faunal	Cow	Molars	Fragments.		
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	BIO	Faunal	Cow	Premolar	Possible P4		
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	4	BIO	Faunal	Cow	Premolar	P2. Fragments. Mend.		
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	2	BIO	Faunal	Cow	Incisor	Whole.		
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	2	BIO	Faunal	Mammal	Long Bone	Fragments.		
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	BIO	Faunal	Mammal	Bone	Fragment		
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	BIO	Faunal	Mammal	Long Bone	Fragment.		
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	7	BIO	Faunal	Mammal	Bone	Fragments		
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	BIO	Faunal	Mammal	Bone	Fragment		
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	2	BIO	Faunal	Mammal	Jaw	Fragments.		
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	92	BIO	Faunal	Mammal	Bone	Fragments.		
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	7	SAN	Ceramic	Stoneware	Sewer Pipe	Fragments with purplish glaze.		
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	CLO	Brass	Shoe	Buckle	Ornate. Cast. Flower and leaf pattern. Missing tongue.		
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	UNID	Ferrous Metal	Possible Tool or Handle	Indeterminate	Corroded. Flat end and round end. Center is roundish.		
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	2	FUEL	Coal			Fragments	Post 1835	

Cat. #	STP	EU	FEAT-URE (F)	LEVEL	DEPTH*	STRATUM	COUNT	GROUP	ARTIFACT MATERIAL	ARTIFACT CLASS	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS/ MEASUREMENTS/ DATES	VESSEL #
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	7	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Stemware	Colorless bowl body and rim fragments.		3g
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	7	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Case Bottle	Dark olive green body fragments.		7g
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	15	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Case Bottle	Light olive green body fragments. Devitrified.		6g
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	21	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Case Bottle	Dark olive green body and base fragments. Pontil scar.		8g
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	8	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle	Olive green body and finish fragments. Mouth blown. Devitrified.		
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	3	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle	Dark olive green body fragments		
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	4	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle	Aqua body fragments with large air inclusions.	Present in Cat 169 and 171	2g
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	4	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Indeterminate	Colorless body fragments.		
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Indeterminate	Very light pale aqua base fragment.		4g
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	7	DOM	Ceramic	Jackfield	Teapot	Body fragments.	1740-1800	
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	White Salt Glazed Stoneware	Teabowl	Rim fragment. Plain.	1720-1805	17c
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	5	DOM	Ceramic	White Salt Glazed Stoneware	Plate	Rim and body fragments. Dot, daiper and basket marley.	1720-1805	18c
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	4	DOM	Ceramic	North Midlands	Drinking Cup	Rim and body fragments. Manganese dot decorated exterior.	Pre 1775	14c
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	7	DOM	Ceramic	North Midlands	Hollowware	Body and handle fragments. Exterior manganese combed slip decorated exterior.	Pre 1775	15c
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	6	DOM	Ceramic	Tin Glazed Earthenware	Possible Punch Bowl	Rim and body fragments. Plain.	1628-1800	
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	26	DOM	Ceramic	Pearlware	Possible Mug	Base and body fragments. Mocha decorated body. Cannister type base. Modled bands or rilling near base filled with green glaze.	1775-1840 Present in Cat. 105, 106, 107, 165, 169 and 171	81c
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	5	DOM	Ceramic	Pearlware	Possible Teaware	Rim and body fragments. Interior blue painted deocration. Possible China Glaze.	1775-1810	79c
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	9	DOM	Ceramic	Pearlware	Indeterminate	Body spalls. Plain	1775-1840	
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	4	DOM	Ceramic	Pearlware	Possible Saucer	Body fragments. Interior blue transfer print or painted. Fine lines.	Post 1780s-1840s. Present in Cat. 169 and 171	75c

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170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Pearlware	Hollowware	Body fragmet. Exterior polychrom painted grid with yellow dots and tridant lines	1795-1830s. Possible Cup. Possibly in Cat 169.	
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	White Earthenware	Indeterminate	Body fragment. Missing glaze.		
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	7	DOM	Ceramic	Stoneware	Possible Jug	Body and base fragments. Buff to gray bodied. Exterior gray salt glazed. Interior unglazed and Pinkish slip.	Narrow base. Present in Cat. 166 and 171	27c
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Stoneware	Indeterminate	Body fragment. Gray bodied. Interior/exterior gray bodied. Exterior dull with finger prints.		26c
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	6	DOM	Ceramic	Stoneware	Hollowware	Body fragments. Gray bodied. Interior/exterior salt glazed. Interior grayish/greenish slip. Exterior has blue decoration and trace of a band.	Present in Cat 169 and 171. Morgan Pottery. 1775-1784	24c
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	5	DOM	Ceramic	Stoneware	Hollowware	Body fragments. Buff bodied. Interior/exterior gray salt glazed. Interior has slight buff color.		25c
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	6	DOM	Ceramic	Stoneware	Hollowware	Body fragments. Gray bodied. Salt glazed interior/exterior. Exterior has greenish colored pooling. Interior has high sheen glaze with ribbing from manufacture.	Present in Cat. 169 and 171	23c
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	7	DOM	Ceramic	Stoneware	Hollowware	Body fragments. Buff bodied. Interior unalzed. Exterior gray to buff salt glazed. One has exterior blue circle with possible flower, rough appearance.	Possibly Present in Cat. 171.	29c
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Porcelain	Indeterminate	Base fragment. Hard paste. Plain. Scratch marks.		
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	2	DOM	Ceramic	Porcelain	Hollowware	Body fragment and body spall. Bluish tint. Hard paste.		
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Porcelain	Possible Saucer	Body fragment with blue painted grass or shrub. Hard paste.		

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170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Porcelain	Possible Saucer	Base fragment with foot. Center interior blue painted floral marley and central blue painted design. Hard paste. Brown dressed rim. No glaze on foot.	Set with teabowl in Cat. 171	
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	5	DOM	Ceramic	Porcelain	Saucer	Rim, body and base fragments. Interior blue painted decoration. Rim has trellis marley. Interior blue painted trellis marley below shoulder. Center image depicts a fence, possible butterfly and tree. Hard paste. Brown dressed rim. No glaze on foot.	1690-1797. Part of vessel in Cat. 171.	6c
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Porcelain	Saucer	Rim, body and base fragment. Hard paste. Interior blue painted trellis at rim. Double parallel circle surrounding a floral image in center.	1690-1797. Manufacturing second.	7c
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Porcelain	Saucer	Rim fragment. Interior enameled bands. Hard paste.		3c
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Porcelain	Saucer	Rim fragment. Plain. Hard paste.		4c
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	2	DOM	Ceramic	Porcelain	Teabowl	Rim and body fragment. Interior blue painted trellis and scroll below rim. Exterior plain. Hard paste.	1690-1797	1c
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Porcelain	Teabowl	Rim fragment. Hard paste. Interior red enameled scrolls and exterior enameled feathers.		2c
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Porcelain	Hollowware	Body fragment. Hard paste. Exterior blue painted leaf or branch.		
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	3	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Hollowware	Body fragments. Plain.	1762-1820	
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Plate or Saucer	Rim fragment. Royal edge.	1762-1820	69c
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Plate or Saucer	Rim fragment. Royal edge.	1762-1820	70c
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Plate or Saucer	Rim fragment. Royal edge.	1762-1820	65c
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	2	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Plate or Saucer	Rim fragments. Royal edge.	1762-1820	65c
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	5	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Plate	Rim fragments. Royal edge.	1762-1820. Mend. Burnt.	72c
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	2	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Plate or Saucer	Rim fragments. Royal edge.	1762-1820. Burnt.	66c
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Plate	Rim fragment. Royal edge.	1762-1820	68c
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Plate	Rim fragment. Royal edge.	1762-1820	68c

Cat. #	STP	EU	FEAT-URE (F)	LEVEL	DEPTH*	STRATUM	COUNT	GROUP	ARTIFACT MATERIAL	ARTIFACT CLASS	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS/ MEASUREMENTS/ DATES	VESSEL #
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Plate or Saucer	Rim fragment. Royal edge.	1762-1820	
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	3	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Plate or Saucer	Rim fragments. Royal edge.	1762-1820	
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Plate	Rim fragment. Feather edge.	1762-1820	
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Tableware	Rim fragment. Molded diamond decoration at rim.	1762-1820	
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	2	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Cup	Rim fragments. Plain.	1762-1820	60c
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Possible Teapot Lid	Foot fragment. Plain. Unglazed base of foot.	1762-1820	74c
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Handle/ Hollowware	Fragment. Plain.	1762-1820	
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	6	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Handle/ Possible Pitcher	Fragments. Plain. Large.	1762-1820. Mend.	
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Handle/ Hollowware	Fragment.	1762-1820	
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	2	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Possible Bowl	Base fragment with trace of high foot.	1762-1820	
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	3	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Possible Bowl	Foot fragments. High foot.	1762-1820	
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Small Bowl	Rim fragment. Plain.	1762-1820	59c
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Possible Cup	Rim fragment. Plain.	1762-1820	
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Indeterminate	Rim fragment. Plain.	1762-1820	
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Indeterminate	Rim fragment. Plain.	1762-1820	
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	4	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Indeterminate	Rim fragments. Plain. Possible cup.	1762-1820	
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Saucer	Rim fragment. Flat. Royal edge	1762-1820	67c
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	14	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Plate	Shoulder fragments. Plain.	1762-1820	
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	4	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Plate or Saucer	Feet fragments. Narrow rounded.	1762-1820	
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	6	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Indeterminate	Body fragments.	Burnt. 1762-1820	
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Indeterminate	Body fragment.	Burnt. 1762-1820	
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	198	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Indeterminate	Body fragments. Plain.	1762-1820	
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Melon Teapot	Rim. Green glazed. Impressed roulette decoration.	1760s-1780s. Present in Cat. 168, and 171	55c
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	3	DOM	Ceramic	White Earthenware	Indeterminate	Body spalls. Missing glaze.		
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	4	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Charger or Dish	Rim and body fragments. Coggled rim. Lead glazed interior. Large splotches or dots of manganese. Yellowish brown to brown glaze. Appears to have white slip mixed into glaze.	Unsual glaze and decoration. Present in Cat.167 and 169. Rough interior.	31c

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170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	4	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Charger or Dish	Rim and body fragments. Coggled rim. Deep coggles. Lead glazed interior with white slip bands. Dark glaze at rim that spills onto exterior.	Pre 1850s. Three Mend.	30c
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Charger or Dish	Body fragment. White slip decorated.	Pre 1850s. Part of vessel in Cat. 169	32c
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Charger or Dish	Rim fragment. Coggled rim. Short shallow coggles. Lead glazed interior with white slip bands.	Pre 1850s	33c
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	5	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Pan	Rim and body fragments. Dark brown glaze on interior.		39c
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	2	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Hollowware	Body fragments. Interior and exterior blaz glazed with high luster.		
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Hollowware	Body fragment. Very dark brownish black glaze on interior/exterior. Incised band on exterior. Possible container. Paste looks burnt. Almost stoneware like.		47c
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	4	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Hollowware	Body fragments. Very dark brownish black glaze on interior/exterior.		
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	2	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Hollowware	Body fragments. Exterior black glazed. Interior dark reddish lead glaze.		
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	2	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Hollowware	Body fragments. Interior/exterior greenish brown glaze. Ribbing on interior from wheel thrown manufacture.		
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Hollowware	Body fragment. Interior/exterior lead glazed with speckles of manganese. Possible small bowl.	Possible small bowl.	
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Hollowware	Handle fragment. Very dark brown glazed.	Possibly associated with jug.	
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Small Bowl	Body fragment. Interior/exterior lead glazed.		35c
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	16	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Possible Small Bowl	Body and base fragments. Interior and exterior dark brown glazed. Pedestal-style foot. 1.5" diameter foot.		

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170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Jug	Rim fragment. Dark brown lead glaze.		48c
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	5	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Large Bowl or Pan	Body fragments. Interior black glazed. Unglazed exterior. Thick body.		44c
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	5	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Indeterminate	Body spalls with lead glaze and white slip decoration	Pre 1850s	
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	3	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Indeterminate	Exterior body spalls. Unglazed.		
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Indeterminate	Body fragment. Exterior lead glazed. Glaze missing from interior.		
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Indeterminate	Body fragment. Interior lead glazed. Unglazed exterior.		
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Indeterminate	Body fragment. Interior/exterior black glazed.		
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Indeterminate	Body spall. Trace of lead glaze.		
170		8		6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	7	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Indeterminate	Body and base fragments. Base has interior black glaze and unglazed exterior. Body fragments have interior/exterior black glaze.		
171		8		7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	8	ARCH	Glass	Flat	Window	Pale aqua fragments.		
171		8		7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	8	ARCH	Plaster			Fragments		
171		8		7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	ARCH	Mortar			Fragment		
171		8		7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	ARCH	Slate	Roofing	Shingle	Fragment	Post 1850s	
171		8		7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Indeterminate	Cut or wrought shaft. Burnt.		
171		8		7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	2	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Wrought	Head and shaft fragments. Common.		
171		8		7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	9	ARCH	Brick			Glazed fragments.		
171		8		7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	ACT	Copper Alloy	Sewing	Thimble	Crushed and bent.		
171		8		7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	BIO	Shell	Oyster		Fragment		
171		8		7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	76	BIO	Faunal	Mammal	Bone	Fragments		
171		8		7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	BIO	Faunal	Mammal	Jaw	Fragment		
171		8		7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	4	BIO	Faunal	Cow	Molars	Four Molars.		
171		8		7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	2	BIO	Faunal	Cow	Incisors	Two Incisors		
171		8		7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	BIO	Faunal	Pig	Premolar	Fragment		
171		8		7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	3	BIO	Faunal	Mammal	Teeth	Fragments		
171		8		7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	3	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle	Aqua body fragments with large air inclusions.	Present in Cat 169 and 170	2g
171		8		7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	6	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Case Bottle	Dark green body fragments.		
171		8		7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	2	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Indeterminate	Pale aqua fragments		
171		8		7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	6	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle	Pale green body fragments. Devitrified.		

Cat. #	STP	EU	FEAT-URE (F)	LEVEL	DEPTH*	STRATUM	COUNT	GROUP	ARTIFACT MATERIAL	ARTIFACT CLASS	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS/ MEASUREMENTS/ DATES	VESSEL #
171		8		7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	3	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Indeterminate	Colorless body fragments		
171		8		7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	5	DOM	Ceramic	Tin Glazed Earthenware	Possible Punch Bowl	Body fragments with one spall of glaze. Blue painted interior and exterior decoration.	1628-1800	12c
171		8		7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Tin Glazed Earthenware	Indeterminate	Rim fragment. Slighly bluish glaze.	1628-1800	13c
171		8		7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	4	DOM	Ceramic	Tin Glazed Earthenware	Indeterminate	White glazed fragments.	1628-1800	
171		8		7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	2	DOM	Ceramic	Tin Glazed Earthenware	Indeterminate	Body fragments. Missing glaze.	1628-1800	
171		8		7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Whiteware	Indeterminate	Body spall. Interior black transfer print.	Post 1820	84c
171		8		7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Whiteware	Tableware	Body fragment with blue transfer printed decoration.		83c
171		8		7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	White Earthenware	Indeterminate	Body spall. Missing glaze.		
171		8		7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	13	DOM	Ceramic	Pearlware	Mug	Body and handle fragments. Mocha decoration.	1775-1840s Part of vessel with green rilling. Present in Cats 105, 106, 107, 165, 169, 170, 171	81c
171		8		7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Pearlware	Hollowware	Possible bowl or teabowl. Foot fragment. High foot.	1775-1840s	
171		8		7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	3	DOM	Ceramic	Pearlware	Indeterminate	Body fragments. Plain	1775-1840s	
171		8		7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Pearlware	Indeterminate	Rim fragment with blue paint on edge of rim.	1775-1840s	80c
171		8		7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Pearlware	Possible Saucer	Spall. Interior fine blue lines. Transfer printed or painted.	1775-1840s Present in 169 and 170	75c
171		8		7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	5	DOM	Ceramic	Pearlware	Saucer	China Glaze body fragments.	1775-1810	77c
171		8		7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Manganese Mottled	Indeterminate	Rim fragment.	1680-1780	16c
171		8		7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	North Midlands	Indeterminate	Body fragment. Possible Dish.	Possible Dish. Pre 1775	
171		8		7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	2	DOM	Ceramic	North Midlands	Hollowware	Body fragments. Combed black slip.	Pre 1775	
171		8		7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	6	DOM	Ceramic	North Midlands	Hollowware	Body fragments. Plain.	Mend Pre 1775	
171		8		7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	2	DOM	Ceramic	Porcelain	Teabowl	Body fragments. Interior blue painted scroll or spearhead on interior below rim. Exterior blue painted circular wreath of leaves and flowers.	Set with saucer in Cat. 170.	
171		8		7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Porcelain	Indeterminate	Body fragment with exterior blue painted decoration. Hard paste.		

Cat. #	STP	EU	FEAT-URE (F)	LEVEL	DEPTH*	STRATUM	COUNT	GROUP	ARTIFACT MATERIAL	ARTIFACT CLASS	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS/ MEASUREMENTS/ DATES	VESSEL #
171		8		7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Porcelain	Indeterminate	Body fragment. Plain. Hard paste.		
171		8		7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Porcelain	Saucer	Rim fragment. Two parallel enameled lines on interior near rim. Hard paste.		3c
171		8		7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	12	DOM	Ceramic	Porcelain	Saucer	Rim, body and base fragments. Interior blue painted decoration. Rim has trellis marley. Interior blue painted trellis marley below shoulder. Center image depicts a flower. Hard paste. Brown dressed rim. No glaze on foot.	1690-1797. Part of vessel in Cat. 170. All but one fragment mend.	6c
171		8		7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	19	DOM	Ceramic	Stoneware	Hollowware	Body fragments. Buff bodied. Exterior salt glazed. Interior unglazed.	Present in Cat. 170.	29c
171		8		7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	6	DOM	Ceramic	Stoneware	Hollowware	Body fragments. Gray bodied. Interior/exterior salt glazed. Interior grayish/greenish slip. Exterior has blue painted watch spring and trace of molded band	Present in Cat. 169 and 170. Morgan Pottery. 1775-1874	24c
171		8		7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Stoneware	Hollowware	Body fragment. Gray bodied. Salt glazed exterior with blue decoration. Interior pinkish slip.	Present in Cat. 166 and 170	27c
171		8		7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	4	DOM	Ceramic	Stoneware	Hollowware	Body fragments. Gray bodied. Salt glazed interior/exterior. Exterior has greenish colored pooling and trace of blue decoration. Interior has high sheen glaze with ribbing from manufacture.	Present in Cat 169 ad 170	23c
171		8		7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Stoneware	Indeterminate	Body spall. Buff bodied. Salt glazed surface. Grayish to buff colored.		25c
171		8		7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	White Salt Glazed Stoneware	Plate	Rim fragment with molded dot, daiper and basket motif.	1720-1805	18c
171		8		7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	White Salt Glazed Stoneware	Indeterminate	Thin body fragment.	1720-1805	

Cat. #	STP	EU	FEAT-URE (F)	LEVEL	DEPTH*	STRATUM	COUNT	GROUP	ARTIFACT MATERIAL	ARTIFACT CLASS	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS/ MEASUREMENTS/ DATES	VESSEL #
171		8		7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	2	DOM	Ceramic	White Salt Glazed Stoneware	Mug or Tankard	Body fragments. Debased scratch blue. Molded "GR" medalion.	Rough GR medalion. 1720-1805. Mends with Cat. 154.19	19c
171		8		7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	3	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Melon Teapot	Rim and body fragments. Green glazed. Roulette decorated exterior	1760s-1780s. Present in Cat. 168 and 170	55c
171		8		7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Possible Cup or Creamer	Rim fragment. Exterior beaded molded band.	1762-1820	
171		8		7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	3	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Saucer	Rim fragments. Royal edge. Flat rim.	1762-1820	67c
171		8		7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	4	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Plate	Rim fragments. Royal edge.	1762-1820	68c
171		8		7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	3	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Plate	Rim fragments. Royal edge.	Mend. 1762-1820. Burnt.	66c
171		8		7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	3	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Plate	Rim fragments. Feather edge.	1762-1820	57c
171		8		7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	9	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Small Bowl	Body and base fragments. High foot.	1762-1820	
171		8		7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Saucer	Base and shoulder fragment. Low narrow foot.	1762-1820	
171		8		7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	3	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Tableware	Base fragment. Low, narrow foot.	1762-1820	
171		8		7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Possible Plate	Base fragment. Low, narrow foot.	1762-1820	
171		8		7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Tableware	Base fragment. Low, narrow foot.	1762-1820	
171		8		7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	2	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Possible Plate	Base fragment. Medium, thick foot.	1762-1820	
171		8		7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	21	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Plate or Saucer	Shoulder fragments. Plain.	1762-1820	
171		8		7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	87	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Indeterminate	Body fragments. Plain.	1762-1820	
171		8		7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	4	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Indeterminate	Rim fragments. Plain. Spalls.	1762-1820	
171		8		7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Hollowware	Body fragment. Interior and exterior black glazed.		
171		8		7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Milk Pan	Rim spout fragment.		40c
171		8		7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Indeterminate	Fragment. Missing glaze.		
171		8		7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	2	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Indeterminate	One body and one rim fragment. Interior and exterior lead glazed with speckles of manganese. Possible trace of white slip decoration	Pre 1850s	52c
171		8		7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	16	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Possible Chamber Pot	Body and handle fragments. Deep red paste. Interior and exterior very dark brown glazed.		41c

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171		8		7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Possible Buckley-Type	Indeterminate	Body spall. Striation of white clay. Lacks coarse temper. One side has dark brown lead glaze.	Mid-17th to 19th century	54c
171		8		7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	2	DOM	Ceramic	Jackfield	Teaware	Body fragments	1740-1800	
172		8		9	2.0-2.8	Fill 3	1	ARCH	Brick			Tiny fragment.		
172		8		9	2.0-2.8	Fill 3	1	ARCH	Glass	Flat	Window	Dark aqua fragment.		
172		8		9	2.0-2.8	Fill 3	2	UNID	Ferrous Metal	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Corroded flat fragments.		
172		8		9	2.0-2.8	Fill 3	2	NAT	Conglomerate	Natural	Natural	Fragments with quartz.		
172		8		9	2.0-2.8	Fill 3	1	BIO	Shell	Clam	Quahog	Body fragment.		
172		8		9	2.0-2.8	Fill 3	5	BIO	Shell	Oyster		Body fragments		
172		8		9	2.0-2.8	Fill 3	18	BIO	Faunal	Mammal	Bone	Fragments.		
172		8		9	2.0-2.8	Fill 3	4	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Possible Saucer	Rim, body and base fragments. Feather edge.	1762-1820	
172		8		9	2.0-2.8	Fill 3	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Indeterminate	Exterior body spall. Dark brown lead glaze.		
182		9		1	0.4-0.5	O	1	ARCH	Asphalt	Roofing	Shingle	Fragment with plastic backing	Post 1917 (Miller 2000:17)	
182		9		1	0.4-0.5	O	7	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Wire Roofing	6 whole. 1 shaft	Post 1879	
182		9		1	0.4-0.5	O	1	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Wire	Common	Post 1879	
182		9		1	0.4-0.5	O	2	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Machine Cut	Common. Whole. Pulled	1810-1890s	
182		9		1	0.4-0.5	O	2	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Machine Cut	Common. Shafts	1810-1890s	
182		9		1	0.4-0.5	O	7	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Machine Cut	Common. Shafts	1810-1890s	
182		9		1	0.4-0.5	O	1	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Spike	Machine Cut	Head and shaft fragment	1810-1890s	
182		9		1	0.4-0.5	O	1	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Wrought	Common. Pulled		
182		9		1	0.4-0.5	O	2	ARCH	Glass	Flat	Window	Pale aqua fragments		
182		9		1	0.4-0.5	O	11	ARCH	Glass	Flat	Window	Colorless		
182		9		1	0.4-0.5	O	4	ARCH	Slate	Roofing	Shingle	Post 1850s		
182		9		1	0.4-0.5	O	1	SAN	Ceramic	Sewer	Pipe	Buff bodied spall with brown glaze.		
182		9		1	0.4-0.5	O	2	FUEL	Coal			Fragments	Post 1835	
182		9		1	0.4-0.5	O	1	CUT	Ferrous Metal	Possible Utensil	Handle	Narrow sheet of metal with a rivet. Possible utensil handle.		
182		9		1	0.4-0.5	O	1	BIO	Faunal	Mammal	Tooth	Pig tooth fragment.		
182		9		1	0.4-0.5	O	1	BIO	Faunal	Avion	Long Bone	Fragment.		
182		9		1	0.4-0.5	O	1	BIO	Faunal	Mammal	Long Bone	Fragment. Calcined.		

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182		9		1	0.4-0.5	O	2	HDWR	Ferrous Metal	Screw		1" long. Flat-head slot. Wood screw.		
182		9		1	0.4-0.5	O	1	LAMP	Glass	Lamp	Chimney	Frosted. Fragment		
182		9		1	0.4-0.5	O	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle	Colorless. Finish. Folded.	Post 1860s	
182		9		1	0.4-0.5	O	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Possible Stemware	Colorless body fragment. Curved. Possible stemware bowl fragment.		
182		9		1	0.4-0.5	O	1	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Hollowware	Body fragment. Exterior black floral overlgaze transfer print.	ca. 1762 (Miller 2000:13)	
182		9		1	0.4-0.5	O	1	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Indeterminate	Plain body fragment	1762-1820	
182		9		1	0.4-0.5	O	1	DOM	Ceramic	Porcelain	Indeterminate	Plain body fragment. Hard paste.		
182		9		1	0.4-0.5	O	1	DOM	Ceramic	Porcelain	Hollowware	Body fragment. Hard paste. Exterior enameled parallel double bands and indeterminate motif.		
182		9		1	0.4-0.5	O	1	DOM	Ceramic	Porcelain	Saucer	Base fragment. Hard paste. Interior enameled rope decoration on interior base.		
182		9		1	0.4-0.5	O	1	DOM	Ceramic	Whiteware	Possible Tableware	Body fragment. Interior flow blue printed floral decoration.	Post-1845 (Miller 2000:13)	
182		9		1	0.4-0.5	O	1	DOM	Ceramic	Whiteware	Hollowware	Body fragment with exterior blue transfer print. Geometric motif.	Post-1820	
182		9		1	0.4-0.5	O	1	DOM	Ceramic	White Earthenware	Indeterminate	Body fragment. Dark cream colored interior glaze. Greenish brown exterior glaze.		
182		9		1	0.4-0.5	O	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Hollowware	Possible pot. Body fragment. Exterior unglazed. Interior lead glazed.		
182		9		1	0.4-0.5	O	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Hollowware	Body fragment. Burnt. Interior lead glazed, slightly yellowish. Exterior black glazed.		
183		9		2	0.5-1.0	Fill 1	6	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Machine Cut	Common. Pulled. Head and shaft fragments	1810-1890s	
183		9		2	0.5-1.0	Fill 1	6	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Lath Nail	Machine Cut	Lath nail. Whole	1810-1890s	
183		9		2	0.5-1.0	Fill 1	1	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Machine Cut	Burnt. Head and shaft fragment. Common.	1810-1890s	
183		9		2	0.5-1.0	Fill 1	5	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Roofing Nail	Wire Drawn	Whole.	Post 1879	
183		9		2	0.5-1.0	Fill 1	1	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Wire Drawn	Whole. Pulled	Post 1879	

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183		9		2	0.5-1.0	Fill 1	2	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Wrought	1 whole, 1 shaft fragment. Common. Clinched.		
183		9		2	0.5-1.0	Fill 1	3	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Cut Shafts	Shaft fragments. Burnt.		
183		9		2	0.5-1.0	Fill 1	11	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Cut Shafts	Shaft fragments.		
183		9		2	0.5-1.0	Fill 1	19	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Machine Cut	Common fragments.	1810-1890s	
183		9		2	0.5-1.0	Fill 1	5	ARCH	Slate	Roofing	Shingle	Fragments	post 1850s	
183		9		2	0.5-1.0	Fill 1	2	ARCH	Marble	Fixture	Indeterminate	Fragments. Degraded. Possible mantle fragments.		
183		9		2	0.5-1.0	Fill 1	11	ARCH	Glass	Flat	Window	Pale aqua fragments		
183		9		2	0.5-1.0	Fill 1	26	ARCH	Glass	Flat	Window	Colorless fragments		
183		9		2	0.5-1.0	Fill 1	2	HDWR	Ferrous Metal	Screw		Flat head wood screw		
183		9		2	0.5-1.0	Fill 1	1	FUEL	Coal			Fragment	Post 1835	
183		9		2	0.5-1.0	Fill 1	2	FUEL	Slag	Byproduct		Fragment		
183		9		2	0.5-1.0	Fill 1	3	FUEL	Coal	Ash		Fragment		
183		9		2	0.5-1.0	Fill 1	1	UNID	Ferrous Metal	Wire	Indeterminate	Fragment		
183		9		2	0.5-1.0	Fill 1	2	UNID	Ferrous Metal	Sheet Metal	Indeterminate	Fragments		
183		9		2	0.5-1.0	Fill 1	1	CUT	Ferrous Metal	Knife	Blade	Blade fragment.		
183		9		2	0.5-1.0	Fill 1	1	ACT	Alloy	Instrument	Harmonica	Draw reed plate		
183		9		2	0.5-1.0	Fill 1	1	CLO	Ferrous Metal	Clothing	Buckle	Frame		
183		9		2	0.5-1.0	Fill 1	4	BIO	Shell	Oyster		Top valve or lid		
183		9		2	0.5-1.0	Fill 1	4	BIO	Shell	Oyster		Bottom valve or lid		
183		9		2	0.5-1.0	Fill 1	8	BIO	Faunal	Mammal	Bone	Long bone fragments		
183		9		2	0.5-1.0	Fill 1	2	BIO	Faunal	Mammal	Bone	Small mammal bone. Possible rodent. Whole.		
183		9		2	0.5-1.0	Fill 1	2	BIO	Faunal	Reptile	Bone	Possible turtle carapace		
183		9		2	0.5-1.0	Fill 1	2	BIO	Faunal	Mammal	Tooth	Cow or horse tooth		
183		9		2	0.5-1.0	Fill 1	1	BIO	Faunal	Indeterminate	Bone	Fragment		
183		9		2	0.5-1.0	Fill 1	1	LIGHT	Glass	Lamp	Chimney	Colorless. Base with horizontal twist slot to clamp to lamp.		
183		9		2	0.5-1.0	Fill 1	1	HORT	Ceramic	Redware	Flower Pot	Body fragment. Unglazed.		
183		9		2	0.5-1.0	Fill 1	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle	Colorless. Oval base. Modled horizontal ribs. Possible perfume bottle.		
183		9		2	0.5-1.0	Fill 1	6	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Hollowware	Colorless body fragments.		
183		9		2	0.5-1.0	Fill 1	5	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Hollowware	Colorless body fragments. Interior frosted.		

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183		9		2	0.5-1.0	Fill 1	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle	Olive green body fragment.		
183		9		2	0.5-1.0	Fill 1	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Hollowware	Very pale aqua body fragment.		
183		9		2	0.5-1.0	Fill 1	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle	Greenish aqua body fragment. Devitrified.		
183		9		2	0.5-1.0	Fill 1	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Hollowware	Cup or stemware rim fragment		
183		9		2	0.5-1.0	Fill 1	1	DOM	Ceramic	Tin Glazed Earthenware	Hollowware	Exterior body spall with two blue parallel painted lines		
183		9		2	0.5-1.0	Fill 1	1	DOM	Ceramic	Tin Glazed Earthenware	Cup or Bowl	Rim fragment. Blue painted exterior. Spalled glaze on interior.		
183		9		2	0.5-1.0	Fill 1	1	DOM	Ceramic	White Granite	Hollowware	Base fragment. Plain. Embossed exterior possible flutes	1842-1930	
183		9		2	0.5-1.0	Fill 1	1	DOM	Ceramic	White Granite	Indeterminate	Body spall	1842-1930	
183		9		2	0.5-1.0	Fill 1	1	DOM	Ceramic	Pearlware	Cup	London shaped body fragment. Blue floral painted exterior	1810-1840	
183		9		2	0.5-1.0	Fill 1	1	DOM	Ceramic	Pearlware	Indeterminate	Plain body fragment	1775-1840	
183		9		2	0.5-1.0	Fill 1	3	DOM	Ceramic	Porcelain	Tea Bowl	Body fragments. Interior and exterior polychrom floral enameled decoration. Scalloped shape.		
183		9		2	0.5-1.0	Fill 1	1	DOM	Ceramic	Porcelain	Possible Cup or Tea Bowl	Body fragment. Interior blue painted line. Exterior blue painted floral decoration. Hard paste.		
183		9		2	0.5-1.0	Fill 1	1	DOM	Ceramic	Porcelain	Saucer	Base fragment. Interior faint blue painted lines. Hard paste		
183		9		2	0.5-1.0	Fill 1	1	DOM	Ceramic	White Salt Glazed Stoneware	Possible Teapot	Body fragment. Debased scratch blue.	1765-1795 (Miller 2000:10)	
183		9		2	0.5-1.0	Fill 1	1	DOM	Ceramic	White Earthenware	Indeterminate	Burnt body fragment.		
183		9		2	0.5-1.0	Fill 1	1	DOM	Ceramic	White Earthenware	Indeterminate	Body fragment with trace of blue transfer print decoration. Possible flow blue decoration.		
183		9		2	0.5-1.0	Fill 1	3	DOM	Ceramic	Whiteware	Cup	1 rim and 2 body fragments. Interior/exterior blue sponge painted decoration. 2 pieces mend.	Post 1845	
183		9		2	0.5-1.0	Fill 1	2	DOM	Ceramic	Whiteware	Possible Bowl	Rim and body fragments. Annular decorated exterior.	Post 1820	

Cat. #	STP	EU	FEAT-URE (F)	LEVEL	DEPTH*	STRATUM	COUNT	GROUP	ARTIFACT MATERIAL	ARTIFACT CLASS	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS/ MEASUREMENTS/ DATES	VESSEL #
183		9		2	0.5-1.0	Fill 1	1	DOM	Ceramic	Whiteware	Tableware or Saucer	Body/base fragment. Interior black decorated transfer print. Floral pattern	Possible 1833-1849 (Miller 2000:14)	
183		9		2	0.5-1.0	Fill 1	1	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Indeterminate	Base foot fragment.	1762-1820	
183		9		2	0.5-1.0	Fill 1	1	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Indeterminate	Body spall	1762-1820	
183		9		2	0.5-1.0	Fill 1	1	DOM	Ceramic	North Midlands	Hollowware	Body fragment. Exterior black combed decoration.	Pre-1775	
183		9		2	0.5-1.0	Fill 1	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Indeterminate	Exteior body spall. Unglazed.		
183		9		2	0.5-1.0	Fill 1	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Hollowware	Handle fragment. Ribbed. Lead glazed. Blotches of maganese.		
183		9		2	0.5-1.0	Fill 1	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Hollowware	Body fragment. Interior lead glazed. Exterior unglazed.		
183		9		2	0.5-1.0	Fill 1	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Hollowware	Body fragment. Interior lead glazed. Trace of glaze on exterior, possibly near rim or base.		
183		9		2	0.5-1.0	Fill 1	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Jug	Black glazed rim fragment.		
183		9		2	0.5-1.0	Fill 1	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Hollowware	Body fragment. Thick. Lead glazed interior and exterior.		
183		9		2	0.5-1.0	Fill 1	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Hollowware	Body fragment. Black glazed interior and exterior.		
183		9		2	0.5-1.0	Fill 1	2	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Indeterminate	Body spalls. Lead glazed with white slip decoration.	Pre-1850s	
183		9		2	0.5-1.0	Fill 1	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Hollowware	Body fragment. Interior/exterior lead glazed. Trace of manganese splotching on exterior.		
183		9		2	0.5-1.0	Fill 1	2	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Hollowware	Possible Jug. One piece with strap handle. Interior lead glazed. Exeterior dark, greenish glazed. Trace of white clay in paste. Possibly similar to Buckley-type.	Possible Jug	
183		9		2	0.5-1.0	Fill 1	1	DOM	Ceramic	Manganese Mottled	Hollowware	Rim fragment. Possible bowl or cup.	1670s-1780	
183		9		2	0.5-1.0	Fill 1	1	DOM	Ceramic	Jackfield	Teapot	Rim fragment.	1740-1800 (Miller 2000:12)	
184		9		3.5	1.0-1.5	Fill 1A	1	ACT	Copper	Sewing	Thimble	Whole. Dented.		
184		9		3.5	1.0-1.5	Fill 1A	2	ARCH	Lithic	Sandstone	Cobble	Burnt fragments. Possible displaced Foundation stones. Contain traces of mortar. Similar to stones in north wall of the 1709 pattern brick section.		
184		9		3.5	1.0-1.5	Fill 1A	1	ARCH	Slate	Roofing	Shingle	Fragment.	Post 1850s	

Cat. #	STP	EU	FEAT-URE (F)	LEVEL	DEPTH*	STRATUM	COUNT	GROUP	ARTIFACT MATERIAL	ARTIFACT CLASS	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS/ MEASUREMENTS/ DATES	VESSEL #
184		9		3.5	1.0-1.5	Fill 1A	4	ARCH	Brick			Fragments. 3 Burnt.		
184		9		3.5	1.0-1.5	Fill 1A	6	ARCH	Plaster			Fragments.		
184		9		3.5	1.0-1.5	Fill 1A	9	ARCH	Glass	Flat	Window	Pale aqua fragments. Devitrified.		
184		9		3.5	1.0-1.5	Fill 1A	1	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Wrought	Head and shaft fragment		
184		9		3.5	1.0-1.5	Fill 1A	1	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Wrought	Head and shaft fragment. Clinched.		
184		9		3.5	1.0-1.5	Fill 1A	4	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Wrought	Head and shaft fragments. Pulled.		
184		9		3.5	1.0-1.5	Fill 1A	1	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Wrought	Head and shaft fragment.		
184		9		3.5	1.0-1.5	Fill 1A	14	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Lath Nail	Machine Cut	Whole	1810s-1890s	
184		9		3.5	1.0-1.5	Fill 1A	47	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Machine Cut	Common. Head and shaft fragments.	1810s-1890s	
184		9		3.5	1.0-1.5	Fill 1A	1	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Machine Cut	Finishing Nail. Whole	1810s-1890s	
184		9		3.5	1.0-1.5	Fill 1A	1	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Machine Cut	Common. Head and shaft fragment. Pulled	1810s-1890s	
184		9		3.5	1.0-1.5	Fill 1A	1	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Machine Cut	Common. Head and shaft fragment. Clinched	1810s-1890s	
184		9		3.5	1.0-1.5	Fill 1A	1	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Wire Drawn	Common. Head and shaft fragment.	Post 1870s	
184		9		3.5	1.0-1.5	Fill 1A	8	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Indeterminate	Machine Cut or hand wrought shafts. 1 burnt.		
184		9		3.5	1.0-1.5	Fill 1A	1	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Indeterminate	Machine cut or hand wrought shaft. Pulled.		
184		9		3.5	1.0-1.5	Fill 1A	1	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Spike	Machine Cut	Whole	1810s-1890s	
184		9		3.5	1.0-1.5	Fill 1A	1	BIO	Shell	Clam	Quahog	Right hinge fragment		
184		9		3.5	1.0-1.5	Fill 1A	1	BIO	Shell	Clam	Quahog	Body fragment.		
184		9		3.5	1.0-1.5	Fill 1A	1	BIO	Shell	Oyster		Top valve or lid		
184		9		3.5	1.0-1.5	Fill 1A	2	BIO	Shell	Oyster		Bottom valve or lid. Fragments		
184		9		3.5	1.0-1.5	Fill 1A	11	BIO	Faunal	Bone	Mammal	Fragments		
184		9		3.5	1.0-1.5	Fill 1A	1	BIO	Faunal	Bone and Tooth	Pig	Mandible and tusk fragments. Fit together.		
184		9		3.5	1.0-1.5	Fill 1A	1	CUR	Copper	Penny		United States penny. Wheat back.	1920	
184		9		3.5	1.0-1.5	Fill 1A	4	FUEL	Coal			Fragments	Post 1835	
184		9		3.5	1.0-1.5	Fill 1A	1	HDWR	Ferrous Metal	Screw		Flat head wood screw		
184		9		3.5	1.0-1.5	Fill 1A	1	HDWR	Ferrous Metal	Hinge		Door hinge fragment with one screw.		

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184		9		3.5	1.0-1.5	Fill 1A	1	HDWR	Ferrous Metal	Bolt		Corroded fragment		
184		9		3.5	1.0-1.5	Fill 1A	1	HDWR	Ferrous Metal	Washer		Corroded. Whole.		
184		9		3.5	1.0-1.5	Fill 1A	4	UNID	Ferrous Metal	Sheet Metal	Indeterminate	Fragments. Possibe duct work.		
184		9		3.5	1.0-1.5	Fill 1A	2	UNID	Ferrous Metal	Sheet Metal	Indeterminate	Fragments.		
184		9		3.5	1.0-1.5	Fill 1A	2	UNID	Plastic	Bag		1 black and 1 colorless fragment.	Post mid-20th century	
184		9		3.5	1.0-1.5	Fill 1A	1	TOB	White Clay	Pipe	Stem	Small fragment.		
184		9		3.5	1.0-1.5	Fill 1A	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle	Dark green body fragment.		
184		9		3.5	1.0-1.5	Fill 1A	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Possible Cup	Colorless rim fragment.		
184		9		3.5	1.0-1.5	Fill 1A	2	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle	Green body fragments. Heavily devitrified.		
184		9		3.5	1.0-1.5	Fill 1A	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle	Pale aqua body fragment with mold seam.		
184		9		3.5	1.0-1.5	Fill 1A	2	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Hollowware	Colorless body fragments.		
184		9		3.5	1.0-1.5	Fill 1A	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle	Thin. Dark green body fragment.		
184		9		3.5	1.0-1.5	Fill 1A	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Indeterminate	Exterior body spall. Unglazed.		
184		9		3.5	1.0-1.5	Fill 1A	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Indeterminate	Interior body spall. Lead glazed.		
184		9		3.5	1.0-1.5	Fill 1A	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Hollowware	Body fragment with exterior incising. Everted body. Glaze has small specks of dark brown or possible iron.	Possibly early 18th century.	
184		9		3.5	1.0-1.5	Fill 1A	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Pipkin	Rim. Curved inward, and everted. Thick lead glazed on interior and spilling onto exterior.		
184		9		3.5	1.0-1.5	Fill 1A	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Hollowware	Large handle fragment. Lead glazed. Glaze partially present on top of handle. Clay matrix contains striations of white clay.		
184		9		3.5	1.0-1.5	Fill 1A	1	DOM	Ceramic	Buckley-Type	Hollowware	Body fragment. Interior rough black glazed. Exterior smooth glazed with scalloped body.	1720s-1780s	
184		9		3.5	1.0-1.5	Fill 1A	1	DOM	Ceramic	Red Earthenware	Indeterminate	Fragment. Unglazed. Small flecks of iron or grit temper. Origins unclear.		
184		9		3.5	1.0-1.5	Fill 1A	2	DOM	Ceramic	North Midlands	Hollowware	Body fragments. Plain.	Pre-1775	

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184		9		3.5	1.0-1.5	Fill 1A	2	DOM	Ceramic	North Midlands	Hollowware	Body and base fragments. Possibly part of same vessel. Body fragment contains combed black slip decoration.	Pre-1775	
184		9		3.5	1.0-1.5	Fill 1A	1	DOM	Ceramic	White Salt Glazed Stoneware	Indeterminate	Plain body fragment	1720-1805	
184		9		3.5	1.0-1.5	Fill 1A	1	DOM	Ceramic	Tin Glazed Earthenware	Indeterminate	Body spall. Glaze missing.		
184		9		3.5	1.0-1.5	Fill 1A	1	DOM	Ceramic	Whiteware	Hollowware	London shaped body fragment. Annular banding. Brown band.	1820-1840	
184		9		3.5	1.0-1.5	Fill 1A	1	DOM	Ceramic	Porcelain	Teamware	Soft paste. Body fragment. Plain. Possibly Philadelphia made.	Possibly 1770-1772	
185		9		3	0.7-1.1	Fill 2	3	ARCH	Brick			Fragments.		
185		9		3	0.7-1.1	Fill 2	1	ARCH	Brick			Brunt fragment		
185		9		3	0.7-1.1	Fill 2	3	ARCH	Glass	Flat	Window	Pale aqua fragments		
185		9		3	0.7-1.1	Fill 2	6	ARCH	Glass	Flat	Window	Colorless fragments		
185		9		3	0.7-1.1	Fill 2	1	ARCH	Slate	Roofing	Shingle	Fragment	Post 1850s	
185		9		3	0.7-1.1	Fill 2	6	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Machine Cut	Shaft fragments	1810s-1890s	
185		9		3	0.7-1.1	Fill 2	4	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Lath Nail	Machine Cut	Whole	1810s-1890s	
185		9		3	0.7-1.1	Fill 2	1	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Wrought	Head and shaft fragment		
185		9		3	0.7-1.1	Fill 2	12	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Machine Cut	Common. Whole	1810s-1890s	
185		9		3	0.7-1.1	Fill 2	1	ARCH	Glass	Flat	Stained Window	Fragment. Red stained glass.		
185		9		3	0.7-1.1	Fill 2	2	BIO	Shell	Clam	Quahog	Right valve hinge fragments		
185		9		3	0.7-1.1	Fill 2	1	BIO	Shell	Oyster		Top hinge. Burnt.		
185		9		3	0.7-1.1	Fill 2	2	BIO	Shell	Oyster		Top hinges		
185		9		3	0.7-1.1	Fill 2	1	BIO	Shell	Oyster		Bottom hinge.		
185		9		3	0.7-1.1	Fill 2	1	BIO	Shell	Oyster		Hinge fragment		
185		9		3	0.7-1.1	Fill 2	1	BIO	Shell	Oyster		Hinge fragment, burnt.		
185		9		3	0.7-1.1	Fill 2	1	BIO	Faunal	Bone	Mammal	Rib bone fragment.		
185		9		3	0.7-1.1	Fill 2	1	BIO	Faunal	Bone	Mammal	Fragment. Glassy.		
185		9		3	0.7-1.1	Fill 2	2	FUEL	Coal			Fragments.	Post 1835	
185		9		3	0.7-1.1	Fill 2	1	FUEL	Slag	Byproduct		Fragment. Glassy.		

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185		9		3	0.7-1.1	Fill 2	1	ACT	Glass	Wax	Stamp/Seal	Circular, colorless glass with impressed design of a figures. Left to right: child figure, adult figure, open palm hand below a sun and rays, adult figure. Figures in Classical style over a line and scroll.		
185		9		3	0.7-1.1	Fill 2	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle	Dark green body fragment		
185		9		3	0.7-1.1	Fill 2	2	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle	Dark green body fragments. Devitrified.		
185		9		3	0.7-1.1	Fill 2	2	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle	Colorless body fragments. One with a shoulder.		
185		9		3	0.7-1.1	Fill 2	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle	Colorless molded shoulder fragment. Two parallel ribs above shoulder. Part of bottle body below shoulder is flat for an embossed or paper label.		
185		9		3	0.7-1.1	Fill 2	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Case Bottle	Dark green flat fragment. Devitrified.		
185		9		3	0.7-1.1	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Whiteware	Hollowware	Body fragment. Plain	Post 1820	
185		9		3	0.7-1.1	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Whiteware	Indeterminate	Base spall with foot. Plain.	Post 1820	
185		9		3	0.7-1.1	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Whiteware	Indeterminate	Body spall.	Post 1820	
185		9		3	0.7-1.1	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Tableware	Plain body fragment	1762-1820	
185		9		3	0.7-1.1	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Indeterminate	Body fragment. Unglazed exterior. Dark lead glazed interior.		
185		9		3	0.7-1.1	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Indeterminate	Body spall. Dark lead glazed.		
185		9		3	0.7-1.1	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Red Stoneware	Teaware	Body fragment. Hard bodied red stoneware. Glazed.		
185		9		3	0.7-1.1	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Tin Glazed Earthenware	Indeterminate	Body fragment. Trace of blue painted decoration.		
185		9		3	0.7-1.1	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	North Midlands	Indeterminate	Body fragment. Plain.		
185		9		3	0.7-1.1	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	White Salt Glazed Stoneware	Indeterminate	Base fragment. Plain.	1720-1805 (Miller 2000: 10)	
185		9		3	0.7-1.1	Fill 2	3	DOM	Ceramic	Stoneware	Hollowware	Body fragments. Mend. Buff bodied. Plain. Gray salt glazed exterior. Unglazed interior.	Mend	
185		9		3	0.7-1.1	Fill 2	1	DOM	Ceramic	Porcelain	Saucer	Rim fragment. Interior blue painted cross hatched decoration. Hard paste.		
185		9		3	0.7-1.1	Fill 2	1	UNID	Ceramic	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Interior body spall. Buff bodied. Possible sewer pipe fragment.		

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185		9		3	0.7-1.1	Fill 2	1	UNID	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	White paste fragment. Green paint on one side.		
185		9		3	0.7-1.1	Fill 2	9	UNID	Glass	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Colorless fragments. Possible cup or lamp chimney		
185		9		3	0.7-1.1	Fill 2	2	UNID	Glass	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Colorless rim fragments. Possible cup or lamp chimney.		
186		9		4	1.1-1.7	Fill 3	1	ARCH	Slate	Roofing	Shingle	Fragment	Post 1850s	
186		9		4	1.1-1.7	Fill 3	25	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Lath Nail	Machine Cut	Head and shaft fragments.	1810s-1890s	
186		9		4	1.1-1.7	Fill 3	32	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Machine Cut	Common. Head and shaft fragments.	1810s-1890s	
186		9		4	1.1-1.7	Fill 3	41	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Indeterminate	Common. Shaft fragments. Square Shafts.		
186		9		4	1.1-1.7	Fill 3	4	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Wrought	Head and shaft fragments.		
186		9		4	1.1-1.7	Fill 3	1	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Wrought	T-head. Head and shaft fragment.		
186		9		4	1.1-1.7	Fill 3	1	ARCH	Glass	Flat	Window	Pale aqua fragment.		
186		9		4	1.1-1.7	Fill 3	14	UNID	Ferrous Metal	Sheet Metal	Indeterminate	Corroded fragments.		
186		9		4	1.1-1.7	Fill 3	1	BIO	Shell	Oyster		Top valve or lid.		
186		9		4	1.1-1.7	Fill 3	2	BIO	Shell	Oyster		Bottom valve or lids.		
186		9		4	1.1-1.7	Fill 3	3	BIO	Faunal	Mammal	Bone	Long Bone fragments.		
186		9		4	1.1-1.7	Fill 3	1	CLO	Copper Alloy	Fastener	Button	Large coat button. Domed.		
186		9		4	1.1-1.7	Fill 3	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle	Pale aqua patent elixir. Possible "Doctor" bottle from other contexts.		
186		9		4	1.1-1.7	Fill 3	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle	Olive green bottle neck fragment.		
186		9		4	1.1-1.7	Fill 3	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle	Light green body fragment.		
186		9		4	1.1-1.7	Fill 3	1	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Cup	Rim fragment. Exterior annular decoration. Black, green, black and three light brown bands. Incised bands near rim.	1762-1820	
186		9		4	1.1-1.7	Fill 3	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Indeterminate	Interior body spall with black lead glaze.		
186		9		4	1.1-1.7	Fill 3	1	DOM	Ceramic	Whiteware	Indeterminate	Body spall. Plain.	Post 1820	
186		9		4	1.1-1.7	Fill 3	1	DOM	Ceramic	Pearlware	Saucer	Body fragment with interior polychrome painted floral decoration.	Possibly Post 1795.	
187		9		4.5	1.1-1.7	Fill 3 w/ Rodent Burrows	1	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Wire Drawn	Roofing Nail	Post 1870s	

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187		9		4.5	1.1-1.7	Fill 3 w/ Rodent Burrows	1	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Wire Drawn	Common. Pulled	Post 1870s	
187		9		4.5	1.1-1.7	Fill 3 w/ Rodent Burrows	1	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Wire Drawn	Common. Head and shaft fragment.	Post 1870s	
187		9		4.5	1.1-1.7	Fill 3 w/ Rodent Burrows	1	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Wrought	Head and shaft fragment. Pulled.		
187		9		4.5	1.1-1.7	Fill 3 w/ Rodent Burrows	10	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Indeterminate	Square shaft fragments.		
187		9		4.5	1.1-1.7	Fill 3 w/ Rodent Burrows	22	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Lath Nail	Machine Cut	Whole.	1810s-1890s	
187		9		4.5	1.1-1.7	Fill 3 w/ Rodent Burrows	23	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Machine Cut	Whole. Common.	1810s-1890s	
187		9		4.5	1.1-1.7	Fill 3 w/ Rodent Burrows	3	ARCH	Mortar			Fragments.		
187		9		4.5	1.1-1.7	Fill 3 w/ Rodent Burrows	5	ARCH	Slate	Roofing	Shingle	Fragments	Post 1850s	
187		9		4.5	1.1-1.7	Fill 3 w/ Rodent Burrows	3	ARCH	Plaster			Fragments		
187		9		4.5	1.1-1.7	Fill 3 w/ Rodent Burrows	1	ARCH	Glass	Flat	Window	Pale aqua fragment.		
187		9		4.5	1.1-1.7	Fill 3 w/ Rodent Burrows	1	ARCH	Brick			Fragment.		
187		9		4.5	1.1-1.7	Fill 3 w/ Rodent Burrows	22	UNID	Ferrous Metal	Sheet Metal	Indeterminate	Fragments.		
187		9		4.5	1.1-1.7	Fill 3 w/ Rodent Burrows	1	FUEL	Coal			Fragment	Post 1835	
187		9		4.5	1.1-1.7	Fill 3 w/ Rodent Burrows	2	BIO	Shell	Oyster		Top valve or lid	Burnt	
187		9		4.5	1.1-1.7	Fill 3 w/ Rodent Burrows	1	BIO	Shell	Oyster		Bottom valve or lid	Burnt	

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187		9		4.5	1.1-1.7	Fill 3 w/ Rodent Burrows	4	BIO	Shell	Oyster		Top valve or lid		
187		9		4.5	1.1-1.7	Fill 3 w/ Rodent Burrows	6	BIO	Shell	Oyster		Botom valve or lid		
187		9		4.5	1.1-1.7	Fill 3 w/ Rodent Burrows	1	BIO	Shell	Oyster		Body fragment.		
187		9		4.5	1.1-1.7	Fill 3 w/ Rodent Burrows	9	BIO	Faunal	Mammal	Bone	Fagments.		
187		9		4.5	1.1-1.7	Fill 3 w/ Rodent Burrows	1	BIO	Faunal	Mammal	Bone	Metatarsal. Sheep or Goat		
187		9		4.5	1.1-1.7	Fill 3 w/ Rodent Burrows	2	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Tumbler	Colorless. Rim and body fragments. Fluted. Devitrified.		
187		9		4.5	1.1-1.7	Fill 3 w/ Rodent Burrows	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle	Colorless. Patent elixir bottle. Embossed letters "…AN…" Possible "Doctor" bottle from other contexts.		
187		9		4.5	1.1-1.7	Fill 3 w/ Rodent Burrows	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Indeterminate	Yellowish. Very divitrified. Body fragment.		
187		9		4.5	1.1-1.7	Fill 3 w/ Rodent Burrows	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle	Deep aqua body fragment.		
187		9		4.5	1.1-1.7	Fill 3 w/ Rodent Burrows	1	DOM	Ceramic	White Salt Glazed Stoneware	Possible Cup	Rim fragment with incised exterior line below rim	1720-1805	
187		9		4.5	1.1-1.7	Fill 3 w/ Rodent Burrows	2	DOM	Ceramic	White Salt Glazed Stoneware	Saucer	Plain. Body/base/rim fragments.	1720-1805	
187		9		4.5	1.1-1.7	Fill 3 w/ Rodent Burrows	1	DOM	Ceramic	Tin Glazed Earthenware	Indeterminate	Rim fragment. Glaze missing.		
187		9		4.5	1.1-1.7	Fill 3 w/ Rodent Burrows	6	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Indeterminate	Body fragments. Plain.	1762-1820	
187		9		4.5	1.1-1.7	Fill 3 w/ Rodent Burrows	1	DOM	Ceramic	Tortoise Shell	Teaware	Rim. Curved rim. Clouded ware with manganese splotches. Handle scar.	1750s-1770s	
187		9		4.5	1.1-1.7	Fill 3 w/ Rodent Burrows	1	DOM	Ceramic	Pearlware	Saucer	Rim fragment. Thin blue lin on edge of rim	1775-1840s	

Cat. #	STP	EU	FEAT-URE (F)	LEVEL	DEPTH*	STRATUM	COUNT	GROUP	ARTIFACT MATERIAL	ARTIFACT CLASS	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS/ MEASUREMENTS/ DATES	VESSEL #
187		9		4.5	1.1-1.7	Fill 3 w/ Rodent Burrows	1	DOM	Ceramic	Pearlware	Saucer	Rim fragment. Brown band on interior near rim. Painted decoration below band.	Post 1790s	
187		9		4.5	1.1-1.7	Fill 3 w/ Rodent Burrows	1	DOM	Ceramic	Whiteware	Possible Bowl	Body fragment with exterior annular decoration.	Post 1820s	
187		9		4.5	1.1-1.7	Fill 3 w/ Rodent Burrows	1	DOM	Ceramic	Whiteware	Indeterminate	Body fragment. Plain.	Post 1820	
187		9		4.5	1.1-1.7	Fill 3 w/ Rodent Burrows	1	DOM	Ceramic	White Salt Glazed Stoneware	Mug	Rim fragment. Dipped with brown interior slip.	1720s-1750s	
187		9		4.5	1.1-1.7	Fill 3 w/ Rodent Burrows	1	DOM	Ceramic	North Midlands	Hollowware	Body fragment. Exterior black combed slip.	Pre 1775	
187		9		4.5	1.1-1.7	Fill 3 w/ Rodent Burrows	1	DOM	Ceramic	North Midlands	Possible Mug	Rim fragment with molded band.	Pre 1775	
187		9		4.5	1.1-1.7	Fill 3 w/ Rodent Burrows	2	DOM	Ceramic	North Midlands	Drinking Pot or Cup	Rim and body fragments. One piece has black slip dot decoration.	Pre 1775	
187		9		4.5	1.1-1.7	Fill 3 w/ Rodent Burrows	1	DOM	Ceramic	North Midlands	Dish or Charger	Rim fragment. Coggled. Coggles have impressed parallel lines. Relieft molded inteior decoration in the form of oval leaves with radiating lines.	Late 17th to early 18th century. Part of dish in Cat. 117.12, 153.35, 154.17, and 155.30	
187		9		4.5	1.1-1.7	Fill 3 w/ Rodent Burrows	2	DOM	Ceramic	Porcelain	Saucer	Rim fragments. Blue painted trellis band over possible floral decorations	1690-1797	
187		9		4.5	1.1-1.7	Fill 3 w/ Rodent Burrows	1	DOM	Ceramic	Porcelain	Saucer or Plate	Bottom of body fragment. Blue painted decoration		
187		9		4.5	1.1-1.7	Fill 3 w/ Rodent Burrows	1	DOM	Ceramic	Porcelain	Tea Bowl	Rim fragment. Molded scalloped body. Interior enameled red line over brown painted line. Exterior enameled red line with wavy dotted brown line.		
187		9		4.5	1.1-1.7	Fill 3 w/ Rodent Burrows	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Hollowware Possible Jug	Body fragment. Lead glazed interior with greenish and dark brown tinted color. Unsmoothed interior with deep ribs suggestive of a jug. Exterior glazed dark brown. High luster.		

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187		9		4.5	1.1-1.7	Fill 3 w/ Rodent Burrows	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Indeterminate	Body spall. One side had dark brown glaze.		
187		9		4.5	1.1-1.7	Fill 3 w/ Rodent Burrows	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Indeterminate	Rim spall. Partial lead glaze on one side.		
187		9		4.5	1.1-1.7	Fill 3 w/ Rodent Burrows	2	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Wide Mouth Bowl	Rim fragments. Greenish colored lead glaze with possible trace of exterior white slip. Tortoise shell appearance on exterior. Rolled rim.	Burnt. Manufacturing defects on rim. Also present in Cat 191	
187		9		4.5	1.1-1.7	Fill 3 w/ Rodent Burrows	3	DOM	Ceramic	Stoneware	Hollowware	Gray bodied. Plain salt glazed exterior. Interior unglazed with salmon colored slip.		
187		9		4.5	1.1-1.7	Fill 3 w/ Rodent Burrows	1	DOM	Ceramic	Stoneware	Possible Jar	Body fragment. Buff bodied. Interior brown slip and glazed. Exterior grayish brown appearance with modled band decoration and blue painted banded line.		
187		9		4.5	1.1-1.7	Fill 3 w/ Rodent Burrows	2	DOM	Ceramic	Stoneware	Possible Jar	Buff bodied. Interior and exterior salt glazed. Large piece has blue painted watch spring decoration.	Possible Morgan Pottery. Recovered below a large piece of poured mortar on top of Feature 5. 1775-1784	
188		9		5	1.7-18	Fill 4	12	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Machine Cut	Head and shaft fragments.	1810s-1890s	
188		9		5	1.7-18	Fill 4	3	BIO	Faunal	Mammal	Bone	Fragments.		
188		9		5	1.7-18	Fill 4	1	BIO	Faunal	Mammal	Tooth	Possible horse or goat tooth		
188		9		5	1.7-18	Fill 4	1	CLO	Copper Alloy	Fastener	Button	Four way sew through button		
188		9		5	1.7-18	Fill 4	1	PERS	Copper Alloy	Chain	Possible Watch Chain	Fushed. T-bar at one end. Guilded.		
188		9		5	1.7-18	Fill 4	1	DOM	Ceramic	White Salt Glazed Stoneware	Mug	Rim fragment. Dipped with brown interior slip.	1720-1750	
188		9		5	1.7-18	Fill 4	1	DOM	Ceramic	Porcelain	Saucer	Rim fragment. Interior blue painted trellis band.	1690-1797	
188		9		5	1.7-18	Fill 4	1	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Indeterminate	Body fragment. Plain	1762-1820	
188		9		5	1.7-18	Fill 4	1	DOM	Ceramic	Pearlware	Indeterminate	Body spall. Plain.	1775-1840s	
188		9		5	1.7-18	Fill 4	1	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Plate or Saucer	Body fragment near rim. Trace of green shell edge. Incised lines.	1762-1820	
189		9		6	1.85-2.65	Fill 5	4	ARCH	Mortar			Fragments.		
189		9		6	1.85-2.65	Fill 5	3	ARCH	Glass	Flat	Window	Pale aqua fragments		

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189		9		6	1.85-2.65	Fill 5	1	ARCH	Slate	Roofing	Shingle	Fragment		
189		9		6	1.85-2.65	Fill 5	4	ARCH	Brick			Fragments.		
189		9		6	1.85-2.65	Fill 5	5	ARCH	Plaster			Fragments.		
189		9		6	1.85-2.65	Fill 5	2	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Wrought	Head and shaft fragments		
189		9		6	1.85-2.65	Fill 5	2	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Indeterminate	Head and shaft fragments. Corroded. Square shafts.		
189		9		6	1.85-2.65	Fill 5	12	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Indeterminate	Shaft fragments. Corroded. Square shafts.		
189		9		6	1.85-2.65	Fill 5	6	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Machine Cut	Head and shaft fragments. Corroded.	1810s-1890s	
189		9		6	1.85-2.65	Fill 5	2	UNID	Ferrous Metal	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Corroded fragments.		
189		9		6	1.85-2.65	Fill 5	6	FUEL	Coal			Fragments	Post 1835	
189		9		6	1.85-2.65	Fill 5	1	FUEL	Slag	Byproduct		Tiny fragment.		
189		9		6	1.85-2.65	Fill 5	1	FUEL	Charcoal			Fragment.		
189		9		6	1.85-2.65	Fill 5	2	CLO	Ferrous Metal	Fastener	Buckle	Mend. Rectangular, large buckle with tongue. Corroded.		
189		9		6	1.85-2.65	Fill 5	1	CLO	Copper Alloy	Fastener	Clothing Hook	Wire Hook		
189		9		6	1.85-2.65	Fill 5	1	ACT	Slate	Writing	Pencil	Tip fragment.		
189		9		6	1.85-2.65	Fill 5	1	BIO	Shell	Clam	Quahog	Body fragment.		
189		9		6	1.85-2.65	Fill 5	1	BIO	Shell	Oyster		Top valve or lid.		
189		9		6	1.85-2.65	Fill 5	1	BIO	Shell	Oyster		Bottom valve or lid.		
189		9		6	1.85-2.65	Fill 5	3	BIO	Shell	Oyster		Body fragments		
189		9		6	1.85-2.65	Fill 5	20	BIO	Faunal	Mammal	Bone	Fragments.		
189		9		6	1.85-2.65	Fill 5	1	BIO	Shellfish	Crustacean	Crab	Claw fragment.		
189		9		6	1.85-2.65	Fill 5	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle	Dark Olive Green shoulder fragment. Very thin. Possible vial.		
189		9		6	1.85-2.65	Fill 5	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle	Pale aqua body fragment.		
189		9		6	1.85-2.65	Fill 5	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Cup or Stemware	Colorless rim fragment.		
189		9		6	1.85-2.65	Fill 5	2	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Indeterminate	Thin. Colorless body fragments.		
189		9		6	1.85-2.65	Fill 5	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle	Patent elixir. Pale aqua body fragment. Panel Bottle. Embossed "DOCT…" Doctor bottle present in other contexts.		
189		9		6	1.85-2.65	Fill 5	1	DOM	Ceramic	Queensware	Indeterminate	Base fragment.	1808-1815	
189		9		6	1.85-2.65	Fill 5	1	DOM	Ceramic	Queensware	Indeterminate	Body fragment.	1808-1815	

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189		9		6	1.85-2.65	Fill 5	1	DOM	Ceramic	Porcelain	Teabowl	Rim fragment with adhered mortar. Interior blue painted band of trellis decoration. Exterior blue painted solid band. Hard paste.	1690-1797	
189		9		6	1.85-2.65	Fill 5	2	DOM	Ceramic	Porcelain	Saucer	Rim and body fragments. Interior blue painted decoration. Interior band below rim of double lined trellis filled with indeterminate dec. Trellis is over scrolls or spear heads	1690-1797	
189		9		6	1.85-2.65	Fill 5	1	DOM	Ceramic	Porcelain	Indeterminate	Body fragment. Burnt. Soft paste.		
189		9		6	1.85-2.65	Fill 5	3	DOM	Ceramic	Tin Glazed Earthenware	Hollowware	1 Body fragment and 2 glaze spalls. Exterior painted blue decration.		
189		9		6	1.85-2.65	Fill 5	2	DOM	Ceramic	North Midlands	Dish or Charger	Body fragments. Black slip lines, some combed.	Pre 1775	
189		9		6	1.85-2.65	Fill 5	1	DOM	Ceramic	North Midlands	Hollowware	Body fragment. Exterior black combed slip decoration	Pre 1775	
189		9		6	1.85-2.65	Fill 5	1	DOM	Ceramic	North Midlands	Hollowware	Rim fragment.	Pre 1775	
189		9		6	1.85-2.65	Fill 5	2	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Indeterminate	Plain body fragments	1762-1820	
189		9		6	1.85-2.65	Fill 5	2	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Teapot	Finial fragments. Mend. Molded flower.	1762-1820	
189		9		6	1.85-2.65	Fill 5	2	DOM	Ceramic	Pearlware	Indeterminate	Body fragments. Exterior blue painted. Indeterminate motif.	1775-1840	
189		9		6	1.85-2.65	Fill 5	1	DOM	Ceramic	Pearlware	Saucer	Body fragment with earth toned interior floral sprig painted motif	1795-1840	
189		9		6	1.85-2.65	Fill 5	2	DOM	Ceramic	Pearlware	Possible Saucer	Body fragment. Interior blue painted. Mend	1775-1840	
189		9		6	1.85-2.65	Fill 5	1	DOM	Ceramic	Pearlware	Sacuer	Rim fragment. Interior negative blue transfer print.	1819-1835	
189		9		6	1.85-2.65	Fill 5	6	DOM	Ceramic	White Earthenware	Indeterminate	1 Rim and 2 body spalls. Flow blue transfer printed	Post 1845	
189		9		6	1.85-2.65	Fill 5	1	DOM	Ceramic	White Earthenware	Indeterminate	Body spall. Exterior blue painted decroation.		
189		9		6	1.85-2.65	Fill 5	1	DOM	Ceramic	White Earthenware	Indeterminate	Body spall. Missing glaze.		
189		9		6	1.85-2.65	Fill 5	8	DOM	Ceramic	White Granite	Teacup	Rim and body fragments.	1842-1930	

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189		9		6	1.85-2.65	Fill 5	1	DOM	Ceramic	Whiteware	Teacup	Body fragment. London Shape. Black floral transfer print on exterior.	1820-1840	
189		9		6	1.85-2.65	Fill 5	11	DOM	Ceramic	Whiteware	Saucer	Body, rim and base fragments. Blue interior floral printed marley	Post 1820	
189		9		6	1.85-2.65	Fill 5	8	DOM	Ceramic	Whiteware	Indeterminate	Body and base fragments. Plain.	Post 1820	
189		9		6	1.85-2.65	Fill 5	1	DOM	Ceramic	Whiteware	Plate or Saucer	Rim fragment with interior brown floral marley	Post 1820	
189		9		6	1.85-2.65	Fill 5	1	DOM	Ceramic	Whiteware	Tableware	Rim fragment. Blue shell edge. Very slight impressed curved lines. Unscalloped.	1874-1884	
189		9		6	1.85-2.65	Fill 5	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Indeterminate	Interior/exterior lead glazed. Interior has slight greenish tint. Body fragment.		
189		9		6	1.85-2.65	Fill 5	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Indeterminate	Body fragment. Interior lead glazed. Exterior unglazed.		
189		9		6	1.85-2.65	Fill 5	3	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Hollowware	Black glazed interior/exterior body fragments.		
189		9		6	1.85-2.65	Fill 5	3	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Indeterminate	Exterior body spalls. Unglazed.		
189		9		6	1.85-2.65	Fill 5	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Indeterminate	Possible pan. Interior spall with dark brown lead glaze.		
189		9		6	1.85-2.65	Fill 5	2	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Indeterminate	Body spalls. Dark brown lead glaze on one side.		
189		9		6	1.85-2.65	Fill 5	1	DOM	Ceramic	Asturby-Type	Cup or Creamer	Rim fragment. White painted band on exterior of rim.	1720s-1750s	
190		9		7	2.65-3.3	Fill 6	1	ARCH	Brick			Fragment		
190		9		7	2.65-3.3	Fill 6	13	ARCH	Glass	Flat	Window	Pale aqua fragments		
190		9		7	2.65-3.3	Fill 6	3	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Wrought	Head and shaft fragments. Common.		
190		9		7	2.65-3.3	Fill 6	1	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Indeterminate	Shaft fragment. Pulled. Possibly wrought.		
190		9		7	2.65-3.3	Fill 6	1	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Indeterminate	Small shaft fragment.		
190		9		7	2.65-3.3	Fill 6	1	FUEL	Coal Ash	Byproduct		Fragment.	Post 1835	
190		9		7	2.65-3.3	Fill 6	1	CLO	Glass	Fastener	Button	Prosser Button	Post 1840	
190		9		7	2.65-3.3	Fill 6	1	TOB	White Clay	Pipe	Pipe Stem	Fragment.	bore hole 5/64	
190		9		7	2.65-3.3	Fill 6	1	BIO	Shell	Clam	Quahog	Body fragment.		
190		9		7	2.65-3.3	Fill 6	3	BIO	Shell	Oyster		Top valve or lid. Whole.		
190		9		7	2.65-3.3	Fill 6	3	BIO	Shell	Oyster		Bottom Valve or lid. Whole.		
190		9		7	2.65-3.3	Fill 6	4	BIO	Shell	Oyster		Small body fragments.		
190		9		7	2.65-3.3	Fill 6	5	BIO	Faunal	Mammal	Tooth	Fragments.		
190		9		7	2.65-3.3	Fill 6	1	BIO	Faunal	Pig	Tooth	Tusk. Fragment.		
190		9		7	2.65-3.3	Fill 6	35	BIO	Faunal	Mammal	Bone	Fragments.		

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190		9		7	2.65-3.3	Fill 6	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Indeterminate	Colorless body fragment.		
190		9		7	2.65-3.3	Fill 6	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Indeterminate	Colorless body fragment.		
190		9		7	2.65-3.3	Fill 6	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle	Pale green body fragment.		
190		9		7	2.65-3.3	Fill 6	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle	Dark green body fragment. Heavily devitrified.		
190		9		7	2.65-3.3	Fill 6	2	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Possible Bottle	Colorless body fragments. Frosted appearance.		
190		9		7	2.65-3.3	Fill 6	1	DOM	Ceramic	White Salt Glazed Stoneware	Indeterminate	Body fragment. Plain.	1720-1805	
190		9		7	2.65-3.3	Fill 6	1	DOM	Ceramic	Stoneware	Hollowware	Gray bodied. Body fragment. Brown interior/exterior slip. Trace blue decration on exterior.		
190		9		7	2.65-3.3	Fill 6	1	DOM	Ceramic	Stoneware	Possible Jar	Gray bodied. Exteior raised band. Below band is blue painted band and watch spring motif.	Morgan Pottery. 1775-1784	
190		9		7	2.65-3.3	Fill 6	1	DOM	Ceramic	Stoneware	Hollowware	Buff bodied. Interior and exterior salt glazed. Interior has brown slip. Exterior had blue painted watch spring motif	Morgan Pottery. 1775-1784	
190		9		7	2.65-3.3	Fill 6	2	DOM	Ceramic	Stoneware	Indeterminate	Body spalls. Exterior. Gray bodied. Salt glazed. 1 contains trace blue painted decoration.		
190		9		7	2.65-3.3	Fill 6	1	DOM	Ceramic	Stoneware	Possible Mug	Base fragment. Gray bodied. Interior and exterior salmon to brown colorled slip.		
190		9		7	2.65-3.3	Fill 6	2	DOM	Ceramic	Jackfield	Possible Teapot	Body fragments. One with trace spout.	1740-1800	
190		9		7	2.65-3.3	Fill 6	2	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Large Bowl or Pan	1 body fragment 1 interior spall. Interior black glazed.		
190		9		7	2.65-3.3	Fill 6	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Small Bowl	Body fragment with interior white slip. Interior/exterior lead glazed. Philadelphia style.	Pre-1850s	
190		9		7	2.65-3.3	Fill 6	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Indeterminate	Exterior body spall. Unglazed.		
190		9		7	2.65-3.3	Fill 6	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Indeterminate	Body fragment. Interior/exterior black glazed.		
190		9		7	2.65-3.3	Fill 6	22	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Dish or Charger	Body fragments. Interior lead glazed. White slip decoration. Philadelphia style.	Pre-1850s	
190		9		7	2.65-3.3	Fill 6	1	DOM	Ceramic	Tortoise Shell	Hollowware	Body fragment. Exterior manganese splotches.	1750s-1770s	

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190		9		7	2.65-3.3	Fill 6	3	DOM	Ceramic	Tin Glazed Earthenware	Indeterminate	Body fragments. Two missing glaze. 1 missing glaze one one side.		
190		9		7	2.65-3.3	Fill 6	1	DOM	Ceramic	Porcelain	Saucer or Plate	Base fragment. Hard paste. Interior painted rope decration around base. Floral painted design in center of base.		
190		9		7	2.65-3.3	Fill 6	1	DOM	Ceramic	Porcelain	Teabowl	Rim fragment. Scalloped body. Interior red painted star bounded by polychrome floral motif in marley. Exterior polychrome painted floral marley.		
190		9		7	2.65-3.3	Fill 6	3	DOM	Ceramic	Whiteware	Bowl	Rim and body fragments. Annular decoration. Exterior concentric green bands below rim over concentric blue band.	Post 1820	
190		9		7	2.65-3.3	Fill 6	4	DOM	Ceramic	Whiteware	Cup	Rim and body fragments. Exterior blue painted flowers with red painted roots or leaves.	Post 1820	
190		9		7	2.65-3.3	Fill 6	2	DOM	Ceramic	Whiteware	Indeterminate	Exterior body spalls. Flow blue transfer printed decoration.	Post 1845	
190		9		7	2.65-3.3	Fill 6	1	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Small Bowl	Rim fragment.	1762-1820	
190		9		7	2.65-3.3	Fill 6	1	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Plate	Rim fragment with feather edge decoration	1762-1820	
190		9		7	2.65-3.3	Fill 6	2	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Plate	Rim fragments. Royal edge decoration.	1762-1820	
190		9		7	2.65-3.3	Fill 6	18	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Indeterminate	Body fragments	1762-1820	
190		9		7	2.65-3.3	Fill 6	2	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Indeterminate	Possible tableware bases. Fragments	1762-1820	
190		9		7	2.65-3.3	Fill 6	1	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Plate or Saucer	Rim fragment. Interior spalled. Scalloped rim.	1762-1820	
190		9		7	2.65-3.3	Fill 6	1	DOM	Ceramic	White Granite	Indeterminate	Body spall. Plain.	1842-1930	
191		9		8	3.3-4.7	Fill 6	7	ARCH	Glass	Flat	Window	Pale aqua fragments		
191		9		8	3.3-4.7	Fill 6	1	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Wrought	Common. Head and shaft fragment.		
191		9		8	3.3-4.7	Fill 6	5	ARCH	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Indeterminate	Very corroded head and shaft fragments.		
191		9		8	3.3-4.7	Fill 6	1	ARCH	Mortar			Large chunk with exterior flat edge. Contains brick temper.		
191		9		8	3.3-4.7	Fill 6	1	TOB	White Clay	Pipe	Pipe Stem	Stem fragment.	5/64" bore diameter	

Cat. #	STP	EU	FEAT-URE (F)	LEVEL	DEPTH*	STRATUM	COUNT	GROUP	ARTIFACT MATERIAL	ARTIFACT CLASS	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS/ MEASUREMENTS/ DATES	VESSEL #
191		9		8	3.3-4.7	Fill 6	1	TOB	White Clay	Pipe	Pipe Stem and Bowl	Fragment	5/64" bore diameter	
191		9		8	3.3-4.7	Fill 6	1	TOB	White Clay	Pipe	Pipe Bowl	Fragment.		
191		9		8	3.3-4.7	Fill 6	1	BIO	Shell	Oyster		Top valve or lid		
191		9		8	3.3-4.7	Fill 6	1	BIO	Shell	Oyster		Bottom valve or lid		
191		9		8	3.3-4.7	Fill 6	3	BIO	Shell	Oyster		Small body fragments.		
191		9		8	3.3-4.7	Fill 6	1	BIO	Shell	Clam	Quahog	Right hinge. Whole.		
191		9		8	3.3-4.7	Fill 6	3	BIO	Shell	Clam	Quahog	Body fragments.		
191		9		8	3.3-4.7	Fill 6	1	BIO	Faunal	Fish	Jaw Bone	Fragment.		
191		9		8	3.3-4.7	Fill 6	1	BIO	Faunal	Mammal	Bone	Calined fragment.		
191		9		8	3.3-4.7	Fill 6	1	BIO	Faunal	Mammal	Tooth	Cow or horse tooth		
191		9		8	3.3-4.7	Fill 6	1	BIO	Faunal	Mammal	Tooth	Whole.		
191		9		8	3.3-4.7	Fill 6	22	BIO	Faunal	Mammal	Bone	Fragments		
191		9		8	3.3-4.7	Fill 6	1	BIO	Faunal	Mammal	Bone	Large long bone fragment.		
191		9		8	3.3-4.7	Fill 6	1	HDWR	Ferrous Metal	Bracket		Circular bracket with attached rod.		
191		9		8	3.3-4.7	Fill 6	3	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Indeterminate	Colorless body fragments.		
191		9		8	3.3-4.7	Fill 6	1	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle	Aqua body fragment.		
191		9		8	3.3-4.7	Fill 6	16	DOM	Glass	Vessel	Bottle	Heavily devitrified and fragmented. Appears to be green in color.		
191		9		8	3.3-4.7	Fill 6	4	DOM	Ceramic	North Midlands	Hollowware	Body fragments. One with exterior black slip dot and combed black slip.	Possible drinking cup. Pre 1775	
191		9		8	3.3-4.7	Fill 6	1	DOM	Ceramic	North Midlands	Dish or Charger	Interior body spall with parallel lines of black slip decoration	Pre 1775	
191		9		8	3.3-4.7	Fill 6	1	DOM	Ceramic	North Midlands	Hollowware	Base fragment. Interior missing. Exterior unglazed.	Pre 1775	
191		9		8	3.3-4.7	Fill 6	4	DOM	Ceramic	North Midlands	Hollowware	Rim, body and handle fragments. Combed black slip and black dot decoration on exterior.	Possible drinking cup. Pre 1775	
191		9		8	3.3-4.7	Fill 6	3	DOM	Ceramic	North Midlands	Hollowware	Body and base fragments. One has a handle scar. Combed black slip decoration on exterior.	Possible porringer or drinking cup. Pre 1775	
191		9		8	3.3-4.7	Fill 6	3	DOM	Ceramic	Tin Glazed Earthenware	Hollowware	Body fragments and glaze spall. White glaze.		
191		9		8	3.3-4.7	Fill 6	1	DOM	Ceramic	Tin Glazed Earthenware	Possible Punch Bowl or Small Bowl	Body fragment. White glazed exterior with blue painted circular decoration. White glazed interior with banded line decration.	Possible punch bowl or small bowl	

Cat. #	STP	EU	FEAT-URE (F)	LEVEL	DEPTH*	STRATUM	COUNT	GROUP	ARTIFACT MATERIAL	ARTIFACT CLASS	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS/ MEASUREMENTS/ DATES	VESSEL #
191		9		8	3.3-4.7	Fill 6	1	DOM	Ceramic	Pearlware	Hollowware	Body fragment with exterior negative blue transfer printed decoration	1819-1835	
191		9		8	3.3-4.7	Fill 6	3	DOM	Ceramic	Pearlware	Hollowware	Body fragments with exterior blue painted decoration. Unclear if decoration is floral or china glaze	1775-1840s	
191		9		8	3.3-4.7	Fill 6	1	DOM	Ceramic	White Earthenware	Indeterminate	Body spall. Missing glaze.		
191		9		8	3.3-4.7	Fill 6	1	DOM	Ceramic	White Earthenware	Indeterminate	Body spall	Burnt.	
191		9		8	3.3-4.7	Fill 6	1	DOM	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate	Body fragment.	Burnt.	
191		9		8	3.3-4.7	Fill 6	1	DOM	Ceramic	Tortoise Shell	Hollowware	Possible teaware. Body fragment. Exterior manganese splotching	1750s-1770s	
191		9		8	3.3-4.7	Fill 6	8	DOM	Ceramic	Creamware	Plate	Body and base fragments. Four base fragments mend. No foot.	1762-1820	
191		9		8	3.3-4.7	Fill 6	1	DOM	Ceramic	Whiteware	Bowl	Rim fragment. Annular decoration on exterior. Green bands under rim over a thick blue band.	Post 1820s	
191		9		8	3.3-4.7	Fill 6	1	DOM	Ceramic	White Salt Glazed Stoneware	Plate	Rim fragment. Dot, basket and diaper pattern.	1720-1805	
191		9		8	3.3-4.7	Fill 6	2	DOM	Ceramic	White Salt Glazed Stoneware	Possible Teapot	Body fragments. Molded band over fluted sides.	Mend. 1720-1805. Present in Cat. 165.	
191		9		8	3.3-4.7	Fill 6	1	DOM	Ceramic	White Salt Glazed Stoneware	Small Bowl or Wide Mouth Cup	Rim fragment with exterior incised line below rim.	1720-1805	
191		9		8	3.3-4.7	Fill 6	1	DOM	Ceramic	Stoneware	Hollowware	Body fragment. Gray bodied. Salt glazed interior and exterior. Exterior contains three parallel embossed bands.		
191		9		8	3.3-4.7	Fill 6	6	DOM	Ceramic	Stoneware	Possible Jug	Body fragments. Buff bodied. Exterior salt glazed. Interior unglazed. Pinkish color.		
191		9		8	3.3-4.7	Fill 6	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Hollowware	Handle fragment. Lead glazed with marblized white slip decoration.	Uncommon decoration.	

Cat. #	STP	EU	FEAT-URE (F)	LEVEL	DEPTH*	STRATUM	COUNT	GROUP	ARTIFACT MATERIAL	ARTIFACT CLASS	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS/ MEASUREMENTS/ DATES	VESSEL #
191		9		8	3.3-4.7	Fill 6	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Hollowware	Body fragment. Interior ghost-like glaze. Exterior lead glazed with white marblized slip decoration. Interior has ribbing suggesting a large hollowware vessel.	Uncommon decoration.	
191		9		8	3.3-4.7	Fill 6	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Hollowware	Body fragment. Thin bodied. Interior/exterior lead glazed. Exterior has white marblized slip decoration.	Some burning present on interior. Uncommon decoration	
191		9		8	3.3-4.7	Fill 6	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Possible Mug	Body fragment. Interior/exterior black glazed. Exterior contains ribbing similar to mugs.		
191		9		8	3.3-4.7	Fill 6	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Hollowware	Body fragment. Black glazed interior and exterior. Rough interior texture suggesting spouted or necked vessel.	Possible Jug	
191		9		8	3.3-4.7	Fill 6	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Indeterminate	Body spall. Missing glaze.		
191		9		8	3.3-4.7	Fill 6	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Jug Like	Body fragment. Interior/exterior lead glazed. Incised band near base on exterior.		
191		9		8	3.3-4.7	Fill 6	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Indeterminate	Unglazed exterior spall.		
191		9		8	3.3-4.7	Fill 6	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Indeterminate	Body spall with trace of lead glaze on one side. Missing glaze on other side.		
191		9		8	3.3-4.7	Fill 6	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Indeterminate	Body spall with trace of lead glaze on one side. Missing glaze on other side.		
191		9		8	3.3-4.7	Fill 6	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Hollowware	Handle fragment. Dark brown lead glaze.		
191		9		8	3.3-4.7	Fill 6	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Hollowware	Body fragment. Interior lead glazed with incised line. Exterior lead glazed with blotchy manganese spots. Glaze on exterior ranges from yellowish brown to darker brown.	Possible part of wide mouth bowl in this context.	
191		9		8	3.3-4.7	Fill 6	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Possible Dish	Rim fragment. Flat rim. Exterior unglazed. Interior lead glazed. Incised line parallel to and just below rim.		

Cat. #	STP	EU	FEAT-URE (F)	LEVEL	DEPTH*	STRATUM	COUNT	GROUP	ARTIFACT MATERIAL	ARTIFACT CLASS	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS/ MEASUREMENTS/ DATES	VESSEL #
191		9		8	3.3-4.7	Fill 6	1	DOM	Ceramic	Redware	Wide Mouth Bowl	Rim fragment. Interior and exterior lead glazed. Rolled, slightly everted rim. Interior yellowish lead glaze. Exteior wide insiced band below rolled rim. Blotchy glaze with trace of maganese splotches and slightly greenish to light brown color. Uneven narrow bands of white slip extending vertically up and down vessel. Unusual decorative adornment.	Also present in Cat. 187. Interior and exterior of body paste is burned, probably during manufacture. Probably shallow bowl.	
192		9		1	4.3-4.3	Feature 6	1	ARCH	Brick			Whole. With Mortar. Very large temper throughout.	Found directly on top of Feature 6 adjacent to the base of STP 57	
192		9		1	4.3-4.3	Feature 6	1	ARCH	Brick			Large fragment. Half brick. Very large temper throughout. Mortar on surface	Found directly on top of Feature 6 adjacent to the base of STP 57	

Key
* Depth in Decimalized Feet
ACT- Activity
ARCH-Architectural
ARMS- Arms Related
BIO-Biological
CLO-Clothing
CUR-Currency
CUT-Cultery
DOM-Domestic
FUEL-Fuel
HRDW-Hardware
MISC-Miscelaneous
PERS-Personal
PREH-Prehistoric
TOB-Tobacco
TOY-TOY
UNID-Unidentified

Appendix J: Minimum Vessel Count List

APPENDIX J: MINIMUM VESSEL COUNT

Vessel #	Material	Ware Type/ Color	Form	Decoration	Catalog Numbers	Artifact Count
01c	Ceramic	Porcelain	Tea Bowl	Interior Blue Painted Lattic Over Swirls	170	2
02c	Ceramic	Porcelain	Tea Bowl	Enameled Red Paint on Interior and Exterior	170	1
03c	Ceramic	Porcelain	Saucer	Enameled Interior Bands	170, 171	1, 1
04c	Ceramic	Porcelain	Saucer	Plain	170	1
05c	Ceramic	Porcelain	Saucer	Enameled Flowers On Interior	169	8
06c	Ceramic	Porcelain	Saucer	Interior Blue Painted Trellis Marley and Shoulder Band. Central Yard Motif on Interior Base	170, 171	5, 12
07c	Ceramic	Porcelain	Saucer	Interior Blue Trellis Marley, Central Floral Motif	170	1
08c	Ceramic	Porcelain	Saucer	Blue Painted Interior Trellis	169	2
09c	Ceramic	Porcelain	Saucer	Blue Painted Interior Trellis	169	1
10c	Ceramic	Tin Glazed	Hollowware	Plain	169	1
11c	Ceramic	Tin Glazed	Punch Bowl	Plain	170	6
12c	Ceramic	Tin Glazed	Punch Bowl	Blue Painted Decoration	171	4
13c	Ceramic	Tin Glazed	Hollowware	Plain	171	1
14c	Ceramic	North Midlands	Drinking Cup	Black Dot Slip Decoration	170	4
15c	Ceramic	North Midlands	Hollowware	Slip Decorated	170	7
16c	Ceramic	Manganese Mottled	Indeterminate	Plain. Rim	171	1
17c	Ceramic	White Salt-Glazed	Tea Bowl	Plain, Rim.	170	1
18c	Ceramic	White Salt-Glazed	Plate	Dot, Daiper and Basket Molded Marley	170, 171	5, 1
19c	Ceramic	White Salt-Glazed	Mug or Tankard	Debased Scratch Blue. "GR" Medallion	171, 154.19	2, 4
20c	Ceramic	Jackfield	Teapot	Plain.	169	5

Vessel #	Material	Ware Type/ Color	Form	Decoration	Catalog Numbers	Artifact Count
21c	Ceramic	Nottingham Stoneware	Mug	Plain	169	1
22c	Ceramic	Red Stoneware	Teapot	Engine Turned	169	2
23c	Ceramic	Stoneware	Hollowware	Gray Bodied. Salt Glazed. Exterior Greenish Tinted	169, 170, 171	2, 6, 5
24c	Ceramic	Stoneware	Hollowware	Gray Bodied. Grayish-Greenish Interior Slip. Blue Painted Watch Spring Motif on Exterior	169, 170, 171	1, 6, 6
25c	Ceramic	Stoneware	Hollowware	Buff Bodied. Salt Glazed	169, 170, 171	3, 5, 1
26c	Ceramic	Stoneware	Hollowware	Gray Bodied. Salt Glazed Interior/Exterior. Dull Exterior	170	1
27c	Ceramic	Stoneware	Jug	Gray to Buff Bodied. Salmon Colored Interior. Exterior Salt Glazed with Blue Decoration	170, 171	7, 1
28c	Ceramic	Stoneware	Hollowware	Buff Bodied. Unglazed.	169	1
29c	Ceramic	Stoneware	Hollowware	Buff Bodied. Exterior Salt Glazed. Possible Blue Painted Flower Motif on Exterior	170, 171	7, 19
30c	Ceramic	Redware	Dish/Charger	Wide Coggles on Rim. White Slip Decoration on Interior	170	4
31c	Ceramic	Redware	Dish/Charger	Coggled Rim. White Slip Decoration on Interior with Mottled Copper Oxide and Manganese Splotches	169, 170	1, 4
32c	Ceramic	Redware	Dish/Charger	Coggled Rim. White Slip Decoration on Interior with Swirling Parallel Bands	169, 170	5, 1
33c	Ceramic	Redware	Dish/Charger	Coggled Rim. Tiny Coggles. Slip Decorated. Dark Lead Galzed.	170	1
34c	Ceramic	Redware	Small Bowl	Interior/Exterior Lead Glazed. Interior White Slip Decorated Lobes. Exterior Manganese Splotches	169	3

Vessel #	Material	Ware Type/ Color	Form	Decoration	Catalog Numbers	Artifact Count
35c	Ceramic	Redware	Small Bowl	Rim. Interior/Exterior Reddish Glaze	170	1
36c	Ceramic	Redware	Small Bowl	Everted Rim. Reddish Lead Glaze on Interior/Exterior	169	5
37c	Ceramic	Redware	Chambert Pot or Jug	Base and Body. Interior/Exterior Lead Glazed	169	5
38c	Ceramic	Redware	Large Bowl	Rim and Body. Trace of Green Glaze on Rim. Interior Mottled Glaze.	169	5
39c	Ceramic	Redware	Pan	Dark Brown Interior Glaze. Rim and Body.	169, 170	4, 5
40c	Ceramic	Redware	Milk Pan	Dark Brown Glaze. Pinched Rim.	171	1
41c	Ceramic	Redware	Possible Chamber Pot	Reddish Paste. Interior/Exterior Dark Brown Glaze	171	16
42c	Ceramic	Redware	Pan	Body and Base. Interior Dark Brown Lead Glaze	169	4
43c	Ceramic	Redware	Pot	Interior Black Glazed. Incised Band on Exterior.	169	1
44c	Ceramic	Redware	Pan or Large Bowl	Body. Interior Heavily Scratched with Black Glaze. Coarse Temper	170	5
45c	Ceramic	Redware	Indeterminate	Pale Buff Paste. Interior Very Dark Brown Blaze	169	2
46c	Ceramic	Redware	Pan	Rim. Pinched Rim. Lead Glazed.	169	1
47c	Ceramic	Redware	Hollowware	Very Dark Brownish-Black Glaze on Interior/Exterior. Incised Band on Exterior. Stoneware-Like	170	1
48c	Ceramic	Redware	Jug	Rim. Dark Brown Glazed. Deep Red Paste.	170	1
49c	Ceramic	Redware	Possible Jug	Dark Brown Interior/Exterior Gritty Glaze	169	2
50c	Ceramic	Redware	Indeterminate	Body Spall with Yellowish Glaze	169	1
51c	Ceramic	Redware	Teaware	Engine Turned Decoration.	169	1

Vessel #	Material	Ware Type/ Color	Form	Decoration	Catalog Numbers	Artifact Count
52c	Ceramic	Redware	Hollowware	Body and Rim Fragment. Interior/Exterior Light Brown Lead Glaze.	171	2
53c	Ceramic	Midlands Purple	Mug or Jar	Body. Interior/Exterior Black Glazed. Flecks of White Temper. Incised Band on Exterior.	169	3
54c	Ceramic	Possible Buckley Type	Indeterminate	Body Spall. Striated Paste.	171	1
55c	Ceramic	Creamware	Melon Teapot	Green Glazed. Impressed Roulette Decoration on Exterior	170, 171	1, 3
56c	Ceramic	Creamware	Plate or Saucer	Feather Edge Rim	169	1
57c	Ceramic	Creamware	Plate	Feather Edge Rim	171	3
58c	Ceramic	Creamware	Bowl, Cup or Creamer	Molded, Beaded Rim on Exterior	169	1
59c	Ceramic	Creamware	Small Bowl	Plain	170	1
60c	Ceramic	Creamware	Cup	Plain	170	2
61c	Ceramic	Creamware	Possible Saucer	Scalloped. Plain. Rim	169	1
62c	Ceramic	Creamware	Plate	Molded Diamond Pattern on Interior.	169	1
63c	Ceramic	Creamware	Indeterminate	Rolled Rim	169	1
64c	Ceramic	Creamware	Indeterminate	Strongly Inverted Rim	169	1
65c	Ceramic	Creamware	Plate or Saucer	Royal Edge Rim	169, 170, 171	5, 2,1
66c	Ceramic	Creamware	Plate or Saucer	Royal Edge Rim. Burnt.	170, 171	2, 3
67c	Ceramic	Creamware	Saucer	Royal Edge Rim	170, 171	2, 3
68c	Ceramic	Creamware	Plate	Royal Edge Rim	170, 171	2, 4
69c	Ceramic	Creamware	Plate or Saucer	Royal Edge Rim	170	1
70c	Ceramic	Creamware	Plate or Saucer	Royal Edge Rim	170	1
71c	Ceramic	Creamware	Plate or Saucer	Royal Edge Rim. Burnt.	169	3
72c	Ceramic	Creamware	Plate	Royal Edge Rim. Burnt.	170	5
73c	Ceramic	Creamware	Teapot Lid	Base and Foot of Lid	169	1
74c	Ceramic	Creamware	Teapot	Spout Strainer Hole	170	1

Vessel #	Material	Ware Type/ Color	Form	Decoration	Catalog Numbers	Artifact Count
75c	Ceramic	Pearlware	Saucer	Blue Transfer Printed Decoration with Fine Lacey and Lattic Motif	169, 170, 171	1, 4, 1
76c	Ceramic	Pearlware	Cup	Polychrome Painted Exterior	169	6
77c	Ceramic	Pearlware	Saucer	China Glaze	171	5
78c	Ceramic	Pearlware	Possible Cup	Exterior Blue Painted Neo-Classical Swag Decoration Near Rim	169	1
79c	Ceramic	Pearlware	Teaware	Blue Painted Decoration	170	5
80c	Ceramic	Pearlware	Indeterminate	Blue Painted Decoration	171	1
81c	Ceramic	Pearlware	Mug	Mocha Decorated Green Base with Incised Banded Lineds. Brown Marblized Decoration on Central Exterior Body	169, 170, 171	7, 26, 13
82c	Ceramic	Pearlware	Hollowware	Annular Decorated with Molded Diamonds. Area of Diamonds is Green Glazed.	169	1
83c	Ceramic	Whiteware	Tableware	Blue Transfer Printed Decoration.	171	1
84c	Ceramic	Whiteware	Indeterminate	Interior Black Transfer Printed	171	1
85c	Ceramic	Flow Blue	Hollowware	Flow Blue Transfer Printed on Exterior	169	1
86c	Ceramic	White Earthenware	Indeterminate	Negative Blue Transfer Printed Decoration	169	1
01g	Glass	Aquae Blue	Possible Vase		169	1
02g	Glass	Aqua	Possible Case Bottle	With Rice-Shaped Air Inclusions	169, 170, 171	5, 3, 3
03g	Glass	Coloress	Stemware		170	7
04g	Glass	Very Light Pale Aqua	Indeterminate	Base	170	1
05g	Glass	Light Green	Case Bottle	Dense Patina from Devitrification	169	3
06g	Glass	Light Green	Case Bottle	Devitrified	170	15
07g	Glass	Dark Green	Case Bottle	Devitrified. Hand Made Finish	170	7
08g	Glass	Dark Green	Case Bottle	Dark Green	170	21

Vessel #	Material	Ware Type/ Color	Form	Decoration	Catalog Numbers	Artifact Count
09g	Glass	Dark Green	Bottle	Round Base with Kick Up	169	8

Appendix K: Faunal Analysis Report (Heinrich Archaeological Consulting)

Faunal Analysis of Bones Recovered During Excavations at the Dunham House (28-Mi-220) in Woodbridge, New Jersey.

Analysis and report for

Archaeological Society of New Jersey

by

Adam R. Heinrich, Ph.D.

March 2020

This report summarizes a faunal collection recovered during excavations by the Archaeological Society of New Jersey (ASNJ) at the Dunham House site (28-Mi-220) in Woodbridge, New Jersey. The faunal remains were recovered off the western face of the house from three excavation units (EUs) dug to investigate rich artifact deposits that were identified in shovel tests. Table 1 summarizes the contexts provided for the faunal analysis.

The site history is detailed in the report by the ASNJ and is only summarized here focusing on the time periods represented by the examined archaeological deposits in order to provide a context for the faunal remains. The property on which the Dunham/Barron house is located was first built upon by Jonathan Dunham (d. 1704) and his family who owned the land from 1696 until 1727. The current house on the site was likely constructed by Jonathan's son Benjamin at about 1709 as indicated by dendrochronological dating of cellar timbers. After the Dunhams, the property was owned by John Van Horne from about 1727-1733 before it was acquired by the Barrons who owned it until 1872. It is unclear if Van Horne occupied the land as he was based out of New York City (Honeyman 1918:500). It is also unknown when the occupancy by Samuel Barron began, but he was occupying the site by 1752 as indicated in a newspaper advertisement (Nelson 1897:133). After the Barrons, a late nineteenth-century addition was built onto the 1709 house and also off its north side likely creating deposits that capped those studied here.

Table 1: Summary of the contexts analyzed with dates and site occupants possibly responsible for the deposits.

Catalog #	EU #	Level #	Stratum	Date	Occupation
152	7	8	Fill 5	Post 1830s	Mixed 18th-19th century material
153	7	9	Fill 5A	Post 1820s	Mixed 18th-19th century material
154	7	10	Fill 6	Early 18th century-1809	Dunham family and Samuel Barron
155	7	11	Fill 7	Early to late 18th century	Dunham family and Samuel Barron
156	7	12	Fill 8	Mid-18th century	Possible Samuel Barron
169	8	5	Fill 2	1760s-1801	Samuel Barron
170	8	6	Fill 2	1760s-1801	Samuel Barron
171	8	7	Fill 2	1760s-1801	Samuel Barron
172	8	9	Fill 3	Post 1762	Possible Samuel Barron
189	9	6	Fill 5	18th-early 19th century	Possible Samuel and John Barron
190	9	7	Fill 6	18th-early 19th century	Possible Samuel and John Barron
191	9	8	Fill 6	18th-early 19th century	Possible Samuel and John Barron

The ASNJ report on the excavations provides some details about animals owned by site occupants, which may have appeared on the site and incorporated into the archaeological deposits. The first mention of livestock is during the ownership by Jonathan Dunham who is recorded to have sold a cow, a calf, and a yoke of oxen to pay for clothes so that Mary Ross, Jonathan's criminal accomplice back in Massachusetts and possible mistress, could be provisioned on a return trip to New England.

During the occupation by Samuel Barron, the 1752 newspaper advertisement alerting of the property's sale identified a convenient salt meadow along Woodbridge Creek that could be used for stock grazing (Nelson 1897:133). Samuel would come to own several pieces of land in Woodbridge, and presumably acquired the site's property when it was put on sale. In addition to his agricultural pursuits, Samuel also controlled a tannery within Woodbridge Township (Myers 1995:502-503; Ward 1934:11). In the later eighteenth century, his tax records note that he owned four horses, 10 horned cattle, and one hog on 227 acres in 1778 (Woodbridge Township Tax Ratable 1778). In 1784, Samuel was taxed on

246 acres with five horses and 30 cattle (Woodbridge Township Tax Ratable 1784). His livestock quantities dropped to four horses and 20 horned cattle in 1785, though now on 196 acres (Woodbridge Township Tax Ratable 1785). By 1786, he was again taxed on 246 acres, but his livestock numbers remains steady through 1793 (Woodbridge Township Tax Ratable 1787, 1788, 1789, 1793). In 1797, his holdings had diminished to only two horses and 12 cattle. Samuel died in 1801 and his probate of September 16th recorded a range of cattle, hogs and sheep in greater quantities than his tax records indicate during the late eighteenth century. Table 2 summarizes the livestock in Samuel's probate with their assessed values.

Samuel's 1801 probate reveals that he was able to rebuild his livestock holdings between 1797 and his death as he was in possession of three horses, at least 25 cattle, five hogs, and 25 sheep (Table 2). His previous tax records and the probate reveals that Samuel's animal economic activities relied heavily on cattle who are identified as performing a range of work including draught by oxen, meat from steers, and milk from cows. While he owned milk cows and "dairy dishes," his inventory also includes butter indicating one type of dairy product produced on the property. His cattle were managed and bred in order to maintain their numbers as indicated by three bulls and several "year old heafers" and "yearling" steers. In addition to the range of cattle, Samuel owned five hogs and 25 sheep. The hogs would have been for food, including meat that could be salted, pickled, or smoked over winter and this may be indicated by "meat casks." The high number of sheep suggests wool production, and three sheep shears were recorded, though no stock of wool fiber or cloth is noted. The large number of sheep in the probate was unexpected as the tax records did not record sheep.

Table 2: Selection of items in Samuel Barron's probate of September 16, 1801 related to livestock and other objects that could have been used for animal products, animal feed, or animal labor.

Items	***£***	***S***	***d***
Sundries of Dairy Dishes	2	18	0
3 Axes and a Saw 20/ Carpet 24/ 3 pr. Sheep Shears 6/	2	10	0
2 Post Butter	0	40	0
Washing Tubs & Meat Casks 50/6 2 Dutch Ploughs 110/	8	0	6
Sythes and Cradle 25/ Old Riding Chair 60/	4	7	0
Chains & Ox Yokes 51/ Flax 40/ Ox Cart £8 0 0	12	11	0
Riding Chair	24	0	0
14 Tons of Hay £6. 1 Stack of Hay & Oats £ 6 1 0	90	1	0
1 Stack Lott £10 0 1 Waggon £8 0 0	18	10	0
1 Cow £7 0 0 1 Yoak Oxen £32 0 0	39	0	0
3 Steers £28 0 0 2 Cowes £16 10 0	44	10	0
2 Calves 80/ 3 horses £46 0 0 Barrel of hay £30 0 0	80	0	0
2 Stack Lott Hay £24 0 0 2 Stack Ditto £14 18 0	38	8	0
5 Milk Cows £33 15 0 3 Year old heafers £22 10 0	56	5	0
2 Bulls 3 white face Star £3 5 0	9	15	0
2 Steers £10 0 0 3 yearlings £9 15 0	19	15	0
1 ??? old bull	5	10	0
5 hogs £16 0 0 25 Sheep £22 10 0	38	10	0
Indian Corn in the field	37	0	0
Hay in the little Barn	4	8	0

After Samuel's death, his son John (b. 1760) assumed control of the site, while other portions of his father's properties were distributed to his other sons. John's tax record for 1802 indicates his ownership of 51 acres whereon were three horses and 20 cattle (Woodbridge Township Tax Ratable 1802). By 1809, his livestock decreased to three horses and eight cattle, and a record from 1810 indicates that John had 10 tanning vats that were inherited from his father (Woodbridge Township Tax Ratable 1809, 1810). John's livestock would remain relatively few in number with two horses and between six and seven cattle into the early 1820s. He did acquire a dog by 1817 and a second by 1821, on which he was taxed (Woodbridge Township Tax Ratable 1817, 1818, 1819, 1821). After John's death in about 1826, censuses and mortgages record site occupants, but information about livestock is no longer available. By the later nineteenth century, the house would become the parsonage for Trinity Church, which presumably removes the property from farming activities (Dally 1873:17).

Methodology:

Each bone specimen was examined in order to identify taxon, skeletal part, age, butchery traces, and other relevant information. These examinations were aided by slight magnification with a 10x-power hand lens (Blumenschine et al. 1996).

Identification to the most specific taxonomic level and skeletal element was made for each bone fragment in the collection (see Coding Conventions in Appendix A). A catalog of the faunal remains is presented in Appendix B. Taxonomic and skeletal part identifications were aided by comparative collections. These collections contain domestic animals and a wide range of wild animals. Additional aids include osteological manuals (Cohen and Serjeantson 1996; Schmid 1972). Each bone fragment was measured in maximum width and length dimensions using metric calipers in order to collect the data for assessments of fragmentation and for potential future use if additional excavation occurs at the site. Osteometric measurements were recorded for various bone landmarks according to von den Driesh (1976).

An analyst often encounters bone fragments that cannot be identified to the species level. Understanding coarser taxonomic distinctions that have diagnostic bone forms and landmarks can allow many fragments to be classified as bovidae, artiodactyla, rodentia, carnivora, mammalia, etc. In addition to understanding taxonomic hierarchy, C. K. Brain's (1981) relative body sizes are also applied to specimens that can and cannot be identified to the species level. This provides a more informative identification for fragments that might otherwise be identified coarsely as small, medium, or large mammal. It also allows data to be sorted according to relative bone size. Brain's relative body size categories are more informative than the typical categories used by historical zooarchaeologists for mammals. The small, medium, large distinctions are kept for avian specimens. These size classes are defined in Table 3.

The standard quantification of number of identified specimens (NISP) is used to express the raw count of bone fragments identified to particular analytical categories. The principle of interdependence usually causes NISP to be a less fit quantification when attempting to compare taxonomic abundances because taphonomic processes may not be equal between contexts or even among taxa from the same context. Minimum numbers of individuals (MNI) was also used to determine the abundance of each taxon while accounting for animal age and fragment overlap (Grayson 1973:432-433; 1978:203; 1984:20-24, 28; Klein and Cruz-Uribe 1984:25; Lyman 1979:536).

Table 3: Animal size classes used in the faunal analysis.

Category	Size	Example
Mammals	1a	Rodents
	1b	Larger carnivores, rabbits, domestic cats, raccoons
	2	Sheep, pigs, deer
	3	Cattle, horses
Birds	Small	Song birds
	Medium	Chickens, ducks
	Large	Turkeys, geese

While MNI provides a count of complete animals represented, site occupants could be using specific portions of animals or distributing portions to other places. Ranked organizations such as the military and consumers engaged in capitalist markets can create situations where incomplete animals are purchased or distributed to the consumers based on status such as through purchasing power (Heinrich and Giordano 2015; Huelsbeck 1987; 1991; Lyman 1977; 1979; 1987; Schulz and Gust 1983). These potentially uneven distributions can make MNI a misleading quantification as it implies complete animals. Attention was paid to skeletal element frequencies, such as which parts of skeletons are present. An effort was made to identify meat cuts that became standardized in the nineteenth century to determine if particular cuts or portions of carcasses were preferred if the meat was acquired from a butcher. Meat cuts were determined by information published on zooarchaeological research of market systems (AECOM 2016; Schulz and Gust 1983). Identifications were made to the most specific primary (wholesale) or secondary (retail) meat cuts, when possible (Figures 1 and 2).

The ages at which animals were slaughtered were determined by tooth eruption, by tooth wear, and by bone epiphyseal fusion. Aging data for tooth development is applied to the archaeological material using Silver (1969) and Bull and Payne (1982).

Results:

In total, 622 faunal specimens were catalogued from the 12 contexts presented in Table 1. Likely due to their recovery from redeposited fill layers, the assemblage was excavated by shovel which caused high degrees of fragmention during excavation. When multiple, freshly broken fragments of an originally individual specimen were identified, they were catalogued as a single entry. Table 4 summarizes the numbers of bone fragments which factor into taphonomic assessments and shell and isolated teeth that are omitted from taphonomic analyses due to their inability to retain traces of butchery and post depositional modifications. While the entire assemblage from the Table 1 contexts was cataloged, the following analysis splits the assemblage into those contexts that are better dated to the Dunham and Barron families (Catalog #s 154-191) and those that date to the mid-nineteenth century (Catalog #s 152-153) and may represent Samuel's son John's or later occupant's activities.

Table 4: Numbers of specimens cataloged for each context.

Catalog #	EU #	Level #	Stratum	Date	Occupation	# Bones	# Isolated Teeth	#Shell
152	7	8	Fill 5	Post 1830s	Mixed 18th-19th century material	74	9	13
153	7	9	Fill 5A	Post 1820s	Mixed 18th-19th century material	26	4	6
154	7	10	Fill 6	Early 18th century-1809	Dunham family and Samuel Barron	14	1	2
155	7	11	Fill 7	Early to late 18th century	Dunham family and Samuel Barron	46	7	2
156	7	12	Fill 8	Mid-18th century	Possible Samuel Barron	2	1	0
169	8	5	Fill 2	1760s-1801	Samuel Barron	47	26	10
170	8	6	Fill 2	1760s-1801	Samuel Barron	90	21	15
171	8	7	Fill 2	1760s-1801	Samuel Barron	73	10	1
172	8	9	Fill 3	Post 1762	Possible Samuel Barron	4	0	6
189	9	6	Fill 5	18th-early 19th century	Possible Samuel and John Barron	18	0	8
190	9	7	Fill 6	18th-early 19th century	Possible Samuel and John Barron	34	7	12
191	9	8	Fill 6	18th-early 19th century	Possible Samuel and John Barron	21	2	10
Total						449	88	85

Taphonomy:

The faunal collection demonstrated a high degree of recent damage. Though it was not quantified, many fragments contained freshly broken edges from being impacted by shovels and possibly other tools. This recent breakage was likely a result of the fauna being recovered from relatively thick fill deposits that were excavated by shovel, which would contrast with a feature that may have been excavated via trowels. While this recent breakage is not confused for historic processes, it does impact identifiability and the depression of other quantifications such as those of scavenging or butchery traces. While some recently broken fragments were mended for the analysis, many were not able to be matched with other specimens from the contexts, which could suggest that the other portion was rendered less identifiable, unmendable, or possibly not recovered in the EU footprint.

Historic breakage patterns were assessed for long bones that contain relatively thick, dense cortical bone (Table 5). Long bone breakage patterns indicate that the bones were largely broken while fresh (breakage types 1 and 7) but some underwent additional fragmentation after having undergone organic decay on ground surfaces or during possible redeposition in the fill deposits. While most bone fragments were broken while still containing their organic part, a total of 19.1 percent of the long bones from Contexts 152-153 and 9.0 percent from Contexts 154-191 contain transverse or stepped breakages (breakage types 2-5) that had occurred after drying, suggesting exposure on the ground surface.

Table 6 presents the frequencies of potential post-depositional causes of fragmentation. While percentages may be slightly suppressed due to the fragmentation, scavenging carnivores seem to have had a moderate effect on bones, as they would typically target fresh bones with their nutritional grease and possible meat scraps. Abrasion caused by trampling or scratching by abrasive inclusions (e.g., brick and stone) was also observed and could have contributed to breakage when the bones were fresh or dry. Rodent damage was very minor, which is expected of a yard deposit that was likely exposed to predators in contrast to a better protected cellar/crawl space area.

Table 5: Breakage patterns for long bone specimens.

Breakage Type	Contexts 152-153				Contexts 154-191			
	Size 2 mammals		Size 3 mammals		Size 2 mammals		Size 3 mammals	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
1-oblique	10	71.4	5	71.4	47	71.2	23	67.6
2-transverse	1	7.1	0	0.0	1	1.5	1	2.9
3-stepped	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.9
4- 1 & 2	1	7.1	1	14.3	2	3.0	1	2.9
5- 1 & 3	1	7.1	0	0.0	3	4.5	0	0.0
6- 2 & 3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
7-bone flake	1	7.1	1	14.3	0	0.0	6	17.6
8- 1, 2, & 3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
9-indeterminate	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	19.7	2	5.9
Totals	14	100.0	7	100.0	66	100.0	34	100.0

Table 6. Post-depositional taphonomic traces observed on bone surfaces.

	Carnivore		Rodent		Abrasion	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Contexts 152-153	6	6.0	1	1.0	6	6.0
Contexts 154-191	19	5.4	1	0.3	7	2.0
Total	25	5.6	2	0.4	13	2.9

Taxonomy:

The faunal assemblage indicates that meat availability was dominated by that provided by domestic livestock (Table 7). From Contexts 154-191, cattle predominate by NISP and MNI, including the likelihood that the less diagnostic size 3 mammals are also cattle remains. Sheep and pig seem to have provided relatively equal numbers of individuals to the diet, while fowl, such as chickens, seem to have been limited in the diet. Seafoods were incorporated into the diet including oyster, clam, and crab. No fish were identified in the deposits examined. A cat may indicate a pet or stray that was incorporated into the archaeological deposits.

While the mid-nineteenth-century deposits (Contexts 152-153) provided a smaller sample, sheep, pig, and chicken MNI each outnumber cattle 2:1. The combined NISP for cattle and the larger size 3 mammal fragments (n = 20) are also notably fewer than combined sheep, pig, size 2 mammal, and artiodactlya fragments (n = 70), indicating that the MNI was not depressed much by fragmentation into less identifiable pieces. These comparisons are made with the awareness that the beef provided by a single cow would have surpassed the meat provided by the pairs of the smaller animals. In addition to the domestic animals, seafoods consist of oyster, clam, and an indeterminate fish. A rat and

indeterminate small bird likely represent animals that cohabitated on the property before becoming incorporated in the archaeological deposits.

Table 7: Taxonomic representations.

Taxon	Contexts 152-153 NISP	Contexts 152-153 MNI	Contexts 154-191 NISP	Contexts 154-191 MNI	All NISP	All MNI
Mammals:						
Bos taurus, cattle	8	1	90	3	98	3
Ovis aries, sheep	7	2	15	2	22	3
Sus scrofa, pig	10	2	33	2	43	3
Felis catus, cat			2	1	2	1
Rattus sp., rat	1	1			1	1
Artiodactyla, size 2	9	1	13	1	22	1
Mammal, size 1a			1	1	1	1
Mammal, size 2	44	1	115	1	159	1
Mammal, size 3	12	1	139	1	151	1
Fish:						
Fish indeterminate, medium	4	1			4	1
Mollusks/crab:						
Crassostrea virginica, oyster	14	6	38	8	52	14
Mercenaria mercenaria, Quahog clam	5	1	27	2	32	3
Crustacea, crab			1	1	1	1
Birds:						
Gallus gallus, chicken	5	2	2	1	7	2
Aves indeterminate, small	2	1			2	1
Aves indeterminate, medium	11	1	8	1	19	1
Other:						
Unidentified bone			6	1	6	1
TOTALS	**132**	**21**	**490**	**26**	**622**	**39**

Aging:

The domestic livestock are represented by dental and post-cranial specimens that were able to provide aging information. From the mid-nineteenth-century deposits, the cow was slaughtered at a prime age when meat yield would have been optimal in regards to the size and meat quality of the animal in relation to the expenditure in resources, such as feed. An unfused sacral vertebra indicates that the cow was slaughtered younger than about five years of age (Silver 1969). Identified by dentition, one sheep was slaughtered at a prime age between one and three years of age, but a heavily worn first molar indicates that the second was slaughtered notably older between six to 10 years of age (Payne 1973). One pig was slaughtered younger than seven to 13 months of age based on an unerupted second molar, while several teeth indicate the second pig was slaughtered at an age older than 12 months (Bull and Payne 1982).

From the earlier deposits (Contexts 154-191), two cattle were slaughtered at prime ages between approximately two and five years of age. The third cow was slaughtered at an older age between

approximately five and 10 years of age as indicated by a heavily worn incisor (Silver 1969). One sheep was slaughtered at its prime meat yield age at about three to six years. The second sheep was slaughtered younger than two years of age as indicated by a moderately worn deciduous fourth premolar (Payne 1973). If this sheep was about 1.5 to two years of age, it would have been entering the prime age period (e.g., 1.5 to four years of age). The fast maturing pigs were also slaughtered after reaching a suitable body size with first and second molars indicating that one animal slaughtered at about 12-16 months and the second slaughtered at about two years of age (Bull and Payne 1982).

Butchery:
Butchery traces are present in relatively moderate frequencies in the bone samples from both context sets (Table 8). Though likely depressed by the high degree of fragmentation, the butchery mark frequencies are expected for a post-kitchen deposit where animals had undergone primary butchery at an abattoir or yard and then further processed before and possibly after cooking to fit into cooking vessels and for meat removal.

Primary butchery was observed through chopping marks at major anatomical segments such as at joints and at distal limb midshafts to remove the feet. Vertebrae often showed chopping damage in sagittal and transverse planes from splitting the carcass into lateral halves and then into small segments between the next, thoracic, lumbar, and sacral regions.

Cut and scrape marks from meat removal were also observed at expected locations, such as at limb bones that contain larger portions of meat like humeri, femora, and tibiae. A small number of cut marks were also observed on pig foot elements suggesting that they were consumed directly or possibly used to create gelatin by extracting ligaments and other connective tissue.

Table 8: Frequencies of butchery evidence on the bone fragments.

	Chopping		Cutting		Scraping		Sawing	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Contexts 152-153	11	11.0	6	6.0	2	2.0	0	0.0
Contexts 154-191	19	5.4	19	5.4	4	1.1	2	0.6
Total	30	6.7	25	5.6	6	1.3	2	0.4

Only three thermally altered bone fragments (2 calcined and 1 charred) were identified, and all were recovered from Contexts 152-153. The bones likely do not represent cooking evidence as calcination results from prolonged contact with intense fire in instance of refuse burning instead of roasting or grilling (Beisaw 2013:109).

Skeletal part frequencies suggest that butchery likely occurred nearby, or that nearly complete carcasses were brought to the site. Skeletal parts representing heads, axial, and appendicular portions are all represented for cattle, sheep, and pigs. Pigs are the only domestic animal represented by distal feet elements, and as already stated with the cut marks, they were consumed at the site. Cattle and sheep are limited by proximal metapodial fragments left behind after the lower feet were separated. The lack of distal feet elements for these animals suggest they were disposed of elsewhere. Context 190 did also contain several fragments from a sizable cattle horn core.

Seasonality is generally not identifiable in domestic animal remains as they don't morphologically change throughout the year, such as deer growing and shedding antlers. A few chicken specimens

though contain medullary bone in the marrow cavity indicating the consumption of a hen around the time of egg laying. Though modern chickens have been bred to lay eggs over a wider length of time, colonial period chickens generally had more limited breeding seasons during the spring and summer, providing a likely season when this bird was killed (Driver 1982:251; Rick 1975).

Discussion:
While the faunal assemblage has limitations due to the fragmentation and the possible mixture of deposits from Dunham and primarily Barron periods of occupation, the remains provide some information about animal livestock use and husbandry on the property. The faunal remains speak to depositional processes as they were recovered from fill deposits, and post-depositional taphonomic traces, such as moderate carnivore scavenging and abrasion damage, dry bone breakage, and minor rodent gnawing reveals that bones were left exposed for some time prior to final burial.

Comparable across all contexts, the butchery evidence indicates post-kitchen refuse with moderate proportions of primary and secondary butchery marks from chopping/sawing, cutting, and scraping. A lack of cooking evidence may indicate a cuisine that emphasized boiled instead of grilled or roasted meat. It is also possible that meat was removed from the bone prior to any close or direct contact with fire, leaving no evidence on the bone. Also notable is the lack of distal foot elements for cattle and sheep. The documentary record of Samuel Barron and his son John both operating tanning vats suggests that the animal hides were taken off site to the tannery. Tannery sites often contain disproportionate amounts of feet bones as the elements are challenging to remove from the skin and are sent with it to the tannery (Shaw 1996).

The deposits that can largely be associated with Samuel Barron (Contexts 154-191) show the consumption of animals in expected patterns based on the information provided by his 1801 probate. His probate emphasized cattle which were kept for meat, draught power, and milk. Their skins also likely supplied his tanning operation. Cattle (with size 3 mammals) comprise the majority of the faunal remains in these contexts in terms of MNI and NISP, and therefore meat yield. Two cattle were slaughtered at prime ages suggesting the consumption of steers. The older cow consumed between five and 10 years of age could represent an animal used for labor, such as milk, draught, or breeding, that had aged and was no longer as fit for the labor as it had been when younger. The sheep and pig were slaughtered at prime ages and they indicate consumption for meat though the sheep likely also provided wool. The sheep could be assumed to have been males (wethers or rams) as ewes were often kept older to continue breeding (Heinrich 2010:214). The emphasis on beef and mutton could reflect a continued northern British cuisine that also frequently included boiled meats instead of baked or fried meats typical of other British regions (Allen 1968:23; Fischer 1989:23).

The deposits that date to the mid-nineteenth century (Contexts 152-153) also appear to reflect the information available in the documentary record regarding animal keeping on the property. While the archaeological sample is small, the decreased proportion of cattle in relation to sheep and pig reflects the tax records for Samuel's son John who notably decreased his cattle ownership by the 1820s to approximately a third of what he owned just after his father's death.

Though the main and earlier dated portion of the assemblage (Contexts 154-191) is small, the quantities (MNI), proportions, and ages of the livestock are relatively consistent with other New Jersey sites dating to the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries (Table 9). Even though the sites are represented by variable sample sizes from a few hundred to several thousand specimens, the New Jersey sites generally demonstrate relatively equal and low quantity representations of the various

mammalian livestock. The lower quantity and relatively even numbers of animal individuals across these sites may be due to different disposal patterns and preservation for the New Jersey region, a lesser reliance on meat by the occupants, or possibly even analytical methods. The low quantities and relatively even proportions contrast with sites elsewhere, such as in Delaware (Heinrich et al. 2020:6-98). There, though economic efforts included major emphases on beef and mutton/wool production like New Jersey, faunal collections indicate pigs were generally consumed in higher frequencies, perhaps to retain the other livestock for market purposes.

Table 9: Faunal representations at a range of New Jersey archaeological sites showing dates, occupant identity, number of wild fauna taxa, and numbers and relative ages of cattle, pigs, sheep, and horses. Ages key: y = young, p = prime aged, o = older.

			Cattle		Pigs		Sheep		Horse		Number of wild species*
	Dates	Identity	MNI	Ages	MNI	Ages	MNI	Ages	MNI	Ages	
Restore Lippincott Homestead (28-Bu-921)	c. 1690-1830	wealthy farmer/enslaved labor	5	y, p, o	5	y, p, o	6	y, p, o	0		11
Lawrie Farmstead Early (28-Mo-257)	c. 1704-1767	wealthy farmer	2	na	3	na	2	na	1	na	6
Foundation Site (28-Mo-352)	c. 1733-1768	wealthy farmer	1	p	2	p	1	p	0		3
Stites Farm Site (28-Un-36)	c. 1757-1825	wealthy farmer	2	na	3	p	2	y, p	0		1
Manalapan Villages Site (28-Mo-349)	c.1768-1775	wealthy farmer	2	p	2	p	0		0		1
Foundation Site (28-Mo-352)	c. 1768-1787	wealthy farmer	1	p	1	p	0		0		2
Dunham House Site (28-Mi-220)	c.1760-1801	wealthy farmer	3	p, o	2	p	2	p	0		1
Manalapan Villages Site (28-Mo-349)	c.1776-1800	wealthy farmer	1	p	2	p	1	na	0		2
Mount Laurel Road Historic Site (28-Bu-917)	c. 1806-1839	middling farmer	3	p	1	p	0		0		0
Garrett Forman Site (28-Mo-354)	c. 1800-1850	middling farmer	4	p	3	y, p	1	p	0		3

(Gall et al. 2007; Gall et al. 2008; Gall et al. 2009; Gall et al. 2010; Heinrich and Bulger 2018; Heinrich et al. 2020; Young et al. 2015)

[na] age data not available from literature

*count of consumable terrestrial and aquatic vertebrate species, does not include shellfish (i.e. oyster, clam, crab)

In conclusion, the faunal assemblage from the Dunham House site seems to nicely reflect the documentary record in regards to proportions of animals on site and husbandry practices in regards to ages at which animals were slaughtered due to meat or labor intentions. High proportions of beef and mutton, which were possibly boiled, reflect a traditional English cuisine. In all, the fill deposits around the house contain rich faunal samples and this analysis may serve as a starting point for potential additional work on the site, particularly if features, discrete slave deposits, or deposits from other periods of occupation are found, so that faunal usage can be observed across multiple variables.

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APPENDIX G, 1: Coding Conventions

FIELD	CODE
Sample #	By context and bone specimen number
Taxon	Most specific identifiable taxon
Animal size	Relative size, for mammals according to Bunn 1982
Skeletal part Skeletal portion Skeletal part segment	Appendix 2, 3, and 4 Appendix 2, 3, and 4 Appendix 2, 3, and 4
Long bone shaft circumference	0.1-1.0, shafts divided by tenths to assess completeness
Maximum length	millimeter (mm)
Maximum width	millimeter (mm)
Relative age	A= adult S= subadult P= subadult, but partially fused I= indeterminate
Tooth eruption/wear age	Age of eruption according to Bull and Payne 1982; Silver 1969
Side	R= right L= left I= indeterminate
Bone measurements	According to Von den Driesch 1976; Greenfield 2002 sex measurements; mm
BIOGENIC MARKS	
Tooth Mark	0= absent 1= present as isolated marks 2= present as punctures 3= present as gross gnawing 4= low confidence tooth marks
TM location A	1= cortical only 2= medullary only 3= 1&2 4= thickness only 5= 1, 2&3 6= 1&3 7= 2&3 9=cannot see thickness or medullary surface
TM location B	1= <2mm from fracture edge 2= >2mm from fracture edge 3= 1&2 4= on flake platform
TM location C	1= on or towards epiphyseal and NEFs, respectively 2= on or towards midshaft end for epiphyseal and NEFs 3= 1&2 4= indeterminate, on midshaft fragment

Rodent	0= absent 1= present
Root etching	1= absent to isolated spots 2= minor 3= moderate 4= severe, obscuring marks
HUMAN MADE MARKS	
Percussion marks	0= absent 1= present 2= present as isolated patches of microstriations only 3= conspicuous battering fields of PMs 4= low confidence PM
PM location	1= <2mm from fracture edge 2= >2mm from fracture edge 3= 1&2 4= on flake platform
KNIFE MARKS	
Chop marks	0= absent 1= present
Cut marks	0= absent 1= present
Scrape marks	0= absent 1= present
Burning	0= absent 1= charred black 2= burnt, calcined white
Trampling	0= absent 1= present
BONE CONDITION	
Surface color	Specific to specimen
Surface condition	1= pristine, original surface 2= minor exfoliation or flaking 3= minor chemical erosion 4= minor mechanical rounding 5= minor adhering matrix 6= major exfoliation or flaking that obscures marks 7= major chemical erosion that obscures marks 8= major mechanical rounding that obscures marks 9= major adhering matrix that obscures marks
Weathering	0-5, according to Behrensmeyer 1978
Recent breakage	0= none 1= yes, but with less than 10% missing 2= yes, with more than 10% missing 3= modern breaks, but fragments can mend 9= indeterminate

General breakage	1= spiral, oblique 2= transverse 3= stepped 4= 1&2 5= 1&3 6= 2&3 7= bone flake 8= 1, 2&3 9= indeterminate due to condition, modern break, breakage of axial elements, or breakage from butchery where no natural break occurs (chop)
Notching	0= absent 1= percussion mark 2= tooth notch 3= uncertain
Notch associates	0= no mark 1= tooth mark at notch 2= tooth mark opposite notch 3= percussion mark at notch 4= percussion mark opposite notch
Multiple notches	0= none (only 1) 1= on same edge 2= on opposite edge 3= on both edges
Copper stain	0= absent 1= present
Notes	Details relevant about specimen not covered above
Tooth row	Measurements of tooth rows (mm)
Crown height	Height of tooth crown (mm)
Crown breadth	Breadth of tooth crown (mm)
Payne 1973	Tooth wear stage of specific tooth if isolated

APPENDIX G, 2: Osteological Coding Conventions for Mammals

SKELETAL PART

- NID-not identified
- AX-axial skeleton
  - CRA-cranium
  - MAND-mandible
  - HMAN-hemi-mandible
  - TOOTH-isolated tooth (defined by MAX or HMAN for upper of lower and followed by tooth number)
    - I-incisor, I1, I2, I3
    - C-canine
    - P-premolar, P1, P2, P3, P4
    - M-molar, M1, M2, M3
  - VRT-vertebra
    - CER-cervical vertebra (followed by number ie. CER1=atlas, CER2= axis)
    - THO-thoracic
    - LUM-lumbar
    - SAC-sacral
    - CAUD-caudal
  - RIB-rib
  - STR-sternum
  - HYO-hyoid
- APP-Appendicular skeleton
  - INN-innominate
  - SCA-scapula
  - LBN-long bone
    - MTP-metapodial MTT-metatarsal, MTC-metacarpal
    - HUM-humerus
    - RAD-radius
    - ULN-ulna
    - RADU-fused radio-ulna
    - CAR-carpal
      - PIS-pisiform
      - TPZ-trapezoid
      - SCP-scaphoid
      - SES-sesamoids
    - FEM- femur
    - TIB-tibia
    - PAT- patella
    - FIB- fibula
    - TAR- tarsal
      - AST- astragalus
      - NVC- naviculo-cuboid
      - CAL- calcanuem
      - NAV-navicular
      - CUB-cuboid
    - PHA1- first phalange, PHA2- second phalange, PHA3- third phalange

SKELETAL PART PORTION

- CO- complete
- FOR LONG BONES AND RIBS
  - EPI- epiphyseal fragment
    - PX- proximal
    - DS- distal
  - NEF- near epiphyseal fragment
    - PSH- proximal
    - DSH-distal

MSH- midshaft
FOR CRANIUM
HCR- horncore
FRO- frontal
OCC- occipital
TEM-temporal
ZYG-zygomatic
NAS-nasal
MAX-maxilla
PMAX-premaxilla
LAC-lacrimal
PAR-parietal
FOR MANDIBLE
HRAM-horizontal ramus
VRAM-vertical ramus
CON-condyle
COR-coranoid process
GON-gonial angle
SYMP-symphysis
FOR VERTEBRAE
NEUR-neural arch
CEN-centrum
FOR INNOMINATE
ILI-ilium
ISCH-ischium
PUB-pubis
ACET- acetabulum
FOR SCAPULA
GLEN-glenoid fossa
SPINE-spine
ACR-acromion
BLADE-blade
CAUDM-caudal margin

SKELETAL PART SEGMENT

FR-fragment
ANT- anterior
POST-posterior
SUP-superior
VEN-ventral
MD-medial
LAT-lateral
DOR-dorsal
INF-inferior
HF-half
ORB-at orbit
ARC-at TEM arch
PP-petrous pyramid of TEM
ALV-alveoli of MAX or HMAN
CON-condyle
STY-styloid ptocess
CS-complete shaft cylinder
CO-complete
LATPR- lateral process
PREZ-prezygopophysis, POSZ-postzygopophysis
DOSP- dorsal spine

APPENDIX G, 3: Osteological Coding Conventions for Fish, Amphibians, and Reptiles

NID- not identified
CRA-cranium
- DENT- dentary
- OPER-operculum
- PROP-preoperculum
- SUBO-suboperculum
- CERA-ceratohyal
- PARA-parasphenoid
- HYOM-hyomandibular
- CLEI-cleithrum
- SCLE-supracleithrum
- PSPH-parasphenoid
- PREM-premaxilla
- PSTT-posttemporal
- ACER-anterior ceratohyal
- PCER- posterior ceratohyal
- QUAD-quadrate
- ART-articular
- FRO-frontal
- EPIH-epihyal

- VRT- vertebra
  - CAUD- caudal
  - PCAU-precaudal
  - ULT-ultimate/terminal vertebra
  - SERS-serrated spine
  - SPINE-spine
- CFIN-caudal fin
- RIB- rib

PLAS-plastron
CARA-carapace
MAND- mandible

APPENDIX G, 4: Osteological Coding Conventions for Birds

SKELETAL PART

- NID- not identified
- EGG-egg shell
- AX- axial skeleton
  - CRA-cranium
  - MAND- mandible
  - HMAN- hemi-mandible
  - VRT- vertebra
    - CER-cervical vertebra (followed by number ie. CER1=atlas, CER2= axis)
    - THO- thoracic
    - LUM-lumbar
    - SAC-sacral
    - CAUD- caudal
  - RIB- rib
  - STR- sternum
  - HYO- hyoid
- APP- appendicular skeleton
  - INN- innominate
  - SCA- scapula
  - LBN- long bone
    - COR-coracoid
    - HUM- humerus
    - RAD- radius
    - ULN- ulna
    - FEM- femur
    - TIBT-tibiotarsus
    - PHA1- first phalange, PHA2- second phalange, PHA3- third phalange

SKELETAL PART PORTION

- CO- complete
- FOR LONG BONES AND RIBS
  - EPI- epiphyseal fragment
    - PX- proximal
    - DS- distal
  - NEF- near epiphyseal fragment
    - PSH- proximal
    - DSH-distal
  - MSH- midshaft
- FOR CRANIUM
  - HCR- horncore
  - FRO- frontal
  - OCC- occipital
  - TEM-temporal
  - ZYG-zygomatic
  - NAS-nasal
  - MAX-maxilla
  - PMAX-premaxilla
  - LAC-lacrimal
  - PAR-parietal
- FOR MANDIBLE
  - HRAM-horizontal ramus
  - VRAM-vertical ramus
  - CON-condyle
  - COR-coranoid process
  - GON-gonial angle
  - SYMP-symphysis

FOR VERTEBRAE
- PREZ-prezygopophysis, POSZ-postzygopophysis
- DOSP- dorsal spine
- NEUR-neural arch
- LATPR- lateral process
- CEN-centrum

FOR INNOMINATE
- ILI-ilium
- ISCH-ischium
- PUB-pubis
- ACET- acetabulum

FOR SCAPULA
- GLEN-glenoid fossa
- SP-spine
- ACR-acromion
- BLADE-blade
- CAUDM-caudal margin

SKELETAL PART SEGMENT

- FR-fragment
- ANT- anterior
- POST-posterior
- SUP-superior
- VEN-ventral
- MD-medial
- LAT-lateral
- DOR-dorsal
- INF-inferior
- HF-half
- ORB-at orbit
- ARC-at TEM arch
- PP-petrous pyramid of TEM
- ALV-alveoli of MAX or HMAN
- CS-complete shaft cylinder
- CO-complete

specimen #	catalog #	phase	EU	feature	level	depth (ft)	strat	n	taxon	size	skeletal part	skeletal portion	skeletal segment	LBN cir	max len (mm)	max wid (mm)	measures (mm)	bone age	tooth age	side	tmk	tm loc a	rodent	chop	cut	scrape	sawn	burn	tramp	gen brk	notes
1	152.10		7		8	2.0-2.8	Fill 5	1	Bos taurus	3	CER1		FR		89.6	85.2		I		ax	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	9	chopped, 2 cuts along throat
2	152.10		7		8	2.0-2.8	Fill 5	1	Bos taurus	3	SAC1	CEN	FR		81.6	81.6		S		ax	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	9	chopped sagittally
3	152.10		7		8	2.0-2.8	Fill 5	1	Sus scrofa	2	RAD	PX	FR	0.3	63.8	30.6		A		I	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	chopped MSH
4	152.10		7		8	2.0-2.8	Fill 5	1	Mammalia	2	NID	NID	FR		17.0	12.2		I		I	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	9	chopped
5	152.2		7		8	2.0-2.8	Fill 5	1	Fish	md	CRA		FR					I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
6	152.3		7		8	2.0-2.8	Fill 5	1	Ovis aries	2	HMAN	HRAM	M2					I	abt 1-3 years	L	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	mild wear, Payne 1973 stages D-E
7	152.3		7		8	2.0-2.8	Fill 5	1	Ovis aries	2	HMAN	HRAM	M2					I	abt 1-3 years	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	mild wear, Payne 1973 stages D-E
8	152.3		7		8	2.0-2.8	Fill 5	4	Artiodactyla	2	TOOTH		FR					I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
9	152.3		7		8	2.0-2.8	Fill 5	1	Sus scrofa	2	HMAN	HRAM	P4					I	>12-16 months	L	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	minor wear
10	152.3		7		8	2.0-2.8	Fill 5	1	Sus scrofa	2	HMAN	HRAM	M1				L: 18.1, W: 11.2 mm	I	>4-6 months	L	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	moderate wear
11	152.3		7		8	2.0-2.8	Fill 5	1	Sus scrofa	2	HMAN	HRAM	P3					I	>12-16 months	L	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	minor wear
12	152.4		7		8	2.0-2.8	Fill 5	4	Mercenaria mercenaria		SHELL		FR					I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
13	152.5		7		8	2.0-2.8	Fill 5	2	Crassostrea virginica		SHELL		FR					I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
14	152.5		7		8	2.0-2.8	Fill 5	2	Crassostrea virginica		SHELL		HINGE					I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	ridged shell
15	152.5		7		8	2.0-2.8	Fill 5	1	Crassostrea virginica		SHELL		CO		52.8	42.4	LHR: 1.2	I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	no bores
16	152.5		7		8	2.0-2.8	Fill 5	1	Crassostrea virginica		SHELL		CO		70.0	40.6	LHR: 1.7	I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	small and large bores, slight ridges on shell
17	152.5		7		8	2.0-2.8	Fill 5	1	Crassostrea virginica		SHELL		CO		96.4	64.0	LHR: 1.5	I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	ridges, few large bores
18	152.5		7		8	2.0-2.8	Fill 5	1	Crassostrea virginica		SHELL		CO		92.3	61.8	LHR: 1.5	I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	ridges, numerous small bores
19	152.5		7		8	2.0-2.8	Fill 5	1	Crassostrea virginica		SHELL		CO		98.8	67.6	LHR: 1.5	I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	ridges, no bores
20	152.6		7		8	2.0-2.8	Fill 5	2	Fish	md	SPINE		CO					I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
21	152.7		7		8	2.0-2.8	Fill 5	1	Ovis aries	2	NVC		CO		25.2	22.6	L: 25.2, W: 22.6 mm	I		R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
22	152.7		7		8	2.0-2.8	Fill 5	1	Artiodactyla	2	HMAN	HRAM	GON		43.2	19.0		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
23	152.7		7		8	2.0-2.8	Fill 5	1	Bos taurus	3	HMAN	HRAM	SYMP		82.4	29.0		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	9	scrape, tongue removal possible
24	152.7		7		8	2.0-2.8	Fill 5	1	Mammalia	3	HMAN	HRAM	ALV		56.1	28.2		I		L	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
25	152.7		7		8	2.0-2.8	Fill 5	1	Mammalia	3	VERT	CEN	FR		28.8	22.4		S		ax	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	9	chopped sagittally
26	152.7		7		8	2.0-2.8	Fill 5	1	Sus scrofa	2	OCC	CON	FR		37.2	36.8		I		L	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
27	152.7		7		8	2.0-2.8	Fill 5	1	Sus scrofa	2	NAS		FR		52.9	128.0		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
28	152.7		7		8	2.0-2.8	Fill 5	1	Sus scrofa	2	NAS		FR		27.6	11.8		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
29	152.7		7		8	2.0-2.8	Fill 5	1	Mammalia	2	CRA		FR		48.2	46.8		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
30	152.7		7		8	2.0-2.8	Fill 5	1	Mammalia	2	CRA		FR		28.8	23.0		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
31	152.7		7		8	2.0-2.8	Fill 5	1	Mammalia	2	CRA		FR		15.2	10.8		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
32	152.7		7		8	2.0-2.8	Fill 5	1	Mammalia	2	CRA		FR		31.6	25.7		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	

33	152.7	7	8	2.0-2.8	Fill 5	1	Bos taurus	3	MTC	PX	ANT	0.3	61.7	50.6	A	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4 FR, severely broken by exacavtors
34	152.7	7	8	2.0-2.8	Fill 5	1	Mammalia	3	HUM	DSH	FR	0.2	52.8	17.0	I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
35	152.7	7	8	2.0-2.8	Fill 5	1	Mammalia	3	LBN	MSH	FR	0.1	46.2	22.4	I	I	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	chopped
36	152.7	7	8	2.0-2.8	Fill 5	1	Mammalia	2	FEM	MSH	ANT	0.4	42.9	20.4	I	I	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	chopped
37	152.7	7	8	2.0-2.8	Fill 5	1	Mammalia	2	FEM	MSH	POST	0.5	49.4	16.5	I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2 FR, excavator broken
38	152.7	7	8	2.0-2.8	Fill 5	1	Mammalia	2	LBN	MSH	FR	0.2	36.2	12.0	I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	
39	152.7	7	8	2.0-2.8	Fill 5	1	Mammalia	2	LBN	MSH	FR	0.2	21.2	12.2	I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
40	152.7	7	8	2.0-2.8	Fill 5	1	Mammalia	2	LBN	MSH	FR	0.2	25.4	8.0	I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
41	152.7	7	8	2.0-2.8	Fill 5	1	Mammalia	2	LBN	MSH	FR	0.1	25.9	8.8	I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
42	152.7	7	8	2.0-2.8	Fill 5	1	Mammalia	2	LBN	MSH	FR	0.2	16.8	12.4	I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
43	152.7	7	8	2.0-2.8	Fill 5	1	Mammalia	2	LBN	MSH	FR	0.1	22.1	6.8	I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
44	152.7	7	8	2.0-2.8	Fill 5	1	Mammalia	2	LBN	NEF	FR	0.2	34.2	12.3	I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
45	152.7	7	8	2.0-2.8	Fill 5	1	Rattus sp.	1a	FEM		CO	1.0	32.2	7.0	S	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	subadult at both EPI, HEAD present, unfused
46	152.7	7	8	2.0-2.8	Fill 5	1	Mammalia	2	OCC		STY		13.5	6.4	I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
47	152.7	7	8	2.0-2.8	Fill 5	1	Mammalia	3	RIB	MSH	FR		116.2	31.4	I	I	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	9	5 cut marks, 3 FR excavator broken
48	152.7	7	8	2.0-2.8	Fill 5	1	Mammalia	2	RIB	PSH	FR		23.4	19.3	I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
49	152.7	7	8	2.0-2.8	Fill 5	1	Mammalia	2	RIB	PSH	FR		70.4	11.6	I	I	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	9	chopped
50	152.7	7	8	2.0-2.8	Fill 5	1	Mammalia	2	RIB	PSH	FR		45.2	9.8	I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
51	152.7	7	8	2.0-2.8	Fill 5	1	Mammalia	2	RIB	MSH	FR		30.2	12.5	I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	2 FR, excavator broken
52	152.7	7	8	2.0-2.8	Fill 5	1	Mammalia	2	RIB	MSH	FR		34.2	9.7	I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
53	152.7	7	8	2.0-2.8	Fill 5	1	Mammalia	2	RIB	MSH	FR		27.2	10.8	I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
54	152.7	7	8	2.0-2.8	Fill 5	1	Mammalia	2	RIB	MSH	FR		38.1	16.0	I	I	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	9	1 cut mark
55	152.7	7	8	2.0-2.8	Fill 5	1	Mammalia	2	RIB	MSH	FR		24.0	6.6	I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
56	152.7	7	8	2.0-2.8	Fill 5	1	Mammalia	2	RIB	MSH	FR		15.6	8.9	I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
57	152.7	7	8	2.0-2.8	Fill 5	1	Mammalia	2	RIB	MSH	FR		21.8	5.6	I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
58	152.7	7	8	2.0-2.8	Fill 5	1	Mammalia	3	NID	NID	FR		20.8	13.1	I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
59	152.7	7	8	2.0-2.8	Fill 5	1	Mammalia	2	NID	NID	FR		27.0	15.1	I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
60	152.7	7	8	2.0-2.8	Fill 5	1	Mammalia	2	NID	NID	FR		16.5	16.2	I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
61	152.7	7	8	2.0-2.8	Fill 5	1	Mammalia	2	NID	NID	FR		26.9	12.8	I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
62	152.7	7	8	2.0-2.8	Fill 5	1	Mammalia	2	NID	NID	FR		24.3	6.9	I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
63	152.7	7	8	2.0-2.8	Fill 5	1	Mammalia	2	NID	NID	FR		10.7	10.3	I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
64	152.7	7	8	2.0-2.8	Fill 5	1	Mammalia	2	NID	NID	FR		10.1	8.2	I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
65	152.7	7	8	2.0-2.8	Fill 5	1	Mammalia	2	NID	NID	FR		10.6	10.1	I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
66	152.7	7	8	2.0-2.8	Fill 5	1	Mammalia	2	NID	NID	FR		16.6	7.8	I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
67	152.7	7	8	2.0-2.8	Fill 5	1	Mammalia	2	NID	NID	FR		13.8	9.0	I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
68	152.7	7	8	2.0-2.8	Fill 5	1	Aves	md	LBN	MSH	FR	0.3	36.4	6.0	I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
69	152.7	7	8	2.0-2.8	Fill 5	1	Aves	sm	RAD	DSH	CS	1.0	21.3	5.8	I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
70	152.7	7	8	2.0-2.8	Fill 5	1	Aves	md	CER		CO		13.2	10.0	I	ax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
71	152.7	7	8	2.0-2.8	Fill 5	1	Aves	md	NID	NID	FR		30.6	12.2	I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
72	152.7	7	8	2.0-2.8	Fill 5	1	Aves	md	NID	NID	FR		22.3	6.1	I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
73	152.7	7	8	2.0-2.8	Fill 5	1	Aves	sm	LBN	MSH	CS	1.0	18.8	2.4	I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
74	152.8	7	8	2.0-2.8	Fill 5	1	Gallus gallus	md	ULN	PX	CS	1.0	61.8	10.8	A	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	1 cut mark, female with medullary
75	152.8	7	8	2.0-2.8	Fill 5	1	Gallus gallus	md	HUM	DS	CS	1.0	30.9	14.1	A	L	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	9	bone
76	152.8	7	8	2.0-2.8	Fill 5	1	Gallus gallus	md	FEM	DS	CS	1.0	33.1	17.4	A	L	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	some medullary bone present
77	152.8	7	8	2.0-2.8	Fill 5	1	Gallus gallus	md	TBT	MSH	CS	1.0	50.4	7.8	I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
78	152.8	7	8	2.0-2.8	Fill 5	1	Aves	md	LBN	MSH	CS	1.0	35.6	9.0	I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
79	152.8	7	8	2.0-2.8	Fill 5	1	Aves	md	LBN	MSH	FR	0.3	20.7	6.4	I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
80	152.8	7	8	2.0-2.8	Fill 5	1	Aves	md	LBN	MSH	FR	0.5	18.4	5.8	I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
81	152.8	7	8	2.0-2.8	Fill 5	1	Aves	md	LBN	MSH	FR	0.4	22.8	7.0	I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
82	152.8	7	8	2.0-2.8	Fill 5	1	Aves	md	LBN	MSH	FR	0.3	15.5	5.8	I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
83	152.8	7	8	2.0-2.8	Fill 5	1	Aves	md	LBN	MSH	FR	0.3	22.8	6.3	I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
84	152.8	7	8	2.0-2.8	Fill 5	1	Aves	md	LBN	MSH	CS	1.0	19.3	3.8	I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
85	152.9	7	8	2.0-2.8	Fill 5	1	Mammalia	2	CAR		FR		27.9	19.4	I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	9	calcined
86	152.9	7	8	2.0-2.8	Fill 5	1	Mammalia	2	NID	NID	FR		23.5	9.9	I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	9	calcined

87	152.9	7	8	2.0-2.8	Fill 5	1	Mammalia	2	LBN	MSH		0.3	23.0	10.5		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	charred
88	153.1	7	9	2.5-2.9	Fill 5a	1	Ovis aries	2	FEM	DSH	CS	1.0	122.5	25.9		I		L	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	chopped, 6 cuts
89	153.1	7	9	2.5-2.9	Fill 5a	1	Artiodactyla	2	FEM	MSH	ANT	0.3	48.9	18.2		I		I	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3 cut marks
90	153.1	7	9	2.5-2.9	Fill 5a	1	Bos taurus	3	MTT	MSH	ANT	0.3	44.2	28.6		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
91	153.1	7	9	2.5-2.9	Fill 5a	1	Artiodactyla	2	LBN	MSH	FR	0.3	40.8	13.0		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	scraped
92	153.1	7	9	2.5-2.9	Fill 5a	1	Mammalia	3	RIB	MSH	FR		59.2	19.8		I		I	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	9	chopped
93	153.2	7	9	2.5-2.9	Fill 5a	1	Bos taurus	3	MTP	MSH	ANT	0.3	57.6	22.6		I		I	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	
94	153.2	7	9	2.5-2.9	Fill 5a	1	Artiodactyla	2	RIB	PSH	FR		48.8	6.5		I		I	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	9	chopped
95	153.2	7	9	2.5-2.9	Fill 5a	1	Mammalia	3	SAC1	NEUR	LATPR		77.0	68.8		I		ax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
96	153.2	7	9	2.5-2.9	Fill 5a	1	Bos taurus	3	LUM	NEUR	POSZ		52.6	41.1		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
97	153.2	7	9	2.5-2.9	Fill 5a	1	Bos taurus	3	CAUD	CEN	FR		37.2	26.8		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
98	153.2	7	9	2.5-2.9	Fill 5a	1	Ovis aries	2	HMAN	VRAM	CON		33.0	19.9		I		R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
99	153.2	7	9	2.5-2.9	Fill 5a	1	Artiodactyla	2	CER	NEUR	PREZ		32.5	19.5		I		ax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
100	153.2	7	9	2.5-2.9	Fill 5a	1	Mammalia	2	CRA	NID	FR		24.8	17.9		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
101	153.2	7	9	2.5-2.9	Fill 5a	1	Mammalia	3	VERT	CEN	EPI		31.6	30.5		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
102	153.2	7	9	2.5-2.9	Fill 5a	1	Mammalia	3	LBN	MSH	FR	0.1	24.3	17.4		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
103	153.2	7	9	2.5-2.9	Fill 5a	1	Mammalia	2	LBN	MSH	FR	0.2	39.2	9.9		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
104	153.2	7	9	2.5-2.9	Fill 5a	1	Mammalia	2	LBN	NEF	FR	0.2	36.2	16.3		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
105	153.2	7	9	2.5-2.9	Fill 5a	1	Mammalia	2	RIB	MSH	FR		35.8	7.1		I		I	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
106	153.2	7	9	2.5-2.9	Fill 5a	1	Mammalia	2	RIB	MSH	FR		24.1	8.8		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
107	153.2	7	9	2.5-2.9	Fill 5a	1	Mammalia	3	LBN	NEF	FR		34.3	15.0		I		I	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	
108	153.2	7	9	2.5-2.9	Fill 5a	1	Ovis aries	2	HUM	DSH	CS	1.0	52.2	23.1		I		R	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
109	153.2	7	9	2.5-2.9	Fill 5a	1	Mammalia	3	NID	NID	FR		43.8	30.3		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
110	153.2	7	9	2.5-2.9	Fill 5a	1	Mammalia	2	LBN	NEF	FR	0.2	26.8	19.4		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
111	153.2	7	9	2.5-2.9	Fill 5a	1	Mammalia	2	NID	NID	FR		31.8	15.6		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
112	153.3	7	9	2.5-2.9	Fill 5a	1	Crassostrea virginica		SHELL		HINGE					I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	large bores
113	153.3	7	9	2.5-2.9	Fill 5a	1	Crassostrea virginica		SHELL		CO		135.6	83.0	LHR: 1.6	I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	no bores
114	153.3	7	9	2.5-2.9	Fill 5a	1	Crassostrea virginica		SHELL		CO		64.4	49.0		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	ridged shell, no bores
115	153.4	7	9	2.5-2.9	Fill 5a	1	Mercenaria mercenaria		SHELL		CO					I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
116	153.47	7	9	2.5-2.9	Fill 5a	1	Fish	md	VERT		FR					I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
117	153.49	7	9	2.5-2.9	Fill 5a	1	Ovis aries	2	HMAN	HRAM	M1					I	abt 6-10 years	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	heavily worn, Payne stage 11/H-I
118	153.5	7	9	2.5-2.9	Fill 5a	1	Crassostrea virginica		SHELL		CO		61.1	52.0		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	ridged shell, no bores, top valve of following bottom shell
119	153.5	7	9	2.5-2.9	Fill 5a	1	Crassostrea virginica		SHELL		CO		52.8	42.1		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	smooth shell, no bores, bottom valve of previous top shell
120	153.6	7	9	2.5-2.9	Fill 5a	1	Sus scrofa	2	MAX		I1					I	>12-17 months	L	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
121	153.7	7	9	2.5-2.9	Fill 5a	1	Sus scrofa	2	HMAN	HRAM	M2				L: 21.3, W: 13.2 mm	I	<7-13 months	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	unerupted
122	153.7	7	9	2.5-2.9	Fill 5a	1	Sus scrofa	2	TOOTH		MOLAR					I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	FR moderately worn
123	153.8	7	9	2.5-2.9	Fill 5a	1	Gallus gallus	md	HUM	DS	CS	1.0	24.9	15.5		A		L	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
124	154.3	7	10	2.6-3.4	Fill 6	1	Mercenaria mercenaria		SHELL		FR					I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
125	154.4	7	10	2.6-3.4	Fill 6	1	Sus scrofa	2	HMAN	HRAM	I3					I	>8-12 months	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	in wear
126	154.5	7	10	2.6-3.4	Fill 6	1	Mammalia	3	RIB	PSH	FR		52.1	24.2		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
127	154.5	7	10	2.6-3.4	Fill 6	1	Mammalia	3	RIB	MSH	FR		49.8	15.7		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	
128	154.6	7	10	2.6-3.4	Fill 6	1	Mammalia	3	RIB	MSH	FR		139.8	24.0		I		I	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	

129	154.6	7	10	2.6-3.4	Fill 6	1	Mammalia	3	RIB	MSH	FR		43.0	15.9		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
130	154.6	7	10	2.6-3.4	Fill 6	1	Mammalia	3	RIB	MSH	FR		48.6	9.2		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
131	154.6	7	10	2.6-3.4	Fill 6	1	Mammalia	3	RIB	MSH	FR		42.9	16.8		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
132	154.6	7	10	2.6-3.4	Fill 6	1	Mammalia	3	RIB	MSH	FR		34.6	13.1		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
133	154.6	7	10	2.6-3.4	Fill 6	1	Mammalia	3	RIB	MSH	FR		47.5	20.0		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
134	154.6	7	10	2.6-3.4	Fill 6	1	Mammalia	3	RIB	MSH	FR		58.5	12.3		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
135	154.6	7	10	2.6-3.4	Fill 6	1	Mammalia	3	SCA	BLADE	FR		29.8	23.0		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
136	154.6	7	10	2.6-3.4	Fill 6	1	Mammalia	3	NID	NID	FR		30.7	8.0		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
137	154.6	7	10	2.6-3.4	Fill 6	1	Mammalia	2	NID	NID	FR		30.0	14.0		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
138	154.6	7	10	2.6-3.4	Fill 6	1	Mammalia	2	NID	NID	FR		28.3	19.4		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
139	154.6	7	10	2.6-3.4	Fill 6	1	Sus scrofa	2	PHA1	PX	CO		15.2	15.1		S		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
140	154.7	7	10	2.6-3.4	Fill 6	1	Crassostrea virginica		SHELL		CO		100.4	64.3	HLR: 1.6	I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	large bores
141	155.5	7	11	3.4-4.7	Fill 7	2	Mercenaria mercenaria		SHELL		FR					I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
142	155.5	7	11	3.4-4.7	Fill 7	1	Ovis aries	2	HMAN	HRAM	dP4					I	<24 months	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	in wear, Payne 1973 stage 5/6
143	155.5	7	11	3.4-4.7	Fill 7	1	Ovis aries	2	HMAN	HRAM	M1					I	>12 months	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	mild wear, Payne 1973 stage 7
144	155.5	7	11	3.4-4.7	Fill 7	1	Ovis aries	2	HMAN	HRAM	I1					I	>12-18 months	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
145	155.5	7	11	3.4-4.7	Fill 7	1	Bos taurus	2	HMAN	HRAM	M1					I	>5-6 months	L	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	moderate wear
146	155.5	7	11	3.4-4.7	Fill 7	1	Sus scrofa	2	HMAN	HRAM	M1				M1: L:17.9, W:11.8 mm	I	>12-16 months, abt. 2 years	L	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	moderate wear
147	155.5	7	11	3.4-4.7	Fill 7	1	Sus scrofa	2	HMAN	HRAM	P2					I	>12-16 months	L	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	in wear
148	155.5	7	11	3.4-4.7	Fill 7	1	Mammalia	2	TOOTH		ROOT					I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
149	155.6	7	11	3.4-4.7	Fill 7	1	Ovis aries	2	ILI/PUB	ACET	FR		60.4	18.6		I		R	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	3 FR, excavator broken
150	155.6	7	11	3.4-4.7	Fill 7	1	Sus scrofa	2	CAL	DSH	FR		52.6	30.4		S		R	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	9	1 cut mark
151	155.6	7	11	3.4-4.7	Fill 7	1	Bos taurus	3	HMAN	HRAM	ALV		41.2	30.8		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	
152	155.6	7	11	3.4-4.7	Fill 7	1	Sus scrofa	2	MT4		CO	1.0	83.4	23.7		S		R	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	9	2 cut marks, DSH excavator broken
153	155.6	7	11	3.4-4.7	Fill 7	1	Bos taurus	3	LUM	CEN	FR		60.3	36.0		S		ax	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	9	chopped sagittally
154	155.6	7	11	3.4-4.7	Fill 7	1	Bos taurus	3	CER	NEUR	PREZ		38.1	33.8		I		ax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
155	155.6	7	11	3.4-4.7	Fill 7	1	Mammalia	3	VERT	CEN	EPI		32.8	13.0		S		ax	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	9	chopped sagittally
156	155.6	7	11	3.4-4.7	Fill 7	1	Mammalia	3	THO	NEUR	DOSP		55.1	28.9		I		ax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
157	155.6	7	11	3.4-4.7	Fill 7	1	Bos taurus	3	FEM	DSH	LAT	0.3	93.4	43.9		I		I	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
158	155.6	7	11	3.4-4.7	Fill 7	1	Artiodactyla	2	RAD	DSH	FR	0.4	58.2	14.1		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
159	155.6	7	11	3.4-4.7	Fill 7	1	Mammalia	3	LBN	MSH	FR	0.1	36.4	15.6		I		I	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	up to 4 cut marks
160	155.6	7	11	3.4-4.7	Fill 7	1	Artiodactyla	2	HUM	MSH	FR	0.2	45.2	19.1		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
161	155.6	7	11	3.4-4.7	Fill 7	1	Mammalia	2	HUM	MSH	FR	0.2	33.5	14.2		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
162	155.6	7	11	3.4-4.7	Fill 7	1	Mammalia	2	LBN	NEF	FR	0.2	58.4	8.8		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
163	155.6	7	11	3.4-4.7	Fill 7	1	Mammalia	2	LBN	MSH	FR	0.2	29.0	18.5		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
164	155.6	7	11	3.4-4.7	Fill 7	1	Mammalia	2	LBN	MSH	FR	0.2	34.3	11.8		I		I	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	
165	155.6	7	11	3.4-4.7	Fill 7	1	Mammalia	2	LBN	MSH	FR	0.3	35.8	12.2		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
166	155.6	7	11	3.4-4.7	Fill 7	1	Mammalia	2	LBN	MSH	FR	0.2	28.9	9.6		I		I	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
167	155.6	7	11	3.4-4.7	Fill 7	1	Mammalia	3	RIB	MSH	FR		52.3	16.8		I		I	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
168	155.6	7	11	3.4-4.7	Fill 7	1	Mammalia	3	RIB	MSH	FR		47.0	18.5		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
169	155.6	7	11	3.4-4.7	Fill 7	1	Mammalia	3	RIB	MSH	FR		68.9	16.6		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
170	155.6	7	11	3.4-4.7	Fill 7	1	Mammalia	3	RIB	MSH	FR		42.8	15.0		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	

171	155.6	7	11	3.4-4.7	Fill 7	1	Mammalia	3	RIB	MSH	FR		30.7	13.0		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
172	155.6	7	11	3.4-4.7	Fill 7	1	Mammalia	3	RIB	MSH	FR		30.3	23.8		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
173	155.6	7	11	3.4-4.7	Fill 7	1	Mammalia	3	RIB	MSH	FR		35.5	19.8		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
174	155.6	7	11	3.4-4.7	Fill 7	1	Mammalia	3	RIB	MSH	FR		48.2	15.8		I		I	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
175	155.6	7	11	3.4-4.7	Fill 7	1	Mammalia	3	RIB	MSH	FR		33.3	14.3		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
176	155.6	7	11	3.4-4.7	Fill 7	1	Mammalia	3	RIB	MSH	FR		22.6	11.6		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
177	155.6	7	11	3.4-4.7	Fill 7	1	Mammalia	3	RIB	MSH	FR		19.6	15.0		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
178	155.6	7	11	3.4-4.7	Fill 7	1	Mammalia	2	RIB	PSH	FR		25.4	21.0		S		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
179	155.6	7	11	3.4-4.7	Fill 7	1	Mammalia	2	NID	NID	FR		36.7	18.2		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
180	155.6	7	11	3.4-4.7	Fill 7	1	Mammalia	2	NID	NID	FR		21.7	21.0		S		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
181	155.6	7	11	3.4-4.7	Fill 7	1	Mammalia	2	NID	NID	FR		28.2	7.8		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
182	155.6	7	11	3.4-4.7	Fill 7	1	Mammalia	2	NID	NID	FR		28.8	14.3		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
183	155.6	7	11	3.4-4.7	Fill 7	1	Mammalia	2	NID	NID	FR		21.9	16.3		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
184	155.6	7	11	3.4-4.7	Fill 7	1	Mammalia	2	NID	NID	FR		19.6	13.4		S		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
185	155.6	7	11	3.4-4.7	Fill 7	1	Mammalia	3	LUM	NEUR	LATPR		44.7	12.8		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
186	155.6	7	11	3.4-4.7	Fill 7	1	Aves	md	RIB	PSH	FR		34.7	8.1		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
187	155.6	7	11	3.4-4.7	Fill 7	1	Aves	md	LBN	DSH	FR		32.7	9.2		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
188	155.6	7	11	3.4-4.7	Fill 7	1	Aves	md	LBN	DSH	FR		26.2	10.0		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
189	155.7	7	11	3.4-4.7	Fill 7	1	Sus scrofa	2	HMAN	HRAM	ALV		108.7	50.3	M1: L:17.1, W:12.0; P4: L: 14.6, W:9.3 mm	I	>12-16 months, abt. 2 years	R	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	9	chopped through M2, contains M2, M1, P4, P3, and C, all in wear
190	155.7	7	11	3.4-4.7	Fill 7	1	Sus scrofa	2	HMAN	HRAM	ALV		49.2	29.2		I		L	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	9	chopped into teeth, probably about M2 area
191	155.7	7	11	3.4-4.7	Fill 7	1	Bos taurus	3	MTT	MSH	ANT	0.4	112.2	28.2		I		I	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	chopped MSH
192	155.7	7	11	3.4-4.7	Fill 7	1	Sus scrofa	2	MTT2		CO	1.0	40.2	10.8		S		L	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	9	1 cut mark
193	155.7	7	11	3.4-4.7	Fill 7	1	Bos taurus	3	RIB	PSH	FR		70.8	29.9		I		I	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	9	chopped PSH
194	155.7	7	11	3.4-4.7	Fill 7	1	Mammalia	3	LUM	CEN	EPI		32.6	25.4		S		ax	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	9	chopped sagittally
195	156.08	7	12	4.3-4.5	Fill 8	1	Mammalia	3	LUM	CEN	FR		66.9	51.8		S		ax	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	9	chopped sagittally
196	156.08	7	12	4.3-4.5	Fill 8	1	Felis catus	1b	CER1		CO		26.9	15.8		I		ax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
197	156.9	7	12	4.3-4.5	Fill 8	1	Bos taurus	3	CRA		TOOTH					I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	unerupted, possible MAX PREMOLAR
198	169	8	5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	5	Mercenaria mercenaria		SHELL		FR					I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
199	169	8	5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	2	Mercenaria mercenaria		SHELL		HINGE					I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
200	169	8	5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	Crassostrea virginica		SHELL		FR					I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	burned
201	169	8	5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	2	Crassostrea virginica		SHELL		HINGE					I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	no bores
202	169	8	5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	13	Bos taurus	3	TOOTH		MOLAR					I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	enamel and root FR
203	169	8	5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	Bos taurus	3	HMAN	HRAM	dP4					I	<28-36 months	L	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	heavy wear
204	169	8	5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	Bos taurus	3	HMAN	HRAM	M1					I	>5-6 months	L	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	moderate wear
205	169	8	5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	Ovis aries	2	HMAN	HRAM	M2					I	>9-12 months	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	moderate wear
206	169	8	5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	3	Sus scrofa	2	TOOTH		MOLAR					I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	enamel and root FR
207	169	8	5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	Sus scrofa	2	HMAN	HRAM	I3					I	>8-12 months	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	

208	169	8	5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	Bos taurus	3	MAX		M1			I	>5-6 months	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	moderate wear
209	169	8	5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	Bos taurus	3	MAX		M1			I	>5-6 months	L	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	moderate wear
210	169	8	5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	Bos taurus	3	MAX		P3			I	>18-30 months	L	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	moderate wear
211	169	8	5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	Bos taurus	3	MAX		P4			I	>28-36 months	L	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	moderate wear
212	169	8	5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	Bos taurus	3	MAX		M2			I	>15-18 months	L	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	moderate wear
213	169	8	5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	Bos taurus	3	MAX		M3			I	>24-30 months	L	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	minor wear
214	169	8	5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	Bos taurus	3	AST		FR		70.4	42.3	I		R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	4 FR, severely broken by exacavtors
215	169	8	5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	3	OCC	STPR	FR		22.5	17.8	I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
216	169	8	5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	3	LUM	NEUR	DOSP		43.2	22	I		ax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
217	169	8	5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	3	LUM	NEUR	DOSP		50.1	31.4	I		ax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
218	169	8	5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	3	LUM	NEUR	PREZ		36.4	31.2	I		ax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
219	169	8	5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	Bos taurus	3	ZYG/TE M		FR		50.2	31.5	I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
220	169	8	5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	3	SCA	BLADE	INF		71.1	42.6	I		I	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	9	chopped
221	169	8	5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	3	SCA	BLADE	INF		69.8	45.6	I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
222	169	8	5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	3	SCA	BLADE	FR		25.2	16.1	I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	2 FR, excavator broken
223	169	8	5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	3	SCA	BLADE	SP		40.7	25.1	I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
224	169	8	5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	3	SCA	BLADE	FR		27.3	20.6	I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
225	169	8	5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	3	SCA	BLADE	FR		25.4	11.8	I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
226	169	8	5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	3	SCA	BLADE	FR		23.8	14.3	I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
227	169	8	5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	Artiodactyla	2	LUM	CEN	EPI		21.1	13.7	S		ax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
228	169	8	5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	3	LBN	MSH	FR	0.1	39.2	14.0	I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
229	169	8	5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	2	LBN	NEF	FR	0.2	22.0	12.8	I		I	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
230	169	8	5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	3	LBN	MSH	FR	0.1	34.8	16.0	I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	
231	169	8	5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	3	LBN	NEF	FR	0.2	36.3	25.0	I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
232	169	8	5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	3	LBN	NEF	FR	0.1	24.3	12.6	I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	
233	169	8	5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	3	LBN	NEF	FR	0.1	25.2	12.9	I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
234	169	8	5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	3	RIB	MSH	FR		26.9	14.4	I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
235	169	8	5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	3	RIB	MSH	FR		21.2	11.8	I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
236	169	8	5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	3	RIB	MSH	FR		19.8	10.1	I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
237	169	8	5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	3	RIB	MSH	FR		33.8	9.4	I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
238	169	8	5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	3	RIB	MSH	FR		21.8	6.4	I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
239	169	8	5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	3	RIB	MSH	FR		32.3	15.6	I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
240	169	8	5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	3	RIB	MSH	FR		21.7	7.4	I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
241	169	8	5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	3	RIB	MSH	FR		25.8	6.4	I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
242	169	8	5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	2	LBN	MSH	FR	0.2	24.2	12.5	I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
243	169	8	5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	2	LBN	NEF	FR	0.2	22.2	9.6	I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
244	169	8	5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	2	LBN	NEF	FR	0.1	19.2	9.8	I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
245	169	8	5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	3	RIB	MSH	FR		15.2	7.8	I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
246	169	8	5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	2	LBN	MSH	FR	0.1	15.0	8.5	I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
247	169	8	5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	3	RIB	MSH	FR		14.2	9.3	I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
248	169	8	5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	3	LBN	NEF	FR	0.1	18.1	13.3	I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
249	169	8	5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	3	RIB	MSH	FR		33.9	8.1	I		I	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	9	chopped
250	169	8	5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	3	NID	NID	FR		27.6	17.2	I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
251	169	8	5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	3	NID	NID	FR		25.9	20.0	I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	

252	169	8	5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	3	NID	NID	FR		17.9	10.8		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
253	169	8	5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	3	NID	NID	FR		22.5	19.8		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
254	169	8	5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	3	NID	NID	FR		34.9	23.2		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
255	169	8	5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	3	NID	NID	FR		14.0	8.0		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
256	169	8	5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	3	NID	NID	FR		19.8	14.8		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
257	169	8	5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	3	NID	NID	FR		16.0	10.9		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
258	169	8	5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	3	NID	NID	FR		20.1	9.0		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
259	169	8	5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	2	NID	NID	FR		14.8	12.0		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
260	169	8	5	1.3-1.55	Fill 2	1	Aves	md	LBN	EPI	CS	1.0	23.8	9.4		I		I	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	9	numerous cuts at EPI end
261	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	9	Mercenaria mercenaria		SHELL		FR					I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
262	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	4	Crassostrea virginica		SHELL		FR					I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
263	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	Crassostrea virginica		SHELL		HINGE					I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
264	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	Crassostrea virginica		SHELL		CO		87.2	59.4	LHR: 1.5	I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	large bores
265	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	Sus scrofa	2	HMAN	HRAM	ALV		108.8	51.5	M1: L: 17.8, W: 12.0 mm; M2: L: 23.6, W: 15.9 mm	I	abt. 12-16 months	L	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	9	scrape, contains P2, dP3, dP4, M1, and M2, M2 in wear, P2 unerupted
266	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	Bos taurus	3	ILI	BLADE	FR		167.2	70.9		I		I	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	9	1 cut mark, scraped, severely broken by excavator, 4 FR
267	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	Bos taurus	3	RAD	DS	FR	0.5	129.9	40.9		S		L	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	3 cut marks, chopped MSH, severely excavator broken 8 FR
268	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	Bos taurus	3	CER2	ODON	FR		61.4	40.3		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
269	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	Bos taurus	3	PHA2	PX	FR		38.2	32.2		A		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
270	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	Bos taurus	3	UNC		FR		41.3	35.7		I		R	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
271	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	Sus scrofa	2	TIB	PSH	CS	1.0	100.1	33.3		I		I	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	7 cut marks
272	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	Ovis aries	2	RAD	PX	CS	1.0	67.0	36.9		A		L	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2 FR
273	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	Ovis aries	2	RAD	MSH	FR	0.3	31.0	12.9		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
274	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	Sus scrofa	2	HMAN	HRAM	ALV		47.1	27.6		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
275	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	Sus scrofa	2	CRA		ALV		21.2	13.8		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
276	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	Bos taurus	3	HMAN	HRAM	ALV		76.7	30.2		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
277	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	Bos taurus	3	CRA		ALV		31.4	14.5		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
278	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	Bos taurus	3	CRA		ALV		22.4	18.4		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
279	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	3	CRA		FR		35.8	16.0		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
280	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	3	CRA		FR		41.7	24.2		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
281	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	3	CRA		FR		30.6	18.7		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
282	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	3	CRA		FR		32.1	19.4		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
283	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	3	CRA		FR		31.0	23.0		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
284	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	3	CRA		FR		23.9	18.2		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
285	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	Bos taurus	3	MAX		ALV		45.4	30.6		I		I	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	9	2 cut marks
286	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	3	NID	NID	FR		54.1	29.2		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
287	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	3	NID	NID	FR		38.0	25.4		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
288	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	3	NID	NID	FR		28.4	21.1		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
289	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	3	NID	NID	FR		19.2	13.8		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
290	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	3	NID	NID	FR		32.8	21.1		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
291	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	3	NID	NID	FR		41.2	33.0		I		I	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	9	chopped
292	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	3	NID	NID	FR		23.8	16.2		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
293	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	3	NID	NID	FR		33.3	25.5		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
294	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	3	NID	NID	FR		31.4	18.2		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
295	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	3	NID	NID	FR		22.8	14.1		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	

296	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	3	NID	NID	FR		25.0	13.2	I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
297	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	3	NID	NID	FR		40.5	25.8	I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
298	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	2	NID	NID	FR		14.5	10.8	I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
299	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	2	NID	NID	FR		21.7	13.8	I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
300	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	2	NID	NID	FR		19.4	11.9	I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
301	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	2	NID	NID	FR		20.2	10.1	I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
302	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	2	NID	NID	FR		21.8	16.4	I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
303	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	2	NID	NID	FR		15.8	10.0	I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
304	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	2	NID	NID	FR		16.0	13.2	I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
305	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	2	NID	NID	FR		16.5	9.2	I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
306	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	2	NID	NID	FR		14.3	10.0	I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
307	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	2	NID	NID	FR		14.2	10.9	I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
308	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	2	NID	NID	FR		10.0	7.8	I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
309	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	2	NID	NID	FR		19.1	7.4	I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
310	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	2	NID	NID	FR		14.4	6.8	I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
311	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	2	NID	NID	FR		14.6	10.6	I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
312	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	2	NID	NID	FR		14.8	11.2	I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
313	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	2	NID	NID	FR		13.4	10.8	I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
314	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	2	NID	NID	FR		9.9	7.2	I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
315	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	2	NID	NID	FR		14.8	6.6	I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
316	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	2	NID	NID	FR		22.6	18.0	I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
317	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	2	NID	NID	FR		19.6	13.3	I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
318	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	Artiodactyla	2	CER	NEUR	PREZ		32.5	17.9	I	ax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
319	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	3	RIB	MSH	FR		50.0	37.6	I	I	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	
320	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	3	RIB	MSH	FR		58.2	26.4	I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
321	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	3	RIB	MSH	FR		30.8	18.7	I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
322	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	3	RIB	MSH	FR		38.7	10.0	I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
323	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	3	RIB	MSH	FR		32.2	11.0	I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
324	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	3	RIB	MSH	FR		16.9	15.0	I	I	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	9	chopped
325	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	2	Bos taurus	3	TOOTH		ROOT				I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
326	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	2	Artiodactyla	2	TOOTH		ROOT				I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
327	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	Bos taurus	3	TOOTH		MOLAR				I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
328	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	Sus scrofa	2	TOOTH		MOLAR				I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
329	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	Felis catus	1b	HUM	DS	CS	1.0	54.3	16.0	A	L	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	3 FR, excavator broken
330	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	3	NID	NID	FR		33.4	11.6	I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
331	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	3	LBN	MSH	FR	0.2	23.8	20.8	I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
332	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	3	LBN	MSH	FR	0.1	40.0	11.2	I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	
333	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	3	LBN	MSH	FR	0.1	22.8	11.2	I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	
334	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	3	LBN	MSH	FR	0.1	18.7	12.6	I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
335	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	3	LBN	MSH	FR	0.1	20.8	13.4	I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	
336	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	3	LBN	MSH	FR	0.1	20.2	11.5	I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	
337	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	3	LBN	NEF	FR	0.2	34.8	18.3	I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	
338	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	3	LBN	NEF	FR	0.2	47.1	19.2	I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
339	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	3	LBN	NEF	FR	0.2	33.8	22.0	I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
340	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	3	LBN	NEF	FR	0.1	23.7	20.8	I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
341	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	3	LBN	NEF	FR	0.1	29.2	13.2	I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
342	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	3	LBN	NEF	FR	0.1	23.1	15.9	I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
343	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	2	LBN	NEF	FR	0.2	27.6	12.8	I	I	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1 cut mark
344	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	2	LBN	NEF	FR	0.3	36.1	18.0	I	I	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1 cut mark
345	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	2	LBN	NEF	FR	0.2	49.6	17.2	I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
346	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	2	LBN	NEF	FR	0.1	22.8	9.4	I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
347	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	2	LBN	NEF	FR	0.2	22.1	12.0	I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	
348	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	2	LBN	NEF	FR	0.1	20.8	11.8	I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
349	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	2	LBN	NEF	FR	0.3	28.8	18.0	I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	
350	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	2	LBN	NEF	FR	0.1	19.8	12.4	I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
351	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	Sus scrofa	2	FEM	DSH	POST	0.4	33.0	21.2	I	R	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	chopped
352	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	3	RIB	MSH	FR		66.6	12.3	I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
353	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	2	LBN	MSH	FR	0.3	35.8	6.2	I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	

354	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	2	LBN	MSH	FR	0.2	32.1	11.9		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
355	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	2	LBN	MSH	FR	0.1	14.2	9.8		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
356	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	2	LBN	MSH	FR	0.3	25.4	14.0		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	
357	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	2	LBN	MSH	FR	0.1	18.6	9.8		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
358	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	2	LBN	MSH	FR	0.2	17.2	13.1		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
359	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	Bos taurus	3	MAX		M1					I	>5-6 months	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	moderate wear
360	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	Bos taurus	3	MAX		M2					I	>15-18 months	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	moderate wear
361	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	Bos taurus	3	MAX		M3					I	>24-30 months	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	minor wear, 2 FR
362	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	5	Bos taurus	3	TOOTH		FR					I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
363	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	Ovis aries	2	MAX		M2					I	abt 3-6 years	L	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	moderate wear
364	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	Ovis aries	2	MAX		P4					I	>20-24 months	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	minor wear
365	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	Bos taurus	3	HMAN	HRAM	I1					I	>14-25 months	L	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	just into wear
366	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	Bos taurus	3	HMAN	HRAM	I3					I	>22-40 months	L	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	just into wear
367	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	Bos taurus	3	MAX		P4					I	>28-36 months	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	mild wear
368	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	Sus scrofa	2	HMAN	HRAM	P4				P4: L: 12.9, W:10.0 mm	I	>12-16 months	L	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	mild wear, 4 FR
369	170	8	6	1.55-1.8	Fill 2	1	Sus scrofa	2	HMAN	HRAM	I1					I	>12-17 months	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	just into wear, 3FR
370	171	8	7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	Crassostrea virginica		SHELL		FR					I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
371	171	8	7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	Ovis aries	2	HMAN	HRAM	I1					I	>18-24 months	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	in wear
372	171	8	7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	Ovis aries	2	HMAN	HRAM	I2					I	>18-24 months	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	in wear
373	171	8	7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	Sus scrofa	2	TOOTH		MOLAR					I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	FR
374	171	8	7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	3	Mammalia	2	TOOTH		ROOT					I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	FR
375	171	8	7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	Bos taurus	3	MAX		P4					I	>28-36 months	L	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	moderate wear
376	171	8	7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	Bos taurus	3	MAX		M1					I	>5-6 months	L	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	moderate wear
377	171	8	7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	Bos taurus	3	MAX		M2					I	>15-18 months	L	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	moderate wear

378	171	8	7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	Bos taurus	3	MAX		M3				I	>24-30 months	L	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	moderate wear
379	171	8	7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	Sus scrofa	2	TIB	PSH	MD	0.4	82.7	33.2	I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
380	171	8	7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	Ovis aries	2	FEM	DSH	CS	1.0	52.6	24.1	I		I	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	scrape DSH ANT
381	171	8	7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	Sus scrofa	2	FEM	DSH	POST	0.7	63.2	23.3	I		I	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	12 cut marks
382	171	8	7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	Bos taurus	3	MAX		ALV		18.8	11.9	I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
383	171	8	7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	Bos taurus	3	MAX		ALV		27.0	13.1	I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
384	171	8	7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	Bos taurus	3	MAX		ALV		31.8	19.1	I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
385	171	8	7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	Bos taurus	3	MAX		ALV		35.8	21.6	I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
386	171	8	7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	Bos taurus	3	MAX		ALV		38.8	23.4	I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
387	171	8	7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	Bos taurus	3	MAX		ALV		31.3	21.1	I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
388	171	8	7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	Bos taurus	3	MAX		ALV		18.7	10.0	I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
389	171	8	7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	Bos taurus	3	MAX		ALV		18.1	8.2	I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
390	171	8	7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	Bos taurus	3	MAX		ALV		15.6	8.7	I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
391	171	8	7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	Sus scrofa	2	SAC	NEUR	LATPR		36.9	30.0	I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
392	171	8	7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	3	CAR		FR		30.6	20.0	I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
393	171	8	7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	3	NID	NID	FR		37.2	26.2	I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
394	171	8	7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	3	NID	NID	FR		22.5	15.2	I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
395	171	8	7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	3	NID	NID	FR		36.9	13.4	I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
396	171	8	7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	3	NID	NID	FR		26.0	24.0	I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
397	171	8	7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	3	NID	NID	FR		17.6	16.8	I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
398	171	8	7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	3	NID	NID	FR		22.0	12.3	I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
399	171	8	7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	3	NID	NID	FR		31.1	14.1	I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
400	171	8	7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	2	FIB		FR		50.4	12.3	I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
401	171	8	7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	2	RIB	MSH	FR		46.9	19.7	I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	9	sawn
402	171	8	7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	2	RIB	MSH	FR		25.9	16.4	I		I	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	9	2 cut marks
403	171	8	7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	2	RIB	MSH	FR		21.1	8.8	I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
404	171	8	7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	2	RIB	MSH	FR		30.6	10.0	I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
405	171	8	7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	2	RIB	MSH	FR		26.2	14.7	I		I	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	9	4 cut marks
406	171	8	7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	2	RIB	MSH	FR		13.8	9.0	I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
407	171	8	7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	2	RIB	MSH	FR		18.8	13.2	I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
408	171	8	7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	2	RIB	MSH	FR		14.2	9.1	I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
409	171	8	7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	2	RIB	MSH	FR		14.3	7.1	I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
410	171	8	7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	3	RIB	MSH	FR		22.2	13.8	I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
411	171	8	7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	3	RIB	MSH	FR		40.1	26.2	I		I	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	9	chopped
412	171	8	7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	3	RIB	MSH	FR		41.8	24.1	I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
413	171	8	7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	3	RIB	MSH	FR		26.0	15.1	I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
414	171	8	7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	3	RIB	MSH	FR		17.8	8.9	I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
415	171	8	7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	3	RIB	MSH	FR		16.2	13.2	I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
416	171	8	7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	3	RIB	MSH	FR		20.8	11.4	I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
417	171	8	7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	3	RIB	MSH	FR		24.9	9.8	I		I	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
418	171	8	7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	3	RIB	MSH	FR		13.1	8.7	I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
419	171	8	7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	Artiodactyla	2	LBN	DSH	FR	0.5	69.5	17.4	I		I	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
420	171	8	7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	2	LBN	MSH	FR	0.3	33.9	11.0	I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
421	171	8	7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	2	LBN	MSH	FR	0.2	30.8	16.8	I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
422	171	8	7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	2	LBN	MSH	FR	0.1	33.2	11.8	I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
423	171	8	7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	2	LBN	MSH	FR	0.1	21.8	8.9	I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
424	171	8	7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	2	LBN	MSH	FR	0.2	23.2	13.1	I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	
425	171	8	7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	2	LBN	MSH	FR	0.1	19.1	6.9	I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
426	171	8	7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	2	LBN	MSH	FR	0.1	28.0	6.8	I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
427	171	8	7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	2	LBN	MSH	FR	0.1	21.8	5.8	I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
428	171	8	7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	2	LBN	MSH	FR	0.1	16.8	6.0	I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
429	171	8	7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	2	LBN	MSH	FR	0.1	13.1	10.9	I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
430	171	8	7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	3	TIB	MSH	FR	0.3	30.1	24.2	I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
431	171	8	7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	3	LBN	MSH	FR	0.2	44.1	20.8	I		I	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
432	171	8	7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	3	LBN	MSH	FR	0.2	31.1	19.8	I		I	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
433	171	8	7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	3	LBN	MSH	FR	0.1	23.3	13.6	I		I	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1 cut mark

434	171	8	7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	3	LBN	MSH	FR	0.1	30.9	11.2		I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
435	171	8	7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	3	LBN	MSH	FR	0.1	12.0	6.9		I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
436	171	8	7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	3	LBN	MSH	FR	0.1	16.1	11.3		I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
437	171	8	7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	3	LBN	MSH	FR	0.1	18.6	12.9		I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
438	171	8	7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	3	LBN	MSH	FR	0.1	21.2	15.2		I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
439	171	8	7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	3	LBN	MSH	FR	0.1	24.0	8.8		I	I	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
440	171	8	7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	2	NID	NID	FR		15.9	8.2		I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
441	171	8	7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	2	NID	NID	FR		12.6	6.6		I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
442	171	8	7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	2	NID	NID	FR		15.2	13.3		I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
443	171	8	7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	2	NID	NID	FR		16.5	7.3		I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
444	171	8	7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	2	NID	NID	FR		18.3	7.9		I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
445	171	8	7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	2	NID	NID	FR		17.4	10.2		I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
446	171	8	7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	2	NID	NID	FR		16.8	5.0		I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
447	171	8	7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	2	NID	NID	FR		17.8	10.2		I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
448	171	8	7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	2	NID	NID	FR		15.1	8.9		I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
449	171	8	7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	2	NID	NID	FR		10.2	7.1		I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
450	171	8	7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	2	NID	NID	FR		11.3	7.9		I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
451	171	8	7	1.8-2.05	Fill 2	1	Mammalia	2	NID	NID	FR		11.8	7.4		I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
452	172	8	9	2.0-2.8	Fill 3	2	Mercenaria mercenaria		SHELL		FR					I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
453	172	8	9	2.0-2.8	Fill 3	3	Crassostrea virginica		SHELL		FR					I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
454	172	8	9	2.0-2.8	Fill 3	1	Crassostrea virginica		SHELL		HINGE					I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
455	172	8	9	2.0-2.8	Fill 3	1	Bos taurus	3	NVC		FR					I	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	severely broken during excavation, 6 FR, not able to mended and measured
456	172	8	9	2.0-2.8	Fill 3	1	Mammalia	3	INN		FR					I	I	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	9	chopped, severely broken during excavation, 10 FR, not able to mended and measured
457	172	8	9	2.0-2.8	Fill 3	1	Mammalia	2	NID	NID	FR		24.5	10.0		I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
458	172	8	9	2.0-2.8	Fill 3	1	Mammalia	2	LBN	MSH	FR	0.2	30.0	9.4		I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
459	189	9	6	1.85-2.65	Fill 5	1	Mercenaria mercenaria		SHELL		FR					I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
460	189	9	6	1.85-2.65	Fill 5	4	Crassostrea virginica		SHELL		FR					I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
461	189	9	6	1.85-2.65	Fill 5	1	Crassostrea virginica		SHELL		HINGE					I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	ridges shell, no bores
462	189	9	6	1.85-2.65	Fill 5	1	Crassostrea virginica		SHELL		CO		88.7	63.0	HLR: 1.4	I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	no ridges, no bores
463	189	9	6	1.85-2.65	Fill 5	1	Crustacea		CLAW		FR		24.5	7.4		I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
464	189	9	6	1.85-2.65	Fill 5	1	Gallus gallus	md	FEM	DS	CS	1.0	75.3	13.9		I	I	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	9	2 cuts at DS
465	189	9	6	1.85-2.65	Fill 5	1	Mammalia	3	HUM	MSH	FR	0.4	136.2	40.4		I	I	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2 cuts, 2 FR excavator broken
466	189	9	6	1.85-2.65	Fill 5	1	Artiodactyla	2	HMAN	HRAM	FR		48.6	20.2		I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
467	189	9	6	1.85-2.65	Fill 5	1	Artiodactyla	2	OCC	CON	FR		21.2	20.0		I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
468	189	9	6	1.85-2.65	Fill 5	1	Artiodactyla	2	OCC	CON	FR		26.2	20.7		I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
469	189	9	6	1.85-2.65	Fill 5	1	Mammalia	2	LBN	MSH	FR	0.1	19.3	10.1		I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	
470	189	9	6	1.85-2.65	Fill 5	1	Mammalia	2	RIB	PSH	FR		29.8	11.8		I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
471	189	9	6	1.85-2.65	Fill 5	1	Mammalia	2	RIB	PSH	FR		33.4	9.4		I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
472	189	9	6	1.85-2.65	Fill 5	1	Mammalia	2	RIB	PSH	FR		25.2	8.8		I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
473	189	9	6	1.85-2.65	Fill 5	1	Mammalia	2	RIB	PSH	FR		28.2	9.2		I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
474	189	9	6	1.85-2.65	Fill 5	1	Mammalia	2	RIB	PSH	FR		19.2	7.8		I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
475	189	9	6	1.85-2.65	Fill 5	1	Mammalia	2	RIB	PSH	FR		31.3	15.1		I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
476	189	9	6	1.85-2.65	Fill 5	1	Mammalia	2	NID	NID	FR		29.8	6.5		I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
477	189	9	6	1.85-2.65	Fill 5	1	Gallus gallus	2	TIBT	PSH	CS	1.0	42.3	10.0		I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	
478	189	9	6	1.85-2.65	Fill 5	1	Unidentified	ind	NID	NID	FR		30.8	5.5		I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
479	189	9	6	1.85-2.65	Fill 5	1	Unidentified	ind	NID	NID	FR		16.9	12.3		I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
480	189	9	6	1.85-2.65	Fill 5	1	Unidentified	ind	NID	NID	FR		11.1	5.0		I	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	

481	189	9	6	1.85-2.65	Fill 5	1	Mammalia	1a	RAD	DS	CS	1.0	20.3	4.9		A		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
482	190	9	7	2.65-3.3	Fill 6	5	Crassostrea virginica		SHELL		FR					I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
483	190	9	7	2.65-3.3	Fill 6	1	Crassostrea virginica		SHELL		CO		74.8	52.8	HLR: 1.4	I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	no bores, smooth shell
484	190	9	7	2.65-3.3	Fill 6	1	Crassostrea virginica		SHELL		CO		65.9	49.4	HLR: 1.3	I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	no bores, smooth shell
485	190	9	7	2.65-3.3	Fill 6	1	Crassostrea virginica		SHELL		CO		89.8	60.2	HLR: 1.5	I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	no bores, ridged shell
486	190	9	7	2.65-3.3	Fill 6	1	Crassostrea virginica		SHELL		CO		65.1	41.2	HLR: 1.6	I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	some large bores, lumpy shell
487	190	9	7	2.65-3.3	Fill 6	1	Crassostrea virginica		SHELL		CO		83.1	35.7	HLR: 2.3	I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	some large bores, lumpy shell
488	190	9	7	2.65-3.3	Fill 6	1	Crassostrea virginica		SHELL		CO		77.8	31.8	HLR: 2.4	I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	some large bores, lumpy shell
489	190	9	7	2.65-3.3	Fill 6	1	Mercenaria mercenaria		SHELL		FR					I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
490	190	9	7	2.65-3.3	Fill 6	1	Ovis aries	2	HMAN	HRAM	M1					I	>3 months	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	moderate wear
491	190	9	7	2.65-3.3	Fill 6	1	Ovis aries	2	MAX		M1					I	>5 months	L	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	moderate wear
492	190	9	7	2.65-3.3	Fill 6	1	Sus scrofa	2	HMAN	HRAM	I3					I	>8-12 months	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	minor wear
493	190	9	7	2.65-3.3	Fill 6	1	Bos taurus	3	MAX		TOOTH					I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	minor wear
494	190	9	7	2.65-3.3	Fill 6	2	Sus scrofa	2	HMAN	HRAM	C					I	>8-12 months	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
495	190	9	7	2.65-3.3	Fill 6	1	Sus scrofa	2	HMAN	HRAM	M2					I	>7-13 months	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	FR in wear
496	190	9	7	2.65-3.3	Fill 6	1	Sus scrofa	2	HUM	DSH	CS	1.0	80.9	32.8		I		L	3	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	chopped MSH, 2 cut marks
497	190	9	7	2.65-3.3	Fill 6	1	Sus scrofa	2	SCA	BLADE	FR		63.2	33.9		I		L	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	9	chopped at inferior margin
498	190	9	7	2.65-3.3	Fill 6	1	Artiodactyla	2	SCA	BLADE	FR		44.1	28.1		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
499	190	9	7	2.65-3.3	Fill 6	1	Artiodactyla	2	SCA	BLADE	FR		44.4	33.0		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
500	190	9	7	2.65-3.3	Fill 6	1	Sus scrofa	2	TIB	DS	FR		37.9	24.9		S		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
501	190	9	7	2.65-3.3	Fill 6	1	Sus scrofa	2	TIB	DS	FR		24.7	22.3		S		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
502	190	9	7	2.65-3.3	Fill 6	1	Bos taurus	3	HCR		FR		40.2	26.9		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
503	190	9	7	2.65-3.3	Fill 6	1	Bos taurus	3	HCR		FR		36.2	10.1		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
504	190	9	7	2.65-3.3	Fill 6	1	Bos taurus	3	HCR		FR		19.9	13.0		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
505	190	9	7	2.65-3.3	Fill 6	1	Bos taurus	3	HCR		FR		29.1	13.6		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
506	190	9	7	2.65-3.3	Fill 6	1	Bos taurus	3	HCR		FR		22.4	13.8		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
507	190	9	7	2.65-3.3	Fill 6	1	Bos taurus	3	HCR		FR		29.9	19.9		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
508	190	9	7	2.65-3.3	Fill 6	1	Bos taurus	3	HCR		FR		46.8	26.8		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
509	190	9	7	2.65-3.3	Fill 6	1	Bos taurus	3	HCR		FR		56.6	10.7		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
510	190	9	7	2.65-3.3	Fill 6	1	Bos taurus	3	HCR		FR		49.3	27.0		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
511	190	9	7	2.65-3.3	Fill 6	1	Bos taurus	3	HCR		FR		9.8	8.9		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
512	190	9	7	2.65-3.3	Fill 6	1	Bos taurus	3	HCR		FR		30.1	21.0		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
513	190	9	7	2.65-3.3	Fill 6	1	Bos taurus	3	HCR		FR		14.8	14.2		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
514	190	9	7	2.65-3.3	Fill 6	1	Mammalia	3	LBN	MSH	FR	0.1	42.1	17.3		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	
515	190	9	7	2.65-3.3	Fill 6	1	Mammalia	2	LBN	NEF	FR	0.2	22.2	11.1		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
516	190	9	7	2.65-3.3	Fill 6	1	Bos taurus	3	FRO		FR		83.2	39.8		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
517	190	9	7	2.65-3.3	Fill 6	1	Bos taurus	3	HCR		FR		41.2	21.3		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
518	190	9	7	2.65-3.3	Fill 6	1	Mammalia	3	CRA		FR		22.3	18.2		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
519	190	9	7	2.65-3.3	Fill 6	1	Bos taurus	3	MAX		ALV		31.2	28.2		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
520	190	9	7	2.65-3.3	Fill 6	1	Bos taurus	3	MAX		ALV		26.6	16.9		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	

521	190	9	7	2.65-3.3	Fill 6	1	Mammalia	3	CRA		FR		22.9	17.3		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
522	190	9	7	2.65-3.3	Fill 6	1	Mammalia	3	CRA		FR		26.9	14.0		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
523	190	9	7	2.65-3.3	Fill 6	1	Mammalia	3	CRA		FR		19.2	13.6		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
524	190	9	7	2.65-3.3	Fill 6	1	Mammalia	2	NID	NID	FR		22.7	12.6		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
525	190	9	7	2.65-3.3	Fill 6	1	Mammalia	2	NID	NID	FR		16.2	7.8		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
526	190	9	7	2.65-3.3	Fill 6	1	Mammalia	2	NID	NID	FR		14.8	10.6		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
527	190	9	7	2.65-3.3	Fill 6	1	Mammalia	2	NID	NID	FR		18.6	7.0		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
528	190	9	7	2.65-3.3	Fill 6	1	Mammalia	2	NID	NID	FR		18.2	7.4		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
529	190	9	7	2.65-3.3	Fill 6	1	Aves	md	RIB	PSH	FR		20.2	8.0		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
530	191	9	8	3.3-4.7	Fill 6	3	Mercenaria mercenaria		SHELL		FR					I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
531	191	9	8	3.3-4.7	Fill 6	1	Mercenaria mercenaria		SHELL		CO					I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
532	191	9	8	3.3-4.7	Fill 6	1	Bos taurus	3	MAX		M3					I	>24-30 months	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	moderate wear
533	191	9	8	3.3-4.7	Fill 6	1	Bos taurus	3	HMAN	HRAM	I					I	abt 5-10 years	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	heavy wear
534	191	9	8	3.3-4.7	Fill 6	4	Crassostrea virginica		SHELL		FR					I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	3 with large bores
535	191	9	8	3.3-4.7	Fill 6	1	Crassostrea virginica		SHELL		CO		68.6	35.4	LHR: 1.9	I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	no bores
536	191	9	8	3.3-4.7	Fill 6	1	Crassostrea virginica		SHELL		CO		103.3	57.8	LHR: 1.8	I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	no bores
537	191	9	8	3.3-4.7	Fill 6	1	Bos taurus	3	HUM	DS	CS	1.0	192.0	72.2		A		L	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1 cut mark, scraped PSH
538	191	9	8	3.3-4.7	Fill 6	1	Ovis aries	2	MTC	PX	ANT	0.3	41.9	16.9		A		I	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
539	191	9	8	3.3-4.7	Fill 6	1	Bos taurus	3	CER2	ODON	FR		58.8	42.0		I		ax	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	9	chopped sagittally
540	191	9	8	3.3-4.7	Fill 6	1	Bos taurus	3	PHA2		CO		36.2	29.1	Gl: 36.2, Bp: 29.1 mm	A		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
541	191	9	8	3.3-4.7	Fill 6	1	Mammalia	3	NID	NID	FR		44.8	25.2		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	9	sawn
542	191	9	8	3.3-4.7	Fill 6	1	Artiodactyla	2	FEM	MSH	ANT	0.3	41.2	19.6		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
543	191	9	8	3.3-4.7	Fill 6	1	Mammalia	3	CRA		FR		72.7	23.8		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
544	191	9	8	3.3-4.7	Fill 6	1	Mammalia	2	LBN	MSH	FR	0.1	18.0	6.7		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
545	191	9	8	3.3-4.7	Fill 6	1	Mammalia	2	LBN	MSH	FR	0.2	26.3	9.0		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
546	191	9	8	3.3-4.7	Fill 6	1	Mammalia	2	NID	NID	FR		17.6	9.8		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
547	191	9	8	3.3-4.7	Fill 6	1	Mammalia	2	NID	NID	FR		18.8	13.6		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
548	191	9	8	3.3-4.7	Fill 6	1	Mammalia	2	NID	NID	FR		13.0	9.8		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
549	191	9	8	3.3-4.7	Fill 6	1	Mammalia	2	NID	NID	FR		11.8	11.0		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
550	191	9	8	3.3-4.7	Fill 6	1	Mammalia	2	NID	NID	FR		11.3	5.9		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
551	191	9	8	3.3-4.7	Fill 6	1	Mammalia	2	NID	NID	FR		16.8	3.4		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
552	191	9	8	3.3-4.7	Fill 6	1	Aves	md	RIB	PSH	FR		25.1	13.9		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	2 FR
553	191	9	8	3.3-4.7	Fill 6	1	Aves	md	LBN	MSH	FR	0.4	24.3	6.9		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
554	191	9	8	3.3-4.7	Fill 6	1	Aves	md	LBN	MSH	FR	0.3	13.5	5.0		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
555	191	9	8	3.3-4.7	Fill 6	1	Unidentified	ind	NID	NID	FR		18.1	6.0		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
556	191	9	8	3.3-4.7	Fill 6	1	Unidentified	ind	NID	NID	FR		28.1	5.3		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
557	191	9	8	3.3-4.7	Fill 6	1	Unidentified	ind	NID	NID	FR		15.1	2.3		I		I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	

Appendix L: New Jersey State Museum Archaeological Site Registration Form

NEW JERSEY STATE MUSEUM
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE REGISTRATION PROGRAM
BUREAU OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND ETHNOLOGY
P.O. BOX 530, TRENTON, N.J. 08625-0530
Phone (609) 292-8594; Fax (609) 292-7636

Site Name: Dunham House Site

SITE #: 28-Mi-220

☒ Check this box if you prefer to have this site information restricted to professional archaeologists, academics and environmental researchers conducting project background research. If so, this form will be considered donated information according to New Jersey State Law.

NJ State Atlas Coordinates:

USGS 7.5 Minute Series Quad.: Perth Amboy, NJ
State Plane Coordinates (required):
UTM Coordinates (required): Zone N18 561586.72E, 4490649.45N

County: Middlesex **Township:** Woodbridge

Location (descriptive): Located on the north end of Block 587, Lot 1. Site encompasses the patterned brick Dunham House and extends to the west to Rahway Avenue and is located north of the entrance drive to the property.

Period of Site: ca. 1709- present and indeterminate prehistoric Native American

Cultural Affiliation(s) (if known): European-American and Prehistoric Native American

Owner's (Tenant's) Name: Trinity Episcopal Church
Address 650 Rahway Avenue, Woodbridge, NJ 07095
Phone: 732-985-5552
Attitude Toward Preservation: Positive. No threat of destruction

Surface Features: Located on the Trinity Episcopal Church parcel and next to/encompasses the patterned brick Dunham House

Prominent Landmarks: Dunham House is located within the site.

Vegetation Cover: Manicured Lawn

Nearest Water Source: Meeting House Brook **Distance:** 200 feet to the north

Soil Type: Boonton-Urban Land (BouB) **Erosion:** None

Stratified (if known): Yes

Threat of Destruction (if known): None

Previous Work and References (list below):

	Name	Date	Reference (n/a if unpublished)
1.	Archaeological Society of New Jersey	2020	Archaeological Study of the Dunham House, Block 587, Lot 1, Woodbridge Township, Middlesex County, New Jersey.
2.			

Collections:

	Name	Date	Collection Stored	Previous Designation
1.	Archaeological Society of New Jersey	2020	Middlesex County Cultural and Heritage Commission, East Jersey Olde Towne Village, 1050 River Road, Piscataway, NJ 08854 Phone number 732-745-3030.	

Sketch Map of the Site:

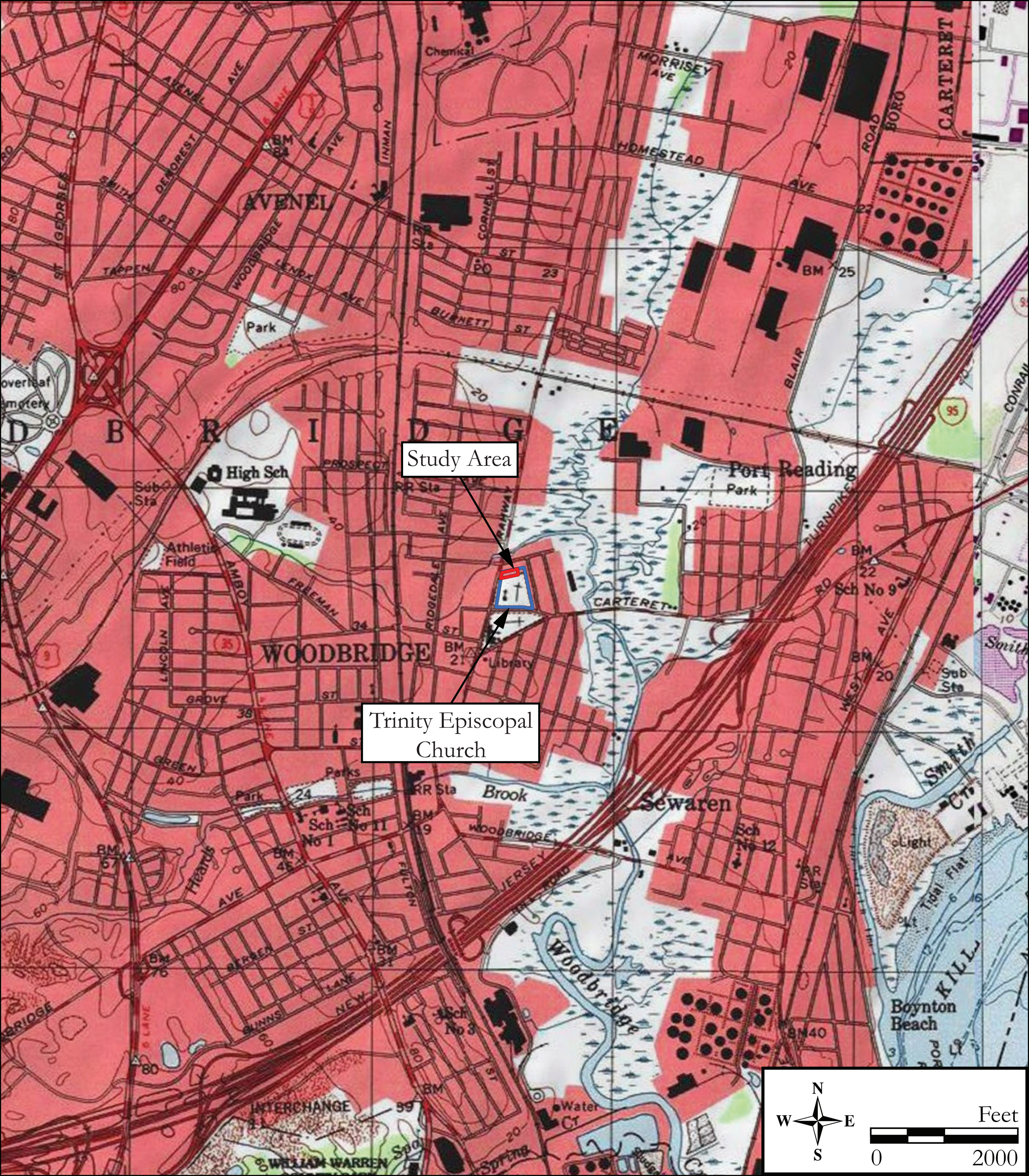
Indicate the chief topological features, such as streams, swamps, shorelines, and elevations (approximate). Also show buildings and roads. Indicate the site location by enclosing the site area with a dotted line. Use a scale (approximate) to indicate distance and dimensions.

Scale: 1" = 2000'

Observations, Remarks, or Recommendations:

The site was identified by Monmouth University in 2002 and was further investigated by the Archaeological Society of New Jersey (ASNJ) in 2019 as part of a research study. The area studied encompasses the 1709 Dunham family patterned brick house and extends to the west to Rahway Avenue. In total, 28 shovel tests and five 3-foot square units were dug by Monmouth University in 2002 and 21 shovel tests and three units (two measuring 5 feet square and one measuring 4-foot by 5-foot) were dug by the ASNJ in 2019. One Midden feature was found north of the house; two layers of a cobblestone oval drive were identified west of the house, a dry laid stone foundation for a rear addition was found, and a deeply buried mortared stone foundation for an outbuilding was identified. Prehistoric artifacts consist of two chert flakes, one of which was found in the subsoil. In total, 1,146 historic artifacts were found during the 2002 study and 6,007 historic artifacts were found in 2019. Intact deposits were identified in select areas, but extensive artifact mixing occurred as a result of the construction of the 1871 rear addition, as well as rodent burrowing activities.

Recorder's Name (Company): Michael J. Gall, Archaeological Society of New Jersey
Address: 119 South Main Street, Medford, NJ 08055
Phone: 732-547-8534, Email: mjgall79@yahoo.com
Date Recorder at Site: September 28-29, 2019



Study Area
Trinity Episcopal Church
WOODBRIDGE
AVENEL
Port Reading
Park
Sewaren
High Sch
Athletic Field
Library
RR Sta
Brook
Woodbridge
CARTERET
Chemical
MORRISEY AVE
HOMESTEAD
AVE
BLAIR
TURNPIKE
PROSPECT
RAHWAY
RIDGEDALE
AVE
FREEMAN
AMBOY
GROVE
GREEN
LINCOLN
Parks
Sch No 11
Sch No 1
Sch No 9
Sch No 12
Sch No 3
Heards
BERGEN
FULTON
JERSEY
WOODBRIDGE
INTERCHANGE
WILLIAM WARREN
Water
Tidal Flat
Light
Boynton Beach
KILL
Smith
Sub Sta
CONRAIL
BURNETT
CORNELL
INMAN
AVENEL
TAPPEN
LENOX
GEORGES
SMITH
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Study Area
Trinity Episcopal Church
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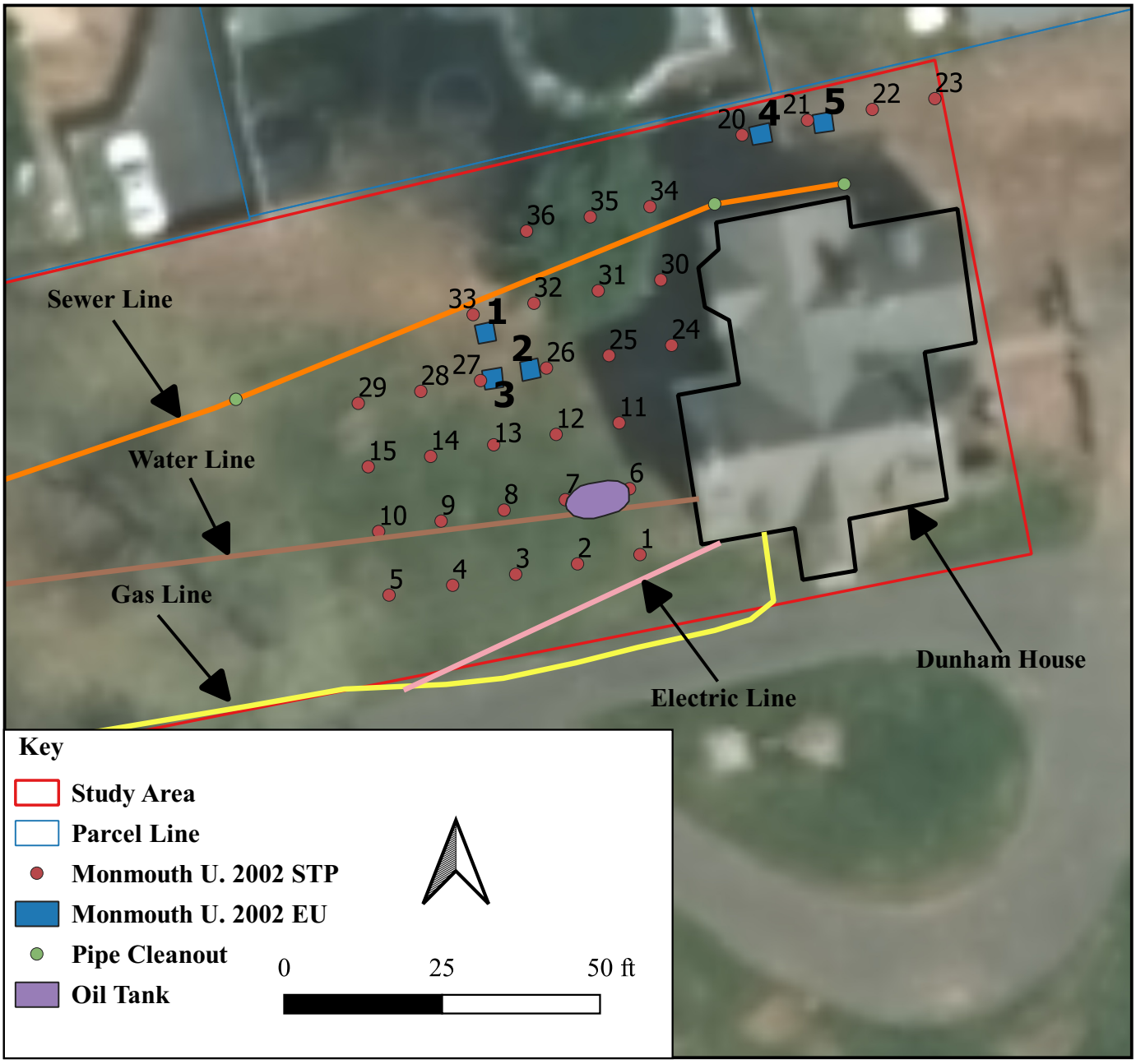
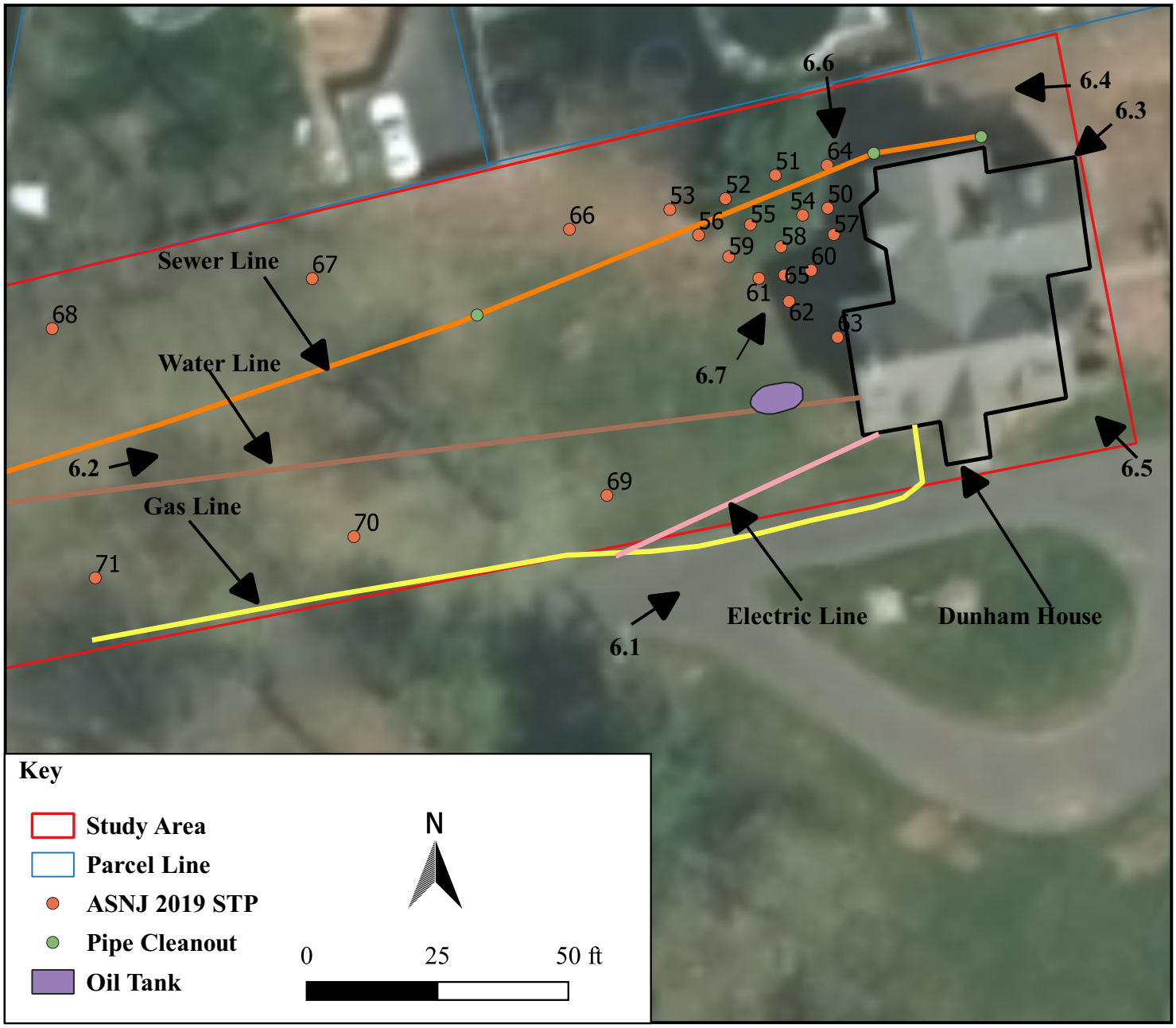

Sewer Line
Water Line
Gas Line
Electric Line
Dunham House
1
2
3
4
5
Key
Study Area
Parcel Line
Monmouth U. 2002 STP
Monmouth U. 2002 EU
Pipe Cleanout
Oil Tank
0
25
50 ft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Sewer Line
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Water Line
6.7
6.2
6.5
69
Gas Line
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6.1
Electric Line
Dunham House
Key
Study Area
Parcel Line
ASNJ 2019 STP
Pipe Cleanout
Oil Tank
N
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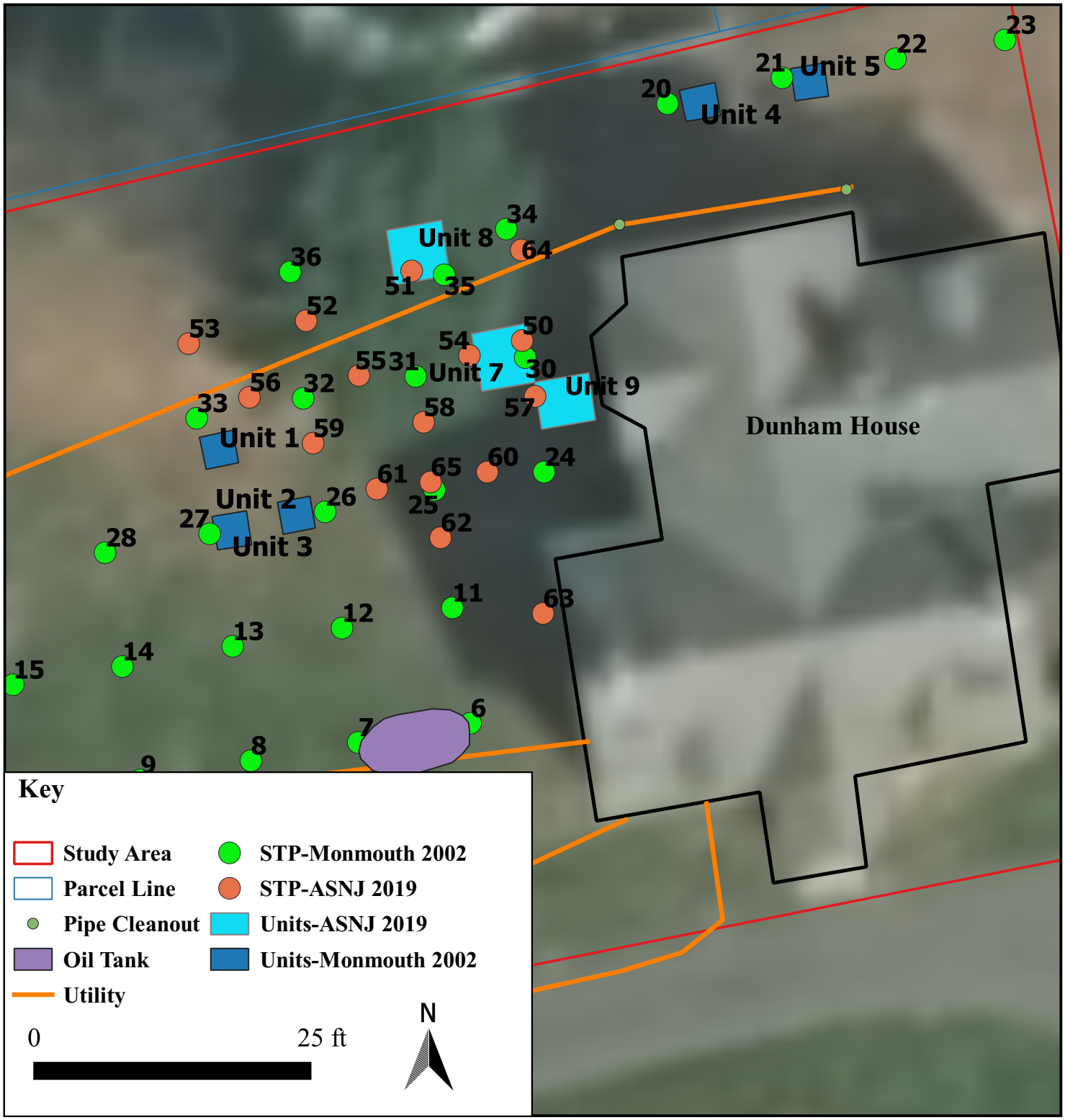
50 ft


23
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Unit 5
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Unit 4
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Unit 8
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Unit 7
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Unit 9
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Dunham House
Unit 1
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Unit 2
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Unit 3
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15
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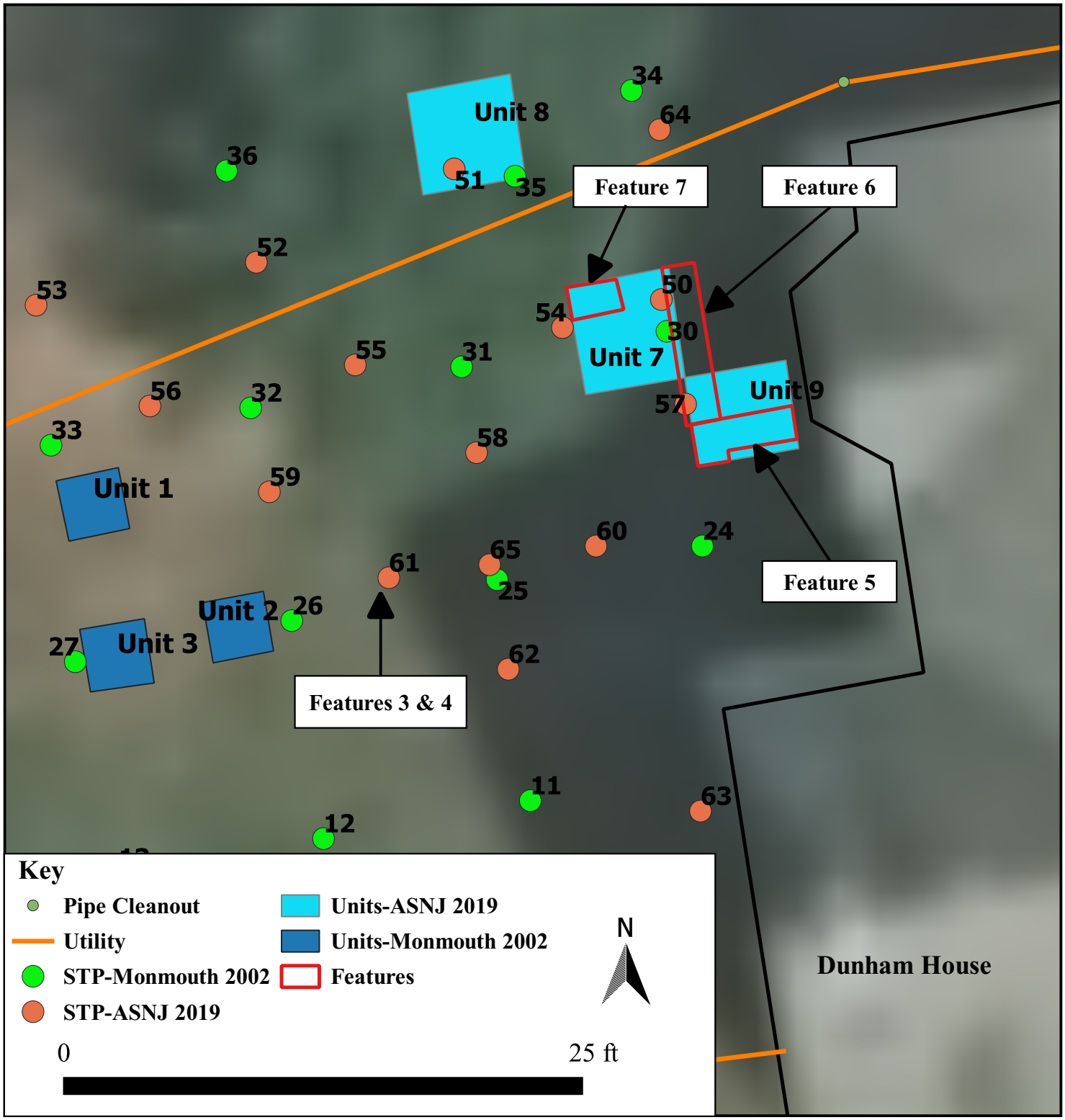
8
9
Key
Study Area
Parcel Line
Pipe Cleanout
Oil Tank
Utility
STP-Monmouth 2002
STP-ASNJ 2019
Units-ASNJ 2019
Units-Monmouth 2002
0
25 ft
N


Unit 8
Unit 7
Unit 9
Unit 1
Unit 2
Unit 3
Feature 7
Feature 6
Feature 5
Features 3 & 4
Dunham House
34
64
36
51
35
52
53
50
54
30
55
31
56
32
57
33
58
59
60
24
61
65
25
26
27
62
11
63
12
Key
Pipe Cleanout
Utility
STP-Monmouth 2002
STP-ASNJ 2019
Units-ASNJ 2019
Units-Monmouth 2002
Features
N
0
25 ft

Appendix M: Annotated Bibliography

Author:	Michael J. Gall, M.A., RPA, Richard F. Veit, Ph.D., RPA, Contributions by Adam Heinrich, Ph.D., RPA, Michael Moran, and Mark Nonestied
Title:	Archaeological Study of the Dunham House Site, Block 587, Lot 1, Woodbridge Township, Middlesex County, New Jersey
Date:	September 2020
State:	New Jersey
County:	Middlesex
Municipality:	Woodbridge Township
U.S.G.S. Quad:	Perth Amboy, NJ
Drainage Basin:	Meeting House Creek, Woodbridge Creek, Arthur Kill, Raritan Bay, Atlantic Ocean
Regulation:	New Jersey Register of Historic Places Act
Project Type:	Research Study and Public Outreach
Project Sponsor:	Middlesex County Office of Arts and History
Cultural Resources:	Dunham House Site (28-Mi-220); Trinity Episcopal Church (NR:5/12/2004; SR:3/8/2004)