8-31-2014

Disturbed But Not Destroyed: New Perspectives on Urban Archaeology and Class in 19th century Lowell, Massachusetts

Katelyn M. Coughlan
University of Massachusetts Boston

DISTURBED BUT NOT DESTROYED:

NEW PERSPECTIVES ON URBAN ARCHAEOLOGY AND CLASS IN 19th CENTURY LOWELL, MASSACHUSETTS

A Thesis Presented

by

KATELYN M. COUGHLAN

Submitted to the Office of Graduate Studies,
University of Massachusetts Boston,
in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of

MASTER OF ARTS

August 2014

Historical Archaeology Program

DISTURBED BUT NOT DESTROYED:

NEW PERSPECTIVES ON URBAN ARCHAEOLOGY AND CLASS IN 19th CENTURY LOWELL, MASSACHUSETTS

A Thesis Presented

by

KATELYN M. COUGHLAN

Approved as to style and content by:

_____
Stephen A. Mrozowski, Professor
Chairperson of Committee

_____
Christa M. Beranek, Research Archaeologist, Fiske Center for Archaeological Research
Member

_____
David B. Landon, Associate Director, Fiske Center for Archaeological Research
Member

_____
Stephen W. Silliman, Program Director
Historical Archaeology Program

_____
Judith F. Zeitlin, Chairperson
Department of Anthropology

ABSTRACT

DISTURBED BUT NOT DESTROYED:

NEW PERSPECTIVES ON URBAN ARCHAEOLOGY AND CLASS IN 19th CENTURY LOWELL, MASSACHUSETTS

August 2014

Katelyn M. Coughlan, B.A, Bryn Mawr College
M.A, University of Massachusetts Boston

Directed by Professor Stephen A. Mrozowski

Through the artifacts from the Jackson Appleton Middlesex Urban Revitalization and Devolvement Project (hereafter JAM) located in Lowell, MA, this research explores social class in nineteenth-century boardinghouses. This thesis is a two-part study. First, through statistical analysis, research recovers interpretable data from urban archaeological contexts subject to disturbance. Pinpointing intra-site similarities between artifacts recovered from intact and disturbed contexts, data show that artifacts recovered from disturbed and intact contexts in urban environments are not as dissimilar as previously believed. In the second phase using both intact and disturbed JAM contexts, the analysis of four boardinghouse features highlights two distinct patterns of ceramic assemblages suggesting 1) that the JAM site includes artifacts associated with Lowell's

early boardinghouse period (1820-1860) in contrast to other late nineteenth century collections from Lowell like the Boott Mills and 2) that material goods amongst upper class mangers versus working class operatives were more similar at Lowell's outset. Synthesizing this data with previous archaeology in Lowell, this research shows that over the course of the nineteenth century changes in the practice of corporate paternalism can be seen in the ceramic record. Furthermore, the data suggest that participation in the planned industrial project was a binding element of community interactions, blurring the lines of social class for Lowell's inhabitants in the early years of the Lowell experiment.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

They say it takes a village to raise a child. Well it definitely takes a village to produce a thesis. I need to thank the many individuals who helped, each in their own little ways, to bring this research to life.

First off, I need to thank my parents and grandparents who pushed me to think outside of the box and sparked my interest in history and archaeology. Their endless love and support has been a fundamental pillar to my career.

A special thanks goes to my brother, Ian, who as both a supportive friend and roommate helped make my graduate school years in Boston some of the most memorable.

Thank you to my graduate committee, Christa Beranek and Dave Landon, for sticking through this with me and always giving helpful advice. Thank you to Steve Mrozowski for your countless hours of guidance and council through this research and my graduate education.

Finally, I have to thank my classmates who made graduate school more enriching, encouraging and troubleshooting my research along the way. And to Kyle, without your everlasting patience, kindness and love, this thesis would never have been possible. I am eternally grateful to you all.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER Page

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Social class is a tangible aspect of an individual's identity. Measured by rigid economic values, one's social class is seemingly a hard and fast indication that speaks to a specific set of values, especially in the United States. Yet, archaeologically, the reality of social class is much more difficult to define. Social class is a more fluid identity influenced and tied to other aspects of personhood including religion, politics, and gender.

In Lowell, Massachusetts, during the nineteenth century, industry brought individuals of varying social classes into contact with one another as textile production boomed. Corporate policies and planning created an artificial industrial urban environment that drew individuals to the new city to work in cotton mills. As industry grew and economic changes occurred, so too did the aims of the industrial project. Lowell saw two phases of labor marked by young native New England females from 1820-1860 and mixed gender immigrants in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. While historical documents detail the varying experience of Lowell's mill operatives throughout the century, little is known archaeologically about life in the pre-1860 period. As an ever-developing urban environment, the archaeology of Lowell is difficult to unravel. Demolition and redevelopment in the post-textile twentieth century

have made interpretation of sites complicated. Despite these difficulties, archaeology in Lowell is a crucial task and has much to still tell about life in America's first planned industrial city (Mrozowski 2006).

The following research examines the archaeological assemblage from the Jackson Appleton Middlesex Urban Revitalization and Development Project (hereafter JAM). Research on the JAM collection explores the history of Lowell as a planned industrial city, the methodological questions surrounding urban archaeological disturbance, and finally the expression of social class in nineteenth-century boardinghouses as evident in the archaeological record.

The JAM Project

As part of Lowell's revitalization efforts since the 1970s, urban development has boomed. In the early 2000s, the City of Lowell's Division of Planning and Development initiated the Jackson Appleton Middlesex Urban Revitalization and Development Project (JAM). The project called for the construction of a new 900 space parking structure and retail space in downtown Lowell (Clements and Lynch 2007). The proposed project area (Figure 1) was in the historic vicinity of the Hamilton Manufacturing Company's nineteenth-century mill complex.

Before construction could commence, TRC Environmental Corporation (TRC), a local cultural resource management firm (CRM), carried out a reconnaissance archaeological survey on the proposed project area to identify potential zones worthy of further archaeological testing in compliance with national and state historic preservation

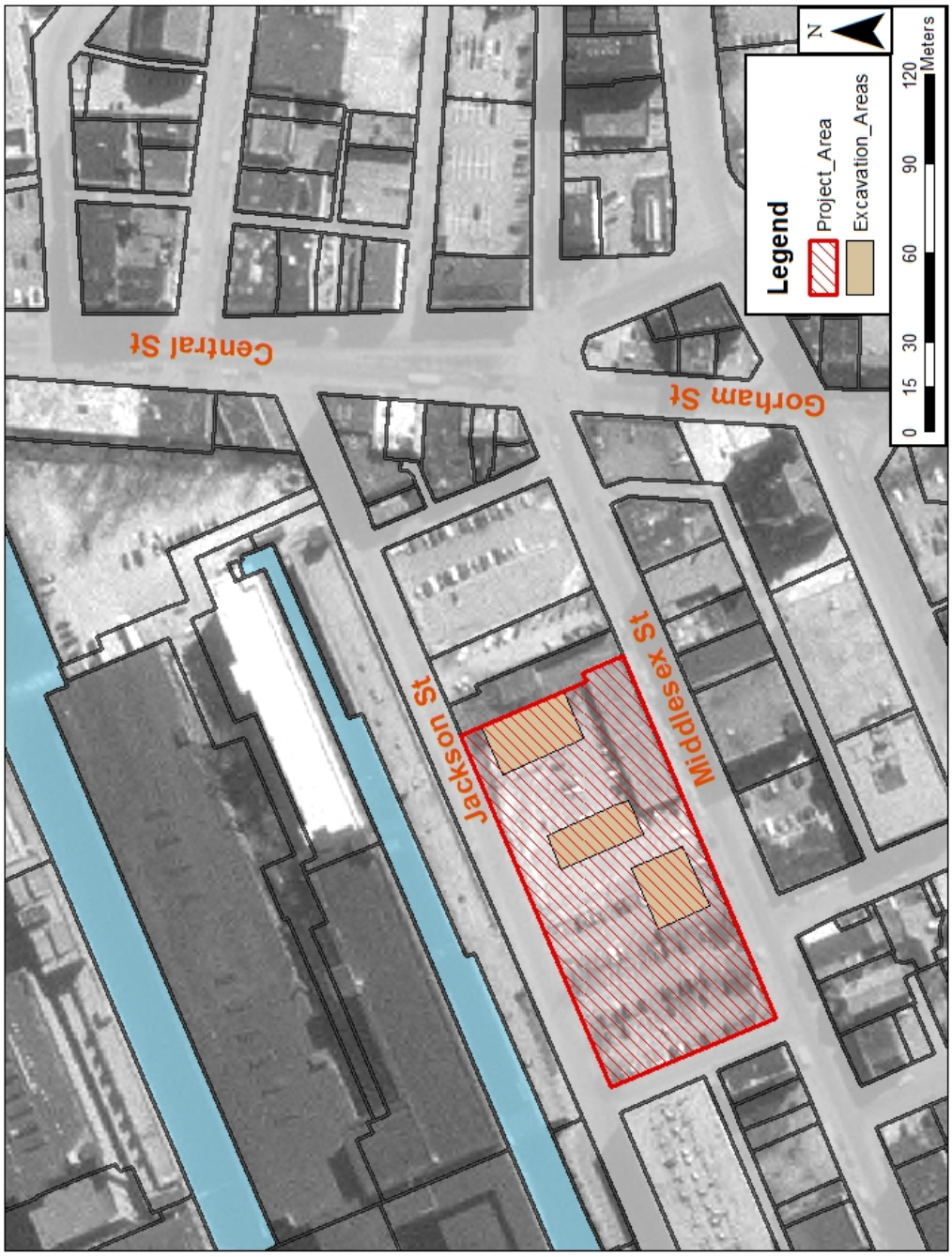

Figure 1- JAM Project Area, Lowell, Massachusetts

laws (Clements and Lynch 2007: 1).

As part of this first investigatory phase, TRC reviewed historic documents in addition to conducting on-site "geotechnical and geophysical" surveys (Clements and Lynch 2007:1). The Phase I reconnaissance in conjunction with prior surveys conducted for the Lowell National Historical Park "identified three potentially intact locations that [could] contain archaeological deposits and features associated with the boardinghouse residents and their domestic activities" (Clements and Lynch 2007: 4). Areas A, B, and C, the three locations targeted during the survey, were situated on the site of the Hamilton Mills Boardinghouses 12-14, 20-24, and 31-34 (Clements and Lynch 2007). It was believed that the excavation of these structures and their yard spaces would provide information on the domestic lives of the boarders speaking particularly to issues of class, gender, and ethnicity (Clements and Lynch 2007). Consequently, TRC recommended, with the Massachusetts Historical Commission's approval, a Phase II archaeological site examination to further probe the potential culturally rich areas identified. On February 16, 2006 Permit Number 2836 was issued to TRC archaeologist Raymond Pasquariello and in February and March of that year excavations were carried out on the JAM project area (Clements and Lynch 2007). The materials recovered from this excavation are the primary focus of this thesis.

The Phase II fieldwork excavated a total of 19.25 square meters within three primary target areas identified in the Phase I survey (Clements and Lynch 2007). The original proposal indicated 50 square meters would be investigated, yet when asphalt was stripped on site, archaeologists deemed a large portion of the site to be "untestable" with

deep pockets of fill "1.2 to 4.5 m beneath grade" and visible signs of modern deposits (Clements and Lynch 2007:43-44). The excavation produced 35 features within Areas A, B, and C though 14 were excluded from the report as they "represent modern activities such as utility trenching, construction and demolition of modern building and architectural features associated with the garage or dry cleaning services…adjacent to the project area" (Clements and Lynch 2007:49). Of the remaining 21 features, Gray and Pape, the CRM firm responsible for the Phase II report, identified only nine intact features with three of those being Features 11, 12, and 13 which corresponded to the Hamilton Manufacturing Company's boardinghouse period.

One of the longest running companies, the Hamilton Manufacturing Company was the third mill to open in Lowell in 1825 (Dublin 1979, 1994). From 1842 through 1866, the company continued to grow with five mills and two storehouses in operation (Clements and Lynch 2007). Even in the 1880s, the company was still growing as they opened a sixth mill (Clements and Lynch 2007). In the early 1900s, they demolished boardinghouses for the creation of additional storehouses and a powerhouse complex (Clements and Lynch 2007). In 1926, the company went into receivership (Clements and Lynch 2007). By 1934, the remaining boardinghouses had been demolished (Clements and Lynch 2007). Opening as one of the early manufacturing companies, the Hamilton Mills spanned the life of Lowell's industrial history experiencing both Lowell's Golden Age of idealistic industry and the significant economic hardship of waning industry in the late nineteenth century.

The Hamilton boardinghouses provide an ideal location to study class in nineteenth-century Lowell. Temporally, the Hamilton Mills spanned the duration of Lowell's industrial history from the 1820s into the twentieth century. As noted previously, Lowell experienced a unique shift in the operative work force at mid-century. This change from primarily native-born female workers to more mixed female/male and immigrant workers is documented to have involved the Hamilton boardinghouses. Archaeologically, contexts from the second phase of this labor history have been well documented on other sites in Lowell. Using new data linking not three but now four features, features 11, 12, 13 and 28, with the Hamilton boardinghouses, this thesis works to understand the material differences as expressions of class as well as how they may have changed when primarily native-born workers began to be replaced by a mix of male and female immigrant workers. In assessing the variability of social class for mill operatives in nineteenth-century Lowell, the following chapters explore the similarities between the JAM site and the Boott Mills site excavated in the 1980s particularly in regard to ceramics.

The Nature of Urban Archaeology

Before the comparative ceramic study could be approached, the JAM collection posed a considerable hurdle to overcome, managing and understanding the effects of "modern disturbance" on the collection. The JAM collection like many urban research projects has been greatly affected by modern disturbance: demolition, utility lines etc. Urbanization is a key formative factor for most archaeological contexts. Cultural resource

management firms must combat disturbance through research sampling. Since the 1970s, archaeologists have attempted to work around disturbance by targeting intact areas for artifact recovery (Salwen 1982; Statski 1987, 2008; McCarthy 1983; Dickens 1982; Praetzellis, Pratezellis and Brown 1980; Clements and Lynch 2007). While these strategies have worked exceptionally well, many sites due to size or location are relatively unexplored in an interpretive way. The JAM collection is one such collection.

The first phase of this thesis works to understand the effects of urban disturbance on the JAM collection. Statistical analysis explores the integrity of intact and disturbed archaeological contexts under the premise, much like in plow zone archaeology, that while disturbance moves artifacts it does not preclude the possibility that interpretations can be made about the site (Smith 2001; Steinberg 1996). This project shows that the JAM collection is comprised of materials recovered from disturbed contexts but not destroyed contexts suggesting these contexts do not in fact lack archaeological integrity. In fact, disturbance seemingly has little affect on the integrity of the artifacts themselves as seen through the proxy of ceramic weights and the presence of modern artifacts. The JAM collection counters the notion that disturbed sites are not useful for archaeological interpretation (Honerkamp, Council and Fairbanks 1983; Smith 2001). This is not to say that archaeological research should seek disturbed sites, but rather archaeologists need not ignore them. Furthermore, disturbance on urban sites such as this creates an aura of futility, biasing the interpretation of the site. With this bias in place, sites like JAM are often not fully interpreted. Through the analysis of ceramics from boardinghouse era

contexts, this research shows that that despite disturbance, data from this collection broaden our archaeological knowledge of social class experiences in Lowell.

The Archaeology of Social Class

As historical archaeology developed, contemporary concerns with gender, race, and class brought a heightened awareness to these same issues in the past. Archaeologists began to scrutinize their data for elements that attempted to answer questions about these social issues for past peoples. While many studies showed trends in archaeological assemblages based on class, studies that promoted a true reevaluation of the concept of class did not emerge until the late 1980s and 1990s (Beaudry and Mrozowski 1987a, 1987b, 1989; Wall 1994, 1999; Wurst 1999; Yamin 2001). At the time, social class was seen to be a rigid expression of wealth and thus a predictable element in the archaeological record. Yet, archaeologists began to realize that class could be expressed in a variety of ways by the same individual and that while generalizations could be found, class was directly linked to many other aspects of an individual's life (Mrozowski 2006). It is the intersection of these variables that contribute to the formation of identities, the points where ethnicity and class, gender and religion meet creating individual and community identities.

Fundamental to this perspective on class are the extensive excavations conducted in Lowell, Massachusetts, during the 1980s and 1990s by Stephen Mrozowski and Mary Beaudry. The work they produced resulted in a better understanding of the variability of class within a community that was constructed with class differences squarely in mind.

As the first planned industrial city in America, Lowell was an environment where the upper class planners worked to control all aspects of their working-class employees' lives. Even so, Mrozowski's work (2000; 2006) showed that the material record did not always reflect a controlling and rigidly defined social structure. Social class differences were only subtly seen in the material goods with similarities in material types and personal items visible across classes; the differences theoretically created by economic wealth were not starkly visible in the material record (Beaudry and Mrozowski 1987a, 1987b, 1989; Mrozowski 2000, 2006). These stark differences were only apparent in the biological well-being of the working-class as boardinghouses were not maintained and privies were in use long after upper class houses were converted to city sewer systems (Beaudry and Mrozowski 1987a, 1987b, 1989; Bell 1987; Mrozowski 2000, 2006). While the biological component of the Hamilton boardinghouses is not addressed in this thesis, the JAM artifacts are studied to understand the degrees of similarity amongst ceramics and personal belongings utilized by the Hamilton operatives and their Boott Mills counterparts. Expanding upon Mrozowski's concept of subtle class differences, a comprehensive comparison of the JAM collection with boardinghouse, overseers' and agent's house sites shows an even more nuanced understanding of social class changes over time in Lowell.

While little archaeology of a comprehensive character has been carried out in Lowell since Beaudry and Mrozowski's (1987a, 1987b, 1989) work, this project is an attempt to expand what is known about the city's past based on archaeology, adding the story of another mid-nineteenth-century manufacturing company, the Hamilton

Manufacturing Company to Lowell's narrative. Through the Jackson Appleton Middlesex collection, the data explore the relative comparability of class in urban boardinghouses hoping to understand similarities between various manufacturing companies. Did the Hamilton Mills' boarders share the same class fluidity as their Boott Mills' counterparts? Did working class individuals share a common material bond as compared to the overseers and agents managing their daily lives?

In phase two of this research, the assemblages from four JAM features, features 11, 12, 13, and 28, identified as features associated with the Hamilton boardinghouses, are explored in an attempt to understand the fluidity of class for mill operatives in nineteenth-century Lowell through a comparative analysis with collections from the Boott Mills boardinghouses, Massachusetts Mill's agents housing, and the Lawrence Manufacturing Company's overseers residences. What emerges is an intriguing story of change in Lowell's economic and social history. Features 11 and 28 stand out as distinctly different collections from the two other JAM features and the Boott collection. While many reasons for these differences might exist such as personal choice or availability of goods, one clear difference is time. It seems that features 11 and 28 represent features which pre-date other boardinghouse sites and may speak to class differences in the earliest phase of Lowell's planned history, 1820-1860.

Lowell's historical narrative is extremely well documented, yet only the archaeology conducted at the National Park Service has been incorporated into this story. Many CRM projects like the JAM collection remain unknown to the general public. Therefore, the data analyzed in this thesis expand upon the work done by Beaudry and

Mrozowski (1987a, 1987b, 1989) in creating a more comprehensive exploration of class in this industrial city. Despite the designation as disturbed, the JAM collection speaks to the multi-faceted nature of urban archaeology, incorporating contextual archaeological processes like disturbance into a more comprehensive comparative analysis of the subtle variation in the materiality of social class for Lowell's nineteenth-century mill operatives.

CHAPTER 2

URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE HISTORY OF LOWELL, MASSACHUSETTS

From Farm to Industry

Prior to its incorporation as the town of Lowell, in 1826, East Chelmsford was a quaint, quiet New England farm community with just around 200 inhabitants (Dublin 1979:21; Malone 2009; Mrozowski 2006). In the following decades, this community along the Merrimack River would be transformed into an urban city, the first planned industrial city in America (Mrozowski 2006). Manufactured textiles, the force behind this rapid urbanization were, in the early 1800s, a newly emerging industry in America. In response to heavy import taxation, textile firms in New England established small-scale water powered spinning mills that outsourced their spun cotton to local women for weaving (Dublin 1979). While New England producers were integrating mechanized processes into the local American rural economy, European manufacture reached new levels (Dublin 1979; Malone 2009; Mrozowski 2006). Produced via power looms that sped up production by mechanizing the weaving process, European textile manufactures set the stage for a major change in the industrial textile process. It was this European production that inspired Boston merchant Francis Cabot Lowell and mechanic Paul Moody in 1813 to recreate and design a power loom, which would soon revolutionize the mill system in the United States (Dublin 1979; Malone 2009; Mrozowski 2006).

The Boston Associates and the Waltham-Lowell System

With a newly designed power loom, Lowell, Moody, and other wealthy merchants, including Patrick Tracy Jackson and Nathan Appleton, envisioned a new system of textile production (Dublin 1979; Malone 2009; Mrozowski 2006). These individuals, known today collectively as the Boston Associates, sought to vertically integrate all phases of textile production from carding to spinning to weaving into one mill while employing a "full-time weaving work force under the company's supervision and discipline" (Dublin 1979:58-59; Clements and Lunch 2007; Malone 2009; Mrozowski 2006). Commonly referred to at the Waltham-Lowell system, this new form of production was first realized in Waltham, Massachusetts in 1814 when the Boston Manufacturing Company established its first mill (Dublin 1979). While Waltham profitably implemented this new system, the size of the mill was limited due to the available waterpower at its location on the Charles River (Dublin 1979; Malone 2009). By 1821, the Boston Associates were scouting new locations to expand their enterprise focusing on the Pawtucket Canal in East Chelmsford and the extremely powerful falls of the Merrimack River (Dublin 1979; Moody 2009). The small farm community of East Chelmsford had ample land for expansion, a naturally powerful river and was ideally suited along the Merrimack Canal, a direct transport route to Boston (Dublin 1979; Malone 2009). It was here that the Boston Associates set to work transforming the environment, industry and society of Massachusetts (Figure 2).

Figure 2- Map showing location of Lowell, Massachusetts

Lowell, the First Planned Industrial City in America

With their location chosen, the Boston Associates established a new textile firm, the Merrimack Manufacturing Company, in 1822 along the banks of the Merrimack River (Dublin 1979; Malone 2009; Mrozowski 2006). The first order of business for this fledgling company was to establish pertinent infrastructure for the mill. This meant the creation of canals for waterpower in addition to the construction of institutional buildings including the mills themselves as well as their accompanying boardinghouses (Dublin 1979). By the fall of 1823, the Merrimack Manufacturing Company was a fully functional textile factory. In the following years, the Boston Associates established numerous textile firms along Lowell's waterways. In 1825, the Hamilton Manufacturing

Company, the corporation at the heart of this research, was established followed by the Appleton and Lowell Corporations in 1828 and the Suffolk, Tremont and Lawrence Corporations in 1831 (Dublin 1979:20). At its zenith, Lowell had 10 mill complexes that employed over 10,000 operatives (Clements and Lynch 2007:15; Mrozowski 2006).

The Waltham-Lowell corporations were unique in comparison to other textile firms at the time due to the consolidation of power in one entity, the Boston Associates. As stockholders, the Boston Associates were the same shareholders in the Merrimack, Hamilton, Appleton Corporations and so on. The Boston Associates collectively owned each other's mills in Lowell and created the unique system of control, referred to as corporate paternalism, which defined the Waltham-Lowell mills (Dublin 1979, 1994; Malone 2009; Mrozowski 2006). Corporate paternalism relied on top-down corporate control that extended into nearly every aspect of the industrial system from the water rights that powered the mills to the physical design of the mill infrastructure to the daily lives of the mill workers (Clements and Lynch 2007; Dublin 1979, 1982; Malone 2009; Mrozowski and Beaudry 1987a, 1987b; Mrozowski 2006). By exerting control over the city, the Boston Associates sought to change Lowell into the ideal industrial community by simultaneously creating an efficient and lucrative textile industry and a controlled environment for the city's laborers (Beaudry and Mrozowski 2001; Mrozowski 2006).

Corporate Paternalism (1820-1860)

Having witnessed the Industrial Revolution in Europe, America was resistant to an industrial transformation. In the minds of many Americans, industrialization was

directly linked to negative social issues of poverty and illness which were plaguing Great Britain at this time (Mrozowski 2006). For the Boston Associates, Lowell was to be a direct response to this negative perception (Mrozowski 2006). Corporate paternalism attempted to improve the industrial model through top down managerial control of the physical, social and mental elements of the textile industry (Clements and Lynch 2007; Malone 2009; Mrozowski, 2006). At the highest level, the Boston Associates established legal precedents enacted throughout the various companies (Mrozowski 2006). Together the Boston Associates set corporate standards for wages, subsidies to boardinghouse keepers, and established standards for the duration of the work day/week (Dublin 1979; Beaudry and Mrozowski 1987a, 1987b). Companies were therefore not in direct competition with one another but rather worked collectively to maintain the new industrial system.

This top down control extended into the physical regulation of the environment. In order to maintain the ideal industrial model the Boston Associates aimed for, Lowell grew as a uniform city with structured tree lined streets and green spaces that promoted natural and idyllic landscapes amongst the industrial complexes (Dublin 1979; Mrozowski 2006). Corporations maintained the same physical exteriors. These long rectangular brick buildings roughly four to six stories high with regularly spaced windows served as the manufacturing centers organized around a manufacturing yard still seen at the Boott Mills in the Lowell National Historical Park (Beaudry and Mrozowski 1987a, 1987b; Dublin 1979; Mrozowski 2006). These complexes across corporations were frequently organized on the interiors in the same way with the various mill

processes found in the same locations on the same floors in the mill to maximize efficiency (Dublin 1979). Corporate control extended to the regulation of time with prominent bell towers seen in each mill complex and strict time schedules for operatives (Dublin 1979:60). With corporations maintaining living quarters, the brick uniformity of structures physically imposed a sense of regularity throughout Lowell (Dublin 1979; Mrozowski 2006). For boardinghouses, this uniformity was a key element as boardinghouses were the primary tools of corporate paternalism (Dublin 1979; Landon 1987).

Perhaps the most iconic element of the Waltham-Lowell mills was the new labor force utilized. In antebellum Lowell, mill operatives were typically young women in their teens and twenties, who flocked to the new city from the surrounding New England area (Clements and Lynch 2007; Dublin 1979, 1994; Beaudry and Mrozowski 1987a, 1987b; Mrozowski 2006). Records from the Hamilton Manufacturing Company in 1836 highlight these larger trends of corporate hiring throughout Lowell's history (Dublin 1979, 1994). At this time, nearly 85 percent of Hamilton operatives were women (Dublin 1979). Almost half of these females were in their late teens between 15 and 19, with the mean being just under 20 when they entered the mills (Dublin 1994:89). The majority of these young women, more than 95 percent, were native New Englanders arriving from small to middling farm households in the surrounding countryside (Dublin 1994:8; Dublin 1979, 1994; Mrozowski 2006). While women flocked to Lowell, the girls spent relatively few years in service, coming and going between their native New England communities. Taking into account these various stints, the average Hamilton operative

worked approximately 2.7 years before leaving the mills for good (Dublin 1994:89). Additionally, these Hamilton operatives were almost exclusively single women with only five percent employed while married or widowed (Dublin 1994:89). The seemingly generalized view of Lowell's operatives as young, single, New England farm girls, which has been perpetuated through historical narratives and popular culture, is in fact the reality of the pre-1860 period.

With a primarily young American female labor force, the corporations attempted to maintain social norms through the control of their operatives. Boardinghouses became that means of control. Boardinghouses functioned as a "family's agent in the city, shielding transient individuals from the uprooting forces of migration" (Peel 1986:813). For these rural women, the Boston Associates created an artificial family environment that controlled the daily routines of the women thus limiting their exposure to the pitfalls of urban living as envisioned at the time (Beaudry and Landon 1988; Dublin 1979). Corporate paternalism fostered the continuation of the nineteenth-century New England household with workers as the child, and the parents being typified by the controlling patriarch, the corporation, and caring moral mother, the boardinghouse keeper (Beaudry and Landon 1988; Dublin 1979). Homes and families were mimicked in this industrial environment through the boardinghouse and its inhabitants as members formed a sense of community and familial bonds with their bedmates (Beaudry and Landon 1988). Operatives frequently established residence or sought employment through connections with relatives already working in Lowell (Beaudry and Landon 1988; Dublin 1979). These kin based relationships further fostered a sense of family and home in this new

city. While boardinghouses by no means replaced the traditional household, they "promised a means of insulating young men and women against the perils of urban life while facilitating the migration and discipline needed for the American urban industrial development" (Peel 1986:813-814). As a result, corporations saw boarding as a fundamental aspect of mill life and required operatives to live in company housing. Board was therefor an included portion of the wages operatives earned (Beaudry and Landon 1988; Dublin 1979). At the Hamilton Mills, more than two-thirds of the operatives lived in company boardinghouses with the remainders living in private boardinghouses or with their families (Dublin 1979:166). As late as the 1850 census, young women still primarily inhabited the Hamilton boardinghouses in the vicinity of the JAM project with a ratio of 140 female to 31 male occupants (Clements and Lynch 2007).

Corporate paternalism perhaps provided a sense of security for this young female workforce. Being a new and uncertain environment, corporate paternalism provided a substitute for the traditional family structure with the Boston Associates as the male head of household acting as "father figures" regulating the lives of the working-class (Mrozowski 2006). However, because the Boston Associates could not in actuality watch over their female "children", boardinghouses and strict regulations replaced this as the corporate paternal figure. Mill operatives were forced to follow a strict code of conduct which prohibited smoking and the consumption of alcohol, restricted social gatherings and required weekly attendance to church services (Beaudry 1989, 1993; Beaudry and Mrozowski 1987a, 1987b; Clements and Lynch 2007; Mrozowski 2006). The Hamilton

Mills, for example, stipulated that all workers were required to board in one of the company boardinghouses and that the company would not employ those who were "habitually absent from public worship on the Sabbath, or [were] known to be guilty of immorality" (Avery 1848b). Agent's rules extended likewise to the boardinghouses where the doors were "closed at 10 o'clock in the evening and no person [was] admitted after that time without some reasonable excuse" (Avery 1848a). The buildings and yard spaces were regulated to be "clean and in good order" and sick rooms were required to be maintained to separate sickly individuals from the main tenants (Avery 1848a). Furthermore, boardinghouse owners were responsible for reporting boarders who were "guilty of improper conduct" or were "not in the regular habit of attending public worship" (Avery 1848a). Boardinghouse keepers in a sense replaced the mother figure in the family structure providing cooked meals and other domestic amenities yet were considered liable for "any improper conduct in their houses" (Avery 1848a). These rules and regulations were an extension of the planned nature of Lowell as discussed earlier. By regulating the daily movements of mill operatives, by monitoring the physical body of the operative, and by mandating public worship and morality, mill owners believed they would eradicate the problems of society industry caused notably poverty, sickness, and dissent (Beaudry 1989; Bushman 1999; Mrozowski 2006). Regulation of the mind and body was seen as a way to both effectively utilize the operative work force for industrial gain while maintaining a seemingly proper community.

Despite the strictness of the situation, there is evidence to indicate that female operatives saw the mills as an opportunity. The women entering the mills were from

middle class families in New England. For most of these girls, evidence suggests they likely never saw themselves as anything else (Dublin 1979:95). While there were various motivations for these young women to enter the mills, including helping their families, historical "evidence undermines any argument that sheer economic need drove large numbers of women into the Lowell mills in the period between 1830-1850" (Dublin 1979:35). These women went to the mills of their accord and while some sent money to help their families, many used their wages as they saw fit including purchasing clothing and goods to even paying their own way to college (Dublin 1979, 1994). Though corporate paternalism can be seen as a stifling system of control during this period, the mills were a place where these women were no longer dependents but rather independent. Lowell offered "individual self-support" through wages while "enabling women to enjoy urban amenities not available in their rural communities, and [giving] them a measure of economic and social independence from their families" (Dublin 1979:40).

The Industrial Machine Changes (1860-1900)

By the middle of the nineteenth century, technological changes to machinery brought rapid change to industry forcing the Lowell mills to alter their relationship with their laboring class. With the introduction of the fully mechanized spinning mule, textile production in Massachusetts and, for the first time, throughout America boomed resulting in a flood of the textile market and a decrease in prices (Dublin 1979). To make matters, worse, in the 1860s, the Civil War ravaged the nation, bringing the cotton industry to a halt, and effectively changing the face of textile production in the North. The beginning

of the Civil War in 1860 signified the end of Lowell's Golden Age of industrial profitability and renown as a textile center (Blewett 1990:4). With no supply of cotton from the South, the Civil War forced textile manufacturers to again radically alter their production, selling raw cotton to make profits and producing military grade fabrics during the war (Blewett 1990). The decreased profitability of their products forced the Boston Associates to expand production of their goods to make up for their losses. In order to accomplish this, the Boston Associates effectively abandoned their policy of corporate paternalism drastically changing Lowell's physical and social environment.

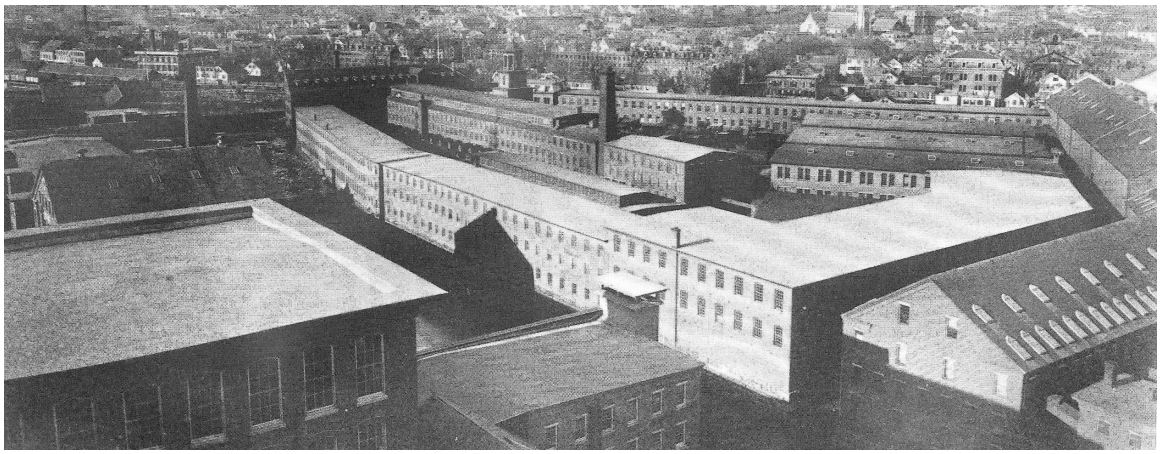

Figure 3- The Hamilton Mill Complex c. 1882 (Karabatsos, Lewis T and Robert W. McLeod, Jr, eds. 1983)

To increase production, the mills increased production space, expanding the mills themselves. By 1847, for example, the Hamilton Corporation had added a fourth mill while joining two of the smaller mill buildings (Dublin 1979:133,138). Yet, expansion led to an overall deterioration of the idyllic natural spaces in Lowell. The planned green spaces, which had characterized the initial industrial project, soon gave way to these newly expanded mills (Figure 3) (Dublin 1979).

At the same time as mills and production were expanding, a major demographic change in the labor force occurred. In order to keep pace with production, the Boston Associates relaxed policies on eligible laborers to fill the mills with more bodies. For the first time in Lowell's history native-born female laborers no longer were the overwhelming proportion of operatives. At the Hamilton Mills, this is readily apparent. In 1845, immigrants totaled only eight percent of the labor force, increasing to "one-third in 1850 and to more than 60 percent in 1860" (Dublin 1979:147). In the early decades, immigrant labor was primarily restricted to Irish males working on the construction of the mills and canals (Malone 2009; Dublin 1979). By 1860 however, Irish immigrants were the single largest ethnic group in the mills, representing 75% of the immigrant labor force and at the Hamilton Mills totaling 47% of the entire operatives (Dublin 1979:147). No longer were operatives young women in their teens and twenties but the disparity of age grew as the proportions of children and individuals over the age of 30 increased. Furthermore, males became a larger portion of the operatives. While only 14% of workers were males in 1836, by 1860, men were approximately 30% of the labor force (Dublin 1979:141). By the late 1800s, mill operatives had changed over from young New England females to a mixed gender, mixed ethnicity population.

As mills employed more and more laborers and Lowell's spaces were prioritized for mill production, corporate concern for community also dwindled. Corporations did not expanded residential structures to keep pace with the increased work force (Dublin 1979). The policies regarding the residence of operatives in company boardinghouses disappeared and operatives began to live in private boardinghouses and tenements

(Dublin 1979). Almost three fourths of Hamilton operatives lived in company housing in the 1830s, yet by 1860 only a third of the company's operatives lived in their buildings (Dublin 1979:165). With a variable age work force, more laborers lived with their families be that husbands or wives, children or parents, in private boardinghouses or as renters or owners of their own domain. These trends can be seen in the 1860 census of the Hamilton boardinghouses associated with the JAM site. The same boardinghouses that had once housed mostly women now housed only 66 women and 85 men (Clements and Lynch 2007). Furthermore, the boarders in the 1850 census were primarily native New Englanders with a few Canadian and Irish immigrants. By the 1860 census, however, 25 immigrants of unknown origins where residing in these Hamilton boardinghouses (Clements and Lynch 2007). The combination of the decreased use of company boardinghouses, loss of profits, and a new non-female workforce shifted the Boston Associates priorities away from the maintenance of their boardinghouses. Though policies had maintained their buildings in the 1820-1860 period, in the post war decades rapid neglect to the physical upkeep prevailed (Dublin 1979). These structures began to fall into a state of disrepair. Archaeological evidence at the Boott Mills suggested companies failed to meet sanitation standards as the city of Lowell mandated the updating of city sewer hook up in the 1870s (Bell 1987). By 1910, the Boott boardinghouses still utilized privies instead of complying with city regulations (Bell 1987). When companies instituted changes to keep pace with rapid industrialization outside of Lowell, they fundamentally altered the history of the city and the relationship their operatives had with the corporation and their work. The relaxation of corporate

policies, which had once defined Lowell's corporate paternalistic plan, facilitated demographic change that would define the latter half of Lowell's industrial history. When the Civil War began, Lowell was already facing these economic hardship and rapid change. Though in 1850, Lowell had been the leading industrial textile center in the nation, in the years after the Civil War, Lowell was forced to completely reevaluate its industrial model.

Lowell in the 20th Century (1900-1970)

With the Civil War in effect leveling the field for textile manufacturers in the United States, the Boston Associates found themselves competing with new textile centers like Fall River, Massachusetts, during the late 1800s (Blewett 1990; Dublin 1994). With an open field, opportunity was plentiful for these new centers, as Lowell had lost its foothold becoming just another city attempting to compete in the economic market. By the turn of the twentieth century, Fall River had displaced Lowell as the newly crowned textile center (Dublin 1994).

In order to keep pace with these new textile producers, Lowell's management continued to reassess its original manufacturing plan. The trends that began mid-century of loosening control and of the diversification of production and the labor force continued to be the primary modes of operation through the twentieth century. Mills began to diversify their products for profitability producing specialty items from knit stockings and underwear to woven carpets and mohair for furniture to train seat upholstery and even shoelaces, suspenders, ribbons and thread (Blewett 1990:5). Most importantly,

Lowell's manufacturers continued to rely more heavily on the ever-growing immigrant population. By 1900, three fourths of the city's population were first or second generation immigrants (Blewett 1990:5). Ten years later, only 20 percent of Lowell's citizens were native-born children from native-born parents with the other 80 percent being immigrants from nations like Great Britain, Ireland, Greece, Portugal and Sweden (Blewett 1990:5). With increased economic pressure and a less unified, more diverse labor force, corporate paternalism was but a mere memory.

By 1900, the mills had been in operation for roughly 80 years. Mills structures were breaking down and, due to economic hardship, were not being maintained. Many structures as a result were altered, repurposed or simply torn down. At the Hamilton Manufacturing Company as early as 1896, the company began demolishing boardinghouses to replace them with new storehouses, powerhouses and other manufacturing buildings to increase profitability (Clements and Lynch 2007:23). The final blow to Lowell's textiles occurred in the 1930s as they faced increased competition from other industrials sectors in the South and eventually Asian imports (Blewett 1990). By 1936, Lowell cut nearly 75 percent of their jobs from 12,000 in 1919 to 3,000 with five of the original mills, including the Hamilton Manufacturing Company, closing their doors or moving to the South (Blewett 1990:7). Though some textile production continue in Lowell, in the 1950s, the remaining cotton mills closed down (National Park Service 1992). With the mills closing, Lowell slumped into a period of severe economic depression.

Urban Revitalization and History Tourism (1970-today)

Although Lowell still faces economic hardship, the Lowell of today is a much more vibrant and up and coming community. However, the transformation from a community of abandoned factory buildings and empty parking lots did not begin until the late 1970s. During that time, urban development brought new work including technology research to the area, and a new influx of immigrants from the South Pacific made Lowell their home (National Park Service 1992). At the same time, the city of Lowell in conjunction with the federal government and the state of Massachusetts embarked on new projects that led to an urban revitalization effort centered on Lowell's textile history (National Park Service 1992). In 1978, the National Park Service founded the Lowell National Historical Park focusing on life in the cotton mills of the 1800s (National Park Service 1992). Expanding on this new tourist industry, Lowell continues today to perpetuate the historical importance of the textile industry by repurposing textile mills for urban housing. In addition to providing low-income housing, the process has started gentrifying the area in an attempt to bring a new generation of young professions outside of Boston into Lowell by playing off of its historical past.

Lowell is a prime example of an American urban community. Out of a small, rural farm community grew an industrial metropolis. Lowell held true economic power as the main United States textile manufacturer in the first half of the 1800s. As American industry grew and America struggled with modernization, Lowell's entrepreneurs changed too adapting their industrial model and attracting new immigrant labor to the area. However, with increased mechanization and the spread of industry across the

United States, Lowell lost its foothold and as textile companies closed, Lowell declined into a depressed, dilapidated city facing severe economic hardship. Though Lowell has rebounded today with history tourism as its new narrative, this is only the latest chapter in Lowell's ever developing story.

CHAPTER 3

ARCHAEOLOGY IN AND OF THE CITY

Archaeology in Lowell

Over the last several decades, Lowell has undergone a major transformation as it rebuilds its physical spaces in an attempt to remarket itself to tourists and residents alike as a desirable urban community with a vibrant historical past. When this process began in the 1970s, the history of industrial Lowell was extremely well documented. Historical records from the mills as well as letters, journals and periodicals from mill workers themselves were well-established data. Yet as part of the founding of the Lowell National Historical Park, this data became increasingly crucial. Scholars pushed to understand these documents more fully, incorporating them into the historical narrative and preserving oral and written histories from those surviving individuals who spent their lives in the mills (Blewett 1990; Dublin 1979; Eisler 1977). At the time, archaeology in the United States especially in urban communities was becoming a new mode of data collection to help supplement this rich document based history. For Lowell, archaeology became a crucial element in the redevelopment of the city's urban center during the later half of the twentieth century.

In the 1970s, Robert Schuyler conducted one of the earliest archaeological investigations of Lowell's mills. During the summer of 1974, Schuyler along with field

school students from City College of New York explored the backyards of the Merrimack Manufacturing Company's tenement housing (Levin 1982; Schuyler 1974, 1976). While these structures had been demolished in 1967, the backyards retained archaeological information about life for mill workers (Levin 1982; Schuyler 1974). The excavations unearthed a wide range of artifacts including two intact primary deposits undisturbed by modern utility lines and urban development (Schuyler 1974, 1976; Beaudry and Mrozowski 1987a, 1987b). Research on the assemblage dates these artifacts to the 1840s and the mid to late 1850s (Levin 1982, Schuyler 1974). Little information about this Merrimack collection could be found during research. The majority of the information comes from personal communication with those who worked on the site in the 1970s. Even the location of the collection, which likely followed Schuyler to the University of Pennsylvania, is unconfirmed. What is known however is that these assemblages may be some of the earliest dating deposits in Lowell. The artifacts themselves showcase that life in boardinghouses was similar in many regards to life in many middle class households at the time. Ceramics indicate that a fair amount of money was spent on tablewares including the purchase of dinning sets for the mill workers (Levin 1982). Additionally, decorative transfer-printed patterns and porcelain tea sets suggest boarders did not simply have access to basic goods but enjoyed a degree of finery (Levin 1982). The results of Schuyler's excavation are intriguing, as the individuals residing in the Merrimack tenements were likely skilled laborers in the mills (Levin 1982). The combination of dining sets and refined tea wares with less expensive and utilitarian wares aid in the interpretation that these skilled working had a degree of privilege, and a middle

class existed within the Lowell system (Levin 1982). Even though Schuyler's excavations gave some of the first glimpses in the materiality of mill life, the lack of publication and integration of the data into the historical narrative left this important and early collection relatively unknown to both the public and the archaeological community.

Archaeology at the National Park

While collections like Schuyler's exist, the archaeology of Lowell was defined in the 1980s by the excavations conducted by the National Park Service and Boston University's Center for Archaeological Studies under the direction of Mary C. Beaudry and Stephen A. Mrozowski (1987a, 1987b, 1989). The reports and subsequent publications produced by this large-scale study form the underlying base of archaeological knowledge for Lowell (Beaudry 1989, 1993; Beaudry and Mrozowski 1987a, 1987b, 1989, 2001; Beaudry, Cook, Mrozowski 1991; Mrozowski 1991, 2000, 2006; Mrozowski and Handley 1997; Mrozowski, Zeising, Beaudry 1996).

The studies for the National Park Service included excavation of the Boott Mills boardinghouse complex, the Lawrence Manufacturing block and the Kirk Street agent's house (Beaudry and Mrozowski 1987a, 1987b; Mrozowski and Handley 1997). These studies were a unique and innovative research project as Beaudry and Mrozowski employed an interdisciplinary investigation strategy incorporating faunal and pollen analysis into traditional material culture studies. While the results of the Boott Mills excavations are intriguing as a whole, the research brought to light the dynamic and fluid nature of social class in a capitalist industrial city.

Mrozowski's work in Lowell focused on the "material world as an active voice in social discourse" (2000:76). Social class studies like this share the premise that cultural differences are manifest in the material culture. The material aspects of social interactions like clothes, dishes, and accessories become the medium for expression of social identity. Through material goods individuals convey their identities reifying their statuses, ethnicities, religions and genders. In utilizing the material culture to understand social class identity, archaeological investigations in Lowell have shown the fluidity of class constructs. While social class is a seemingly static and concrete designation derived from economic wealth, archaeology has shown that "it would be a mistake to assume that analytical constructions like working or middle classes tell the whole story" (Mrozowski 2000:276). Class, "though powerful" is not simply an expression of economic status, rather it is greatly affected by other social markers like age, gender and ethnicity "shaping the dynamics of social interaction" altering their material expression (Mrozowski 2000, 281).

Succinctly put, Mrozowski and Beaudry have shown that class is in fact extremely variable in the archaeological record. Hard and fast lines between classes do not exist. In Lowell, those who managed the mills, the company agents, mid-level managers, the overseers, and the skilled and unskilled workers, cannot be as easily differentiated in their material goods as one might expect. Mrozowski's (2000, 2006) work has argued for a nuanced approach to social class in archaeological studies, proposing a qualitative and not a quantitative approach to the analysis of material goods. For example, Mrozowski (2000, 2006) showed that while specific ceramic patterns could

be found in both overseers' assemblages and those from mill mangers, transfer-printed wares were recovered from all of the properties. This small subtlety contradicts the predictive concept that lower class individuals could not afford the goods mill owners used. On the other hand, some assemblages work directly into this predictive model. The presence of jet jewelry in upper class assemblages versus imitation black plastic jewelry in boardinghouse assemblages strengthens the notion that lower class consumers purchase cheaper versions of elite goods (Mrozowski 2000, 2006). Furthermore, the interdisciplinary nature of the Boott Mills excavations showed class more tangibly in the physical environment of Lowell. Palynological studies described how classes used backyards spaces differently (Kelso 1993; Kelso and Fisher 1989; Kelso, Mrozowski and Fisher 1987). Weedy plants populated boarding house lots whereas managers' houses were landscaped spaces for living and entertaining (Kelso 1993; Kelso and Fisher 1989; Kelso, Mrozowski and Fisher 1987; Mrozowski 1991). Historically too urban sanitation efforts were implemented differentially amongst classes. Although the city of Lowell called for an end to privy use in the late 1870s, privies were still in use in the Boott boardinghouses well into the 1900s whereas the overseers at the Lawrence mills were converted to indoor plumbing (Bell 1987, Mrozowski 2006). Additionally, the presence of rat remains and lead contaminated soils in boardinghouse lots also point to relatively poor health and unsanitary conditions for lower working-class individuals (Landon 1987). Lowell's archaeology shows that social class is truly a comprehensive aspect of everyday life. Mrozowski has argued that social class cannot simply be seen in one

aspect of the archaeological record. For Lowell, social class differences in the material goods are often subtle in character.

It is this archaeology at the National Park that has been fully integrated into the history of Lowell. Artifacts have informed public interpretation and artifacts on display give glimpses into life for tourists. Books like *Living on the Boott* and other data have been streamlined into the historical narrative even being incorporated into education curriculum. The archaeology of the 1980s is the archaeology of Lowell as a city.

CRM Archaeology

Since the studies by Beaudry and Mrozowski, archaeology has not left Lowell. With increased urban development and the reclaiming of abandoned industrial spaces, archaeology continues to be a primary component of historic preservation. CRM archaeology as conducted for the JAM excavation, takes part in Lowell in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Yet even as an archaeologist, this data is not readily available to the community. Because of its CRM nature, sites in Lowell are not frequently published in anything but reports with limited distribution. Part of the issue with CRM archaeology in Lowell is that due to its nature as an urban industrial environment, constant modification to buildings and landscapes have altered the archaeological record. Many individuals see this modern disturbance as a hindrance to interpreting data and consequently, many of these disturbed sites are left unpublished. The reality though is that Lowell's constantly developing urban environment is what makes it an intriguing place and in order to further understand the history of the city

outside of the National Park, urban excavations need to be incorporated into the larger historical narrative. Because archaeology today is usually conducted under the auspices of cultural resource management, in order to further our understanding of the city, CRM sites like the JAM excavation must be published and synthesized with the archaeology of 1980s.

Archaeology of the City

Though archaeologists approach cities like Lowell as an urban landscape, there is preferential treatment of the historic industrial period over the more modern twentieth century. As urban archaeologists show preference towards data from historic periods, they skew interpretations. The history of Lowell even into the twentieth century is an extremely important story about industrialization and the changing nature of America. The reality is that cities are ever changing landscapes and archaeologists must confront this modern history at some point (Cantwell and Wall 2001; Dickens 1982; Rothschild and Rockman 1982; Salwen 1982; Statski 1987, 2008). It is ironic that it is this dynamic nature of urban environments, which both draws archaeologists to and pushes them away from specific periods in urban life.

Urban archaeology though is uniquely equipped to deal with these modern periods. Since the 1970s, urban archaeology has grown in both its theoretical perspective and its methodological practices to become an "archaeology of the city" rather than simply an archaeology in the city (McCarthy 1983, Dickens 1982). Seeing the city as an environment of its own as a "large and complex unit" became common practice only in

the 1980s (Salwen 1982: xvi; Dickens 1982; McCarthy 1983). Archaeologists began to see the city as an "environment within which 'complex human and institutional relationships are established and essential maintenance functions performed'" (Honerkamp, Council and Fairbanks 1983:7). Though urban archaeologists have attempted to overcome issues with the ever changing physical environment, urban disturbance during the modern period in many ways remains a monumental hurdle archaeologists must overcome in an attempt to answer the anthropological questions that interest us most about urban social and spatial relations such as questions of social class in industrial Lowell (Honerkamp, Council and Fairbanks 1983; Salwen 1982).

CHAPTER 4

DEALING WITH URBAN DISTURBANCE

Sampling Strategies and Disturbance

As urban archaeology has become a mandatory first step in urban development projects, urban archaeologists have attempted to deal with the prevalence of urban disturbance resulting in the modification of excavation methodology. Sampling strategies in particular have evolved over the years to better recognize modern disturbance of the archaeological record by urban development. Throughout the last thirty years, archaeologists have created effective research designs both maximizing the archaeological potential of a site while maintaining fast and cost-effective timelines for project completion.

In the late 1970s, the Praetzellis' and Brown (1980) developed the first large scale research strategy for an urban development project in Sacramento, CA. The project attempted to identify areas of "intact" contexts unaffected by disturbance (Praetzellis, Praetzellis and Brown 1980). Through documentary research, archaeologists identified areas with deep basements for example, which extended through early soil formations into subsoil, as being least likely to have intact archaeological contexts (Praetzellis, Praetzellis and Brown 1980). Similarly, the project targeted areas where large cultural features like backyards and privies would most likely lie (Praetzellis, Praetzellis and

Brown 1980). The Golden Eagle project was extremely successful in predicting the location of intact urban contexts, which maximized archaeological results and the interpretive potential of the site. Since this time, urban projects have relied heavily on a sampling strategy similar to that employed at the Golden Eagle site, identifying and targeting potentially intact cultural resources through historic documentation (Beaudry and Mrozowski 1987a, Clements and Lynch 2007; Rothschild and Rockman 1982; Salwen 1982, Yamin 2000a, 2000b).

Today, this research sampling strategy remains the most effective and heavily used in urban environments. The JAM collection is one example of an urban archaeological project that relies heavily on the methodology established in the 1970s. Soil core testing, historic documentation, and small-scale exploratory excavation are all common practice for CRM firms to determine areas of disturbance (Clements and Lynch 2007; Yamin 2000). *Historical Archaeology's* "Living In Cities Revisited: Trends in Nineteenth and Twentieth Century Urban Archaeology" showcased the field's reliance on urban sampling strategies that sought intact archaeological deposits based on historical documentation (Baumann, Hurley, and Allen 2008; Rotman and Clay 2008; Warner and Genheimer 2008). Though disturbance remains a formative aspect of urban archaeological sites, not much has changed since the innovative strategies of the 1970s and 1980s in terms of site excavation.

Disturbance and the Site Formation Process

While effective, sampling strategies still give preferential treatment to intact archaeological units. In seeking intact contexts, archaeologists negate the lived experience of the city, a crucial element in seeing the city as a site. The research strategy of today is founded in the archaeological practices of the 1970s and 1980s. Since then, little has changed in the basic structure of archaeological surveys. Yet, even in the 1980s, some archaeologists saw flaws with the sampling strategies discussed above. It is this research where current archaeology should look for inspiration. Honerkamp, Council and Fairbanks (1983:1) were scholars who argued instead that many archaeologists "view the urban environment as an obstacle to research rather than an object of research." While perfect stratigraphy and closed contexts are ideal, disturbance is the reality of urban space. Every act of disturbance is part of the "urban-process," a process which forms sites (Honerkamp, Council and Fairbanks 1983). The site formation process, as proposed by Binford (1981) is a key element of any archaeological investigation yet it is a term rarely considered during urban excavation. Honerkamp, Council and Fairbanks (1983) suggested a return to the site formation process for urban archaeologists urging them to consider the unique aspects of each site, in this case disturbance, to unravel the history of said site. Disturbed contexts challenge our "assumptions, expectations, wishes, desires, hopes, and research hypotheses" (Honerkamp, Council, and Fairbanks 1983:9). Disturbance forces archaeologists to think critically about research questions and often makes interpretation difficult. Simply put, disturbance creates complex archaeological stories and keeps archaeologists from telling the tale they anticipate. Methodologically,

disturbance makes site dating difficult. Although difficult to work with, disturbance does not negate the ability to understand archaeological sites. The common belief that disturbance is a distortion of the archaeological record "is inaccurate" (Binford 1982:200). Rather as Binford claims "things happened in the past and though they may not conform to our predictions, [it] does not necessarily mean they were "destroyed or modified by post-depositional events" (Binford 1981:200). Archaeologists should not ignore or discredit parts of the archaeological record because they see these intrusions as destroying or somehow damaging the integrity of a site. Sites are not pristine as Binford (1981) suggests, a fact well documented in urban environments; even though post-depositional processes have modified archaeological contexts, these modifications are in fact part of the archaeological record, the formative events of the archaeological site itself (Binford 1981; Honerkamp, Council and Fairbanks 1983).

In some cases the bulldozing and digging of holes is extremely detrimental to a site, and in some case these post-depositional events may not be easily explained or incorporated into the site analysis. Yet, mechanical stripping and large-scale disturbance as a process of modern development may not always destroy sites as commonly believed (Smith 2001). Monica Smith's work in New Mexico on the large-scale dismantling of CCC Camps at Bandelier National Park has distinctly shown that spatial use patterns are still visible even at "destroyed sites" (Smith 2001). For Binford (1981:205) like Smith "it is these disturbances which we must understand, instead of seeing them as conditions which render the site 'insignificant' and the past unknowable". Binford's sentiment strikes at the core of this research. Through statistical analysis, this thesis begins to

answer questions about degrees of urban disturbance and post-depositional processes affecting one nineteenth-century boardinghouse site. This research hopes to show that while disturbed, complex archaeological sites as Binford suggests are "equally worthy of investigation" (Honerkamp, Council, and Fairbanks 1983:10).

Disturbance at the JAM Site

The definition of disturbance as related to the development of urban landscapes by human activity is particularly intriguing for CRM contexts. Archaeologists, traditionally, categorize "modern disturbance" such as utility lines, roads etc. as being detrimental to the integrity of archaeological contexts. However, if urban development is considered an on-going process these disturbance activities become another act in the creation of the site. Thus, historic period activities should be weighed equally and considered the same as "modern" disturbance, and all as site formation processes (Honerkamp, Council and Fairbanks 1983).

As noted, archaeologists excavating the JAM site employed a traditional sampling strategy to mitigate issues of disturbance. Yet, during excavation, archaeologists at the JAM site still identified heavy areas of modern disturbance with untestable areas of fill (Clements and Lynch 2007). After Phase II fieldwork, it was concluded that "the relative intactness (with intact defined as whole, undamaged, or integral) of archaeological deposits" was poor (Clements and Lynch 2007:i). Initially, it was thought that with this high level of disturbance, the boardinghouse era features identified from the site report, Features 11, 12 and 13, would be simply too small a dataset to comprehensively research.

As will be discussed in Chapter 5, the bias of disturbance kept archaeologists from fully pursuing a comparative analysis of features 11, 12 and 13 missing key assemblage differences that showcased both temporal and social class differences. Due to the level of bias portrayed the report, the goal at the outset of this research, was to make the collection as a whole useful, by using statistical analysis to better understand the degree of disturbance across all excavated JAM contexts validating even disturbed unit yard scatter as a portion of the data.

For the JAM collection, disturbance seemed localized. As Lowell faced an economic downturn and the mills reevaluated their practices, buildings fell into disrepair and the corporate endeavor of Lowell changed from a comprehensive paternalistic community to a purely financial venture. This combination led to the tearing down of old buildings, particularly unused boardinghouses. At the Hamilton Manufacturing Company, as early as 1896, mill management began demolishing boardinghouses to replace them with new storehouses, powerhouses and other manufacturing buildings (Clements and Lynch 2007:23). Throughout this process, the laying of asphalt and grading occurred, and utility lines were installed as Lowell moved into the twentieth century. Each of these events resulted in the disturbance of the JAM site. Bulldozers and other heavy machinery disrupted the boardinghouse yard spaces, truncating historic features and moving original foundations out of place. Even the uncovering of the JAM site in 2006 for archaeological testing altered the story beneath the ground. This constant activity changed the archaeological record making interpretation of nineteenth-century features more difficult. In the analysis of the JAM assemblages, the issue of intact and

disturbed contexts and the problem of modern contamination needed to be dealt with. The following sections discuss statistical methods utilized to understand the relationships between intact and disturbed contexts at this site.

Plowzone Archaeology as a Model of Disturbance

The JAM site experienced significant disturbance as part of the site formation process continuously until 2006 when this site was excavated. Due to the nature of building locations, construction activity and property rights, the causes of disturbance at the JAM location were all confined to an urban lot. As a result, like Smith (2001), I began to see similarities between urban and plowzone sites where archaeologists must make use of artifacts moved across fields by mechanical plow. Over the last thirty years, archaeologists working in rural settings, especially in the Chesapeake region, have been forced to contend with mechanized site disturbance while still attempting to make insightful interpretations (Rioardan 1988). Steinberg's (1996) work explores the statistical effect of plowing on prehistoric sites in Denmark and shows great similarities between urban and plowzone research. Steinberg's work highlights the common practice at that time of "remov[ing] the disturbed ploughzone (and most of the artefacts) to discover" the undisturbed features and layers below (Steinberg 1996:368). These archaeologists believed that "artefacts in the ploughzone [were] 'out of context' and nothing- it is thought- [could] be done with them" (Steinberg 1996:368). It is this same belief in practice on urban sites where top layers are mechanically removed to expose fruitful intact contexts like privy shafts and other early ground surfaces. Steinberg's

(1996:368) research argued for a "need to circumvent the ploughzone paradox" and effectively used statistics to do so. Urban archaeologists must also find a way to at least contend with the disturbance paradox.

While it is not suggested that urban disturbance like the plowzone is uniform in anyway, this research simply attempts to understand the concept that disturbance, in this case urban development, "neither completely destroys nor homogenizes sites into background noise" (Steinberg 1996:386; Binford 1981; Honerkamp, Council and Fairbanks 1983; Smith 2001). Many options including artifact refitting, spatial plotting and statistical data tests exist to explore the effects of disturbance. The methodology employed here analyzes the physical integrity of artifacts. If disturbance by heavy machinery, shovels, or human movement are considered, these forms of movement theoretically should have an impact on physical integrity of artifacts. Ceramics are both durable and simultaneously fragile. This artifact type withstands the wear and tear of daily use, but will break if dropped. Consequently, if artifacts, in this case ceramics, are moved by disturbance especially by heavy machinery then they should theoretically be more heavily destroyed or impacted physically. Based upon physical alterations to the sizes of artifacts, this research assumes that if the average weight of ceramics is positively correlated with the degree of site disturbance, then disturbed ceramics would be more heavily broken thus weighing less on average then intact deposits. Furthermore, if the weights are equal across disturbed and intact features then they are both equally destroyed or their size is directly related to other non-disturbance factors such as size at deposition. The result of equal weights suggest simply that disturbance has little effect

on physical integrity of artifacts after deposition. Based upon this test, both types of contexts are worthy of examination. Plainly stated, if disturbance physically destroys sites, then artifacts too will be destroyed. Destroyed artifacts should therefore on the whole have significantly smaller sherds sizes and thus are significantly lighter in weight than intact artifacts.

Methodology

Before statistical analysis could be completed, ceramic artifacts were weighed as an aggregate for each individual archaeological context (Appendix A). These weights were then averaged by the number of artifacts per unit. With a close reading of the report and field notes, feature levels were then ascribed a designation of either intact or disturbed (Appendix A). Disturbance was determined to include contexts that lacked archaeological integrity meaning features impacted by demolition such as foundations or features exhibiting redeposition. Consequently, of the 21 features explored in the report, eight were designated intact and 13 were considered disturbed (Table 1).

All unit levels were defined as disturbed. Intact designations were only given to discrete archaeological units, in this case features, which exhibited no redeposit by human activity. Since all unit levels were not discrete archaeological features but artifacts scattered through soil stratigraphy, these units were defined as disturbed. Because this research is interested in proving the claim that disturbance physically affects the integrity of artifacts, thus showing differences in the average ceramic weights between disturbed and intact contexts, a t-test to uncover the degree of equality between

the two samples was used. The goal in running the t-test is to check the null hypothesis. For this thesis, the null hypothesis states that if disturbance does not impact ceramic sizes and thus weights, then there should be no significant differences between the weights of disturbed and intact contexts. Data was run through SPSS statistics producing the results discussed below.

	Intact	Disturbed
Features	1, 4, 10, 11, 12, 13, 21, 29	2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 15, 24, 27, 28, 29, 35, 35a
	Total = 8	Total = 13

Table 1- Disturbed and intact status of JAM features

Quantitative Results

In exploring the data set, I examined the variation in samples themselves. Because this is a previously excavated site, there was no control for the sample size. As a result, there are unequal sample sizes with 71 disturbed contexts and 20 intact contexts. However, SPSS accounts for differences in sample sizes. Although the number of samples is different, the differences in mean average weights of ceramics and the standard deviations between these samples are fairly insignificant. The mean for disturbed contexts is 4.467g with a standard deviation of 20.940g while the intact mean is 6.064g with a standard deviation of 19.445g (Table 2). These are comparable results with little statistical difference in the normal distribution curves for these samples. These results suggest that ceramic weights for disturbed contexts and intact contexts are

	Disturbance	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Average Weight of Ceramics	Disturbed (1.0)	71	4.467035	20.9401943	2.4851439
	Intact (0.0)	20	6.064724	19.4455581	4.3481590

Table 2- SPSS group statistics for disturbed and intact ceramics based upon average weights

relatively similar. Furthermore, in SPSS, Levene's Test for Equality of Variances was run to explore the statistical variation between the two samples' statistical results. In this case, the significance is 0.563 (Table 3). According to this test, if the significance is greater than 0.05 then the variability of the statistical outputs between the two samples, disturbed and intact, is roughly the same.

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means					t-test for Equality of Means	
									95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	Lower	Upper
Average Weight of Ceramics	Equal variances assumed	0.338	0.563	-0.306	89	0.760	-1.598	5.223	-11.975	8.779
	Equal variances not assumed			-0.319	32.499	0.753	-1.598	5.008	-11.793	8.598

Table 3- SPSS results for disturbed and intact ceramics based upon average weights

Knowing that the samples were comparable, a 2-tailed t-test was run to explore the validity of the null hypothesis. Evaluation of the t-test relies on two key outputs: the t value, or the difference between the sample means and the p value, or the probability of the null hypothesis. For ceramic artifacts with sample groups of disturbed and intact, the results showed a t value of -0.306 and a p value of 0.760 (Table 3). In a 2-tailed test with a 95% confidence level, a t value between -2 and 2 and a p value of greater than 0.05

indicates that there is no significant different between the mean average ceramics weight. Therefore, the null hypothesis cannot be dismissed. The t-test in this case does not prove that disturbed and intact contexts are the same; rather, it proves that these contexts are not dissimilar based upon artifact weight. The results simply indicate that disturbance may not affect the physical integrity of the artifacts. The result of the statistical analysis is promising, yet this is only a first step in understanding urban disturbance and its impact on site integrity.

Qualitative Similarities between Disturbed and Intact Contexts

While there is statistical similarity of object weights for artifacts from disturbed and intact contexts, can archaeological qualities such as decoration or ware type be quantified to express this statistical similarity any further? When the assemblages for these contexts are broken down some general patterns can be seen between disturbed and intact contexts. This comparative process relies on observation of materials instead of quantifiable percentages, as the collection as a whole is small. As a result, some contexts have few ceramics and even artifacts so there is not a large enough sample size to really quantify these relationships. If a context has three artifacts and one is creamware, that 33% quantity of creamware for example is misleading. What follows are general observations that can further express similarities rather than differences between intact and disturbed contexts based on archaeological types.

In general almost all contexts, both disturbed and intact, feature or unit, exhibit a similar signature of artifacts. Contexts are typically household in nature with

assemblages primarily comprised of table and tea wares of pearlware, whiteware and yellowware. Additionally, these contexts include personal materials like ceramic clothing buttons, marbles, or smoking pipe fragments. Glass fragments particularly from objects for consumption such as beverage bottles, table glass and pharmaceutical bottles populate the contexts. In addition to household artifacts, these contexts have objects that relate to household activities or household demolition. Glass from mirrors and interior lighting in addition to coal used for fuel and faunal remains can be found throughout the excavation. Furthermore, evidence of demolition activity is scattered throughout many contexts with window glass, brick and a majority of cut or unidentifiable cut/wrought iron nail fragments.

One important measure of disturbance is the presence of "modern" artifacts in contexts. Modern artifacts, including machine made bottles in a variety of colors, asphalt, tarpaper, synthetic plastics and wire nails, are not necessarily confined to disturbed contexts but rather are scattered across the site in various concentrations. The interesting aspect about these "modern" artifacts is that while many of them can still be found in existence today, these products like asphalt, tarpaper, wire nails, and machine made bottles were being manufactured as early as the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. Asphalt for example shows the complexities of ascribing modern status to the artifact class. Although asphalt predates the mid-nineteenth century, in the late 1860s asphalt roads became more common in the United States with the first patent granted in 1871 (NAPA 2014). In 1900, a new patent was granted and asphalt became similar to that used today, a mixture of aggregate and bitumen (NAPA 2014). Although

distinguishing between these specific varieties of asphalt is difficult, while asphalt is a "modern" artifact, in the context of the JAM site, asphalt could easily have entered the archaeological record anytime between the late nineteenth century and today. Since the date of paving of the urban lot is unknown, the asphalt could be from 1999 as easily as it could date to the 1940s just after the boardinghouses were torn down. The history of asphalt is mimicked by the other modern artifacts like tarpaper and wire nails, which were utilized in the later portion of the 1800s with a clear *terminus post quem* (TPQ) for wire nails of 1890. Machine made bottles too date to the early 1900s and fit well within the time frame before the boardinghouses were demolished in 1934 (Figure 5). For the modern artifacts found during this excavation, there were no artifacts that seemed to have been deposited recently. Even the plastic found does not resemble late twenty-first century plastic. Most of the plastic is likely bakelite which dates to the early 1900s. When examining all of these "modern" artifacts with their context, the impression that is left is of early twentieth century materials.

In Lowell, the boardinghouse period is viewed as the highly productive, flourishing era with female operatives. While the early twentieth century is not this nostalgic boardinghouse time frame, historically speaking, after mill girls left the mills, immigrants continued their work as cotton textile producers. At the Hamilton Mills, boardinghouses continued in existence, buildings were repurposed and at the JAM site not torn down until 1934. The site itself never seems to have been redeveloped drastically until the JAM parking garage that was completed post-excavation. The materials that are considered "modern" could easily have been incorporated into the

archaeological record in the first half of the twentieth century making them still relevant to the interpretation of the site.

If you examine the site as a whole, "modern" artifacts account for only a small percentage of the entire assemblage. Breaking down individual units of excavation shows just how few "modern" artifacts were present within the contexts. Of the 11 excavation units, all of which were considered disturbed during analysis, N540 E579 and N539.36 E537, were the only two units which contained a large number of modern artifacts. N540 E579 was excavated in the center of feature 3 which was an east west oriented rubble deposit (Figure 4). According to the report, feature 3 "is considered modern disturbance associated with twentieth century activities". The unit itself totaled 64 artifacts with modern examples accounting for 56% of the total. The artifacts considered modern were machine made glass bottles, wire nails, tarpaper, asphalt, and two synthetic early plastics likely bakelite and gutta percha. Similarly, unit N539.36 E537 is associated with feature 4, a twentieth-century utility

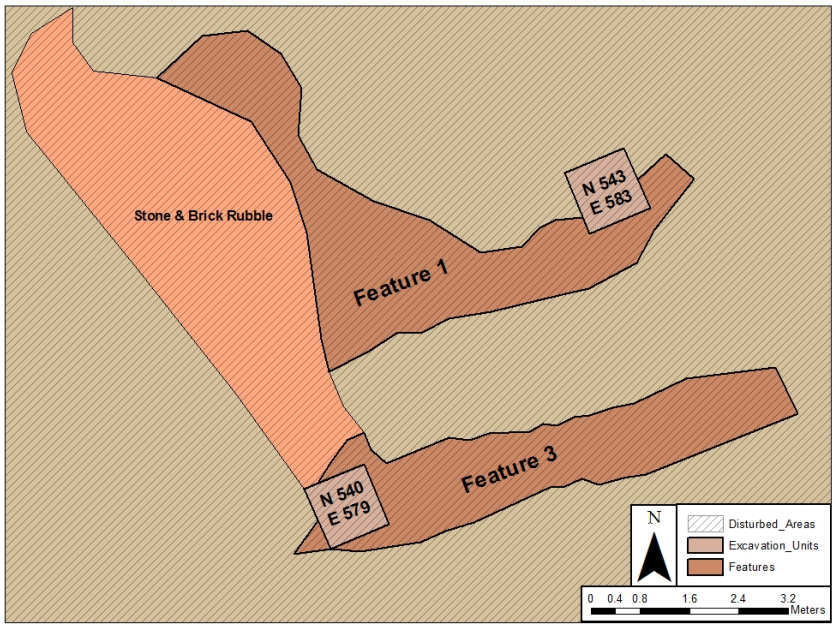

Figure 4- Extent of disturbance around Feature 3

access trench. Due to the heavy disturbance in the field, artifacts were discarded including an automobile gas tank and a large oil can. However, excavators retained two machine made bottles dating to 1930 and 1931 and a large molded, over glazed and decaled whiteware plate (Figure 5). These three artifacts are all considered "modern" and as a result the context is 100% modern. Yet considering the previous discussion, these modern artifact all date to the first half of the twentieth century, well within the lifespan of the boardinghouse demolition and therefore, it can be argued that although they are "modern" they are not necessarily useless for archaeologists on this particular site. Other excavation units including N525 E583 and N536 E536 have modern artifacts that account for only a very small percentage of each assemblage, 0.7% and 1.5% respectively with one piece of asphalt and three pieces of machine made bottles respectively. Based upon these percentages and the fact that the asphalt can date to the pre-1934 period as well as the glass bottles, which likely date between 1890 and 1910 based upon style and embossing, the presence of modern artifacts is likely to have little affect on the interpretation of the unit assemblages.

Figure 5- Owens-Illinois machine made bottles c. 1930 and 1931 recovered from Feature 4

Analysis of the features produces a similar pattern as

unit contexts. These features are predominately household artifacts with a majority of whiteware and pearlware ceramics, lamp glass, faunal material, coal and other personal items including pharmaceutical bottles, buttons, smoking pipes, and even a copper alloy bell. In addition to these materials, architectural remains like window glass and nails are incorporated. With the signature of the material types and the functional purposes similar, is the intrusion of modern artifacts similar as well? The reality is that modern artifacts play as small a roll in feature contexts as they do in the unit contexts irrespective of disturbed or intact status.

Five features (9, 10, 24, 29, 35) had no modern artifacts; three of these are considered disturbed, two intact. Seven features, four intact (11, 12, 13, 21) and three disturbed (7, 8, 28) had only one or two modern artifacts in each assemblage. Most of these artifacts likewise could belong to the lifespan of the boardinghouses pre-1934 with early, pre-Portland cement bricks, amber bottle glass, tarpaper, and a machine made milk bottle from the Lamb Glass Company whose manufacture dates between 1925 and 1929 (Lockhart 2004). Interestingly, likely the most recent artifact a bright green, 7-UP colored piece of bottle glass was produced by feature 13, a nineteenth-century refuse midden identified as one of the few boardinghouse-era features by field archaeologists. This brightly colored green glass was not produced until roughly 1940, which calls into question the integrity of feature 13 if modern artifacts are a measure of disturbance (Lindsey 2014). Only three remaining features, one intact (1) and two disturbed (2, 5) had a wide variety of modern artifacts. Feature 1's modern artifacts that total five of 18 are predominately machine made amber bottles of unknown dates, a synthetic plastic

likely bakelite and an iron Crown bottle cap with a TPQ of 1892. Feature 1's modern artifacts could still theoretically date to the pre-1936 lifespan of the boardinghouse. Feature 5 has a wider variety though still only 1.4% modern materials including several artifacts that begin to post-date the boardinghouse demolition. Although most of the modern artifacts are construction materials like asphalt, wire nails and tar paper, two machine made colorless bottles were found in the lowest depths of excavation, 16-36 cm below grade. These bottles exhibit suction scars from early twentieth-century machinery with embossing from manufacturers. Although only one is identifiable, a diamond with an O dates this bottle to the Owens-Illinois Co produced at plant 6 in Charleston, West Virginia between 1930 and 1963 (Lockhart 2004). While this bottle could have made it into the record during the 1930s, production dates do suggest this may be later contamination of the record.

It is particularly important to note that the site lacks very modern artifacts. No datable coins, aluminum cans, pull-tabs, plastic soda bottles or even modern plastics like PVC piping were recovered. As far as the report details, no modern materials were discarded with the exception of the automobile gas tank and oil can from feature 4. Although "modern" artifacts are included in the collection, these materials were likely modern in the early 1900s as opposed to today.

While the JAM site has experienced disturbance in the way of structure demolition, likely landscape grading and the excavation of the site itself, it seems that archaeologically the integrity of the artifacts has been only slightly compromised. The t-test highlighted that artifacts regardless of their context's disturbed or intact status

showcase more similarity than one would expect if heavy disturbance altered the physical integrity of the objects. Furthermore, it seems that what have been deemed modern artifacts do not post-date the occupation of the site if the boardinghouses were torn down well into the twentieth century. Similarly, the results show that modern artifacts have not infiltrated the entire site equally across all contexts suggesting there is intact stratigraphy worthy of interpretation.

Summary

In urban archaeology, the reliance on disturbed and intact definitions is extremely important for the research sampling strategy. Archaeologists as discussed earlier have based much of their research design on identifying and excavating intact contexts to maximize data recovery. At a basic level, this is based upon the concept that intact artifact deposits exhibit a higher degree of archaeological integrity making our interpretations more empirically sound. Yet, the statistical results here show that based upon physical integrity disturbed and intact contexts look much more similar than previously thought. Perhaps these results show the real physical integrity of ceramics at time of discard or maybe the level of urban disturbance has not impacted this aspect of the ceramics. If so, this means interpretively the data may be evident of discard of goods at this site rather than post-depositional movement. Furthermore, qualitative analysis of contexts indicates that truly modern artifacts that post-date the lifespan of the boardinghouse were not recovered during the JAM excavation. Rather, artifacts which are modern to the twentieth century are relatively few and likely do not skew the

interpretation of the site as a whole. At this time, the statistical research presented here is not conclusive. This work only showcases that the hard line between disturbed and intact assemblages may not be as definitive as archaeologists once thought. The results raise the question of whether many urban research designs need to be reassessed. While these results by no means argue that archaeologists, particularly those in CRM, should forego common excavation methods to target disturbed contexts instead, it does call into question the dissimilarity between these two definitions. In showing that ceramic artifacts from disturbed and intact contexts on a heavily impacted urban site are not dissimilar in regard to the physical integrity and modernity, a seed is planted to reevaluate and further investigate common practice.

For the JAM collection, the statistical analysis of this site has shown that there is more to disturbance than the impressions created during field seasons. In simply ascribing disturbed status to archaeological contexts, archaeologists allow biases of disturbance and historical importance to influence the results. In this case, the JAM collection was written off as a disturbed urban site that held little interpretive archaeological data. Without regard to the anthropological questions of gender, class and ethnicity, at a basic level, the JAM collection has already proven to be useful to the archaeological community showing the dichotomy between disturbed and intact may not be crystal clear. While these methodological questions indeed have a lasting impact, this thesis takes the collection one step further to explore the anthropological potential for the interpretation of JAM artifacts. Chapter 5 explores how the bias of "disturbed" contexts

prevented archaeologists from seeing real differences in even the intact boardinghouse contexts at the JAM site.

CHAPTER 5

SOCIAL CLASS AT THE HAMILTON BOARDINGHOUSES

Biases of Disturbance

While arguing for a more comprehensive study of disturbed sites, this research does not propose that urban archaeologists abandon traditional research sampling strategies as discussed in the previous chapter. The targeting of intact features and undisturbed areas in urban projects is a solid archaeological sampling strategy to maximize site interpretation when funds and time are limited. Yet, often where urban disturbance has affected intact features or contexts, little is done from an interpretive perspective. These highly disturbed sites are often investigated under federal and state regulations and after initial examination by CRM firms, a report is written and the collection stored, rarely looked at again. Besides reports, these collections are often unexplored in any comprehensive and public way. In the case of the JAM collection, after the Phase II excavation, it was concluded that "the relative intactness (with intact defined as whole, undamaged, or integral) of archaeological deposits" was poor (Clements and Lynch 2007: i). As a result, it was "recommended that the [construction] project proceed as planned: no additional excavations [were] recommended" (Clements and Lynch 2007:i). Similarly, and most critically, the report argues "none of the boardinghouse era features yielded sufficient archaeological information to address research questions

[posed] on the material culture of gender, ethnicity or class" (Clements and Lynch 2007: i). While the previous chapter addressed the overall issue of site disturbance, this chapter is particularly concerned with the above statement addressing the bias disturbance creates for entire sites. In the analysis of the JAM site, it seems that the level of disturbance biased archaeologists against the few intact features that remained. This thesis expands upon the argument offered by a host of scholars (Binford 1981; Honerkamp, Council and Fairbanks 1983; Smith 2001; Steinberg 1996) that disturbed sites like the JAM collection should not be disregarded or minimalized by showing that these small boardinghouse features have a significant story to tell of social class and the industrial experience in Lowell during the nineteenth century.

The Site as a Whole

The 2006 JAM Site excavation produced a large, yet fragmentary, collection of artifacts that are primarily household and architectural in nature. The majority of these artifacts were ceramics, metals especially iron nail fragments, and glass fragments from bottles, windows and lamp chimneys. While the site was considered highly disturbed by modern activities, the investigation of disturbance in the prior chapter suggests that while disturbance did occur, it was not as detrimental to the interpretation of the site as once believed. Despite disturbance, almost all contexts were comprised of the same primary ceramic ware types being whiteware, pearlware, and yellowware with similar decorative patterns that included transfer-printing, molding, hand painting and factory slipping. When taken as a whole, the overwhelming proportion of whiteware seems to quickly

match data recovered at the Boott Mills where the boardinghouse assemblage totaled 78% whiteware (Beaudry and Mrozowski 1987a, 1987b; Mrozowski 2006). Upon first glance, the JAM collection at nearly 85% whiteware matches this late nineteenth century, heavily whiteware pattern. Yet, with a finer lens, unique patterns can be seen in the ceramic assemblage of specific boardinghouse features at the JAM site.

Feature-Specific Study

During the initial analysis of the ceramic assemblage, small differences were noted which seemed anomalous in comparison to the overwhelmingly late nineteenth-century whiteware assemblages at the Boott Mills. The striking difference was several features had higher percentages of early to mid-nineteenth-century pearlware. Dividing the site into smaller feature-specific units of analysis revealed the nature of this difference that has interesting implications for a discussion of social class in Lowell. For this feature specific analysis, four features, three intact and one disturbed, were isolated based upon their ceramic assemblage and their association with specific Hamilton boardinghouses.

Archaeologists identified three intact features, features 11, 12 and 13, which were believed to relate to nineteenth-century boarders. All three features were uncovered in excavation Area B, which was "located to the rear of Boardinghouses 20, 21, 22, and 23 between their shed and yard area and the alley which separated Webster and Elliot Street[s]" (Clements and Lynch 2007:60). In addition to these three features, a fourth, feature 28 was added to understand the influence of disturbance.

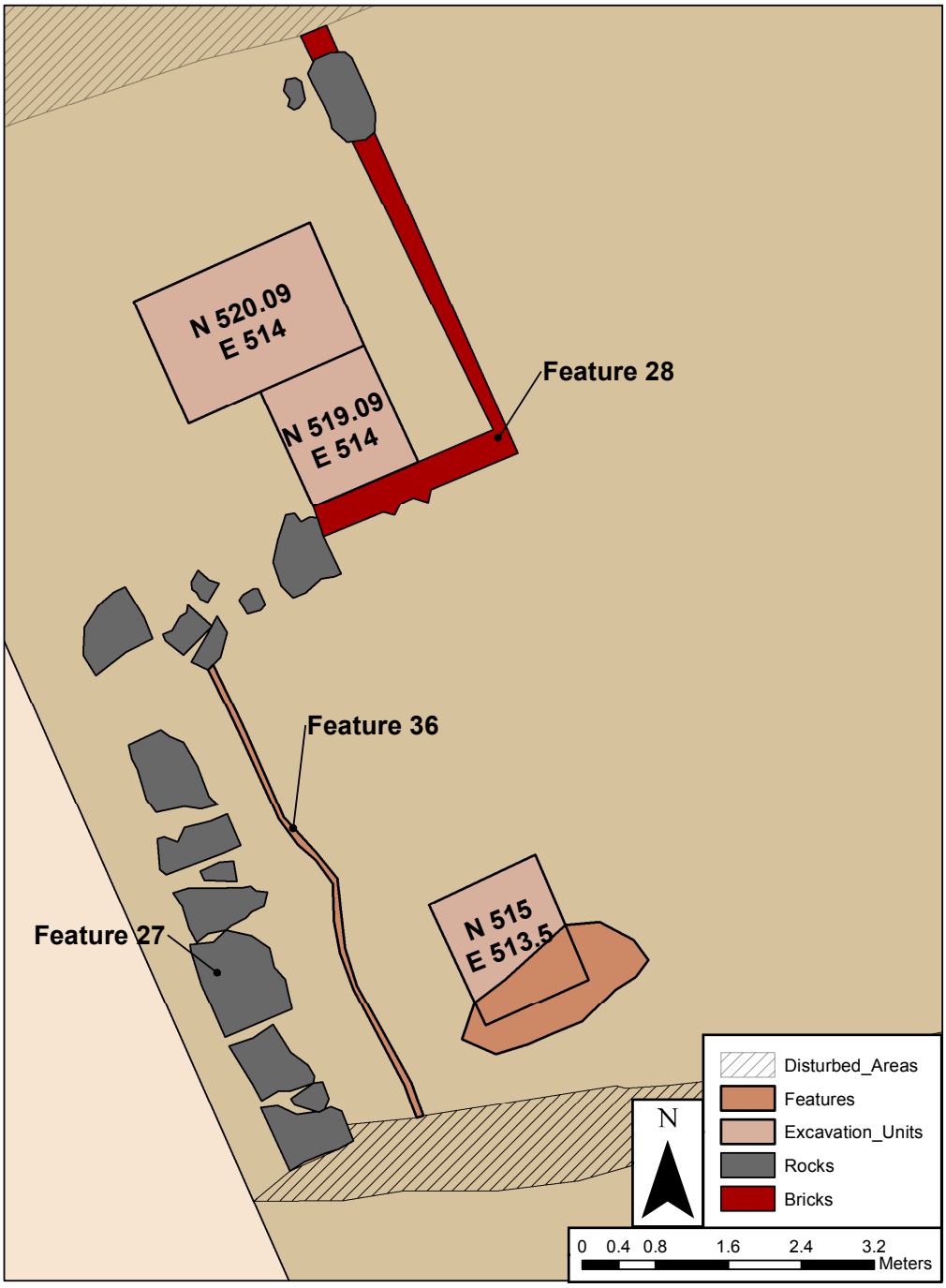

Figure 6- Map showing location of Feature 28 behind associated boardinghouse foundation (Feature 27)

Feature 28, a disturbed feature in Area A was identified as the remnant foundation of the storage shed associated with feature 27, a boardinghouse foundation (Figure 6).
Due to their proximity to the boardinghouses, their date ranges, and the domestic nature of their artifact assemblages, these features were ideal contexts to understand life in the mills. Archaeologists dated features 11, 12, and 13 "to the Hamilton Manufacturing Company's boardinghouse period" (Clements and Lynch 2007:49). No dates for this were explicitly defined in the report. Based on the information that additional features "are either late nineteenth or early twentieth-century in origin," this thesis takes boardinghouse period to mean the earliest occupation of the Hamilton Manufacturing Company from 1825 at the company's inception until 1860 when the last census details are provided in the JAM report (Clements and Lynch 2007:49). Though this serves as a partial parameter for the time frame, the Hamilton Manufacturing Company was in operation from 1825 until 1926, and many of their boardinghouses remained standing well into the twentieth century when they were demolished in 1934 (Clements and Lynch 2007:23).

Features

Feature 11 was identified during excavation as accumulated nineteenth-century sheet refuse located in the boardinghouse's backyard (Figure 7). The feature itself was a mottled dark grey/brownish soil stain and had domestic cultural material and faunal remains noticeable on the surface (Clements and Lynch 2007:62). Feature 11 contained 123 artifacts, the majority of which were ceramic materials totaling 82. Additionally, 36

glass fragments, three iron pieces and two fragments of tarpaper were recovered. Feature 11 was fairly distinct as it had a higher percentage of pearlware and decorated whitewares. With a Mean Ceramic Date (MCD) of 1867, the higher percentage of pearlware and its archaeological position underneath feature 12 suggested feature 11 was older than most other features from the site (Figure 8).

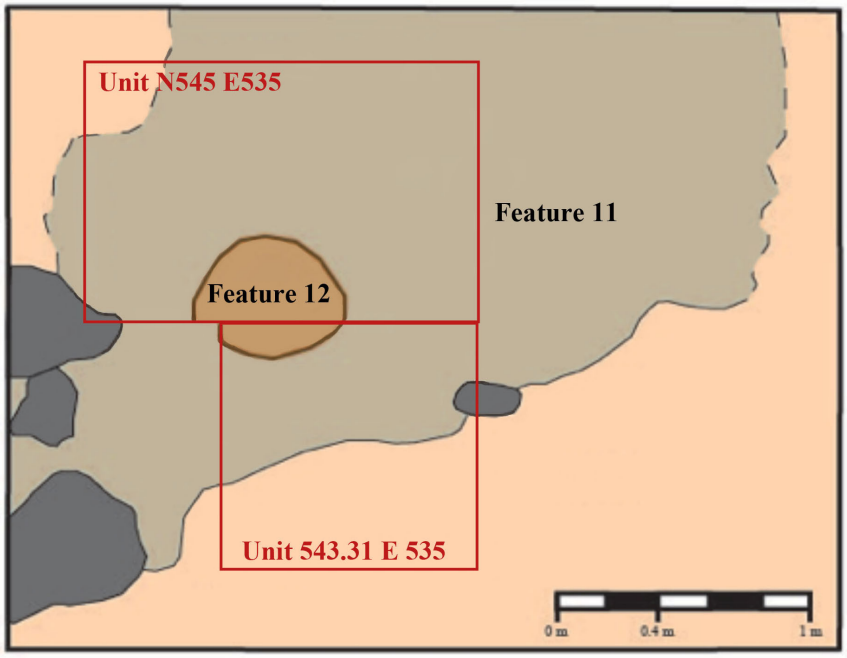

Figure 7- Plan view map of the location of Features 11 and 12

Located to the rear of the boardinghouses, feature 12 was a dark greyish brown soil stain high in metal and wood fragments that eventually was uncovered to be a buried wooden barrel that cut into feature 11 (Figure 8) (Clements 2007:65). The in-situ position indicated this barrel feature post-dates feature 11.

Additionally, feature 12 contained architectural elements including a slate tile and pre-Portland cement bricks. The JAM report suggests that the barrel context may have accumulated during the demolition of the boardinghouses (Clements and Lynch 2007).

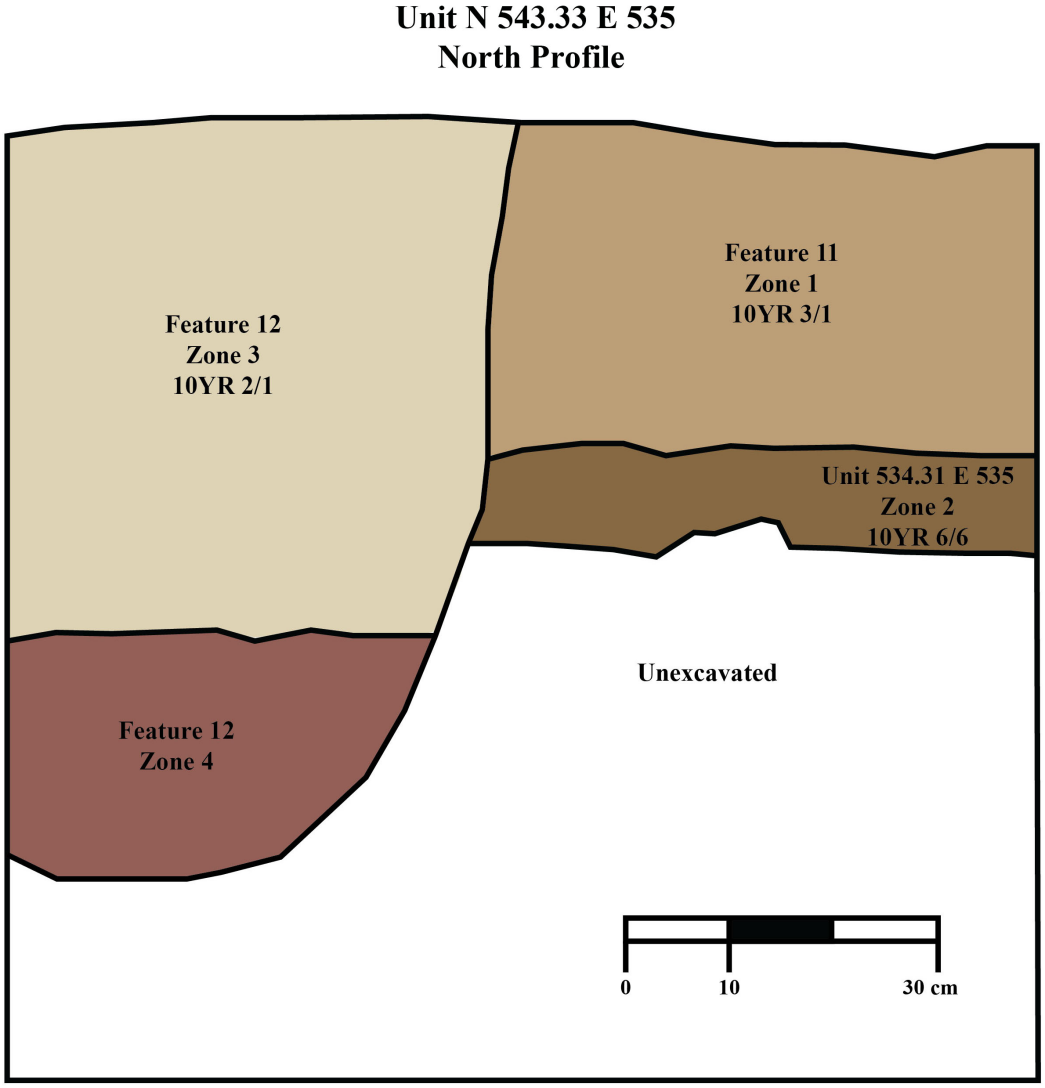

Figure 8- North profile drawing of Unit N 543.33 E 535 showing Feature 12 cutting feature 11

The use of the barrel during occupation is unclear. Clements and Lynch (2007:65) suggest the barrel may have been used as a garden planter or cistern. 142 artifacts were recovered from feature 12. These artifacts were categorized into domestic goods including 29 ceramics, one pipe fragment, 28 sherds of glass and seven coal fragments. A larger percentage could be associated with architectural practices or to the barrel itself including three pre-Portland cement brick fragments, three architectural lithics (one slate

tile and two possible marble fragments), and 61 pieces of metal including unidentified cut/wrought nail fragments. Portland cement of the type utilized today was patented in 1824 in England and was continuously improved upon into the twentieth century, so with a MCD of 1893, feature 12 dates to late nineteenth century.

Found directly under an asphalt coal slag road bedding, feature 13 was a fairly homogenous light brownish gray soil stain that bisected Unit N537 E536 (Clements and Lynch 2007:65). As excavation continued, the soil became more mottled and no artifacts were recovered past a depth of 25 cm though the feature only continued to a depth of 30 cm (Clements and Lynch 2007:65). Similar to feature 11, feature 13 contained primarily domestic artifacts and some faunal material. As a result, it too was designated as accumulated nineteenth-century sheet refuse. Feature 13 was heavily impacted as features 4, 6 and 7 and twentieth-century disturbance cut into it. Archaeologists determined that feature 13 could date "no earlier than the mid-nineteenth century, based on the presence of a complete, plate-molded hair tonic bottle from that period" (Clements and Lynch 2007:68). In total, feature 13 with a MCD of 1899 contained 54 ceramics, as well as two buttons and a marble, 12 metal artifacts, 62 glass sherds, and 24 bone fragments.

Finally, feature 28 was a linear brick foundation two or three courses deep three meters behind a granite boardinghouse foundation, feature 27. Feature 28 was believed to be a wooden storage shed associated with the boardinghouse itself. Archaeologists suggested that the materials recovered including a button, lamp glass, smoking pipes and wide variety of tableware which dated to the nineteenth century indicated the assemblage

was likely sheet refuse deposited within the adjacent yards. Yet, because of its disturbed nature, this feature was never incorporated into the "three boardinghouse era features" identified for the report. Feature 28 was a large assemblage containing 645 artifacts including 286 metal artifacts primarily iron nails with two copper alloy straight pins, 90 glass sherds, seven smoking pipe fragments and 197 ceramics. Like feature 11, the ceramics assemblage had a large proportion of pearlware and decorated whitewares. Feature 28 too seemed very early with such a high percentage of pearlware. Mean ceramic dating places feature 28 at 1783, though the inclusion of yellowware indicate the assemblage can be no earlier than the 1830s.

Ceramic Analysis

Though the site as a whole maintains similarities with excavations at the Boott Mills, specific features from the Hamilton boardinghouses present a slightly different picture complicating our idea of life in Lowell throughout the mill period. Mrozowski's (2000, 2006) work in Lowell focused on a nuanced approach to ceramic assemblages breaking down ceramics by ware type, decorative styles, vessel type and functional type. In doing so, these categories illuminate differences in social class values of refinement and gentility through degree of vessel diversity, degree of formal dining and presence of non-utilitarian decoration. The analysis of the JAM ceramics focuses on ceramic ware type, decorative style, and functional type. The JAM ceramics were exceptionally fragmentary making vessel identification difficult. As a result, vessel form comparison has not occurred.

With Mrozowski's work as a backdrop, this analysis primarily focuses on decoration and functional type as the primary tool to assess social class at the boardinghouse through the incidence of formal dining and non-utilitarian decoration. Unlike the Boott excavation, ware type was more productive in understanding the temporal relationship of the JAM collection to the other boardinghouse era sites. A discussion of the results follows.

Ware Type

Ceramic assemblages of the four boardinghouse era features exhibit two very distinctly different patterns (Tables 4, 5, 6). Features 11 and 28 are a mixed variety of ware types (Table 4; Figure 10). Due to the extensive use of whiteware during the nineteenth century, it is no surprise that all of the assemblages have a high proportion of whiteware sherds. Yet, features 11 and 28 are only comprised of about half whiteware at 52.13% and 59.18%. Instead, these features have a large portion of pearlware totaling 38.3% for feature 11 and 32.14% for feature 28. Feature 28 is also the only feature with identifiable creamware. In addition to these two groups, both features included small percentages (0 to 5%) of other wares like redware, porcelain, creamware, stoneware, and Rockingham. Features 11 and 28 are a much more diverse assemblage of ware types with a fairly even division between pearlware and whiteware.

On the other hand, features 12 and 13 show more similarity with the Boott Mills assemblages. Features 12 and 13 are almost exclusively dominated by whiteware both with approximately 80% of the assemblage (Figure 9). While variable, whiteware in the

Mrozowski's research generally hovers near 80% at the boardinghouse, overseers and agents house assemblages with the tenement block being 65% whiteware. Pearlware for features 12 and 13 total only 3.45% and 7.84%. The Boott Mills sites yielded little pearlware, with only one or two sherds from the boardinghouse, tenement block or agent's houses. The ratio of pearlware to whiteware in features 11 and 28 are distinct from these other Hamilton features and Boott Mills sites. The obvious critique of this difference is that the pearlware to whiteware coloration range varies and the real difference between these ceramic types is often hard to define. To avoid this problem this analysis followed Beaudry and Mrozowski's (1987a) practices for the Boott Mills excavations where pearlware was only identified without question as pearlware based upon decoration. For the purposes of this thesis only artifacts "that exhibited distinctive blue gathering and specific decorative patterns manufactured before 1820 were assigned to the pearlware category" (Mrozowski 2006:118).

Decorative Style

The decorative styles also distance features 11 and 28 from features 12 and 13. Features 11 and 28 have a greater diversity of decorated wares (Table 5; Figure 10). Feature 11 and 28 exhibit transfer printing, clouded, sponge and hand painting, lead glazing, shell edging, and factory made slips. Transfer prints especially for feature 11 are the majority of the decoration at 53.19% of the assemblage. Feature 28 shows more variability with only 30.61% transfer printing but has a larger portion of shell-edge (7.65%) and hand painted (17.35%) décor. Undecorated wares are distinctly smaller

percentage in feature 11 with just 14.89%. Feature 28 however shows some difference from feature 11 with 37.24% undecorated sherds. Feature 28's undecorated ceramics fall in between the two JAM groupings, much higher than feature 11's 14.89% and much lower than feature 12's 55.17% and 13's 66.67%. It is important to note that for many decorated ceramics, especially shell edge and hand painted wares, large portions of the vessel's body remain undecorated. As a result, there is a greater possibility that feature 28's undecorated sherds may mend with others already cataloged by identifiable decorative techniques. Due to the very high percentages and very varied decorative styles, feature 11 and feature 28 are more similar than dissimilar and represent one grouping based upon decoration despite the varied percentages of undecorated ceramics.

If features 11 and 28 contain highly decorated wares, ceramics from features 12 and 13 are primarily undecorated. The assemblages from features 12 and 13 contained mostly molded or undecorated whiteware where undecorated sherds total 55.17 and 66.67 percent of feature 12 and 13. Feature 13 in particular has a higher proportion (13.73%) of molded, heavy-duty whiteware while feature 12 includes only undecorated whiteware sherds. Perhaps due to the temporal difference, or perhaps due to personal preference, Mrozowski notes that no "Gothic wares were recovered in Lowell" (2006:124). The molded whitewares in feature 13 due to robusticity and molded style are likely these Gothic wares that were prominent in middle-class and working-class households in the late nineteenth century (Wall 1994, 1999; Yamin 2001). In addition to undecorated whiteware, feature 12 and 13 (24.14% and 15.69% respectively) exhibit a significantly lower percentage of transfer prints in comparison to features 11 and 28. Similar to other

Lowell excavations, the Boott Mills Boardinghouses (16.75%), Tenements (13.95%) and Overseer's block (19.18%) match this low percentage of transfer printed goods. The Kirk Street Agent's house assemblage however is unique where transfer prints comprise 60.56% of the ceramic assemblage, a higher percentage more comparable to JAM's feature 11. In addition to transfer printing and no decoration, feature 12 and 13 only have two additional decorative styles each. Feature 12 has 17.24% hand painted and 3.45% factory slipwares. Feature 13 has 3.92% hand painted and 13.73% molded wares such as the late nineteenth-century Gothic style vessels.

Unlike the Boott Mills excavations where archaeologists were able to match patterns between assemblages of varying social classes, the transfer prints from JAM features were often too small to identify. No sherds with pattern names were recovered from these features. What was notable was the similarity of color choice at the Hamilton Mills. In each JAM feature, the predominate transfer wares were blue as seen in the Kirk Street Agent's house. Features 12 and 13 were mostly blue and brown with few fragments of other colors like purple, green and red. Feature 11 and 28 showed the most variation. While both assemblages were blue at 46.9 and 56.7 % respectively, these assemblages both had dark blue, the earliest transfer printed color on pearlwares. Additionally, both features showed a variety of brown, green, purple and black sherds. Feature 28 does additionally have five sherds of Flow Blue printing on whiteware popular during the middle of the nineteenth century.

Functional Type

Not surprisingly, the JAM features exhibit an overwhelming proportion of table/serving vessels (Table 6). As one of boardinghouse's primary tasks was to provide boarders with meals, a boardinghouse assemblage would be expected to include primarily tablewares both for dinning and serving meals to large groups of individuals. When compared to the other Lowell sites, features 11, 12 and 28 follow this general trend. Each assemblage is comprised of predominately table and serving forms totaling 64.89% in feature 11, 72,41% in feature 12 and 85.71% in feature 28. These tableware-heavy assemblages resemble the pattern at the Boott boardinghouse and Agent's house with 65.46% and 62.5% respectively. Feature 11 particularly showcases the pattern seen at the Boott boardinghouses with 64.89% table/serving vessels, 5.32% kitchenwares, and 15.96% tea/coffee vessels. Feature 28's percentages are slightly smaller with only 3.57% kitchenwares and 8.16% tea/coffee forms. Tea and coffee forms are important to note, more in their presence than their percentage. Feature 11, 12 and 28 all have a significant proportion with 15.96%, 13.79% and 8.16% respectively. Feature 11, 12 and 28 again follow the general trends seen at other Lowell sites where tea/coffee wares were present in all Boott assemblages: 28.87% for the boardinghouse, 35.44% for the tenements, 42.42% for the Overseers' block and 22.86% at the Agent's house.

The extremely high percentages of tablewares in feature 28 are also interesting considering that feature 28 was likely associated with a boardinghouse storage structure and could be directly representative of materials utilized in the boardinghouse itself. Feature 13 however is drastically different being entirely comprised of table/serving

vessels, save one indeterminate but likely porcelain teaware sherd. It must be remembered that the JAM assemblages were extremely fragmentary. Functional categories were only assigned to sherds that could be clearly identified. Additionally, for an artifact that was clearly utilized for some sort of serving purpose but could not be distinguished as teaware, these artifacts were lumped in the table/serving category. Likely this data is skewed and over represents the number of the table/serving forms. Yet, despite this it is clear that both teawares and tablewares were present among all JAM assemblages.

	Feature 11		Feature 12		Feature 13		Feature 28		Boott Mills Boardinghouse		Tenement Block		Overseers' Block		Agent's House	
Ware Type	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Bennington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.52	0	0	0	0	0	0
Creamware	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1.53	5	2.61	1	1.16	0	0	0	0
Lusterware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.37	1	0.21
Pearlware	36	38.30	1	3.45	4	7.84	63	32.14	1	0.52	2	2.32	21	28.77	1	0.21
Porcelain	1	1.06	0	0	2	3.92	1	0.51	8	4.18	11	12.79	1	1.37	0	0.0
Redware	5	5.32	4	13.79	0	0	3	1.53	12	6.28	12	13.95	10	13.70	67	14.08
Rockingham	1	1.06	0	0	0	0	1	0.51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stoneware	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1.02	11	5.75	3	3.48	1	1.37	14	2.90
Whiteware	49	52.13	23	79.31	41	80.39	116	59.18	149	78.01	56	65.11	38	52.05	365	76.68
Yellowware	0	0	1	3.45	2	3.92	1	0.51	3	1.57	1	1.16	1	1.37	28	5.88
Indeterminate	2	2.13	0	0.0	2	3.92	6	3.06	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0
Total	94	100	29	100	51	100	196	100	190	100	86	100	73	100	476	100

Table 4- Comparison of Lowell archaeological sites by ware type

Decorative Type	Feature 11		Feature 12		Feature 13		Feature 28		Boott Mills Boardinghouse		Tenement Block		Overseers' Block		Agent's House	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Clouded	1	1.06	0	0	0	0	1	0.51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Decal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2.09	1	1.16	1	1.37	2	0.56
Edged	2	2.13	0	0	0	0	15	7.65	11	5.75	6	6.97	4	5.48	44	12.39
Factory-Slip	12	12.77	1	3.45	0	0	9	4.59	3	1.57	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gilded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	4.18	9	10.46	2	2.74	0	0
Hand-painted	8	8.51	5	17.24	2	3.92	34	17.35	8	4.18	9	10.46	12	16.44	25	7.04
Lead-glazed	5	5.32	0	0	0	0	1	0.51	10	5.23	6	6.97	0	0	0	0
Molded	0	0	0	0	7	13.73	0	0	29	15.18	9	10.46	4	15.48	5	1.41
Over-glazed	1	1.06	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.16	0	0	2	0.56
Salt-glazed	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1.02	5	2.61	1	1.16	1	1.37	14	3.94
Sponge	1	1.06	0	0	0	0	1	0.51	6	3.14	3	3.48	0	0	3	0.85
Transfer print	50	53.19	7	24.14	8	15.69	60	30.61	32	16.75	12	13.95	14	19.18	215	60.56
Undecorated	14	14.89	16	55.17	34	66.67	73	37.24	74	38.74	28	32.55	35	47.94	45	12.68
Wash	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.52	1	1.16	0	0	0	0
Total	94	100	29	100	51	100	196	100	191	100	86	100	73	100	355	100

Table 5- Comparison of Lowell archaeological sites by decoration

	Feature 11		Feature 12		Feature 13		Feature 28		Boott Mills Boardinghouse		Tenement Block		Overseers' Block		Agent's House	
Functional Type	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Table/Serving ware	61	64.89	21	72.41	50	98.04	168	85.71	127	65.46	42	53.16	36	54.55	175	62.50
Kitchen ware	5	5.32	4	13.79	0	0	7	3.57	11	5.67	9	11.39	2	3.03	41	14.64
Tea/Coffee Ware	15	15.96	4	13.79	0	0	16	8.16	56	28.87	28	35.44	28	42.42	64	22.86
Indeterminate	13	13.83	0	0	1	1.96	5	2.55	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0
Total	94	100	29	100	51	100	196	100	194	100	79	100	66	100	280	100

Table 6- Comparison of Lowell archaeological sites by functional type

Other Material Classes

In addition to the ceramic analysis, the Boott Mills excavations by Beaudry and Mrozowski focused on particular items relating to boardinghouse life. Personal items such as combs, buttons, jewelry and smoking pipes were utilized in addition to pharmaceutical bottles to better illuminate boarders' experiences of social class (Beaudry and Mrozowski 1987a, 1987b, 1989; Mrozowski 2000, 2006). While no easily identifiable jewelry exists, the JAM collection does include items easily comparable with the materials recovered from the Boott excavations. Examining the boardinghouse era features discussed above, JAM's personal artifacts are particularly useful in illustrating personal life for the Hamilton boarders as compared to their Boott counterparts.

Decorative glass is one item in particular which can be found in all of these JAM features. Mirror glass can be identified in features 11 and 28. Additionally, features 11 and 12 have molded glass objects resembling a periscope, a cone shaped glass piece made of stepping down concentric glass rings. While the origin of these items or item is unknown, this may perhaps be part of a decorative lamp or lighting element. Feature 13 too has a glass bottle stopper likely used to top a decorative bottle such as a perfume bottle. Additionally, features 12 and 13 both have glass from lamp chimneys showing the use of lighting throughout the interior of the boardinghouses during non-work hours.

In addition to glass, these features all include personal items, especially buttons. Features 11, 13 and 28 have decorative ceramic buttons. Features 11 and 13 have brown buttons; features 13 and 28 have white ceramic buttons, one of which has a molded scalloped edge. Feature 28 has the largest number of buttons, five in total, including

three cut shell buttons and an iron button. Feature 11 also has a flat circular polished piece of glass with an indent around its circumference suggesting this was likely a glass insert to a decorative button or cuff link. Feature 28 also includes two copper alloy straight pins used for clothing and/or for sewing by individual boarders.

At the Boott Mills, Mrozowski and Beaudry's (1987a, 1987b, 1989) work with bottles provides copious evidence for the use of pharmaceuticals and tobacco by the mill operatives. JAM features 12, 13 and 28 all similarly contain examples of pharmaceutical bottles including an identifiable Ramsdell's Hair Oil Bottle from feature 13. It is important to note that the JAM assemblage had many unidentifiable bottle glass fragments that could not be ascribed to a specific bottle type yet likely due to size, thickness and coloration include many other pharmaceutical bottles. Like at the Boott, features 11, 12 and 28 show evidence of tobacco use with pipe bowl and stem fragments. While diameter is useful in the eighteenth century, the 5/64ths diameter is of little use in dating JAM features since other artifacts already clearly date the assemblages to the nineteenth century. In addition to the mere presence of pipes, several features exhibit more decorative molded pipe bowl fragments with fluting in feature 12 and a grain and leaf design in feature 28 highlighting personal choice amongst the operatives.

Additionally, other specialty artifacts should be noted. Feature 13 includes a toy marble, while Feature 11 has a small piece of light pink painted porcelain perhaps part of a doll's face. These both suggest that at some point children resided in these boardinghouses. Furthermore, feature 12 has a unique item, a copper alloy peg with a decorative end. While the use of this is unknown, it is suggested this is perhaps part of a

decorative piece of furniture such as a pull or could be utilized as a mechanism in a clock or watch. This item indicates the presence of more highly specialized, decorative or personal objects in use by the boarders at the Hamilton mills.

Discussion of Results

Lowell in the nineteenth century was a place of rapid expansion and massive changes to both physical and social environment. The city went from a small farm community to an industrial powerhouse by mid-century. Over the course of Lowell's history, the industrial project changed; first characterized by a labor force of native New England females, it later transitioned to a labor force of mixed gendered immigrants in the second half of the 1800s. While the historical records have detailed these social changes, archaeologically, little is known about life for operatives from 1820 to roughly 1860. The Boott Mills excavations produced data that gave a glimpse into the post-1860 period. Beaudry and Mrozowski's (1987a, 1987b, 1989) work showed subtle social class differences when material goods were considered and more dramatic differences in the lived experience of health and sanitation. The National Park excavations are the only truly comprehensive analyses of Lowell's archaeology. While Schuyler's work suggests that there may be differences in the early boardinghouse period, no comprehensive analysis has taken place. Based on these excavations, questions still remain over how operatives at various mills experienced life in the nineteenth century and the potential difference in experiences of young female versus immigrant operatives. At the Hamilton Manufacturing Company, the data suggests that there are even more variations to social

class for mill operatives than Mrozowski and Beaudry have already shown, especially when time is considered.

Looking at the ceramic assemblages from the JAM boardinghouse features, there is reason to believe that feature specific analysis may be able to tease temporal differences from boardinghouse sites. As noted early, sheet refuse in features 11 and 28 associated with two different Hamilton boardinghouses contained a more mixed ceramic assemblage with a high level of pearlware in comparison with features 12, 13 and the Boott Mills assemblages (Figures 9 and 10). At the Boott Mills boardinghouse, whiteware comprises approximately 80%, the same percentage seen for JAM features 12 and 13 (Table 4, Figure 9). Whiteware, first produced in 1820, was in the nineteenth century the staple ceramic ware type. Archaeologically, Mrozowski and Beaudry's work has focused on the later half of Lowell's history. The Boott Mills archaeology focuses on collections that "represent the full term of occupation from 1850 to 1910" (Mrozowski 2006:116). If whiteware is prominent in

Figure 9- Whiteware heavy assemblages from (*top to bottom)* JAM Features 12 and 13

those assemblages as well as features 12 and 13, it may therefore be concluded that these too may be indicative of the later portion of Lowell's industrial history. Then the question remains, why are features 11 and 28 so different when it comes to ware type? Feature 11 and 28 are comprised of only 52.13% and 59.18% whiteware and have a larger percentage of pearlware with 38.30% and 32.14% respectively. Pearlware, popular at the end of the eighteenth century and into the early nineteenth century, indicates these features are earlier than the Boott assemblage and JAM features 12 and 13. Feature 11 and 28 are more similar to the Overseers' Block with a mixed assemblage of ceramics and whiteware at 52.05% and pearlware is 28.77% (Table 4, Figure 10). In Mrozowski's analysis, he posits "the larger percentage of pearlware could be the result of the temporal differences between the overseers' block and the

Figure 10- Decoratively diverse assemblages from (*top to bottom)* JAM Features 11 and 28

Boott housing units" or that "the larger percentage of pearlware could signal a status difference" (Mrozowski 2000:289). This analysis suggests that the differences between features 11 and 28 and features 12 and 23, like Mrozowski hypothesized, are both a result of temporal difference and status difference among mill operatives.

It would be easy to argue that the difference between pearlware and whiteware percentage is easily a function of time. Mean Ceramic Dates for feature 11 at 1867 and 28 at 1783 pre-date features 12 and 13 with MCD's of 1893 and 1899. Based upon other materials found in all four of these features, it can be easily established that all features date no earlier than 1830 as each assemblage included Rockingham and/or Yellowware. Features 11 and 28 hold no materials that expressly exclude them from dating to the 1830 period. On the other hand, feature 13 includes a colorless two-piece mold blown rectangular pharmaceutical bottle embossed with "Ramsdell's Hair oil/ E.L Ramsdell Jr. Druggist Lowell. Mass". Documentary research indicates that E.L. Ramsdell Jr., the local druggist was first mentioned in the 1870 Federal Census (1870 Federal Census). The 1871 Lowell City Directory notes the next year that Ramsdell maintained his own shop, Ramsdell's Druggist and Apothecary, located not far from the Hamilton Boardinghouses at 337 or 339 Merrimack Mfg. Co. at the corner of Merrimack and Cabot Streets (City of Lowell 1880, Library of Congress 1886). Due to the plate mold embossing and documentary research, the TPQ is at least 1870. The datable materials, the high proportion of pearlware and the lack of "modern" artifacts suggest that features 11 and 28 do in fact pre-date features 12 and 13.

Another important consideration in interpreting the JAM collection is that no signature exists for early period boardinghouse collections. The Boott Mills provides us with a comprehensive look at the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. Yet, only Schuyler's collection from the Merrimack Manufacturing Company suggests there may be temporal differences in Lowell. Schuyler (1974:4) and his students from City College of New York who identified "two fine primary deposits…uncovered within two small enclosed yards." These deposits based on the ceramic assemblages dated to the 1830-40s and the 1840s -50s (Levin 1982; Schuyler 1974). Little information about the exact make up for these assemblages exists; what is known suggests these features include decorative whitewares, which will be discussed in the following section. Features 11 and 28 with higher pearlware percentages suggest the JAM assemblages may predate even Schuyler's deposits. Though personal choices may play a role, it is argued here that based on date alone, features 11 and 28 date to the first phase of Lowell's history, 1820-1860. So, Mrozowski's observation that the high percentages of pearlware could be a factor of time is easily proved, yet his observation that these may signal a social difference is likely equally true.

To recall, historic documents indicate two distinct periods of occupation in Lowell with a female component first followed by mixed gendered immigrants. Feature 11 and 28 seem to suggest that there is variety among Lowell's ceramic boardinghouse assemblages. In addition to the variation between features 11 and 28 and feature 12 and 13 in ceramic ware types, decoration equally divided these two groups from one another. Features 11 and 28 had a greater diversity of decorated wares that aligns more closely

with the ceramic assemblages from the Agent's House and Overseers' Block excavations. Features 11 and 28 show a high reliance on transfer prints at 53.19% and 30.61%. Both features also exhibit decorative styles popular on pearlware goods such as factory slip decoration (F.11- 12.77%, F.28- 4.59%), shell edge (F.11-2.13%, F.28- 7.65%), and hand painted décor (F.11-8.51%, F.28-17.35%). On the other hand, the Boott assemblages and features 12 and 13 which post-date feature 11 and 28 are primarily undecorated whitewares totaling approximately 80% of the assemblages. The fact that these features can be separated in time sparks further questions of varying expressions of social class standards throughout Lowell's history.

In the NPS excavations, Mrozowski suggests that the Agent's house assemblage "is much more reminiscent of the manner in which New England families set their tables in 1815 or 1820" (Mrozowski 2006:124). These assemblages of upper class managerial households were a mixed variety of transfer printed, painted and edged wares showing similarity to features 11 and 28 suggesting that perhaps boarders during the early period at the Hamilton Mills experienced a boardinghouse not dissimilar from other New England households like agent's or the overseer's. Mrozowski suggests that the Agent's assemblage with its "fondness for transfer printed wares was in keeping with a more conservative culture that tended to turn to the past for inspiration" (Mrozowski 2006:124). Perhaps this fondness in the early nineteenth century was a normal aspect of daily life or perhaps, these goods show personal preference on behalf of the boarders or the boardinghouse keeper. What seems most likely is that young women who were flocking to Lowell for economic opportunity were truly the subjects of corporate

paternalism. Evidence suggests that these women saw themselves as members of the middle class and, likely according to corporate policy were provisioned by management in a manner as was accustomed in their homes (Dublin 1979). The creation of parlors and entertainment spaces in the boardinghouses as well as the attempt at formal dining sets and the evidence of tea wares among the JAM assemblage suggests boarders were maintaining a degree of refinement and social status even as mill operatives in the city. Schuyler's excavations indicate that the individuals utilizing the Merrimack housing were skilled workers, who in the Lowell social order ranked above female operatives (Levin 1982). Schuyler's excavations produced matching Ironstone (whiteware) table sets, porcelain tea wares and transfer printed goods in addition to edged and factory slip decorated wares (Levin 1982). The Merrimack assemblage suggests that tablewares and decorative styles were a substantial expenditure that allowed the boarder to experience traditional meals with proper set tables and to participate in the taking of tea, a ritual associated with middle class values (Bushman 1992, Wall 1994). Levin (1982) suggests that the ceramic assemblage with more decorative dinner wares in conjunction with the presence of primarily skilled laborers who held a relatively privileged status indicates a large expenditure of money on ceramics either by the company or by the workers themselves. Using Schuyler's work as comparison, the assemblages from features 11 and 28 with the similarity in decorative styles and ware types in addition to the earlier dates indicate that these assemblages may provide a ceramic signature that can be equated to life and social class for female boarders in Lowell's Golden Era from 1820-1860.

While Lowell's females were experiencing a level of middling social class in the boardinghouse, the personal items seen in the JAM assemblages complicate the picture showing that not all of these individuals exhibited varied personal habits and behaviors. The Boott excavations showed for example, that operatives often circumvented corporate policies towards alcohol and tobacco use. In the JAM features, regardless of period, smoking pipes can be found. Though it cannot be said who these pipes belonged to, the presence of female boarders early on and the presence smoking pipes archaeological indicate that boarders both female and male, native and immigrant were smoking tobacco, an activity associated with the working classes (Beaudry et al. 1991, Mrozowski 2006). Furthermore, the presence of pharmaceutical bottles often used for their alcoholic content amongst both periods assemblages again indicates that boarders regardless of gender or ethnicity may have been utilizing medicines to circumvent the corporate policy of temperance. Although bottles cannot be seen in numbers equivalent to the Boott excavation, their presence in the JAM assemblage nonetheless suggests that the same types of activities were likely taking place.

If smoking pipes and pharmaceutical bottles seen in features 11 and 28 indicate female operatives in the early periods were participating in activities perhaps unbecoming of a middle class individual, personal items including decorative buttons indicating more care in clothing and outward appearance, specialized metal objects and decorative glass stoppers may indicate working class immigrants were engaging with middle class values through individual purchasing power. One such specific item is the Ramsdell's Hair Oil bottle discovered in feature 13. Hair oil recipes did not have high levels of alcohol but

rather had significant amounts of oil that would make the product an unlikely candidate for alcoholic consumption (Beeton 1883:74-75; The Pharmaceutical Era 1893:186-187). As a result, this artifact was likely purchased as a cosmetic and suggests an individual boarder's, likely a male's, desire to manage their hair and promote a clean, refined outward appearance despite the conditions of working in a mill. The presence of these specific non-ceramic artifact classes indicates, as the Boott Mills excavations did, that class differences are more nuanced. Though the ceramics portray two periods middle versus working class experiences, specialized items suggest that for young females and immigrants alike class was not a rigid ideological boundary. Rather, individuals regardless of their social class experienced life in the mills similarly whether they were attempting to maintain a degree of refinement in tough and dirty working conditions or circumventing corporate policies for pleasure or self-medication.

As economic changes took place over the course of the mid-nineteenth century, Lowell's management altered their relationship with their employees. The archaeological evidence of sanitation at the Boott Mills indicates a movement away from the corporate paternalistic model. With an influx of mixed gendered immigrant operatives, Lowell's management loosened controls over the boardinghouses, failing to maintain structures, allowing operatives to reside off corporation and failing to effectively subsidize boardinghouse keepers for their venture (Beaudry and Mrozowski 1987a, 1987b; Mrozowski 2006; Dublin 1979, 1994). Dating to the late nineteenth century, features 12, 13 and the Boott Mills assemblages all exhibit fewer decorative wares. This may suggest that as corporate management relaxed their policies, Lowell's workers experienced

changes to their daily lifestyles as seen in Lowell's ceramic assemblages between the pre-1860 and post-1860 period. Undecorated whitewares would easily have been inexpensive goods boardinghouse keepers could utilize to effectively provision their boarders without losing profit. Historically speaking, the documents show that the experience of mill operatives began changing around mid-century. Early on, young women wrote home about their lives at the mills speaking of the conditions and the positive aspects of their lives (Center for Lowell History 2012; Dublin 1979, 1994; Eisler 1977). Generally speaking these letters describe many good qualities of mill life (Eisler 1977; Center for Lowell History 2012; Dublin 1979). Yet as industry changed, these documents show a corresponding change in living standards. Individuals began to experience poorer conditions, sickness increased and many female operatives left the mills (Center for Lowell History 2012). In the years that followed, the documents speak to the discontent felt by the working-class.

Archaeologically, this late nineteenth century period was marked by poor conditions even in the living spaces of these operatives (Bell 1987; Kelso 1993; Kelso and Fisher 1989; Kelso, Mrozowski and Fisher 1987; Landon 1987; Mrozowski 2006). Yet, the Boston Associates set out to create an ideal community for industry to flourish by regulating the spaces and lives of mill operatives, overseers, and agents alike. As management changed, boardinghouse keepers saw profits diminish as wages were cut for employees. Perhaps without control from the top, boardinghouses became more transitory hotel type spaces where operatives were merely tenants instead of replacement homes for operatives bound by a sense of community. While this ideological shift in the

relationship between management and operatives is difficult to pinpoint, the ceramic assemblages suggest a marked difference in the experiences of early female laborers and late nineteenth-century immigrants while the qualitative presence of personal items indicates a simultaneously similar experience for mill operatives regardless of period.

CHAPTER 6

CONCLUSION

From its inception, Lowell was planned to be a haven for industry. With economic hardship and the influx of immigrants to America, Lowell experienced a transformation from a controlled corporate space to a truly industrial city. As this change occurred, the corporate paternalism of the earlier period, which extended its reach into all aspects of its workers lives, began to be abandoned as a guiding philosophy. When this change occurred, conditions changed and the primarily female operatives began to leave. With a dwindling workforce, Lowell's management loosened strictures and allowed more and more immigrants into their mills. Lowell's two phases of occupation marked by New England mill girls (1820-1860) and immigrant laborers (1860-1930) are distinct periods in the history of Lowell. Historic documents have been able to chart these changes, yet until now it has been difficult to pinpoint these differences archaeologically.

The JAM collection suggests two phases of occupation as seen in the ceramic assemblages. Showcasing high concentrations of pearlware and a variety of decorated goods, features 11 and 28 are clearly different then almost all other excavations in Lowell to date. With the exception of the Schuyler excavations in the 1970s, no other boardinghouse collection resembles these. Analysis of features 11 and 28 suggest that young native female boarders at the Hamilton Manufacturing Company in two different

boardinghouses experienced a quality of life similar to their homelives and to their contemporary management.

Work in Lowell taught archaeologists that it is a "mistake to assume that the analytical constructions like working or middles classes" tell the whole story of the material expression of social class (Mrozowski 2000:278). Rather, the material expressions of class are more subtle and variable even within the confines of an artificially created capitalist community. Yet, the JAM collection illustrates that time seemingly plays an important role in distinguishing difference in social class. What seems likely is that a shift occurred in the materials available to boarders in their boardinghouse. Whether this is a provisioning choice on the part of mill management or boarders' personal choices, the concept of contemporary ceramics seems to have shifted over time for lower classes. With similarities early on between upper class management and lower class boarders and more distinct differences later in the 1800s, the relationship between mill management assemblages and boardinghouse assemblages is telling of the lived experience of social class.

In "Lines That Divide," Mrozowski states that "questions remain concerning the manner in which the members of [Lowell's social classes] identified with one another and whether they saw themselves as part of a visible, culturally cohesive unit" (2000:76). This research is beginning to explore a new question; did these social class constructs become a more prevalent identifying factor in the post-1860 period with the influx of immigrants? Based on the ceramics recovered from feature 11 and 28, is it possible that a common bond existed among Lowell's inhabitants that translated into a sense of

equality that was expressed in the material aspects of life in Lowell during the early period. Although this equality, economically speaking, was not there, the material goods worked to mask the social difference between classes truly achieving the ideal industrial environment that the Boston Associates had envisioned. Furthermore, the biological evidence from the Boott Mills excavations shows that the maintenance of communal spaces themselves too masked the social differences amongst social classes (Beaudry and Mrozowski 1987a, 1987b, 1989; Kelso 1983, 1989). With the upkeep of buildings, yard spaces, and communal paths, the Boott Mills demonstrated a general sense of propriety, an ideal that may have extended throughout the communal areas (Beaudry and Mrozowski 1987a, 1987b, 1989; Kelso 1983, 1989).

If this interpretation is correct, then it suggests that in this early period the concept of Lowell as a social and industrial experiment was a binding factor for the inhabitants of the city. In this period too, the primary inhabitants of Lowell were native New Englanders. In some regard, these individuals were stakeholders in the Lowell project. For female operatives earning money and having a degree of freedom perhaps should be considered as much a benefit as financial gain was for the mill owners. In letters mill girls wrote, recurring themes of Lowell's prosperity despite the confining system of corporate paternalism can be seen (Dublin 1979; Eisler 1977). Though letters often speak of Lowell's inequality, girls suggest that Lowell's mills offer something New England communities did not: an urban environment. Particularly in earlier letters, girls note with happiness the bounty Lowell's city shops had to offer (Lovering 1834, Farley 1844a, 1844b, 1844c). Letters even at times encouraged fellow females to come to Lowell for

work (Farley 1844c). Whether the sentiments continued into the post-1860 period, female operatives seemed hopeful of the opportunities Lowell had to offer, a sentiment common at the beginning of a new venture. Despite the result, at the outset Lowell's female operatives were engaging in a new experience, which offered them possibilities that did not exist at home. While not financially equal to the benefits mill management gained, these early inhabitants shared some community bond which masked social class difference that may be represented in the JAM ceramic assemblage. Perhaps only when the economic pressures grew and different ethnic social identities became more visible did the material representations of social class identity change.

Analysis of the JAM archaeological site produced data that was until now not comprehensively synthesized with archaeological knowledge produced by the National Park Service excavations in the 1980s. One major factor for this is the nature of the JAM site as a CRM project that was never published for public consumption. Second and more detrimental was the stigma which biased archaeologists against the site created by the on-going development of the urban environment. Though modern disturbance exists at the JAM site, this research indicates that though the site was disturbed, it was not destroyed. Statistical and qualitative analysis of ceramic weights and modern artifacts showcase that there is no inherent difference between disturbed and intact contexts. Rather, these designations appear to be names created by field biases against twentieth-century contexts. The statistical research presented here on site disturbance merely scratches the surface of the many statistical possibilities this data holds. The JAM research has shown only that disturbance may not affect the average weight of ceramics.

To explore the physical integrity of artifacts further, a comparative statistical study of other artifact types would be useful. Additionally, multivariate statistics, and a spatial analysis of the artifacts and archaeological deposits could yield significant results to better ascertain the effects disturbance has on archaeological contexts. While the analysis of disturbance is by no means conclusive, archaeologists should realize that urban sites like these may have significant contributions to history if only the right lens is used to illuminate the data. The consequences of showing preference for intact over disturbed urban contexts have great ramifications for the interpretive values of our sites, obscuring real differences in the historical and archaeological records. In this case, the consequence of disturbance bias kept archaeologists from fully analyzing an important boardinghouse period site and adding to our knowledge of social class throughout Lowell's industrial history.

The JAM site provides a comprehensive look at the archaeological data to support the documentary narrative of Lowell's two-phase history. The JAM site first and foremost contributes the story of yet another manufacturing company to Lowell's growing narrative with the addition of archaeology from the Hamilton Manufacturing Company, another early and long lasting manufacturer in Lowell. More importantly, however, the Hamilton boardinghouse assemblages are beginning to raise questions about provisioning for mill operatives over the course of the nineteenth century. With features 11 and 28 exhibiting early nineteenth-century ceramic types and decoration, these features stand out in comparison with not only other JAM features but also other sites in Lowell suggesting a distinct temporal difference. These differences may be directly

linked to the idealism prevalent at the outset of the Lowell's history and the influence and far reaching extent of corporate paternalism. The early phase of Lowell's history marked by female operatives, corporate paternalism and idyllic spaces seems to be visible in ceramics recovered from features 11 and 28 suggesting that female operatives were provisioned in a middle class style. Perhaps the more egalitarian ideal of Lowell was institutionalized through the material culture, providing for similar assemblages between agents, overseers and the working classes. Until more data is collected these questions remain unanswerable. The JAM collection however is shedding light onto the institutionalization of material culture in a highly designed social class system in nineteenth-century Lowell, Massachusetts.

APPENDIX A

STATISTICAL DATA FOR AVERAGE CERAMIC WEIGHTS

JAM Cataloging Data for Average Weights by Provenience

Level	Total Weight of Ceramics	Total Sherds	Average Weight of Ceramics	Disturbed/Intact
No provenience	0	0	0.00	Disturbed
No provenience	0	0	0.00	Disturbed
No provenience	0	0	0.00	Intact
18_05	10.8	6	1.80	Disturbed
18_04	4.6	3	1.53	Disturbed
18_03	16.1	11	1.46	Disturbed
18_01	57.2	23	2.49	Disturbed
17_11	2.8	7	0.40	Disturbed
17_10	75.4	9	8.38	Disturbed
17_09	1	1	1.00	Disturbed
17_08	8.7	15	0.58	Disturbed
17_07	3.8	3	1.27	Disturbed
17_06	0.3	1	0.30	Disturbed
17_05	25.2	12	2.10	Disturbed
17_04	24.6	31	0.79	Disturbed
17_03	27.5	24	1.15	Disturbed
17_02	23.2	28	0.83	Disturbed
17_01	39.7	13	3.05	Disturbed
16_07	12	2	6.00	Disturbed
16_06	8.8	2	4.40	Disturbed
16_05	0	0	0.00	Disturbed
16_04	21.7	8	2.71	Disturbed
16_03	0	0	0.00	Disturbed
16_02	0	0	0.00	Disturbed
16_01	117.7	52	2.26	Disturbed
15_03	119.6	11	10.87	Disturbed
15_02	199.6	40	4.99	Disturbed

15_01	71.3	38	1.88	Disturbed
14_05	0	0	0.00	Disturbed
14_04	105.7	92	1.15	Disturbed
14_03	17.4	23	0.76	Disturbed
14_02	88.2	85	1.04	Disturbed
14_01	4.9	8	0.61	Disturbed
13_21	265.5	3	88.50	Intact
13_20	0	0	0.00	Intact
13_18	0	0	0.00	Intact
13_17	10.3	9	1.14	Disturbed
13_16	6.6	8	0.83	Disturbed
13_14	0.3	1	0.30	Intact
13_13	62	38	1.63	Disturbed
13_12	403.8	309	1.31	Disturbed
13_11	100.6	91	1.11	Disturbed
13_10	49.1	45	1.09	Disturbed
13_09	47.6	28	1.70	Disturbed
13_08	28.3	24	1.18	Disturbed
13_07	0	0	0.00	Intact
13_06	0.5	1	0.50	Disturbed
13_05	4	5	0.80	Disturbed
13_04	56.2	44	1.28	Disturbed
13_03	0.7	2	0.35	Disturbed
13_02	25.8	3	8.60	Disturbed
13_01	2.8	4	0.70	Disturbed
12_04	11.1	4	2.78	Disturbed
12_03	0	0	0.00	Disturbed
12_02	5.2	4	1.30	Disturbed
12_01	177.7	1	177.70	Disturbed
11_07	0	0	0.00	Intact
11_06	0.26	1	0.26	Intact
11_05	4.6	1	4.60	Intact
11_04	14.6	13	1.12	Intact
11_03	35.9	13	2.76	Intact
11_02	1.1	2	0.55	Intact

11_01	35.8	13	2.75	Intact
10_07	0.8	1	0.80	Intact
10_04	5.4	2	2.70	Disturbed
10_03	115.9	26	4.46	Intact
10_02	23.6	17	1.39	Intact
10_01	55.9	36	1.55	Intact
09_06	16	11	1.45	Disturbed
09_02	75	25	3.00	Disturbed
09_01	0.6	1	0.60	Disturbed
08_05	6.5	5	1.30	Disturbed
08_04	1.3	2	0.65	Disturbed
08_03	8.5	7	1.21	Disturbed
08_02	33.9	13	2.61	Intact
08_01	84.1	26	3.23	Intact
07_08	165.8	54	3.07	Disturbed
07_07	27.5	6	4.58	Disturbed
07_06	3.6	1	3.60	Disturbed
07_05	11.9	5	2.38	Disturbed
07_04	5.9	6	0.98	Disturbed
07_03	5.5	5	1.10	Intact
07_02	0.6	1	0.60	Disturbed
07_01	6.4	5	1.28	Intact
06_05	5.9	3	1.97	Disturbed
06_04	25.2	16	1.58	Disturbed
06_03	0	0	0.00	Disturbed
06_02	17.8	13	1.37	Disturbed
06_01	5.1	6	0.85	Disturbed
05_06	0	0	0.00	Intact
05_05	0	0	0.00	Intact
05_04	0	0	0.00	Intact
05_03	0.4	1	0.40	Intact
05_02	1.3	1	1.30	Intact
05_01	1.5	1	1.50	Intact
04_08	0	0	0.00	Disturbed
04_07	1.7	1	1.70	Disturbed

04_06	0	0	0.00	Disturbed
04_05	2.3	1	2.30	Disturbed
04_04	0	0	0.00	Disturbed
04_03	0	0	0.00	Disturbed
04_02	0	0	0.00	Disturbed
04_01	1.3	1	1.30	Disturbed
03_05	0	0	0.00	Disturbed
03_04	0	0	0.00	Disturbed
03_03	2.4	1	2.40	Disturbed
03_02	0	0	0.00	Disturbed
03_01	0	0	0.00	Disturbed
02_04	3.1	4	0.78	Disturbed
02_03	61.5	31	1.98	Disturbed
02_02	6.7	6	1.12	Disturbed
02_01	15	9	1.67	Disturbed
01_04	50.7	26	1.95	Disturbed
01_03	13.2	16	0.83	Intact
01_02	0.6	1	0.60	Disturbed
01_01	52.2	31	1.68	Disturbed

SPSS RESULT OUTPUTS

Group Statistics

	Disturbance	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Average Weight of Ceramics	1.00	71	4.467035	20.9401943	2.4851439
	.00	20	6.064724	19.4455581	4.3481590
Total Weight of Ceramics	1.00	71	37.4676	62.10761	7.37082
	.00	20	35.0280	62.55270	13.98721
Total Sherds	1.00	71	20.34	40.419	4.797
	.00	20	9.75	10.356	2.316

Independent Samples Test

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances	
		F	Sig.
Average Weight of Ceramics	Equal variances assumed	.338	.563
	Equal variances not assumed		
Total Weight of Ceramics	Equal variances assumed	.005	.944
	Equal variances not assumed		
Total Sherds	Equal variances assumed	2.432	.122
	Equal variances not assumed		

Independent Samples Test

		t-test for Equality of Means		
		t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
Average Weight of Ceramics	Equal variances assumed	-.306	89	.760
	Equal variances not assumed	-.319	32.499	.752
Total Weight of Ceramics	Equal variances assumed	.155	89	.877
	Equal variances not assumed	.154	30.382	.878
Total Sherds	Equal variances assumed	1.157	89	.251
	Equal variances not assumed	1.988	88.683	.050

Independent Samples Test

		t-test for Equality of Means	
		Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference
Average Weight of Ceramics	Equal variances assumed	-1.5976891	5.2225201
	Equal variances not assumed	-1.5976891	5.0082359
Total Weight of Ceramics	Equal variances assumed	2.43961	15.74661
	Equal variances not assumed	2.43961	15.81047
Total Sherds	Equal variances assumed	10.588	9.155
	Equal variances not assumed	10.588	5.327

Independent Samples Test

		t-test for Equality of Means	
		95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
		Lower	Upper
Average Weight of Ceramics	Equal variances assumed	-11.9747253	8.7793472
	Equal variances not assumed	-11.7929909	8.5976127
Total Weight of Ceramics	Equal variances assumed	-28.84858	33.72779
	Equal variances not assumed	-29.83268	34.71189
Total Sherds	Equal variances assumed	-7.603	28.779
	Equal variances not assumed	.004	21.172

APPENDIX B
JAM ARTIFACT CATALOG

Unit N 526 E 583											
FA	Entry	Count	Group	Class	Material	Waretype	Decorative Type	Decoration	Object	Part	Comments
01_01	1	11	Teaware	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Hand-painted	Hand painted	Tea Cup	Base/Body	green floral design in center, once whole
01_01	2	3	Teaware	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Hand-painted	Handpainted	Saucer	Rim	Light blue/green floral
01_01	3	4	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Green transferprinted	Flatware	Rim	Likely plate, Same pattern or vessel as 01_04.5
01_01	4	1	Indeterminate	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Hand-painted	Blue handpainted	Indeterminate	Body	
01_01	5	1	Indeterminate	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Light Blue transferprinted	Indeterminate	Body	Likely plate
01_01	6	1	Indeterminate	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Factory-slip	Engine turned-common cable	Hollowware	Body	
01_01	7	1	Indeterminate	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Factory-slip	Engine turned-rouletted rim	Hollowware	Rim	
01_01	8	7	Indeterminate	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Body	Multiple vessels
01_01	9	1	Personal	Ceramic				White	Button		4 hole type Prosser button
01_01	10	1	Personal	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	White Ball Clay			Pipe Stem	Fragment	5/64" diameter
01_01	11	5	Beverage	Glass		Indeterminate		Green	Bottle	Body	Multiple vessels
01_01	12	3	Indeterminate	Glass		Molded		Aqua	Container	Body	Multiple vessels

FA	Entry	Count	Group	Class	Material	Waretype	Decorative Type	Decoration	Object	Part	Comments
01_01	14	12	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Light Aqua/Colorless	Flat		One piece possible mirror glass?
01_01	15	1	Fuel/Heating	Mineral	Coal				Coal fragment		
01_01	16	2	Fuel/Heating	Flora	Charcoal				Charcoal fragment		Diffuse porus? Hardwood
01_01	17	2	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Cut			Nail		
01_01	18	5	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Indeterminate, Cut/Wrought			Nail	Fragment	
Unit N 525 E 583											
01_04	1	3	Architectural	Ceramic	Brick				Brick Fragments		
01_04	2	8	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Yellowware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Rim	Possible serving dish?
01_04	3	2	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate	Factory-Slip	Engine Turned Slip decorated	Hollowware	Rim	Brown band at rim
01_04	4	2	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware, Ironstone	Undecorated	No visible	Flatware	Base	Marked "Stone China..ONY SHAW…RSL"- Anthony Shaw Burlem
01_04	5	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Green transferprint	Flatware	Rim	Likely plate, Same pattern or vessel as 01_01.3
01_04	6	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Edged	Blue shell edge	Flatware	Rim	Indeterminate pattern design- too small to tell
01_04	7	1	Teaware	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Hand-painted	Hand painted blue floral	Tea Cup	Rim	
01_04	8	1	Teaware	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Hand-painted	Hand painted blue floral	Saucer	Rim	

FA	Entry	Count	Group	Class	Material	Waretype	Decorative Type	Decoration	Object	Part	Comments
01_04	10	1	Indeterminate	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Hand-painted	Hand painted blue	Indeterminate	Rim	
01_04	11	1	Indeterminate	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Hand-painted	Hand painted	Indeterminate	Body	Green leaf, possible saucer
01_04	12	1	Indeterminate	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Hand-painted	Hand painted	Hollowware	Body	Faint red painted dot
01_04	13	1	Indeterminate	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware, Ironstone	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Rim	
01_04	14	5	Indeterminate	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Body	
01_04	15	1	Personal	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	White Ball Clay		Molding	Smoking Pipe	Bowl	Bowl appears molded but indistinguishable
01_04	16	1	Personal	Ceramic				White	Button		4 hole type Prosser button
01_04	17	4	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Green	Bottle	Body	
01_04	18	1	Medicinal	Glass		Mouth blown, Indeterminate		Aqua	Small bottle	Base	Pontil Mark
01_04	19	1	Beverage	Glass		Indeterminate		Aqua	Bottle	Finish	Tapered collar applied finish- sha.org
01_04	20	4	Indeterminate	Glass		Mold blown, Indeterminate		Colorless	Container	Body	Multiple vessels
01_04	21	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Mold blown, Indeterminate		Colorless	Bottle	Body	Embossed "JO"
01_04	22	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Mold blown, Indeterminate		Aqua	Indeterminate	Base	
01_04	23	5	Medicinal	Glass		Indeterminate		Aqua	Bottle	Body	Possible multiple vessels
01_04	24	3	Indeterminate	Glass		Mold blown, Indeterminate		Aqua	Bottle	Body	Flat panneled molding, Multi-sided bottles

FA	Entry	Count	Group	Class	Material	Waretype	Decorative Type	Decoration	Object	Part	Comments
01_04	26	1	Personal	Glass		Indeterminate		Aqua	Mirror Glass		
01_04	27	29	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Light Aqua/Colorless	Flat		
01_04	28	5	Indeterminate	Faunal	Bone				Unidentified		Unidentified mammal bone fragments- 1 rib fragment
01_04	29	1	Fuel/Heat	Mineral	Coal				Coal Fragment		
01_04	32	2	Architectural	Composite	Mortar				Mortar fragments		
01_04	33	19	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Indeterminate, Cut/Wrought			Nail Fragments		
01_04	34	13	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Indeterminate			Nail Fragments		
01_04	35	2	Indeterminate	Metal	Iron	Indeterminate			Indeterminate		
Unit N 540 E 579											
04_01	1	2	Indeterminate	Faunal	Bone				Unidentified		Unidentified mammal rib fragments
04_01	2	1	Indeterminate	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware, White Granite	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Body	Stone China?
04_01	3	1	Personal	Ceramic				White	Button		4 hole prosser button
04_01	4	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate, Mold Blown			Container	Body	Squarish bubble like convex designs, Possible lamp glass?
04_01	5	1	Beverage	Glass		Machine Made		Green	Bottle	Finish	Crown finish

FA	Entry	Count	Group	Class	Material	Waretype	Decorative Type	Decoration	Object	Part	Comments
04_02	1	1	Beverage	Glass		Indeterminate, Mold Blown		Amber	Bottle	Body	Side seam, Likely machine made
04_03	2	2	Architectural	Synthetic	Tar Paper				Tar Paper		
04_04	1	1	Indeterminate	Faunal	Shell				Oyster Shell		
04_04	2	1	Indeterminate	Metal	Iron	Indeterminate			Indeterminate		
04_04	3	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Colorless	Indeterminate		Possibly curved, fracturing makes it difficult to tell
04_05	1	1	Teaware	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Hand-painted	Hand painted	Hollowware	Rim	Green painted rim on interior/exterior, Possible tea cup or slop bowl
04_05	2	1	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Wire			Nail		
04_06	1	1	Indeterminate	Ceramic	Stoneware				Drain Pipe	Fragment	
04_06	2	3	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Colorless	Container	Body	
04_06	3	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Colorless	Flat		
04_06	4	4	Architectural	Synthetic	Tar Paper				Tar Paper		
04_06	5	1	Architectural	Synthetic	Asphalt				Asphalt	Fragment	
04_06	6	1	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Wire			Nail		
04_06	7	1	Indeterminate	Metal	Lead				Indeterminate		Lead strip with two concave sides, end appears cut

FA	Entry	Count	Group	Class	Material	Waretype	Decorative Type	Decoration	Object	Part	Comments
04_07	1	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Base	
04_07	2	2	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Light Aqua	Flat		Likely window
04_07	3	1	Beverage	Glass		Indeterminate		Amber	Bottle	Body	Likely machine made
04_07	4	1	Indeterminate	Metal	Copper Alloy				Indeterminate		Small approximately 1" wide flat metal fragment with 4 rectangular cuts, 3 small holes as if for tacks, Check out music box pieces?
04_07	5	2	Indeterminate	Metal	Iron	Indeterminate			Indeterminate		Thin wire fragments, some soldered together, possible chicken wire
04_07	6	2	Architectural	Synthetic	Ashphalt/Tar Paper				Shingle		
04_07	7	1	Indeterminate	Faunal	Shell				Oyster Shell		
04_08	1	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate, Mold Blown		Colorless	Container	Base	Possibly oblong container with stepped molded horizontal ridges
04_08	2	1	Indeterminate	Synthetic	Plastic				Indeterminate		Possibly bakelite, black exterior with tan interior, curved piece
04_08	3	4	Architectural	Synthetic	Tar Paper				Tar Paper		
04_08	4	18	Indeterminate	Synthetic					Indeterminate		Thin tan semi-ridgid fragments with textured interior
04_08	5	1	Indeterminate	Metal	Copper Alloy				Indeterminate		Small 0.75" circular disk, highly oxidized, posibly coin

Unit N 536 E 536											
FA	Entry	Count	Group	Class	Material	Waretype	Decorative Type	Decoration	Object	Part	Comments
07_02	1	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Brown Transferprint	Hollowware	Body	Geometric design
07_02	2	1	Personal	Glass				Opaque White	Marble		Chunk out of side making it a flat sitting surface, Looks like it was possibly painted blue and red?
07_02	3	3	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Light Aqua/Colorless	Flat		
07_02	4	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Molded		Colorless	Flat		Ribbed molding on one side, possibly privacy glass
07_02	5	5	Beverage	Glass		Mold Blown, Indeterminate		Colorless	Bottle	Body	Embossed lettering "N.J LA…E/REGISTERED"
07_02	6	2	Indeterminate	Glass		Mold Blown, Indeterminate		Colorless	Container	Body	
07_02	7	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Mold Blown, Indeterminate		Colorless	Container	Body	Embossed lettering "...A"
07_02	8	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Colorless	Container	Finish	Possibly jar, Wide opening- not completely rounded more oval, No identifiable finish
07_02	9	2	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Aqua	Container	Body	
07_02	10	1	Food Storage	Glass		Indeterminate		Aqua	Jar	Finish	Wide mouth external thread finish- ground edge, Likely Mason Jar
07_02	11	15	Indeterminate	Metal	Iron	Indeterminate, Cut/Wrought			Indeterminate		Long 7.5" nail like object, Possibly pin for equiptment or hardware, Originally one piece
07_04	1	3	Teaware	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Brown transferprint	Saucer	Rim	Tree motif

FA	Entry	Count	Group	Class	Material	Waretype	Decorative Type	Decoration	Object	Part	Comments
07_04	2	1	Indeterminate	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Transferprint	Blue transferprint	Flatware	Body	
07_04	3	2	Indeterminate	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Undecorated		Indeterminate	Body	
07_04	4	2	Personal	Ceramic				White	Button	Complete	2 4 hole type buttons, one small one large, small is more translucent
07_04	5	4	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Light Aqua/Colorless	Flat		
07_04	6	1	Personal	Glass		Indeterminate		Aqua	Mirror Glass		
07_04	7	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Colorless	Container	Body	Likely Lamp Glass
07_04	8	6	Indeterminate	Glass		Mold Blown, Indeterminate		Aqua	Container	Body	
07_04	9	2	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Indeterminate			Nail		
07_05	1	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Brown Transferprint	Hollowware	Base	
07_05	2	1	Indeterminate	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Body	
07_05	3	1	Indeterminate	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Brown Transferprint	Indeterminate	Body	
07_05	4	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Base	
07_05	5	1	Personal	Ceramic	Porcelain	Indeterminate	Undecorated	No visible	Toy Saucer		
07_05	6	1	Personal	Ceramic	Porcelain			White	Button		Rounded toggle button with iron attachement
07_05	7	17	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Light Aqua/Colorless	Flat		

FA	Entry	Count	Group	Class	Material	Waretype	Decorative Type	Decoration	Object	Part	Comments
07_05	8	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Aqua	Mirror Glass		
07_06	1	1	Indeterminate	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware, White Granite	Molded	Molded	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Possibly small hollowware or a pedestalled base, Could likely be a domed lid to a teapot or coffee pot?, Very delicate
07_06	2	3	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Light Aqua/Colorless	Flat		
07_07	1	2	Kitchenware	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Redware	Lead glaze	Manganese Lead Glaze	Hollowware	Body	Brown interior glazed
07_07	2	1	Indeterminate	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Hand-painted	Hand painted	Indeterminate	Rim	Blue band around rim
07_07	3	1	Indeterminate	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Brown Transferprint	Indeterminate	Body	Likely hollowware
07_07	4	1	Indeterminate	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Body	
07_07	5	1	Indeterminate	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware, Ironstone	Undecorated	No visible	Hollowware	Base	
07_07	6	2	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Light Aqua/Colorless	Flat		
07_07	7	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Machine Made		Colorless	Container	Indeterminate	Possibly flaring mouthed container like a carafe or bottom of pedestaled base
07_08	1	2	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Light Blue Transferprint	Indeterminate	Body	
07_08	2	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Blue transferprint	Flatware	Body	
07_08	3	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Brown Transferprint	Indeterminate	Base	

FA	Entry	Count	Group	Class	Material	Waretype	Decorative Type	Decoration	Object	Part	Comments
07_08	4	3	Indeterminate	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware, White Granite	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Base	Multiple vessels
07_08	5	7	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware, White Granite	Undecorated	No visible	Hollowware	Base/Body	Likely urn or pitcher?
07_08	6	7	Indeterminate	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware, White Granite	Undecorated	No visible	Hollowware	Body	
07_08	7	28	Indeterminate	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware, White Granite	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Body	Multiple vessels
07_08	8	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware, White Granite	Undecorated	No visible	Saucer	Rim	
07_08	9	3	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware, White Granite	Undecorated	No visible	Hollowware	Rim	Pitcher/ Fluted hollowware, Multiple vessels possible
07_08	10	2	Indeterminate	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Redware	Undecorated	Unglazed	Hollowware	Body	
07_08	11	1	Personal	Ceramic				White	Button	Complete	4 hole type
07_08	12	1	Indeterminate	Faunal					Unidentified Bone		Mammal Rib
07_08	13	2	Beverage	Glass		Indeterminate		Dark Green	Bottle	Body	
07_08	14	6	Beverage	Glass		Indeterminate		Green	Indeterminate	Body	Likely bottle
07_08	15	59	Indeterminate	Glass		Molded		Colorless	Flat		Flat glass, ribbed on one side, Likely privacy glass
07_08	16	5	Indeterminate	Glass		Molded		Aqua	Lid	Body/Base/Rim	Small circular disk roughly 2 cm deep, finished on both side, Canning lid??
07_08	17	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Mold Blown, Indeterminate		Aqua	Container	Rim	Ground rim finish

FA	Entry	Count	Group	Class	Material	Waretype	Decorative Type	Decoration	Object	Part	Comments
07_08	18	5	Indeterminate	Glass		Mold Blown, Indeterminate		Aqua	Container	Base	
07_08	19	16	Indeterminate	Glass		Mold Blown, Indeterminate		Aqua	Container	Body	Multiple vessels
07_08	20	2	Beverage	Glass		Mold Blown, Indeterminate		Colorless	Bottle	Base	Embossed lettering "T. MFC. Co… 22"
07_08	21	3	Indeterminate	Glass		Machine Made		Colorless	Bottle	Finish	Indeterminate finish with three knobs around rim, possibly cap type finish
07_08	22	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Mold Blown, Indeterminate		Colorless	Container	Finish	Ground finish, Thin, possibly lamp related
07_08	23	2	Indeterminate	Glass		Mold Blown, Indeterminate		Colorless	Bottle	Body	Two vessels, Embossed "…UISVIL" and "…N/…D"
07_08	24	19	Indeterminate	Glass		Mold Blown, Indeterminate		Colorless	Container	Body	Multiple vessels
07_08	25	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Mold Blown, Indeterminate		Colorless	Container	Base	Panneled container, Possibly bottle or deep dish
07_08	26	12	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Light Aqua/Colorless	Flat		
07_08	27	5	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Indeterminate, Cut/Wrought			Nail Fragments		
07_08	28	1	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Indeterminate, Cut/Wrought			Nail		Long 4" nail, Flat Oval head
07_08	29	1	Indeterminate	Metal	Iron	Indeterminate			Indeterminate		Flat 4" long x 1" wide metal object

Unit N 537 E 536											
FA	Entry	Count	Group	Class	Material	Waretype	Decorative Type	Decoration	Object	Part	Comments
08_03	1	2	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware, White Granite	Molded	Molded	Hollowware	Body	
08_03	2	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware, White Granite	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Rim	
08_03	3	2	Indeterminate	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Rim	
08_03	4	1	Indeterminate	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Body	Very thin bodied
08_03	5	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Brown Transferprint	Hollowware	Body	Geometric design on interior/exterior
08_03	6	2	Architectural	Ceramic	Brick				Brick fragment		
08_03	7	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Colorless	Indeterminate	Rim	Thin flaring ground rim, Possibly container or lamp chimney
08_03	8	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Colorless	Flat		
08_03	9	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Aqua	Container	Body	
08_03	10	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Mold Blown, Indeterminate		Aqua, Embossed "OSS"	Bottle	Body	Square/Rectangular bottle with recessed pannel and chamfered corners, Plate mold embossing (no seams visible)
08_03	11	6	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Indeterminate, Cut/Wrought			Nail	Fragments	
08_04	1	2	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Body	

FA	Entry	Count	Group	Class	Material	Waretype	Decorative Type	Decoration	Object	Part	Comments
08_05	1	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Transferprint	Light Blue Transferprint	Flatware	Rim	Seaweed like design
08_05	2	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Undecorated	No visible	Flatware	Rim	
08_05	3	2	Indeterminate	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Body	
08_05	4	1	Indeterminate	Ceramic	Porcelain	European?	Over-glaze	Gold gilded lettering "Em"	Hollowware	Body	
08_05	5	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Engraved linear bands	Container	Body	Possibly lamp chimney?
08_05	6	2	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Aqua/Colorless	Flat		
08_05	7	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Purple	Container	Body	
08_05	8	1	Lighting	Glass		Indeterminate		Colorless	Lamp Chimney	Body	
08_05	9	1	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Indeterminate			Nail		
Unit N 543.31 E 535											
10_04	1	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Light Blue Transferprint	Flatware	Base	Floral design
10_04	2	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Hand-painted	Polychrome hand painted	Indeterminate	Body	Possible soup plate
10_04	3	2	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Aqua/Colorless	Flat		
10_04	4	4	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Indeterminate			Nail		

Unit N 539.36 E 535.37											
FA	Entry	Count	Group	Class	Material	Waretype	Decorative Type	Decoration	Object	Part	Comments
12_01	1	1	Beverage	Glass		Machine Made		Colorless	Bottle	Complete	Crown Finish, Owen's Illinois Diamond Mark on Base, Appears to have had paper wrapper around neck, Plant code 6 (Charleston, WV) Year 0 (1930), sha.org/Bill Lockhart
12_01	2	1	Beverage	Glass		Machine Made		Light Green, Embossed "Whistle Bottling Co. Lowell. Mass."	Bottle	Complete	Crown Finish, Owen's Illinois Diamond Mark on Base, Plant code 3 (Huntington, WV) Year 1 (1931), sha.org/Bill Lockhart
12_01	3	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Molded, Overglaze	Molded, Gilding, Overglaze	Plate	Base/Body/Rim	Scalloped molded rim with swag designs, Silver luster decals on rim, Polychrome floral decal on center, 23 cm in diameter, Printed mark "The Colonial"
Unit N 514 E 526											
13_04	1	1	Kitchenware	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Redware	Undecorated	Unglazed	Hollowware	Body	
13_04	2	1	Indeterminate	Ceramic	Porcelain	Softpaste	Molded	Molded	Indeterminate	Body	Molded piece with faint stippled design
13_04	3	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Hand-painted	Hand painted	Indeterminate	Rim	Black painted band on interior of rim, Likely saucer
13_04	4	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Brown Transferprint	Hollowware	Body	
13_04	5	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Brown Transferprint	Indeterminate	Body	

FA	Entry	Count	Group	Class	Material	Waretype	Decorative Type	Decoration	Object	Part	Comments
13_04	6	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Blue Transferprint	Flatware	Rim	Willow type pattern
13_04	7	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Light blue transferprint	Hollowware	Body	
13_04	8	2	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Light blue transferprint	Indeterminate	Body	
13_04	9	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Green transferprint	Indeterminate	Body	
13_04	10	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Transferprint	Brown Transferprint	Hollowware	Rim	Possibly shell edge- or messy banded rim
13_04	11	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware, White Granite	Undecorated	No visible	Hollowware	Base	Likely large pitcher/ urn
13_04	12	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware, White Granite	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Base	
13_04	13	6	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Rim	Multiple vessels
13_04	14	2	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware, White Granite	Undecorated	No visible	Saucer	Rim	
13_04	15	23	Indeterminate	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Body	Multiple vessels
13_04	16	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Colorless	Container	Rim	Possibly tumbler/drinking vessels
13_04	17	4	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Aqua	Flat		
13_04	18	2	Indeterminate	Glass		Mold Blown, Indeterminate		Aqua	Container	Body	Molded design or possibly lettering
13_04	19	7	Indeterminate	Glass		Mold Blown, Indeterminate		Colorless	Container	Body	Multiple vessels
13_04	20	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Molded		Colorless	Indeterminate	Base	Possibly decorative base, Lamp? Candle stick?

FA	Entry	Count	Group	Class	Material	Waretype	Decorative Type	Decoration	Object	Part	Comments
13_04	21	2	Beverage	Glass		Mold Blown, Indeterminate		Brown	Bottle	Body	
13_04	22	1	Table/Serving	Glass		Press Molded		Opaque White	Indeterminate	Body	Decorative dish?
13_04	23	4	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Indeterminate, Cut/Wrought			Nail Fragments		
13_08	1	1	Kitchenware	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Redware	Lead-glaze	Brown Lead Glaze	Hollowware	Body	Exterior Spalled
13_08	2	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Flow Blue	Indeterminate	Body	
13_08	3	1	Indeterminate	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Rim	
13_08	4	1	Indeterminate	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Body	
13_08	5	20	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Blue transferprint	Hollowware	Base/Body	Doesn't completely mend, Large basin or serving bowl?, Mends with 13_09.3
13_08	6	3	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Indeterminate, Cut/Wrought			Nail Fragments		
13_08	7	7	Indeterminate	Metal	Iron	Indeterminate			Indeterminate	Fragments	Likely nail fragments, too corroded to tell
13_09	1	2	Kitchenware	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Redware	Lead-glaze	Single Interior Clear Lead Glaze	Hollowware	Base	
13_09	2	2	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Yellowware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Body	
13_09	3	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Blue Transferprint	Hollowware	Body	Mends with 13_08.5
13_09	4	1	Indeterminate	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Light blue transferprint	Hollowware	Body	

FA	Entry	Count	Group	Class	Material	Waretype	Decorative Type	Decoration	Object	Part	Comments
13_09	5	1	Indeterminate	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Blue transferprint	Indeterminate	Body	
13_09	6	1	Indeterminate	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Body	
13_09	7	2	Indeterminate	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Rim	
13_09	8	18	Indeterminate	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Body	
13_09	9	1	Beverage	Glass		Mold Blown, Indeterminate		Aqua	Bottle	Finish	Patent finish
13_09	10	5	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Aqua	Container	Body	
13_09	11	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Light aqua	Flat		
13_09	12	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Green	Indeterminate	Body	
13_09	13	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Amber	Indeterminate	Body	
13_09	14	2	Fuel/Heat	Mineral	Coal				Coal Slag		
13_09	15	2	Fuel/Heat	Mineral	Coal				Coal		
13_10	1	2	Indeterminate	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Yellowware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Body	
13_10	2	1	Kitchenware	Ceramic	Stoneware	Grey Bodied	Salt-glaze	Salt Glazed	Hollowware	Body	Dark brown slip on interior, exterior salt glazed
13_10	3	1	Kitchenware	Ceramic	Stoneware	Buff Bodied	Salt-glaze	Salt Glazed	Hollowware	Body	Brown slip on interior, exterior salt glazed

FA	Entry	Count	Group	Class	Material	Waretype	Decorative Type	Decoration	Object	Part	Comments
13_10	4	1	Indeterminate	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Factory-Slip	Slip decorated	Indeterminate	Body	Blue slip decorated-likely banded engine turned
13_10	5	1	Indeterminate	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Light blue transferprint	Indeterminate	Body	Likely hollowware
13_10	6	1	Indeterminate	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whitware	Transferprint	Brown Transferprint	Indeterminate	Body	Molded exterior, Possibly decorative vessel
13_10	7	2	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Purple transferprint	Flatware	Rim	
13_10	8	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Rim	
13_10	9	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Base	
13_10	10	34	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Body	
13_10	11	3	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Aqua	Container	Base	
13_10	12	26	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Aqua	Container	Body	
13_10	13	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Mold Blown, Indeterminate		Colorless	Indeterminate	Base	Many sided corner of glass object, possibly decorative base to lamp/dish
13_10	14	3	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Green	Container	Body	
13_10	15	1	Indeterminate	Ceramic	Brick				Brick Fragment		Over fired?
13_10	16	1	Hardware	Metal	Copper Alloy				Tack		
13_10	17	1	Fuel/Heat	Mineral	Coal				Coal Slag		

FA	Entry	Count	Group	Class	Material	Waretype	Decorative Type	Decoration	Object	Part	Comments
13_10	18	4	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Indeterminate			Indeterminate		Likely nail fragments, too corroded to tell
13_11	1	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Colorless	Container	Body	Possibly lamp glass, very thin
13_11	2	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Aqua	Indeterminate	Body	Tightly curved glass, possibly part of small vial neck?
13_11	3	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Mold Blown, Indeterminate		Aqua	Bottle	Body	Bottle with at least one flat side
13_11	4	2	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Aqua	Container	Body	
13_11	5	2	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Sponge	Blue sponge decorated	Indeterminate	Rim	Possibly saucer? Soup Plate?
13_11	6	3	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Yellowware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Body	Multiple vessels
13_11	7	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Transferprint	Dark Blue Trasnferprint	Hollowware	Rim	Woven hoop pattern
13_11	8	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate	Transferprint	Dark Blue Trasnferprint	Hollowware	Body	
13_11	9	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Blue transferprint	Plate	Rim	Scalloped edge with molded beads, Likely rim to 13_11.10
13_11	10	5	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Blue transferprint	Flat	Body	Indeterminate Floral pattern, Likely mends with 13_11.9
13_11	11	13	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Blue transferprint	Indeterminate	Body	Multiple vessles
13_11	12	3	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Brown Transferprint	Hollowware	Rim/Body	Circular motif on rim, brown stippled field on exterior
13_11	13	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Brown Transferprint	Flatware	Rim	Geometric designs with dark diamonds at rim

FA	Entry	Count	Group	Class	Material	Waretype	Decorative Type	Decoration	Object	Part	Comments
13_11	14	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Brown Transferprint	Flatware	Rim	Three bands on rim interior, 2 stippled on a line with dots
13_11	15	8	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Brown Transferprint	Indeterminate	Body	Multiple vessels
13_11	16	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Black transferprint	Indeterminate	Body	
13_11	17	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Green transferprint	Indeterminate	Body	
13_11	18	2	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Factory-Slip	Engine turned slip decorated	Hollowware	Body	Dark brown slip with white circular motifs
13_11	19	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Factory-Slip	Engine turned slip decorated	Hollowware	Rim	Dark brown slip
13_11	20	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Factory-Slip	Engine turned slip decorated	Hollowware	Body	Blue and white banded
13_11	21	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Factory-Slip	Engine turned slip decorated	Indeterminate	Body	Green/brown slip
13_11	22	1	Indeterminate	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Undecorated	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Body	Light blue field possibly engine turned?
13_11	23	1	Indeterminate	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Undecorated		Indeterminate	Body	Possibly hollowware with handle attachement
13_11	24	2	Indeterminate	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whitware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Base	Multiple vessels
13_11	25	2	Indeterminate	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Rim	Multiple vessels
13_11	26	39	Indeterminate	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Body	Multiple vessels
13_11	27	2	Personal	Ceramic	White Ball Clay				Smoking Pipe	Bowl Fragments	Mends, Interior charring

FA	Entry	Count	Group	Class	Material	Waretype	Decorative Type	Decoration	Object	Part	Comments
13_11	28	1	Architectural	Lithic	Slate				Roofing Shingle		Rectangular 8.5 by 11 cm
13_11	29	3	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Indeterminate, Cut/Wrought			Nail Fragments		
13_12	1	4	Food Storage	Glass		Mold Blown, Indeterminate		Brown	Bottle	Finish	Flared Perscription finish, Mends
13_12	2	1	Food Storage	Glass		Mold Blown, Indeterminate		Aqua	Bottle	Base	Small bottle, Cracked off pontil scar
13_12	3	3	Table/Serving	Glass		Indeterminate		Colorless	Wine Glass	Body	Wine glass with three stacked rings
13_12	4	2	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Colorless	Container	Body	Possibly part of 13_12.3
13_12	5	3	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Colorelss/Light Aqua	Flat		
13_12	6	4	Kitchenware	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Redware	Lead-glaze	Single Interior Clear Lead Glaze	Hollowware	Body	
13_12	7	4	Kitchenware	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Yellowware	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Hollowware	Rim	Small speck of blue, likely part of slip decorated vessel, Likely pitcher, Possibly same as 13_12.8, 9, and 10
13_12	8	4	Kitchenware	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Yellowware	Factory-Slip	Engine turned slip decorated	Hollowware	Body	Blue horizontal bands, Possibly same as 13_12.7,9, and 10
13_12	9	5	Kitchenware	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Yellowware	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Hollowware	Base	Possibly same as 13_12.7,8, and 10
13_12	10	8	Kitchenware	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Yellowware	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Body	Likely same as 13_12.7,8 and 9
13_12	11	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Edged	Blue Shell-edge	Flatware	Rim	Curved impressed lines

FA	Entry	Count	Group	Class	Material	Waretype	Decorative Type	Decoration	Object	Part	Comments
13_12	12	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Edged	Blue Shell-edge	Flat	Rim	Embossed pattern-possibly cord and tassel (JefPat)
13_12	13	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Sponge	Blue sponge decorated	Flatware	Base	Interior sponge painting, Likely saucer
13_12	14	2	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Purple transferprint	Indeterminate	Body	Multiple vessels
13_12	15	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Red transferprint	Indeterminate	Body	
13_12	16	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Black transferprint	Indeterminate	Body	
13_12	17	5	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Hand-painted	Polychrome handpainted	Indeterminate	Rim	Likely saucer, blue/orange/green, Likely rim for 13_12.18
13_12	18	10	Teaware	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Hand-painted	Polychrome handpainted	Saucer	Body	Blue/orange/green floral, Likely same as 13_12.17
13_12	19	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Hand-painted	Polychrome handpainted	Hollowware	Body	Blue/green/yellow floral
13_12	20	1	Teaware	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Hand-painted	Handpainted	Hollowware	Base	Possibly polychrome hand painted, only really visible decoration is blue handpainted line around bottom, Likely teapot? Or straight sided jar?
13_12	21	2	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Factory-Slip	Catseye/Common Cable	Hollowware	Body	Multiple vessels
13_12	22	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Factory-Slip	Catseye/Common Cable	Hollowware	Rim	
13_12	23	35	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Factory-Slip	Banded	Hollowware	Body	Multiple vessels
13_12	24	7	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Factory-Slip	Banded	Hollowware	Rim	Possibly one vessel

FA	Entry	Count	Group	Class	Material	Waretype	Decorative Type	Decoration	Object	Part	Comments
13_12	25	5	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Factory-Slip	Indeterminate	Hollowware	Body	Multiple vessels, fields of colors
13_12	26	2	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Factory-Slip	Rouletted/Banded	Hollowware	Body	Possibly same vessels, Handle attachement on one fragment
13_12	27	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Factory-Slip	Indeterminate	Hollowware	Body	Handle or other attachement
13_12	28	44	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Undecorated	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Body	Multiple vessels
13_12	29	3	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Undecorated	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Base	Multiple vessels
13_12	30	3	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Undecorated	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Base	
13_12	31	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Undecorated	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Rim	
13_12	32	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Undecorated	Indeterminate	Hollowware	Body	
13_12	33	15	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Brown Transferprint	Flatware	Body	Multiple vessels
13_12	34	14	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Brown Transferprint	Hollowware	Body	Multiple vessels
13_12	35	4	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Brown Transferprint	Plate	Rim	Molded, scalloped rim
13_12	36	2	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Brown Transferprint	Pitcher	Rim	
13_12	37	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Brown Transferprint	Plate	Rim	
13_12	38	2	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Brown Transferprint	Flatware	Rim	

FA	Entry	Count	Group	Class	Material	Waretype	Decorative Type	Decoration	Object	Part	Comments
13_12	39	6	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Brown Transferprint	Indeterminate	Base	Multiple vessels
13_12	40	4	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Brown Transferprint	Indeterminate	Rim	Multiple vessels
13_12	41	47	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Brown Transferprint	Indeterminate	Body	Multiple vessels
13_12	42	4	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Blue transferprint/ embossed rim	Flatware	Rim	Molded rim, Possible saucer
13_12	43	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Light blue transferprint	Plate	Rim	
13_12	44	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Light blue transferprint	Indeterminate	Rim	
13_12	45	2	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Transferprint	Blue transferprint	Indeterminate	Rim	
13_12	46	2	Teaware	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Blue transferprint	Indeterminate	Rim	Likely teacup
13_12	47	2	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Blue transferprint	Flatware	Body	Small plate or saucer
13_12	48	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Blue transferprint	Flatware	Base	Willow type pattern
13_12	49	4	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whitware	Transferprint	Light blue transferprint	Hollowware	Body	
13_12	50	9	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Light blue transferprint	Indeterminate	Body	Multiple vessels
13_12	51	4	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Light blue transferprint	Flatware	Body	
13_12	52	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Light blue transferprint	Indeterminate	Rim	Likely hollowware- very small thin piece, probably teaware

FA	Entry	Count	Group	Class	Material	Waretype	Decorative Type	Decoration	Object	Part	Comments
13_12	53	6	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate	Transferprint	Blue transferprint	Hollowware	Body	
13_12	54	5	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Transferprint	Blue transferprint	Indeterminate	Body	
13_12	55	11	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Blue transferprint	Indeterminate	Body	
13_12	56	12	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Blue transferprint	Flatware	Body	
13_12	57	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Light blue transferprint	Indeterminate	Base	
13_12	58	3	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Blue transferprint	Indeterminate	Base	Printed "ELTIC CHINA/ E.W & SONS/SCENES"
13_12	59	1	Indeterminate	Metal	Copper Alloy				Indeterminate		Possibly button?
13_12	60	1	Indeterminate	Faunal	Bone				Bone Fragment		Unidentified Mammal
13_12	61	1	Indeterminate	Faunal	Shell				Shell Fragment		Unidentified
13_12	62	8	Architectural	Metal	Iron			Indeterminate, Cut/Wrought	Nail Fragments		
13_12	63	1	Architectural	Metal	Iron			Indeterminate, Cut/Wrought	Nail		
13_16	1	4	Indeterminate	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware		Blue Transferprint	Indeterminate	Body	Multiple vessels
13_16	2	3	Indeterminate	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware		Blue Transferprint	Indeterminate	Body	Building design, Mends
13_16	3	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware		Polychrome hand painted	Hollowware	Body	Blue and green floral motif
13_16	4	1	Beverage	Glass		Indeterminate		Light Aqua	Container	Body	

Unit N 517.5 E 526											
FA	Entry	Count	Group	Class	Material	Waretype	Decorative Type	Decoration	Object	Part	Comments
14_02	1	9	Kitchenware	Ceramic	Stoneware	Salt glazed, Grey Bodied	Salt-glaze	Brown Slip	Hollowware	Body	Interior Sliped
14_02	2	5	Kitchenware	Ceramic	Stoneware	Grey Bodied	Slip	Brown Slip	Hollowware	Body	Exterior Dark Brown, Interior Mottled Dark/Oranagey Brown
14_02	3	3	Kitchenware	Ceramic	Stoneware	Salt glazed, Buff bodied	Salt-glaze	Brown Slip	Hollowware	Body	Interior Sliped
14_02	4	1	Kitchenware	Ceramic	Stoneware	Salt glazed, Grey Bodied	Salt-glaze		Indeterminate	Body	
14_02	5	1	Kitchenware	Ceramic	Stoneware	Grey Bodied	Slip	Brown Slip	Indeterminate	Body	Dark Brown Slip
14_02	6	1	Kitchenware	Ceramic	Stoneware	Grey Bodied	Indeterminate	Spalled Surfaces	Indeterminate	Body	
14_02	7	8	Indeterminate	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware, White Granite	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Body	
14_02	8	5	Indeterminate	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Base	Likely multiple vessels
14_02	9	5	Indeterminate	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Rim	
14_02	10	41	Indeterminate	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Body	
14_02	11	2	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Edged	Blue shell-edge	Flatware	Rim	
14_02	12	2	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Light Blue Transferprint	Indeterminate	Body	Impressed repeating pattern
14_02	13	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Black Transferprint	Indeterminate	Body	Possible base mark
14_02	14	1	Indeterminate	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Undecorated	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Body	Blue possibly painted/printed decoration

FA	Entry	Count	Group	Class	Material	Waretype	Decorative Type	Decoration	Object	Part	Comments
14_02	15	1	Indeterminate	Ceramic	Porcelain	Soft paste	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Body	Small rectangular piece, possibly part of decorative dish?
14_02	16	2	Beverage	Glass		Indeterminate		Dark Green	Bottle	Base	
14_02	17	3	Beverage	Glass		Mold Blown, Iron Pointil Mark		Aqua	Bottle	Base	Iron Pontil Mark
14_02	18	3	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Aqua	Bottle	Finish	Patent Finish
14_02	19	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Aqua	Bottle	Finish	Possibly bead finish- not complete enough to tell
14_02	20	2	Indeterminate	Glass		Mold Blown, Indeterminate		Aqua, Plate Embossed	Bottle	Body	Indeterminate lettering, Likely multiple vessels
14_02	21	26	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Aqua	Container	Body	Likely multiple vessels
14_02	22	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Colorless	Bottle	Finish	Patent Finish
14_02	23	8	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Colorless	Container	Body	
14_02	24	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Colorless	Bottle	Neck	
14_02	25	1	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Indeterminate			Nail		
14_02	26	1	Amunition	Metal	Copper Alloy				Shell Casing		Small caliber
14_03	1	1	Kitchenware	Ceramic	Stoneware	Salt glazed, Grey Bodied	Salt-glaze	Brown Slip	Hollowware	Body	Interior Sliped
14_03	2	7	Indeterminate	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware, White Granite	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Body	

FA	Entry	Count	Group	Class	Material	Waretype	Decorative Type	Decoration	Object	Part	Comments
14_03	3	1	Indeterminate	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware, White Granite	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Rim	
14_03	4	13	Indeterminate	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Body	
14_03	5	1	Indeterminate	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Factory-slip	Engine turned slip decorated	Hollowware	Body	Brown, White and Blue banded
14_03	6	2	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Aqua	Container	Body	
14_03	7	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Light Aqua	Flat		
14_03	8	3	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Indeterminate, Cut/Wrought			Nail	Fragments	
14_04	1	4	Kitchenware	Ceramic	Stoneware	Salt glazed, Buff bodied	Salt-glaze	Brown Slip	Hollowware	Base/Body	Dark Brown Slip on Interior, Tan Exterior
14_04	2	1	Kitchenware	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Redware	Lead glaze	Lead Glaze	Hollowware	Body	Double Glaze-Dark brown lead glaze
14_04	3	1	Kitchenware	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Redware	Lead glaze	Lead Glaze	Indeterminate	Body	Single Glaze- Light brown (int)
14_04	4	3	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Creamware	Molded	Molded	Hollowware	Body	Possibly more than one vessel
14_04	5	3	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Transferprint	Dark Blue Transferprint	Indeterminate	Body	
14_04	6	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Body	
14_04	7	5	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Edged	Blue shell-edge	Flatware	Rim	Embossed
14_04	8	2	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Edged	Green shell-edge	Indeterminate	Rim	Embossed possibly with a swag at bottom
14_04	9	1	Teaware	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Hand-painted	Hand painted	Saucer	Rim	Black band on rim

FA	Entry	Count	Group	Class	Material	Waretype	Decorative Type	Decoration	Object	Part	Comments
14_04	10	6	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Factory-slip	Engine turned slip decorated	Hollowware	Body	Brown, White, Orange and Blue banded with molded handle
14_04	11	3	Indeterminate	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Factory-slip	Engine turned slip decorated	Hollowware	Body	Green and Brown banded
14_04	12	1	Indeterminate	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Factory-slip	Engine turned slip decorated	Hollowware	Body	Green with Brown dot
14_04	13	1	Indeterminate	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Factory-slip	Engine turned slip decorated	Hollowware	Body	Orange with White dot
14_04	14	1	Indeterminate	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Light Blue Transferprint	Indeterminate	Rim	
14_04	15	1	Indeterminate	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Light Blue Transferprint	Hollowware	Body	
14_04	16	7	Indeterminate	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Light Blue Transferprint	Indeterminate	Body	
14_04	17	2	Indeterminate	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Purple Transferprint	Indeterminate	Body	
14_04	18	1	Indeterminate	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Black Transferprint	Indeterminate	Body	
14_04	19	4	Indeterminate	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Brown Transferprint	Hollowware	Body	
14_04	20	5	Indeterminate	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Brown Transferprint	Indeterminate	Body	
14_04	21	28	Indeterminate	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Body	
14_04	22	3	Indeterminate	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Base	
14_04	23	4	Indeterminate	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Rim	

FA	Entry	Count	Group	Class	Material	Waretype	Decorative Type	Decoration	Object	Part	Comments
14_04	24	1	Teaware	Ceramic	Porcelain	Soft Paste	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Body	
14_04	25	3	Teaware	Ceramic	Porcelain	Soft paste	Hand-painted	Hand painted	Indeterminate	Body	Silver/purple floral luster painted
14_04	26	1	Indeterminate	Faunal	Shell				Oyster		
14_04	27	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Colorless	Tableware		Small drinking glass?
14_04	28	2	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Light Aqua	Flat		
14_05	1	4	Indeterminate	Lithic	Flesite? Ryholite			Debitage	Flakes		
Unit N 515 E 513.5											
17_02	1	1	Architectural	Ceramic	Brick				Brick	Fragment	
17_02	2	1	Personal	Metal	Copper Alloy				Button		
17_02	3	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Factory Slip	Banded	Hollowware	Body	
17_02	4	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Body	
17_02	5	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Base	
17_02	6	9	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Body	
17_02	7	2	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Yellowware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Body	
17_02	8	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Yellowware	Factory Slip	Blue banded	Hollowware	Body	

FA	Entry	Count	Group	Class	Material	Waretype	Decorative Type	Decoration	Object	Part	Comments
17_02	9	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Transferprint	Blue Transferprint	Flatware	Rim	Willow pattern
17_02	10	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Indeterminate	Blue design indeterminate-Scalloped Rim	Indeterminate	Rim	
17_02	11	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Indeterminate	Blue design indeterminate	Indeterminate	Rim	
17_02	12	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Transferprint	Blue Transferprint	Flatware	Body	Willow pattern
17_02	13	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Transferprint	Blue Transferprint	Indeterminate	Body	
17_02	14	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Transferprint	Blue Transferprint	Indeterminate	Body	Multiple vesels
17_02	15	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Blue Transferprint	Indeterminate	Body	
17_02	16	3	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Hand-painted	Blue floral hand-painted	Indeterminate	Body	
17_02	17	1	Personal	Ceramic	White Ball Clay				Pipe Bowl	Fragment	
17_02	18	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Light Aqua	Mirror	Fragment	
17_02	19	8	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Light Aqua/Colorless	Flat	Fragment	
17_02	20	2	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Colorless	Container	Body	
17_02	21	1	Beverage	Glass		Indeterminate		Aqua	Container	Base	
17_02	22	2	Fuel/Heat	Lithic	Coal				Coal	Fragment	

FA	Entry	Count	Group	Class	Material	Waretype	Decorative Type	Decoration	Object	Part	Comments
17_02	23	18	Architectural	Metal	Iron			Indeterminate, Cut/Wrought	Nail	Fragment	
17_03	1	4	Architectural	Ceramic	Brick				Brick	Fragment	
17_03	2	1	Indeterminate	Glass			Indeterminate	Light Aqua	Mirror	Fragment	
17_03	3	1	Indeterminate	Glass			Indeterminate	Colorless	Flat	Fragment	
17_03	4	7	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Body	
17_03	5	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Molded	Molded lines-ribbing?	Indeterminate	Body	Likely hollowware
17_03	6	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Molded	Indeterminate blue line at top, possible shell edge	Indeterminate	Rim	Molded exterior ribbing
17_03	7	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Hand-painted	Blue line on rim	Indeterminate	Rim	
17_03	8	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Base	
17_03	9	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Transferprint	Blue Transferprint	Flatware	Base	
17_03	10	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Transferprint	Blue Transferprint	Indeterminate	Body	
17_03	11	2	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate	Transferprint	Blue Transferprint	Hollowware	Rim	Two vessels, Likely pearlware
17_03	12	2	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Hand-painted	Blue painted	Flatware	Rim	Two vessels
17_03	13	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Hand-painted	Blue painted	Hollowware	Rim	

FA	Entry	Count	Group	Class	Material	Waretype	Decorative Type	Decoration	Object	Part	Comments
17_03	14	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Hand-painted	Blue floral hand-painted	Indeterminate	Body	
17_03	15	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Yellowware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Body	
17_03	16	2	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Factory Slip	Possibly common cable designs	Hollowware	Body	
17_03	17	10	Architectural	Metal	Iron			Indeterminate, Cut/Wrought	Nail	Fragments	
17_04	1	4	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Light Aqua/Colorless	Flat	Fragments	
17_04	2	6	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Body	
17_04	3	2	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Yellowware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Body	
17_04	4	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Hand-painted	Blue floral hand-painted	Indeterminate	Body	
17_04	5	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Hand-painted	Blue floral hand-painted	Hollowware	Body	
17_04	6	8	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Molded	Molded ribs on exterior	Hollowware	Body	
17_04	7	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Molded	Molded ribs on exterior, Indeterminate blue decoration on interior	Hollowware	Body	
17_04	8	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Molded	Scalloped rim, Molded ribs on exterior, Indeterminate blue decoration on interior	Hollowware	Rim	

FA	Entry	Count	Group	Class	Material	Waretype	Decorative Type	Decoration	Object	Part	Comments
17_04	9	4	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Factory Slip	Common cable with brown banding	Bowl	Rim	
17_04	10	2	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate	Factory Slip	Common cable	Holloware	Body	Likely pearlware
17_04	11	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Brown Transferprint	Flatware	Rim	
17_04	12	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Hand-painted	Blue floral hand-painted	Hollowware	Rim	Likely bowl
17_04	13	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate	Transferprint	Blue Transferprint	Hollowware	Rim	Scalloped rim
17_04	14	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Blue Transferprint	Hollowware	Body	
17_04	15	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Purple Transferprint	Indeterminate	Body	
17_04	16	15	Architectural	Metal	Iron			Indeterminate, Cut/Wrought	Nail	Fragments	
17_05	1	2	Beverage	Glass		Mold Blown, Indeterminate		Light Aqua	Container	Body	Embossed lettering "N"
17_05	2	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Yellowware	Undecorated	Undecorated	Hollowware	Rim	Possibly large serving bowl or deep dish
17_05	3	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Hand-painted	Blue floral hand-painted	Hollowware	Rim	
17_05	4	2	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Molded	Molded ribs on exterior, Indeterminate blue decoration on interior	Hollowware	Rim	
17_05	5	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Body	

FA	Entry	Count	Group	Class	Material	Waretype	Decorative Type	Decoration	Object	Part	Comments
17_05	6	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Black Transferprint	Hollowware	Body	
17_05	7	5	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Body	
17_05	8	1	Kitchenware	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Redware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Base	
17_05	9	2	Indeterminate	Faunal	Bone				Bone	Fragment	Unidentified Mammal
17_05	10	1	Architectural	Metal	Iron			Cut	Nail	Fragment	
17_05	11	9	Architectural	Metal	Iron			Indeterminate, Cut/Wrought	Nail	Fragments	
17_05	12	2	Indeterminate	Metal	Iron			Indeterminate	Flat	Fragments	
17_06	1	1	Architectural	Metal	Iron			Indeterminate, Cut/Wrought	Nail	Fragment	
17_06	2	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Black Transferprint	Indeterminate	Body	
17_07	1	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Colorless	Flat	Fragment	
17_07	2	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Black Transferprint	Hollowware	Rim	Likely teacup
17_07	3	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Transferprint	Blue Transferprint	Holloware	Body	
17_07	4	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Factory Slip	Common cable	Hollowware	Body	
17_08	1	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Light Aqua	Flat	Fragment	
17_08	2	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Factory Slip	Common cable	Hollowware	Body	

FA	Entry	Count	Group	Class	Material	Waretype	Decorative Type	Decoration	Object	Part	Comments
17_08	3	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Hand-painted	Blue floral hand-painted	Indeterminate	Rim	
17_08	4	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Hand-painted	Blue floral hand-painted	Hollowware	Body	
17_08	5	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Indeterminate	Blue line on rim	Indeterminate	Rim	
17_08	6	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Hand-painted	Red band around rim	Indeterminate	Rim	
17_08	7	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Hand-painted	Green floral	Indeterminate	Body	
17_08	8	9	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Body	
17_08	9	5	Architectural	Metal	Iron			Indeterminate, Cut/Wrought	Nail	Fragment	
17_08	10	1	Indeterminate	Metal	Iron				Indeterminate	Fragment	
17_09	1	2	Architectural	Metal	Iron			Indeterminate, Cut/Wrought	Nail	Fragment	
17_09	2	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Undecorated	No visible	Hollowware	Rim	
17_09	3	2	Beverage	Glass				Colorless	Drinking Vessel	Rim/Body	Tumbler/Drinking cup
17_10	1	2	Kitchenware	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Redware	Undecorated	Unglazed	Hollowware	Base	Likely flowerpot
17_10	2	1	Kitchenware	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Redware	Undecorated	Unglazed	Hollowware	Body	Likely flowerpot
17_10	3	1	Teaware	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Transferprint	Blue Transferprint	Hollowware	Lid	Teapot Lid?
17_10	4	2	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Hand-painted	Polychrome painted floral	Hollowware	Rim	Multiple vessels

FA	Entry	Count	Group	Class	Material	Waretype	Decorative Type	Decoration	Object	Part	Comments
17_10	5	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Hand-painted	Blue hand painted	Indeterminate	Rim	
17_10	6	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Hand-painted	Blue hand painted	Indeterminate	Body	
17_10	7	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Body	
17_10	8	2	Architectural	Metal	Iron			Indeterminate, Cut/Wrought	Nail	Fragments	
17_11	1	1	Beverage	Glass		Indeterminate		Colorless	Conatiner	Body	
17_11	2	4	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Body	
17_11	3	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Base	
17_11	4	2	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Purple Transferprint	Indeterminate	Body	
Feature 1											
05_01	1	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Yelloware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Body	
05_01	2	1	Architectural	Ceramic	Brick				Brick	Fragment	
05_01	3	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Machine Blown		Amber	Bottle	Base	Embossed "565" and indeterminate mark
05_01	4	1	Indeterminate	Synthetic	Plastic			Black	Bottle Cap	Fragment	Possibly bakelite, Ridged molded exterior, interior threads
05_01	5	1	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Indeterminate			Nail	Fragment	

FA	Entry	Count	Group	Class	Material	Waretype	Decorative Type	Decoration	Object	Part	Comments
05_02	1	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Indeterminate	No visible	Indeterminate	Body	
05_02	2	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Machine Blown		Amber	Bottle	Body	Stippled body
05_02	3	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Mold Blown		Colorless	Indeterminate	Body	Likely bottle, Embossed "S"
05_02	4	1	Beverage	Metal	Ferrous				Bottle Cap		Crown bottle cap
05_03	1	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Hand-painted	Painted Blue	Indeterminate	Body	
05_03	2	1	Architectural	Ceramic	Brick				Brick	Fragment	
05_03	3	1	Beverage	Glass		Machine Blown		Amber	Bottle	Body	Embossed "E…RE"
05_03	4	1	Indeterminate	Metal					Indeterminate		Thin wire-like iron piece
05_04	1	1	Architectural	Glass		Indeterminate		Colorless	Window Glass		
05_05	1	1	Architectural	Ceramic	Brick				Brick Bat		Sanded, Painted, Thumb Print Visible, Stacked Width wise not flat wise
05_06	1	1	Architectural	Ceramic	Stoneware	Indeterminate			Utility Pipe		Brown slip/ metallic luster to glaze, Very coarse, 5.6 x 9.5 x 19.3 cm
05_06	2	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Mold Blown		Colorless	Indeterminate	Body	Curved
05_06	3	1	Indeterminate	Metal	Iron				Staple		

Feature 2											
FA	Entry	Count	Group	Class	Material	Waretype	Decorative Type	Decoration	Object	Part	Comments
03_01	1	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Machine Blown		Colorless	Bottle	Base	"3..6" on base and "GIST" on side, Valve mark on base; Possibly "straw" colored produced by selenium or arsenic in glass (sha.org/bottle/color)- probably post 1912 to 1950
03_01	2	1	Transportation	Metal	Iron				Horeshoe		Aproximately 14.5 cm long 12 cm wide
03_02	1	2	Architectural	Ceramic	Brick					Brick fragments	
03_02	2	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Mold Blown		Colorless	Indeterminate	Body	Inderterminate embossing
03_02	3	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Machine Made		Amber	Bottle	Body	Stippling
03_02	4	2	Architectural	Metal	Iron				Nail		
03_03	1	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Mold Blown		Colorless	Bottle	Body	
03_03	2	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Mold Blown		Amber	Bottle	Body	
03_03	3	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Machine Blown		Amber	Indeterminate	Body	Stippling
03_03	4	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware, White Granite	Indeterminate	No visible	Hollowware	Body	
03_03	5	1	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Wire Cut			Nail		

FA	Entry	Count	Group	Class	Material	Waretype	Decorative Type	Decoration	Object	Part	Comments
03_03	6	1	Architectural	Ceramic	Stoneware	Indeterminate			Utility Pipe		Brown slip/ metallic luster to glaze, Very coarse, Curved
03_04	1	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Machine Blown		Colorless	Bottle	Neck	Stippled
03_04	2	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Machine Blown		Amber	Indeterminate	Body	Stippled
03_04	3	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Mold Blown		Amber	Indeterminate	Body	Mold seam visible
03_04	4	1	Personal	Glass				Blue/Green and Opaque white swirled	Marble		
03_04	5	1	Indeterminate	Metal	Iron				Chain Link		Roughly 10 cm long, 1 cm wide
03_04	6	1	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Wire Cut			Nail		
03_04	7	2	Architectural	Synthetic					Tar Paper		
03_04	8	1	Architectural	Synthetic	Composite				Asphalt		
03_05	1	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Machine Made		Amber	Bottle	Base	Marked "68 F in a hexagon, D 126, 49", Valve Mark and Suction Scar
03_05	2	1	Indeterminate	Synthetic	Rubber				Hose		
03_05	3	1	Indeterminate	Synthetic	Plastic				Indeterminate		Circular disk with raised circle in center, Circular lip on underside- Possible lid, Bakelite?
03_05	4	1	Indeterminate	Metal	Copper Alloy				Rivet		

FA	Entry	Count	Group	Class	Material	Waretype	Decorative Type	Decoration	Object	Part	Comments
03_05	5	1	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Indeterminate			Nail		Long Nail/Spike- 14 cm long and bent
03_05	6	1	Indeterminate	Metal	Iron				Indeterminate		Bent flat metal with rivets visible
Feature 5											
09_01	1	7	Architectural	Ceramic	Brick				Brick Fragments		
09_01	2	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Blue Transferprint	Indeterminate	Base	Likely plate, Appears to be a ship pattern
09_01	3	1	Personal	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	White Ball Clay			Smoking Pipe		Mouth end, 4/64" bore diameter
09_01	4	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware, White Granite	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Body	
09_01	5	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Sponge	Blue sponge decorated	Indeterminate	Body	
09_01	6	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Mustard Gold Glaze	Hollowware	Body	Possibly late 19th early 20th century majolica
09_01	7	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Molded		Red, Molded small rounded dots	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Possibly press molded dish?
09_01	8	2	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Body	
09_01	9	2	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Undecorated	No visible	Hollowware	Rim	
09_01	10	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Olive	Bottle	Body	
09_01	11	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Creamware	Hand-painted	Polychrome hand painted	Indeterminate	Body	

FA	Entry	Count	Group	Class	Material	Waretype	Decorative Type	Decoration	Object	Part	Comments
09_01	12	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Undecorated	No visible	Flatware	Body	
09_01	13	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Mold Blown, Indeterminate		Colorless	Container	Body	Solarized
09_01	14	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Creamware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Body	
09_01	15	6	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Body	
09_01	16	2	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Colorlesss	Container	Body	
09_02	1	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Body	
09_02	2	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Machine Made		Colorless	Bottle	Base	Embossed "...6 diamond with an O through it 5", Probably Owens Illinois Glass Co.
09_02	3	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Colorless	Indeterminate	Body	Extremely thin- likely lamp glass
09_02	4	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Body	Burnt, likely whiteware
09_02	5	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Machine Made		Colorless	Bottle	Base	Small circular bottle, Embossed triangle with a "C and U.S.A"
09_02	6	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Aqua	Container	Body	
09_02	7	11	Indetrminate	Ceramic	Earthenware	Redware	Undecorated		Hollowware	Body	
09_02	8	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Mold Blown, Indeterminate		Colorless	Bottle	Finish	Milk type bottle finish
09_02	9	63	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Light Aqua	Flat		

FA	Entry	Count	Group	Class	Material	Waretype	Decorative Type	Decoration	Object	Part	Comments
09_02	10	2	Indeterminate	Ceramic	Earthenware	Redware	Undecorated		Hollowware	Rim	Collar type rim
09_02	11	41	Architectural	Glass		Indeterminate		Light Aqua	Flat		
09_02	12	3	Indeterminate	Glass		Mold Blown, Indeterminate		Light Aqua, Ribbed	Flat	Body	Possibly privacy glass
09_02	13	2	Indeterminate	Ceramic	Earthenware	Redware	Undecorated		Hollowware	Rim	Collar type rim
09_02	14	12	Architectural	Glass		Indeterminate		Light Aqua, Ribbed	Flat		Possibly privacy glass
09_02	15	1	Indeterminate	Metal	Copper Alloy-Brass	Cast		Lobe shaped designs on bottom	Bell		One slit in base, Two holes in top, Hammer probably iron and corroded in place
09_02	16	1	Indeterminate	Ceramic	Earthenware	Redware	Undecorated		Hollowware	Rim	Very thin collar type rim
09_02	17	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Colorless	Indeterminate	Body	Possible container class, curved, one very smooth side almost appears intentional
09_02	18	1	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Indeterminate			Pipe Hanger/ Gutter Support		U-shaped bracket with nails/one screw at least in place
09_02	19	1	Indeterminate	Ceramic	Earthenware	Redware	Undecorated		Hollowware	Base	Hole in base
09_02	20	1	Indeterminate	Synthetic	Plastic			Molded, Black	Indeterminate	Body	Hollow molded circular plastic, with recessed pannels, bakelite?
09_02	21	2	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Indeterminate, Cut/Wrought			Nail		
09_02	22	6	Architectural	Ceramic	Brick				Brick Fragments		

FA	Entry	Count	Group	Class	Material	Waretype	Decorative Type	Decoration	Object	Part	Comments
09_02	23	1	Architectural	Synthetic	Tar Paper				Tar Paper		
09_02	24	3	Indeterminate	Metal	Iron	Indeterminate			Indeterminate		Probably rusted nail fragments
09_02	25	270	Indeterminate	Glass				Light Aqua	Flat		
09_02	26	1	Indeterminate	Metal	Iron				Pipe		Threaded pipe approx. 2 cm wide with hexagonal nut attached
09_02	27	3	Synthetic	Asphalt					Asphalt		
09_02	28	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Mold Blown, Indeterminate		Aqua	Container	Body	small bottle-pharmaceutical or perfume
09_02	29	11	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Indeterminate, Cut/Wrought			Nail		
09_02	30	1	Manufacture	Composite	Coal				Slag		
09_06	1	14	Lighting	Glass		Mold Blown, Indeterminate		Colorless	Lamp Chimney	Body	
09_06	2	7	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Indeterminate, Cut/Wrought			Nail Fragments		
09_06	3	3	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Colorless	Container	Body	
09_06	4	3	Indeterminate	Metal	Iron				Can		Thin can fragments, all have part of base edge
09_06	5	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Mold Blown, Press		Colorless	Indeterminate	Body	small reticulate ridges on one side, flat

FA	Entry	Count	Group	Class	Material	Waretype	Decorative Type	Decoration	Object	Part	Comments
09_06	6	1	Indeterminate	Metal	Iron				Indeterminate		Thin circular disk with cut edges it appears, folded over on itself, possible nail or rivet in center
09_06	7	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Mold Blown, Indeterminate		Colorless	Container	Body	molded patterns, solarized
09_06	8	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Colorless	Indeterminate	Body	appears to be a rim, but very smooth on both sides- possibly affected by heat
09_06	9	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Colorless	Indeterminate	Body	possibly glass slag
09_06	10	5	Architectural	Composite	Mortar			White	Mortar Fragments		
09_06	11	1	Architectural	Ceramic	Brick				Brick Fragments		Pale yellow with large white includison, One flat side, Partial impression on one side
09_06	12	1	Architectural	Composite	Tar Paper				Tar Paper		
09_06	13	4	Manufacture	Composite	Coal Slag				Coal Slag		
09_06	14	1	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Wire Cut			Nail		
09_06	15	6	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Cut			Nail		
09_06	16	30	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Indeterminate, Cut/Wrought			Nail Fragments		
09_06	17	1	Indeterminate	Metal	Iron				Indeterminate		Two thin wire pieces twisted around one another
09_06	18	10	Table/Serving	Metal	Iron				Can		Thin can type fragments, flat pieces as well as base edges

Feature 7											
FA	Entry	Count	Group	Class	Material	Waretype	Decorative Type	Decoration	Object	Part	Comments
06_01	1	4	Personal	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	White Ball Clay			Smoking Pipe	Bowl	
06_01	2	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Porcelain		Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Base	Thick, grey tint, Likely flatware
06_01	3	5	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Body	
06_01	4	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Colorless	Indeterminate	Body	Flat, Solarized
06_01	5	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Mold Blown, Indeterminate		Amber	Bottle	Body	Indeterminate embossing
06_01	6	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Colorless	Container	Body	
06_01	7	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Blue	Indeterminate	Fragment	Small glass rod, 5mm in diameter
06_01	8	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Aqua	Indeterminate	Body	Flat, Thick, Probably container base
06_01	9	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Colorless	Indeterminate	Body	Flat, Thick, Probably container base
06_01	10	6	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Light Aqua/Colorless	Window		
06_01	11	3	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Indeterminate			Nail Fragments		
06_02	1	1	Personal	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	White Ball Clay			Smoking Pipe	Pipe Stem	5/64" bore diameter
06_02	2	1	Indeterminate	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Redware	Undecorated		Hollowware	Body	
06_02	3	2	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Yellowware	Undecorated		Indeterminate	Body	

FA	Entry	Count	Group	Class	Material	Waretype	Decorative Type	Decoration	Object	Part	Comments
06_02	4	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Light Blue Transferprint	Indeterminate	Base	T.Mayer Stoke Upon Trent
06_02	5	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Hand-painted	Hand Painted (Floral- Red)	Hollowware	Rim	Teaware
06_02	6	2	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Undecorated	No visible	Plate	Base	
06_02	7	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Base	Likely flatware
06_02	8	2	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Rim	Two vessels
06_02	9	3	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Body	Multiple vessels
06_02	10	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Aqua	Container	Base	Small base fragment- or possible body frag
06_02	11	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Mold Blown, Indeterminate		Colorless	Container	Body	possibly non-leaded
06_02	12	3	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Light Aqua	Flat		
06_03	1	2	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Light Aqua	Flat		
06_04	1	1	Personal	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	White Ball Clay			Smoking Pipe	Pipe Stem	5/64" bore diameter
06_04	2	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware, White Granite	Undecorated		Plate	Rim	
06_04	3	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Brown Transferprint	Hollowware	Body	Teaware Transferprint of steps on exterior, Indeterminate brown on inside
06_04	4	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Edged	Blue Shell edge	Flatware	Rim	Unmolded shell edge, Likely plate

FA	Entry	Count	Group	Class	Material	Waretype	Decorative Type	Decoration	Object	Part	Comments
06_04	5	2	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Transferprint	Blue Transferprint, Floral	Indeterminate	Body	Two vessels
06_04	6	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Over-glaze	Red Overglaze Paint	Indeterminate	Rim	Red paint on rim edge
06_04	7	2	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware, White Granite	Undecorated		Indeterminate	Rim	
06_04	8	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Creamware	Undecorated		Indeterminate	Body	
06_04	9	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Stoneware	White Salt Glaze	Salt-glazed		Indeterminate	Body	
06_04	10	6	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Undecorated		Indeterminate	Body	
06_04	11	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Colorless	Container	Base	
06_04	12	2	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Colorless	Container	Body	
06_04	13	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Press molded		Colorless, Floral/Raised bump design	Container	Body	Likely lid to small dish or bowl
06_04	14	3	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Light Aqua	Flat		
06_04	15	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Light Aqua	Container	Body	
06_04	16	1	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Indeterminate			Nail Fragments		
06_05	1	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Brown Transferprint	Hollowware	Rim	Interior/Exterior brown floral printing, Possibly bowl
06_05	2	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Blue Transferprint	Flatware	Body	

FA	Entry	Count	Group	Class	Material	Waretype	Decorative Type	Decoration	Object	Part	Comments
06_05	3	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Body	
06_05	4	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Light Aqua	Flat		
06_05	5	2	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Indeterminate			Nail Fragments		
Feature 8											
02_01	1	2	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Factory-Slip	Engine Turned Slipware-Blue/Grey	Hollowware	Body	
02_01	2	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Hand-painted	Hand painted floral	Hollowware	Base	Likely bowl
02_01	3	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Transferprint	Blue Transferprint	Indeterminate	Base	Likely flatware, Woman with Building
02_01	4	1	Teaware	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Hand-painted	Polychrome Painted (green leaf)	Indeterminate	Body	Likely hollowware
02_01	5	4	Indeterminate	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Body	Multiple vessels
02_01	6	5	Organic	Faunal	Bone				Unidentified		
02_01	7	1	Manufacture	Composite	Coal Slag				Slag		
02_01	8	11	Architecture	Metal	Iron	Indeterminate			Nail Fragments		
02_02	1	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Base	
02_02	2	1	Indeterminate	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Body	
02_02	3	2	Teaware	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Hand-painted	Green Painted (floral)	Indeterminate	Body	

FA	Entry	Count	Group	Class	Material	Waretype	Decorative Type	Decoration	Object	Part	Comments
02_02	4	1	Teaware	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Light Blue Transferprint	Hollowware	Body	zig-zag design on one side, possible trees on other
02_02	5	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Machine Made		Amber	Bottle	Body	Stippled exterior
02_02	6	2	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Olive	Bottle	Body	
02_02	7	14	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Light Aqua/Colorless	Flat		
02_02	8	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Light Aqua	Container	Body	
02_02	9	2	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Colorless	Container	Body	leaded
02_02	10	2	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Colorless	Lamp	Body	
02_02	11	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Colorless	Indeterminate	Base	Folded over footring
02_02	12	1	Personal	Ceramic				Painted	Prosser Button		Two hole type, gold luster painting on center (both sides)
02_02	13	1	Hardware	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Agate Ware		Lead Glaze	Door Knob	Fragment	
02_02	14	4	Architecture	Ceramic	Brick				Brick fragments		
02_02	15	4	Architecture	Composite	Mortar				Mortar Fragments		
02_02	16	1	Manufacture	Composite	Coal Slag				Slag		
02_02	17	1	Organic	Faunal	Bone				Unidentified		

FA	Entry	Count	Group	Class	Material	Waretype	Decorative Type	Decoration	Object	Part	Comments
02_02	18	3	Architecture	Metal	Iron	Cut			Nail Fragments		
02_02	19	15	Architecture	Metal	Iron	Indeterminate			Nail Fragments		
02_03	1	2	Architecture	Ceramic	Brick				Brick fragments		
02_03	2	15	Teaware	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Hand-painted	Floral Hand painted polychrome (red/green)	Saucer	Base/ Body/Rim	Mends, Green band at top, Red flowers
02_03	3	1	Teaware	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Hand-painted	Hand painted green	Indeterminate	Rim	Green bands or leaf at top
02_03	4	1	Teaware	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Hand-painted	Hand painted floral (green)	Hollowware	Body	Green leaves
02_03	5	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Blue Transferprint	Flatware	Rim	Likely serving platter, Pattern "Pekin" based online database
02_03	6	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Edged	Blue Shelledge-molded, Impressed repetitive	Flatware	Rim	Likely plate
02_03	7	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Edge	Embossed Shelledge floral	Flatware	Body	
02_03	8	1	Teaware	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Hand-painted	Hand painted blue	Indeterminate	Rim	Blue banded
02_03	9	1	Teaware	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Hand-painted	Hand painted blue	Indeterminate	Body	Likely saucer
02_03	10	2	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Undecorated	No visible	Hollowware	Rim	
02_03	11	1	Indeterminate	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Undecorated	No visible	Flatware	Rim	

FA	Entry	Count	Group	Class	Material	Waretype	Decorative Type	Decoration	Object	Part	Comments
02_03	12	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Transferprint	Brown Transferprint	Indeterminate	Base	Likely flatware
02_03	13	1	Indeterminate	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Base	
02_03	14	2	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate	Undecorated		Hollowware	Base	Pedestaled base, Burned
02_03	15	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate	Undecorated		Indeterminate	Base	Burned
02_03	16	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Undecorated	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Body	Greyish overglaze decoration- could be bat print
02_03	17	2	Personal	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	White Ball Clay			Pipe Bowl		Hume Type 23
02_03	18	2	Personal	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	White Ball Clay			Pipe Stem		4/64" bore diameter, one stamped with "X (or V) IIIO" and 4 bands of rouletting
02_03	19	1	Personal	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	White Ball Clay			Pipe Stem		5/64" bore diameter
02_03	20	1	Architecture	Composite	Mortar				Mortar Fragments		
02_03	21	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Mold blown, Indeterminate		Dark Green, Olive	Bottle	Body	
02_03	22	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Mold blown, Indeterminate		Aqua	Bottle	Body	Molded panels
02_03	23	16	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Light Aqua/Colorless	Flat		
02_03	24	2	Indeterminate	Glass		Mold blown, Indeterminate		Colorless	Container	Body	one molded pannels, Leaded
02_03	25	3	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Colorless	Container	Body	

FA	Entry	Count	Group	Class	Material	Waretype	Decorative Type	Decoration	Object	Part	Comments
02_03	26	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Colorless	Container	Rim	
02_03	27	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Opaque white	Container	Body	
02_03	28	4	Indeterminate	Metal	Iron	Indeterminate			Sheet Metal		Indeterminate flat fragments
02_03	29	7	Architecture	Metal	Iron	Indeterminate			Nail Fragments		
02_04	1	3	Indeterminate	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Body	
02_04	2	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Edged	Green shell edge	Flatware	Rim	Impressed bud motif
02_04	3	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Light Aqua	Flat		
02_04	4	2	Architecture	Metal	Iron	Indeterminate			Nail Fragments		
02_04	5	1	Lighting/Heat	Composite	Coal Slag				Slag		
Feature 9											
01_02	1	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Blue floral transferprint	Hollowware	Body	
Feature 10											
01_03	1	2	Architectural	Ceramic	Brick				Brick Fragment		
01_03	2	2	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Yellowware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Body	
01_03	3	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Undecorated	No visible	Hollowware	Base	Pedestaled base

FA	Entry	Count	Group	Class	Material	Waretype	Decorative Type	Decoration	Object	Part	Comments
01_03	4	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Transferprint	Blue transferprint	Flatware	Base	
01_03	5	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Base	
01_03	6	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Hand-painted	Hand painted floral blue	Indeterminate	Rim	Possibly hollowware
01_03	7	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Undecorated	No visible	Flatware	Rim	
01_03	8	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Handle	
01_03	9	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Body	Likely soup plate
01_03	10	3	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Body	
01_03	11	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Hand-painted	Blue hand painted	Indeterminate	Body	
01_03	12	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Light blue transferprint	Indeterminate	Base	
01_03	13	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Creamware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Body	
01_03	14	1	Personal	Ceramic	White Ball Clay			Molded	Smoking Pipe	Pipe bowl	Molded ribs across whole bowl, Similar to Hume Type 25
01_03	15	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Molded		Colorless	Indeterminate		Corner piece top has something broken sticking up, bottom square indentation, possibly lamp/candlestick base?, Looks exactly like base of oil lamp on 337 in Palmer's Glass in Early America

FA	Entry	Count	Group	Class	Material	Waretype	Decorative Type	Decoration	Object	Part	Comments
01_03	16	2	Indeterminate	Glass		Molded		Colorless	Container	Body	
01_03	17	13	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Light aqua/Colorless	Flat		
01_03	18	3	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Aqua	Container	Body	
01_03	19	5	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Indeterminate			Nail Fragments		
01_03	20	4	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Indeterminate, Cut/Wrought			Nail Fragments		
01_03	21	1	Manufacture	Composite	Coal Slag				Slag		
Feature 11											
10_01	1	1	Indeterminate	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Rockingham	Clouded		Hollowware	Base	
10_01	2	1	Indeterminate	Ceramic	Porcelain		Hand-painted	Painted light pink	Indeterminate	Body	Possibly part of a doll face?
10_01	3	5	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Factory-slip	Enginturned	Bowl	Base/ Body/Rim	Blue indented bands, Mends with 10_02.1
10_01	4	4	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Blue transferprint	Plate	Base	Floral pattern, Same as 10_03.1 but does not mend
10_01	5	2	Teaware	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Hand-painted	Hand painted (Green band around base)	Flatware	Base	Possible saucer
10_01	6	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Base	
10_01	7	1	Teaware	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Hand-painted	Brown/Black band around rim	Indeterminate	Rim	Possible saucer or hollowware

FA	Entry	Count	Group	Class	Material	Waretype	Decorative Type	Decoration	Object	Part	Comments
10_01	8	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Transferprint	Dark Blue transferprint	Flatware	Rim	Mends with 10_02.2
10_01	9	2	Indeterminate	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Transferprint	Dark Blue transferprint	Indeterminate	Body	
10_01	10	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Blue transferprint	Flatware	Base	Man on a camel
10_01	11	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Transferprint	Blue transferprint	Indeterminate	Body	
10_01	12	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Hand-painted	Hand painted green leaves	Flatware	Body	
10_01	13	1	Teaware	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Over-glaze	Overglaze hand painted (red)	Flatware	Body	Likely saucer
10_01	14	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Brown transferprint	Flatware	Body	
10_01	15	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Brown transferprint	Hollowware	Body	
10_01	16	5	Indeterminate	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Body	
10_01	17	2	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Edged	Blue embossed rim	Plate	Rim	
10_01	18	2	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Purple transferprint	Hollowware	Body	Mends with 10_03.6
10_01	19	3	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Factory-slip	Slip decorated	Bowl	Body	Blue banded with catseye design, Mends with 10_03.4
10_01	20	1	Personal	Ceramic	White Ball Clay				Smoking Pipe	Pipe Stem	5/64" bore diameter
10_01	21	24	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Light Aqua/Colorless	Flat		

FA	Entry	Count	Group	Class	Material	Waretype	Decorative Type	Decoration	Object	Part	Comments
10_01	22	5	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Aqua	Container	Body	Multiple vessels
10_01	23	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Coloreless	Container	Body	
10_01	24	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate			Indeterminate	Body	Circular glass object with 5 circle steps upward like a periscope, Possibly a decorative piece, bottom of lamp? Candlestick?, Similar to 11_05.6
10_01	25	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Colorless	Indeterminate		Circular flat object, other side concave, rough bead of glass around midway edge- possibly glass inset? Cuff link?
10_01	26	2	Indeterminate	Glass				Light Aqua	Mirror		Metalic paper on one side
10_02	1	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Factory-slip	Enginturned	Bowl	Body	Blue indented bands, Mends with 10_01.3
10_02	2	4	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Transferprint	Dark Blue transferprint	Flatware	Body	Mends with 10_01.8
10_02	3	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Brown transferprint	Hollowware	Body	
10_02	4	1	Indeterminate	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Undecorated	No visible	Hollowware	Handle	
10_02	5	1	Indeterminate	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Blue transferprint	Indeterminate	Base	
10_02	6	7	Teaware	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Green transferprint	Hollowware	Body	Likely tea pot?, man with pole? Or gun? Possibly alpine scene?, Mends with 10_03.5

FA	Entry	Count	Group	Class	Material	Waretype	Decorative Type	Decoration	Object	Part	Comments
10_02	7	1	Indeterminate	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Body	
10_02	8	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Light Aqua	Flat		
10_02	9	1	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Indeterminate			Nail Fragment		
10_03	1	10	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Blue transferprint	Plate	Base /Body/Rim	Floral pattern, Same as 10_01.4 but does not mend
10_03	2	3	Teaware	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Hand-painted	Hand painted blue	Tea cup	Base/ Body/Rim	2.35" in diameter, 1.5" tall, Painted circles with line and leaves through them
10_03	3	4	Teaware	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Transferprint	Blue transferprint	Tea cup		
10_03	4	3	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Factory-slip	Slip decorated	Bowl	Body/Rim	Blue banded with catseye design, Mends with 10_01.1, 6.65" diameter
10_03	5	2	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Green transferprint	Hollowware	Body	Mends with 10_02.6
10_03	6	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Purple transferprint	Hollowware	Body	Mends with 10_01.18
10_03	7	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Undecorated	No visible	Hollowware	Body	
10_03	8	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Body	
10_03	9	2	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Body	
10_03	10	2	Architectural	Synthetic	Tar Paper				Tar Paper		
10_03	11	1	Indeterminate	Metal	Iron				Hook		S-shaped double ended hook, 6" long

FA	Entry	Count	Group	Class	Material	Waretype	Decorative Type	Decoration	Object	Part	Comments
10_03	12	1	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Indeterminate			Nail Fragment		
11_01	1	5	Kitchenware	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Redware	Lead-glazed	Lead glazed	Hollowware	Body	Some sherds mend
11_01	2	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware, White Granite	Undecorated	No visible	Hollowware	Body	
11_01	3	3	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Transferprint	Dark Blue Transferprint	Flatware	Rim	Leaves around border
11_01	4	2	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Transferprint	Dark Blue Transferprint	Indeterminate	Body	
11_01	5	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Sponge	Blue Sponge	Hollowware	Rim	
11_01	6	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate	Transferprint	Blue transferprint	Indeterminate	Rim	
11_01	7	2	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Coloreless	Container	Body	Multiple vessels
11_01	8	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Molded		Coloreless	Flat	Body	Ribed, Privacy glass?
11_01	9	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Aqua	Container	Body	
11_01	10	2	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Aqua	Flat		
11_01	11	1	Personal	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware			Painted brown	Button		at least 2 hole button, painted one side, only half a button
11_01	12	3	Lighting/Heat	Mineral	Coal				Coal		
11_02	1	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Blue transferprint	Flatware	Body	

FA	Entry	Count	Group	Class	Material	Waretype	Decorative Type	Decoration	Object	Part	Comments
11_02	2	1	Indeterminate	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate		No visible	Indeterminate	Body	Burned
11_02	3	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Light Aqua	Flat		
Feature 12											
10_07	1	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Yellowware	Factory-Slip	Engine turned Slip decorated	Hollowware	Body	White engine-turned thin bands
10_07	2	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Light Aqua	Flat		
10_07	3	9	Indeterminate	Metal	Iron	Indeterminate			Barrel Hoop fragments		Roughly 1.2" wide, One large curved segment roughly 34" long
10_07	4	4	Indeterminate	Metal	Iron	Indeterminate			Indeterminate		Large flat, thick pieces of metal
11_03	1	1	Kitchenware	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Redware	Undecorated	Unglazed	Indeterminate	Base	Likely hollowware/flower pot
11_03	2	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Hand-painted	Painted green	Flatware	Base	Likely saucer
11_03	3	1	Teaware	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Green Transferprint (floral)	Hollowware	Base	
11_03	4	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware-Ironstone	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Base	
11_03	5	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware-Ironstone	Undecorated	Molded rim	Flatware	Rim	Similar to embossed shelledge
11_03	6	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware-Ironstone	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Rim	Likely saucer
11_03	7	7	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware-Ironstone	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Body	

FA	Entry	Count	Group	Class	Material	Waretype	Decorative Type	Decoration	Object	Part	Comments
11_03	8	11	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Light Aqua/Colorless	Flat		Several pieces exhibit scoring
11_03	9	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Colorless	Indeterminate		Burned/Melted- likely flat glass
11_03	10	2	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Colorless	Container	Body	One piece has an edge that seems smooth/fire polished (but its an odd shape- like a natural break)
11_03	11	2	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Opaque Green	Rod		0.6" in diameter, Interior varying shades of light/dark opaque green glass
11_03	12	7	Light/Heat	Mineral	Coal				Coal fragments		
11_04	1	3	Kitchenware	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Redware	Undecorated	Unglazed	Indeterminate	Base	Likely hollowware/flower pot
11_04	2	3	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Hand-painted	Hand painted green	Indeterminate	Body	Two vessels
11_04	3	1	Teaware	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Hand-painted	Hand painted blue	Hollowware	Body	
11_04	4	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Blue transferprint	Hollowware	Body	
11_04	5	1	Teaware	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Brown transferprint	Hollowware	Body	
11_04	6	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Brown transferprint	Flatware	Rim	Willow pattern rim
11_04	7	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Purple transferprint	Flatware	Rim	
11_04	8	2	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Base	

FA	Entry	Count	Group	Class	Material	Waretype	Decorative Type	Decoration	Object	Part	Comments
11_04	9	12	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Light Aqua/Colorless	Flat		
11_04	10	1	Light/Heat	Glass		Indeterminate		Colorless	Lamp chimney	Body	
11_04	11	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Aqua	Container	Body	
11_04	12	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Olive	Bottle	Body	One edge seems smooth like fire polished
11_04	13	1	Indeterminate	Metal	Copper Alloy				Indeterminate		Small peg with decorative end, possibly part of a watch/clock?, or decorative pull for furniture?
11_04	14	1	Indeterminate	Metal	Iron				Indeterminate		Round iron piece, burned
11_04	15	21	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Indeterminate			Nail fragments		
11_04	16	1	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Indeterminate, Cut/Wrought			Nail		Bent end
11_04	17	12	Indeterminate	Metal	Iron	Indeterminate			Flat		Large flat pieces, some slightly curved, Very corroded, Possibly some barrel hoop fragments?
11_04	18	1	Architectural	Lithic	Slate				Shingle		Rectangular cut slate shingle with nail hole
11_04	19	2	Indeterminate	Lithic	Marble?				Indeterminate		Hard rough, white rock with sparkly surface-Marble?
11_05	1	1	Teaware	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Blue transferprint	Hollowware	Body	Exterior scene with a boat, Interior geometric design
11_05	2	1	Personal	Ceramic	White Ball Clay			Molded (Flutes)	Smoking Pipe	Pipe Bowl	Similar to Hume Type 25

FA	Entry	Count	Group	Class	Material	Waretype	Decorative Type	Decoration	Object	Part	Comments
11_05	3	2	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Colorless	Container	Body	Possibly chimney glass- but bend seems to suggest bottle
11_05	4	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Aqua	Bottle	Body	Pharmacuetical bottle
11_05	5	2	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Light Aqua/Colorless	Flat		
11_05	6	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Contact Molded		Colorless	Indeterminate		Circular glass object with circle steps upward like a periscope, Possibly a decorative piece, bottom of lamp? Candlestick?, Similar to 10_01.24
11_05	7	2	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Indeterminate			Nail fragments		
11_05	8	2	Transportatio n	Metal	Iron	Wrought			Horseshoe		4" long, 4.5" wide
11_05	9	8	Indeterminate	Metal	Iron				Indeterminate		Flat metal pieces
11_05	10	1	Architectural	Composite	Concrete			White	Concrete Fragment		Fire brick?
11_06	1	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Brown transferprint	Indeterminate	Body	Likely saucer
11_07	1	2	Architectural	Composite	Concrete				Concrete Bricks		Pre-portland cement?, One measures 4.25"x2.4"x4.6" with rectangular impression on one face, Other 4"x2.6" with "P…" impressed

Feature 13											
FA	Entry	Count	Group	Class	Material	Waretype	Decorative Type	Decoration	Object	Part	Comments
07_01	1	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined	Pearlware	Transferprint	Transferprint (Blue)	Indeterminate	Rim	
07_01	2	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined	Whiteware	Transferprint	Transferprint (Brown)	Hollowware	Base/Body	Pools blue in footring, early whiteware?
07_01	3	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined	Pearlware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Base	
07_01	4	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined	Whiteware	Undecorated	No visible	Flatware	Rim	Slightly yellow, possibly creamware
07_01	5	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined	Whiteware	Transferprint	Transferprint (Brown)	Indeterminate	Body	
07_01	6	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Mold blown, Indeterminate		Colorless/Non-lead	Container	Body	
07_01	7	3	Lighting	Glass		Indeterminate		Colorless/Non-Lead	Lamp	Body	
07_03	1	1	Indeterminate	Ceramic	Porcelain	Indeterminate		No visible decoration	Indeterminate	Body	
07_03	2	3	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined	Whiteware	Molded	Molded	Indeterminate	Body	One with possible handle/molded decoration attachment
07_03	3	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined	Whiteware	Molded	Molded	Indeterminate	Base	
07_03	4	2	Beverage	Glass		Indeterminate		Dark Green	Bottle	Body	sherds mend
07_03	5	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Green	Bottle	Body	7-up green
07_03	6	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Mold blown, Indeterminate		Aqua	Container	Base	

FA	Entry	Count	Group	Class	Material	Waretype	Decorative Type	Decoration	Object	Part	Comments
07_03	7	1	Architectural	Glass		Indeterminate		Aqua	Window/Flat		
07_03	8	6	Architectural	Glass		Indeterminate		Colorless	Window/Flat		
07_03	9	1	Indeterminate	Metal	Iron				Indeterminate		Possible nail fragment
08_01	1	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined	Whiteware	Hand-painted	Hand-painted polychrome floral	Hollowware	Body	
08_01	2	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined	Whiteware	Transferprint	Transferprint (Blue)	Indeterminate	Body	
08_01	3	4	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined	Whiteware	Undecorated	No visible decoration	Hollowware	Body/Rim	Possible pitcher/ewer, sherds mend
08_01	4	5	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined	Whiteware	Undecorated	No visible decoration	Hollowware	Body/Rim	Possible cup/mug, sherds mend
08_01	4	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined	Indeterminate		Transferprint (Blue)	Hollowware	Rim	
08_01	5	2	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined	Whiteware	Undecorated	No visible decoration	Hollowware	Rim	sherds mend
08_01	6	3	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined	Whiteware	Undecorated	No visible decoration	Indeterminate	Base	Footring mends, likely one vessel
08_01	7	2	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined	Whiteware	Molded	Molded	Flatware	Rim	2 vessels
08_01	8	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined	Whiteware	Molded	Molded	Hollowware	Body	
08_01	9	8	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined	Whiteware	Undecorated	No visible decoration	Indeterminate	Body	
08_01	10	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Porcelain	Bone china?	Undecorated	No visible decoration	Indeterminate	Rim	Possible saucer

FA	Entry	Count	Group	Class	Material	Waretype	Decorative Type	Decoration	Object	Part	Comments
08_01	11	1	Personal, Clothing	Ceramic				White	Prosser Button		4-hole
08_01	12	1	Personal, Toy	Ceramic	Coarse			Buff bodied	Marble		~1.5cm in diameter
08_01	13	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Opaque white	Indeterminate		
08_01	14	2	Beverage	Glass		Mold blown, Indeterminate		Dark Green	Bottle	Body	
08_01	15	1	Beverage	Glass		Mold blown, Indeterminate		Green	Bottle	Body	7-up green
08_01	16	1	Beverage	Glass		Mold blown, Indeterminate		Amber	Bottle	Body	
08_01	17	3	Beverage	Glass		Mold blown, Indeterminate		Aqua	Bottle	Body	Condiment/Sauce bottle, Mends with 08_02.17
08_01	18	5	Beverage	Glass		Mold blown, Indeterminate		Aqua	Container	Body	Likely multiple vessels
08_01	19	7	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Colorless	Container	Body	Likely multiple vessels
08_01	20	3	Architectural	Glass		Indeterminate		Aqua	Window/Flat		
08_01	21	1	Lighting	Glass		Indeterminate		Colorless	Lamp Chimney	Rim	Crimped scallopped edge
08_01	22	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Colorless	Bottle	Stopper	
08_01	23	1	Personal/Pharmaceutical	Glass		Two piece mold blown/ Patent finish		Colorless	Bottle	Complete	Embossed "Ramsdell's Hair oil"/ "E.L. Ramsdell Jr. Druggist Lowell. Mass"
08_01	24	19	Indeterminate	Faunal		Unidentified bone					

FA	Entry	Count	Group	Class	Material	Waretype	Decorative Type	Decoration	Object	Part	Comments
08_01	25	4	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Cut			Nail		
08_01	26	4	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Indetermine, Cut/Wrought			Nail		
08_01	27	1	Electrical	Metal	Copper alloy				Wire		Cloth wrapped stranded wire
08_02	1	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined	Pearlware	Hand-painted	Hand-painted polychrome floral	Hollowware	Body	
08_02	2	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined	Pearlware	Transferprint	Transferprint (Blue)	Indeterminate	Base	
08_02	3	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined	Indeterminate		Transferprint (Dk. Blue)	Indeterminate	Body	
08_02	5	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined	Whiteware	Transferprint	Transferprint (Red)	Hollowware	Handle	Molded
08_02	6	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined	Whiteware	Undecorated	No visible decoration	Indeterminate	Base	
08_02	7	3	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined	Whiteware	Undecorated	No visible decoration	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Possibly footring or rims
08_02	8	2	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined	Whiteware	Undecorated	No visible decoration	Indeterminate	Body	
08_02	9	2	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined	Yellowware	Undecorated		Indeterminate	Rim/Body	
08_02	10	1	Personal, Clothing	Ceramic				Brown	Button		
08_02	11	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Yellow	Container	Body	
08_02	12	1	Lighting	Glass		Indeterminate		Colorless	Lamp Chimney	Body	

FA	Entry	Count	Group	Class	Material	Waretype	Decorative Type	Decoration	Object	Part	Comments
08_02	13	1	Beverage	Glass		Indeterminate		Colorless	Bottle	Finish	
08_02	14	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Colorless	Container	Rim	
08_02	15	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Colorless	Window/Flat		
08_02	16	2	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Aqua	Window/Flat		
08_02	17	14	Food Storage	Glass		Mold blown, Indeterminate		Aqua	Bottle	Rim/Body	Condiment/Sauce Square Bottle Finish, mends with 08_01.17
08_02	18	3	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Indeterminate			Nail		
08_02	19	2	Indeterminate	Faunal					Unidentified Bone		
08_02	20	3	Indeterminate	Faunal					Unidentified Calcined Bone		
Feature 19											
13_01	1	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Blue transferprint	Indeterminate	Body	Likely hollowware/saucer
13_01	2	2	Indeterminate	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Body	
13_01	3	1	Indeterminate	Ceramic	Porcelain		Hand-painted	Painted pink	Indeterminate	Body	Possibly doll part, painted flesh colored only on one side
13_02	1	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Blue transferprint	Indeterminate	Base	Likely flatware
13_02	2	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Multicolored Transferprint	Indeterminate	Base	

FA	Entry	Count	Group	Class	Material	Waretype	Decorative Type	Decoration	Object	Part	Comments
13_02	3	1	Kitchenware	Ceramic	Stoneware	Grey bodied	Slip/wash	Slip decorated	Hollowware	Body	Interior light blush color, extieror brown metalicy slip
13_03	1	1	Indeterminate	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Body	
13_03	2	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Over-glaze	Metalic Gold overglaze painting	Indeterminate	Body	
13_03	3	2	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Colorless	Container	Body	
13_03	4	2	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Indeterminate, Cut/Wrought			Nail		Large nail
13_05	1	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Blue transferprint	Hollowware	Body	
13_05	2	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Sponge	Blue sponge	Indeterminate	Body	
13_05	3	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Body	
13_05	4	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware, White Granite	Undecorated	No visible	Hollowware	Rim	Likely tea cup
13_05	5	1	Kitchenware	Ceramic	Stoneware	Salt glazed	Salt glaze	Albany Slip	Hollowware	Body	
13_05	6	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Light Aqua	Flat		
13_05	7	1	Indeterminate	Metal	Iron				Indeterminate		Iron corrosion/rock conglomerate
13_06	1	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Molded	Molded	Hollowware	Body	Likely tea cup
13_06	2	2	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Light Aqua/Colorless	Flat		

FA	Entry	Count	Group	Class	Material	Waretype	Decorative Type	Decoration	Object	Part	Comments
13_06	3	1	Manufacture	Metal	Iron				Slag		
13_06	4	1	Architectural	Metal	White Metal				Indeterminate		Tin or lead flashing with tar paper attached
13_13	1	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Yellowware	Factory-slip	Slip decorated	Hollowware	Body	White slip decoration on exterior
13_13	2	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Factory-slip	Slip decorated	Hollowware	Rim	Blue/Brown banded
13_13	3	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Factory-slip	Slip decorated	Hollowware	Body	Brown banded with green rouletting
13_13	4	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Transferprint	Dark blue transferprint	Flatware	Base	
13_13	5	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Light blue trasnferprint	Hollowware	Base	Floral
13_13	6	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Light blue trasnferprint	Hollowware	Body	
13_13	7	3	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Light blue trasnferprint	Indeterminate	Body	Multiple vessels
13_13	8	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Hand-painted	Painted blue	Indeterminate	Rim	Blue painted band around rim
13_13	9	4	Teaware	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Brown transferprint	Tea Cup	Body/Rim	Men on a boat
13_13	10	8	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Brown transferprint	Plate	Body/Rim	Floral designs
13_13	11	5	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Brown transferprint	Flatware	Body/Rim	Willow Pattern
13_13	12	1	Teaware	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Brown transferprint	Tea Cup	Rim	
13_13	13	2	Teaware	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Brown transferprint	Hollowware	Body	

FA	Entry	Count	Group	Class	Material	Waretype	Decorative Type	Decoration	Object	Part	Comments
13_13	14	3	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Brown transferprint	Indeterminate	Body	
13_13	15	4	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Body	
13_13	16	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Rim	
13_13	17	1	Pharmaceutical	Glass		Mouth Blown		Aqua	Bottle	Base	Pontil scar
13_13	18	2	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Aqua	Flat		
13_13	19	3	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Colorless	Container	Body	
13_13	20	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Colorless	Hollowware	Rim	Probable tumbler or glass
13_13	21	1	Indeterminate	Metal	Copper Alloy				Indeterminate		Small circular disk, possible hardware cover
13_13	22	7	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Indeterminate			Nail fragments		
13_17	1	1	Kitchenware	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Redware	Lead glazed	Lead glazed	Hollowware	Body	Interior spalled
13_17	2	2	Teaware	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Hand-painted	Hand painted	Hollowware	Body	Possible teapot
13_17	3	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Brown transferprint	Indeterminate	Body	
13_17	4	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware, White Granite	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Rim	
13_17	5	4	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Body	Mutliple vessels
13_17	6	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Light Aqua/Colorless	Flat		

FA	Entry	Count	Group	Class	Material	Waretype	Decorative Type	Decoration	Object	Part	Comments
13_17	7	2	Indeterminate	Glass		Mold blown		Colorless	Container	Body	Likely multiple vessels
13_17	8	2	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Indeterminate			Nail fragments		
Feature 21											
13_07	1	2	Food Storage	Glass		Machine Made- Owens Scar		Colorless	Milk Bottle	Base/Finish	Embossed "MA…" "…TORE", "STORE…LE", "N…Regist…Clar…Past e..Mi..Lowe", "L.G.CO 52", Mends with 13_18.1, Lamb Glass Company
13_14	1	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Undecorated	No visible decoration	Inderminate	Body	Possibly shell edge or other embossed rim
13_14	2	1	Table/Serving	Glass		Mold Blown		Colorless, Molded Pannels	Tumbler	Rim	
13_14	3	2	Architectural	Glass		Indeterminate		Aqua	Window/Flat		
13_14	4	2	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Indeterminate			Nail		
13_18	1	10	Food Storage	Glass		Machine Made- Owens Scar		Colorless	Milk Bottle	Body	Embossed "MA…" "…TORE", "STORE…LE", "N…Regist…Clar…Past e..Mi..Lowe", "L.G.CO 52", Mends with 13_07.1, Lamb Glass Company
13_18	2	3	Indeterminate	Glass		Mold Blown, Indeterminate		Colorless	Bottle	Body	Likely part of Milk Bottle (13_07.1 and 13_08.1)

FA	Entry	Count	Group	Class	Material	Waretype	Decorative Type	Decoration	Object	Part	Comments
13_21	1	3	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Undecorated	Undecorated	Mug	Base/ Body/Rim	Marked with printed H on base, Mends
Feature 24											
14_1	1	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Transferprint (Purple)	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	
14_1	2	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Edge	Shell-edge (Blue)	Flatware	Rim	
14_1	3	4	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Undecorated	No visible decoration	IndIeterminat e	Body	Multiple vessels
14_1	4	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Undecorated	No visible decoration	Indeterminate	Body	
14_1	5	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Mold Blown		Aqua	Container	Body	Mold seams visible
14_1	6	1	Personal	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	White Ball Clay			Pipe Stem	Fragment	4/64" bore diameter
Feature 35											
17_01	1	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Factory-slip	Slip decorated	Hollowware	Body	
17_01	2	1	Kitchenware	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Redware	Lead glazed	Lead glazed (Interior)	Hollowware	Rim	
17_01	3	1	Teaware	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Black Transferprint	Hollowware	Body	
17_01	4	1	Teaware	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Hand-painted	Hand painted	Saucer	Rim	
17_01	5	2	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Edged	Shelledge	Interminate	Rim	Bud motif, Likely serving dish?
17_01	6	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Transferprint	Blue transferprint	Indeterminate	Rim	Possibly shallow oval serving dish?

FA	Entry	Count	Group	Class	Material	Waretype	Decorative Type	Decoration	Object	Part	Comments
17_01	7	2	Teaware	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Undecorated	No visible	Saucer	Base/Body	
17_01	8	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Undecorated	No visible	Flatware	Base	
17_01	9	3	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Body	
17_01	10	1	Architectural	Ceramic	Brick				Brick Fragment		
17_01	11	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Mold Blown		Aqua	Container	Body	
17_01	12	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Aqua	Container	Body	
17_01	13	2	Lighting	Glass		Indeterminate		Colorless	Lamp glass	Body	
17_01	14	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Colorless	Container?	Body	Possible lamp glass
17_01	15	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Opaque	Indeterminate		Thin glass string, possibly burnt
17_01	16	11	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Indeterminate			Nail fragments		
Feature 28											
15_01	1	1	Architectural	Metal	Iron		Cut		Nail	Complete	
15_01	2	1	Architectural	Metal	Iron		Cut		Nail	Fragment	
15_01	3	3	Architectural	Metal	Iron		Indeterminate, Cut/Wrought		Nail	Complete	
15_01	4	39	Architectural	Metal	Iron		Indeterminate, Cut/Wrought		Nail	Fragment	

FA	Entry	Count	Group	Class	Material	Waretype	Decorative Type	Decoration	Object	Part	Comments
15_01	5	1	Indeterminate	Metal	Iron		Indeterminte		Flat	Fragment	Flat Rectangular piece of metal (40cm long, 20 cm wide)
15_01	6	14	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Light Aqua/Colorless	Flat	Fragment	
15_01	7	1	Beverage	Glass		Mold Blown, Indeterminate		Blue	Bottle	Base	Rectangular "case" bottle
15_01	8	1	Beverage	Glass		Mold Blown, Indeterminate		Light green	Container	Body	Mold stippling on exterior
15_01	9	1	Beverage	Glass		Mold Blown, Indeterminate		Olive green	Bottle	Body	Mult-sided "case" bottle
15_01	10	4	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Colorless	Container	Body	Possible lamp glass
15_01	11	2	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Colorless	Container	Rim	Multiple vessels
15_01	12	2	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Edged	Blue shell-edge	Flatware	Rim	
15_01	13	2	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Factory Slip	Banded with blue rouletting	Hollowware	Rim	
15_01	14	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Factory Slip	Banded	Hollowware	Body	
15_01	15	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Factory Slip	Marbled	Hollowware	Body	
15_01	16	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Creamware	Undecorated	No visible	Hollowware	Body	
15_01	17	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Creamware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Body	
15_01	18	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Handpainted	Red/Yellow/Green Floral	Indeterminate	Body	

FA	Entry	Count	Group	Class	Material	Waretype	Decorative Type	Decoration	Object	Part	Comments
15_01	19	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Handpainted	Black band ib exterior	Hollowware	Body	
15_01	20	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Handpainted	Small bit of yellowy orange	Indeterminate	Base	
15_01	21	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Porcelain	Bone china?	Handpainted	Purple lustre flowers	Hollowware	Body	
15_01	22	1	Teaware	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Brown Transferprint	Hollowware	Body	Bowl?Teacup?
15_01	23	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Brown Transferprint	Hollowware	Rim	
15_01	24	2	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Brown Transferprint	Hollowware	Body	
15_01	25	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Black transferprint	Indeterminate	Rim	Saucer?
15_01	26	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Transferprint	Blue transferprint	Hollowware	Rim	Embossed (dot rim), Possibly serving bowl? Washbasin?
15_01	27	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Light Blue transferprint	Hollowware	Rim	
15_01	28	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Blue transferprint	Indeterminate	Rim	Saucer?
15_01	29	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Flow Blue	Indeterminate	Rim	
15_01	30	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Blue transferprint	Indeterminate	Body	
15_01	31	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Indeterminte	Hint of blue	Indeterminate	Body	
15_01	32	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Handpainted	Blue band at rim?	Indeterminate	Rim	

FA	Entry	Count	Group	Class	Material	Waretype	Decorative Type	Decoration	Object	Part	Comments
15_01	33	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Handpainted	Polychrome hand painted	Saucer	Base/Body	Thin brown line around center base, Mends with 15_02.6
15_01	34	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Rim	
15_01	35	1	Teaware	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Rim	
15_01	36	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Base	
15_01	37	2	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Body	
15_01	38	1	Faunal	Bone					Unidentified Bird		
15_01	39	8	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Body	
15_01	40	15	Faunal	Bone					Unidentified		Mammal?
15_02	1	1	Kitchenware	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Redware	Undecorated	Unglazed	Hollowware	Base	
15_02	2	2	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Edged	Blue shell-edge	Plate	Rim	Evenly Scallopped Rim
15_02	3	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Handpainted	Blue floral handpainted	Indeterminate	Rim	Likely hollowware
15_02	4	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Edged	Blue shell-edge	Indeterminate	Body	
15_02	5	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Factory Slip	Blue speckled field	Hollowware	Body	
15_02	6	6	Teaware	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Handpainted	Polychrome hand painted floral *yellow, green blue and brown)	Saucer	Base/ Body/Rim, Mends with 15_01.33	

FA	Entry	Count	Group	Class	Material	Waretype	Decorative Type	Decoration	Object	Part	Comments
15_02	7	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Handpainted	Polychrome hand painted floral (Green/Yellow)	Indeterminate	Base	Likely saucer or flatware
15_02	8	1	Table/Serving	Cer	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Handpainted	Polychrome hand painted floral (Green/Yellow)	Indeterminate	Rim	Likely saucer
15_02	9	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Factory Slip	Common Cable	Hollowware	Body	Likely bowl
15_02	10	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Green transferprint	Hollowware	Base	Possibly pitcher/tea pot or ewer?
15_02	11	4	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Brown Transferprint	Hollowware	Body	Large molded serving dish or pouring vessel?
15_02	12	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Brown Transferprint	Hollowware	Body	
15_02	13	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Brown Transferprint	Indeterminate	Body	
15_02	14	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Black transferprint	Indeterminate	Body	
15_02	15	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Light Blue transferprint	Indeterminate	Body	
15_02	16	2	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Light Blue transferprint	Indeterminate	Rim	Multiple vessels
15_02	17	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Transferprint	Dark blue transferprint	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Possibly rim or pedestaled base
15_02	18	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Transferprint	Dark blue transferprint	Plate	Rim	Scallopped rim, likely children's plate (very small)
15_02	19	2	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Transferprint	Blue transferprint	Flatware	Rim	

FA	Entry	Count	Group	Class	Material	Waretype	Decorative Type	Decoration	Object	Part	Comments
15_02	20	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Transferprint	Blue transferprint	Indeterminate	Body	Likely saucer or soup Plate
15_02	21	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Flatware	
15_02	22	2	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Base	Large vessl- likely Hollowware
15_02	23	2	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Undecorated	No visible	Flatware	Base	
15_02	24	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Undecorated	No visible	Plate	Rim	
15_02	25	4	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Body	
15_02	26	2	Pharmaceutical	Glass		Mold Blown, Indeterminate		Aqua	Bottle	Base	Rectangular bottle with chamfered corners, Small pontil like mark on base- possibly key or two-part mold but very clean no seam visible due to patination
15_02	27	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Colorless	Indeterminate		Flat oviod disk, 4 cm long, 1 cm thick, polished smooth
15_02	28	1	Personal	Glass		Indeterminate		Aqua	Mirror	Fragment	
15_02	29	8	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Light Aqua/Colorless	Flat	Fragments	
15_02	30	9	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Colorless	Container	Fragments	Likely lamp glass (or large majority is)
15_02	31	17	Architectural	Metal	Iron		Indeterminate, Cut/Wrought		Nail	Fragments	
15_02	32	1	Personal	Metal	Iron		Indeterminte		Button	Complete	Circular disk with 4 holes through it

FA	Entry	Count	Group	Class	Material	Waretype	Decorative Type	Decoration	Object	Part	Comments
15_02	33	1	Indeterminate	Metal	Lead		Indeterminte		Indeterminate		Lead strip
15_02	34	2	Personal	Ceramic	White Ball Clay		Molded		Pipe Bowl	Fragment	
15_02	35	3	Faunal	Bone					Unidentified		Mammal
15_02	36	5	Faunal	Bone					Unidentified Fish		
15_03	1	1	Kitchenware	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Redware	Lead Glazed	Interior lead Glaze	Indeterminate	Base	Possibly large pan?
15_03	2	1	Teaware	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Transferprint	Blue transferprint	Saucer	Rim	Blue floral
15_03	3	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Transferprint	Blue transferprint	Indeterminate	Body	Likely saucer/ Fish scale pattern
15_03	4	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Factory Slip	Brown band w/mocha patter (orange, blue)	Hollowware	Body	
15_03	5	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Base	
15_03	6	2	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Rim	
15_03	7	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Body	
15_03	8	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Base	
15_03	9	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Undecorated	No visible	Hollowware	Body	Likely teacup
15_03	10	1	Teaware	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Hand painted	Black band; Red/green floral	Saucer	Rim	

FA	Entry	Count	Group	Class	Material	Waretype	Decorative Type	Decoration	Object	Part	Comments
15_03	11	1	Beverage	Glass		Indeterminate		Colorless	Indeterminate	Body	
15_03	12	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Colorless	Flat	Fragment	
15_03	13	3	Personal	Ceramic	White Ball Clay				Pipe Stem	Fragments	5/64ths diameter
15_03	14	3	Faunal	Bone					Unidentified Mammal	Fragments	
15_03	15	1	Faunal	Bone					Unidentfied Teeth	Fragment	Mammal
15_03	16	1	Faunal	Bone					Unidentified Fish	Vertebrae	
15_03	17	12	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Indeterminate			Nail	Fragments	
15_03	18	1	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Cut/Wrought			Nail		
15_03	19	1	Indeterminate	Metal	Iron	Indeterminate			Indeterminate		
16_01	1	1	Kitchenware	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Redware	Undecorated	Unglazed	Hollowware	Base	
16_01	2	5	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Edged	Blue shell-edge	Flatware	Rim	Bud motif
16_01	3	2	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Edged	Blue shell-edge	Indeterminate	Rim	Appears to be a saucer?
16_01	4	2	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Flow Blue	Plate	Rim	Multisided plate
16_01	5	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Flow Blue	Hollowware	Rim	Multisided plate
16_01	6	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Sponge	Blue sponge	Hollowware	Rim	

FA	Entry	Count	Group	Class	Material	Waretype	Decorative Type	Decoration	Object	Part	Comments
16_01	7	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Factory Slip	Banded	Hollowware	Body	
16_01	8	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Brown Transferprint	Indeterminate	Body	
16_01	9	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Black transferprint	Indeterminate	Body	
16_01	10	2	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Transferprint	Blue transferprint	Indeterminate	Rim	Multiple vessels
16_01	11	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Blue transferprint	Indeterminate	Rim	Likely hollowware
16_01	12	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Green transferprint	Hollowware	Body	
16_01	13	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Transferprint	Blue transferprint	Indeterminate	Body	
16_01	14	2	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Light Blue transferprint	Indeterminate	Body	Multiple vessels?
16_01	15	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Light Blue transferprint	Hollowware	Body	
16_01	16	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Light Blue transferprint	Indeterminate	Base	
16_01	17	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Indeterminte	Blue decorated	Indeterminate	Body	
16_01	18	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Handpainted	Polychrome hand painted floral	Hollowware	Body	
16_01	19	4	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Handpainted	Polychrome hand painted	Indeterminate	Body	Multiple vessels
16_01	20	2	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Handpainted	Blue handpainted	Indeterminate	Body	
16_01	21	3	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate	Handpainted	Blue handpainted	Indeterminate	Body	Stained? Likely pearlware

FA	Entry	Count	Group	Class	Material	Waretype	Decorative Type	Decoration	Object	Part	Comments
16_01	22	12	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Body	Multiple vessels
16_01	23	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Body	
16_01	24	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Base	Likely pearlware
16_01	25	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Creamware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Body	
16_01	26	1	Kitchenware	Ceramic	Stoneware	Grey Bodied	Salt glazed	Brown slip on exterior/interior	Hollowware	Body	Bottle
16_01	27	5	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Colorless	Container	Body	
16_01	28	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Aqua	Conatiner	Body	
16_01	29	1	Table/Serving	Glass		Mold Blown, Indeterminate		Colorless	Tumbler	Body	Paneled Tumbler
16_01	30	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Mold Blown, Indeterminate		Colorless	Indeterminate	Body	Ribbed/Fluted Interior, possibly tumber or drinking vessel?
16_01	31	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Colorless	Indeterminate	Fragment	Melted glass blob- possibly waste glass?
16_01	32	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Mold Blown, Indeterminate		Green	Container	Base	Mold seam? Or angle on one side?
16_01	33	17	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Light Aqua/Colorless	Flat	Fragment	
16_01	34	1	Indeterminate	Metal	Copper Alloy				Circular ring	Complete	Washer?
16_01	35	1	Personal	Metal	Copp				Straight Pin		3 cm long

FA	Entry	Count	Group	Class	Material	Waretype	Decorative Type	Decoration	Object	Part	Comments
16_01	36	1	Architectural	Synthetic					Tar Paper	Fragment	
16_01	37	1	Indeterminate	Faunal					Indeterminate	Fragment	Likely leather
16_01	38	1	Indeterminate	Metal	Iron	Cast			Hollowware	Fragment	
16_01	39	4	Architectural	Metal	Iron		Cut		Nail	Complete	
16_01	40	1	Architectural	Metal	Iron		Cut		Nail	Fragment	
16_01	41	1	Architectural	Metal	Iron		Wrought		Spike		Circular in profile, possibly awl?/punch?
16_01	42	5	Architectural	Metal	Iron		Indeterminate, Cut/Wrought		Nail		
16_01	43	79	Architectural	Metal	Iron		Indeterminate, Cut/Wrought		Nail	Fragment	nails reallly turned to dust in the context…fragments under 1 cm discarded
16_01	44	26	Faunal	Bone					Unidentified		Mammal?
16_01	45	1	Faunal	Shell					Oyster		
16_01	46	1	Personal	Shell					Button	Complete	Small two-hole catseye
16_01	47	1	Personal	Shell					Button	Complete	Two-hole catseye
16_01	48	1	Personal	Shell					Button	Complete	Four-hole disk type
16_02	1	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Light Aqua/Colorless	Flat		

FA	Entry	Count	Group	Class	Material	Waretype	Decorative Type	Decoration	Object	Part	Comments
16_02	2	1	Faunal	Bone					Unidentified		Mammal?, one appears to have rodent gnawing?
16_02	3	3	Architectural	Metal	Iron		Indeterminate, Cut/Wrought		Nail	Fragment	
16_03	1	3	Architectural	Metal	Iron		Cut		Nail	Complete	
16_03	2	1	Architectural	Metal	Iron		Indeterminate, Cut/Wrought		Nail	Fragment	
16_04	1	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Colorless	Container	Body	
16_04	2	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Light Aqua/Colorless	Flat	Fragment	
16_04	3	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Edged	Blue shell-edge	Indeterminate	Rim	Likely flatware
16_04	4	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Brown Transferprint	Flatware	Rim	
16_04	5	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Light Blue transferprint	Indeterminate	Rim	Saucer?
16_04	6	3	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Body	
16_04	7	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Base	
16_04	8	1	Architectural	Metal	Iron		Cut		Nail	Fragment	
16_04	9	1	Architectural	Metal	Iron		Cut		Nail	Complete	
16_04	10	2	Architectural	Metal	Iron		Indeterminate, Cut/Wrought		Nail	Complete	
16_04	11	5	Architectural	Metal	Iron		Indeterminate, Cut/Wrought		Nail	Fragment	

FA	Entry	Count	Group	Class	Material	Waretype	Decorative Type	Decoration	Object	Part	Comments
16_05	1	1	Architectural	Metal	Iron		Indeterminate, Cut/Wrought		Nail	Fragment	Likely cut nail
16_06	1	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Body	
16_06	2	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Blue transferprint	Indeterminate	Body	
16_06	3	1	Personal	Metal	Copper Alloy				Straight Pin	Fragment	
16_06	4	3	Architectural	Metal	Iron		Indeterminate, Cut/Wrought		Nail	Fragment	
16_07	1	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Edged	Blue shell-edge	Flatware	Rim	Evenly Scallopped Rim
16_07	2	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Transferprint	Dark blue transferprint	Flatware	Base	
18_01	1	1	Kitchenware	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Yellowware	Undecorated	No visible	Hollowware	Handle	
18_01	2	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate	Transferprint	Flow Blue	Indeterminate	Rim	
18_01	3	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Light blue transferprint	Indeterminate	Body	
18_01	4	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Blue transferprint	Indeterminate	Rim	
18_01	5	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Edged	Embossed-beads and swags? Maybe	Indeterminate	Rim	
18_01	6	5	Teaware	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Light blue transferprint	Tea cup	Body/Rim	
18_01	7	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Hand painted	Polychrome hand painted floral	Indeterminate	Body	

FA	Entry	Count	Group	Class	Material	Waretype	Decorative Type	Decoration	Object	Part	Comments
18_01	8	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Hand painted	Green floral hand painted	Hollowware	Body	
18_01	9	2	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Hand painted	Polychrome hand painted floral	Hollowware	Rim	Multiple vessels, Likely tea cups
18_01	10	1	Teaware	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Hand painted	Polychrome hand painted floral	Saucer	Rim	
18_01	11	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Body	
18_01	12	4	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Body	
18_01	13	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Undecorated	No visible	Saucer	Rim	
18_01	14	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Rim	
18_01	15	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Base	
18_01	16	2	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Light Aqua/Colorless	Flat	Fragment	
18_01	17	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Aqua	Mirror	Fragment	
18_01	18	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Molded		Colorless	Indeterminate	Body	Large ribbed exterior, likely decorative dish
18_01	19	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Colorless	Container	Body	
18_01	20	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Colorless	Container	Finish	Flanged out end, possibly end to lamp chimney, or small vial
18_01	21	1	Personal	Ceramic	White Ball Clay				Pipe Stem	Fragment	Bore Diameter = 5/64"

FA	Entry	Count	Group	Class	Material	Waretype	Decorative Type	Decoration	Object	Part	Comments
18_01	22	2	Indeterminate	Faunal	Bone				Bone	Fragment	Unidentified Bird Bones
18_01	23	1	Indeterminate	Faunal	Bone				Bone	Fragment	Unidentifed Mammal Bone
18_01	24	46	Architectural	Metal	Iron			Indeterminate, Cut/Wrought	Nail	Fragments	
18_01	25	7	Archtiectural	Metal	Iron			Indeterminate, Cut/Wrought	Nail	Complete	
18_01	26	2	Architectural	Metal	Iorn			Cut	Nail	Complete	
18_03	1	1	Kitchenware	Ceramic	Stoneware		Salt Glazed	Brown glazed interior with salt glazed extieor	Hollowware	Body	
18_03	2	1	Kitchenware	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Rockingham	Clouded	Clouded Rockingham Glaze	Indeterminate	Rim	
18_03	3	5	Indeterminate	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Body	
18_03	4	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Transferprint	Blue transferprint	Plate	Rim	Very small plate- likely child's sized dish
18_03	5	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate	Transferprint	Blue transferprint	Hollowware	Body	
18_03	6	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Indeterminate	Transferprint	Blue transferprint	Hollowware	Rim	
18_03	7	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Hand painted	Blue floral handpainted	Hollowware	Body	
18_03	8	4	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Light Aqua/Colorless	Flat	Fragments	
18_03	9	1	Beverage	Glass		Indeterminate		Colorless	Indeterminate	Base	Circular base

FA	Entry	Count	Group	Class	Material	Waretype	Decorative Type	Decoration	Object	Part	Comments
18_03	10	1	Beverage	Glass		Indeterminate		Colorless	Indeterminate	Rim	Folded over rim, or possibly base?
18_03	11	1	Personal	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware			White	Button	Complete	4 Hole Prosser button, scalloped edge
18_03	12	1	Personal	Ceramic	White Ball Clay	Molded			Pipe Bowl	Fragment	Molded bowl- leaves/grain type design
18_03	13	1	Indeterminate		Chalk				Ball		Small round ball- chalky
18_03	14	1	Indeterminate	Metal	Lead				Lead Strip	Fragments	
18_03	15	36	Architectural	Metal	Iron			Indeterminate, Cut/Wrought	Nail	Fragments	
18_03	16	1	Architectural	Metal	Iron			Indeterminate, Cut/Wrought	Nail	Complete	
18_03	17	1	Beverage	Glass		Mold Blown, Indeterminate		Colorless	Container	Body	
18_04	1	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Body	
18_04	2	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Light blue transferprint	Flatware	Body	Likely saucer
18_04	3	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Blue transferprint	Indeterminate	Rim	
18_04	4	1	Beverage	Glass		Indeterminate		Colorless	Indeterminate	Rim	Folded over rim, or possibly base?
18_05	1	2	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Body	
18_05	2	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Hand painted	Red/black hand painted floral	Indeterminate	Rim	
18_05	3	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Factory slip	Yellow banded	Hollowware	Base	

FA	Entry	Count	Group	Class	Material	Waretype	Decorative Type	Decoration	Object	Part	Comments
18_05	4	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Transferprint	Purple Transferprint	Saucer	Rim	
18_05	5	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Hand painted	Blue painted band	Hollowware	Rim	
18_05	6	1	Indeterminate	Metal	Iron				Indeterminate		Flat rectangular piece, seems to have a stud through it, open rectangular slit in middle
Feature 45											
12_02	1	2	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Body	
12_02	2	2	Indeterminate	Ceramic	Porcelain		Handpainted	Matte Peach	Indeterminate	Body	Possibly body or base?, Flat side on one piece
12_02	3	2	Indeterminate	Ceramic					Insulator?		
12_02	4	1	Beverage	Glass		Mold Blown, Indeterminate		Colorless	Bottle	Base	Square or Rectangular base?
12_02	5	2	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Colorless	Container	Body	
12_02	6	1	Beverage	Glass		Mold Blown, Indeterminate		Cololress	Container	Body	Likely bottle
12_02	7	4	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Cololress	Flat		Not completely flat, large bulbs inside (possibly from manufacture)
12_02	8	4	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Light Aqua	Flat		Ribbed, Privacy Glass
12_02	9	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Aqua	Container	Body	
12_02	10	10	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Aqua	Flat		
12_02	11	2	Architectural	Lithic	Slate				Indeterminate		Possible roof tile

FA	Entry	Count	Group	Class	Material	Waretype	Decorative Type	Decoration	Object	Part	Comments
12_02	12	1	Beverage	Metal	Allumnium				Cap		Bottle Cap- screw top
12_02	13	2	Indeterminate	Metal	Copper Alloy?				Indeterminate		Rolled metal, gold like?
12_02	14	2	Fuel	Coal					Clinker/Slag		
12_02	15	2	Architectural	Ceramic	Composite				Plaster?		
12_02	16	3	Indeterminate	Metal	Iron		Cast		Indeterminate		Curved piece with a hole (possibly intentional), maybe pipe part?
12_02	17	2	Architectural	Metal	Iron		Indeterminate, Cut/Wrought		Nail	Complete	Small 4 cm long?
12_02	18	1	Architectural	Metal	Iron		Indeterminate, Cut/Wrought		Nail	Complete	
12_02	19	15	Architectural	Metal	Iron		Indeterminate, Cut/Wrought		Nail	Fragment	
12_02	20	1	Indeterminate	Metal	Iron		Indeterminate		Indeterminate		4 sided iron rod, very heavy, with a disk attatched
12_02	21	8	Faunal	Bone					Unidentified Mammal		
12_02	22	1	Indeterminate	Plastic	Bakalite??			Black	Indeterminate		
12_03	1	1	Architectural	Compostit	Asphalt				Asphalt	Fragment	
12_04	1	1	Architectural	Ceramic	Stoneware		Glazed		Sewer Pipe?	Fragment	
12_04	2	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Stoneware				Hollowware	Body	Possibly insulator

FA	Entry	Count	Group	Class	Material	Waretype	Decorative Type	Decoration	Object	Part	Comments
12_04	3	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transferprint	Blue transferprint	Flatware	Rim	
12_04	4	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Indeterminate	Indeterminate			Indeterminate	Body	Iron encrusted, Possibly yellow glazed
12_04	5	1	Table/Serving	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Undecorated	No visible	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Possible rim/base, Iron encrusted
12_04	6	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Mold Blown, Indeterminate			Insulator?		
12_04	7	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Mold Blown, Indeterminate		Opaque	Indeterminate	Rim	Milk Glass, Rim or base
12_04	8	2	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Light Aqua	Flat		
12_04	9	1	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Light Aqua	Flat		Ribbed, Privacy Glass
12_04	10	3	Indeterminate	Glass		Indeterminate		Colorless	Flat		Not completely flat, large bulbs inside (possibly from manufacture)
12_04	11	1	Beverage	Glass		Machine Made		Cololress	Bottle	Finish	Seam through the top
12_04	12	1	Architectural	Lithic	Slate				Indeterminate		Possible roof tile
12_04	13	1	Architectural	Synthetic	Tar Paper				Tar Paper	Fragment	
12_04	14	2	Faunal	Bone					Unidentified Mammal	Fragment	
12_04	15	14	Architectural	Metal	Iron		Indeterminate, Cut/Wrought		Nail	Fragment	
12_04	16	1	Indeterminate	Metal	Iron		Indeterminate		Indeterminate		4 sided iron rod, very heavy

FA	Entry	Count	Group	Class	Material	Waretype	Decorative Type	Decoration	Object	Part	Comments
12_04	17	1	Indeterminate	Metal	Iron		Indeterminate		Indeterminate		Circular disk with possible nail/screw through it
12_04	18	1	Architectural	Metal	Iron		Cast		Handle		
Feature 29											
13_20	1	4	Prehistoric	Lithic	Indeterminate					Debitage	
13_20	2	4	Prehistoric	Lithic	Indeterminate					FCR	
13_20	3	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Quartz					FCR	

REFERENCES

Avery, John.

1848a Hamilton Company-Boardinghouse Rules. The Handbook to Lowell. Online. Center for Lowell History, University of Massachusetts, Lowell. <http://library.uml.edu/clh/All/ham1.htm> Accessed July 17, 2012.

1848b Hamilton Company- Factory Rules. The Handbook to Lowell. Online. Center for Lowell History, University of Massachusetts, Lowell. <http://library.uml.edu/clh/All/ham2.htm > Accessed July 17, 2012.

Baumann, Timothy, Andrew Hurley and Lori Allen.

2008 Economic Stability and Social Identity: Historic Preservation in Old North St. Louis. In *Living in Cities Revisited: Trends in Nineteenth and Twentieth Century Urban Archaeology,* Mark S. Warner and Paul R. Mullins, editors. Thematic Issue, *Historical Archaeology* 42(1): 70-87.

Beaudry, Mary C.

1989 The Lowell Boot Mills Complex and It's Housing: Material Expression of Corporate Ideology. *Historical Archaeology* 23(1): 19-32.

1993 Public Aesthetics versus Personal Experience: Worker Health and Well-Being in 19th century Lowell, Massachusetts. *Historical Archaeology* 27(2): 90-105.

Beaudry, Mary C. and David B. Landon.

1988 Domestic Ideology and the Boardinghouse System in Lowell, Massachusetts. Unpublished manuscript.

Beaudry, Mary C. and Stephen A. Mrozowski eds.

1987a *Interdisciplinary Investigations of the Boott Mills, Lowell, Massachusetts, vol.I: Life at the Boardinghouses*. Cultural Resources Management Study No.18. Boston, Division of Cultural Resources, North Atlantic Regional Office, National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior.

1987b *Interdisciplinary Investigations of the Boott Mills, Lowell, Massachusetts, vol.II: Kirk Street Agent's House*. Cultural Resources Management Study No.19. Boston, Division of Cultural Resources, North Atlantic Regional Office, National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior.

1989 *Interdisciplinary Investigations of the Boott Mills, Lowell, Massachusetts, vol.III: The Boardinghouse System as a Way of Life*. Cultural Resources Management Study No.21. Boston, Division of Cultural Resources, North Atlantic Regional Office, National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior.

2001 Cultural Spaces and Work Identity in the Company City: Nineteenth Century Lowell, Massachusetts. In *The Archaeology of Urban Landscapes: Explorations in Slumland*. Alan Mayne and Tim Murray, eds. p.118-131. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.

Beaudry, Mary C., Lauren J. Cook, and Stephen A. Mrozowski.
1991 Artifacts and Active Voices: Material Culture as Social Discourse. In *The Archaeology of Inequality*. Randall H. McGuire and Robert Paynter, eds. pp.150-191. Basil Blackwell, Oxford.

Bell, Edward L.
1987 A Preliminary Report on the Health, Hygiene, and Sanitation at the Boott Mills Boarding Houses: An Historical and Archaeological Perspective. In *Interdisciplinary Investigations of the Boott Mills, Lowell, Massachusetts, vol.I: Life at the Boardinghouses*. Mary C. Beaudry and Stephen A. Mrozowski, eds. pp. 57-68. Cultural Resources Management Study No.18. Boston, Division of Cultural Resources, North Atlantic Regional Office, National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior.

Binford, Lewis R.
1981 Behavioral Archaeology and the "Pompeii Premise." *Journal of Anthropological Research* 37(3):195-208.

Blewett, Mary H.
1990 *The Last Generation: Work and Life in the Textile Mills of Lowell, Massachusetts, 1910-1960*. University of Massachusetts Press, Amherst.

Bushman, Richard L.
1992 *The Refinement of America: Persons, Houses, Cities*. Vintage Books, New York.

Cantwell, Anne-Marie and Diana diZerega Wall.
2001 *Unearthing Gotham: The Archaeology of New York City*. Yale University Press, New Haven.

City of Lowell
1889 Lowell City Directory. Lowell, Massachusetts Directories. Sampson, Murdock and Co., Boston.

Center for Lowell History.
2012 Lowell Mill Girl Letters. < http://library.uml.edu/clh/All/alet.htm> Access January 10, 2012.

Clements, Joyce M. and Daniel P. Lynch.
2007 Phase II Archaeological Site Examination of the Jackson Appleton Middlesex Urban Revitalization and Development Project- Parking Structure Lowell, Massachusetts. Gray and Pape, Inc. June 2007. Massachusetts Historical Commission #Record.25217.

Eisler, Benita, ed.
1977 *The Lowell Offering: Writings by New England Mill Women (1840-1845)*. Harper Torchbooks, New York.

Dublin, Thomas.
1979 *Women at Work: The Transformation of Work and Community in Lowell, Massachusetts, 1826-1860*. Columbia University Press, New York.

1994 *Transforming Women's Work*. Cornell University Press, Ithaca.

Dickens, Roy S. Jr., ed.
1982 *Archaeology of Urban America: The Search for Pattern and Process*. Academic Press, New York.

Honerkamp, Nicholas, R. Bruce Council and Charles H. Fairbanks.
1983 *The Reality of the City: Urban Archaeology at the Telfair Site, Savannah, Georgia*. Final Report on the Results of Archaeological Investigations of the General Services Administration Building Site, Savannah Georgia. Jeffery L. Brown Institute of Archaeology, The University of Tennessee at Chattanooga.

Karabatsos, Lewis T. and Robert W. McLeod Jr., eds.
1983 *Fixed in Time: Photographs of Lowell, Massachusetts, 1860-1940.* Lowell Historical Society, Massachusetts.

Kelso, Gerald K.
1993 Pollen-Record Formation Processes, Interdisciplinary Archaeology, and Land Use by Mill Workers and Managers: The Boott Mills Corporation, Lowell, Massachusetts, 1836-1942. *Historical Archaeology* 27(1):70-94.

Kelso, Gerald K. and William F. Fisher.
1989 Palynology, Land Use, and Site Formation Processes in Urban Archaeology: The Boott Mills Backlots, Lowell, Massachusetts. In *Interdisciplinary Investigations of the Boott Mills, Lowell, Massachusetts, vol.III: The Boardinghouse System as a Way of Life*. Cultural Resources Management Study No.21. Boston, Division of Cultural Resources, North Atlantic Regional Office, National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior.

Kelso, Gerald K., Stephen A. Mrozowski, and William F. Fisher.
1987 Contextual Archaeology at the Kirk Street Agent's House Site. In *Interdisciplinary Investigations of the Boott Mills, Lowell, Massachusetts, vol.II: Kirk Street Agent's House*. Cultural Resources Management Study No.19. Boston, Division of Cultural Resources, North Atlantic Regional Office, National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior.

Landon, David B.
1987a Zooarchaeological Analysis of Faunal Remains from the Kirk Street Agent's House. In *Interdisciplinary Investigations of the Boott Mills, Lowell, Massachusetts, vol.II: Kirk Street Agent's House*. Cultural Resources Management Study No.19. Boston, Division of Cultural Resources, North Atlantic Regional Office, National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior.

1989 Faunal Remains from the Boott Mills Boardinghouses. In *Interdisciplinary Investigations of the Boott Mills, Lowell, Massachusetts, vol.III: The Boardinghouse System as a Way of Life*. Cultural Resources Management Study No.21. Boston, Division of Cultural Resources, North Atlantic Regional Office, National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior.

Levin, Jed.
1989 Machinists, Mill Hands and Magnates: The Archaeology of Class Development. Unpublished manuscript.

Library of Congress
1886 Industries of Massachusetts: Historical and Descriptive Review of Lynn, Lowell, Lawrence, Haverhill, Salem, Beverly, Peabody, Danvers, Gloucester, Newburyport, Amesbury and their Leading Manufactures and Merchants. International Publishing Co., the office of the Librarian of Congress, Boston.

Lockhart, Bill.
2004 Liberty Glass Co., Lamb Glass Co., and Updates. *The Milk Route* Sept 2004 (287): 1-3.

2004 The Dating Game: Owens-Illinois Glass Co. *Bottles and Extras* 15 (3): 24-27.

Malone, Patrick M.
2009 *Waterpower in Lowell: Engineering and Industry in Nineteenth-Century America*. The Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore.

McCarthy, John P.
1983 Digging in the City: Urban Archaeology in the Era of Cultural Resources Management. Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference Proceedings. June Evans, ed. 134-142.

Mrozowski, Stephen A.
2000 The Growth of Managerial Capitalism and the Subtleties of Class Analysis in Historical Archaeology. In *Lines That Divide: Historical Archaeologies of Race, Class, and Gender*. James A. Dell, Stephen A. Mrozowski, and Robert Paynter, eds. pp 276-305. University of Tennessee Press, Knoxville.

2006 *The Archaeology of Class in Urban America*. Cambridge University Press, New York.

Mrozowski, Stephen A. and Brent Handley
1997 Archaeological Data Recovery of the Lawrence Manufacturing Company Overseers' Block, Lowell, Massachusetts. Public Archaeology Laboratory Report No.756, Pawtucket.

Mrozowski, Stephen A., Grace H. Ziesing and Mary C. Beaudry.
1996 *Living on the Boott: Historical Archaeology at the Boot Cotton Mills, Lowell Massachusetts*. University of Massachusetts Press, Amherst.

National Asphalt Pavement Association.
2014 History of Asphalt. <https://www.asphaltpavement.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=21&Itemid=268> Accessed January 2014.

Peel, Mark.
1986 On the Margins: Lodgers and Boarders in Boston, 1860-1900. *Journal of American History* 72(4):816-870.

Praetzellis Adrian, Mary Praetzellis and Marley R. Brown III.
1980 Implications. In *Historical Archaeology at the Golden Eagle Site. Adrian Praetzellis, Mary Praetzellis and Marley R. Brown III, eds*. Cultural Resource Facility, Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University. July 1980.

Riordan, Timothy B.
1988 The Interpretation of 17th Century Sites through Plow Zone Surface Collections: Examples from St. Mary's City, Maryland. *Historical Archaeology* 22(2): 2-16.

Rothschild, Nan and Diana diZerega Rockman.
1982 Method in Urban Archaeology: The Stadt Huys Block. In *The Archaeology of Urban American: The Search for Pattern and Process*. Roy S. Dickens Jr., ed. Academic Press Inc., New York.

Rotman, Deborah L. and R. Berle Clay
2008 Urban Archaeology at the Site of the Argosy Casino: The Materiality of Social Change in the Canal Town of Lawrenceburg, Southern Indiana. In *Living in Cities Revisited: Trends in Nineteenth and Twentieth Century Urban Archaeology,* Mark S. Warner and Paul R. Mullins, editors. Thematic Issue, *Historical Archaeology* 42(1): 47-69.

Salwen, Bert.
1982 Forward. In *The Archaeology of Urban American: The Search for Pattern and Process*. Roy S. Dickens Jr., ed. Academic Press Inc., New York.

Schuyler, Robert L.
1974 Lowellian Archaeology. *Society for Industrial Archaeology Newsletters*. Supplementary Issue No.7: 3-4.

1976 Merrimack Valley Project: 2nd Year. *Society for Industrial Archaeology Newsletter*. Supplementary Issue No.8: 7-8.

Smith, Monica L.
2001 The Archaeology of a "Destroyed" Site: Surface Survey and Historical Documents at the Civilian Conservation Corps Camp, Bandelier National Monument, New Mexico. *Historical Archaeology* 35(2): 31-40.

Statski, Edward, ed.
1987 *Living in Cities: Current Research in Urban Archaeology*. The Society for Historical Archaeology, Ann Arbor.

Statski, Edward
2008 Living in Cities Today. In *Living in Cities Revisited: Trends in Nineteenth and Twentieth Century Urban Archaeology,* Mark S. Warner and Paul R. Mullins, editors. Thematic Issue, *Historical Archaeology* 42(1): 5-10.

Steinberg, John M.
1996 Ploughzone Sampling in Denmark: isolating and interpreting site signatures from disturbed contexts. *American Antiquity* 70(268): 368-392.

United States Bureau of the Census
1870 United States Federal Census: Lowell, Ward 5, Middlesex, Massachusetts. Washington, DC.

Wall, Diana diZerega.
1994 *The Archaeology of Gender: Separating the Spheres in Urban America*. Plenum Press, New York.

1999 Examining Gender, Class, and Ethnicity in Nineteenth-Century New York. *Historical Archaeology* 33(1):102-117.

Warner, Mark S. and Robert A. Genheimer
2008 "Cats Here, Cats There and Kittens Everywhere": An Urban Extermination of Cats in Nineteenth-Century Cincinnati. In *Living in Cities Revisited: Trends in Nineteenth and Twentieth Century Urban Archaeology,* Mark S. Warner and Paul R. Mullins, editors. Thematic Issue, *Historical Archaeology* 42(1): 11-25.

Wurst, LouAnn
1999 Internalizing Class in Historical Archaeology. *Historical Archaeology* 33(1):7-21.

Yamin, Rebecca.
2000a People and Their Possessions. In *Tales of Five Points: Working-Class life in Nineteenth-Century New York. Vol I: A Narrative History and Archaeology of Block 160*. Rebecca Yamin ed. p.91-148. John Milner Associates, Inc., West Chester.

2000b Historical Archaeology and Social History: Telling the Story Together. In *Tales of Five Points: Working-Class life in Nineteenth-Century New York. Vol I: A Narrative History and Archaeology of Block 160*. Rebecca Yamin ed. p.149-156. John Milner Associates, Inc., West Chester.