

Phase I/II Archaeological Testing on Fleet Street (18AP111), Cornhill Street (18AP112), and 26 Market Space (18AP109), for the Proposed Fleet and Cornhill Streets Reconstruction Project, Annapolis, Maryland, 2008

By

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ABSTRACT

From 3/31/08 to 5/30/08 staff from the Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park (UMCP), Archaeology in Annapolis Project, conducted archaeological testing on city-owned public right-of-ways at 26 Market Space (18AP109), on Fleet Street (18AP111), and on Cornhill Street (18AP112) prior to the upcoming undergrounding and replacement of city-owned utilities along and beneath these streets. In addition, from 06/02/08 to 06/20/08, undergraduate and graduate students enrolled in the University of Maryland, Field School in Urban Archaeology conducted further testing of city-owned public right-of-ways on Cornhill Street (18AP112). This Phase II investigation has been conducted at the request of the City of Annapolis, Department of Public Works (DPW) as part of the Fleet and Cornhill Streets Reconstruction Project. The project area comprises the streetscapes of what is referred to as the Fleet-Cornhill neighborhood. Eleven test units were used to evaluate archaeological integrity and significance of these sites and to evaluate the potential effects of planned construction on archaeological resources.

Background research shows that the Fleet Street neighborhood was initially developed in the late 17th and early 18th century. Throughout the later 18th, 19th and 20th centuries the area became known as an ethnically diverse working class neighborhood in the heart of the city. Historical residents of the project area have included in the early 20th century native people of European, African descent, and a community of Russian Ashkenazi Jews in the early 20th century. Previous archaeological investigations found evidence of intact archaeological resources within the project area dating from the 18th to 20th centuries.

In addition to providing evidence of patterns of Annapolis' historical urbanization, several features excavated in the course of this project have shed light on the development of public space within this working class neighborhood. These features include a corduroy or log road dating to the first quarter of the 18th century; what is believed to be a Yoruba ritual bundle dating to the first quarter of the 18th century; and a series of city improvements (i.e. curbs, sidewalks, and a public well) dating from the 18th through 20th centuries.

A high degree of archaeological integrity at all three sites has the potential to add considerable knowledge concerning both Annapolis city development, and an ethnically diverse working class community. A

All three sites are eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. Because of the integrity and uniqueness of the archaeological record within the project area, it is recommended that further archaeological research be done. Included within this recommendation is the need to process flotation and macrobotanical samples recovered in the field.

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Archaeological testing for the Fleet-Cornhill Street Project was enabled by Mayor Ellen Moyer. Her commitment to preserving the history of the City has provided the opportunity to undertake these excavations.

This work is sponsored by the City of Annapolis, Department of Public Works. Department of Public Works staff has provided directions and support that have guided this project. Robert Agee, Harry Sandrouni, Lily Openshaw set this project into motion. Rodger McAlister provided important support.

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CHAPTER 1:

Introduction

Introduction

A phase I/II archaeological investigation on Fleet Street (18AP111), Cornhill Street (18AP112), and 26 Market Space (18AP109), was performed for the proposed Fleet and Cornhill Streets reconstruction project, for the City of Annapolis, Public Works Bureau of Engineering and Construction. The project area comprises the streetscapes of what is referred to as the Fleet-Cornhill neighborhood. Eleven archaeological excavations were placed within these three sites. A test unit was placed at 26 Market Space, 14 Fleet Street, 18 Fleet Street, 45 Fleet Street, the back of 79-81 East Street, 10 Cornhill Street, 21 Cornhill Street, 30 Cornhill Street, two at 40 Cornhill Street and one at 41 Cornhill Street. These units were used to evaluate the archaeological integrity and significance of these sites and to evaluate the potential effects of planned construction on archaeological resources.

Archaeological excavations took place between March 31, 2008 to May 30, 2008 then was followed immediately by the field school which was conducted through Archaeology in Annapolis, University of Maryland, College Park. The field school took place between June 2, 2008 to June 20, 2008. This report contains the results of the fieldwork that was completed during these dates, and the laboratory work continued through October 2008.

Field and laboratory work was carried out by the Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park, Archaeology in Annapolis Project. Dr. Mark P. Leone is the Director and the Principal Investigator of this project, Matthew David Cochran is the project director and Matthew Palus is the project manager.

Archaeological laboratory processing was conducted by the Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park, Archaeology in Annapolis staff- Matthew Corhran, John Blair, Stephanie Duesing, Jocelyn Knauf, and Jessica Mundt. During the summer and fall semesters of 2008, Independent Study students aided in the laboratory work supervised by the Archaeology in Annapolis staff.

Organization of this Report

This report contains the results of the Phase I/II Archaeological Investigations of Fleet Street (18AP111), Cornhill Street (18AP112), and 26 Market Space (18AP109), and is divided into the following sections:

Chapter 1: Introduction

Chapter 2: Research Design and Methodology

Chapter 3: Cultural Context and Previous Archaeological Investigation

Chapter 4: Archaeology

Chapter 5: Summary and Management Recommendations

References Cited

Appendices:

A. Existing Architectural Features

B. 1798 Federal Direct Tax

C. Chain of Title

D. Public Interpretive Program

E. Department of Public Works' (DPW) revised Scope of Work (SOW) received

on December 20, 2007

- F. Qualifications of Investigators
- G. Site Survey Form
- H. Sample Level and Feature Forms
- I. Catalog Codes
- J. Artifact Catalog

Physiography and Topography

The project area for this investigation was the Fleet and Cornhill Streets neighborhood, and 26 Market Space in the Historic District of the City of Annapolis, Anne Arundel County, Maryland. The City of Annapolis is on the western shore of the Chesapeake Bay at the point where the Severn River and Spa Creek meet the Bay (Figure 1.1). This location falls within the Council for Maryland Archaeology's Maryland Archaeological Research Units, Coastal Plain Province, Research Unit 7, Gunpowder-Middle-Back-Patapsco-Magothy-Severn-South-Rhode-West Drainages (Figure 1.2). The project area is bounded on the east side by the Annapolis Historic District Market Space and on the west side by State Circle and East Street (Figure 1.3).

The current project topography is characterized by an urban streetscape that rises in elevation approximately 50 feet from the City dock (4' AMSL) to State Circle (57' AMSL). Dominant streetscape features include extant 18th, 19th and 20th century architecture facades; 20th century overhead utility lines; 19th and 20th century brick and concrete sidewalk paving; 19th century slate curbstones and 20th century granite curbstones; and macadam street paving (Figure 1.4). The current project topography shows 300 years of city development that has obscured original geographical features. It is known historically that the shore line of what was called Weathering Cove or Nicholson's Cove in the late 17th century, now Ego Alley. It came much closer inland towards the lower end of Fleet Street, and that the majority of the land now comprising the City Dock is built on reclaimed land. It is also believed historically that the land encompassing the project area was characterized by rolling hills, woodland, and marshland (Lindauer 1997; Papenfuse 1995).

Climate

Anne Arundel County and the City of Annapolis have a humid subtropical climate. A relatively low elevation and close proximity to the surrounding Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries provide humidity and mild seasonal temperatures. Seasonal temperature changes range from an average low temperature of 34°F in January to an average high temperature of 85°F in July. Average snowfall is moderate (Fassig 1917:181, Steponitis 1980:3-4).

Geology and Soils

The soils in the Chesapeake region are formed from unconsolidated sedimentary deposits of sand, silt, clay and gravel that overlie crystalline bedrock. Though the topographic relief of the area is not diverse, sediment deposits vary greatly in depth, texture, and degree of permeability (Brush 1986:7). Soils within the project area are similar to those found on many other Annapolis sites, characterized by sandy loams underlain by green sandy clay with 40-70% glauconite (Kirby and Matthews 1973). Much of the soil within the project area has been affected by human activity over the last 300 years. No evidence of prehistoric Native American landscapes and little evidence of prehistoric landscapes were found. Soils within the project area generally ranged

from yellow bedding sand for brick sidewalks, underlain by dark loamy sand occupation surfaces. Subsoil within the project area ranged from yellowish brown to light olive brown sandy clay.

Vegetation and Fauna

Current vegetation and fauna within the project area are indicative of modern urban settings, and typical throughout the Annapolis Historic District. By and large the project area is covered in either brick or concrete sidewalks, and macadam street paving. Intentional vegetation includes 20th century shade trees and sidewalk planters planted in varying ornamentals. Fauna include varieties of *Felis catus* with the American shorthair variety predominating; also, varieties of *Canis lupus familiaris* are present.

As with topography and soils in the project area, vegetation and fauna have changed markedly with 300 hundred years of city development (Yentsch and Reveal 2001). Prehistoric contact and early post-contact native vegetation would have included oak, chestnut, and hickory in upland areas. Lowland, less well drained areas would have included sweet gum, poplar and maple tree species (Barse 1988, see also Braun 1967:245). Prehistoric contact and early post-contact native fauna would have included deer, small mammals, such as rabbit, squirrel, and fox, and varying song bird and water fowl species (Shelford 1963).

Aquatic fauna figure prominently in both the pre and post-European contact history of the Chesapeake. Crab, oyster, and native varieties of fish predominate.

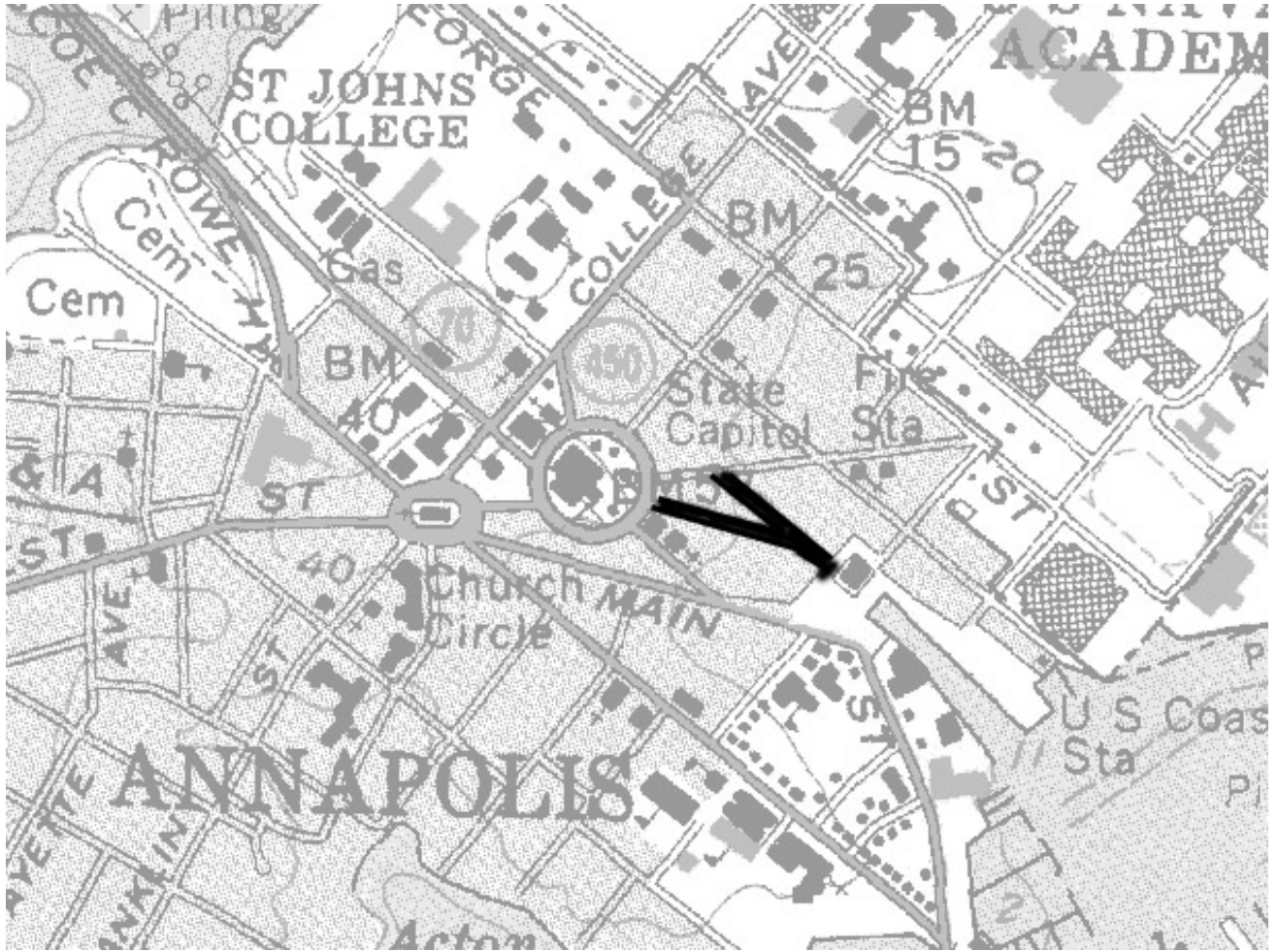


Figure 1.1 USGS Quad Map of Annapolis

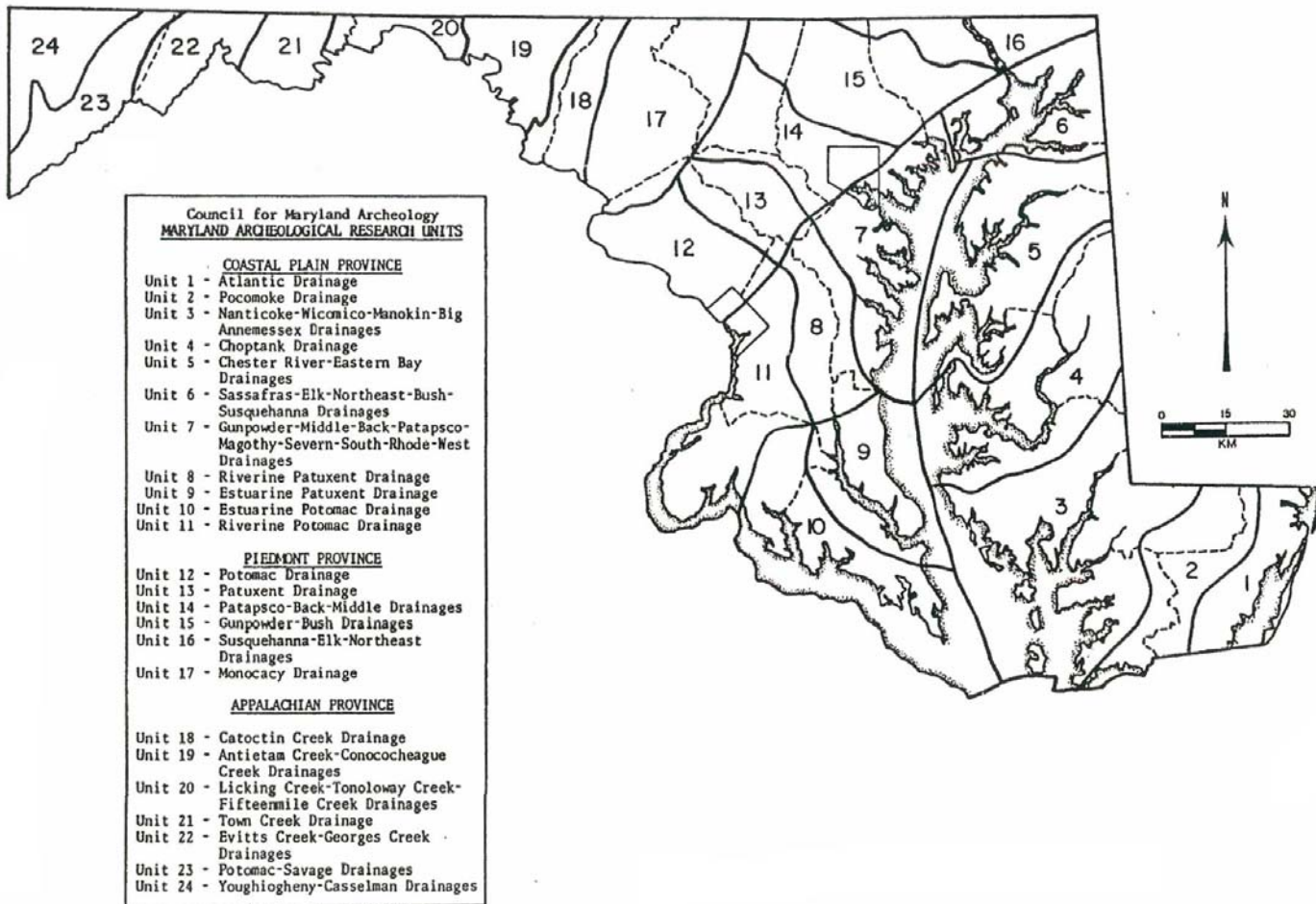


Figure 1.2 Council for Maryland Archaeology Maryland Archaeological Research Units

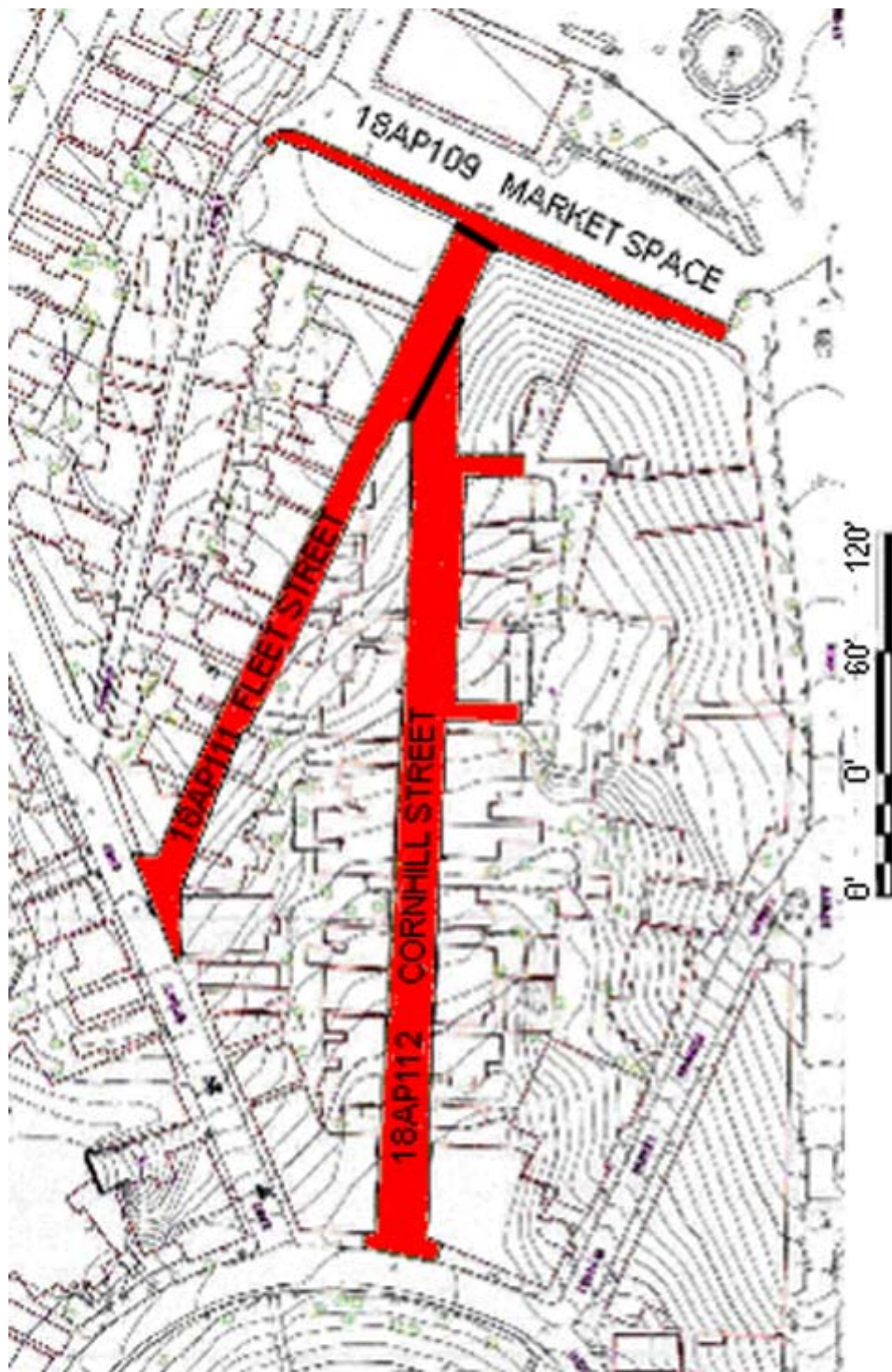


Figure 1.3 Project Map, area of potential effect

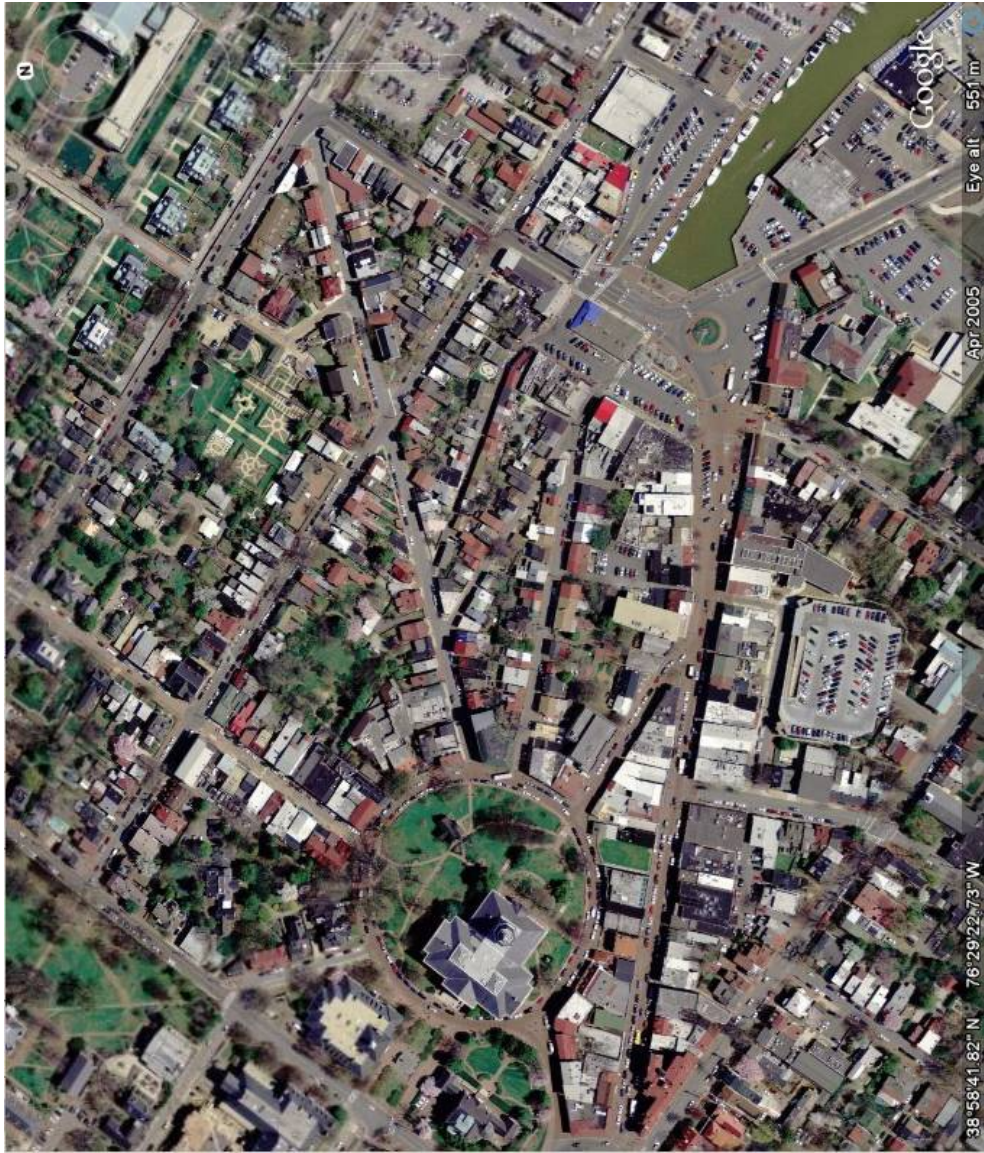


Figure 1.4 Satellite Image of Fleet and Cornhill Streets

CHAPTER 2:
RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

Phase II archaeological testing was done at 26 Market Space (18AP109), on Fleet Street (18AP111) and on Cornhill Street (18AP112) prior to the upcoming undergrounding and replacement of city-owned utilities along and beneath these streets during the *Fleet and Cornhill Streets Reconstruction Project*. Research objectives were developed in consultation with the Department of Public Works (DPW) staff, Annapolis Historic Preservation Commission (HPC) staff, Maryland Historical Trust (MHT) staff, local scholars, and city residents. The area of potential effect for the upcoming undergrounding project includes all of the city owned right-of-ways along these streets. As such, testing in the course of this project provided Archaeology in Annapolis a unique opportunity to develop research strategies and questions that encompass *longue durée* historical change in one neighborhood in the historic core of the city.

The research design for the Fleet-Cornhill Archaeology Testing Project was developed to take into account the unique historic character of the neighborhood, as well as to add to and complement nearly 28 years of archaeological research conducted in the city by Archaeology in Annapolis.

Research Design

Limited background historical research on the Fleet-Cornhill neighborhood was conducted by Archaeology in Annapolis staff from 03/17/08 till 03/28/08. The research entailed the collecting of historical materials related to the Fleet-Cornhill Street neighborhood and the immediate surrounding area. Site visits to the Maryland Hall of Records, the Maryland Historical Trust Library, and the Historic Annapolis Foundation library resulted in collecting Anne Arundel County Archaeological and Architectural Site Survey forms, relevant archaeological reports, historic photographs, Sanborn fire insurance maps, and limited demographic data. The synthesis of these materials, along with walk over surveys of the neighborhood, informed the development a research design for the Fleet-Cornhill Archaeology Testing Project. What follows is a series of research question used to guide field excavations.

Archaeological Integrity

From the inception of the project it was assumed that the Fleet-Cornhill Street neighborhood had undergone substantive historical urban development, as is the case with the majority of the Annapolis Historic District. The initial research question guiding the Fleet-Cornhill Archaeology Project was to determine the extent of archaeological site integrity, the limits of site boundaries, and the potential for National Register nomination eligibility.

Limited archaeological testing conducted by James Gibb in the back lot of 10 Cornhill Street (18AP97) and at the Fleet Street Park (18AP98) determined that each of these sites was disturbed due to twentieth century construction and the placement of historic utility lines.

Research questions geared toward archaeological site integrity included:

- Are there intact archaeological resources beneath the sidewalks on Fleet and Cornhill streets?
- Is there consistent intact stratigraphy for the entire project area and or areas?
- To what extent has modern development affected archaeological resources?

Early Urban Development

Recent historical research has suggested that the area encompassing the Fleet-Cornhill neighborhood was once part of the site for pre-Annapolis, Ann Arundell Town (Lindauer 1997). It is known that surveyor Richard Beard was commissioned to lay out a series of streets as part of the 1683 towns acts, and his surviving 1684 survey notes (Maryland State Archives M74-1) suggests that one if not more of these streets was in the vicinity of the Fleet-Cornhill neighborhood. In addition, a copy of the Stoddert Map locates the area of the Fleet-Cornhill neighborhood as encompassing parcels of land known as Nicholson's Lot, the Ship Carpenter's Lot, as well as Lot numbers 88, 87, and 86. Research questions geared toward early urban development included:

- How did the Fleet-Cornhill neighborhood come into being and how did it develop through time?
- What environmental factors either supported or hindered neighborhood development?
- What evidence is left of the late 17th and early 18th century shoreline and related industrial spaces?

Streetscape Archaeology

From the inception of the project it was questioned to what extent the archaeological record recovered from units fronting houses on both Fleet and Cornhill Street, and at 26 Market Space, would relate to the occupants of those houses. Artifacts recovered in public contexts have the potential to be deposited under any number of circumstances and by any number of people. It was assumed however, that artifacts recovered would most certainly relate to the streetscape as a whole, potentially giving insight into what might be termed a historic sense of place. Put another way, it was assumed that artifacts recovered in the course of the Fleet-Cornhill archaeology testing project would relate to the public space and public use of that space by Fleet-Cornhill neighborhood residents. Research questions geared toward streetscape archaeology and the use of public space included:

- What evidence is there for streetscape change through time?
- Is there evidence that the streetscapes are planned and intact? If not, how many different times have they been altered?
- Do artifact patterns recovered in the course of archaeological excavation support evidence for a range of social or personal activities in public?
- Can artifacts recovered archaeologically in the course of the project provide evidence for a community or multiple communities?

Archaeology of a Working Class Neighborhood

The area encompassing the Fleet and Cornhill Street neighborhood has been known to have been a predominantly working class area of the city well into the twentieth century. The earliest roots of this working class association come from the first quarter of the 18th century, where what was later to be called Fleet and Cornhill Streets was bordered on the southeastern most end (nearest the City Dock) by the Ship's Carpenter Lot and a Saw yard. Throughout the 18th and 19th centuries land records refer to a number of industrial spaces fronting the dock and most likely extending up Fleet and Cornhill Streets including a block maker's shop on Fleet Street and the warehouse of Wallace, Davidson, and Johnson near Cornhill Street. By the late 19th century, the Fleet and Cornhill Street neighborhood witnessed demographic changes that began to solidify the character of the neighborhood. From roughly 1880 through 19930 the character of the Fleet and Cornhill neighborhood followed a semi-segregated pattern, with working class African Americans living along Fleet Street, and white working class Annapolitans of European descent living along Cornhill Street. Research questions geared toward the archaeology of a working class neighborhood included:

- What material evidence is there for industrial activities in the project area?
- Is there evidence of an enslaved population in the neighborhood?
- What ethnic groups comprised the neighborhood in the 19th and 20th centuries?
- What were the living conditions of working class neighborhood residents?
- What material evidence is there that would suggest social stratification in the neighborhood?

Research Methodology

As stated in the introduction, from 3/31/08 to 5/30/08 staff from the Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park (UMCP), Archaeology in Annapolis Project, conducted archaeological testing at 26 Market Space and on Fleet and Cornhill streets prior to the upcoming undergrounding and replacement of city-owned utilities along and beneath these streets. In addition, from 06/02/08 to 06/20/08, undergraduate and graduate students enrolled in the University of Maryland, Field School in Urban Archaeology conducted excavations at 10 Cornhill Street, 23 Cornhill Street, and 41 Cornhill Street. All archaeological excavations, conducted by professionals and by field school students under the supervision of their instructors and teaching assistants, followed a standardized excavation methodology developed within the Archaeology in Annapolis Project and employed in a number of recent archaeological excavations.

Fieldwork Methodology

Excavations were carried out using guidelines set out in the Archeology Office of the MHT's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations in Maryland* (Shaffer and Cole 1994). Manual stratigraphic excavations were conducted using test pits placed in designated sidewalk areas, limited to the city-owned right-of-way, and in a private back lot. Test units were placed in accordance with the Department of Public Works' (DPW) revised Scope of Work (SOW) received on December 20, 2007, and following consultation with Department of Public Works staff, Annapolis Historic Preservation Commission (HPC) staff, and Maryland Historical Trust (MHT) staff. Due to the nature of archaeological testing in an urban and public environment, the placement of test units oftentimes were located in reference to extant architectural elements, and when need be, were placed so as to not adversely affect local businesses or to deny access to property by homeowners.

The location of each test unit was recorded both vertically and horizontally in relation to City of Annapolis survey benchmarks. All elevations recorded in the course of excavations were taken via line level from the highest corner of the test unit. As such, all elevations recorded are in relation to the current sidewalk grade. All excavations were completed by hand using appropriate hand tools, with the exception of the removal of concrete pavement at 26 Market Space. Excavations were extend at least 0.5 ft into culturally sterile soils in all test units, with the exception of the historic well at 40 Cornhill Street due to OSHA safety regulations, and at 18 Fleet Street where the high water table and drainage problems rendered stratigraphic excavation impossible.

Each excavation unit was numbered separately, and each stratigraphic layer in all units excavated received a unique designation. Again, test units were excavated by hand using shovels, trowels, and other hand tools as appropriate. Units were excavated by natural soil layers, although, in order to gain a higher degree of vertical control, arbitrary levels were designated if a natural level (meaning a soil layer deposited from a single activity or during a discrete period of deposition) extended beyond 0.5' feet in depth. Detailed field notes were recorded for each unit, consisting of descriptions of soil layers, features and artifacts encountered, as well as standardized forms for levels and features. Soil color, texture, and inclusions were recorded, along with depths, stratigraphic relationships, artifacts recovered, and interpretations. Plans and profiles were drawn to scale using engineer's scale (tenths of a foot), and photographs were taken of all units, profiles, and features. All cultural artifacts were collected by stratum and feature, and all excavated soils were screened through 1/4" mesh wire.

Laboratory Methodology

All archaeological materials recovered in the course of testing were transported to the Archaeology in Annapolis lab, located in the Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park. Artifacts recovered from archaeological excavations were washed, identified and inventoried, and processed according to the standards and guidelines established for the state of Maryland (Seifert 1999). Ceramics, glass, bone, plastics and other durable, stable artifacts were washed in water and allowed to dry on drying racks. Metals and other more fragile artifacts were dry brushed. Once cleaned, all artifacts were sorted by material type and placed in resealable archival quality plastic bags. Each bag was labeled with provenience information and bag number. Provenience information included site number, loci within site, unit number, and level or feature number.

All artifacts were cataloged according to the Archaeology in Annapolis catalog system (see Appendix I: Catalog Codes, for catalog codes and sample catalog sheet). Artifact identifications were based on type, material, function, and date. Brick, concrete, oyster shell and coal slag were counted, weighed and discarded according to the standards defined for the state of Maryland (Shafer and Cole 1994, Seifert 1999). All artifact coding sheets were then entered into a Microsoft Access database (see Appendix J: Artifact Catalog, for database).

Descriptive statistical data for artifact types was derived from the project database. Ceramics were used for dating purposes (*terminus post quem*, TPQ) and for basic spatial and relational analysis of deposits. In addition to ceramics, container glass and modern materials (galvanized nails, synthetic material, plastics, etc.) were also used to date deposits, in particular deposits dating from the late nineteenth and twentieth century contexts.

Collections are currently being housed by the Archaeology in Annapolis Project at the Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park. The City of Annapolis is the current owner of all archaeological materials recovered at 26 Market Space, and on Fleet and Cornhill Streets. The University of Maryland, College Park will cooperate with the City of Annapolis to determine the final disposition of the collection following the completion of the project.

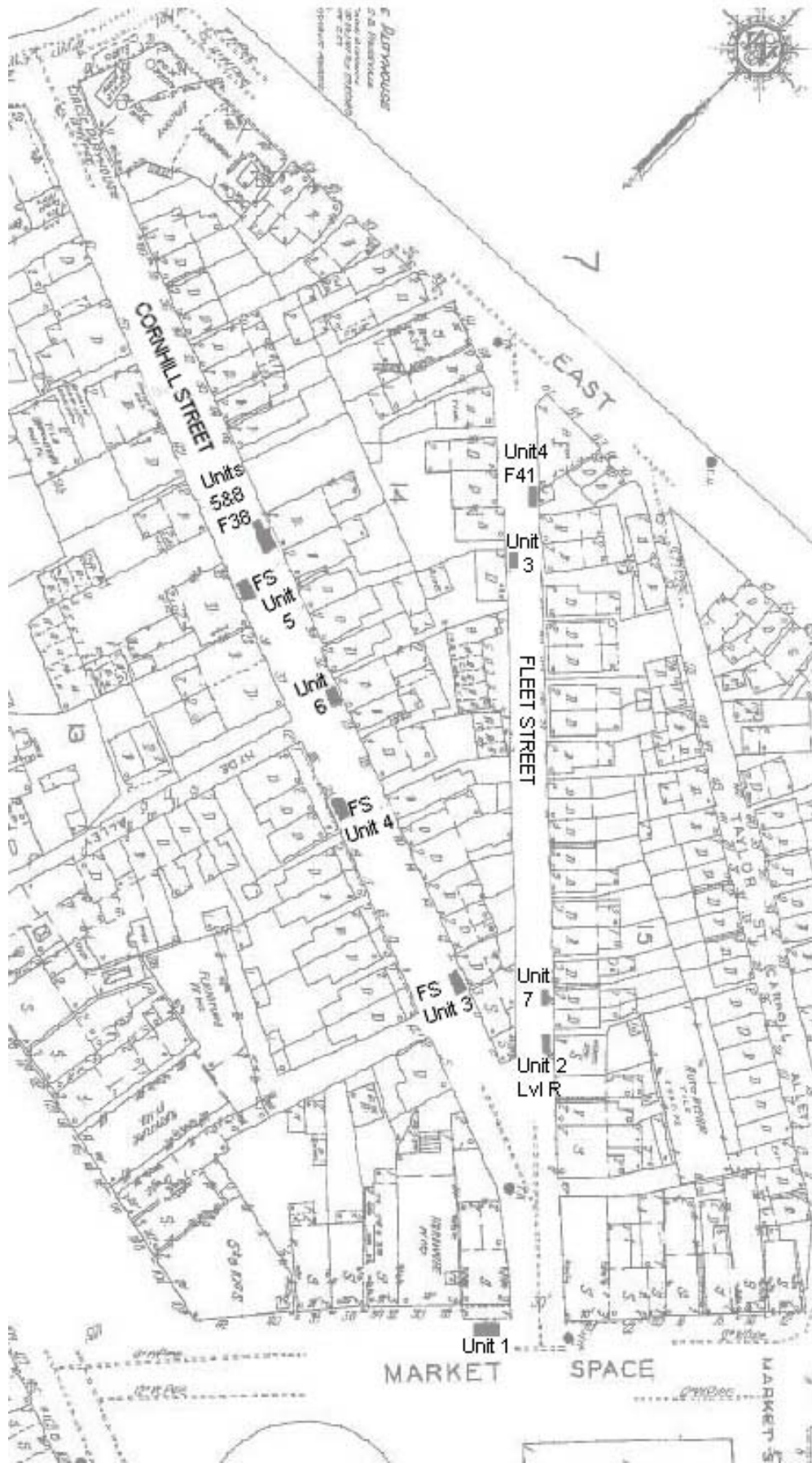


Figure 2.1 Location of all test units, site boundaries and key features

CHAPTER 3:

**CULTURAL CONTEXT AND PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL
INVESTIGATIONS**

This chapter presents background historical research on the Fleet-Cornhill neighborhood collected by Archaeology in Annapolis staff prior to field testing. The research entailed the collecting of historical materials related to the Fleet-Cornhill Street neighborhood and the immediate surrounding area. Site visits to the Maryland Hall of Records, the Maryland Historical Trust Library, and the Historic Annapolis Foundation library resulted in collecting Anne Arundel County Archaeological and Architectural Site Survey forms, relevant archaeological reports, historic photographs, Sanborn fire insurance maps, limited demographic data, and both secondary and primary literature. Relevant historical maps of the project area are included within this report as Appendix K. The synthesis of these materials is geared towards an understanding of the development of the Fleet-Cornhill neighborhood as a whole, paying particular attention to the development of streetscapes and urban design. Since the area of potential effect for this project is located within the City-owned public right of way, and will not affect individual house lots per se, historical reviews of individual house lots are limited within this historical background, and are included only as examples of changing land use. What follows is a discussion of the development of the Fleet-Cornhill neighborhood, arranged in its distinct developmental phases, and paying particular attention to historic maps and City Council proceedings, that shed light on the changing patterns of the neighborhood. Developmental phases identified for the project area include: Early Colonization (1634-1680); Settlement Period (1680-1695); Annapolis Town Development (1695-1770); Fleet-Cornhill Neighborhood Development (1770-1830); Urbanization I (1830-1880); Urbanization II (1880-1930).

Early Colonization (1634-1680)

Maryland was established as a proprietary colony in 1629, and officially settled when St. Mary's City was established as its capital in 1634. For most of this early period of English colonization, settlements based primarily around small speculative farmsteads were situated along water resources, in rather disparate locales. From 1634 till the 1680s the population of the colony existed almost entirely on the speculative tobacco trade, necessitating the use of waterways as a means of transportation networks. This emphasis on speculative farming for a tobacco economy has been interpreted as the reason for a lack of town planning, substantive architecture, and what might be termed a coherent sense of community in the Chesapeake (Carr 1974).

Labor resources utilized in this early phase of colonization also aided greatly in the lack of coherent town planning in Maryland and the Chesapeake writ large. The early speculative tobacco economy relied primarily on English indentured servants as a labor base. This system, whereby a person indentured themselves to a landowner for a specified length of time in return for passage to the colony, set in motion a class based system, dividing white colonial landowners from other white non-landowners. Mortality rates at this time, especially among the poor and indentured, were extremely high, ensuring a continual turnover in the tobacco labor base. Effectively, this turnover in labor meant that colonial expansion was rather limited in Maryland's early years, with large holdings of land controlled by a relatively small number of elite.

Much of the system of indenture created a tiered social scale. The status of being in indentured servitude was by no means an impassible condition, given that one could physically survive their indenture. Once freed of obligations, those that had been indentured had the ability to patent land and place themselves within the tobacco economy. During this early period of colonization, patented land by either affluent English colonizers or by people recently freed of their indentured status began to increasingly expand along previously unoccupied waterways. Small farms were located along rivers and tributaries primarily for close access to transportation

networks. In effect this lack of a centralized and coherent planning system meant that the tobacco economy was something of a cultural and economic rhizome—spreading from one farmstead dock to another—with no sense of planned order or distinct community.

The revolving process of building a small disparately located tobacco farm and then using indentured labor who eventually would be freed of obligations to create their own tobacco farm, necessitated a conceptual shift towards creating a new more stable labor force (Breen 1980; Kulikoff 1986). As the rates of mortality among English and European indentured servants began to decline in the third quarter of the 17th century, a reliance on enslaved Africans as a labor base for the tobacco economy was increasingly utilized. This change in labor, from indentured English to enslaved African, became increasingly codified throughout the third and fourth quarters of the 17th century, but had little effect on the creation of urban centers in the Chesapeake.

The settlement of the area that was to become Annapolis followed this pattern. The first people to settle the Annapolis peninsula were a group of Puritans from Virginia, invited by Cecil Calvert the Lord Proprietor. Seeking religious freedom, three settlers, Thomas Todd, Sr., Thomas Hall and Richard Acton continued the Chesapeake tradition of creating small relatively impermanent plantations in the early 1650s (Lindauer 1997:3). Aside from land records, little historical information exists to indicate the exact location or makeup of these plantations (see Lindauer 1997:4 for a description of Todd's meets and bounds, and a map of Annapolis peninsula land division). What does survive, locates these landholdings as being centered on three coves: Acton's cove, Weathering cove, and what was to become Busby's cove.

As early as the 1660s, colonial administrators spurred by a wealthy elite, began to contemplate the need for planned towns (Papenfuse 1995). This concern, brought on by the increasing ownership of land and small plantations by former indentured servants, and a looming economic crisis based on a glut of poor quality 'trash' tobacco, resulted in the first official proclamation by the lord proprietor to create towns. In 1668 Governor Charles Calvert, on orders from his father the lord proprietor, mandated that eleven town sites should be built, where goods were to be imported. Enacted as a means of regulating trade and tax revenue, an area of land referred to as "Richard Acton's land in Anne Arundel County", was among these sites (Papenfuse 1995:7).

In 1669 the agents of Lord Baltimore bought 19 acres of land from Richard Acton to begin construction of a town site. The town site named Arundelton, is believed to have been in the area to the north of Acton's Cove, along what is currently Charles Street. What little information exists historically places the Fleet-Cornhill project area within Thomas Todd's one hundred acre property, roughly to the north of Arundelton. Again little is known historically about this early developmental phase of Annapolis. In addition to the plantation homes and outbuildings associated with Acton, Todd, and Hall, there is known to have been a wharf on Acton's cove, around which Arundelton was to be developed, and potentially a series of rough paths connecting the plantations. There is no evidence to suggest that Arundelton had been laid out with lot boundaries.

Settlement Period (1680-1695)

In the years following the initial 1668 town proclamation, land owned by Todd, Acton, and Hall began to be sold and subdivided (see Lindauer 1997:5-8 for a detail of land transactions). New immigrants moved to the area and Arundelton began to be increasingly occupied. On October 31, 1682 the Maryland Assembly passed the Acts for the Advancement of Trade, at the behest of the Lord proprietor, further calling for the development of towns within

the Chesapeake. Again, Arundelton was mentioned specifically as one of these town sites. According to the Acts for the Advancement of Trade, commissioners were allowed to purchase one hundred acres of land to be surveyed into “convenient streets, lanes and alleys, with open space places to be left on which may be erected church or chapel, and market house, or other public building” (Archives 7:612; cited in Lindauer 1997:9).

In 1684, Richard Beard, the Deputy Surveyor for Anne Arundel County submitted his plan for the port town of Arundelton to Towns Act commissioners. According to the Beard survey, Arundelton was laid out with series of streets that connected surrounding waterways. Expanding from its earlier boundaries, Arundelton encompassed the land purchased from Richard Acton, and also included the majority of the land previously owned by Thomas Todd and Thomas Hall. At this period, Arundelton encompassed the southwestern portion of what currently makes up the Annapolis Historic District, from the City Dock to Acton’s Cove.

Although no maps exist to definitively show the location of Arundelton’s streets, in all likelihood, the streets plotted out by Beard in his initial survey followed previously existing paths that had connected plantations in the area. These streets framed a series of speculative house lots, with the intention of bolstering an early urban center. Many of the streets laid out in the Beard plan are thought to exist till this day. These streets include Shipwright Street, Duke of Gloucester Street, Prince George Street, and most significant in terms of this project, Fleet Street (see figure Appendix K.1; Lindauer 1997:11; Lindauer, personal communication).

Despite the lack of information to exactly place the location of Beard’s streets, an interpretation of the environment surrounding Arundelton can be reckoned from Beard’s survey notes and existing land records. It seems likely that although there had been small plantations in the area for roughly thirty years, most of the area was still covered in woodland and sparsely populated. To be sure, some of the area had been denuded of trees by the time Beard surveyed Arundelton, but it also seems likely that the small population that was living on the Annapolis peninsula at the time had not had a substantive impact on the surrounding natural environment. Land records of the time refer to native tree species such as oak, pine, and cedars being used for survey landmarks. Later land records cite the area as having substantial marshland in the areas of what is now City Dock, and Busby’s cove, currently part of the Naval Academy (Lindauer 1997:5).

Annapolis Town Development (1695-1770)

Roughly ten years after Richard Beard laid out the original streets for Arundelton, the Maryland general Assembly formally declared that the capital of the colony should move from St. Mary’s City to Ann Arundel Town (for a lengthy discussion of the political events that led to this move see Papenfuse 1995). In 1694, under the direction of the new colonial governor Francis Nicholson, the State Assembly appointed nine commissioners to purchase one hundred acres of land and to begin building the new capital. The Assembly stipulated that lots, streets, public buildings and a town common or pastureland should be planned into the development of these one hundred acres (Lindauer 1997:13). Again Richard Beard was selected to survey the new town.

Drawing on years of colonial administrative experience, combined with the knowledge of Baroque ideals that went into the 1666 rebuilding of London, Francis Nicholson charged Beard with surveying a radically different town overtop of what he had already laid out for Arundelton. While no records survive that clearly spell out Nicholson’s directions for the laying out of Annapolis, copies of James Stoddert’s 1718 map of the city give us a vision of what Nicholson had proposed. Rather than a street plan based on regularized grid lines, Nicholson sought to

implement a town based on lines of sight accentuating the centers of colonial power. In particular, Nicholson placed two circles with radiating streets on the highest points of land on the Annapolis peninsula, for the to-be constructed State House and St. Anne's Church. The new town plan ensured a visual emphasis on these two centers of administrative and cultural power by laying out the streets that radiated from them with converging and diverging lines. In effect, this visual plan sought to control lines of sight and to ensure that the city had a commanding experiential effect on residents.

Again, the implementation of Nicholson's idea for the new city of Annapolis fell on Richard Beard. Rather than doing away with what he had previously laid out for the town of Arundelton, Beard appears to have superimposed Nicholson's plan over many of his earlier streets. This pragmatic accommodation of Nicholson's Baroque ideals assured that Annapolis maintained a sense of coherent order and left room for the need to expand the town as the population increased.

When the General assembly met for the first time in their new capital on February 28, 1695, the city of Annapolis looked radically different than it does today. Many of the lots laid out by Beard had not yet been taken up or improved, and in addition, neither the Statehouse nor St. Anne's Church had been constructed. For all intents and purposes the new city of Annapolis looked little different than the previous city of Arundelton. What streets had been laid out were unpaved, and much of the land would likely have been covered in forest and overgrowth. While the southernmost area of the town, centered on Duke of Gloucester Street and the dock at Acton's cove, would have been relatively built up, with marshland cleared and drained, the remaining areas to the northeast of the city centered on Weathering cove and Busby's cove would have been considerably more swampy and undeveloped.

At the time the capital moved to Annapolis, the project area of the Fleet-Cornhill neighborhood had been laid out as a private portion of land dedicated to the colonial governor Francis Nicholson. This portion of land had been carved out of the northernmost area of the town of Arundelton and likely contained one of Beard's original streets. In Beard's survey notes and in subsequent land records there is mention of a street referred to as the "Northeast Line", running roughly from the area known as Weathering Cove (later named Nicholson's Cove, now City Dock) to what is today called College Creek (Lindauer and McWilliams 2008, personal communication). Consulting the 1718 Stoddert map, this street is most likely depicted as the boundary line separating Nicholson's property from lots 88, 87, and 86. The road linking two bodies of water appears to have been planned primarily for commercial purposes, linking the ship building area of College Creek to the newly planned Ships Carpenter lot northeast of Nicholson's Cove.

The geography of the Annapolis peninsula clearly played a part in the rationale for moving the capital from St. Mary's to Annapolis. In addition to the peninsula having three navigatable ports (Acton's Cove, Weathering Cove, and Busby's Cove), the city of Arundelton had already begun a ship building industry. As early as 1694, commissioners involved in the capital's move, charged that "there be one or more places laid out and reserved for the building of ships and other vessels." (Archives 19:211, cited in Jacobsen 1973, manuscript on file Historic Annapolis Foundation). The road, most likely known as the "Northeast Line" (now Fleet Street), located within the boundaries of the Fleet-Cornhill project area potentially played a role in this industry as early as the last quarter of the 17th century and certainly became an increasingly more prominent commercial thoroughfare throughout the 18th century.

In 1704 Francis Nicholson left Annapolis for London, leaving no clear documentary evidence of building activities or improvements to Nicholson's lot. The extent of actual construction activities or land transaction made by Nicholson within the project area will never

conclusively be known prior to this time, due to a fire that destroyed most of the Anne Arundel County land and court records in 1704. What little historical evidence that does survive comes mainly from land records and Annapolis General Assembly records after the fire.

Two specific actions taken by the Annapolis City Corporation and the state General Assembly in the first quarter of the 18th century figure prominently in the developmental history of the Fleet-Cornhill project area. In 1719 the Corporation awarded Robert Johnson the right to occupy the upper part of the Ship Carpenter's Lot. In this decision the Corporation passed:

“...a bill to confirm 120 feet in length upon the Waterside to the petitioner...forever upon condition that the Same land shall not be applied to any other use than that of a Ship Carpenter's Yard except necessary buildings for that service (and that if he shall neglect to Carry on the business of a Ship Wright for Twelve months together in the said yard the Corporation may reenter thereon) and upon paying an Annuall rent of five shillings current money to the Corporation for the Ground rent.”

(Md. Archives, 1719, p.379; cited in Jacobsen 1973:12, manuscript on file, Historic Annapolis Foundation).

The 120 feet of land conveyed to Johnson for use as a ship yard potentially borders the project area to the northeast of the current Market Space (roughly in the location between Middleton's Tavern and the tobacco prize). While not directly within the project area itself, the location of the ship yard likely impacted the surrounding areas. Again, there are no definitive records to indicate what precisely the environment was like during the first quarter of the 18th century. However, it would seem likely that any remaining trees in the area, aside from boundary markers would have been cut down at or by this time. Also, it seems likely that the street separating Nicholson's Lot from Lots 88, 87 and 86 lead to public landing in the area intended to be used for commercial activities.

This conclusion is further supported by an act of the General Assembly in 1720 authorizing Edward Smith the use of a parcel of land adjacent to the ships carpenter yard for a saw yard. In this legislation, the General Assembly stipulated:

“That a peice of ground Containing one hundred and Twenty foot in Length fronting the water and Beginning at the Distance of Twenty foot from the Bounds of a peice of ground formerly vested by an Act of Assembly on a Certain Rob^t Johnson Shipwright (which Distance between the two Peices of Ground af^d shall be and serve for a Landing place for the Conveniency of the Neighbourhood) be Granted to the said Edw^d Smith and his heirs for Ever according to the prayer of his Petition Provided that the said Edw^d Smith his heirs or assigns Do build or Cause to be built, and Keep or Cause To be Kept in good Repaire on the said Ground a good Saw house to go with Two Saws and that he or they Saw Yearly and Every Year five Thousand foot of Plank or Scantlingin the said Saw yard and pay the Sum of five shillings p annum Rent To the Corporation of the City of Annapolis and pay The proportionable part of the Purchase money To the proprietors Thereof in failure of which or any of the Particulars above mentioned the said Corporation shall and may Re Enter upon the said Land any Thing to the Contrary in this Act notwithstanding.”

Smith, who had worked as a sawyer in Annapolis for roughly eight years, is cited as already having a “sawhouse” on the parcel of land. The combination of Smith's saw yard, Johnson's ship yard, and a public/commercial landing separating the two is the first historical indication that the

project area was primarily used for early industrial purposes. The combination of these two parcels of land effectively covered the entire northern portion of Nicholson's Cove, now city dock (see figure Appendix K.2; 1743 copy of 1718 Stoddert Map).

In addition to the fire of 1704 complicating historical matters, it is unclear as to who was the rightful owner of much of Nicholson's Lot after Francis Nicholson left Annapolis for London in 1704. In 1718 a case was brought to the courts over the ownership of a large parcel of land encompassing the majority of Nicholson's Lot. At the time wealthy landowners Thomas Bordley and Thomas Larkin claimed ownership of the property, which was subsequently disputed by the proprietary. Colloquially known as the Bordley-Larkin case, large portions of the town were effectively up for grabs, with Bordley and Larkin claiming legal ownership and the Proprietor challenging their ownership (*Proceedings of the Maryland Court of Appeals, 1695-1729*, Volume 77, Preface 26, xxvi introduction). The result of this roughly fifty year period of legal purgatory has left us with two significant results. The first result is a gap in knowledge of exact land ownership, and moreover, a gap in knowledge of land use for much of the project area. The second result is decidedly more helpful. As part of the Court's attempts to ameliorate the problem of the Bordley-Larkin case, James Stoddert was charged with resurveying the town in 1718. In creating the map explicitly to settle a land dispute, Stoddert paid particular attention to property boundaries and known landowners at the expense of creating an existing conditions survey of Annapolis. In effect, Stoddert's 1718 map should be read as a map for land speculation purposes, rather than a map depicting precise topography.

Returning to significant land transactions within the project area at the time; in October of 1723 the Ship Carpenter's Lot once again came to the attention of the General Assembly, when Robert Gordon, a local merchant, challenged the lot's ownership. Gordon based his challenge on the fact that the heirs of the recently deceased Robert Johnson had broken the stipulation of their lease, by failing to actively continue the trade of Shipwrights, and in removing from the Ship Carpenter's Lot improvements that they were required to build in order to retain control of the property. In addition to Gordon being granted the control of the parcel of land, the General Assembly also granted him an area known as the Sand Bank (roughly in the location of Pinkney Street, and the building currently fronting the northwest side of Market Space). This land transaction was followed by Gordon purchasing the land formerly owned by Edward Smith (Edward Smith's Sawyard), in 1724; and in 1734 by purchasing land from the executor of Francis Nicholson, Kingsmill Eyre. With the purchase of part of Nicholson's Lot, Gordon controlled nearly three quarters of the area surrounding Nicholson's Cove (now city dock). Listed as a merchant in the transactions, it appears likely that Gordon bought these properties with the intention of land speculation, rental properties, and furthering his economic status in the developing city.

Land descriptions from the transactions associated with Gordon show details of the environment of the project area in the first and second quarters of the 18th century. A detail from the 1723 Ship Carpenter's Lot transaction cites that:

“...there is a Sand Bank that intersects a tenement of Land of his & the Creek Between the Bounded Poplar tree Standing on the North East side of Nicholson Cove & another Poplar tree standing on the South side of s^d Cove that the same Bank lyes without the lines of the s^d Nicholsons Cove within the Water Mark & not included within any Lot of the City which with Industry and pains can admitt of some Improvements for a Landing for himself & for the s^d Good of the Publick and that the same might be Confirmed to him and his heirs and Assignes for ever...”

Based on this description of the property and in reviewing a copy of the 1718 Stoddert map, where two bounded trees are clearly shown, the 18th century water line appears to have extended much further inland than it currently does. At the time Gordon obtained control of the Ship Carpenter's Lot, the waterline likely extended as far west as the current building façades of Market Space, roughly to where Fleet Street currently meets the Market Space. In all likelihood it extended as far to the northeast as the current edge of the Market Building. In addition to this, the topography of the project area during this early developmental phase of construction was radically different that it is today. The area of Gordon's property known as the Sand Bank was most likely created by erosion due to a historic water drainage that ran from the high ground near State Circle to the area of the City Dock. This drainage meant that much of what is now the lower end of Fleet Street and Pinkney Street was inundated marshland.

Further descriptions of the easternmost section of the project area come from later Gordon associated land transactions. In 1746 Robert Gordon mortgaged part of his landholdings named Nicholson's Cove to Richard Bennett. In this transaction Gordon is cited as having a dwelling house on the property that he was renting to William Thornton. Likewise in the sale of land to John Brice in 1751, adjacent to the Sand Bank and close to Fleming the block maker's shop, Gordon is cited as having retained access to his warehouse, dwelling house, and garden enclosed within a paling fence. These land descriptions detail a build up of the area near what is now City Dock, near the end of Fleet Street, for commercial and speculative purposes. In many ways these partial accounts of land speculation and industrial activities foreshadow land use and occupation within much of the history of the project area.

Neighborhood Development (1770-1830)

Between 1770 and 1830 the Fleet-Cornhill neighborhood underwent substantive urban development. What had previously been a neighborhood characterized in the first half of the 18th century by industrial spaces and sporadic if not ephemeral habitations near those industrial spaces, the Fleet-Cornhill neighborhood took on many of the physical elements that we recognize today. One historical individual is primarily responsible for this change.

In 1771, Charles Wallace, a local merchant who is perhaps best known as the construction magnate for the third and final State House, bought almost all of the land that had formerly been owned by Francis Nicholson. The title to this parcel of land, known as Nicholson's Lot, had been languishing for years in chancery court disputes due to the Bordley-Larkin case. With no clear ownership of title, exact historical occupation of this parcel of land is unknown, and is thought to have been in a form of developmental stasis since the first quarter of the 18th century. However, Wallace's single purchase set in motion a series of developmental events that are well documented historically and quickly altered the character of the project area. Wallace, a partner in the Wallace, Davidson, and Johnson merchant company undoubtedly recognized the potential that this land held, not only for the economic advances of the company, but also sizable economic potentials for himself.

One of the most striking changes to the project area at this time was the construction of the Wallace, Davidson and Johnson building, known as Factors Row, fronting the harbor. With construction underway in the early 1770s, this building would dominate the Annapolis harbor, both in terms of visual scale, as well as site of economic exchange, until it was destroyed by a fire in 1883 (Papenfuse and McWilliams 1969). Built as four separate structures tied together, utilizing the latest trends in Georgian architectural fashion, the building housed the Wallace, Davidson, Johnson company headquarters, the Annapolis Victualing House during the Revolution, and personal residences. In addition to their company headquarters, the Wallace, Davidson and Johnson Company also made improvements to the city dock and extended their operations west to the interior of the project area, presumably utilizing the space as a company staging area.

In addition to changes to the area fronting the City Dock, Charles Wallace began to subdivide his landholdings in the early 1770s. The contiguous piece of land formerly known as Nicholson's Lot, extending from the City Dock to the State House was split into twenty four separate lots, fronting the newly created Cornhill Street (Papenfuse and McWilliams 1969). These lots were quickly purchased by Annapolis residents, whose economic status could best be described as tradesmen, innkeepers, and those in the upper echelon on the working class.

An on the ground detail of the project area at this time comes from the Frenchman's Map of 1781, drawn up by a French Army Capitan, on orders by General Lafayette, whose troops were occupying an area across Spa Creek in Eastport. Effectively the earliest existing conditions map of Annapolis, the Frenchman's Map shows the newly created Cornhill Street, Fleet Street running westward to the grounds of St. John College, and limited details of occupation on both streets. As limited in detail as it is, the map shows several houses in the project area and streets clearly laid out (see figure Appendix K.3).

The best sense of the development of the Fleet-Cornhill neighborhood at this time comes from land records and the 1798 Federal Direct Tax assessment (see Appendix B: 1798 Federal Direct Tax Records, for houses assessed in the project area). Land records clearly show substantive land division, home and lot improvements in the area, and mechanisms of land control, including ground rent retained by Wallace throughout the last quarter of the 18th century. The 1798 Federal Direct Tax record lists a total of 19 home lots on Cornhill Street, and 5 home

lots on Fleet Street. Based on these numbers it appears that Cornhill Street witnessed substantive growth in the period between 1770 to 1798. While Fleet Street, predating Cornhill Street by at least eighty years, most likely retained much of its early to mid 18th century character. By and large Cornhill Street, with the notable exception of land retained by the Wallace, Davidson and Johnson Company, to the west of Factors row, appears to date from this initial stage of late 18th century development. In terms of streetscape development two important realizations can be drawn from these records. First, the subdivision of land by Wallace in the early 1770s necessitated the building of Cornhill Street, sometime prior to 1781. Second, the increase in population on these streets, in particular Cornhill, would have necessitated public amenities, including public wells and street maintenance.

City of Annapolis records regarding street maintenance are non-existent for the 18th century. However, beginning in the first quarter of the 19th century, Annapolis Corporation Proceedings records greatly detail City efforts to improve streets and public infrastructure. Historic Annapolis Foundation historian Jean Russo's research into these records is instrumental in understanding the development of City infrastructure, as well as the development of the infrastructure and streetscapes within the project area (see Russo, *Public Thoroughfares of Annapolis*). In 1803 the City of Annapolis passed a by-law formalizing procedures and responsibilities for street maintenance and responsibilities for sidewalk maintenance. In addition to appointing commissioners to oversee City owned public rights of ways, the by-law spelled out a series of rules to which residents of Annapolis would be held accountable. The by-law stated in no uncertain terms that commissioners:

“...shall superintend the repairing and mending of the streets, may cut down and fill up any part thereof for the purpose of leveling and straightening the same, erect a foot-way on each side of the streets not to exceed one fourth the width of such street and may remove or cause to be removed sign posts, horse racks or anything that in their opinion might impede or interrupt the free passage of the streets, and no person shall hereafter sink a cellar, build any house, wall or fence upon the line of any street, plant posts, build steps or make improvements of any kind whatsoever to project or extend over or upon any street without the approbation and permission of said commissioners.”

The need for such a by-law, and the points raised within it, clearly spell out the state of Annapolis' streets in the later part of the 18th century and the first quarter of the 19th century. Annapolis' earthen streets were obviously in a state of disrepair at this time, with City residents encroaching on public lands and right-of-way by constructing fences and varying obstacles that impeded their use. Based on these descriptions it is easy to imagine a scene of the project area. Both Fleet and Cornhill Streets would have been unpaved earthen streets at time, bordered by houses with rather ephemeral footpaths. In addition to documentary records making this claim, previous archaeological evidence bordering the project area also points to these conclusions (see next section, *Previous Archaeological Excavations*). In 1990 Archaeology in Annapolis excavated the area surrounding State Circle, to the west of the current project area, and located a series of fence posts that appeared to shift private property boundaries onto public land during the late 18th and early 19th centuries (see, Read 1990).

This continual problem of shifting earthen streets, and private encroachment onto public lands was further called into question by the Corporation of Annapolis in 1819. Having already passed the 1803 by-law, Annapolis Corporation Commissioners sought to rectify this issue by making city residents responsible for maintaining footpaths in front of their personal property. An entry from the Annapolis Corporation Proceedings states:

“kirbing the footways...most important, they being the most public, the business of the city laying generally on them, as well as the good condition of the property on the same requiring the footways along said streets to be paved, and the belief that the owners of property on them will pave out to the kirb, if timely put down.”

(cited in Russo 1991:69)

Once the issue of maintaining City sidewalks had been firmly placed on the onus of City residents, the City Administrators set their sights on maintaining the streets themselves. The actions to come would greatly alter the City, not only in the sense that the City would become more modernized throughout the 19th century; but, also that it would come to be less and less a visually homogenous space. This point cannot be understated, since the project area is the Fleet and Cornhill Streetscapes (i.e. streets and sidewalk areas).

In the 1820's the process of modernizing City streets was well underway, especially on Cornhill Street. A citation in the Annapolis Corporation Proceeding in 1820 cites the citizens of Cornhill Street as petitioning the City to have Cornhill Street to be made a public street. Prior to this point, Cornhill Street had been in the hands of private individuals, again having been laid out by Charles Wallace in the 1770s. With its official inclusion as a public street in 1820, Annapolis Corporation Commissioner's put forth a law to have the street graded and improved as well as to have gutters placed along the street (see **Table 3.1** and **Table 3.2** for a complete list of improvements made to Cornhill and Fleet Streets). These series of actions, beginning with Cornhill Street's inclusion as City owned right of way, ushered in a period of urbanization that lasted throughout the 19th and early 20th centuries.

Urbanization I (1830-1880)

The time period between 1830 and 1880 can best be described as the first phase of intensive modern urbanization within the city of Annapolis. Technically beginning in earnest ten years earlier on Cornhill Street, this time period witnessed substantive changes to the streetscapes within the project area. A review of entries within the Annapolis Corporation Proceedings demonstrates these intensive changes.

Table 3.1: Fleet Street, Annapolis Corporation Proceedings

Date	Action	Citation
12/11/1826	“to deliver to Charles Henshaw one cart load of stone to be use as kirb for a pavement to be made in front of his house on Fleet St— under superintendence of commissioners at CH’s expense.”	
12/14/1829	“by-law providing for grading, paving & kerbing Fleet St.; passed”	
12/14/1829	“account of public square enclosing, grading, etc. repairing, cleaning, and paving streets grading, kerbing, and paving Fleet St.”	
3/5/1855	“21-6 comissioner to advise for proposals for grading...Fleet St to lower end of Hills Pt”	
5/29/1856	“22-14 M W Conner permission to lay underground pipe from pump at intersection Cornhill & Fleet streets to own premises on Fleet St, and to relay such pavements both stone & brick as may be necessary to be taken up”	
2/12/1866	“comissiner to have new curb laid on East St from Prince George to Fleet”	:71
5/15/1866	“commissioner to have gutter..at intersection Cornhill & Fleet, and at James Hyde’s corner & corner opposite”	:81
6/4/1866	“by-lay passed authorizing Annapolis Water Co to excavate the earth and lay pipes in the streets of the city and precincts thereof”	:85
4/26/1869	“commissioner to place oil lamps at...corner of Fleet & East Streets”	:241
10/11/1901	“ East St grade recommendation: from State Circle to Fleet, from Fleet to Prince George and from point on or about 160’ from corner Prince George & East grade shall be on the south to Prince George street and on from that point to King George street.”	:37
12/1901	“\$ for resetting curb & relaying gutter on one side upper end of Fleet St”	:88
4/1905	“ \$250 for paving Fleet St from East to corner of Cornhill”	:468
4/1915	“ to prepare for covering with bituminous concrete: Cornhill, Fleet, Carolls Alley; and reset curbs where needed.”	:368
4/1915	“proposals for bituminous concrete over cobble stones on Cornhill, Fleet, and Carrolls Alley”	:388

Table 3.2: Cornhill Street, Annapolis Corporation Proceedings

Date	Action	Citation
1/10/1820	“petition from citizens of Cornhill St that it may be made a public street”	
5/18/1820	“by-law to be brought in for graduating and improving of Cornhill and School St.”	
7/10/1820	“petition from Nicolas Brewer and others praying for a street from Cornhill to Church Sts”	
8/14/1820	“negative vote on bill for alley between Cornhill and Church”	
8/22/1820	“resolved that four hundred dollars be appropriated for grading and paving water courses from Cornhill and from Prince George Street through the Market Space, and thence to the dock; resolved that the commissioners be authorized to finish paving and kerbing Cornhill St.”	
6/10/1822	“order that [blank] dollars be appropriated to pave the gutter from the corner of Cornhill Street to the water; sum of \$200 approved”	:24
6/20/1865	as part of financial staments: #4 expenditures of the year ending April 1825 on account of permanent improvements grading and paving south side of Cornhill water course \$19.55	:163
3/17/1827	“committee to enquire on what terms the lane between the prop of George Barber & Andrew Slicer leading from Prince George St to the dock, the alley leading from the Church Street to Cornhill Street between the prop of Jeremiah Hughes & Frederick Hyde,...can be obtained...”	
8/15/1828	“ordered that the footway from the eastern corner of Mr. Randalls lot to the water course leading from Cornhill St be kirbed and paved”	
11/8/1830	“proposals to pave alley fronting Williamsons Hotel, lane & alley between Nicholas Brewer/Jerimiah Hughes/Frederick Hyde, and all private lanes and alleys all rejected”	
5/29/1856	“22-14M W Conner permission to lay underground pipe from pump at intersection Cornhill & Fleet streets to own premises on Fleet St, and to relay such pavements both stone & brick as may be necessary to be taken up”	
6/4/1866	“commissioner to have gutter...at intersection of Cornhill & Fleet, and at James Hyde’s corner and corner opposite.”	:81
9/10/1867	“ordered that alley leading from Main to Cornhill between property of Mrs. Rebecca Stansbury and that of Mr. F.C. Hyde be know as Hyde Alley”	:143
5/3/1869	“crossings at head of Cornhill and East Streets on State Circle...be raised to prevent water settling on said crossings”	:3

6/12/1876	“commissioner to have curb extended from the corner of North Street to Cornhill St”	:221
6/1893	“\$625 for completing improvements at foot of Church St, altering grade at foot of Francis St, Compromise St, and gutter from Rehm’s corner to Cornhill and from there to the city dock”	:40
8/13/1894	“commissioner to get bids for tearing up and repaving beds of Church St from Francis to Church Circle, and Cornhill St, by using the paving stones that are good and supply new ones necessary & also to resand, set curbing and cement joints”	:151
10/22/1894	“\$1000 to pave market space from Cornhill St to Slicers Alley, and from Alley to end of George Moss’ property on city dock”	:171
5/11/1896	“report on condition of Cornhill: exceedingly bad; removal of cobble stone, leaving street bed without any, would be decided improvement”	:265
3/8/1897	“commissioner authorized to advertise for proposals for grading, curbing and paving Cornhill with rubble stone now on city dock”	:318
11/1897	“favorable report for petition to pave Market Space from Main to Cornhill”	:38
5/9/1910	“request for repaving Cornhill”	:289
4/1915	“ to prepare for covering with bituminous concrete: Cornhill, Fleet, Carolls Alley; and reset curbs where needed.”	:368
4/1915	“proposals for bituminous concrete over cobble stones on Cornhill, Fleet, and Carrolls Alley”	:388

Annapolis Corporation Commissioners followed the curbing of Cornhill Street, by curbing Fleet Street in 1829. Based on the number of entries within the Annapolis Corporation’s records, there seems to be an unequal pattern of development between Fleet and Cornhill Streets throughout the nineteenth century. Without the analyses of further historical data, outside of the scope of this project, the reasons for this discrepancy are currently unclear. However, the resultant gap in equal development may be tied to unequal population densities and or tied to class based discrepancies between residents of these two streets.

Class based discrepancies within the Fleet-Cornhill neighborhood at the turn of the 19th century can be seen in the descriptions of architecture from the 1798 Federal Direct Tax Assessment. These discrepancies, witnessed in both construction materials of houses as well as the valuation of houses, by and large correspond to the development of the Fleet-Cornhill neighborhood. The 1798 Federal Direct Tax indicates that Cornhill Street, the newer of the two streets, had a higher proportion of brick houses, by and large valued more than those on Fleet Street. Exceptions to this generalization can be seen in several workers houses situated near the Wallace, Davidson and Johnson building, near Cornhill Street’s confluence with Fleet Street. These houses in many ways seem to more closely correspond to housing on Fleet Street. Houses on Fleet Street at the time appear to have been predominantly frame built houses. Notable exceptions to this pattern are three brick houses located on the corner of where Fleet Street meets

East Street, built in the 1780s. These houses were relative latecomers to the development of Fleet Street, and most likely were substantively different than the houses along lower Fleet Street, nearest the city dock. A review of lot histories and chains of title information for this part of Fleet Street indicate that houses on lower Fleet Street were likely frame structures, built earlier in the 18th century for local craftsmen. More thorough historical research is needed to draw out the economic based differences between Fleet and Cornhill Streets at this time.

Throughout the second and third quarter of the nineteenth century, the project area underwent further land development, characterized by increasing land subdivision, as well as resultant increased City infrastructure projects (see figure Appendix K.4, K.5, K.6, and K.7). Significant projects that appear in the records of the Annapolis Corporation Proceedings include episodic street grading for both Fleet and Cornhill Streets, partial street paving with stone or brick (prior to the 1860s), as well as increased City modernization efforts such as the plan to install water pipes in 1856 and 1866, and the installation of oil street lamps in 1869.

Urbanization II (1880-1930)

In the period between 1880 through 1930, the project area saw dramatic changes both in terms of the modernization of city infrastructure, as well as changes in population demographics (see figure Appendix K.8, K.9, K.10, K.11, K.12, K.13, K.14, K.15). Census data prior to the 1880s enumerated houses within the project area in a piecemeal fashion, with little indication of home ownership, occupation or economic class, making the collection of reliable demographic next to impossible. However, beginning in 1880 census records were enumerated street by street, house by house, indicating homeowners from renters, and also indicating immigration data. A review of census records from 1880-1900 shows that the majority of residents within the project area were native born Marylanders split along racial and class lines. This division meant that Cornhill Street was effectively white working class, while Fleet Street had a slightly higher percentage of African American working class residents (see Table 3.3 and Table 3.4). By 1900 this racial division between Cornhill and Fleet Streets was even more apparent, with Fleet Street almost entirely African American (86% as opposed to 60% in 1880).

In 1910 this demographic pattern changed dramatically across the entire project area. A review of census data from 1910 to 1930 shows an influx of European immigrants within the project area along both Fleet and Cornhill Streets. Immigrant groups enumerated as white beginning in the 1910 census include Germans, Irish, English, Portuguese, and Russian Jews. During this period, the Fleet-Cornhill neighborhood went from being a working class community spilt along a predominantly native Maryland-born black/white divide to an ethnically diverse community made up of both newly arrived European immigrants as well as African American and White Annapolitans. Chain of title data and census records detailing occupation shows that many of these European immigrants began to set up local businesses such as grocery stores and tailor shops, as well as building boarding houses that further altered the character of the neighborhood.

Fleet Street, in particular, witnessed many of these changes. In addition to new home construction in the last quarter of the 19th and first quarter of the 20th centuries, Fleet Street saw a marked number of boarding houses built to house working class Annapolitans, and a number of early twentieth century grocery stores to provision working class Fleet-Cornhill neighborhood residents (see Appendix C: Chain of Title, for a representative sample of Fleet Street property chain of titles; see also, Table 3.3 for population demographics). A particularly interesting example of this demographic and social change within the Fleet-Cornhill neighborhood can be seen with property owned by Jacob Blum. Blum, a newly immigrated Russian Jew, most likely fleeing Tsarist backed pogroms in the early 20th century, opened a grocery/tailor shop at 6-8 Fleet Street, and financed the building of a boarding house known as the 'Ideal Hotel' at 14 Fleet Street.

Table 3.3: Fleet and Cornhill Streets Census Data 1880-1930, Population Statistics

			1880	1900	1910	1920	1930
Fleet Street							
Households							
	White	=	8	5	4	1	1
	Black	=	17	30	19	23	23
	Total	=	25	35	23	24	24
Residents	White	=	49 (40%)	24 (14%)	26 (22%)	7 (7%)	9 (8%)
	Black	=	74 (60%)	152 (86%)	91 (78%)	91 (93%)	98 (92%)
	Total	=	123	176	117	98	107
Cornhill Street							
Households							
	White	=	20	33	31	18	25
	Black	=	5	4	2	5	12
	Total	=	25	37	33	23	37
Residents	White	=	103 (80%)	173 (87%)	156 (93%)	71 (84%)	128 (70%)
	Black	=	26 (20%)	25 (13%)	11 (7%)	14 (16%)	55 (30%)
	Total	=	129	198	167	85	183

Having emigrated from Russia to Annapolis prior to 1910, Blum became part of a small but thriving Ashkenazi Jewish community within the Fleet-Cornhill neighborhood from 1910-1930. In addition to the Jacob Blum family, census records from 1910 detail a total of five Russian Jewish households within the neighborhood (4 households on Fleet Street, 1 household on Cornhill Street). In 1920 the total number of Russian Jewish households had dropped to four (1 household on Fleet Street, 3 households on Cornhill Street). Included within these households was the household of H.B. Zenitz, the Rabbi for the congregation of Kneseth Israel, based at a newly consecrated Synagogue at the corner of Prince George and East Streets. And, in 1930 the total number of Russian Jewish households further dropped to 3 households (1 household on Fleet Street, 2 households on Cornhill Street). Most likely Orthodox, this small Russian Jewish community would have stood out as an example of the changing demographics of America's urban centers in the first quarter of the 20th century.

Census data related to the African-American population of the Fleet-Cornhill neighborhood from 1880-1930 shows a pattern of increasing segregation along Fleet and Cornhill Streets (see Table 3.3). In 1880 African Americans accounted for 60% of the total residents along Fleet Street, and 20% of the total residents along Cornhill Street. From 1900 to 1930 the African American population of Fleet Street expanded to 93% of the total population of Fleet Street, and dropped to a low of 7% along Cornhill Street in 1910. Interestingly, the only households enumerated as being white along Fleet Street from 1910-1930 were newly

immigrated Russian-Jewish households (dropping from 4 households in 1910 to 1 household in 1930). The increasing segregation of African American working class residents along Fleet Street mirrors patterns witnessed throughout the town in the early 20th century (Mullins 1999). In the early 20th century African American Annapolitans were segregated into enclaves and ally communities throughout the town. Some communities, including the nearby Hell Point Community (between the Naval Academy and the City Dock), and the West Street Community acted as social centers of African American Annapolitan life throughout the middle of the 20th century. Although segregated, African American Fleet Street residents were part of a broader African American Annapolitan community and would most certainly have been active members of African American social and religious institutions throughout the town.

In terms of the modernization of city infrastructure, the Fleet-Cornhill neighborhood underwent dramatic changes in the period from 1880 to 1930. A review of Annapolis Corporation Proceedings records (see Table 3.1 and Table 3.2) show an emphasis on road and curb maintenance. However, the most substantive difference between this period of urbanization and previous urbanization efforts by the city appears to be a move towards regularization. Beginning in the 1890s, Annapolis Corporation Proceedings records continually cite paving problems with both Fleet and Cornhill Streets (Russo 1991). Likely first paved in the 1860s, both streets appear to have been in a state of disrepair by the 1890s. Between 1890 and 1915 no less than fifteen separate actions were taken by the Annapolis Corporation to pave and modernize the project area. Early paving efforts during the 1890s include the grading of worn streets and relaying paving stones along Cornhill Street. In 1915 Annapolis Corporation Proceedings records cite a proposal to cover both streets with bituminous concrete. It is clear from these records that the city intended to fully modernize the streetscapes of the Fleet-Cornhill neighborhood. In essence these actions brought the Fleet-Cornhill neighborhood out of the 19th century, and quite literally, paved the way for future mid to late 20th century neighborhood development.

Table 3.4: Fleet and Cornhill Streets Census Data 1890-1930, Home Renters vs. Home Owners Statistics

			1900	1910	1920	1930
Fleet Street						
Owners						
	White	=	0	0	1	1
	Black	=	3	3	6	4
	Total	=	3 (8%)	3 (13%)	7 (29%)	5 (21%)
Renters						
	White	=	5	4	0	0
	Black	=	27	16	17	19
	Total	=	32 (92%)	20 (87%)	17 (71%)	19 (79%)
Cornhill Street						
Owners						
	White	=	10	7	3	7
	Black	=	2	0	2	4
	Total	=	12 (32%)	7 (21%)	5 (22%)	11 (30%)
Renters						
	White	=	23	24	15	18
	Black	=	2	2	3	8
	Total	=	25 (68%)	26 (79%)	18 (78%)	26 (70%)

Previous Archaeological Excavations

To date there are seven registered archaeological sites located within or directly adjacent to the Fleet-Cornhill neighborhood (Table 3.3). Substantive archaeological excavations within the project area include the *Archaeological Excavations of State Circle*, 18AP60, and 18AP61 (Read et al. 1990; Stabler 1990). In addition, limited archaeological testing was done at the back lot of 10 Cornhill Street, the Chalmers Mint, 18AP97 (Gibb 2002b); at Hyde Alley, 18AP31 (Wright 1963); at 24 Fleet Street, 18AP91 (Gibb 2002a); and, at Fleet Street Park, 18AP98 (Gibb 2002c).

Archaeological Excavations of State Circle (18AP60 & 18AP61)

In the fall and winter of 1989-1990, Archaeology in Annapolis carried out archaeological compliance excavations in and around State Circle as part of the City of Annapolis' State Circle Underground Project. Similar to archaeological excavations undertaken in the course of this project, excavations done in the course of the State Circle Underground Project were limited to City-owned public rights of way, underneath streets and sidewalks. In total twenty three test units were excavated during the project, distributed between twenty site loci surrounding State Circle. Excavations revealed a mix of archaeologically intact and disturbed deposits, with intact deposits shedding light on the dynamic character of city development, in particular the changing nature of the State Circle project area throughout the 18th and 19th centuries. Of particular relevance to this project were project areas 16 and 17, known as Nicholson's Lot, 18AP60; and project area 18, known as the Public Well, 18AP61 (Read 1990).

Governor Nicholson's Lot - 18AP60

Governor Nicholson's Lot, 18AP60, located in front of 46 State Circle, at the confluence of East Street, Cornhill Street and State Circle, was known historically as a portion of the lot granted to Governor Nicholson in 1695, and located on the 1718 Stoddert Map between State Circle and the City Dock. During the late 18th century Nicholson's lot was purchased by Charles Wallace and continually subdivided throughout the 19th century. In the twentieth century, the site identified as Governor Nicholson's Lot, 18AP60, was the site of the Circle Theater. Two test units excavated in the area are of particular interest for this project. Test unit N15 E10, area 16 was located in the sidewalk at the corner of East Street and State Circle. Test unit N28 E5, area 17 was located in the street at the junction of Cornhill Street and State Circle.

The excavation of test unit N15 E10, area 16 determined that the area was heavily disturbed due to the construction of the Circle Theater c. 1920. Features encountered within the test unit included a City water line that effectively destroyed all earlier archaeological deposits (Read 1990:155-159).

The excavation of test unit N28 E5, area 17 determined that the junction of Cornhill Street and State Circle was archaeologically intact and dated to the 18th century. Features encountered within the test unit included a Belgian block road surface dating to 1897 and a dirt road surface dating to the first quarter of the 19th century. In addition, other streetscape features encountered included 19th century brick gutters, and possible fill episodes associated with 18th century road surfaces (Read 1990:159-165).

The Public Well - 18AP61

The Public Well, 18AP61, was located across Cornhill Street from Governor Nicholson's Lot, 18AP60, in front of 40 and 44 State Circle. Originally one test unit was planned for this site, however when the public well was encountered additional units were excavated to expose the feature in its entirety. A total of four test units were excavated in the area, N78 E45, N75 E42.5, N75 E40, N78 E40 (Read 1990:165-184). Six features were encountered in the course of excavations. Features included: the well (F.4); repair trenches associated with the well (F. 2, 3, 5); a robbers trench associated with the well (F.1); and a builders trench for the extant curbstones (F. 6).

A basic chronology of the well's construction, use and subsequent alterations can be made based on TPQs of artifacts recovered during excavation. The well itself was six feet in diameter, and was comprised of two courses of dry laid brick, with no known date of construction. A repair trench surrounding the well dates to post 1840, and was interpreted as being related to the construction of a new top piece for the well pump. A robber's trench was later dug into the well, removing one foot of brickwork from the well's uppermost level. The robber's trench was interpreted as part of a twentieth century destruction episode, resulting in a termination date for the well's use. F.6, the builder's trench for curb, had a TPQ of 1962, and is related to modern street repairs around State Circle (Read 1990:183).

Archaeological Testing 10 Cornhill Street (18AP97)

On March 18, 2002 Annapolis Historic Preservation Commission Staff Archaeologist Jim Gibb excavated one unscreened shovel test pit in the back lot of 10 Cornhill Street, in response to planned kitchen renovations by the homeowners. The shovel test encountered intact soil deposits and artifacts dated to the late 18th and early 19th century.

On May 4, 2002 Jim Gibb excavated one 3x3 test unit at the foot of the stairs entering the back of 10 Cornhill Street. Removing the currant brick yard surface, Gibb encountered mid-late twentieth century fill that extended 20" below the yard surface. Encountered within this fill was a 2" water line that appeared to be abandoned and not in use. Directly under the 2" water line were the remains of an earlier brick yard surface dating to the nineteenth century (Gibb 2002b).

Archaeological Testing 24 Fleet Street (18AP91)

From Oct-Nov 2001 Annapolis Historic Preservation Commission Staff Archaeologist Jim Gibb conducted archaeological test excavations in the back lot of 24 Fleet Street, in advance of the home owners planned construction. Initial excavation located an early nineteenth century cellar hole in the back of the property, extending 45 inches below the present ground surface. In addition, two test units were excavated to mitigate the effects of porch footers. Excavations revealed a possible brick and shell yard surface and a post hole that potentially dated into the eighteenth century. Gibb noted that the back lot appeared to be stratigraphically intact, with deposits dating to the first quarter of the nineteenth century (Gibb 2002a).

Archaeological Testing Fleet Street Park (18AP98)

May 7, 2002 Annapolis Historic Preservation Commission Staff Archaeologist Jim Gibb monitored the demolition of concrete paving, removal of stone curbs, and the installation of a brick surface for Fleet Street Park, located roughly midway up Fleet Street. The removal of the stone curbs revealed Belgian block paving stones beneath the current road surface. Also encountered was a dense deposit of oyster shell, interpreted as evidence of an earlier sidewalk or yard surface. The excavation of a builder's trench for the slate curbstones revealed a thermally altered soil deposit, likely the result of house lot occupation dated to c. 1800 (Gibb 2002c).

Archaeological Testing Hyde Alley (18AP31)

In 1963, Henry Wright conducted archaeological excavations along Hyde Alley. The exact extent of the excavations, and number of test units is undeterminable from the letter report on file at the MHT library (Wright 1963). However, Wright does note that he found the remains of an eighteenth century building reported to be a gunsmith shop belonging to Issac Harris. Excavation uncovered a brick foundation for a frame dwelling, and what appears to have been a cellar of sorts. No further information is given in the letter report.

Archaeological Monitoring At Market Space

In the mid 1980s Archaeology in Annapolis monitored trenches excavated by the City of Annapolis for the repair and replacement of sewer lines along Market Space and Pinkney Street. The monitoring work was done to gain information related to the filling of the Annapolis Harbor in the 18th and 19th centuries. Sewer trenches were excavated between Fleet Street and Pinkney Street encompassing the northwest side of the current Market Space. Profile drawings made of the trenches revealed evidence of intact archaeological deposits extending to a depth of 4.5' below current sidewalk grade. Multiple road surfaces were encountered suggesting that the original 18th century elevation of Market Space was much lower than it is at present (Creveling 1986).

Summary of Previous Archaeological Excavations

Previous archaeological excavations within the Fleet-Cornhill project area have shown that although the area has witnessed significant alteration due to urban development, throughout the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries, much of the archaeological record is intact. Excavations at the upper end of Cornhill Street conducted by Archaeology in Annapolis in 1989-1990 have shown that intersection of Cornhill Street and State Circle dates to the second quarter of the 18th century. In addition excavations have shown that multiple road repairs and resurfacing episodes have in fact preserved previous road surfaces rather than grading them out in the course of construction.

Testing near the intersection of Cornhill Street and Hyde alley in 1963, also confirms that the middle section of Cornhill Street appears to be archaeologically intact. While a review of Henry Wright's letter report on file at the Maryland Historical Trust Library (Wright 1963) is inconclusive in terms of the exact placement of test units and specific materials found, there is no distinct mention of the area being archaeologically disturbed. Based on this lack of notation, it is assumed that the area is archaeologically intact.

Trench monitoring by Archaeology in Annapolis on the northwest side of Market Space in the mid 1980s showed that the current elevation of the Market Space area is approximately four feet higher than its elevation in the 18th century. It is understood that modern sewer trench repair has disturbed the Market Space area to the north of Fleet Street, however it is assumed that the area south of Fleet Street is archaeologically intact.

Previous limited archaeological testing along Fleet Street has shown both intact and disturbed archaeological deposits. Testing comprised of two units directly adjacent to the street itself, indicate that Fleet Street has undergone considerable changes due to urbanization. However, Jib Gibb's monitoring of construction work at Fleet Street Park did manage to locate what was interpreted as intact 19th century sidewalk and road surfaces. Based on this limited evidence, and the close proximity of intact archaeological deposits on Cornhill Street and at Market Space, it is assumed that much of Fleet Street is archaeologically intact.

Table 3.5: Archaeological Sites Located Within or Adjacent to the Fleet-Cornhill Project Area.

Site Number	Location	Site Name	Description	Report Citation
18AP31	Hyde Alley	Hyde Alley	Testing	Wright, H. T. 1963 Letter Report. Possible Archaeological sites in Annapolis. Test Boring and archaeological data. H.T. Wright III, historical data – Historic Annapolis Inc. April 12, 1963. Report on file: MHT Library. Crownsville, MD.
18AP60	46 State Circle	Nicholson's Lot	Testing, two units excavated	Doyle Read, Esther 1990 Archaeological Excavation of State Circle, Annapolis, Maryland. Report on file: MHT Library. Crownsville, MD.
18AP61	State Circle Project Area 18	Public Well	Testing, four units excavated	Stabler, J. 1990 Archaeological Investigation of the State Circle Public Well, 18AP61, #40 and #42 State Circle, Annapolis, Maryland. Barbara J. Little, Principal Investigator. Archaeology in Annapolis. On file, Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville, MD., College Park.
18AP91	24 Fleet Street		Testing, one unit excavated	Gibb, James G. 2002a Letter Report: 24 Fleet Street site monitoring (18AP91). Report on file: MHT Library. Crownsville, MD.
18AP97	10 Fleet Street	John Chalmers Mint	Testing, one unit excavated	Gibb, James G. 2002b Letter Report: 10 Cornhill Street Testing (18AP97). Report on file: MHT Library. Crownsville, MD.
18AP98	Back Lot of 28 & 30 Cornhill Street	Fleet Street Park	Testing, one unit excavated	Gibb, James G. 2002c Letter Report: Fleet Street Park site monitoring (18AP98). Report on file: MHT Library. Crownsville, MD.

CHAPTER 4:
ARCHAEOLOGY

18AP109 - 26 Market Space (Test Unit 1)

Test Unit 1 measured 5' x 6', and was located east of the entrance to the building at 26 Market Space, with the eastern most edge of the unit aligned with the sidewalk and facing the water, approximately 200 feet away. Test Unit 1 was excavated to a depth of roughly 4' below current sidewalk grade, and contained seventeen stratigraphic levels and eight features (see Table 4.1).



Photography by Matthew Palus

Modern Occupation

Level A, an extant sidewalk made of cement, covered the entire unit. **Level B**, the associated bedding sand for the sidewalk, lay directly underneath the cement sidewalk and rendered a large amount of diagnostic ceramic material, the latest of which is whiteware, giving a TPQ¹ of 1820. **Feature 2** is the builder's trench for the utility pipe on the west side of the unit. **Feature 3** is the fill underlying the modern sidewalk, and **Feature 6** is the builder's trench for the utility pipe running diagonally from the northwest to the southeast of the unit. They all were clearly visible directly under Level B. Both F.2 & F.6 have a TPQ of 1820 based on the presence of whiteware. Feature 3 also has a TPQ of 1820 based on the presence of whiteware. **Feature 4**, the terracotta sewage pipe along the west wall and **Feature 9**, the central terracotta sewage pipe were both unearthed approximately 1.5' below the surface. Feature 4, the terracotta sewage pipe along the west wall of the unit and Feature 9, the central terracotta sewage pipe, were both unearthed approximately 1.5' below the surface at the base of Features 2 and 6, respectively. They are thought to be 20th century utility lines, however, the city did not have prior knowledge of their existence and had to come out to establish whether or not they were still in use. Due to this inability to know for sure when these lines were placed, the TPQ for both Feature 4 & 9 was assigned based on their association with a severed gas line that would have been cut after 1888, when gas would have been replaced with electricity. The lines are almost certainly 20th century, but could not have a TPQ earlier than 1888.

Figure 4.2 (Unit 1 at 26 Market Space) The façade of 26 Market Space. The archaeology performed here was used to contrast the dichotomy between public space and the private sector.

19th C Occupation

Levels C - H, stratified fill episodes over the course of some years, were found underneath the 20th century utility pipe lines. Again, much was recovered in the way of ceramic diagnostic materials, but the latest in all of them was whiteware, giving them all a TPQ of 1820. **Level I**, another layer of stratified fill, also showed evidence of a significant fire. Given the materials from the younger levels above this, it would appear that whatever damage was sustained did not

¹ *Terminus post quem* – (TPQ) The date after which the object must have found its way into the ground. (Ivor Noel Hume *A Guild to Artifacts of Colonial America* 1982. pg 11.)

prevent rejuvenation of the area. Level I rendered Rockingham as the diagnostic ceramic, giving it a TPQ of 1830, very much in line with the previous levels. **Feature 5** (F.5), the builder's trench for the late 19th century gas line, was clearly visible after the sand under the sidewalk (Level B) was removed. **Feature 11** is the late 19th century gas line. **Feature 10** is the washout/disturbance associated with the gas line (F.11) and the trench for the gas line (F.5). Both Feature 10 and 11 have inconclusive dates and were found almost 2.0' below datum. **Feature 5**, the builder's trench for the late 19th century gas line, was found approximately 0.5' below datum and also clearly visible after the sand under the sidewalk (Level B) was removed. Feature 5 has a TPQ of 1820 based on the presence of whiteware. **Feature 11**, the late 19th century gas line, was found 1.87' below datum. It was an iron pipe that had been severed at the eastern-most end and had a stone placed under the suspended end to support the pipe. It is presumed that the TPQ for this pipe line would have to be 1869, since the gas utility was available after that time. It was not given an official TPQ, however, due to the fact that there was never confirmation that the pipe was in fact a gas line. **Feature 10** is the washout/disturbance associated with the gas line (F.11) and the trench for the gas line (F.5). A piece of American Brown salt glazed stoneware resulted in what appears to be a false TPQ of 1775. However, there was also a small bit of paper with lime-green coloring accompanying the ceramics, so an official TPQ was not assigned.

18th Century Occupation



Photograph by Stephanie Duensing

Figure 4.3 (Unit 1 at 26 Market Space) Utility pipes - Two sewer pipes and a gas pipe entwined together is an example of mangled modernity. None of these pipes is being used currently; they have just been left behind. This “leave and replace elsewhere” tactic is also seen at 21 Cornhill Street.

Levels J – L, stratified fill episodes or land reclamation layers, all produced nothing more recent than creamware and therefore have a TPQ dating post 1730. **Levels M – P**, also stratified fill episodes or land reclamation layers, all produced nothing more recent than white salt glazed stoneware and therefore have a TPQ dating post 1720. The final level, **Level Q**, which we were able to excavate down to the water table in the southwest corner only, produced nothing more than a few large mammal bones with evidence of butcher marks. No TPQ was able to be assigned earlier than the prior levels due to the lack of diagnostic materials.

Interpretation

Test Unit 1 presented us with six episodes of development. 1) is c. 1720-1780 original land reclamation attempts and construction of warehouse seen in Levels J-Q. 2) is 1830's era urbanization and a rejuvenation of the property seen in Level I. 3) is mid-19th century repair of building seen in the destruction materials in Level G. 4) is the late 19th century addition of gas utility lines as seen in F.11. 5) is the early 20th century addition of sewage utility lines as seen in F.4 & F.9. 6) is late 20th century updates to the sidewalk seen in Level A. Based on this evidence, it is likely that Level A, the extant sidewalk, Level B, the bedding sand under the cement sidewalk, and F.3, the associated deposit of sand under the bedding sand, date to the second half of the 20th century. The reason there was no recent cultural material in the fill (F.3) or bedding sand (Level B) is likely due to the reuse of the same sand that was there before the new sidewalk was placed. The trenches associated with the modern utilities (F.5, F.2 & F.6) probably had a similar method



Photograph by Matthew Palus

Figure 4.4 (Unit 1 at 26 Market Space) Jaw bone - This is the jaw bone of a pig or boar measuring almost a foot in length. Bones of mammals like these would have been used along with pieces of wood and other debris to create landfill. The area this was discovered in was once the shoreline, but since then has been reclaimed. This is an example of that reclamation.

of excavation and fill which explains why they have a TPQ of 1820 but are associated with late 19th or early 20th century utilities (F.11, F.4 & F.9). Level C and all the levels beneath were cut by the pipe trenching or unable to be fully excavated due to the presence of the pipes. Despite this hindrance, there is still a continuity that spans the whole of the unit. We can see the continual fill episodes required to maintain the utilization of the area as livable, workable, usable land. There is evidence of a destruction episode (Level G) which was only present on the western half of the unit, and a sandy fill layer on the eastern half (Level H) matching almost the exact same depth as Level G. Underlying both Levels G & H was an ash layer below that (Level I). These levels could be evidence to support references made about a fire in the Market Space in 1883, referenced in The New York Times, New York, NY, 23 October, 1883. The rest of the lower levels (Levels J-Q) all have the same TPQ of 1720. There were a couple of levels (Level M & O) that were labeled burn layers due to the dark, black color of the soil and the material that came out of them. Through analysis, however, it is now deemed more likely to have been organic fill used in land reclamation that underwent rapid decay and subsequently was somewhat preserved before decomposition. There was a significant amount of organic material - mostly wood, worked and natural, and bone - that came out of each of these levels, common materials that they would have had access to in order to create a landfill. The final level, which was a director's window in the southwest corner (Level Q), provided no diagnostic material. The significant find in this last level was the water table, found to be present at just less than 4.0' below the current sidewalk surface.



John Blair
August 11, 2008

Unit 1 East Wall Profile

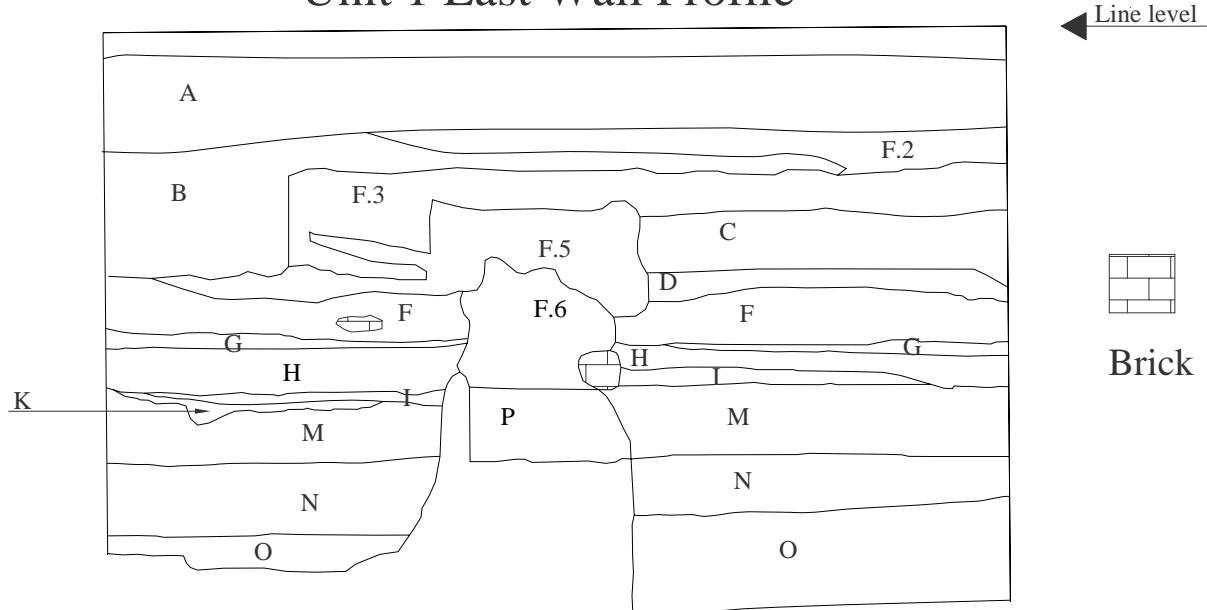


Figure 4.5(Unit 1 at 26 Market Space)

The majority of the levels are fill layers used to alter the surrounding area, either for land reclamation purposes or for utility lines and other updates to the area. The most significant levels are K-O which represent the early 18th century land reclamation episodes.

Level A	Concrete
F.2	10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown-sand
Level B	2.5Y 6/4 light yellowish brown-sand
F.3	2.5Y 5/6 light olive brown-sand
F.5	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown-silty sand
F.6	2.5Y 6/4 light yellowish brown-sand
Level C	2.5Y 5/6 light olive brown-sand
Level D	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown-silty sand
Level F	10YR4/6 dark yellowish brown-glau fill
Level G	10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown-silty sand
Level H	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown-silty sand
Level I	2.5Y 4/3 olive brown-silty sand
Level K	10YR 2/1 black-ash
Level M	10YR 3/3 dark brown-silty sand
Level N	5Y2.5/2 black-ash
Level O	10YR2/1 black-charcoal
Level P	10YR4/4 dark yellowish brown-silty sand

Table 4.1: Unit 1 Excavation Summary

Unit	Level/Feature	Average Opening Elevation	Average Closing Elevation	Average Depth	Munsell Code	Soil Texture	Interpretation	Bag No.	TPQ
1	Level A	0.11'	0.51'	0.4'	10YR 7/1	Concrete	Sidewalk	1	20th c.
1	Level B	0.51'	0.89'	0.38'	2.5Y 4/4	Sand	Bedding sand	2	20th c.
1	Feature 2	0.43'	1.67'	1.24'	10YR 3/6	Sand	Trench for utility pipe	3	20th c.
1	Feature 6	0.68'	1.79'	1.11'	10YR 4/6	Clayloam	Trench for utility pipe	6	20th c.
1	Feature 3	0.58'	0.83'	0.25'	2.5Y 3/3	Sandloam	Fill asso. w/ sidewalk	4	20th c.
1	Feature 4	1.21'	1.67'	0.46'	-	-	Tera cotta sewage pipe	-	1888
1	Feature 9	1.46'	-	-	-	-	Tera cotta sewage pipe	-	1888
1	Feature 5	0.63'	2.3'	1.67'	10YR5/6	Sand	Trench for gas line	5	1869
1	Level C	0.89'	0.95'	0.06'	2.5Y 5/4	Sand	Fill layer	10	1869
1	Level D	0.95'	1.15'	0.2'	10YR 4/6	Sand	Fill layer	11	1869
1	Level E	1.15'	1.32'	0.17'	10YR 4/6	Siltysand	Thin fill layer	12	1869
1	Level F	1.32'	1.73'	0.41'	2.5Y 3/3	Siltysand	Fill layer	13	1869
1	Level G	1.78'	2.0'	0.22'	7.5Y 4/3	Siltysand	Destruction/fill layer	16	1869
1	Level H	1.73'	1.93'	0.2'	10YR 4/2	Siltysand	Fill layer	17	1869
1	Feature 11	1.87'	-	-	-	-	Gas pipe	-	1869
1	Feature 10	1.87'	2.36'	0.49'	2.5Y 4/4	Sandloam	Washout asso. w/ f.5/11	21	n/a
1	Level I	1.97'	2.21'	0.24'	2.5Y 5/3	Sandloam	Ash layer	19	1830
1	Level J	1.92'	2.24'	0.32'	10YR 4/6	Sandloam	Fill layer	22	1730
1	Level K	2.03'	2.3'	0.27'	2.5Y 3/3	Sandloam	Fill layer	25	1730
1	Level L	2.24'	2.33'	0.09'	10YR 4/6	Sandloam	Possible surface	26	1730
1	Level M	2.34'	2.87'	0.53'	10YR 3/1	Siltyloam	Burn layer	27	1720
1	Level N	2.69'	2.79'	0.1'	2.5Y 3/3	Siltysand	Fill layer	31	1720
1	Level O	2.79'	3.04'	0.25'	10YR 2/1	Silty coal	Burn layer	32	1720
1	Level P	3.04'	3.15'	0.11'	2.5Y 4/2	Siltysand	Fill layer	33	1720
1	Level Q*	3.15'	3.9'	0.75'	2.5Y 3/2	Siltyloam	Water table	34	n/a

* Director's window in southwest corner of unit only.

18AP111 - 14 FLEET STREET



Figure 4.6 Location of excavation units 2, 3, 4, and 7 (in black squares) on Fleet Street.

18AP111 - 14 Fleet Street (Test Unit 2)

Test Unit 2 measured 3' x 5', and was located east of the entrance to the building at 14 Fleet Street, with the southern most edge of the unit aligned with the curbstones. Test Unit 2 was laid in between modern utility lines servicing the residence on Fleet Street. Test Unit 2 was excavated to a depth of roughly 4.3' below current sidewalk grade, and contained nineteen stratigraphic levels and six features (see Table 4.2).

Modern Occupation

Level A, an extant brick sidewalk, **Level B**, the associated bedding sand for the sidewalk, **Level C**, the associated cement foundation for the sidewalk, and **Level D**, a thin, sandy layer under the cement, covered the entire unit. The artifacts recovered from of these layers included cigarette filters, aluminum foil and modern floor tile, giving all the TPQ dating to the mid-20th century. **Feature 7**, the builder's trench for the curbstones, was seen to cut through the original builder's trench for the older placement of the slate curbstones (F.1), and had a TPQ of 1962 based on the Styrofoam that was found in the trench. **Feature 1**, the extant slate curbstone, was originally placed in 1820s but shows evidence of being reset. The curbstones therefore have a dual TPQ of 1820, based on historical documentation of curbstone placement, and 1962, based on the artifacts found within the modern builder's trench (F.7). **Feature 8**, the builder's trench for the modern water meter, ran along almost the entire eastern wall of the unit destroying most of the profile for intact stratigraphy for that portion of the unit. There were no datable artifacts recovered, but we know the TPQ is late 20th century based on the fact that it was a trench for the modern water meter placement.

19th Century Occupation



Photograph by Matthew Cochran

Figure 4.7(Unit 2 at 14 Fleet Street) Builder's' trenches This is the bisect of Feature 7, the builder's' trench for the curbstones. This builder's' trench is actually from two different temporal periods. The curbstones were originally placed in 1829 and then reset in the 20th century. The trench in the background is from the placement of a modern water meter.

Level E, a change in the soil, contained a high quantity of domestic refuse and appeared to have water and wind borne deposits. This level was only 0.1' thick and was most likely not a living surface but does appear to have been exposed as the top soil for a short period of time. Artifacts recovered at the interchange between Level E and Level F and included whiteware and an assortment of other ceramics, nails, bones, flat and bottle glass and brick. **Level F**, a 19th century brick sidewalk, was found relatively intact and only 1.0' below the current sidewalk surface. Level E was not a utilized surface for long and may only have been exposed for enough time for the city to replace or update the sidewalk/street. After excavation of Level F, we reviewed the photos from the excavation of the builder's trench for the modern placement of the curbstones (F.7), and we realized there had actually been two builder's trenches. However, the older trench was nearly completely destroyed by the modern trench (F.7) and was therefore almost imperceptible. We were unable to salvage any of the original builder's trenches, but based on the remains of the original sidewalk it was associated with (Level F) and photos of the excavation of the modern builder's trench (F.7) we were able to plot its general placement (see Table 4.2). **Level G**, a layer of thick clay, was almost certainly used as a foundation for the brick sidewalk. Artifacts from Levels E, F, & G all included whiteware as the latest diagnostic material recovered, giving all three the same TPQ of 1820.

Levels H, I, & J, debris and rubble layers, represent what appears to be a single destruction level. Level H begins at 1.61' below datum and Level J ends at 2.05' below datum, giving a combined depth of just under 0.5' for the layer. Artifacts recovered from all layers consisted of burnt brick and oyster shell, salt-glazed stoneware and whiteware ceramics, and an assortment of other miscellaneous building materials and domestic refuse. The TPQ for Levels H & I is 1820 and Level J, though no official TPQ was attained from the cultural remains, is associated with the preceding two layers.

18th Century Occupation & the Corduroy Road



Photograph by John Blair

Figure 4.8(Unit 2 at 14 Fleet Street) **18th century Clay cap** - Level L was a foot thick clay layer that was originally placed to serve as a cap against the rising water table. This layer would not only serve as a protector against the water but also a walking surface.

Level K, a sandy layer, was likely an occupation surface. This layer, in association with the layers above and the ultimate interpretation of the layers below, is now believed to have been the occupied surface that the log road (Level R) would have been reinforcing. The artifacts recovered were faunal bones, hand wrought nails, bottle glass, and creamware, giving this level a TPQ of 1762. **Level L**, a thick, hard-packed clay level, seems to have served as a seal against the water table. Level L began at 2.42' and was almost a foot thick. As soon as the clay level was removed the water table became immediately evident. The artifacts recovered included pipe stems, bricks, faunal remains, glass, and creamware, giving this level a TPQ of 1762 as well. **Level M**, a thin layer of wood chips, was discovered 3.31' below datum and was only 0.09' thick with no artifacts recovered. **Level N**, a layer of sand and dirt, was found at 3.40' below datum and produced wood chunks, brick, oyster shell and a small piece of tin-glaze ceramic, giving this level a TPQ of 1640. **Level O**, another thin layer of wood chips, was discovered 3.64' below datum and was 0.25' thick with more artifacts recovered than the previous two levels. Artifacts included peach pits, faunal bones, brick, iron nail, glass and white salt-glazed stoneware, giving this level a TPQ of 1720. **Level P**, a possible work surface or potentially a continuation of Level O, was found 3.90' below datum. There were no diagnostic artifacts recovered, however, the organic material was consistent with the organic material found in Level O. Artifacts were found lying flat on top of the layer change. **Level Q**, another layer of sand and dirt, was discovered 4.10' below datum and directly on top of the log road. Artifacts recovered included bone, glass, wood and white salt-glazed stoneware, giving the level a TPQ of 1720.



Photography by Matthew Cochran

Figure 4.9(Unit 2 at 14 Fleet Street) Corduroy road - Level R, the log road or corduroy road was found 4.3' below current street grade. The logs are the base of the road, while the fill layers above the logs were the actual road surface. The road is believed to be dated around the first quarter of the 18th century.

Level R, the log road, was discovered at a depth of 4.29' below datum. The road consisted of hewn timbers and had packed layers of wood chips and sand compressed on top of it. **Level S**, was the base of excavation and the level under the road, and not excavated; no artifacts were recovered. **Feature 12**, a wood plank, was found between Level K and Level L. No artifacts were recovered in association with this feature, but the level above and the level below were both dated to 1762. **Feature 13 & 13-B**, a post hole and the surrounding area of the post hole, were excavated separately but were part of the same feature. Feature 13 rendered molded white salt-glazed stoneware which gave it a TPQ of 1740. **Feature 14**, another post hole which contained a wooden plank that would have helped bound the log road together also came out of the same level as F.13. It produced no diagnostic artifacts.

Interpretation

Test Unit 2 presented us with five episodes of development. 1) is the original wetland mitigation techniques seen in the construction of the corduroy road (Level R) . 2) is the corduroy road until covered in the 1760s by the materials seen in Levels K and L . 3) is the 1820's era urbanization and ultimate destruction of property evident through the domestic rubble found in Levels H, I & J . 4) is the 1820s era urbanization of the streetscape seen in the brick sidewalk and the curbstones' original placement . 5) is the late 20th century updates to the sidewalk/street seen in the modern sidewalk placement and the evidence of the curbstones being bumped up and in significantly.

Level A is the extant sidewalk. Level B is the bedding sand under the cement sidewalk. Level C is the cement foundation for the modern sidewalk. Level D is the associated deposit of sand under the cement. They all date to the second half of the 20th century, along with the current placement of the slate curbstones (F.1).

The remains of the previous brick sidewalk found below the extant brick walking surface appears to have been part of the updates for the street in 1820, the same time the slate curbstones were originally placed. The sidewalk and the clay foundation (Level F & Level G), along with the original builder's trench that was removed with Feature 7, were all part of the same city rejuvenation program that took place in the 1820s. The three layers below this sidewalk (Levels H, I & J) appear to have been the rubble from a building that had been destroyed or burned down not too long prior to the construction of the sidewalk. This is further reinforced by the latest diagnostic artifact being whiteware in Levels E-J.

In the lowest six levels we see the occupation and construction that took place primarily in the middle of the 18th century. Level K is the surface level where most of the domestic refuse was recovered. Levels L-Q appear to be intentional layers of fill associated with the road. The log road itself (Level R) was originally thought to have been the road surface, but after more attention was given to the amount of water that overlaid the road and a more comprehensive analysis of the features (F.12, F.13 & F.14) found in the layers higher in the stratigraphy, we realized that from Level L down to the logs themselves - 1.87' of fill - was all part of the corduroy road and served together as a water mitigation technique implemented in order to create a viable surface and have more efficient use of the harbor.

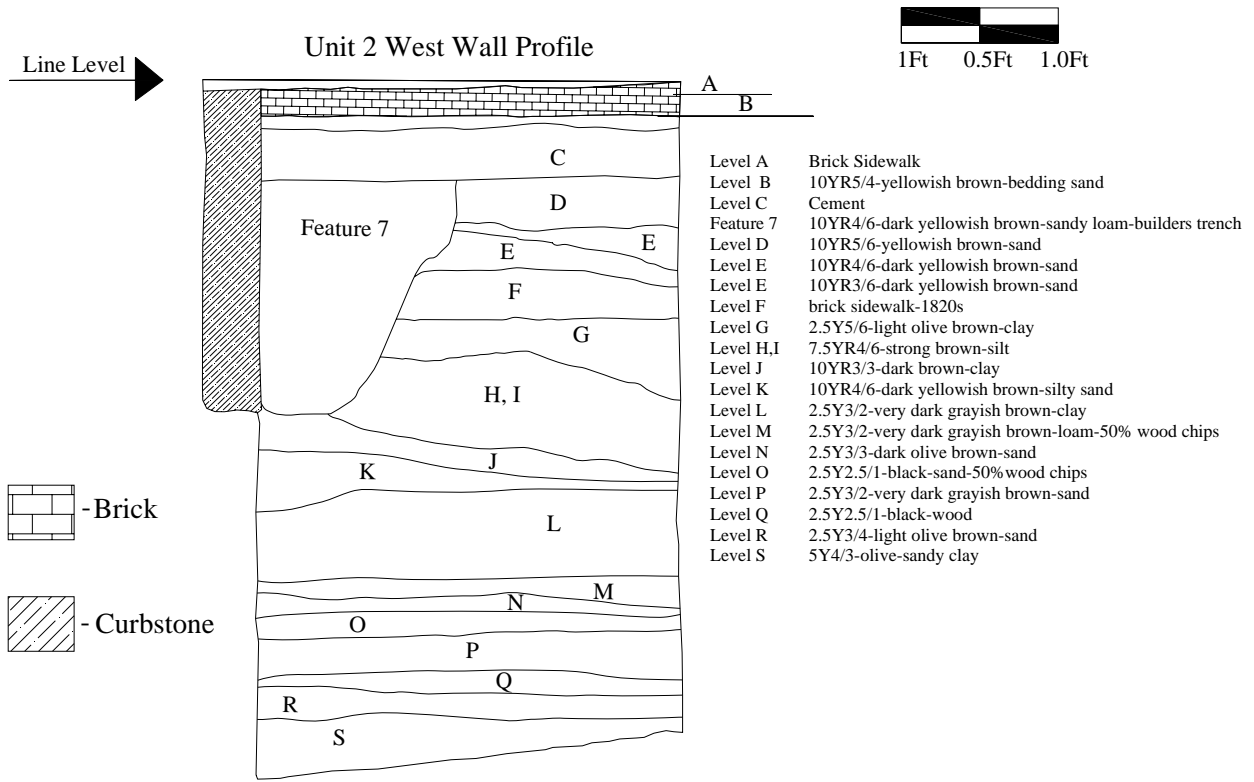


Figure 4.10(Unit 2 at 14 Fleet Street) The majority of the levels are resurfacing/grading episodes that span from the early 18th century until the late 20th century. The most significant levels are R and S which represent the corduroy road which appears to have been last improved around 1720, and could potentially date to the last quarter of the 17th century.

John Blair
August 13, 2008

Plan View (View From Above) of Unit 2 at 14 Fleet Street

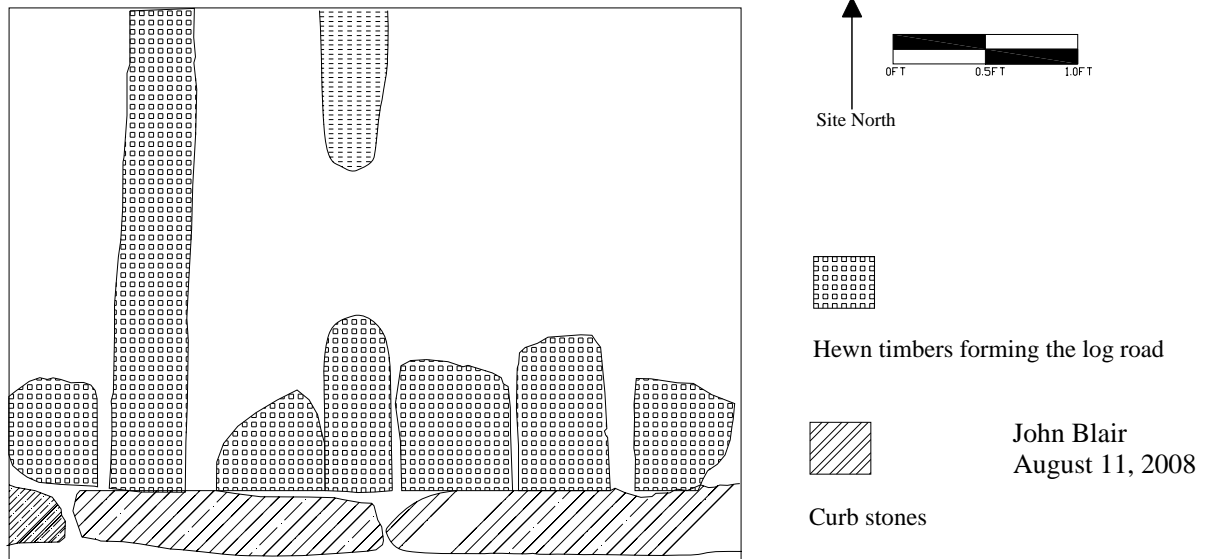


Figure 4.11 (Unit 2 at 14 Fleet Street) Logs found approximately 4ft 3inches below datum. These logs were the base of the log road or corduroy road that was excavated at the bottom of this unit. The road is dated to 1720s.

Table 4.2: Unit 2 Excavation Summary

Unit	Level/Feature	Average Opening Elevation	Average Closing Elevation	Average Depth	Munsell Code	Soil Texture	Interpretation	Bag No.	TPQs
2	Level A	0.21	0.34	0.13	-	-	Brick sidewalk	-	20 th c
2	Level B	0.34	0.36	0.02	10YR5/6	Sand	Bedding sand	2	20 th c
2	Level C	0.36	0.63	0.27	-	Concrete	Concrete	-	20 th c
2	Level D	0.63	1.00	0.37	7.5YR4/4	Clay sand	Sand	7	20 th c
2	Feature 7	1.00	1.83	0.83	10YR3/6	Sandloam	Builder's trench for slate curbstones	15	1962
2	Feature 8	1.10	2.35	1.25	10YR7/8	Sand	Builder's trench for modern water meter	8	20 th c
2	Feature 1	0.25	-	-	-	-	Curbstone	-	1820
2	Level E	1.00	1.09	0.09	10YR4/6	Sand	Exposed surface	9	1820
2	Level F	1.09	1.23	0.14	-	Brick	19 th c. sidewalk	14	1820
2	Level G	1.23	1.61	0.38	10YR4/6	Clay	Clay cap to level sidewalk	23	1820
2	Level H	1.61	1.72	0.11	10YR3/4	Sandloam	Poss. surface	24	1820
2	Level I	1.72	1.85	0.13	10YR3/6	Sand	Destruction layer	28	1820
2	Level J	1.85	2.05	0.20	10YR2/1	Sandy clay	Destruction layer	29	-
2	Level K	2.05	2.42	0.37	7.5YR4/6	Sand	Occupation layer	30	1762
2	Feature 12	2.40	3.61	1.21	-	-	Wood plank	-	-
2	Level L	2.42	3.31	0.89	10YR4/6	Clay	Road cap/seal	35	1762
2	Level M	3.31	3.40	0.09	10YR2/2	Loam	Wood chip layer	44	-
2	Feature 13	3.30	3.50	0.20	-	Sand	Post hole	65	1740
2	Feature 13-B	3.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	1740
2	Feature 14	3.30	3.85	0.55	-	-	Plank hole	43	1690
2	Level N	3.30	3.64	0.34	10YR4/1	Sand	Sand deposit	45	1640
2	Level O	3.64	3.90	0.26	10YR2/2	Loam	Wood chip layer	46	1720
2	Level P	3.90	4.10	0.20	10YR3/3	Sandloam	Poss. work surface	47	-
2	Level Q	4.10	4.29	0.19	2.5Y3/4	Sand	Sand deposit	50	1720
2	Level R	4.29	4.29	0.0	5Y4/3	Wood	Log road	-	-
2	Level S	4.29	-	-	-	-	BoE	-	-

18AP111 - 18 Fleet Street (Unit 7)

Test Unit 7 measured 4'x 4.5', and was located east of the entrance to the building at 18 Fleet Street, with the southern most edge of the unit aligned with the curbstones. Test unit 7 was excavated to an approximate depth of 2.5', below current sidewalk grade before excavation was halted due to ground water. The ground water first appeared around 0.6' below current sidewalk grade and became increasingly worse until it was impossible to mitigate the problem. Test unit 7 contained seven stratigraphic levels and six features. (See Table 4.3)

Modern Occupation

Level A, **Level B** and **Level C** are all associated with the 20th century. **Level A** is a modern brick sidewalk, **Level B** is the gravel that underlies the current brick sidewalk, and **Level C** is the bedding sand for the brick sidewalk. The artifacts that were recovered from these levels include bricks, oyster shell, wire nails, glass, a plastic milk cap, pipe stem, and an aluminum pop top. **Feature 40**, the builder's trench for the current curbstones, also dates to the 20th century. The curbstones on Fleet Street have all be reset in the 20th century to narrow the street, and this builder's trench dates to that second placing of the curbstones. Although pieces of slipware and stoneware were recovered from this trench, it also contained whiteware, along with wire nails, brick fragments, glass, and oyster shells.

19th Century Occupation



Photograph by Jessica Mundt

Figure 4.12(Unit 7 at 18 Fleet Street) 19th century walking surface this brick sidewalk (Feature 45) dates to the 19th century and was aligned in a herringbone pattern. This sidewalk was also found at 14 Fleet Street, although it was not in as good condition. This sidewalk did not extend all the way across the unit but would have served as a walking surface.

Features 41, 43, 44, 45, Level D, E and F all date to the 19th century. **Level D**, is a bedding sand layer. This level contained whiteware, brick fragments, glass, and nails. **Level E** and **Level F** are both fill layers that date to the 19th century. Both of these layers consist of sand and small amounts of domestic refuse. **Feature 41** is a hard packed clay surface, with small artifacts strewn around the entire unit. Small sherds of whiteware were recovered, along with nails, bones, glass, and lots of small brick fragments. **Feature 43** and **44** contained a mortar layer and a plaster layer respectively. **Feature 43**, the mortar layer was concentrated in the northern portion of the unit, along the northern border of the unit. **Feature 44**, a very thin plaster layer underlies the mortar layer in the northern portion of the unit. Both these features are associated with construction and building. **Feature 45**, an intact brick sidewalk, also dates to the 19th century. This same sidewalk was also found in 14 Fleet Street. The only artifact that was recovered from this sidewalk was a piece of pearlware, which gives the TPQ of 1779, but the sidewalk is in fact from the 19th century. The sidewalk was in a herringbone pattern, and extended across 7/8 of the entire unit, from east to west. It is unclear why the sidewalk stops and does not continue across the entire unit.

18th Century Occupation

Feature 46, a hard packed sandy surface was located just to the west of the brick sidewalk. It was located in between the western border of the unit and ran to the western edge of the sidewalk. The artifacts that were recovered from this unit were oyster shell, red ware, pearlware, glass, mortar, and small wood fragments. **Level G** was directly under the sidewalk and became the base of excavation. The unit at this point was entirely under water, and the problem could not be mitigated and therefore had to be closed.

Interpretation

This test unit was originally opened to try and expose more of the log road found in front of 14 Fleet Street. The water table in this test unit was only .6' below the current sidewalk. This problem was addressed a number of times, but never successfully. A drainage hole was cut into the northwest corner of the unit, but was unsuccessful. The silt build up on the street from pumping water out of the unit became non-environmental, and was not allowed. Finally, the unit was closed. The unit itself was not altogether unsuccessful. The 19th century brick sidewalk that was discovered, matched the same one on 14 Fleet Street, showing a continual building process from around the 1820s when the curbstones were placed. There was also some 18th century stratigraphy but was underwater during most of the excavation, and became almost impossible to excavate.

Unit 7 East Wall Profile

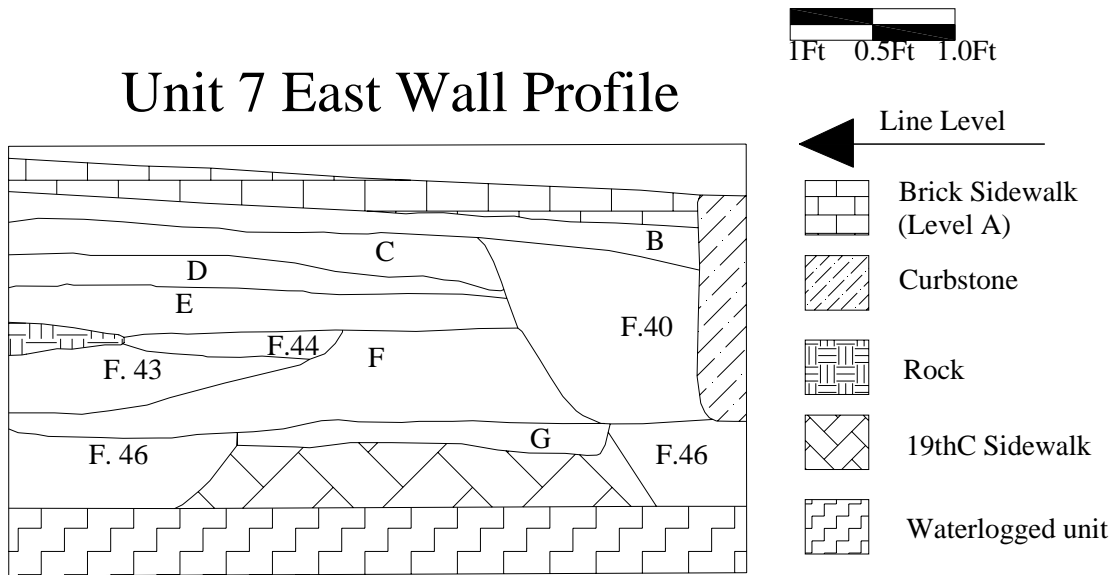


Figure 4.13 (Unit 7 at 18 Fleet Street) The majority of the levels are resurfacing efforts geared toward improving the city walking surfaces or to manage the high water table. The deep stragrapthy was not able to be accessed due to the amount of water disturbance.

Level B	10YR3/6-dark yellowish brown-sandy loam
Level C	2.5YR7/4-pale yellow-sand
Level D	10YR4/6-dark yellowish brown-sand
Level E	10YR5/6-yellowish brown-sand
F. 44	10YR3/6-dark yellowish brown-sand
F. 43	10YR5/4-yellowish brown-sand
Level F	10YR4/6-dark yellowish brown-sandy loam
Level G	10YR5/6-yellowish brown-sandy loam
F. 46	10YR4/6-dark yellowish brown-sandy loam
F.40	10YR4/6-dark yellowish brown-sandy loam

John Blair
August 15, 2008

Table 4.3: Unit 7 Excavation Summary

Unit	Level/Feature	Average Opening Elevation	Average Closing Elevation	Average Depth	Munsell Code	Soil Texture	Interpretation	Bag No.	TPQs
7	Level A	0.11	0.36	0.25	N/A	Brick	Brick sidewalk	N/A	20 th c.
7	Level B	0.36	0.59	0.23	10YR5/4	Sandy gravel	Gravel bedding for sidewalk	113	20 th c.
7	Level C	0.59	0.63	0.04	10YR4/4	Sand	Bedding sand	105	20 th c.
7	Feature 40	0.71	2.00	1.29	10YR4/6	Silty loam	Builder trench for curbstone	107	1820
7	Level D	0.63	0.68	0.05	2.5Y6/4	Sand	Bedding sand	106	1820
7	Level E	0.71	0.86	0.15	10YR3/6	Sandy loam	Fill layer	108	1820
7	Level F	0.86	N/A	N/A	N/A	Sandy loam	Fill layer	110	1820
7	Feature 41	0.79	0.93	0.14	7.5YR4/6	Clay loam	Walking surface	109	1820
7	Feature 43	1.39	1.63	0.24	10YR6/6	Sand	Mortar deposit	114	1779
7	Feature 44	1.70	1.80	0.10	10YR5/4	Sand	Plaster deposit	N/A	
7	Feature 45	1.87	2.31	0.44	N/A	Brick	Brick sidewalk	117	1779
7	Feature 46	2.19	2.40	0.21	10YR4/4	Silty sand	Walking surface	119	1779
7	Level G	2.42	BoE	BoE	10YR4/6	Sand	Fill layer	120	N/A

18AP111 - Test Unit 3 (45 Fleet Street)

Test Unit 3 measured 4.5' x 3', and was located west of the entrance to the building, with the northern most edge of the unit aligned with the curbstones. The unit was excavated to a depth of 3.5' below current sidewalk grade. Eighteen stratigraphic levels were excavated, along with eight features (See Table 4.4).

Modern Occupation



Photograph by Jessica Mundt

Figure 4.14 (Unit 3 at 45 Fleet Street) Black top sidewalk outside 45 Fleet Street this is the patch job for the current concrete sidewalk. Fleet Street is not uniform and has always been replaced on a need only base. The archaeology in this unit proves Fleet Street has been developed many different times starting in the first quarter of the 18th century.

a builder's trench for the curbstones that run along the north wall of the unit. The builder's trench averaged 1.4 feet deep and was about 0.5 feet wide. Artifacts recovered from the builder's trench include cut nails, pressed glass, bottle and window glass, pearlware and pipe stems. The TPQ for this layer is also the mid 19th century but it is more likely that Feature 16 dates to the early 20th century.

19th Century Occupation

Level D was a deconstruction layer containing a large amount of plaster, brick and nails dating to the mid to late 19th century. **Level E** and **Level F** were both occupation layers dating to around the third quarter of the 19th century. Level E was composed of sandy loam with artifacts including cut nails, white salt-glazed stoneware, bone, brick and bottle glass. Level F contained similar artifacts to level E, though much fewer and had a sand texture. **Level G** was a thin layer of burned material containing a lot of thin, flat, reddish clay inclusions dating to the mid 19th century. It is possible there were multiple deposits of ash with various thin, isolated deposits of clay possibly to cap the ash deposits. Artifacts in this layer included whiteware, a portion of a pipe bowl, bottle glass and window glass along with a lot of coal inclusions, oyster shell and

bone. There was some disturbance that appeared along the west wall within level G, the ash layer was thinner here with virtually no clay. **Feature 17** was a thick ash deposit averaging 0.50 feet deep which was isolated to the South-East corner of the Unit. This feature contained a large amount of artifacts including brick, a Rockingham ceramic shard, stoneware, pearlware, a pressed metal button, a large amount of cut nails, pipe stems, brick, bottle glass and oyster shell along with inclusions of coal. Feature 17 is a refuse deposit composed of ash and discarded cultural material and dates to the mid 19th century. Brick was found consistently throughout this feature except for the base of the feature where there was a distinct circular void containing darker soil color. This appears to be the remains of a post mold. **Level H** was a sandy clay level with some pure sand deposits. Level H was an occupation level with artifacts including whiteware, transfer print ceramics, slipware, copper alloy buttons, brick, cut nails, glazed red ware, oyster shell, bottle glass and window glass along with inclusions of coal. This level dates to around the second quarter of the 19th century.

Feature 20 was a builder's trench that ran east-west in the northern half of the unit along Feature 16, a later builder's trench. Feature 20 is around 0.03 feet wide and averages 0.59 feet deep. Feature 16 was a builder's trench for the current placement of the granite curbstones which dates to around the late 19th/early 20th century. Feature 20 is the remains of a builder's trench for the earlier placement of the curbstones which dates to the beginning of the second quarter of the 19th century. The relationship between the two builder's trenches indicates that Fleet Street was realigned in the late 19th / early 20th century and that the road was moved away from the southern side of the street and may have been narrowed. Stratigraphy on the western portion of Feature 20 was disturbed, most likely due to earlier runoff around the 45 Fleet Street structure as the disturbance roughly lines up with the edge of the house. This disturbance was caused by rain water falling off the house and into a break in the sidewalk. Artifacts in Feature 20 included whiteware, green shell-edged pearlware, glazed red ware, American blue and grey stoneware, porcelain, bottle glass, window glass, cut nails, brick, oyster shell, animal bone and some coal inclusions. **Level I** was a sandy loam layer averaging 0.16 feet thick. This was a thin bedding sand layer used to level out the uneven sidewalk below. This layer contained plain whiteware, pearlware, black basalt ceramic, cut nails, red ware, bottle glass, window glass and animal bones and dates to around the second quarter or mid 19th century.

Feature 22 was found at approximately the same depth as Feature 21 and ran along the west wall of the unit. The soil texture was a sandy loam and contained various thin deposits of darker soil that ran north-south along the length of the feature. This feature appears to be the result of run-off coming around the house which explains why the soil is consistently disturbed in this portion of the unit. Feature 22 contained whiteware, English Brown salt-glazed stoneware, pipe stem and bowl pieces and corroded nails. Feature 22 dated to around the second quarter to mid 19th century.

Feature 21 was the remains of a second quarter 19th century sidewalk probably contemporaneous with the original placement of the curbstones. The sidewalk averaged 0.15 feet deep with a few articulated bricks but contained mostly deteriorated brick so that we could not identify a pattern. **Level J** was a bedding sand layer for the sidewalk above which contained pearlware and cut nails and also dated to the second quarter of the 19th century. **Level K** was a darker deposit of sandy loam soil isolated to the south-east corner of the unit and should have actually been called a feature. Level K had an average depth of 0.15feet and contained an especially large amount of bone along with other artifacts including fish scales, cut nails, pearlware, wooden buttons, a pin, pieces of pipe stems and bowls, brick and some coal

inclusions. Level K was a refuse deposit dating to the second quarter of the 19th century. **Level L** was a hard-packed walking surface dating to the first quarter of the 19th century that contained a large amount of very small artifacts including creamware, bone, glass, mortar, porcelain and nails. The extent of the walking surface was a little unclear because there was runoff disturbance along the west wall and the soil color and texture in level K was very similar to that of Level L in the south-east corner. **Level M** was a bedding layer of a looser sandy loam. This level also dates to the early 19th century and contained some artifacts including cut nails, fish scales, bone, window glass, pipe stems and bowl pieces, oyster shell, salt-glazed stoneware, pearlware and tin glazed earthen ware. **Level N** was a hard-packed walking surface dating to the early 19th century. This layer was a little thicker with an average depth of 0.24 and contained creamware, tin glazed earthenware, English brown stoneware, American Blue and Grey stoneware, bones, glass, eggshells, fish scales and pipe stems. **Level O** and Level N were very similar in content, texture and color and could have been excavated as one level. What we called Level O did contain a thin deposit of burned material in the south-east corner of the unit. Level N was harder packed simply because it was an exposed walking surface. Level N and Level O were a walking surface where a lot of cultural material was discarded over time. **Level P** appears to be a fill layer containing a lot of artifacts including mortar, bone, whiteware, glass and pipe stems dating to the early 19th century. The top of this layer was hard-packed with a lot of small pieces of glass and ceramic pressed into the surface indicating that the surface was exposed at some point.

18th Century Occupation



Photograph by Jessica Mundt

Figure 4.15(Unit 3 at 45 Fleet Street) Post hole - This post hole (feature 32) provides two pieces of information. The first is that there was a previous structure in this location... The second is it gives a western boundary to the road that was found across the street at 79-81 East Street. No artifacts were recovered from the post hole, therefore we can not say what the post hole was for. Using the associated artifacts within other levels we can date this post hole c.1750.

Level Q was a construction level containing a thin layer of mortar spread out over roughly half of the unit suggesting that the mortar was perhaps poured here and then applied to brick during construction. This construction level dates to the late 18th century and was likely connected to the 1770 construction of the house at 45 Fleet Street. **Feature 28** was a looser, sandier soil resulting from run-off disturbance along the West wall of the unit. As we began to dig **Level R** which was a hard-packed layer of clay loam we noticed much looser, silty clay soil isolated to the south-west corner of the unit. This was identified as **Feature 31**, a post mold and **Feature 32**, a post hole. Feature 31 extended out from the west wall of the unit approximately 0.90 feet and from the south wall approximately 1.0 feet and averaged 0.87 feet deep. No diagnostic artifacts were found in Feature 31 only a brick. Feature 32 was a rectangular shaped post hole measuring about 1.80feet from the south wall and about 1.3feet from the west wall with an average depth of 0.79feet. We found only oyster shell and a round stone within Feature 32. After excavating Feature 31 and Feature 32, excavation for Level R resumed. We discovered that the artifacts within this level including creamware, glass, pipe stems and bone were isolated to the top 0.05feet of the level. This soil was hard-packed indicating it was an earlier walking surface. Level R was excavated another 0.70feet and the clay loam was found to be completely sterile and void of any cultural material. The post mold, Feature 31, was augured 0.70feet below the base of the feature to a depth of 4.95feet and the clay soil was found to be sterile. Given the size of the post mold, Feature 31, and the fact that it is set within subsoil we infer it was a structural support for a building that predates the current 1770 structure at 45 Fleet Street.

Interpretation

Test unit 3 revealed two distinct builder's trenches associated with the curbstones. Feature 16 is associated with the current placement of the curbstones which dates to the early 20th century. The second builder's trench found, Feature 20, is associated with the original placement of the curbstones which dates to around 1820. The relationship between the locations of the two builder's trenches indicates Fleet Street was originally wider in the early 18th. The current alignment of the curbs and the road bed has shifted showing that the location of the road has changed over time and so has its width. A post hole inevitably means a building and usually a house. The post hole proves that this area was lived in at least by the 1720s. We did not know this before.

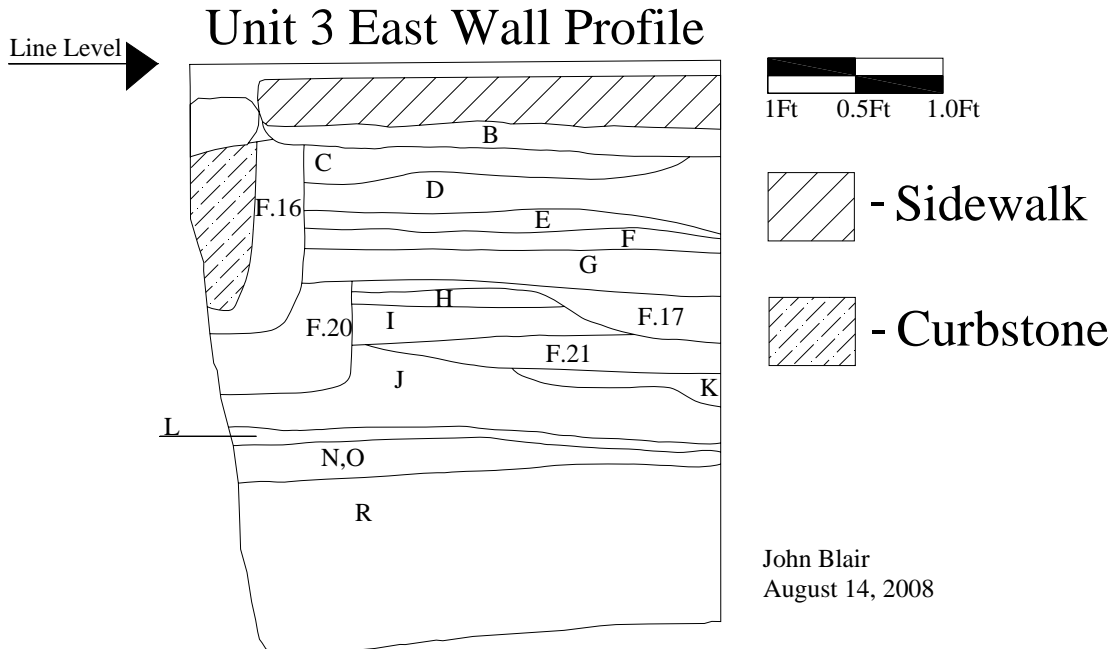


Figure 4.16(Unit 3 at 45 Fleet Street) Unit 3 dates to pre1740s. A post hole was found at the bottom of the unit which became the border for the road discovered in unit 4 at 79-81 Fleet Street.

Level B	10YR3/4-dark yellowish brown-very sand loam
Level C	10YR6/6-brownish yellow-sand
F.16	10YR3/6-dark yellowish brown-sandy loam
Level D	10YR7/3-very pale brown-mortar and plaster
Level E	7.5YR4/6-strong brown-sandy loam
Level F	10YR4/6-dark yellowish brown-sand
Level G	10YR4/2-dark grayish brown with 10YR4/1-dark gray-loam
F.17	10YR5/6-yellowish brown and 10YR4/4-dark yellowish brown-sand
Level H	7.5YR4/6-strong brown-clay loam
Level I	7.5YR4/6-strong brown-sandy loam
F.20	10YR3/6-dark yellowish brown-sandy loam
Level J	10YR5/8-yellowish brown-sand
Level K	10YR3/6-dark yellowish brown-silty sand
Level L	10YR4/6-dark yellowish brown-very sandy loam
Level N, O	10YR5/8-yellowish brown-sand loam
Level R	7.5YR5/6-strong brown-sandy clay loam-subsoil

Missing levels due to the fact that not all levels match up with profile

Table 4.4: Test Unit 3 Excavation Summary

Unit	Level/Feature	Average Opening Elevation	Average Closing Elevation	Average Depth	Munsell Code	Soil Texture	Interpretation	Bag No.	TPQ
3	Level A	0.06'	0.45'	0.44'			Concrete Sidewalk	n/a	1850
3	Level B	0.45'	0.54'	0.09'	10YR3/3	Sandy loam	Deteriorated Concrete Sidewalk	37	1850
3	Level C	0.54'	0.57'	0.03'	10YR5/8	Sand	Bedding sand for Concrete Sidewalk	39	1850
3	Feature 16	0.60'	2.01'	1.41'	10YR3/6	Sandy loam	Builder's Trench for curbstones	41	1850
3	Level D	0.57'	0.94'	0.37'	10YR6/6	Sandy loam	Deconstruction	48	1850
3	Level E	0.94'	0.97'	0.03'	10YR4/6	Sandy Loam	Occupation layer	52	1850
3	Level F	0.97'	1.13'	0.16'	10YR4/4	Sand	Occupation Layer	56	1850
3	Level G	1.13'	1.28'	0.15'	7.5YR5/2	Ash	Burned layer	59	1850
3	Feature 17	1.39'	1.91'	0.52'	7.5YR4/4	loam	Deposit of burned material	60	1850
3	Level H	1.33'	1.50'	0.17'	7.5YR4/4	Sandy Clay	Occupation Layer	62	1830
3	Feature 20	1.39'	1.98'	0.59'	7.5YR4/4	Sandy Loam	Builder's Trench for original placement of curb stones	64	1830
3	Level I	1.50'	1.66'	0.16'	10YR3/6	Sandy Loam	Bedding sand	72	1830
3	Feature 22	1.67'	1.83'	0.16'	10YR3/4	Sandy Loam	Alluvial sand deposit	73	1830
3	Feature 21	1.66'	1.81'	0.15'	2.5YR3/4	Silty Sand	Deteriorated Brick Sidewalk	74	1830
3	Level J	1.80'	1.86'	0.06'	7.5YR4/6	Sand	Bedding Sand	77	1830
3	Level L	1.86'	1.89'	0.03'	7.5YR4/4	Sandy Loam	Walking Surface	78	1830
3	Level K	1.92'	2.05'	0.13'	7.5YR3/4	Sandy loam	Refuse deposit	76	1830
3	Level M	1.95'	2.06'	0.11'	7.5YR4/6	Sandy Loam	Occupation Layer	79	1830
3	Level N	2.06'	2.30'	0.24'	10YR4/6	Sandy Loam	Walking Surface	81	1830
3	Level O	2.30'	2.36'	0.06'	10YR3/6	Sandy loam	Refuse deposit	82	1830
3	Level P	2.36'	2.55'	0.19'	10YR4/6	Clay loam	Fill layer	84	1830
3	Level Q	2.55'	2.6'	0.05'	7.5YR5/6	Clay loam	Construction level	85	1762
3	Feature 28	2.71'	3.24'	0.53'	7.5YR4/6	Sand	Runoff erosion	86	1762
3	Feature 31	3.11'	3.98'	0.87'	7.5YR4/6	Silty Clay	Post Mold	92	n/a
3	Feature 32	3.28'	4.07'	0.79'	7.5YR4/6	Silty Clay	Post hole	93	n/a
3	Level R*	2.60'	3.35'	0.75'	10YR4/6	Clay	Subsoil	87	1762

*augured to 4.95 below datum

18AP111 - 79-81 East Street (Test Unit 4)



Photograph by Jocelyn Knauf

Figure 4.17(Unit 4 at 79-81 East St.) **Blacktop sidewalk outside 79-81 East Street** - shows blacktop sidewalk surface present at the time of excavation. Sidewalk runs behind the back entrance to both 79 & 81 East St. residences, but is located on Fleet St.

Test Unit 4 measured 3.6' x 5', was located on Fleet Street but affected the backyard entrance associated with the buildings at 79 & 81 East Street, with the southern most edge of the unit aligned with the curbstones. Test Unit 4 was laid in where the sidewalk appeared to have had modern repair work of some kind requiring the replacement of the cement. Test Unit 4 was excavated to a depth of roughly 4.3' below current sidewalk grade. Originally, this unit contained seventeen stratigraphic levels and nine features, however, with analysis of the paperwork and given the level of disturbance from rain and washout, the amended total numbers fifteen levels and eight features (see Table 4.5).

Modern Occupation

Level A, an extant blacktop sidewalk, **Level B & Level C**, the associated bedding sand for the sidewalk, covered the entire unit. The artifacts recovered from of these layers included pipe stems, modern electric wire insulator, and a bottle cap, giving all the TPQ of mid-20th century. **Feature 15**, the builder's trench for the curbstones, was seen to cut through the original builder's trench for the older placement of the slate curbstones (F.1, see 14 Fleet Street unit summary for further information). This trench was filled with brick rubble and was excavated in arbitrary levels. The feature was initially uncovered at a depth of 0.63' below datum and reached a depth of 1.86' below datum, giving the feature a total thickness of 1.23'. The trench had a TPQ of 1820 based on whiteware. However, the trench is clearly associated with the modern sidewalk placement and not the original sidewalk it is likely that this trench actually dated to the mid-20th century as well. **Feature 19**, a brick sidewalk, was discovered 0.56' below datum and appears to be an early 20th century walking surface based on the good condition of the bricks and the lack of deterioration. There were no artifacts recovered and no TPQ assigned. In **Level D & Level E** the bedding sand associated with the brick sidewalk (F.19) was excavated separately but seem to have been the same level. Combined, the two levels had a thickness of 0.49', starting directly beneath the brick sidewalk (F.19) and extending down to the top of what appears to be the first layer that dates to the 19th century.

19th Century Occupation

Level F, a course, sandy fill layer, was found at 1.21', and appears to have been the bedding sand of a side walk that would have been laid in the 19th century and was presumably removed prior to the newer addition still present (F.19). **Level G**, a 19th century oyster shell

layer, was found 1.39' below the current sidewalk surface and extended down to 1.48' below datum. It is possible that this was a walking surface used prior to the first paved walkway (referred to above in Level F description). **Level H**, oyster shell and debris layer, appears to be base of the walking surface (Level G). There were assorted bits of refuse including nails, bottle glass, pearlware and whiteware. **Feature 18**, the remains of the original builder's trench for the slate curbstones, was found approximately 1.75' from the current street surface and extended down almost 1.0'. It appears that the original placement was 0.75' lower than today's sidewalk, which would place the original sidewalk directly on top of Level G, the presumed bedding sand of the original sidewalk. Artifacts included nails, faunal bones, a copper button, pipe stems, pearlware and whiteware. **Level I**, a hard-packed fill layer, was found underlying the oyster shell walking surface and base (Levels G & H). It appears to have been left open as a walking surface for a time due to all the domestic refuse found present. It may have been a means to ensure a well tamped surface prior to construction of the shell walkway. The artifacts recovered included nails, glass bottle shards, and whiteware. **Levels J & K**, were found at the same time spanning the entire unit. Together they appear to be the remains of the 19th century, backyard boundaries to 79 & 81 East Street. Level J is an ash deposit that appears to have collected at the outer boundary of what may have been an alley or road at the time. Level K is a brick sidewalk or yard surface that indicates where the back of the property is likely to have extended. **Level L**, a brick rubble layer, was found at the same level as the 19th century ash and brick surfaces (Levels J & K), however, it was seen to undercut both and contain earlier material. It is most likely the resurfacing technique used to level and raise the area in preparation for the brick surface (Level K) and other developmental changes to the area from that time. The artifacts recovered included nails, bottle glass, faunal bones, metal buttons, pearlware, and lots of metal. **Feature 23**, sandy fill, was found under Level K, the brick sidewalk or possible yard surface. It was probably used as bedding sand or some leveling material. Artifacts included slag, nails, glass and whiteware. The TPQ for Levels F-K, as well as Features 18 & 23, is 1820, due to whiteware being the latest diagnostic artifact recovered in all cases. The TPQ for Level L is 1779, however this serves as supporting evidence for the interpretation that Level L was not an exposed surface for the most part and was probably used as fill. This would explain why it contained older material, as it would have been left intact and uncontaminated by modern debris.

18th Century Occupation

Level M, a hard packed clay surface, was uncovered around 2.3' feet under the current walking surface. The low artifact count in association with the compact nature of the level, lend to the interpretation that this is a late 18th century path or road. **Feature 30**, a brick rubble scatter, was discovered at the base of the mid-late 18th century clay road surface (Level M). The only artifacts recovered were burned brick and oysters shell and lead-glazed earthenware, giving this a TPQ of 1690, but as it is wedged between two layers dating to the last half of the 18th century, it would seem logical to attribute it to that period as well. **Feature 35**, a rectangular soil stain, was found at the base of F.30 and appears to have been the remnants of a post hole that had been filled with clay. There were no artifacts recovered from this feature. **Feature 25**, sand and ash deposit extending across the southern wall of the unit, was found at approximately 2.6' below datum. It appears to be some kind of debris or rubble layer cutting through Level N and ending just on top of Level O. The artifacts recovered included faunal remains, glass bottle, Wieldonware, and pearlware, giving this feature a TPQ of 1779. **Level N**, a clumpy, sandy, fill

or alluvial layer, was found at approximately 3.1' below datum and extended 0.1' deep. The artifacts recovered included creamware giving this level a TPQ of 1762. **Level O**, a hard clay surface, was found underlying the sandy deposit and extended down 3.5' below current sidewalk surface, giving a total depth of 0.3'. The artifacts recovered included white salt-glazed stoneware



Photograph by Matthew Cochran

Figure 4.18(Unit 4 at 79-81 East St.) **Clay road and drainage ditch** - shows Level Q, the early 18th century packed-clay road surface (lower-right); F.39, the drainage ditch (upper-left); and also F.41, what we have reason to believe is a West African religious bundle (protuberance in the upper-right portion of the ditch). Most notably, the cache contained a pre-historic stone ax head, approx. 300 pieces of lead shot, and dozens of copper straight pins and hand wrought nails.

which gave this level a TPQ of 1720. **Level P**, a thin, sandy deposit, was on top of the ditch feature to the north of the hard packed road surface. Artifacts included bone, tin glazed earthenware, North Devon, and creamware, giving this level a TPQ of 1762. **Level Q**, a hard packed, thick layer of clay, was uncovered 3.5' below datum. It was apparent immediately that this was a road surface lying in Fleet Street that was utilized prior to the city. This was obvious due to the angle of the road surface, cutting in a diagonal line from the south west corner to the northeast corner of the unit. Artifacts recovered included pipe stems, faunal remains, dark olive bottle glass, English-Brown stoneware, white salt-glazed stoneware, and some American stoneware, giving the TPQ of 1730 for this level. **Feature 39**, a sand filled depression next to the road surface, manifested fairly quickly as the road (Level Q) was excavated. Thin ephemerally-stratified, waterborne deposits were the clue that this was a drainage ditch associated with the road. The ditch was approximately 1.0' deep and 1.0' wide, and was cut into the underlying subsoil. The ditch ran east to west with an even sloping grade throughout the unit directly adjacent to the road (see Figure 4.18). Diagnostic artifacts within the ditch fill included a single sherd of North Devon gravel tempered ware, and a sherd of Jackfield-Type earthenware, giving a TPQ of c. 1740 for the filling of the ditch.

Waterborne sand and loam fill within the ditch indicates that the ditch was open as a viable channel for water drainage for an extended period of time during the first and second quarter of the 18th century. Thin layers of alternating sand and loam waterborne micro-strata were encountered as the ditch was excavated, indicating that the ditch was slowly silted in over the course of approximately 40 years. This approximate 40 year fill date is based on the date of the associated road (Level Q, c. 1720), and the fill layer directly above of the ditch (Level P, c. 1762). While the ditch fill was excavated as a single stratigraphic episode (F. 39), it was clear at the time of excavation that the ditch had been filled in gradually. Based on these field observations it seems likely that the ditch was silted in due to occasional water runoff carrying sand and loam from the road surface into the ditch itself. Micro-strata comprising the ditch fill consisted of thin bands of alternating sand and loam deposits, irregularly layered and spread throughout the ditch. This layering process was the result of water periodically running through the ditch; the ditch then drying out; followed by more water running through the ditch, etc.—all the while, leading to a gradual accumulation of silt within the ditch itself. At the time of excavation, these site formation processes were noted, however, it was impossible at the time to excavate each one of these thin bands separately. Micro-strata comprising the ditch fill were simply too ephemeral to be excavated as separate and distinct individual levels. Again, due to the irregularity of this siltation process within the ditch, Feature 39 was excavated as one single stratigraphic episode.

Feature 41, a chipped and ground stone prehistoric grooved axe, surrounded by pieces of lead shot and copper alloy straight pins concretized together within a clay soil matrix, was found at the base of the ditch (F.39). Surrounded by the near sterile waterborne ditch fill mentioned previously, the axe and associated concretized materials was given a distinct feature number, because it appeared as a distinct grouping of artifacts at the base of the ditch (see Figure 4.18). No evidence was found to suggest that the prehistoric axe and associated artifacts had been excavated into the ditch fill. Rather, the axe and associated materials appear to have been placed in the bottom of the ditch, while it was open and unsilted, directly on top of the subsoil from which it had been dug out of. Micro-strata, comprised of thin waterborne sand and loam deposits were found surrounding Feature 41 and comprised the remaining ditch fill. This accumulated soil matrix filling the ditch and surrounding the axe and associated artifacts, suggests that Feature 41 had been placed in the ditch while the ditch was open and actively in use as a water drainage course for the adjacent road. Feature 41 appears to have been buried as the ditch slowly silted in over time, rather than having been buried intentionally. Waterborne micro-strata comprised of alternating sand-loam deposits surrounding the axe and associated materials support this interpretation. Feature 41 was mapped and photographs were taken while it was in situ. The entire feature, including the concretized mass surrounding the prehistoric grooved stone axe was then removed. During the removal process of Feature 41, a corner of the surrounding clay soil matrix broke off, giving a glimpse of the construction of the feature. Feature 41 (the axe, pieces of lead shot, and copper alloy pins) appears to have been contained within either a cloth or leather bag, that had degraded over time. This collection of materials is believed at this time to be an African ritual bundle, placed near the cross road of Fleet Street and East Street in open public space. Based on a TPQ from the associated ditch fill above Feature 41, this bundle was likely placed in the open ditch during the first quarter of the 18th century, where it remained until it was silted over and buried.

Interpretation



Photograph by Matthew Palus

Figure 4.19(Unit 4 at 79-81 East St.) Ax head - is the double sided stone ax head found in what we have reason to believe is a West African religious bundle (F.41). This ax is currently thought to represent Shango, the Yoruba god of thunder, lightning and storms. He is commonly represented, in Yoruba folklore, by a double sided ax on his head.

Test Unit 4 presented us with seven episodes of development. 1) is the original dirt road (Level Q & F.39) seen in association with the corduroy road (for more information see Level R description in the 14 Fleet Street unit summary) . 2) is the 18th century update to the road on Fleet Street (Levels M-P) which established its direction in the location we see today . 3) is the utilization of the area as part of the backyard surface (Levels K & L), backing up to the edge of the road (Level J) . 4) is oyster shell yard-scatter or possible oyster shell path on the edge of the property (Levels G, H, & I) . 5) is 1820's era urbanization seen in the builder's trench and bedding sand used for associated brick sidewalk (F.18 & Level F) . 6) is the early 20th century sidewalk replacement (F.19, Level D, & Level E) . 7) is the late 20th century resurfacing of sidewalk (Levels A, B & C).

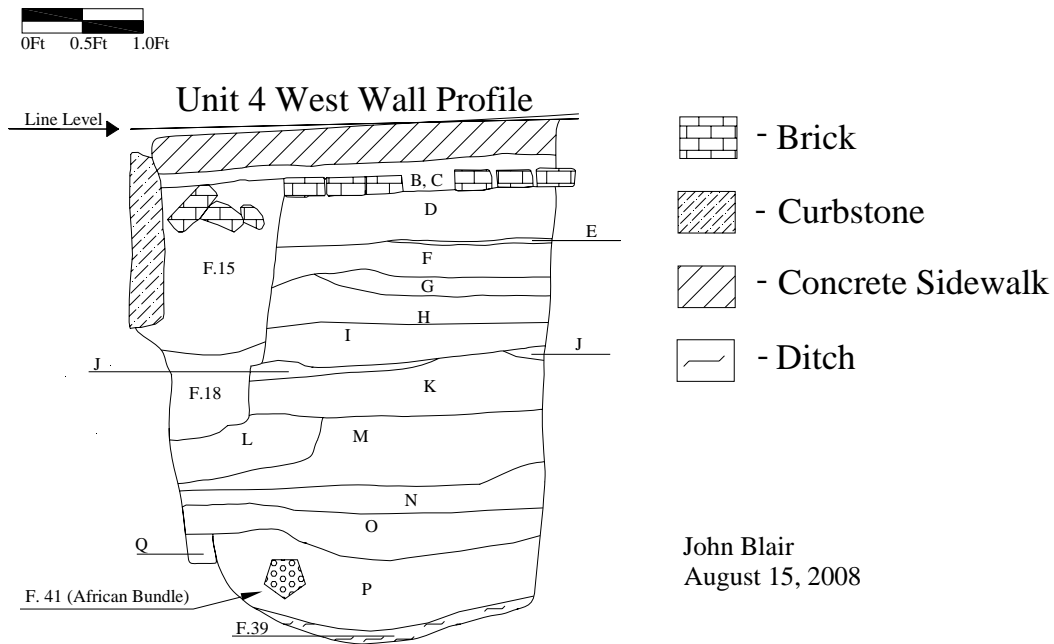
Based on this evidence, it is likely that Level A, the extant sidewalk and Level B & C, the bedding sand under the cement sidewalk, date to the last quarter of the 20th century. The remains of the previous brick sidewalk (F.19) found below the extant walking surface along with the current placement of the slate curbstones appear to have been part of the updates for the street in the second or third quarter of the 20th century based on the artifacts retrieved from the builder's trench and bedding sand (F.15 & Level D).

The original brick sidewalk that was constructed in the episode corresponding to the original placement of the slate curbstones was not found. However, evidence of the sidewalk was

still intact in the discovery of the bedding sand from this sidewalk (Level F) and the remains of the original builder's trench (F.18). The bricks from this sidewalk appear to have been removed to make way for their replacement, seen in F.19.

The three layers below this sidewalk (Levels G, H, & I) were the remains of oyster shell yard scatter or possible oyster shell path on the edge of property that would have been present through the first quarter of the 19th century. The layers below this represent a period when this portion of the streetscape did not serve strictly as a sidewalk or pathway. Level J appears to indicate where the yard surface ends and the ditch of the road begins due to the collection of ash and debris articulated in a horizontal strip spanning the entire south wall of the unit. Levels K & L appear to have been the backyard, part of which is brick-paved (Level K), part of which appears to be yard scatter or fill (Level L) that may have been used to level the yard surface in anticipation for the brick paving.

The next four levels (Levels M-P) appear to be an effort to align the northern portion with the southern portion of Fleet Street, resulting in the basic street alignment we see today. Below these levels we see the original road surface (Level Q & F.39) which was at an inconsistent orientation to the layout of Fleet Street seen today. It may be evidence of a pre-Fleet road plan or it could simply be evidence of a less direct path due to land formations and lack of mitigation efforts that would have been necessary to construct a straight or more direct route initially. Running along side the road surface there was a drainage ditch with micro strata that is commonly found due to the accumulation of silts from water runoff. Within the ditch was found a bundle (F.41) that appears to have been intentionally placed in the running water that would have been present in the ditch. In the following section ("Stages of City Development") more focus and attention will be attributed to this artifact and the possible implications.



John Blair
August 15, 2008

Figure 4.20(Unit 4 at 79-81 Fleet Street)
Levels and feature distinctions here are made with the use of Arabic numerals and alphabet characters. Unit 4 yield a road that is connected to the road at unit 2 at 14 Fleet Street. The road is Q and the road ditch is P.

Level B,C	10YR3/4-dark yellowish brown-very sandy loam
Level D	10YR7/3-very pale brown-sand
Level E	7.5YR4/3-brown-sandy loam
Level F	10YR4/3-dark yellowish brown-sand
Level G	7.5YR3/4-dark brown-sandy loam
Level H	5YR5/6-yellowish red with 7.5YR4/6-strong brown-silty sand
F.15	10YR4/4-dark yellowish brown-silty sand
F.18	10YR4/6-dark yellowish brown-silty sand
Level I	7.5YR4/6-strong brown-sand
Level J	10YR4/1-dark gray-sandy loam
Level J	7.5YR4/6-strong brown-silty sand
Level K	10YR3/6-dark yellowish brown-silty sand
Level L	10YR3/3-dark brown-silt with ash
Level M	7.5YR4/6-strong brown-silty sand
Level N	10YR5/8-yellowish brown-sand
Level O	10YR3/6-dark yellowish brown-clay
Level P	10YR5/8-yellowish brown-sand
Level Q	7.5YR4/6-strong brown-sandy loam
F.39	10YR4/6-dark yellowish brown-sandy loam
F.41	African Bundle - Axe head, lead shot, copper pins, nails

Plan View of Feature 39, with Ax Head and Level Q

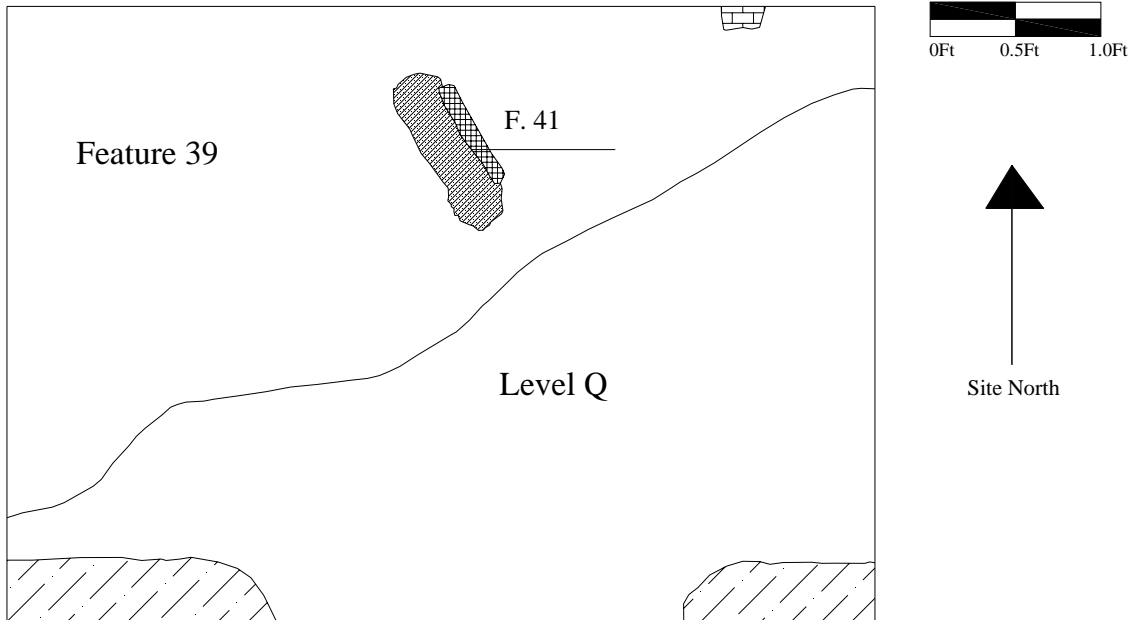


Figure 4.21 (Unit 4 at 79-81 East Street) shows the plan view of level Q, the clay road surface, and feature 39, the drainage ditch containing the African bundle (F.41). These are significant because they give us evidence of a broad, intact stratigraphy on Fleet Street and a cultural context with significance for the area.

John Blair
September 3, 2008

Level Q 7.5YR4/6-dark yellowish brown-road
Feature 39 10YR4/6-dark yellowish brown- ditch





-  Slag, copper pins, lead shot inclusions adhered to ax head
-  Ax Head
-  Brick
-  Curbstones

Table 4.5: Unit 4 Excavation Summary

Unit	Level/Feature	Average Opening Elevation	Average Closing Elevation	Average Depth	Munsell Code	Soil Texture	Interpretation	Bag No.	TPQ
4	Level A	0.23	0.37	0.14	N/A	N/A	Sidewalk	N/A	20 th c.
4	Level B/C*	0.37	0.55	0.18	10YR4/6	Sand	Bedding sand	36/38	20 th c.
4	Feature 15**	0.63	1.86	1.23	10YR4/4	Silty sand	Builder's trench for curbstones	40/42/49	1820
4	Feature 19	0.56	0.72	0.16	N/A	N/A	Brick sidewalk	N/A	N/A
4	Level D	0.72	1.16	0.44	10YR4/6	Sand	Bedding sand	51	1859
4	Level E	1.16	1.21	0.05	10YR4/4	Sand	Bedding sand	54	N/A
4	Level F	1.21	1.39	0.18	10YR5/8	Sand	Fill layer	55	1820
4	Level G	1.39	1.48	0.09	10YR4/6	Silty sand	Oyster shell surface	57	1820
4	Level H	1.48	1.69	0.21	5YR4/4	Sandloam	Base of oyster shell surface	58	1779
4	Feature 18	1.74	2.66	0.92	7.5YR4/6	Sandloam	19 th c. trench for curbstones	61	1820
4	Level I	1.69	2.02	0.33	7.5YR5/4	Clay	Fill layer	63	1820
4	Level J	2.05	2.1	0.05	10YR3/2	Sandloam	Ash layer	69	1820
4	Level K	1.98	2.25	0.27	N/A	N/A	Brick sidewalk	71	N/A
4	Feature 23	2.355	N/A	N/A	N/A	Sand	Soil staining	75	1820
4	Level L	2.17	2.39	0.22	10YR3/6	Sand	Walking surface	70	1779
4	Level M	2.39	3.14	0.75	5YR4/6	Clay sand	Walking surface	80	1779
4	Feature 25	2.63	2.77	0.14	2.5Y4/4	Sand	Top of road	83	1779
4	Feature 30	3.10	3.40	0.30	10YR4/6	Silty sand	Brick rubble	90	1690
4	Level N	3.14	3.27	0.13	10YR5/8	Sand	Alluvial deposit	91	1762
4	Level O	3.27	3.56	0.29	10YR3/6	Clay	Road surface	94	1720
4	Level P	3.47	N/A	N/A	10YR4/6	Sand	Road ditch fill	95	1762
4	Level Q	3.52	3.67	0.15	7.5YR4/6	Clay	Road surface	96	1730
4	Feature 35	3.6	3.7	0.10	7.5YR4/6	Silty sand	Post hole	N/A	N/A
4	Feature 39	4.17	4.32	0.15	10YR4/6	Sand	Ditch for road	104	1740

* Levels B and C combined

** Levels within Feature 15 (A-D) combined

18AP112 – CORNHILL

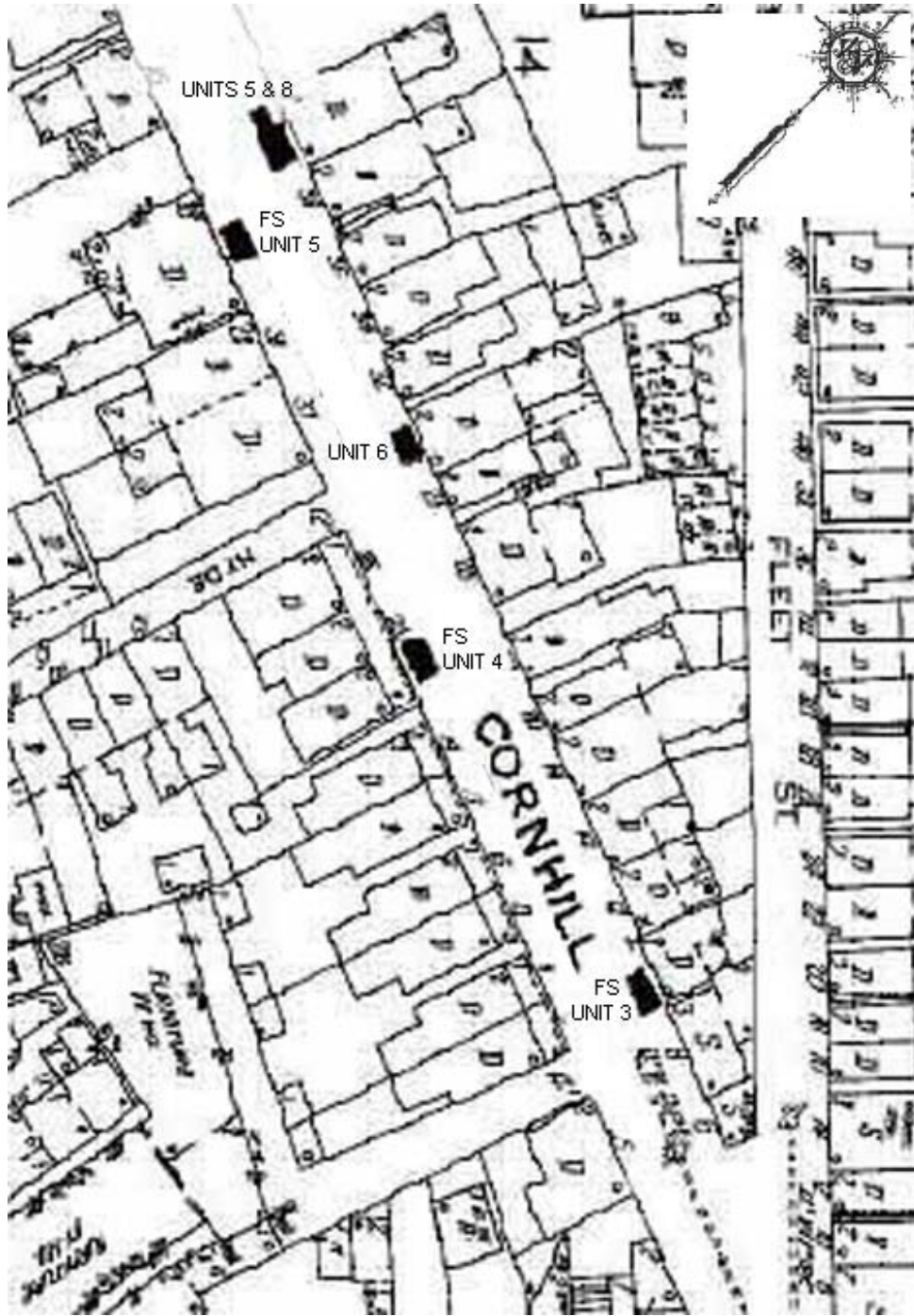


Figure 4.22 Location of units FS 3, FS 4, FS 5, 5, 6, and 8 (in black squares) on Cornhill Street

18AP112 - 10 Cornhill (Field School Test Unit 3)



Photograph by Jessica Mundt

Figure 4.23(Unit FS 3 at 10 Cornhill St.)
Façade - Façade of house associated with the Test Unit. FS.3.

Test Unit FS² 3 measured 5' x 4' and was located east of the entrance to the building at 10 Cornhill Street, with the southern most edge of the unit aligned with the curbstones. Test Unit 5 was excavated to a depth of approximately 1.5' below current sidewalk grade. The test unit contained six stratigraphic levels and three feature (see Table 4.6).

Modern Occupation

Level A, the current brick sidewalk, along with **Level B**, the bedding sand for the brick sidewalk both date to the 20th century. The artifacts that were recovered from Level A and B were: small brick fragments, coal, glass, and a piece of whiteware. In Level B the unit changed dimensions from a 5'x5' to 5'x 4'. **Feature 4**, the existing curbstones, dated to the 20th century. Coincidentally, Feature 7 dated to the 20th century as well since it was the builder's trench for the curbstones (F.4). Feature 4 contained no artifacts since it was not excavated due to the fact that it was made of concrete. **Feature 7** was located in the southern portion of the test unit, directly north of the extant curbstones (F.4). The builder's trench was a foot to a foot and a half wide and was not excavated, as mentioned above, due to the fact that it was solid concrete. No artifacts were recovered from the builder's trench since it was not excavated.

19th Century Occupation

Level C, a darker sand bedding layer contained nails, shell, glass, creamware, pearlware, whiteware, English brown stoneware, and a gun lock, which gives this level a TPQ of 1870. **Level D**, a burnt coal deposit, contained nails, bones, clinker, redware, pearlware, whiteware, porcelain, and English brown stoneware. This level has a TPQ of 1820. **Level E**, a surface that was used for industrial purposes, contained slag and coal through the entire level. The artifacts that came out of this level was animal teeth, bone, clinker, slag, coal, pearlware, whiteware, and small wood fragments. **Level F**, the subsoil for the unit, produced sterile soil, once the director's window was cut into the northeast corner. Both Level E and Level F have a TPQ of 1820. The industrial surfaces of unit 5, Level D and Level E, are considered to be associated with the house at 10 Cornhill.

² FS – refers to the archaeology field school conducted through Archaeology in Annapolis, University of Maryland College Park, from June 4 to June 19, 2008.

18th Century Occupation

Feature 15, a shell midden, is associated with Level D and Level E and is considered to be associated with the house at 10 Cornhill. The shell midden contained interior/exterior leadglazed redware, white tin glazed earthenware, and English Brown stoneware. Feature 15 has a TPQ of 1690. While, the TPQ for this feature dates to 1690, the historical record shows there is no other occupation on Cornhill Street that dates accordingly. The date of 1690 was derived using English Brown Stoneware, but the best estimation for this feature would be the last quarter of the 18th century.

Interpretation

Test Unit FS 3, showed evidence of industrial usage during the 17th and 18th centuries. There was a heavy amount of coal, clinker, slag and other forms of metal that would be associated with industrial activities. This is the well-known house of John Chalmers. Chalmers is believed to have been a silversmith who made the first coins in Annapolis. It is possible that Chalmers was using this area as a dumping spot for the excess waste that was created in his basement. The builder's trench for the granite curbstones was filled with concrete. This is the only unit excavated that had its entire builder's trench filled in with concrete. Other granite curbstones were exposed but all the others have regular builder trenches.



Photograph by Jessica Mundt

Figure 4.24(Unit FS 3 at 10 Cornhill St.) Shell Midden - Feature 15, an 18th Century shell midden, is associated with the house of John Chalmers, the coin maker. Besides the oyster shells; red ware, white glazed tin glazed earthenware, English Brown stoneware and pipe stems were recovered. This shell midden is most likely a collection of domestic debris thrown out of the house and formed into this shell mound.

Unit FS3 East Wall Profile

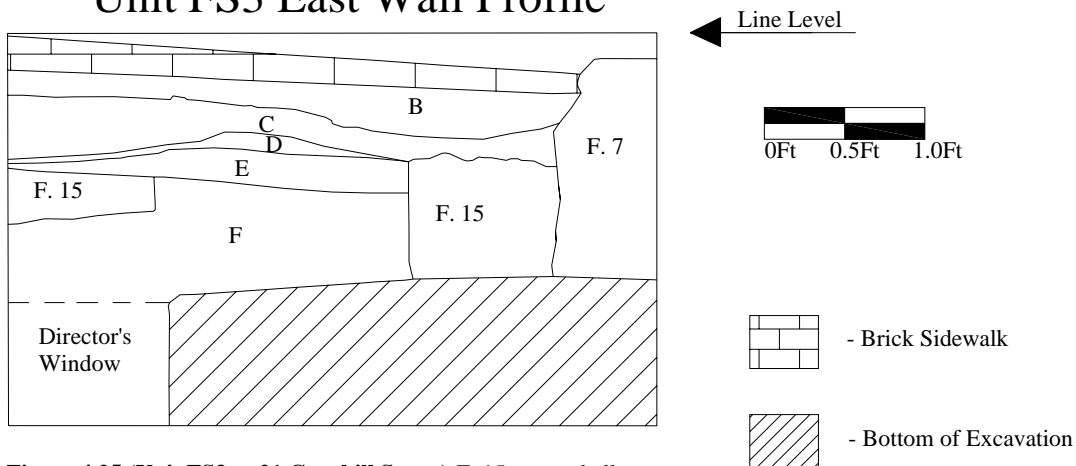


Figure 4.25 (Unit FS3 at 21 Cornhill Street) F. 15 was a shell midden that is associated with a trash deposit left from John Chalmers who owned the house at 10 Cornhill.

Level B	10YR7/2-light gray-sand
Level C	10YR5/6-yellowish brown-sand
Level D	7.5YR3/4-dark yellowish brown-sand
Level E	10YR2/1-black-coal, slag inclusions
Level F	7.5YR4/6-strong brown-clay
F. 4	Granite curbstone
F. 7	builders trench-concrete
F. 15	7.5YR3/3-dark brown-sandy silt
Director's Window	7.5YR4/6-strong brown-clay

John Blair
August 25, 2008

Table 4.6: Unit FS 3 Excavation Summary

Unit	Level/Feature	Average Opening Elevation	Average Closing Elevation	Average Depth	Munsell Code	Soil Texture	Interpretation	Bag No.	TPQ
FS3	Level A	0.14	0.38	0.26	N/A	N/A	Brick Sidewalk	3	20 th c.
FS3	Feature 4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Curbstone		20 th c.
FS3	Level B	0.38	.075	0.57	10YR6/4	Sand	Bedding sand for Brick Sidewalk	7	20 th c.
FS3	Feature 7	0.99	N/A	N/A	N/A	Concrete	Builder's Trench for Curbstones	N/A	20 th c.
FS3	Level C	0.75	0.91	0.83	10YR4/6	Sand	Walking surface	15	1870
FS3	Level D	0.91	1.06	0.98	10YR3/6	Silty Sand	Burnt Coal Deposit	20	1820
FS3	Level E	1.06	1.26	1.16	10YR2/1	Silt	Industrial use surface	26	1820
FS3	Level F	1.26	1.88	1.57	7.5YR4/6	Clay	Subsoil	32	1820
FS3	Feature 15	1.06	1.57	1.31	10YR2/1	Sandy silt	Shell Midden	31	1690

18AP112 - Field School Unit 4 (21 Cornhill Street)

Test Unit FS 4 measured 5' x 4' and was located west of the entrance to the building at 21 Cornhill Street, but to the east of the shadow driveway, with the northern most edge of the unit aligned with the curbstones. Test Unit FS 4 was excavated to a depth of approximately 2' below current sidewalk grade. The test unit contained four stratigraphic levels and seven features (see Table 4.7).

Modern Occupation

Level A, the current brick sidewalk, along with **Level B**, the bedding sand for the brick sidewalk both date to the 20th century. The artifacts that were recovered from Level A and Level B were: wire nails, a plastic hair clip, brick and coal fragments, a cigarette butt, oyster shells, and a magnet. These two levels both have a (TPQ) of the 20th century.

19th Century Occupation

Level D, a sandy deposit, contained: pipe stem, glass, nails, and whiteware. These artifacts gave this level a TPQ of 1820. **Level E** was the bottom of the unit and was never fully excavated due to lack of time. However, this level did yield oyster shell, glass, whiteware, brick fragments, and pipe stems. Subsoil was never officially found in this level but did have a TPQ of 1820.



Photograph by
Jessica Mundt

Figure 4.27 (FS Unit 4 at 21 Cornhill) builder's trench - Feature 9 was the builder's trench for the sewer pipe that was used to service the house at 21 Cornhill. Feature 19 was the builder's trench for the curbstones that are associated with the shadow drive. Both date c 1820s.



Photograph by Jocelyn Knauf

Figure 4.26(FS Unit 4 at 21 Cornhill Street) - Façade of house associated with the Test Unit, FS.4.

Feature 2, the current slate curbstones which stretch the northern wall of the unit, was put in place circa 1830. **Feature 3**, the shadow drive, which extends from the current street to the foundation of the house, was set in circa 1830, when the structure at the time was a horse stable.

Feature 9, originally consisted of Level C, Feature 9 and Feature 9a. After further analysis, Feature 9a was linked to what is now Feature 9 (and will be referred to as such hereafter). This feature was a utility trench for the sewer pipe that ran north to south, perpendicular to the current house and street. The artifacts that were recovered from Feature 9 include glass, coal, mammal bone, oyster shell, brick fragments, nails, red ware, white salt glazed stoneware, whiteware, porcelain, and the sewer pipe itself. The TPQ for this feature is 1820. **Feature 19** is the builder's trench for the shadow drive (F.3). The builder's trench was created to place the shadow drive curbstones into place. Feature 19 yielded nails, oyster shell, brick fragments, coal, glass, interior/exterior glazed red ware, pearlware, whiteware, and mammal bone. This feature has a TPQ of 1820. **Feature 20** is the builder's trench for the slate curbstones that border the northern portion of the unit. The artifacts that were recovered from this feature were; nails, oyster shell, brick fragments, coal, glass, interior/exterior glazed red ware, pearlware, whiteware, and mammal bone. This feature has a TPQ of 1820. **Feature 21** and **Feature 22**, both were created due to rainwater entering into the unit. Feature 21 was a deposit from water run-off caused by rainwater. Feature 22 was a sand deposit that was created by Feature 21. Both these features contained a few nails, mammal bones, glass, interior/exterior glazed red ware, pearlware and whiteware. These artifacts that were found in these features were from Level E, which became washed out.

Interpretation

Test Unit FS 4 was full of utility and builder's trenches. There were trenches for both sets of curbstones, the street curbstones and the shadow drive curbstones. There was also a sewer pipe through the entire unit, north to south. This inevitably had its own utility trench, which consumed most of the unit. The most important part of the unit was at the very bottom, which exposed the edge of the preexisting street. This was Level E. The edge of this street was also exposed in Test Unit FS 5, which was placed outside of 41 Cornhill Street. The preexisting street was constructed out of clay and ran at a slight angle. Due to street water disturbance from rain and the inability to complete excavation due to time constraints, it is still inconclusive whether or not these are accurate dimensions for this portion of the road. There is enough evidence to support the purpose of this surface as a road that would have been in use prior to the placement of curbstones in the 1820s and the ultimate construction of the current road boundaries seen today.

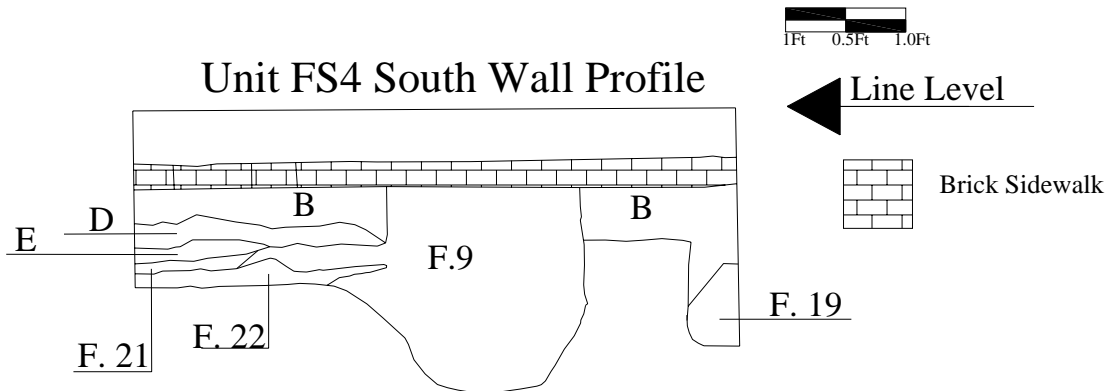


Figure 4.28 (Unit FS4 at 21 Cornhill Street) Unit 4 was cluttered with builders' trenches from curbstones that were placed in 1820s and modern sewer pipes.

- Level B 10YR5/6-yellowish brown-sand
- Level D 10YR3/6-dark yellowish brown-sandy clay
- Level E 10YR4/3-brown-clay
- F. 19 10YR4/6-dark yellowish brown-sandy clay
- F. 21 10YR4/6-dark yellowish brown-clay
- F. 22 10YR3/6-dark yellowish brown-sand

John Blair
August 18, 2008

Table 4.7: Unit FS 4 Excavation Summary

Unit	Level/Feature	Average Opening Elevation	Average Closing Elevation	Average Depth	Munsell Code	Soil Texture	Interpretation	Bag No.	TPQ
4	Level A	0.272	0.416	0.344	N/A	N/A	Brick sidewalk	1	20 th c.
4	Level B	0.416	0.6725	0.54425	10YR3/4	Sand	Bedding sand	8	20 th c.
4	Feature 2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Curbstones	N/A	1830
4	Feature 3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Shadow drive	N/A	1830
4	Feature 9	0.486	0.944	0.715	10YR4/6	Sandy clay	Utility trench	25	1820
4	Level D	0.6725	0.946	0.80925	10YR4/6	Sand	Sand fill deposit	46	1820
4	Feature 19	0.674	1.69	1.182	10YR4/6	Sandy clay	Builder's trench for shadow drive	47	1820
4	Level E	0.946	1.268	1.107	10YR5/3	Clay	Bottom of excavation	62	1820
4	Feature 20	0.668	1.816	1.242	10YR3/6	Sandy clay	Builder's trench for curbstones	57	1820
4	Feature 21	0.858	1.242	1.05	7.5YR4/4	Sand	Deposit from water run-off	60	1820
4	Feature 22	0.904	1.25	1.077	10YR4/6	Sand	Sand deposit from F.21	63	1820

18AP112 - 30 Cornhill Street (Test Unit 6)



Photograph by John Blair

Figure 4.29(Unit 6 at 30 Cornhill) Façade - The façade of 30 Cornhill. Archaeology proved that Cornhill Street was developed all in one episode.

Test Unit 6 measured 3' x 5', and was located west of the entrance to the building at 30 Cornhill Street, with the southern most edge of the unit aligned with the curbstones. Test Unit Six was excavated to a depth of 3' below current sidewalk grade, and contained four stratigraphic levels and two features (see Table 4.8).

Modern Occupation

Level A, an extant brick sidewalk, and **Level B**, the associated bedding sand for the sidewalk, covered the entire unit, and appear to date to the 20th century. Diagnostic artifacts recovered from Level B include galvanized roofing nails, an asbestos floor tile, and whiteware.

19th Century Occupation

Level C is a late 18th/early 19th century occupation surface. **Feature 37**, a late 18th/early 19th hard-packed earth and oyster shell road surface, and **Feature 29**, a c. 1820 builder's trench for the slate curbstones, were found directly beneath Level B. Feature 29 was located in the southern half of the test unit, to the north of the extant curbstones. The builder's trench measured approximately 0.4' wide and 1.4' deep, and cut through Feature 37 and Level C. Artifacts recovered within the builder's trench fill include brick, oyster shell, coal and coal clinker, one furniture tack, green bottle glass, whiteware, porcelain, and American brown stoneware. Feature 37, a hard-packed earth and oyster shell path, running east/west through the center of the unit, was one foot wide and measured approximately 0.74' deep. Diagnostic artifacts recovered from F. 37 include creamware, dark olive green bottle glass, and a copper George III coin that had been cut in half. Artifacts indicate a TPQ of 1770 for the oyster shell path, and a likely terminus date of c. 1820 seen by the intrusion of Feature 29, builder's trench. F.37 and Level C correspond to the initial post-1770s development of Cornhill Street.

Interpretation

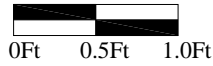
Test Unit 6 revealed evidence of two distinct temporal episodes. 1) is a 1770s neighborhood development, seen in Feature 37 and in Level C . 2) is 1820's era urbanization seen in Feature 29 and the associated curbstones. Based on this evidence, it is likely that Level A, the extant brick sidewalk, and Level B, the associated bedding sand, also date to the second quarter of the 19th century, with 20th century artifacts having been deposited through use of the sidewalk. The surface discovered approximately .7' below current sidewalk surface was originally believed to be a simple oyster shell path (F. 37)

running along side of a living surface (Level C). After extensive review of the data from both this and surrounding test units, it is more than likely that this was the remains of the previous road surface discovered in both Test Unit FS 4 (21 Cornhill) and Test Unit FS 5 (41 Cornhill). Similarly to the road surfaces discovered in the aforementioned units, this surface was made out of extremely hard packed clay and contained minimal artifacts.



Photograph by John Blair

Figure 4.30(Unit 6 at 30 Cornhill) Shell Road Surface (F.37) - A shell road surface parallel to the current street. The road was made of clay and oyster shell. The clay would have been the primary surface and the shell may have simply been used as a method of stabilizing the surface. This method of mixing debris in with clay to strengthen it is repeated many places.



John Blair
August 15, 2008

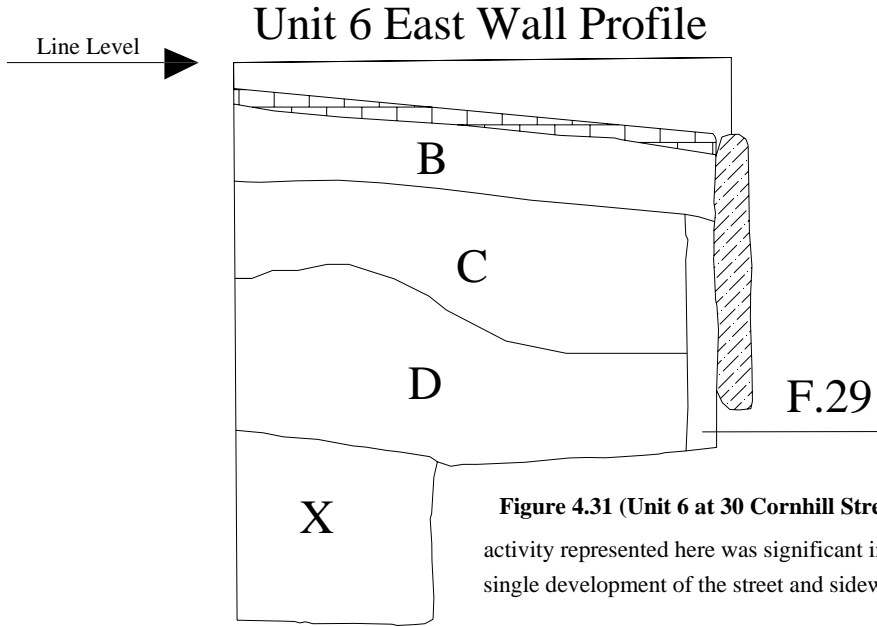


Figure 4.31 (Unit 6 at 30 Cornhill Street) The lack of activity represented here was significant in establishing a single development of the street and sidewalk space.

- Level B 10YR4/6-dark yellowish brown-sand
 - Level C 7.5YR4/4-dark brown-silty clay
 - Level D 7.5YR4/6-strong brown-clay
 - F.29 7.5YR4/6-strong brown-silty loam
- Photograph by John Blair lya (Director's Window)

- Brick Sidewalk
- Curbstone

Table 4.8: Unit 6 Excavation Summary

Unit	Level/Feature	Average Opening Elevation	Average Closing Elevation	Average Depth	Munsell Code	Soil Texture	Interpretation	Bag No.	TPQ
6	Level A	0.1'	0.3'	0.2'	-	-	Brick Sidewalk	-	-
6	Level B	0.3'	0.58'	0.28'	10YR4/6	Sand	Bedding sand for Brick Sidewalk	97	20 th c.
6	Feature 27	-	-	-	-	-	Curbstones	-	1820
6	Feature 29	0.61'	1.84'	1.23'	7.5YR4/6	Loamy Clay	Builder's Trench for Curbstones		1820
6	Level C	0.58'	1.55'	0.97'	7.5YR4/6	Silty Loam	Occupation Surface	98	1790
6	Feature 37	0.78'	1.52'	0.74'	10Yr5/8	Silty Loam	Oyster Shell Path	100	1770
6	Level D	1.55'	2.29'	0.74'	10YR5/6	Sandy Clay	Subsoil	-	-

18AP112 - 40 Cornhill Street (Test Unit 5)

Test Unit 5 measured 3' x 5', and was located east of the entrance to the building at 40 Cornhill Street, with the southern most edge of the unit aligned with the curbstones. Test Unit 5 was excavated to a depth of 3' below current sidewalk grade, and contained six stratigraphic levels and five features (see Table 4.9).

Modern Occupation

Level A was an extant brick sidewalk. **Level B** was the associated bedding sand for the sidewalk. **Level C** was the associated cement foundation for the sidewalk. **Level D** was a thin, sandy layer under the cement. All four of these levels covered the entire unit, and appear to date to the 20th century. There were no artifacts recovered from any of these layers. **Feature 26**, stratified fill episode (Feature 26-B and Feature 26-C, hereafter referred to as F.26-B and F.26-C) from the destruction of the 18th century public well and **Feature 36**, trench around the fill from the destruction of the well, were found directly beneath Level D. Feature 26, was located in the last quarter of the eastern side of the test unit. The feature measured approximately 1.4' wide and 2.3' deep, and cut through Feature 33/34 and Feature 36. This feature revealed stratified



Photograph by Stephanie Duensing

layers within the fill episode. F.26-B, was composed of dark brown, silty, sand with carbonized inclusions. The artifacts included ironstone and whiteware giving this layer a TPQ of 1840. F.26-C, was gray ash and clinker. The artifacts recovered within the fill include brick, one fragment of modern clear glass, and clinker, which was weighed and discarded in the field. Based on the colorless clear glass, we were able to establish a TPQ of 1860 for this layer. Feature 36, the trench around the fill from the destruction of the well, was found directly beneath Level D. There was initially some confusion as to what F.36 actually

Figure 4.32(Unit 5 at 40 Cornhill St.) Bisection of Stratified fill - shows the bisection of Feature 26 after it was first discovered in Unit 5. This image depicts the odd contours encountered and the different stratigraphic components that confounded archaeologists, until archival research shed light on the presence of a public well at this location as late as the turn of the 20th century.

was, but it was soon determined that it had served as some kind of trench in the destruction of the well. Artifacts recovered from this feature included yellow-ware and whiteware which gave us a TPQ of 1840 (for more details on this feature, see write up of Feature 36 in Test Unit 8 summary).

19th Century Occupation

Feature 33/34, a c. 1820 builder's trench for the slate curbstones was also found directly beneath Level D. Feature 33/34, was located in the southern half of the test unit, to the north of the extant curbstones. The builder's trench measured approximately 0.7' wide and 1.5' deep, and only cut through Level E. This builder's trench was stepped with the deeper portion (0.3' X 1.5') closest to the curbstones and the more shallow portion (0.4' X 0.9') cutting into Level E. Due to this odd manifestation, Feature 33 was originally divided into two features, F.33 and F.34. However, it became clear during excavation that these features were actually the same single feature. The western portion of the builder's trench in test unit 5 shows no sign of being disturbed since the original placement of the curbstones. Artifacts recovered within the builder's trench fill include 20lbs of brick, 31lbs of slag, glass, creamware, whiteware, and porcelain. The presence of whiteware gave us a TPQ of 1820 for the trenching for the curbstone placement.

18th Century Occupation



Photograph by Stephanie Duensing

Figure 4.33(Unit 5 at 40 Cornhill St.) **Plan View Unit 5 in progress** - shows the complete excavation of Feature 26 in Unit 5, as well as the first evidence of Feature 47 (the brick edge of the well) seen at the base of F.26. This image also allows clear definition between Feature 36 (the brown dirt surrounding F.26) and Level E (the green clay area where the trowel is situated).

Feature 38, the intact remains of a late 18th century public well (c.1770), was found 3' feet below current walking surface and at the base of F.26-C. No artifacts were recovered from F.38, but based on the curvature of the brick we determined the whereabouts of the well to be excavated in unit 8 (for more details on this feature, see write up of Feature 38 in Test Unit 8 summary). **Level E**, hard-packed, green, clay, sterile, re-deposited subsoil, was cut by Feature 33/34 and Feature 36. **Level F**, natural subsoil, was found to be present at a depth of 4.3' below Level E. No artifacts were recovered from either of these layers.

Interpretation

Test Unit 5 presented us with four drastic episodes of development: 1) 1770 original excavation of well and relocation of marine subsoil as some form of walking surface seen in level E and feature 38, 2) 1820's era urbanization seen in Feature 33/34 and the associated curbstones, 3) the destruction of public well about 1900, 4) the mid-20th century update to sidewalk. Based on this evidence, it is likely that Level A, the extant brick sidewalk, Level B, the associated bedding sand, Level C, the associated cement foundation, and Level D, the thin deposit of sand under the cement foundation, also date to the second quarter of the 20th century. Level E, the 4.3' deposit of sterile marine subsoil is evidence of what was done with the massive amount of clay excavated out of the large well directly east of Test Unit 5. The absence of artifacts in the marine clay leads to the idea that this was not an exposed walking surface.

Unit 5 West Wall Profile

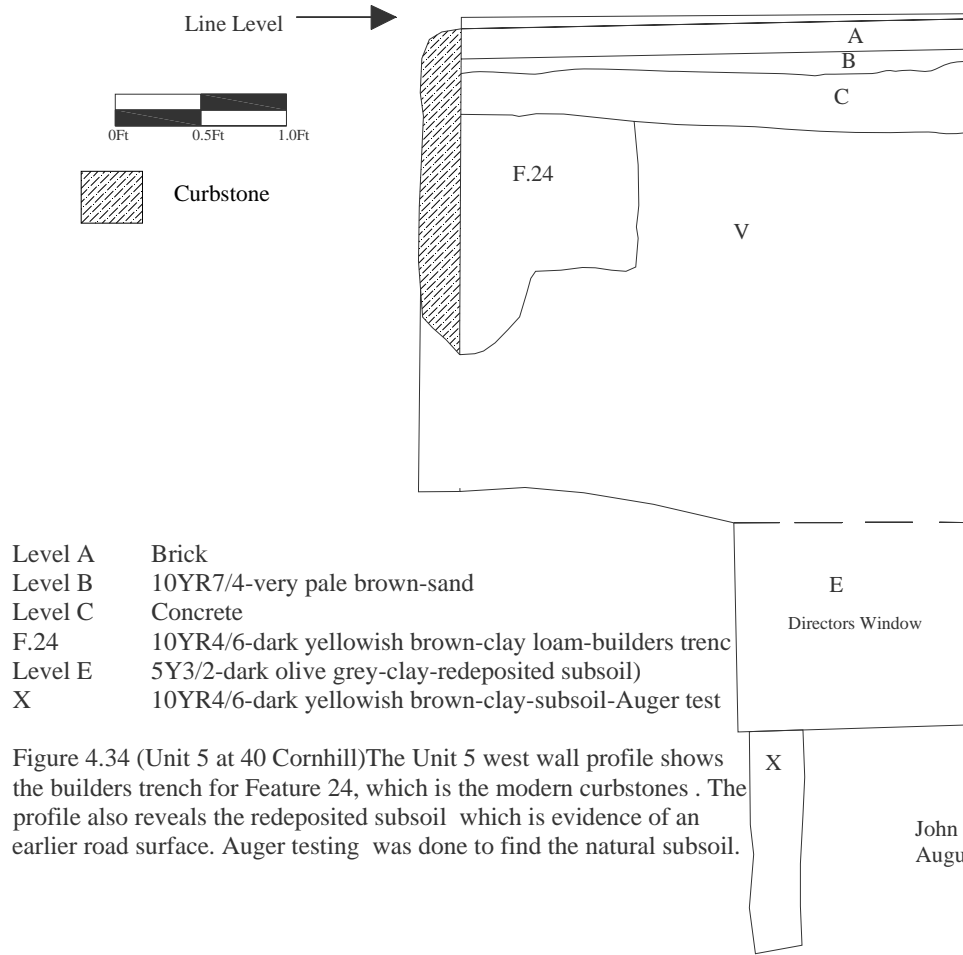


Figure 4.34 (Unit 5 at 40 Cornhill)The Unit 5 west wall profile shows the builders trench for Feature 24, which is the modern curbstones . The profile also reveals the redeposited subsoil which is evidence of an earlier road surface. Auger testing was done to find the natural subsoil.

John Blair
August 11, 2008

Table 4.9: Unit 5 Excavation Summary

Unit	Level/Feature	Average Opening Elevation	Average Closing Elevation	Average Depth	Munsell Code	Soil Texture	Interpretation	Bag No.	TPQ
5	Level A	0.15'	0.34'	0.19'	-	Brick	Brick Sidewalk	n/a	20 th c.
5	Level B	0.34'	0.46'	0.12'	2.5Y 6/4	Sand	Bedding sand for Brick Sidewalk	n/a	20 th c.
5	Level C	0.46'	0.7'	0.24'	2.5Y 6/4	Dry-crete	Solid, even surface for sidewalk	n/a	20 th c.
5	Level D	0.7'	1.1'	0.4'	10YR 3/6	Clay	Occupation Surface	n/a	20 th c.
5	Feature 26C	1.07'	2.86'	1.79'	10YR 5/2	Ash/Clinker	Fill from well destruction	89	1860
5	Feature 26B	0.88'	1.07'	0.19'	10YR 5/8	Silty Sand	Fill from well destruction	88	1840
5	Feature 36	1.46'	1.96	0.5'	10YR 3/4	Sand	Destruction trench for well	86	1830
5	Feature 24	-	-	-	-	-	Curbstones	n/a	1820
5	Feature 33*	1.27'	1.95'	0.68'	10YR 5/6	Sandy Clay	Builder's Trench for Curbstones	101/102	1820
5	Feature 38	2.98'	-	-	-	-	Public well	n/a	1770
5	Level E**	1.1'	2.93/ 5.3'	1.83/ 4.2'	5Y 4/3	Clay	Redeposit sub from excavation of well	n/a	n/a
5	Level F	5.3'	5.6'	0.3'	10YR 5/6	Sandy Clay	Natural subsoil	n/a	n/a

* Dug as F-33 and F-34 but later combined into one feature number (F-33).

** Complete level excavation average closing and depth/Director's window & augured average closing and depth.

18AP112 - 40 Cornhill Street (Test Unit 8)

Test Unit 8 measured 5' x 6', and was located east of the entrance to the building at 40 Cornhill Street, with the southern most edge of the unit aligned with the curbstones. Test Unit 8 was a continuation of Unit 5 and was laid in overlapping two feet into the eastern half of Unit 5. Test Unit 8 was excavated to a depth of roughly 5' below current sidewalk grade, and contained four stratigraphic levels and six features (see Table 4.10).

Modern Occupation



Photograph by Stephanie Duensing

Figure 4.35(Unit 8 at 40 Cornhill St.) **Bisection of Well Destruction** - shows the bisection of the fill episode from the destruction of the well (F.26). This image shows that the surrounding dirt (F.36) may have been placed before the final filling of the well was completed. This is seen in the manner in which the fill can be seen “spilling” over the top of the dirt encapsulating the fill (F.36). This would also have allowed for the fill to accumulate 3 feet above the rim of the well (F.38) with minimal over-flow onto surrounding surfaces.

Level A, an extant brick sidewalk, **Level B**, the associated bedding sand for the sidewalk, **Level C**, the associated cement foundation for the sidewalk, and **Level D**, a thin, sandy layer under the cement, covered the entire unit, and appear to date to the mid 20th century. There were no artifacts recovered from any of these layers. **Feature 26** was a stratified fill episode (F.26-A and F.26-B) from the destruction of the 18th century public well. **Feature 33** was a c.1820 builder’s trench for the slate curbstones. **Feature 36** was the trench around the fill from the destruction of the well. All were found directly beneath Level D. Deeper stratified deposits within Feature 26 (F.26-C – F.26-E), were found to extend to depths exceeding 9' below the current sidewalk surface.

Feature 26 was located throughout the entire test unit. The feature measured approximately 5'x5' across and was excavated 5' deep and was augured to a depth of 9' with no evidence of a change. F.26 cut through F.33-B, and F.36 was on the top and around the exterior. F.26 remained consistent with the portion discovered in Unit 5 with the stratified layers of fill. F.26-A was a dark ash cap, about 4.0' in diameter, that had minimal artifacts. The only datable items were a few badly corroded wire-cut nails. F.26-B was composed of dark brown, silty, sand with carbonized inclusions, and rendered a great quantity of brick rubble. There were more artifacts recovered from this layer than all the rest of F.26 combined. The layer contained whiteware and wire nails. F.26-C was gray ash and clinker. The artifacts recovered within the fill include brick, pieces of a colorless glass medicine bottle, and a large amount of clinker, which was weighed and discarded in the field. F.26-D was a thin deposit of sand that appeared to be alluvial. There was only a small amount recovered from this layer, including wire nails. F.26-E was a deep deposit of ash and clinker that appeared to fill the rest of the well. We only recovered one diagnostic artifact, a Snider's Chili Sauce bottle. The label was legible but peeling off. Based on the type of bottle and the label style we were able to get a TPQ of 1904 for the ultimate fill date of this well. We did not excavate to the base of well due to



Photograph by Stephanie Duensing

Figure 4.36(Unit 8 at 40 Cornhill St.) **Disturbed Builder's' trench** - is effectively the bisection of the builder's trench for the curbstones (F.33, far right trench) as see looking east. Seen at the base of the trench are stones and other rubble materials which distinguish the base of the repair trench dug in the first quarter to mid 20th century to reinforce the fractured curbstone (repair seen in the top right corner of the picture). Below the rubble is the remains of the original trench work (F.33-B) for either the curbstones or possibly the well. The second part of the trench (F.33-B) was severely disturbed from the destruction of the well and the repair of the curbstones.

OSHA regulations, but through auguring we established a depth with no apparent change in texture or color to 9.5' below datum.

Feature 33 was located in the southern half of the test unit, to the north of the extant curbstones. The builder's trench measured approximately 0.7' wide and 1.5' deep, and appeared to cut into F.26-A, F.26-B and a small portion of F.26-C. This builder's trench differed from the one in Test Unit 5 for two reasons, 1) there is modern (mid 20th century) repair work present on the easternmost part of the curbstone, and 2) the builder's trench appears to have been altered in part – dug and refilled – since the well's destruction. The base of the modern portion of the builder's trench appeared at approximately 1.8' and then the original builder's trench continued on as Feature 33-B. Feature 33-B was found approximately 2' below the current surface and showed evidence of significant disturbance not present in the higher portion of the curbstones' builder's trench. The disturbance seems to be connected with the destruction of the well as the ash deposits cut into it significantly, almost destroying it entirely. This is strong evidence to support the idea that the curbstone in unit 8 was likely damaged during the destruction of the well and later required the repair work seen present today. **Feature 36**, trench around the fill from the destruction of the well, was found directly beneath Level D. The function of this trench appears to gain access to the well for repair and eventually destruction. The construction of the well would have been from the interior. However, there is evidence of significant repair episode taking place prior to the abandonment and destruction of the well. It is feasible that this trench could have served a role in that repair and then again in the destruction.

19th Century Occupation



Photograph by Stephanie Duensing

Figure 4.37(Unit 8 at 40 Cornhill St.) **North wall of well and pier** - shows the North wall of Unit 8, with the well (F.38) and the brick pier for the superstructure (F.47). Also shown, marked with pink pin-flags, is the deteriorated remains of a wooded plank that appears to have run across the top of the well. It is our belief that this plank is part of the superstructure that existed, perhaps used for the box pump known to have been in place by the end of the 19th century, prior to the destruction of the well.

Feature 47, a semi-intact superstructure added on top of the well in the 19th century when a box pump was installed, was found in the northwest corner of unit 8 approximately .8' below datum. Artifacts recovered only from F.26-C and F.26-E and included coal slag in massive quantities (levels were completely composed of ash and slag which was weighed and discarded in the field) and one whole bottle approximately 2' below the lip of the well on the northern interior half.

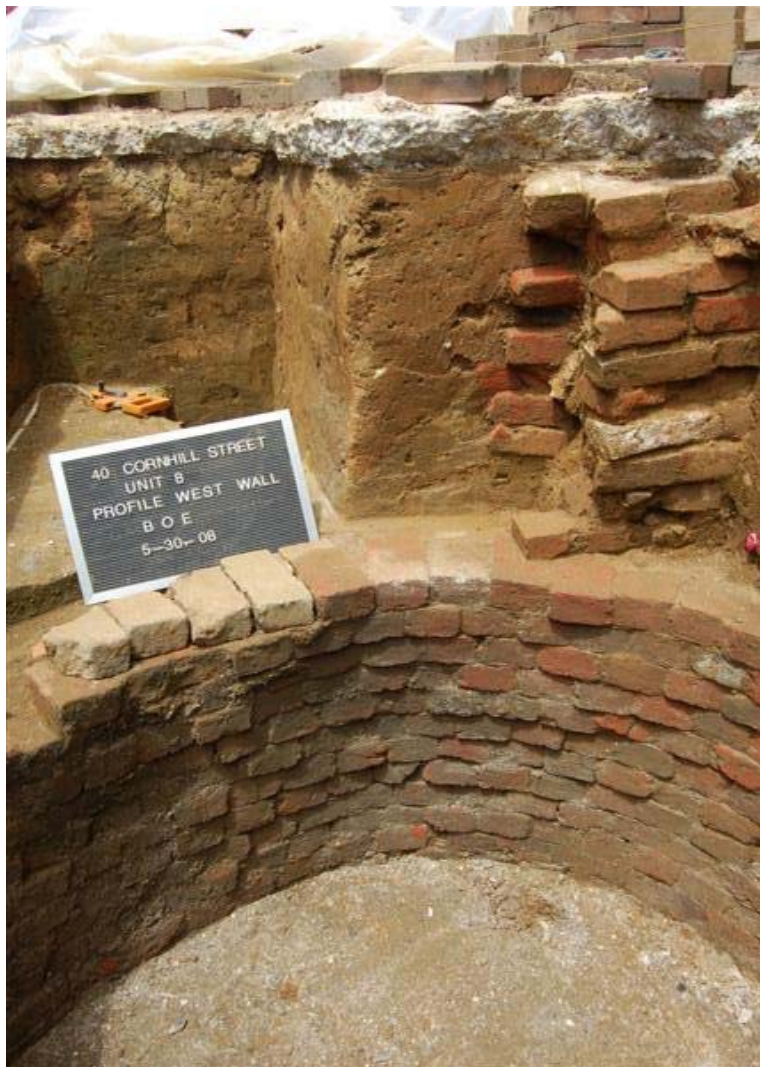
Feature 47 was found in the northwest corner of unit 8 and while no diagnostic artifacts were recovered from within the brick pier (F.47), the remains of a deteriorated wooden plank was found in association with the pier (F.47). It is our belief that the wood plank could have been a part of the super structure that was constructed over the top of the well (F.38).

18th Century Occupation

Feature 38, the intact remains of a late 18th century public well (c.1770), was found 3'feet below current walking surface and at the base of F.26-C. No artifacts were recovered from F.38. Excavation of this well was halted due to OSHA regulations. It was determined that excavation would most likely not produce any significant amount of information that would lend any additional assistance to the interpretation of the structure. Since feature 38 is the well itself, excavating further would have only given a depth to the base of the well. There were no artifacts available in the fill that would date the construction of the well.

Interpretation

Test Unit 8 presented us with seven episodes of development. 1) c. 1770 original excavation and construction of the well (F.38) , 2) 1820's era



Photograph by Stephanie Duensing

Figure 4.38(Unit 8 at 40 Cornhill St.) west wall of well and pier - shows the extent of excavation performed on the 18th century public well (F.38) and the brick pier constructed on the rim of the well (F.47). The base of the interior portion of the well, as seen above, is a continuation of the fill episode from the destruction of the well (F.26). The fill continued down further than safety protocol would allow excavation to proceed, therefore digging ceased and the image above became our base of excavation.

urbanization seen in the builder's trench and associated curbstones (F.33 & F.24, respectively) , 3) the mid-late 19th century development of the area seen in the addition of the superstructure (F.47) to the well , 4) late 19th century repair of well as seen in the southern portion of the well (F.38) , 5) the early 20th century destruction of the well (F.26) , 6) the mid-20th century repair of the slate curbstones (F.24 & F.33) , 7) the mid-20th century update to sidewalk. Based on this evidence, it is likely that Level A, the extant brick sidewalk, Level B, the associated bedding sand, Level C, the associated cement foundation, and Level D, the thin deposit of sand under the cement foundation, date to the second quarter of the 20th century. F.33 was seen immediately after the removal of the cement layer above and was the builder's trench of the curbstones repair in the early 20th century, probably damage from the destruction of the well due to the fact that the higher portion cuts the destruction layer until roughly 1.8' below datum and then there is evidence of the original trench, F.33-B, which is cut by the destruction fill and extended down to approximately 1.9' below datum. The well itself shows many phases of development including the initial construction (F.38), the addition of a superstructure (F.47), a repair job (F.38) and then the ultimate destruction (F.26 and F.36). F.26 showed evidence to support one single fill episode, possibly broken up by short periods of time (as seen by thinner alluvial deposits such as F.26-D) in which work may have temporarily halted and then resumed a short time later. This fill episode was capped (F.26-A) and the whole of it was filled over with sand (F.36) and then leveled off to make a walking surface (Levels A-D). The superstructure was seen in the single brick pier (F.47) that remained partially intact on the northwest side of the well and which had the remains of a wooden plank running across the top of the well. Given the fact that the pier was mortared and the well was not and the fact that there was nothing more than one single brick found on the northeast side of the well, it stands to reason that the rubble found on the interior of the well fill was the rubble from the destruction of the superstructure the pier represented. As for the construction of the well initially, we can only know for sure that its construction pre-dates the laying in of the curbstones in 1820, because the well runs underneath the curbstones. It is likely that the well was built after the neighborhood development and there would have been a need for a public water source. Surrounding historic homes were built in the 1770s, giving a date range of 1770-1820 for the construction of well.

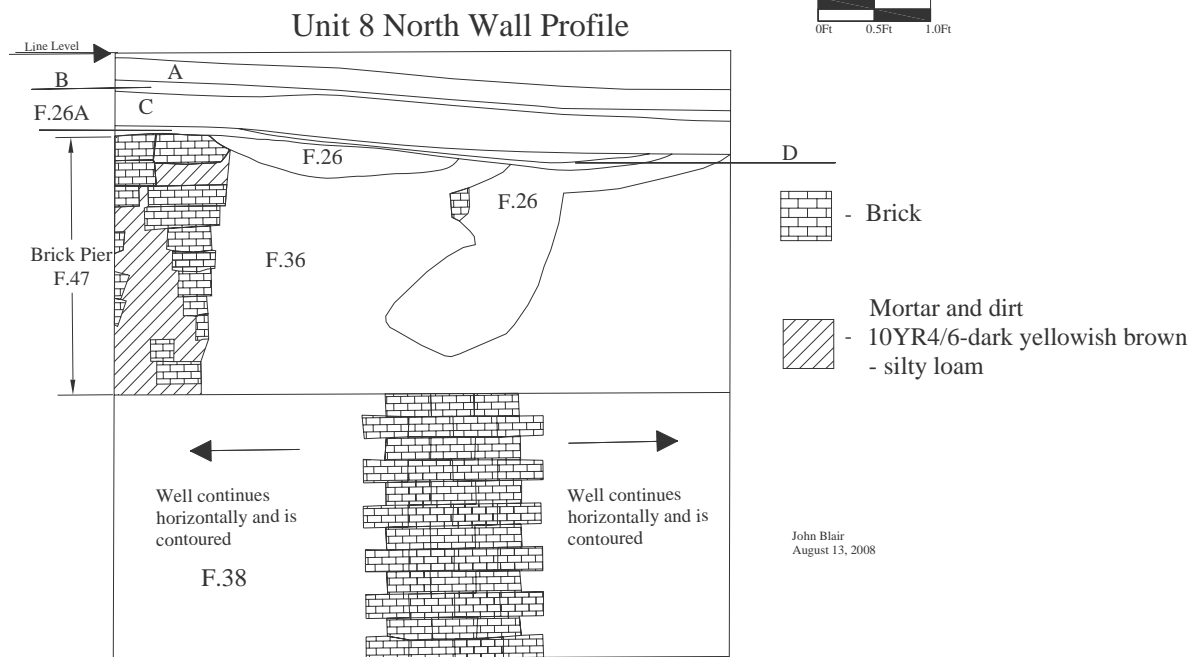


Figure 4.39(Unit 8 at 40 Cornhill Street) The majority of this unit is made up of different features. Feature 36, the 18th century well and feature 47, the brick pier are the two most important features shown here. They represent the extent of development, in regards to city provided utilities and accomandations, that were available during different periods.

Level A	Brick-modern brick sidewalk
Level B	10YR6/2-light brownish gray-sand
Level C	Concrete
Level D	10YR8/6-yellow-sand
F.26	10YR4/6-dark yellowish brown-silty loam with ash
F.26A	10YR2/1-black-loam
F.36	10YR3/6-dark yellowish brown-clay loam

Unit 5 North Wall Profile and Unit 8 Bisect of Feature 26

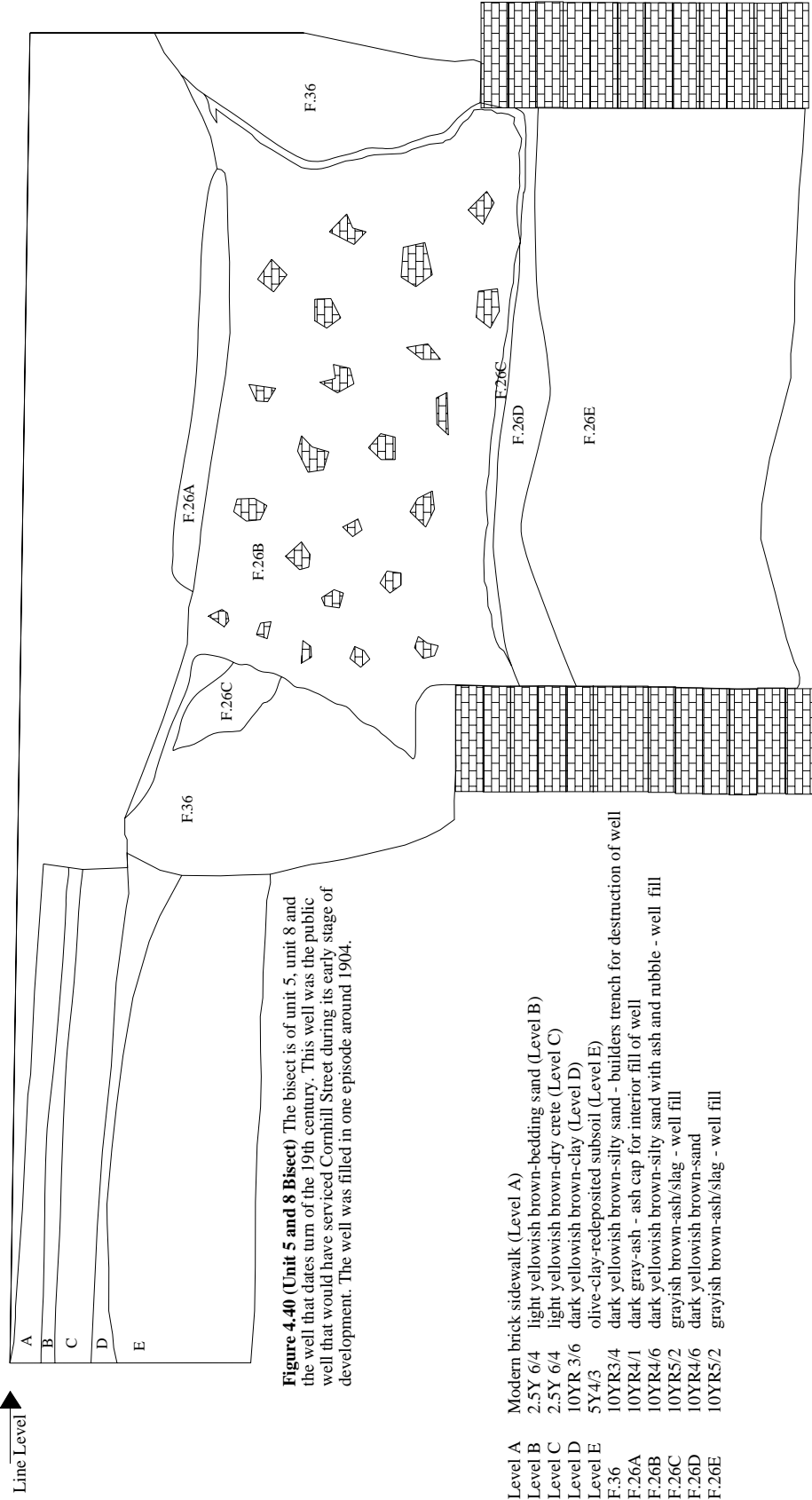
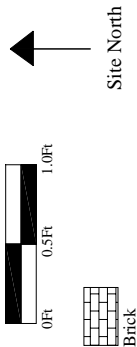


Figure 4.40 (Unit 5 and 8 Bisect) The bisect is of unit 5, unit 8 and the well that dates turn of the 19th century. This well was the public well that would have serviced Cornhill Street during its early stage of development. The well was filled in one episode around 1904.

- Level A Modern brick sidewalk (Level A)
- Level B 2.5Y 6/4 light yellowish brown-bedding sand (Level B)
- Level C 2.5Y 6/4 light yellowish brown-dry crete (Level C)
- Level D 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown-clay (Level D)
- Level E 5Y4/3 olive-clay-redeposited subsoil (Level E)
- F.36 10YR3/4 dark yellowish brown-silty sand - builders trench for destruction of well
- F.26A 10YR4/1 dark gray-ash - ash cap for interior fill of well
- F.26B 10YR4/6 dark yellowish brown-silty sand with ash and rubble - well fill
- F.26C 10YR5/2 grayish brown-ash/slag - well fill
- F.26D 10YR4/6 dark yellowish brown-sand
- F.26E 10YR5/2 grayish brown-ash/slag - well fill

Table 4.10: Unit 8 Excavation Summary

Unit	Level/Feature	Average Opening Elevation	Average Closing Elevation	Average Depth	Munsell Code	Soil Texture	Interpretation	Bag No.	TPQ
8	Level A	0.21'	0.41'	0.2'	-	-	Brick Sidewalk	-	20 th c.
8	Level B	0.41'	0.53'	0.12'	10YR 5/8	Sand	Bedding sand for Brick Sidewalk	-	20 th c.
8	Level C	0.53'	0.93'	0.4'	-	Dry-crete	Solid, even surface for sidewalk	-	20 th c.
8	Level D	0.93'	1.0'	0.07'	10YR 8/6	Sand	Sandy surface under modern sidewalk	-	20 th c.
8	Feature 26A	1.01'	1.25'	0.24'	10YR 4/1	Ash	Fill cap for well destruction	112	1904
8	Feature 26B	1.25'	2.8'	1.55'	10YR 4/6	Sandy Clay	Fill rubble from well destruction	115	1904
8	Feature 26C*	2.82/ 2.48'	3.52/ 3.04'	0.7/ 0.56'	10YR 5/2	Ash/Slag	Fill from well destruction	116	1904
8	Feature 36	0.8'	2.98'	2.18'	10YR 4/6	Sand	Destruction trench for well	123	1904
8	Feature 26D	3.44'	3.72'	0.28'	10YR 4/6	Clay	Fill from well destruction	118	1904
8	Feature 26E**	3.72'	5.24/ 9.56'	1.52/ 5.84'	10YR 5/2	Ash/Slag	Fill from well destruction	124	1904
8	Feature 24	-	-	-	-	-	Curbstones	-	1820
8	Feature 33A*	1.06'	1.81'	0.75'	10YR 4/4	Silty Sand	Builder's trench for curbstones	111	1820
8	Feature 33B*	1.81/ 1.96'	2.65'	0.84/ 0.69'	10YR 4/4	Silty Sand	Builder's trench for curbstones	122	1820
8	Feature 47	0.85'	3.02'	2.17'	10YR 5/6	Sandy Clay	Brick support for structure over well	121	1820
8	Feature 38	3.02'	-	-	-	-	Public well	-	1770

* Elevations became complex as excavation revealed interaction between F.26-C and F.33, see feature description for more information.

** Complete excavation of level/Augured depth – no level change apparent at augured depth.

18AP112 - 41 Cornhill Street (Field School Test Unit 5)

Test Unit FS 5 measured 4.3' x 5' and was located east of the entrance to the building at 41 Cornhill Street, with the northern most edge of the unit aligned with the curbstones. Test Unit FS 5 was excavated to a depth of 2' below current sidewalk grade. The test unit contained five stratigraphic levels and four features (see Table 4.11).

Modern Occupation

Level A, the current brick sidewalk, along with **Level B**, the bedding sand for the brick sidewalk both date to the 20th century. No artifacts were recovered from either of these levels. **Level C**, a hard packed surface only contained small brick fragments and no other diagnostic artifacts.

19th Century Occupation

Level D, the hard pack clay surface, is the edge of a preexisting road surface. Level D contained a piece of lead shot along with a sherd of interior/exterior lead glazed red ware. It is made of up of marine clay which is water saturated clay. This type of clay was dug out of water/wet environments and used to create the road surface. Level D cuts through **Level E** diagonally which is the subsoil that underlies the road surface. Level D is approximately a foot thick at the main portion of the road and tapers off, thus it is the edge of the road surface. Level E became the bottom of the excavation and was halted due to lack of time. **Feature 1**, the extant curbstones, and **Feature 6**, the builder's trench for curbstones, were located in the northern portion of the test unit. The builder's trench (F.6) was 0.5' wide and approximately 1.3' below current street grade. The artifacts that

were recovered from the builder's trench include: redware, whiteware, porcelain, white salt glaze stoneware, green and clear bottle glass, and clear/no color flat glass. The existing curbstones (F.1) date c. 1820. Coincidentally, F.6 (A & B), dated to c. 1820 since they were the builder's trench for the curbstones (F.1). **Feature 17**, a post hole, was located on the southern edge of the test unit and had a diameter of approximately 1.5' across. **Feature 18** was inside of F.17 and is the post-mold for the post hole. Brick fragments



Photograph by Jessica Mundt

Figure 4.41(Unit FS 5 at 41 Cornhill Street) Post hole and post mold - Feature 17 and 18, post hole and post mold respectively tells us there was an earlier structure in this spot. It is possible the entrance way into the house was reversed and this would signify one of the corners of that set of stairs, or it could be as simple as a hitching post. Brick fragments were located on the outer rim of the post mold (F.18) and are believed to act as a wedge securing the post into the post hole (F.17).

were located on the outer rim of the post mold (F.18) and are believed to act as a wedge securing said post into the post hole (F.17). The brick fragments were the only artifacts recovered from either feature.

Interpretation

Test Unit FS 5 showed evidence of an earlier intact street surface. The edge of the street was evident in this test unit. The marine clay that was Level D was possibly pulled out of the well across the street at 40 Cornhill. F.17 and F.18 - post hole and post mold, respectively - show there was an earlier structure at the edge of the road surface. The builder's trench for the current slate curbstones (F.6) cut into the road surface (Level D). Although there was not much material culture recovered from Level D, there was enough found in the builder's trench for the curbstones to establish that the road surface would have been exposed for at least fifty years. This portion of the road is approximately .5' wider than the portion discovered roughly 100' east (down the street) in Test Unit FS 4 (21 Cornhill). This indicates that the road was not placed on the same alignment that was established in the early 19th century with the placement of the current curbstones.

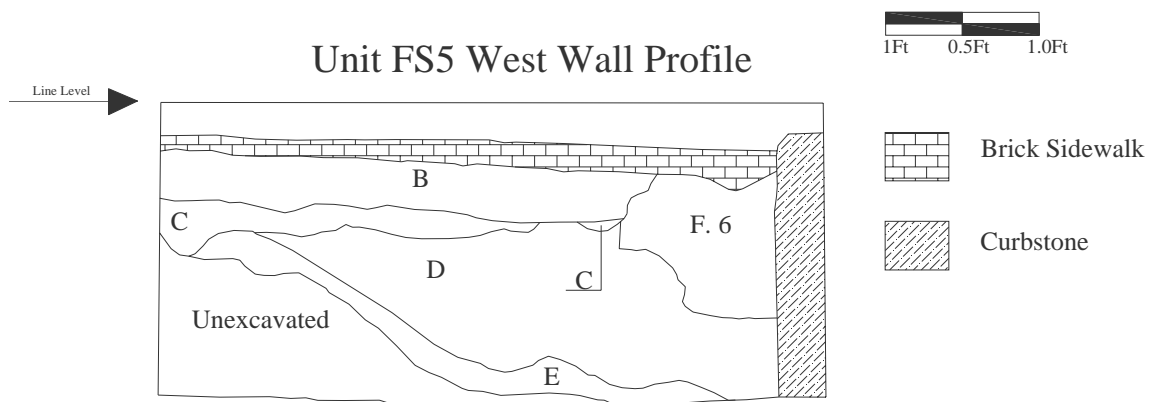


Figure 4.42 (Unit FS5 at 41 Cornhill Street) This unit exposed a previous road surface that is shown as Level E. This road surface was from the early developmental stage of Cornhill Street around the last quarter of the 18th century.

Level B	2.5Y4/4-olive brown-sand
Level C	7.5YR4/4-brown-sand
Level D	5YR3/2-dark brown-clay
Level E	10YR4/6-dark yellowish brown-clay
F. 6	7.5YR3/2-dark brown-loam
Unexcavated	10YR4/6-dark yellowish brown-clay-subsoil

John Blair
August 18, 2008

Table 4.11: Unit 5 Excavation Summary

Unit	Level/Feature	Average Opening Elevation	Average Closing Elevation	Average Depth	Munsell Code	Soil Texture	Interpretation	Bag No.	TPQ
5	Level A	0.272	0.424	0.348			Brick Sidewalk		20 th c.
5	Level B	0.424	0.788	0.606	7.5YR3/4	Sand	Bedding sand for Brick Sidewalk	6	20 th c.
5	Level C	0.788	0.942	0.865	7.5YR4/4	Silty sand	Hard packed surface	36	N/A
5	Feature 1						Curbstone		1820
5	Feature 6 a	0.594	0.824	0.709	2.5Y4/4 5Y5/3	Sand Clay	Builder's Trench for Curbstones	11	1820
5	Feature 6 b	0.824	1.882	1.353	7.5YR3/2	Loam	Builder's Trench for Curbstones	18	1820
5	Level D	0.942	1.694	1.318	5YR3/2	Clay	Occupation Surface	45	N/A
5	Feature 17	0.905	1.344	1.1245	10YR4/6	Sand	Post Hole	44	N/A
5	Feature 18	0.944	1.18	1.062	10YR4/6	Sand	Post-Mold		N/A
5	Level E	1.694	2.008	1.851	10YR4/6	Sand	BoE		N/A

Stages of City Development: Temporal Periods

This section of the report will attempt to tie together the archaeology that was performed on site numbers: 18AP109, 18AP111, and 18AP112. This section will use the archaeological features, stratigraphic levels and historical archives to link test units through all the sites into common temporal periods. While some of the archaeology will speak for itself, the majority of the archaeology reflects the historical references that were mentioned in Chapter 3. The temporal periods that will be discussed in this section will be Pre-1770(Annapolis Development); 1770-1830 (Fleet-Cornhill Neighborhood Development); 1830-1880 (Urbanization I); 1880-1930 (Urbanization II); 1930-present (The Modern Period).

Temporal Period Pre-1770 (Annapolis Development)

18AP111 (Fleet Street)

In 1704, a large fire in the newly chartered city of Annapolis burned nearly all of the earliest records pertaining to most of the Anne Arundel County land and court proceedings. What little historical evidence we have comes from land records and Annapolis General Assembly records after the fire. The earliest debatable reference to Fleet Street is the 1781 Frenchman's map. However, the archaeology completed on Fleet Street has proven that this area of modern Annapolis was being developed before these earliest records would indicate, and potentially before the charter of the city itself.

In 1723, Robert Gordon bought a plat of land known as the Ship-carpenter's Lot. This plat of land was located in the area that is currently home to Middleton's Tavern and the Tobacco Prize, Market Space itself and also encompassed the bottom of modern Fleet Street. Gordon developed this plat of land and historical references discussed his building a road that reached across his plat of land to the shore line of the 1720s (Jacobsen 1973). The James Stoddard map of 1718 has a plat boundary that matches the plat of land that Robert Gordon owned. The northwestern boundary of Gordon's plat on the Stoddard map aligns with today's road configuration of Fleet Street, running at a southeast, diagonal, off-shoot from East Street and heading straight toward the City Dock.

The archaeology on Fleet Street from April 1, 2008 to June 1, 2008 yielded evidence that this area was for commercial use. The road that Robert Gordon is said to have made was found at 14 Fleet Street (Unit 2), four and half feet below the modern sidewalk surface. The road (level R) was constructed out of hewn timbers placed side by side with layers of compacted wood shavings, sand, and other materials placed over that, and a final clay cap on top. The timbers would have been the solid base of the road. The layers above it - the sand and wood chippings - would have been the water mitigation technique. The clay cap would have served as the traversable, dry road surface. The date associated with the timber road, or the corduroy road, is 1720. White salt glazed refined stoneware was found in the stratigraphic level right above the base level of the corduroy road (the hewn timbers), which has a TPQ (terminus post quem) of 1720 (Hume).

At the upper end of Fleet Street we discovered what may be a higher portion of this same road or perhaps an adjoining road. Outside of 79-81 East Street (or the back yard to that residence, which is on Fleet Street), a test unit was placed approximately 200 feet up the road from 14 Fleet Street, where the corduroy road was discovered. This portion is not a corduroy road, but instead was made out of very hard-packed clay. The

test unit that was placed on the upper end of Fleet Street (Unit 4) yielded a road (Level Q) that is thought to be connected to the one at 14 Fleet Street. This portion of the road is located three and a half feet below current street grade. This road was associated with a ditch (Feature 39) which was located on the north side of the road.

The ditch itself became a significant archaeological find. Not only did it help date the road to the 1740s with the discovery of North Devon gravel temper ware (Hume), but the ditch also yielded a unique artifact. Positioned upright at the bottom of the ditch was a stone axe head surrounded by copper pins, metal nails, lead shot, a piece of molded glass in the shape of a gun flint, and other metals, all concretized together. This bundle is believed to have been placed intentionally at the bottom of this ditch, probably when there was water flowing through the ditch, and was probably placed in a protective cloth sack or bag to keep the bundle together. This bundle is believed to be the symbol of a religious practice native to Western Africa.

The axe head itself is double-sided and is currently thought to represent Shango, the Yoruba god of thunder, lightning and storms ("Shango." Encyclopedia Mythica from Encyclopedia Mythica Online.<http://www.pantheon.org/articles/s/shango.html> [Accessed September 12, 2008]). Shango is most closely related to St. John in the Catholic faith (*Praising His Name In The Dance: Spirit Possession in the Spiritual Baptist Faith and Orisha Work in Trinidad, West Indies (Studies in Latin America and the Caribbean)*, by Kenneth Ant Lum, 2000.). The other artifacts that were recovered along with the axe head all have to do with munitions, fire, and power. First, the axe head itself is an object of power and destruction. The lead shot that was concretized to the axe is used as ammunition. The molded glass in the shape of a gun flint is theoretically the spot where the spark would be generated to fire off the lead shot and the use of a crystalline material that refracts light would have served a dual purpose. Finally, all the copper pins and metal nails that were near the axe head and found in the surrounding area shows that metal working was involved with this bundle. The metal nails are hand wrought, attributing further meaning to the bundle. The act of smithing is an act involving intense heat, skill and power, which could explain why the metal nails and copper pins were placed in with this bundle.

On the other side of the road at 45 Fleet Street (Unit 3) approximately 30 feet away from test unit 4, there was a post hole discovered 3.3' below current street grade. This places a boundary for the western side of the road. Although the road was not found in test unit 3, the post hole would have certainly been placed to the west of the road since they both date to the same time period and are at the same depth.

18AP109 (Market Space)

At the opposite end of Fleet Street, at 26 Market Space (Unit 1), archaeological testing showed the existence of a former shore line. Levels J through P from this unit all contained material that dated to the early 18th century. Most of the diagnostic material recovered was white saltglaze stoneware that was used to date these layers to the 1720s (Hume). In addition to these ceramics, both worked and natural wood was found in these levels. The wood that was placed at this location is most likely pine. There is a mix of domestic artifacts seen with white saltglaze and the pine wood found together. According to local historian Jane McWilliams, pine wood was brought in from outside of Annapolis during a land reclamation phase in the early 18th century. It would appear that this is almost certainly that land reclamation phase.

Interpretation

The three units; 1, 2, and 4 all have evidence of early 18th century culture. The overall picture during this time (**Table 4.10**) is that land was being reclaimed from the bay while shipbuilding, lumber activities, and commercial goods were being imported and exported from Annapolis via the log road. Archaeological testing proves there are intact 18th century deposits, dating as early as the 1720s, in this area. Archaeology also proves there was a road prior to 1781 where modern Fleet Street is currently located.

Table 4.12: Pre 1770s. Common stratigraphic elements from the earliest levels on Fleet Street and Market Space

Unit Number	Feature/Level	Interpretation	Date	Artifacts	Depth
2	R	Log road	1720	Whitesalt glaze	4.5'
4	39/Q	Road surface/ditch	1740	North devon, Jackfield, axe head, copper pins, lead shot, hand wrought nails	3.5'
1	J-P	Shoreline	1720	Whitesalt glaze, natural and worked wood, bone	2-3.15'
3	31/32	Post hole	Pre 1762	N/A	3.1-4'

Table 4.12 shows the depth below the modern surface of early Annapolis. It shows the built elements found and their datable ceramics.

Table 4.13: Pre 1770s. 18AP109

Item	Count	Percentage
Coarse Earthenware	82	2.31
Buckley	10	0.28
North Devon Gravel Temper ware	2	0.06
Manganese mottled	1	0.03
Slipware	5	0.14
Tin Glazed Earthenware	19	0.53
Creamware	149	4.19
Pearlware	163	4.58
Whiteware	241	6.78
Coarse Stoneware	10	0.28
American Blue and Grey	21	0.59
Rhenish Blue and Grey	4	0.11
Brown Bodied	13	0.37
English Brown	11	0.31
Nottingham	1	0.03
White saltglazed	80	2.25
Porcelain	39	1.10
Chinese Procelain	11	0.31
Total Ceramics	862	24.24
Wine/Liquor/Case Bottle, Whole or Part	74	2.08
Round Bottle, Whole or Part	9	0.25
Drinking Glass	1	0.03
Window Glass	205	5.76
Glass General	4	0.11
Total Glass	293	8.24
Nails General	23	0.65
Handwrought	42	1.18
Cut	17	0.48
Modern (Wire)	33	0.93
Other Iron Objects	11	0.31
Other Metals	7	0.20
Total Metals	133	3.74
Faunal Bone	450	12.65
Shell (Oyster)	101	2.84
Other Organic Materials	246	6.92
Construction Materials (Plaster, Mortar, Stone)	16	0.45
Brick, Whole or Part	114	3.21
Coal/Clinker	1	0.03
Pipestem	52	1.46
Total	3556	100.00

Table 4.13 represents the artifact counts and percentages from the temporal period of pre-1770 for Market Space. This table shows a total number of 2,268 artifacts. Within this number, 862 (38.01%) were ceramics, 293 (12.92%) were glass, and 133 (5.86%) was metal. The rest of the artifacts represented in this chart are building-related materials. During this temporal period and in particular the 1770s, Market Space is shown to have undergone a series of land reclamation efforts which can be seen with the large artifact count in a non-mending context. These artifacts represent a period where refuse and other materials were used as fill to help to maintain the integrity of the area for construction purposes

Table 4.14: Pre 1770s. 18AP111

Item	Count	Percentage
Coarse Earthenware	18	2.50
Buckley	1	0.14
North Devon Gravel Temper ware	4	0.56
Slipware	1	0.14
Tin Glazed Earthenware	13	1.81
Creamware	11	1.53
Pearlware	1	0.14
Whiteware	3	0.42
Whieldon-Wedgewood ware	1	0.14
American Blue and Grey	2	0.28
RhenishBlue and Grey	4	0.56
English Brown	4	0.56
White saltglazed	12	1.67
Porcelain	4	0.56
Total Ceramics	79	10.99
Wine/Liquor/Case Bottle, Whole or Part	35	4.87
Round Bottle, Whole or Part	2	0.28
Drinking Glass	1	0.14
Window Glass	23	3.20
Glass General	14	1.95
Total Glass	75	10.43
Nails General	16	2.23
Handwrought	7	0.97
Cut	15	2.09
Other Iron Objects	12	1.67
Total Metals	50	6.95
Faunal Bone	91	12.66
Shell (Oyster)	27	3.76
Other Organic Materials	56	7.79
Construction Materials (Plaster, Mortar, Stone)	56	7.79
Brick, Whole or Part	54	7.51
Coal/Clinker	1	0.14
Pipestem	26	3.62
Total	719	100.00

Artifacts recovered from Fleet Street included a moderate amount of ceramics (total = 79 sherds), bottle glass (total = 37 sherds), and faunal remains (total = 118).

Table 4.15: Pre 1770s. 18AP112

Item	Count	Percent
Coarse Earthenware	6	12.77
Tin Glazed Earthenware	2	4.26
English Brown	1	2.13
Total Ceramics	9	19.15
Round Bottle, Whole or Part	1	2.13
Window Glass	1	2.13
Total Glass	2	4.26
Shell (Oyster)	5	10.64
Brick, Whole or Part	41	87.23
Pipestem	1	2.13
Total	47	100.00

While, artifacts recovered from Cornhill Street contained relatively few total artifacts from the pre-1770s levels and features. Pre-1770s artifacts recovered from Cornhill Street included 9 sherds of ceramics, 1 sherds of bottle glass, and 5 oyster shells. Based on the sheer volume of artifacts recovered of each of these three sites a number of preliminary interpretations can be made. 1) 26 Market Space (18AP109) shows distinct evidence of late 17th century and early 18th century industrial use and potential domestic occupation. Ship building, carpentry, and commercial shipping are likely included within these uses. 2) Fleet Street (18AP111) shows limited evidence of domestic occupation. In all likelihood Fleet Street was primarily used as a commercial thoroughfare, rather than a area of concentrated domestic occupation. 3) A limited amount of pre-1770s artifacts recovered from Cornhill Street (18AP112) indicates that there was little to no development in this part of the project area prior to 1770.

Temporal Period 1770-1830 (Fleet-Cornhill Neighborhood Development)

The Annapolis Corporation Proceedings from 1819-1915 indicate that in the time period specified, 1770-1830, there were a number of city ordinances and by-laws that concerned Cornhill Street and Fleet Street residences. The archaeological evidence reflects much of the recorded material found in the proceedings starting in 1819.

18AP112 (Cornhill Street)

In 1770, Charles Wallace bought up the area that is modern Cornhill Street (Lindauer). He rented out plats of land in this area to Annapolis residents who wished to build houses. At this point Wallace was responsible for the street and its condition. This road is found in half of the six units placed on Cornhill Street.

In 1820, once the entire street had been developed, the residents of the street petitioned to have its designation changed from being privately owned by Charles Wallace to being a public space and street. From the Annapolis Corporation Proceedings #14 1819-1821, on January 10th, 1820, a "Petition from citizens of Cornhill St that it may be a made a public street." The citizens living on Cornhill Street wanted the street to be developed more substantially. On May 18th, 1820, there is a note, "[A] by-law to be brought in for graduating and improving of Cornhill and School St." but it was not until August 22nd, 1820, that it's "resolved that four hundred dollars be appropriated for grading and paving water courses from Cornhill and from Prince George Street thought the Market Space, and thence to the dock; resolved that the commissioners be authorized to finish paving and kerbing Cornhill St."

This is where the archeological testing on Cornhill begins. The placement of these curbstones in 1820 is the first evidence of material culture found. All the curbstones were placed at the same time all along Cornhill Street and the street itself was also paved. Because the street itself is outside the areas commissioned to excavate we have only the historical references, we did not place any test units in the street. What was found in the builder's trenches for the curbstones, however, does date to 1820. The ceramics that were recovered from these excavated units all have a TPQ of 1820. The diagnostic artifact that gives us this date is the whiteware, which is white glazed earthenware. The builder's trenches were about 0.4' wide and all went down about a foot and a half, the same depth that the curbstones reached. These curbstones were evident in all the test units excavated on Cornhill Street. These units were: 5, 6, 8, Field School 3, 4, and 5. The features associated with these units respectively are; 33, 27, 33, 4, 20, and 1. They are all one continuous feature although they have different numbers. The only exception for the curbstones on Cornhill Street occurs at 10 Cornhill. The curbstones at 10 Cornhill are made of granite, unlike the others which are made of slate. This granite curbstone was placed in around the 1950s. Its builder's trench is filled with modern concrete and was not excavated.

The archaeology gives definitive evidence that Cornhill Street was developed all at one time. Since Wallace originally developed the street it has not undergone any major changes or alterations to the grade or width. This was shown in the builder's trenches. There was evidence of only one builder's trench for the curbstones which indicated that they had never been reset or moved. They are the original builder's trenches for the original placement of the curbstones, with the exception to repair work seen in unit feature 3 in front of 10 Cornhill and unit 8 in front of 40 Cornhill. Since the trenches also

did not go below the curbstones, it is proven that the curbstones were never raised in grade. The position they sit in today is the exact position they were originally placed in the first quarter of the 19th century.

Another important archaeological feature that was excavated on Cornhill Street from this temporal period was the public well that was excavated at 40 Cornhill Street in Units 5 and 8. No exact date is associated with the well, however, the well cuts underneath the curbstones so we know that it predates 1820. The curbstones were placed in 1820 therefore the well was built prior to that date. The well measures 4.5' in diameter and was excavated to a depth of 5', although this was not the bottom of the well. All artifacts that were recovered from inside the well do not date its construction, but rather its destruction. This effectively means that establishing the date of the construction of the well is not possible based on the amount of the well we were able to excavate and the archaeological material recovered. The well's destruction will be discussed in a later section. Cornhill Street, as mentioned above, began its development in the 1770s and would not have needed a public well prior to that time. This means that the well had to have been constructed between 1770, with the initial development of the street, and 1820, with the grading of the street and the laying in of the curbstones over the top of the preexisting well.

Another interesting feature was the preexisting road surface which dated to the same time as the well's construction. The units which showed this road still intact were placed in front of 21 Cornhill (Unit FS 4), 30 Cornhill (Unit 6) and 41 Cornhill (Unit FS 5). We first realized we had a road surface while excavating in Test Unit FS 5. This portion of the road was constructed out of unmistakable green marine clay and was cut into a natural colored soil, making it far easier to distinguish. Only the edge of this road was discovered in Test Unit FS 5. This road was laid in before Cornhill became a public street. It is believed that the road was placed during the developmental period in the late 18th century. The surface would have been used before the curbstone placement and street grading in 1820, but after Wallace bought the plat of land in 1770. Even after much disturbance, evidence of this road could still be seen some 120' to the east on the same southern side of the road in Test Unit FS4. After both units on the southern boundary revealed the road surface, it led us to reexamine the material found in Test Unit 6 on the northern side of the road. This reexamination proved a valuable exercise which yielded evidence of the northern boundary of this preexisting road surface. More importantly, it provided us with the evidence we needed to establish the general angle of the road. The significance of unearthing this previous road surface is that we were able to establish proof positive that the original edges of the road were laid in at a non-parallel angle. The road appears to narrow as it approaches State Circle. The narrowing was an almost imperceptible difference of 0.5 feet over the span of approximately 120' between the two units on the southern side of the street (Unit FS 4 and Unit FS 5). This originally led us to believe that there might have been a divergence as you approached State Circle. However, further research has shown the opposite to be the case. In Unit 6 in front of 30 Cornhill, we discovered the only evidence of the northern boundary of the pre-existing road. If the road was diverging as it approached the Circle, we should have found some sign of it in Test Units 5 and 8 up the street at 40 Cornhill. We did not. However, we did find the public well, which based on its position under the curbstones, as discussed previously, tells us this well would have been here at the time of this preexisting road. This being the case, the road would have had to run to the south of the well in order to have been a passable thoroughfare. The distance between Test Unit 8 at 40 Cornhill and

Test Unit 6 at 30 Cornhill was 100' on the northern side of the road. This means that the angle of the road on the northern edge of the street would have been at a far greater angle than the southern road edge if there was a difference of .5' in the angle on the south side and a difference of no less than 2' on the North side. This is proven by the fact that we have 2' of the road present in Test Unit 6 and 100' west in Test Unit 8 there is a well that would have obstructed the road at the time of use. The closest the line of the street could have been was right up against the well's edge, giving it at the least a convergence of 2' by the time it ran passed Units 5 and 8. This would have resulted in a narrowing of the line of the road as it neared State Circle (see Figure 4.43 below). This theory of irregular street layout has been discovered in other areas in the city. In 1990, the work done by Esther Doyle Read determined the presence of an oval shaped State Circle. This in addition to the idea that Nicholson's original city plan was based on a baroque layout supports the notion that there may have been an emphasis in the early street plans on optical illusions. These converging and diverging street lines would have been intended to draw the eye toward or away from a particular focal point, in this case the State House.

Road Lines on Cornhill Street

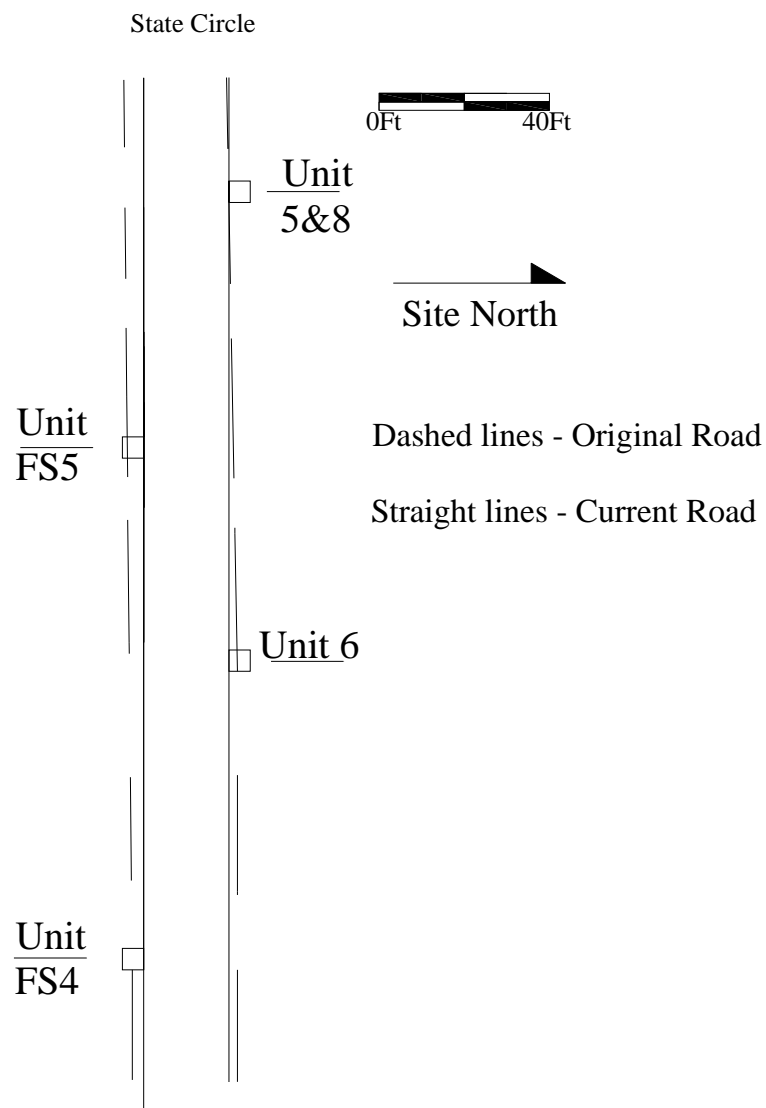


Figure 4.43(Units 5 & 8 at 40 Cornhill Street, Unit FS 5 at 41 Cornhill Street, Unit 6 at 30 Cornhill Street and Unit FS4 at 21 Cornhill Street) Preexisting Road vs. Existing Road - This image represents the subtle narrowing of the preexisting road as it approached State Circle transposed over the current road path that is seen today which is parallel. This would have achieved the optical effect of drawing one's attention toward or away from a focal point by making the object look closer or further away without having a noticeably irregular street. In this case, the effect is making the street appear slightly longer than it is in reality.

18AP111 (Fleet Street)

The attention and development occurring on Cornhill was very different from what was happening on the neighboring street just one block away. Fleet Street was not being developed in the same style as Cornhill Street, at this time. After the archaeological evidence of the road c. 1720, there is a gap until the placement of the curbstones on Fleet. On December 14th 1829 there was a “by-law providing for grading, paving & kerbing Fleet St.; passed.” The fact that there is a space of almost 10 years between the curbing and paving of Fleet and Cornhill is an example of the differences in the development of the streets.

During excavation it was proven that there were, in fact, two builder’s trenches for each curbstone on Fleet Street. The first builder’s trench was about 0.4’ wide and excavated to a depth of approximately 2’, or the height of the curbstones, not unlike the ones on Cornhill Street. The second one was approximately 0.5’ wide and was also excavated to the same depth as the first one. This proves that the extant curbstones are the originals but that they have been reset. The second builder’s trench, the one that was 0.5’ wide, is the original trench for the curbstones. This has a TPQ of 1820, but it is known from historical documentation that they were placed in 1829. Whiteware, pearlware, creamware, and redware were some of the ceramics that were recovered from this builder’s trench and is how we gained the TPQ of 1820 (Hume). The other builder’s trench, the trench that was 0.4’ wide, was the second builder’s trench. This trench indicates that the curbstones have been reset since their original placement. This happened in the 20th century and will be discussed in that section. The original builder’s trenches were evident in Units 2, 3, 4, and 7. The feature numbers for the respective units were; 7, 20, 18, and N/A (due to water disturbance). They are all one continuous feature although they have different numbers.

Interpretation

Using the curbstones on both Cornhill Street and Fleet Street, it is apparent that the development of these two streets happened differently. Cornhill Street is developed all at the same time despite the fact that there have been changes to the street since then (i.e. laying blacktop). The street width and grade has remained the same since it was designed in the first quarter of the 19th century. Unlike Cornhill, Fleet Street has been changed significantly since its original design. The curbstones have been moved in towards the center of the modern street which indicates that the street has been narrowed, possibly in an attempt to be straightened. The reasons for narrowing the streets will be discussed in a later section.

Table 4.16: 1770-1830. Uniform stratigraphy for Fleet and Cornhill Streets during the period when the streets were modernized as public ways.

Unit Number	Feature/Level	Interpretation	Date	Artifacts	Depth
2	7	Original builder's trench for curbstones	1820	Whiteware, brick fragments, oyster shells, nails, glass	1.25'
3	20	Original builder's trench for curbstones	1820	Whiteware, green shell-edged pearlware, glazed red ware, American blue and grey stoneware, porcelain, bottle glass, window glass, cut nails, brick, oyster shell, animal bone	0.59'
4	18	Original builder's trench for curbstones	1820	Nails, faunal bones, a copper button, pipe stems, pearlware and whiteware	1.23'
7	N/A due to water disturbance	Original builder's trench for curbstones	1820	Whiteware, brick fragments, oyster shells, nails, glass	N/A
5	33	Original builder's trench for curbstones	1820	Brick, slag, glass, creamware, whiteware, porcelain	0.75'
5	38	Public well	1770-1820	N/A	N/A
6	27	Original builder's trench for curbstones	1820	Brick, oyster shell, coal and coal clinker, one furniture tack, green bottle glass, whiteware, porcelain, and American brown stoneware	1.23'
8	33	Original builder's trench for curbstones	1820	Brick, slag, glass, creamware, whiteware, porcelain	0.75'
8	38	Public well	1770-1820	N/A	N/A
FS 3	4	Original builder's trench for curbstones	20 th century	N/A	N/A
FS 4	20	Original builder's trench for curbstones	1820	Nails, oyster shell, brick fragments, coal, glass, interior/exterior glazed red ware, pearlware, whiteware, mammal bone	1.24'
FS 5	1	Original builder's trench for curbstones	1820	Redware, whiteware, porcelain, white salt glaze stoneware, green and clear bottle glass, and clear/no color flat glass	2.05'

Table 4.16 shows dates and depths for curbing along Fleet and Cornhill Streets. The Table shows the date of the public well.

Table 4.17: 1770-1830. 18AP109

Item	Count	Percent
Coarse Earthenware	1	4.00
Tin Glazed Earthenware	4	16.00
Whiteware	2	8.00
American Blue and Grey	1	4.00
Brown Bodied	1	4.00
White saltglazed	4	16.00
Chinese Procelian	3	12.00
Total Ceramics	16	64.00
Wine/Liquor/Case Bottle, Whole or Part	3	12.00
Window Glass	2	8.00
Total Glass	5	20.00
Faunal	4	16.00
Total	25	100.00

Table 4.17 represents the artifact counts and percentages from the temporal period of 1770-1830 for Market Space. This table shows a total number of 25 artifacts. Within this number, 16 (64%) were ceramics, 5 (20%) were glass, and 4 (16%) were faunal remains. Market Space is shown to have undergone considerable alterations starting around 1830 which destroyed nearly all the material from this temporal period. These efforts can be seen with the comparatively small artifact count representing this time period. The relative lack of material from this temporal period while both the older and younger temporal periods survive supports the hypothesis of a single episode of grading that would have destroyed this material.

Table 4.18: 1770-1830. 18AP111

Item	Count	Percent
Coarse Earthenware	278	4.26
Buckley	1	0.02
Tin Glazed Earthenware	27	0.41
Slipware	14	0.21
Black Basalt	5	0.08
Engine Turned	9	0.14
Rockingham	1	0.02
Rosso Antico	1	0.02
Creamware	658	10.09
Pearlware	692	10.61
Whiteware	307	4.71
Refined Earthenware	20	0.31
Rhenish Blue and Grey	1	0.02
American Blue and Grey	22	0.34
Grey Bodied	40	0.61
Fulham	4	0.06

Brown Bodied	16	0.25
English Brown	24	0.37
Nottingham	16	0.25
White saltglazed	39	0.60
Porcelain	136	2.09
Chinese Procelain	4	0.06
Total Ceramics	2315	35.50
Wine/Liquor/Case Bottle, Whole or Part	241	3.70
Round Bottle, Whole or Part	51	0.78
Drinking Glass	4	0.06
Window Glass	720	11.04
Glass General	94	1.44
Total Glass	1110	17.02
Nails General	529	8.11
Handwrought	132	2.02
Cut	26	0.40
Modern (Wire)	4	0.06
Other Iron Objects	180	2.76
Other Metals	65	1.00
Total Metals	936	14.35
Faunal Bone	1182	18.12
Shell (Oyster)	247	3.79
Other Organic Materials	13	0.20
Construction Materials (Plaster, Mortar, Stone)	323	4.95
Brick, Whole or Part	231	3.54
Coal/Clinker	36	0.55
Pipestem	129	1.98
Total	6522	100.00

Table 4.18 represents the artifact counts and percentages from the temporal period of 1770-1830 for Fleet Street. This table shows a total number of 6,522 artifacts. Within this total number, 2315 or 35.50% were ceramics, 1110 or 17.02% was glass, and 936 or 14.35% were metals. The rest of the artifacts represented in this chart are building-related materials. Fleet Street development did not occur until 1829, therefore there was no grading or paving of the street until that time. This discrepancy in urban development accounts for the reason why the total number of artifacts is considerably higher on Fleet Street, than on Cornhill Street. Since the streets were not graded nor were curbstones placed in until the very end of this temporal period, artifacts accumulated along the street, and were not cleared out of the streetscape as they had been on Cornhill Street. This is another reason why it is impossible to definitively say that there is an association between the houses and the artifacts found under the sidewalks in front of these houses.

Table 4.19: 1770-1830. 18AP112

Item	Count	Percent
Coarse Earthenware	26	1.59
Creamware	42	2.57
Pearlware	56	3.42
Whiteware	78	4.76
American Blue and Grey	1	0.06
Grey Bodied	5	0.31
Brown Bodied	6	0.37
English Brown	8	0.49
White saltglazed	3	0.18
Porcelain	6	0.37
Chinese Procelain	8	0.49
Total Ceramics	239	14.60
Wine/Liquor/Case Bottle, Whole or Part	43	2.63
Round Bottle, Whole or Part	17	1.04
Window Glass	64	3.91
Glass General	6	0.37
Total Glass	130	7.94
Nails General	91	5.56
Handwrought	5	0.31
Modern (Wire)	4	0.24
Other Iron Objects	147	8.98
Other Metals	8	0.49
Total Metals	255	15.58
Faunal Bone	161	9.84
Shell (Oyster)	273	16.68
Other Organic Materials	2	0.12
Construction Materials (Plaster, Mortar, Stone)	15	0.92
Brick, Whole or Part	551	33.66
Coal/Clinker	5	0.31
Pipestem	6	0.37
Total	1637	100.00

Table 4.19 represents the artifact counts and percentages from the temporal period of 1770-1830 for Cornhill Street. This table shows a total number of 1,637 artifacts. Within this number, 239 or 14.60% were ceramics, 130 or 7.94% was glass, and 255 or 15.58% was metal. The rest of the artifacts represented in this chart are building-related materials. During this temporal period, and in particular the 1820s, Cornhill Street was undergoing a transformation into a formalized street, in the modern sense of the word. The street was graded and paved, and curbstones were placed. Due to these modernization efforts (grading, sidewalk paving, etc.) and subsequent patterns of use, large amounts of artifacts did not amass in public space.

Another comparison between these two tables in the percentage amount of domestic artifacts that was associated with both streets. On Cornhill Street only 14.60% of the total artifacts was ceramics, and 9.84% was faunal, whereas, Fleet Street had 35.5% ceramics and 18.12% faunal. This supports the previous archaeological interpretation. Fleet Street was occupied at this time, whereas Cornhill Street was only beginning to develop. Since Charles Wallace owned Cornhill Street in 1770, he was personally responsible for developing the street, largely in one episode. While, Fleet Street at this time was already occupied, having accumulated a substantial material record.

Temporal Period 1830-1880 (Urbanization I)

18AP109 (Market Space)

Test unit 1 at 26 Market Space was the only unit excavated that had archaeological evidence dating to the temporal period of 1830 to 1880. In particular, utility pipes were excavated in this test unit. Feature 11, a metal utility gas pipe, has a date of 1869 associated with it taken from the gas pipeline found within it. We established this from notes in the Annapolis Mayor and Alderman (Proceedings [#271]), 1869-1877, in particular from November 8th 1869, which states, “commissioner to erect gas lamp in front of market.” This is the first mention of gas lighting in the area, therefore the gas pipe found in test unit 1 must date to sometime after 1869. The builder’s trench (feature 5) that is associated with the gas pipe has a TPQ of 1820 due to the artifacts recovered from the excavation. The artifacts that were recovered from this feature were white salt glazed stoneware, English brown stoneware, pearlware, creamware, whiteware, and some red wares, along with mammal bones, glass, pipe stems, brick fragments, and oyster shells. The whiteware gave us the TPQ of 1820 (Hume). Even though the archaeology shows that it dates to the 1820s, the historical record shows that it does not date prior to 1869.

Interpretation

The city of Annapolis was beginning to modernize and it is first seen archaeologically in the public sector at Market space. No gas lines from this era were found on either of the other sites on Cornhill or Fleet Street.

Table 4.20: 1830-1880. Stratum at Market Space

Unit Number	Feature/Level	Interpretation	Date	Artifacts	Depth
1	11	Gas pipe	1869	N/A	1.75'
1	5	Builder’s trench for gas pipe	1869	white salt glazed stoneware, English brown stoneware, pearlware, creamware, whiteware, and some red wares, along with mammal bones, glass, pipe stems, brick fragments, and oyster shells	0.6’-2.3’

Table 4.20 shows the stratum and date for the earliest gas line.

Table 4.21: 1830-1880. 18AP109

Item	Count	Percent
Coarse Earthenware	48	4.66
Highly Refined Earthenware	2	0.19
North Devon Gravel Temper ware	1	0.10
Manganese mottled	1	0.10
Slipware	2	0.19
Tin Glazed Earthenware	3	0.29
Creamware	109	10.59
Pearlware	59	5.73
Whiteware	169	16.42
American Blue and Grey	8	0.78
Grey Bodied	16	1.55
Brown Bodied	9	0.87
English Brown	4	0.39
White saltglazed	19	1.85
Porcelain	13	1.26
Chinese Procelain	6	0.58
Total Ceramics	469	45.58
Wine/Liquor/Case Bottle, Whole or Part	34	3.30
Round Bottle, Whole or Part	6	0.58
Drinking Glass	1	0.10
Window Glass	89	8.65
Glass General	2	0.19
Total Glass	132	12.83
Nails General	8	0.78
Handwrought	10	0.97
Cut	17	1.65
Modern (Wire)	18	1.75
Other Iron Objects	7	0.68
Other Metals	3	0.29
Total Metals	63	6.12
Faunal Bone	224	21.77
Shell (Oyster)	41	3.98
Other Organic Materials	1	0.10
Construction Materials (Plaster, Mortar, Stone)	16	1.55
Brick, Whole or Part	61	5.93
Coal/Clinker	1	0.10
Pipestem	21	2.04
Total	1029	100.00

A total of 1029 artifacts were recovered from the single test unit at 26 Market Space (see Table 4.21). Of these 469 or 45.58% were ceramics, 132 or 12.83% were glass, and 265 or 25.75% were faunal remains.

Table 4.22: 1830-1880. 18AP111

Item	Count	Percent
Coarse Earthenware	2	0.29
Buckley	5	0.72
Creamware	6	0.87
Pearlware	13	1.88
Whiteware	26	3.76
American Blue and Grey	5	0.72
English Brown	1	0.14
Rockingham	6	0.87
White saltglazed	4	0.58
Porcelain	6	0.87
Chinese Procelain	1	0.14
Total Ceramics	75	10.84
Wine/Liquor/Case Bottle, Whole or Part	21	3.03
Round Bottle, Whole or Part	8	1.16
Drinking Glass	3	0.43
Window Glass	58	8.38
Glass General	2	0.29
Total Glass	92	13.29
Nails General	112	16.18
Handwrought	119	17.20
Cut	37	5.35
Modern (Wire)	3	0.43
Other Iron Objects	37	5.35
Other Metals	1	0.14
Total Metals	309	44.65
Faunal Bone	40	5.78
Shell (Oyster)	26	3.76
Construction Materials (Plaster, Mortar, Stone)	21	3.03
Brick, Whole or Part	112	16.18
Coal/Clinker	11	1.59
Pipestem	6	0.87
Total	692	100.00

A total of 692 artifacts were recovered from test units along Fleet Street that date from c. 1830-1880 (see Table 4.22). Of these 75 or 10.84% were ceramics, 92 or 13.29 were glass, and 66 or 9.54% were faunal remains.

Table 4.23: 1830-1880. 18AP112

Item	Count	Percent
Coarse Earthenware	2	0.87
Creamware	5	2.16
Pearlware	3	1.30
Whiteware	2	0.87
Brown Bodied	1	0.43
Total Ceramics	13	5.63
Wine/Liquor/Case Bottle, Whole or Part	1	0.43
Round Bottle, Whole or Part	1	0.43
Window Glass	4	1.73
Total Glass	6	2.60
Nails General	1	0.43
Other Iron Objects	1	0.43
Total Metals	2	0.87
Faunal Bone	1	0.43
Shell (Oyster)	1	0.43
Construction Materials (Plaster, Mortar, Stone)	37	16.02
Brick, Whole or Part	13	5.63
Coal/Clinker	158	68.40
Total	231	100.00

A total of 231 artifacts were recovered from test units along Cornhill Street that date from c. 1830-1880 (see Table 4.23). Of these 13 or 5.63% were ceramics, 6 or 2.60% were glass, and 2 or 0.86% were faunal remains.

One explanation for this discrepancy in volume of artifacts is the fact that while Market Space was being developed in terms of gas lighting, the Market Space itself was not paved. Rather, Market Space remained an earthen surface until the last quarter of the 19th century, meaning that artifacts had the ability to accumulate in sheet deposits. In contrast, the streetscapes of both Fleet and Cornhill Streets had been paved—limiting the accumulation of artifacts along paved surfaces.

Temporal Period 1880-1930 (Urbanization II)

18AP112 (Cornhill Street)

During the last quarter of the 19th century, Cornhill Street underwent significant change. The first time legislation affected Cornhill Street specifically within this time period was in 1897. Cornhill Street received approval to have the then existing cobblestone street removed and replaced with some rubble materials said to have been present in the market space. Photographic records reflect that this was done by the turn of the 20th century. Because the road surface was not excavated, no stratigraphic evidence was produced to show this. The only other evidence that could potentially represent an intact surface below the street surface on Cornhill Street was the appearance of a course of bricks lined up on edge behind the curbstones. They were only visible after the builder's trench in test unit 5 and 8 at 40 Cornhill Street was removed and the entire curbstone was exposed. Rain water then washed out a void under and behind the curbstone which exposed the bricks lining the curbstone on the other side. Rain water from the surface poured in from this void and washed out the area described. This was a previous gutter system made of bricks.

The last record we have is in 1915 when the roads on both Fleet and Cornhill Street were repaved with concrete and the curbstones were reset on Fleet Street. This is the last major developmental phase on the streetscape of Cornhill Street. The evidence of this is not seen as there were no major structural changes made to Cornhill Street itself during this time. The implication is that Cornhill Street, laid in later and with more consideration to the aesthetics for the street/city, had fewer major structural changes to the grade and width of the street.

There were, however, changes occurring on Cornhill Street not discussed in the city records. The archaeology on Cornhill Street determined that the public well went through substantial changes within this particular period of time. During this time, there was a great deal of modernization affecting the city as can be seen with the incorporation of electricity in 1888 (Annapolis Corporation Proceedings from 1819-1915), in addition to gas and plumbing. The changes altered the appearance of the streetscapes. The first major alteration to the well in test units 5 & 8 and 40 Cornhill Street was a superstructure that was added to it at some point in this time. It is most likely that this structure served as a support for the pump. This feature was made of wood and served as a box pump for easier access to the well.



Photograph by Matthew Palus

Figure 4.44 (Unit 8 at 40 Cornhill Street) Possible brick gutter remains - Possible brick gutter remains found behind the slate curbstones in Unit 8 at 40 Cornhill, hints at a possible intact surface beneath the modern asphalt street. Brick gutters are commonly referenced in *Annapolis Corporation Proceedings from 1819-1915*, and are believed to act as a water drainage technique.

18AP111 (Fleet Street)

As was seen in earlier periods of the 19th century, there is a great discrepancy in the developmental speed and quality of work being done on Cornhill Street and Fleet Street. Fleet Street was not being developed with the same regard or concern as Cornhill Street. The next reference to any development on Fleet was in 1901 when a request was placed and granted to have the curbs reset and the gutter replaced, but only on “one side, on the upper end of Fleet Street.” This is actually represented in the archaeological record in test unit 4, which is located between 79 and 81 East Street’s backyard. We see in this test unit where the curbs have been reset and the sidewalks have been bumped up in height. There is no representation of these changes reflected in any other test unit on Fleet Street during this time. In 1905, it appears Fleet Street was repaved. However there is no archaeological evidence of this because excavations were restricted to the sidewalk.

The last record in 1915 shows the roads on both Fleet and Cornhill Street repaved with concrete and the curbstones reset where needed. This is the last major developmental phase on the streetscape of Fleet Street. The evidence of this is present in 79-81 East Street and 45 Fleet Street by way of the modern walking surfaces (Level A) being laid in over the extra layers of sidewalk (Levels D-G in 45 Fleet and Feature 19 in 79-81 East Street) not found in the lower units on Fleet Street (units at 18 Fleet or 14 Fleet).

18AP109 (Market Space)

During this time there was a great deal of modernization in the city, which can be seen with the incorporation of electricity, in addition to gas and plumbing. The introduction of these utilities had already set in motion the changes that eventually affected the appearance of the streetscape and that directly altered the appearance of the areas under investigation. Evidence of this updating is most prevalent in the test unit at 26 Market Space. It is the only unit which rendered significant evidence of the amenities being utilized in certain points in the city’s history.

In 1869, gas lamp technology made its appearance in the city of Annapolis. We know this because the sewage pipes post-date 1869 due to their orientation in relation to the gas line we discovered. The trenches clearly cut through the gas line which indicates that the gas was not in use at the time of the sewage pipe installation. The reasonable explanation for a nonfunctional gas line is that they must have an alternate power source in place at the time of the sewage installation, which could only be explained by the introduction of electric lamps being placed in 1888. This, in addition to how the terracotta sewage pipes were cut into the gas pipe line, supports the interpretation that these were lines added post 1888.

Interpretation

Using the references in the Annapolis Corporation Proceedings from 1819-1915, we can see exactly how much modernization and development was occurring in the area. Cornhill Street sees much of its change occurring by way of the removal of antiquated technologies to make way for more modern solutions. On Fleet Street, we see a continuation of the difference between the ways other areas were being developed and the way Fleet was developed. Portions of the street were replaced as opposed to the entire

thing and less care was given to the time in which it was done. Finally, it is apparent that Market Space was introduced to a number of new utilities in a relatively short span of time, which indicates the pace and direction in which the city was moving.

Fleet Street was constantly being renovated in a piece by piece fashion. The Proceedings tell us that only portions of Fleet were being renovated, while other sections of the city, i.e. Cornhill Street and Market Space, were being renovated all at once. Fleet Street was not treated the same way as Cornhill Street and Market Space. This reflects what the city officials believe was important. If Fleet Street had been just as important, it would have been renovated all in one episode.

Table 4.24: 1880-1930. Stratum showing modernization using utilities laid below ground.

Unit Number	Feature/Level	Interpretation	Date	Artifacts	Depth
5	26	Well destruction	1904	Snider's Chili Sauce Bottle	2.86'
8	26	Well destruction	1904	Snider's Chili Sauce Bottle	5.24'
2	7	Modern curbstone builder's trench	1915	Styrofoam, paperclip, galvanized nail, North Devon gravel temper ware, whiteware, white salt glazed stoneware, red wares	1.83'
3	16	Modern curbstone builder's trench	1915	cut nails, pressed glass, bottle and window glass, pearlware and pipe stems	2.01'
4	15	Modern curbstone builder's trench	1915	Brick fragments, nails, bottle glass, oyster shell, mammal bones, pipe stems, slipware, red wares, whiteware, pearlware	1.86'
7	40	Modern curbstone builder's trench	1915	Slipwares, stonewares, whiteware, wire nails, brick fragments, glass, and oyster shells.	2.00'
1	2	Builder's trench for utility pipe	20 th Century	Brick fragments, pipe stems, glass, mammal bone, thimble, English brown stoneware, American Blue and Gray stoneware, red wares, porcelain, and whiteware	0.43'
1	3	Builder's trench for utility pipe	20 th Century	Brick fragments, glass, nails American Blue and Gray stoneware, sewer pipe, porcelain, and whiteware	0.58'
1	4	Terracotta pipe	20 th Century	N/A	1.21'
1	6	Builder's trench for utility pipe	20 th Century	Brick fragments, pipe stems, glass, mammal bone, oyster shell, English brown stoneware, American Blue and Gray stoneware, red wares, porcelain, and whiteware	0.68'
1	9	Terracotta pipe	20 th Century	N/A	1.46'

Table 4.15 shows location, depth, and date for the trenches for curbs, sewer pipes, and gas lines, all common in the excavated locations and showing the modernization of the city.

Table 4.25: 1880-1930. 18AP112

Item	Count	Percent
Coarse Earthenware	1	0.09
Creamware	6	0.56
Pearlware	4	0.37
Whiteware	7	0.66
American Blue and Grey	1	0.09
English Brown	1	0.09
Porcelain	1	0.09
Total Ceramics	21	1.97
Wine/Liquor/Case Bottle, Whole or Part	37	3.46
Round Bottle, Whole or Part	2	0.19
Window Glass	62	5.81
Glass General	17	1.59
Total Glass	118	11.05
Nails General	8	0.75
Handwrought	33	3.09
Modern (Wire)	8	0.75
Other Iron Objects	9	0.84
Other Metals	4	0.37
Total Metals	62	5.81
Faunal Bone	68	6.37
Shell (Oyster)	2	0.19
Other Organic Materials	6	0.56
Construction Materials (Plaster, Mortar, Stone)	67	6.27
Brick, Whole or Part	673	63.01
Coal/Clinker	50	4.68
Pipestem	1	0.09
Total	1068	100.00

Table 4.25 represents the artifact counts and percentages from the temporal period of 1880-1930 for Cornhill Street. This table shows a total number of 1,068 artifacts. Within this number, 21 or 1.97% were ceramics, 118 or 11.05% was glass, and 62 or 5.81% was metal. The remaining artifacts represented in this chart are building-related materials. There were 673 or 63.01% brick recovered from this site. All of the brick found was used as fill to close the well located at 40 Cornhill Street (Test Units 5 and 8). Aside from the brick within the well, there were not a great deal of artifacts recovered. Based on this observation, it seems that once Fleet and Cornhill Streets had been paved, it was almost impossible for artifacts to collect in great numbers. This paving process resulted in a lack of artifacts recovered from this temporal period.

Temporal Period 1930-Present (The Modern Period)

The modern sidewalks for all the units excavated date to the last half of the 20th century, even if they were originally placed in the 1820s. The bricks and the modern concrete surfaces have been updated or replaced since the time of their original placement.

18AP112 (Cornhill Street)

Cornhill Street does not appear to have undergone any significant updating to the streetscape since the initial grading and laying in of the street bounds in the 1820s. The only alterations to the street and sidewalks (with the exception of the 18th century well construction, repair and final destruction) have consisted of the replacement of the preexisting surfaces. This would undoubtedly be a continual process of sidewalk upkeep and brick replacement as needed. Essentially, after the city paved the street with cement in 1915, there has been no need for more than periodic maintenance, repair work, and standard resurfacing treatments on Cornhill Street. The only section of sidewalk that had any noticeable updates was the portion in front of 40 Cornhill Street. The home owner was able to confirm that the sidewalks had first been augmented sometime around 1950 when a cement slab was laid, sand spread over that, and finally bricks placed on the even surface. It appears some minor repair work to the slate curbstone in the southeast corner of unit 8 in front of 40 Cornhill Street had been done to prevent further harm to the curb which appeared to have been damaged at some point. There was also some level of repair that took place in test unit fs3 in front of 10 Cornhill Street. Most notably was the absence of the original slate curbstones. Instead there were granite curbs with a cement lined builder's trench. The rest of the street was relatively unaffected in the later part of the 20th century, with the exception made for the updates to current and installation of new utility lines.

18AP111 (Fleet Street)

Fleet Street appears to have undergone a much more substantial series of alterations over the course of the nearly 300 years it appears to have been in existence. In the last 75 years alone, we see a significantly higher amount of development occurring. At some point in the last three quarters of the 20th century, we see utilities being laid in for Fleet Street. This phase of modernization occurred far later for Fleet Street than for many of the surrounding streets. The explanation for this revolves primarily around the economic and ethnic demographic of the inhabitants living there during this period of time. According to census data and oral histories from local life-long residents, this area had a higher population of African-American and Jewish residents than the other more rapidly developed streets. The implication is that Fleet Street was not so desirable. We see in photographs dated to 1900, that Cornhill Street had been equipped with electric lines by the turn of the 20th century. There is no evidence of electricity available to Fleet residents until much later. The earliest photographic record of Fleet Street that includes electric lines, were built c. 1930.

Current Streetscape Survey Attempt

In an attempt to document existing conditions of the streetscape, detailed drawings were made of the utility poles that serviced the houses on Fleet Street. The goal was to determine whether or not there was an aerial stratigraphy (Blair, 2008) to the ordering of the different utilities. The idea was that once the earliest utilities were put up they would be abandoned in place when the time came to replace them. It took the better part of two days to complete the drawings, write up detailed descriptions of each pole, and take photographs of the streetscape. Once this work was complete, we attempted to contact BG&E in order to find out how old the poles were and when they were placed. In the course of the next few days we spoke to an employee with BG&E and learned that they do in fact remove older lines and all lines on the poles are in use, with the exception of some smaller individual lines running from the main line to the houses (i.e. cable lines not in use but still attached to house). This attempt, although it did not render positive results in our theory of a reverse temporal layering of utility lines, did produce ample and thorough documentation of the existing conditions of the street and utilities.

18AP109 (Market Space)

Market Space is the only commercial space tested in the affected area. This allowed us to see the difference in development in the public space versus the private sector. We were able to see far more comprehensive phases of modernization and technological advancement. This included the three utility lines found at 26 Market Space. The sidewalk had been laid within the last 50 years and there was no other evidence of preexisting material that corresponds to this period.

Interpretation

Cornhill Street did not undergo any significant archaeological changes beside the installation of electrical poles during this temporal period. There is a possibility that the lines seen on Cornhill Street were not servicing the houses on the street. There are no visible lines running from the power lines to the houses, so it could have simply been the shortest route to run electricity to the Market Space. Utilities do not become apparent for Fleet Street until this period. Besides the modern sidewalk in front of 26 Market Space, there was no archaeological evidence dating to this temporal period.

Conclusion

It was common practice to raise the grade in order to improve water drainage and level the surface areas being developed (The Annapolis Corporation Proceedings from 1819-1915). This is what appears to have happened only once on Cornhill Street and multiple times on Fleet Street throughout the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries. In addition to the grading and leveling of the street surface, we are presented with an early period of land reclamation in the Market Space that sheds some light on questions regarding the shoreline: where it originally existed, the technique used to extend the shoreline and what period in time the city attempted this major undertaking. Throughout the centuries, we see archaeological and city records that indicate a clear shift in the way different areas were developed and updated. In working in tandem with the census data, oral histories, city archives, and archaeological materials we have been able to tell a great deal about the area.

Table 4.26: 1930-Present. Modern sidewalks throughout Fleet, Cornhill, and Market Space

Unit Number	Feature/Level	Interpretation	Date	Artifacts	Depth
2	A, B, C	Modern sidewalk	Late 20 th Century	N/A	0.0' (surface level)
3	A, B, C	Modern sidewalk	Late 20 th Century	N/A	0.0' (surface level)
4	A, B, C	Modern sidewalk	Late 20 th Century	N/A	0.0' (surface level)
7	A, B, C	Modern sidewalk	Late 20 th Century	N/A	0.0' (surface level)
5	A, B, C	Modern sidewalk	Late 20 th Century	N/A	0.0' (surface level)
8	A, B, C	Modern sidewalk	Late 20 th Century	N/A	0.0' (surface level)
fs3	A, B	Modern sidewalk	Late 20 th Century	N/A	0.0' (surface level)
fs4	A, B	Modern sidewalk	Late 20 th Century	N/A	0.0' (surface level)
fs5	A, B	Modern sidewalk	Late 20 th Century	N/A	0.0' (surface level)
fs3	7	Builder's trench for curbstone	Late 20 th Century	N/A	0.99'

Table 4.16 shows the modern layer, visible today.

Table 4.27: 1930-Present. 18AP109

Item	Count	Percentage
Coarse Earthenware	16	2.47
Refined Earthenware	4	0.62
Mochaware	1	0.15
Slipware	3	0.46
Creamware	37	5.70
Pearlware	102	15.72
Whiteware	69	10.63
Coarse Stoneware	9	1.39
American Blue and Grey	13	2.00
RhenishBlue and Grey	3	0.46
Brown Bodied	3	0.46
Grey Bodied	14	2.16
White saltglazed	14	2.16
Porcelain	2	0.31
Sewer Pipe Tile	2	0.31
Total Ceramics	292	44.99
Wine/Liquor/Case Bottle, Whole or Part	20	3.08
Round Bottle, Whole or Part	3	0.46
Drinking Glass	1	0.15
Window Glass	90	13.87
Glass General	1	0.15
Total Glass	115	17.72
Nails General	14	2.16
Handwrought	24	3.70
Modern (Wire)	14	2.16
Other Metals	2	0.31
Total Metals	54	8.32
Faunal Bone	113	17.41
Shell (Oyster)	13	2.00
Other Organic Materials	3	0.46
Construction Materials (Plaster, Mortar, Stone)	11	1.69
Brick, Whole or Part	36	5.55
Coal/Clinker	1	0.15
Pipestem	11	1.69
Total	649	100.00

Table 4.27 represents the artifact counts and percentages from the temporal period of 1930-Present for 26 Market Space. This table shows a total number of 649 artifacts. Within this number, 292 or 44.99% were ceramics, 115 or 17.72% was glass, and 54 or 8.32% was metal. The remaining artifacts represented in this chart are building-related materials. Market Space during this temporal period was being used for commercial related activities. Historical records show that a grocery store was placed on this corner of Market Space, and that would accommodate the 17.41% of faunal materials recovered.

Table 4.28: 1930-Present. 18AP111

Item	Count	Percent
Coarse Earthenware	20	3.11
Buckley	4	0.62
North Devon Gravel Temper ware	1	0.16
Manganese mottled	2	0.31
Engine Turned	1	0.16
Slipware	1	0.16
Creamware	35	5.43
Pearlware	35	5.43
Whiteware	48	7.45
Tin Glazed Earthenware	1	0.16
American Blue and Grey	3	0.47
Grey Bodied	3	0.47
Brown Bodied	2	0.31
White saltglazed	6	0.93
Porcelain	15	2.33
Total Ceramics	177	27.48
Wine/Liquor/Case Bottle, Whole or Part	22	3.42
Round Bottle, Whole or Part	31	4.81
Drinking Glass	3	0.47
Window Glass	59	9.16
Glass General	2	0.31
Total Glass	117	18.17
Nails General	68	10.56
Handwrought	15	2.33
Modern (Wire)	15	2.33
Other Iron Objects	18	2.80
Other Metals	2	0.31
Total Metals	118	18.32
Faunal Bone	45	6.99
Shell (Oyster)	76	11.80
Other Organic Materials	5	0.78
Construction Materials (Plaster, Mortar, Stone)	10	1.55
Brick, Whole or Part	44	6.83
Coal/Clinker	27	4.19
Pipestem	25	3.88
Total	644	100.00

Table 4.28 represents the artifact counts and percentages from the temporal period of 1930-Present for Fleet Street. This table shows a total number of 644 artifacts. Within this number, 177 or 27.48% were ceramics, 117 or 18.17% was glass, and 118 or 18.32% was metal. The remaining artifacts represented in this chart are building-related materials. When viewing the table, not many 20th century artifacts are apparent; they are all before this period. This happens for a reason. During this temporal period Fleet Street as a road was being narrowed by having its curbstones reset. The street is also being realigned and made straighter. This process resurfaced older dating artifacts, which is the reason why they are showing up in this temporal period.

Table 4.29: 1930-Present. 18AP112

Item	Count	Percent
Coarse Earthenware	14	2.22
Creamware	30	4.76
Pearlware	13	2.06
Whiteware	8	1.27
Yellowware	1	0.16
Grey Bodied	1	0.16
Brown Bodied	4	0.63
White saltglazed	3	0.48
Porcelain	4	0.63
Chinese Procelain	1	0.16
Total Ceramics	79	12.54
Wine/Liquor/Case Bottle, Whole or Part	24	3.81
Round Bottle, Whole or Part	12	1.90
Drinking Glass	2	0.32
Window Glass	55	8.73
Glass General	7	1.11
Total Glass	100	15.87
Nails General	92	14.60
Modern (Wire)	6	0.95
Other Iron Objects	8	1.27
Other Metals	1	0.16
Total Metals	107	16.98
Faunal Bone	20	3.17
Shell (Oyster)	24	3.81
Other Organic Materials	4	0.63
Construction Materials (Plaster, Mortar, Stone)	208	33.02
Brick, Whole or Part	42	6.67
Coal/Clinker	40	6.35
Pipestem	6	0.95
Total	630	100.00

Table 4.29 represents the artifact counts and percentages from the temporal period of 1930-Present for Cornhill Street. This table shows a total number of 630 artifacts. Within this number, 79 or 12.54% were ceramics, 100 or 15.87% was glass, and 107 or 16.98% was metal. The remaining artifacts represented in this chart are building-related materials. When viewing the table, not many 20th century artifacts are apparent; they are all before this period. This happens for a reason. During this temporal period Cornhill Street as a road was being narrowed by having its curbstones reset. This process resurfaced older dating artifacts, which is the reason why they are showing up in this temporal period.

Chapter 5:

SUMMARY AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Summary

The Phase II testing of the streetscapes in front of selected addresses along Fleet Street (18AP111), Cornhill Street (18AP112), and at 26 Market Space (18AP109) indicate that archaeological resources at all three sites have a high degree of archaeological integrity, and are historically significant. Individual test units provide contributing evidence that all three of these streets meet National Register Criterion D for potential inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. Testing on all three of these sites has proven the potential for archaeological resources to add considerable knowledge to the historical development of the working class Fleet-Cornhill neighborhood, and more broadly, knowledge of the development of the City of Annapolis over the past three hundred years. In addition, archaeological resources within the project area have the distinct potential to shed light on the lives, cultural practices, and varying uses of public space by those that inhabited the Fleet-Cornhill neighborhood.

Archaeological testing within the Fleet-Cornhill neighborhood has revealed considerable differences between the historical record and the archaeological record. While background historical research was certainly necessary and useful for archaeological testing in the course of this project, archaeological testing has led to both a series of questions as well as answers that could not have been gotten to through historical documents alone. In some instances the archaeology on these sites has complemented written historical documents; in other instances it has challenged the historical record by shedding light on cultural groups left out of historical documents.

In the case of Fleet Street (18AP111), archaeological testing has challenged ambiguous historical records concerning both the date and development of the street. Archaeology has proven that Fleet Street dates certainly to the first quarter of the 18th century and potentially to the last quarter of the 17th century, approximately one hundred years earlier than was previously thought. The discovery of a log or corduroy road at the lower end of Fleet Street, near Market Space, and an earthen road surface at the upper end of Fleet Street, near the junction with East Street, gives us an important insight into early town development. Dating to the time of the Charter of the City of Annapolis in 1708, this road acted as a commercial thoroughfare connecting industrial spaces near the area of the current City Dock to industrial spaces on College Creek. Surviving historical documents from this time period have hinted at the location of shipyards and sawyards in the vicinity of City Dock, but have given us relatively little tangible evidence of the daily lives of early Annapolitan craftsmen and women. In addition to recovering artifacts directly related to shipbuilding and carpentry activities located along Fleet Street, archaeological testing recovered clear environmental data suggesting that the water line was much closer to the junction of Fleet and Cornhill Streets than it is at present. Archaeological testing at 26 Market Space (18AP109) recovered data to support interpretations that the area currently under Market Space was filled in during the first half of the 18th century, and that most if not all of the land on which Market Space now stands is reclaimed. This significance of archaeological discoveries made on Fleet Street cannot be understated, warranting special consideration in upcoming construction and improvement activities.

Archaeological testing on Fleet Street has also recovered early 18th century evidence for an African presence in Annapolis' formative years. A possible Yoruba ritual bundle, intentionally placed in public, in a ditch along Fleet Street suggests that Annapolis' early history is as much African as it is European. The significance of this

unique discovery cannot be understated. Historical records throughout the 18th and 19th century document the presence of Africans and later African Americans in Annapolis, however, in many instances historical documents represent these individuals anonymously as either chattel or at best as single names divorced from cultural traditions and ethnicity. The discovery of a first quarter of the 18th century Yoruba ritual bundle in public space not only confirms the presence of Africans in Annapolis in the early 18th century, but also confirms the retention of African cultural practices.

In many ways archaeological testing on Cornhill Street has complemented historical records concerning the development of the Fleet-Cornhill neighborhood. Archaeology has shown that Cornhill Street was planned and laid out by Charles Wallace beginning in the 1770s and that archaeological resources are by and large intact. This discovery has led to the interpretation that much of Cornhill Street was developed in one relatively intensive episode during the last quarter of the 18th century, and has witnessed relatively little change since. This lack of what could be termed destructive modernization means that much of the late 18th century historical character of the Cornhill Street streetscape is intact. Significant archaeological features found along Cornhill Street include a public well likely built in the last quarter of the 18th century, an earthen roadbed indicating the original 18th century road alignment, and earthen sidewalk surfaces likely dating to the initial phase of development.

As previously stated, testing in the course of this project has revealed considerable differences between the historical record and the archaeological record. Archaeological evidence recovered on Fleet Street (18AP111), Cornhill Street (18AP112), and at 26 Market Space (18AP109) has revealed a complexity of urbanization throughout the 19th and early 20th centuries that was only hinted at by historical documents. Archaeological features encountered in the course of this project physically document changes in the streetscapes of both Fleet and Cornhill Streets and at 26 Market Space. Significant changes represented by these features include the modernization of city infrastructure including water, gas, and City owned utilities throughout the late 19th and early 20th centuries. In addition, significant archaeological features recovered in the course of this testing have shown the modernization of Annapolis' City owned right of ways, including street and sidewalk paving episodes dating to the first quarter of the 19th century. While evidence of modernization efforts was found at all three of these sites, archaeology has shown that there is a discrepancy in terms of when each of these sites was modernized. This discrepancy, manifested over a roughly fifty year time period, is related to commercial and class interests within the Fleet-Cornhill neighborhood. Chronologically, the first of these sites to be modernized in terms of City owned utilities was at Market Space, where a series of gas and sewage pipes suggest a modernization date as early as the late 1860s. Cornhill was the next to be modernized, with water and sewer pipes installed in the 1880s. And, Fleet Street was the last of these sites to be modernized, with water pipes installed post 1900. Based on this chronology, it seems likely that modern City owned utilities were installed differentially depending on wealth, with commercial interests at Market Space having the first priority, followed by middle class interests on Cornhill Street, and lastly working class African Americans residents on Fleet Street.

The archaeological documentation of 19th and 20th century cultural and demographic change within the Fleet-Cornhill neighborhood is less readily apparent. Historical documentary evidence narrates an emigrant and ethnic experience within the Fleet-Cornhill neighborhood during the early 20th century that is not immediately

observable in the archaeological record. Based on background documentary research, test units were intentionally placed in front of houses historically occupied by members of both the African American and Jewish communities of the Fleet-Cornhill neighborhood. Testing has found no clear archaeological evidence of either the Russian Jewish community or the late 19th and early 20th century African American community within the project area. However, this discrepancy is significant in and of itself. A lack of clear material evidence for these communities does not lead to an interpretation of the non-existence of these communities. While both of these communities are well documented in historical data, a lack of material evidence for these communities suggests that cultural, ethnic and religious practices of the Russian Jewish and African American Fleet-Cornhill communities may not have been displayed readily in public. Previous historical and archaeological interpretations of Annapolis' African American and Jewish communities have commented on the prevalence of racist and anti-Semitic views espoused by a white majority in Annapolis in the early 20th century (Mullins 1999, Weissbach 2001). It seems likely that a lack of definitive material evidence in public for both of these groups suggests a conscious attempt to downplay racial and religious differences in public. Based on this interpretation it also seems likely that material evidence for either of these communities may be found within private spaces (i.e. backyards, home interiors, etc.)

Perhaps the most significant outcome of this project was the public interpretive program. In the course of the project, Archaeology in Annapolis staff spoke directly to approximately 3,300 Annapolis residents and non-residents. Archaeological interpretations oftentimes were formulated within the context of these conversations, building a daily rapport with Fleet-Cornhill residents. The benefits of this archaeological practice are twofold. First, archaeology was used as a means of public education. And, second, the presence of archaeologists on the street, talking to the public about archaeological discoveries and listening to residents concerns, was an ethnographic opportunity that highlighted the educational function of City government, and also extended a sense of good will on behalf of the Department of Public Works.

Management Recommendations

All thirteen test units excavated in the course of this Phase II project contained archaeological materials. These test units have proven unequivocally that the archaeological record under the sidewalks on Fleet Street (18AP111), Cornhill Street (18AP112), and at 26 Market Space (18AP109) is intact. Archaeological deposits on Cornhill Street appear to be relatively shallow, extending to a depth of roughly two to three feet, and date by and large to the initial 1770s development of the neighborhood. Archaeological deposits encountered at Market Space and along Fleet Street are deeper than those on Cornhill Street and date as early as the late 17th century. These deposits predate the current town plan of Annapolis. Since the archaeological record is intact underneath the sidewalks along Fleet and Cornhill Streets and at 26 Market Space, it is likely that the archaeology is also intact beneath the current road surfaces of those streets.

The archaeological discoveries on Fleet Street are particularly significant in terms of the City's history. Not only do they show remarkable preservation, but they also show archaeology predating the City of Annapolis. Testing at 26 Market Space, and on Fleet and Cornhill Streets has proven that these areas have a high degree of archaeological integrity, and have the distinct probability to add significant historical knowledge of Annapolis' city development and cultural history. Archaeological testing has proven that all three of these streets are eligible to be included on the National Register of Historic Places, under Criterion D. Bearing this in mind, we make the following management recommendations:

General Recommendations

- The proposed undergrounding project along Fleet and Cornhill Streets will adversely affect significant archaeological resources dating from the earliest part of Annapolis' history through the 20th century. These resources are buried features and artifacts that show 17th century town planning and design. Further, individual lots show religious/ethnic cultural traditions of Annapolis' residents over the centuries. All future archaeological monitoring and testing associated with the Fleet and Cornhill undergrounding project should be developed in consultation with HPC staff and MHT staff.
- Mechanical trenching for the undergrounding of utilities along both Fleet and Cornhill Streets is likely to destroy important archaeological resources. Further archaeology is recommended to mitigate these adverse effects. Appropriate sampling strategies should be developed in consultation with HPC staff and MHT staff.
- Relay only the brick sidewalk surfaces that are necessary, and maintain current sidewalk grade. Deep grading will disturb important archaeological deposits on both Fleet and Cornhill Streets. If deep grading cannot be avoided, further archaeological monitoring and or excavations will be necessary.

Specific Recommendations

Cornhill Street

- Mechanical trenching for the undergrounding of utilities along upper Cornhill Street (west of 10 Cornhill Street) should begin as planned, with archaeological monitoring and appropriate mitigation and recording of significant archaeological deposits that are encountered during this work. Appropriate monitoring and data recovery strategies should be developed in consultation with HPC staff and MHT staff.
- Mechanical trenching for the undergrounding of utilities along lower Cornhill Street, at the confluence of Fleet Street, will likely destroy significant archaeological deposits (the 17th century log road and evidence of 18th century land reclamation efforts). It is our recommendation that more thorough archaeological testing be done, in order to determine the extent of the 17th century log road and to plan for its preservation. Appropriate archaeological testing strategies should be developed in consultation with HPC staff and MHT staff.
- Replacing of necessary sidewalk surfaces along Cornhill Street should begin as planned, with archaeological monitoring and in consultation with HPC staff and MHT staff. Eighteenth, 19th and 20th century archaeological deposits will be encountered (such as the historic well located at 40 Cornhill Street and the 18th century earthen path at 30 Cornhill Street). Deep grading for the base of new sidewalk surfaces should be avoided. If deep grading for the base of new sidewalk surfaces is unavoidable, further archaeological testing may be warranted. Appropriate archaeological testing strategies should be developed in consultation with HPC staff and MHT staff.
- Archaeological excavation of the historic well at 40 Cornhill Street was halted at a depth of 5' below current sidewalk grade due to OSHA safety regulations. The archaeological and structural integrity of the historic well is not known at this time, therefore we would recommend avoiding any significant destruction of this historic feature. The upper most portion of the historic well, to a depth of 5' below current sidewalk grade, may be removed if needed.
- The historic driveway in front of 23 Cornhill Street should be left in situ. The fragility of this feature would make its removal and exact replacement unfeasible.

Fleet Street

- Mechanical trenching for the undergrounding of utilities along Fleet Street will destroy the 17th century log road on lower Fleet Street, and 18th century road surfaces on upper Fleet Street. Given the rarity of these discoveries, and their significance in terms of understanding the early history of Annapolis, it is our recommendation that more thorough archaeological testing be done. A series of three test trenches should be opened within the street, and excavated stratigraphically by hand, in order to determine the horizontal extent of the 17th century log road and to provide for its preservation. The careful placement of

these trenches (one at the confluence of Fleet and Cornhill Streets, one adjacent to the test unit located at 14 Fleet Street, and another placed 20 feet uphill) will provide evidence for the presence or absence of the log road. Appropriate archaeological testing strategies should be developed in consultation with HPC staff and MHT staff. Recommended testing would require closure of a section of the road to vehicular traffic, and require provisions to drain ground water and manage sediments.

- Replacing of necessary sidewalk surfaces along Fleet Street should begin as planned, with archaeological monitoring, and in consultation of HPC staff and MHT staff. 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th century archaeological deposits will likely be encountered, including multiple brick sidewalk surfaces, and evidence of 18th and 19th century occupation surfaces. Deep grading for the base of new sidewalk surfaces should be avoided. If deep grading for the base of new sidewalk surfaces is unavoidable, further archaeological testing may be warranted. Appropriate archaeological testing strategies should be developed in consultation with HPC staff and MHT staff.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A
EXISTING ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES

Existing Architectural Features

In addition to those features discovered archaeologically, three street architectural features were recorded in the course of the project. In accordance with the Department of Public Works' (DPW) revised Scope of Work (SOW) received on December 20, 2007, Archaeology in Annapolis recorded these existing architectural features with the intent to both document the materials they were constructed from and to plan for their preservation in the upcoming undergrounding project. According to the SOW recording techniques included scaled plan-view architectural drawings locating the features horizontally; elevations showing vertical contours; written descriptions and photographs. No collections of historic street architecture were made during this testing project. Again, the purpose of this documentation was to plan for the preservation of these architectural features in the City's upcoming undergrounding project.

Historic Driveway - 23 Cornhill Street



The red brick-paved driveway, bordered by slate curbstones, which crosses the sidewalk in front of 23 Cornhill Street was approximately 17' wide at its northern most edge nearest the street, narrowing to approximately 13' wide at its southern most edge nearest the front of the house (Figure). The drive encompasses roughly 130 square feet. Vertical measurements show an even elevation change of approximately 1' at its lowest point matching current street grade.

Based on mixed materials used in the construction of the drive including 19th century brick and c. 1820s slate curbstones, the drive appears to date to the 19th century. While the interior of the driveway was not explored archaeologically, excavations conducted in Field School Test Unit 4 were able to determine an associated date for the driveway's construction (see Unit Summary Field School Test Unit 4, F.19). Excavations of the eastern most builder's trench associated with the driveway's slate edging recovered sherds of peasant pallet pearlware

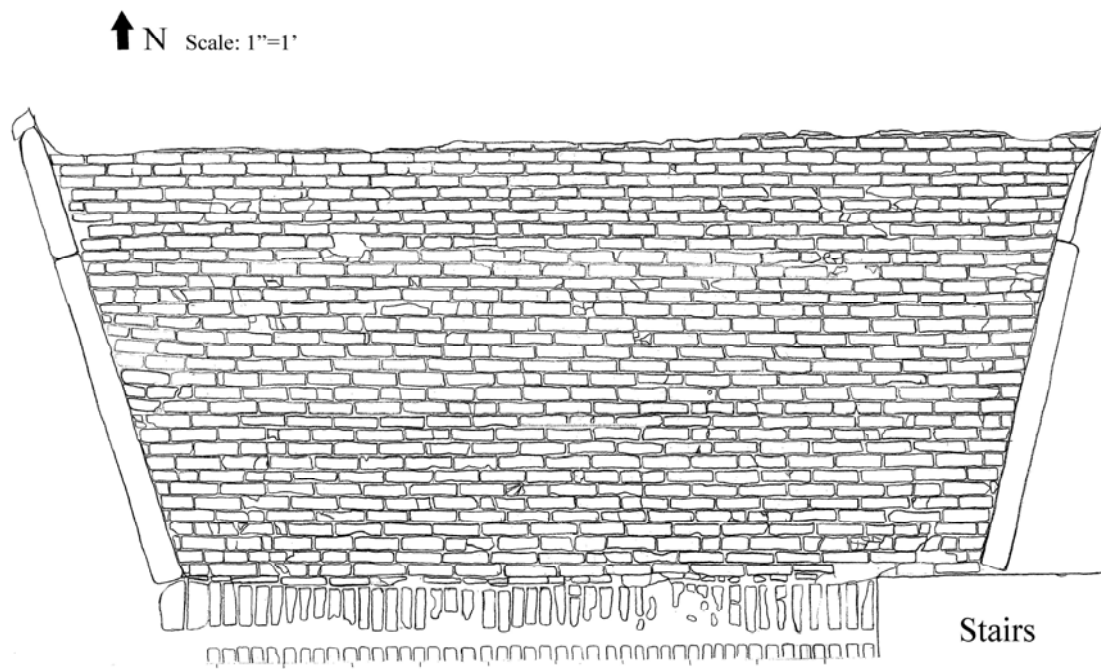
postdating 1795. However, in all likelihood the driveway's date of construction dates to the second quarter of the 19th century.

In 1820 the Annapolis Council Proceedings cite a resolution for paving and curbing on Cornhill Street:

8/16/1820 – “resolved that four hundred dollars be appropriated for grading and paving water courses from Cornhill and from Prince George Street through the Market Space, and thence to the dock; resolved that the commissioners be authorized to finish paving and kerbing Cornhill St”

The majority of the curbing materials on Cornhill Street are a grey slate material, corresponding to the materials used in the edging of the driveway. Also, field measurements of the driveway’s slate edging measured approximately 17’ when both sides were added together. Based on this measurement and the slate materials used for the edging, it seems likely that the driveway was constructed after 1820, and it also seems likely that the driveway was built with moved/recycled street curbing.

Figure A.2: Plan View of Historic Driveway at 23 Cornhill Street



Historic Significance

A Sanborn Fire Insurance map dated 1885 shows that the driveway in front of 23 Cornhill Street was the entrance for an industrial and tenement complex located towards the interior of the block. Buildings in the general vicinity of the driveway include a lime shed and tenement houses along Hyde Alley; a cobbler’s workshop, a bakery, and a number of sheds towards the interior of the block. Taken together, buildings located in the vicinity of the driveway represent a working class neighborhood in the 19th century and an early Annapolis industrial space.

The 1903 Sanborn Fire Insurance map shows several changes to the immediate area surrounding the driveway. On this map the driveway is located between three buildings, a wagon shed, a carriage house, and an un-described wooden shed. The driveway and complex of buildings is described as the M.M. Smith Bakery Stable.

The 1930 Sanborn Fire Insurance map shows further changes in the vicinity of the driveway. On this map three residential buildings replace the M.M. Smith Bakery Stable. This change believed to have occurred sometime between 1920 and 1930, effectively closed off access to the interior of the block, and ended the driveways use as a commercial access point.

The driveway in front of 23 Cornhill Street is a public archaeological remnant related to Annapolis industry from the 19th and early 20th century. Due to the fragility of the construction materials and its historic character, the driveway could never be removed and put back in place the way it is now. Because it is made up of so many fragments with different widths and lengths, it is our recommendation that this feature should be left alone as it is.

Splash Block – 18-20 Cornhill Street



A red sandstone splash block was recorded at 20 Cornhill Street. Its dimensions are 1.45' long, by 1.20' wide. The center of the splash block has a carved rectangular depression roughly 0.15" deep, by 0.9' wide, by 1.1' long. There is no known date for this architectural feature. This feature can safely be moved and replaced after sidewalk alterations have finished.

Splash Block – 53 Cornhill Street



A pale grey granite splash block was recorded at 53 Cornhill Street. Its dimensions are 1.56' long, by approximately 1.22' wide. The center of the splash block has a carved keyhole shaped depression roughly 0.8" deep, with a .85' diameter and a channel approximately .4' wide. There is no known date for this architectural feature. This feature can safely be moved and replaced after sidewalk alterations have finished.

APPENDIX B

1798 FEDERAL DIRECT TAX

1798 Federal Direct Tax - Cornhill Street

Occupant	Owner	Description	Dwelling House	Out Houses	Acres	Square Feet	Number of Enslaved Individuals	Value
	Thos Callahan	“One Brick Dwelling House One and a half Story on Corn Hill Street 35 by 22 and Frame Smoke House 10 by 10”	1	1		3200	0	800
Vincent A Mayree	Eleanor Davdison	“One frame Dwelling House 28 by 16 Single Story, Frame Kitchen 18 by 16 Single Story on Corn Hill Street”	1	1		1800	2	400
Benj. Fairbank Wm. Ross	Thos. Gassaways Heirs	“One Frame Dwelling House 38 by 14 Single Story on Corn Hill Street”	1			2400	0	150
	Saml. Hutton	“One Frame Dwelling House 30 by 20 Two Story unfinished on Corn Hill Street under Ground Rent of £5.16.8”	1			3150	1	200
	Christopher Hohne	“One frame Dwelling House 18 by 16 Single Story on Corn Hill Street under Ground of £3.15. year”	1			1228	0	150
	Rich. McCubbin	“One Brick Dwelling House 22 by 34 two Story Brick Kitchen 10 by 14 Single Story on Corn Hill Street”	1	1		3536	2	700
	Jn. Munroe	“One Frame Dwelling House 28 by 16 Single Story Frame Shed 28 by 12 on Corn Hill Street under Ground Rent of £5 per year”	1			1800	0	150
	James McKubin	“One Brick Dwelling House on Corn Hill Street 68 Feet by 25 1/2 Fronting the Dock Three	1			1734	6	1000

		Story”						
	Beriah Mayberry	“One Frame Dwelling House 18 by 16 two Story Frame Kitchen 16 by 12 on Corn Hill Street under Ground rent of £3.15. per year”	1	1		1228	0	150
	Jn. B. Onion	“One Brick Dwelling House 36 by 26 two Story Frame Shed 24 by 16 Two Story Brick Granary 14 by 10 Single Story One Frame out House 12 by 12 Frame Smoke House 8 by 8 Frame Stable 32 by 10 all out of repair on Corn Hill Street”	1	4	¼ acre		12	900
James Lusby Jn. Battee and Lusanna Lusby	Margt. Pryse	“One frame Dwelling House 20 by 24 Two Story frame Kitchen 12 by 10 on Corn Hill Street in bad repair”	1	1		2112	0	300
Wm. Alexander	Louis Pascault	“One Frame Dwelling House 24 by 20 Two Story on Corn Hill Street”	1			1200	0	150
Hugh McGuire	Absalom Ridgley	“One Dwelling House 50 by 16 Two Story part Brick part Frame with a Brick Shed 30 by 16 Single Story Brick Meat House 8 by 10 on Corn Hill Street”	1	1		2000	0	600
Lewis Duvall	Jn. H. Stone	“One frame Dwelling House 24 by 18 Two Story Frame Kitchen 15 by 12 Single Story at the Corner of Corn Hill Street”	1	1	½ acre		0	200
	Doct. Jn. T Shaaff	“One frame Dwelling House 20 by 18 Two Story Frame Kitchen 20 by 16 Single Story Corn Hill Street under ground rent of £6 per year”	1	1		3600	0	250
Ezekiel Jacob	Jn. Welch (Balt.)	“One frame Dwelling House 20 by 24 Two Story Frame kitchen 16 by 10 Single Story	1	2		728	2	450

		Brick Stable 20 by 10 Corn Hill Street"						
Nich. Harwood	Jn. Welch (Balt.)	"One frame Dwelling House 50 by 27 Single Story Frame Kitchen 26 by 20 Corn Hill Street"	1	1	¼ acre		7	400
Saml. Shepherd	Wallace Johnson and Muir	"One Frame Dwelling House 20 by 16 Two Story on Corn Hill Street"	1		¼ acre		0	100.10
Wm. Grant	Wallace Johnson and Muir	"One frame Dwelling House 20 by 16 Single Story on Corn Hill Street the Lott the above two houses Stand under a Ground rent of £8.6.8 per year"	1		¼ acre		0	100.10

1798 Federal Direct Tax - Fleet Street

Occupant	Owner	Description	Dwelling House	Out Houses	Acres	Square Feet	Number of Enslaved Individuals	Value
Jn. Barber	Absalom Ridgley	"One Brick Dwelling House Two Story 16 by 24 Frame Stable 16 by 18 on Fleet Street bad repair"	1	1		2400	0	350
Wm. Foxcroft Wm. C Bhray	James West	"One Brick Dwelling House 36 by 24 Two Story on Fleet Street"	1			1200	0	500
Robert Issabell	James Williams	"One Brick Dwelling House 25 by 20 Two Story on Fleet Street"	1			720	0	400
Gotleb Grammar	James Williams	"One frame Dwelling House 25 by 16 Two Story on Fleet Street"	1			720	0	150
Andrew Slicer	Chas. Wallace entrd (57)	"One Frame Dwelling House 20 by 16 Single Story on Fleet Street"	1			1200	0	100.10

APPENDIX C

REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLE OF THE CHAIN OF TITLE

Chain of Title for 10 Cornhill Street:

Date	Transfer	Record Set
1704	Thomas Bordley claimed property of Francis Nicholson	
March 1770	Charles Wallace purchased property from State House to Market Space from J.B. Bordley	Provincial Court Judgement, Liber DD 5 Folio 35
August 11, 1774	Charles Wallace leased Lot 17 to Absalom Ridgely	Provincial Courts Judgement, Liber B Folio 395
1818	Absalom Ridgely bequeathed to sons John and David Ridgely	Will Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber JG 3 Folio 221
December 8, 1820	John and David Ridgely to Charles Ridgely	Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber WSG 7 Folio 464
May 20, 1830	Charles Ridgely to Jeremiah Boyd	Chancery Court Case 9600 Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber WSG 17 Folio 596
March 25, 1839	Somerville Pinkney, Trustee for Charles Ridgely and Jeremiah Boyd, to Adam and John Miller	Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber WSG 23 Folio 598
June 8, 1854	Frank Stockett, Trustee for John Miller, to George B. Hayden, Jr.	Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber NHG 3 Folio 434
April 25, 1856	George and Mary Hayden to Thomas Tydings	Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber NHG 6 Folio 256
August 10, 1892	Thomas Tydings to Frank Mezick	Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber SH 41 Folio 583
March 17, 1906	Frank and Lillie Mezick to Adeline B. Randall	Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber GW 49 Folio 122

July 3, 1924	Adeline B. Randall to Harry and Tillie Ivrey	Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber WNW 89 Folio 128
January 10, 1975	Samuel M. Ivrey, personal representative of the estate of Tillie Ivrey Rosenstein, deceased, to Samuel M. Ivrey	Estate 16168 Will Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber GMN 18 Folio 645 Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber 2757 Folio 632
1993	Estate of Samuel M. Ivrey to Harry Ivrey, Lisa I. Sherwin, and Jill I. Kaplan	Estate Number 26,795 Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber 7040 Folio 206

* Adapted from Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties: Inventory No. AA-441

Chain of Title for 14 Fleet Street:

Name of property: Ideal Hotel

Date	Transfer	Record Set
1732	Kingsmill Eyre, Executor for Sir Francis Nicholson, conveyed to Robert Gordon	Provincial Deed Liber B Folio 199
1758	Agnes Gordon, daughter of Robert Gordon, sold to Nathaniel Adams 182 Feet on Fleet Street	Provincial Deed Liber BB 2 Folio 193
1770	Nathaniel Adams bequeathed to wife Grace and daughter Elizabeth	Anne Arundel County Judgements 1772 Folio 138
1772	Grace Adams Hutchings conveyed dower rights to Henry Gassaway	Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber IB 3 Folio 481
1823	Lewis Neth, Sr. and his wife, Elizabeth Adams, leased to Patrick Dunn for 99 years 31 Feet at the upper end of property owned	Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber WSG 9 Folio 467
June 24, 1833	Samuel Maynard, Executor for Lewis Neth, Jr., leased to Dennis Claude as per the will of Lewis Neth, Jr. 88 Feet on Fleet Street	Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber WSG 18 Folio 115
March 11, 1839	Dennis Claude conveyed leased property to Marmaduke Connor 88 Feet on Fleet Street	Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber WSG 23 Folio 566
January 3, 1854	Marmaduke Connor to James Andrews	Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber NHG 3 Folio 104
January 21, 1854	James Andrews to Henry Coulter	Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber MHG 3 Folio 146
August 10, 1864	James Revell, appointed Trustee in Equity Case 1863, conveyed to George Mitchell	Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber NHG 12 Folio 391
January 7, 1868	George Mitchell to Henry Oberg	Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber SH 2 Folio 99
November 8, 1869	Henry Oberg to Henry C. Oberg	Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber SH 4 Folio 79
October 5, 1875	Henry O'Berry (formerly Oberg) to Gottlieb	Land Records of Anne Arundel

	Feldmeyer	County, Liber SH 10 Folio 44
December 19, 1900	Gottlieb Feldmeyer to Alexander Watts	Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber GW 19 Folio 367
September 25, 1902	Alexander Watts to Sophia Brown	Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber GW 27 Folio 149
February 23, 1914	Winson Gott, assigned to sell property default in mortgage, to Margaret Carter	Equity Case 3546 Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber GW 99 Folio 423
June 18, 1919	Arthur Carter to Jacob Blum	Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber WNW 6 Folio 458
February 18, 1928	Jacob Blum to John Wiseman	Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber FSR 26 Folio 277
June 11, 1966	Ida Ruth Turpin and James Turpin to Helen Brown Wiseman and wife both died 1944; property inherited by children Ida Ruth and Helen	Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber 1982 Folio 425
June 08, 1982	Helen Brown to Mary Colbert	Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber 3500 Folio 395
February 9, 1994	Mary H. (Colbert) Hawkins to Joseph John O'Neill, Doreen P. O'Neill, and Jay Monteith	Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber 6706 Folio 761

* Adapted from Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties: Inventory No. AA-37

Chain of Title for 30 Cornhill Street:

Name of property: Samuel Hutton House

Date	Transfer	Record Set
1704	Thomas Bordley claimed property of Francis Nicholson	
March 1770	Charles Wallace purchased property from State House to Market Space from J.B. Bordley	Provincial Court Judgement, Liber DD 5 Folio 35
June 26, 1770	Charles Wallace leased Lot 11 to John Unsworth	Provincial Courts Judgement, Liber B Folio 305
August 5, 1771	John Unsworth transferred lease to Isaac McHard	Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber B Folio 341
February 15, 1783	Isaac McHard to Samuel Hutton	Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber B Folio 416
1795	Samuel Hutton mortgaged to Captain James West	Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber Nh 7 Folio 666
Circa 1820	Thomas Anderson owns property	
October 14, 1829	Thomas Anderson to Adam and John Miller	Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber WSG 14 Folio 589
October 13, 1841	Adam and John Miller to Richard Hutton	Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber WSG 26 Folio 5
January 13, 1842	Jonathan Hutton to Richard Hutton Remainder of Lot 11	Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber WSG 26 Folio 264
March 1851	Frank H. Stockett appointed trustee for estate of Richard Hutton, deceased	Chancery Court 179 Folio 106
June 11, 1851	Frank H. Stockett, trustee, to John Brady All of Lot 11	Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber JHN 5 Folio 642
September 24, 1875	John Brady to Maria Brady All of Lots 11 and 12	Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber SH 9 Folio 580

May 7, 1901	Default on mortgage following death of Annie Maria Brady. Workingman's Building and Loan Association sold to Albert Theodore Brady and William Martin Brady	Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber GW 21 Folio 25
August 25, 1904	William M. Brady and Albert T. Brady to Elizabeth W. Randall	Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber GW 38 Folio 4
February 20, 1924	Elizabeth W. and Daniel R. Randall to Max Snyder	Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber WNW 86 Folio 156
July 16, 1937	Default of mortgage and R. Tilghman Brice, III and M. Clare Green receive title to property, selling to Farmers National Bank	Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber FAM 164 Folio 495
November 13, 1941	Farmers National Bank to Archibald and Claudelle Coates	Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber JHH 247 Folio 453
November 28, 1977	Travola C. Broxton, guardian of the property of Claudella Coates, to Lee D. Davisson and Jan B. Davisson	Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber 3161 Folio 478

* Adapted from Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties: Inventory No. AA-443

Chain of Title for 40 Fleet Street:

Date	Transfer	Record Set
1704	Thomas Bordley claimed property of Francis Nicholson	
March 1770	Charles Wallace purchased property from State House to Market Space from John Beale Bordley	Provincial Court Deed, Liber DD 5 Folio 35
August 13, 1771	Charles Wallace leased for 99 years to William Hewitt	Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber B Folio 341
March 16, 1779	Jane Hewitt, Administrator for the estate of William Hewitt, conveyed lease to Elizabeth Foulk	Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber B Folio 409
November 2, 1797	Elizabeth Foulk sold portion of lease to her daughters, Catharine Plains, Mary Miller	Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber MI 9 Folio 1
January 3, 1827	Nicholas Brewer, Trustee for the estate of Charles Wallace, sold property to Elizabeth Foulk	Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber WSG 12 Folio 321
July 27, 1837	James and Louise Miller, heirs of Mary Miller, conveyed portion in property to Catharine Plains	Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber WSG 22 Folio 204
April 30, 1844	Catharine Plains to her daughter Eliza Hutton	Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber JHN 2 Folio 167
August 30, 1862	Orlando and Richard Hutton to nieces and nephew, Rosalind, Kate, and Edgar Hutton	Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber NHG 11 Folio 197
June 30, 1879	Charles and Lucy Hutton to Rosalind, Kate, and Edgar Hutton	Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber SH 15 Folio 219
December 4, 1885	Rosalind, Kate, and Edgar Hutton to The Workingmen's Building and Loan Association	Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber SH 27 Folio 73
March 1, 1920	The Workingmen's Building and Loan Association to Virginia Owens	Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber WNW 31 Folio 405
May 31, 1922	Arthur Owens, Assignee for defaulted mortgage, to Jacob Blum and Louis Kotzin	Land Records of Anne Arundel County,

		Liber WNW 56 Folio 155
July 9, 1926	Nicholas Green, Assignee for defaulted mortgage, to Jacob and Fannie Blum	Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber WMB 27 Folio 61
July 14, 1964	Noah Hillman, Trustee for estate of Fannie Blum, to Ellen G. McGowans	Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber LNP 1772 Folio 406
February 21, 1990	Ellen G. McGowans to Lorraine M. Piper	Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber 5032 Folio 783

* Adapted from Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties: Inventory No. AA-1279

Chain of Title for 41 Cornhill Street:

Name of property: Captain Beriah Maybury House

Date	Transfer	Record Set
1704	Thomas Bordley claimed property of Francis Nicholson	
March 1770	Charles Wallace purchased property from State House to Market Space from J.B. Bordley	Provincial Court Judgement, Liber DD 5 Folio 35
May 3, 1771	Charles Wallace leased to Beriah Maybury Leased northwest 40 feet	Provincial County Judgement, Liber B Folio 346
August 23, 1771	Charles Wallace leased to Beriah Maybury Leased remaining 20 feet	Provincial County Judgement, Liber B Folio 348
March 24, 1773	Property resubdivided	Provincial County Judgement, Liber B Folio 374-376
January 27, 1774	Two leases combined	Provincial County Judgement, Liber B Folio 390
July 28, 1790	Captain Beriah Maybury to John Barrett Onion, his son-in-law	Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber NH 5 Folio 305
September 3, 1801	John Barrett Onion to Lloyd M. Lowe following death of Beriah Maybury	Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber NH 11 Folio 237 Will Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber JG 2 Folio 90
November 19, 1805	Lloyd M. Lowe to Samuel Maccubbin	Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber NH 12 Folio 701
May 20, 1811	Samuel Maccubbin to Robert Welch of Ben	Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber WSG 1 Folio 111
October 18, 1820	Robert Welch of Ben transferred lease to Jeremiah Hughes	Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber WSG 7 Folio 380
November 2, 1821	Jeremiah Hughes transferred lease to Mary Curran	Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber WSG 8 Folio 239
June 14, 1830	Nicholas Brewer, trustee for Charles	Land Records of Anne Arundel

	Wallace, to George G. Brewer	County, Liber WSG 15 Folio 340
April 13, 1854	George G. and Matilda Brewer to John Wesley White	Equity Case 1106
November 20, 1890	Henrietta White, Francis O. White, and James Revell, trustee, to George Jewell	Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber SH 38 Folio 80
November 15, 1904	James M. Munroe, attorney, to Herman Ellinghausen	Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber GW 38 Folio 210
April 18, 1908	Herman and Ellen Ellinghausen to Jane Jewell	Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber GW 59 Folio 222
April 27, 1915	Nicholas H. Green, trustee, to William T. Cadell	Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber GW 117 Folio 336
May 23, 1918	Nicholas H. Green, trustee, to Easter J. Scala	Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber GW 147 Folio 461
January 5, 1933	Heirs of Easter J. Scala to Marianna E. Thomas	Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber FSR 115 Folio 74
September 4, 1941	Marianna Thomas Taylor and Everett E. Taylor, Jr. to Margaret Scala	Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber JHH 243 Folio 268
January 14, 1959	Margaret Scala to Pedro A. and Katharine N. Del Valle	Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber GTC 1255 Folio 585
May 6, 1983	Farmers National Bank for the estates of Pedro and Katharine Del Valle to Richard W. and Patricia M. Smith	Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber 3582 Folio 691

* Adapted from Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties: Inventory No. AA-447

Chain of Title for 45 Fleet Street:

Name of property: Christopher Hohne House

Date	Transfer	Record Set
1704	Thomas Bordley claimed property of Francis Nicholson	
March 1770	Charles Wallace purchased property from State House to Market Space from J.B. Bordley	Provincial Court Judgement, Liber DD 5 Folio 35
June 26, 1770	Charles Wallace leased to William Slicer	Provincial Court Deed, Liber B Folio 239
May 17, 1796	Andrew Slicer, son of William, transferred lease by Wallace	Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber NH 8 Folio 204
November 29, 1821	Nicholas Brewer, Sr., Trustee for Wallace, to Christopher Hohne All of Lot 10	Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber WSG 8 Folio 390
August 3, 1826	Sheriff William O'Hara for the bankrupt Hohne to Robert Bryan	
September 19, 1845	Robert Bryan to Martin Revell	Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber JHN 1 Folio 351
February 21, 1848	Martin Revell and Mary Hohne Revell to Elizabeth Robinson	Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber JHN 3 Folio 168
June 21, 1865	J. Wesley Robinson, William Brewer, et al versus Louise Brewer James Revell, Trustee, to Thomas Tydings	Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber NHG 13 Folio 315
April 2, 1866	Thomas and Harriet Tydings to John Hardesty	Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber GEG 1 Folio 331
September 20, 1886	James Revell, Trustee, to Julia E. Holliday	Equity: Thomas Hardesty versus Rebecca Hardesty Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber SH 29 Folio 146
January 28, 1897	Julia E. and Benjamin Holliday to Mary Moss, wife of George W. Moss	Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber GW 4 Folio 452

February 4, 1901	Mary and George Moss placed property in trust to Blanch Noble, G. Abram Moss and Robert Moss	Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber GW 20 Folio 170
July 26, 1904	George and Mary Moss, in addition to Blanch Noble, G. Abram Moss and Robert Moss, to Charles Bateman	Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber GW 37 Folio 264
October 20, 1919	Charles Bateman to Joseph Trautwein	Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber WNW 20 Folio 206
1940	Joseph Trautwein willed to wife, Carrie Leach Trautwein	Will Records of Anne Arundel Co.,unty, Liber RGP 1 Folio 29
March 3, 1954	Carrie L. Trautwein to Louise E. Magruder, Elsie B. Barber, and Orlando Ridout, IV	Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber JHH 847 Folio 155
September 21, 1959	Louise E. Magruder, Elsie B. Barber, and Orlando Ridout, IV, tenants by entireties, to Orlando and Elizabeth Ridout, IV	Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber 1334 Folio 371-375

* Adapted from Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties: Inventory No. AA-494

APPENDIX D
PUBLIC INTERPRETIVE PROGRAM

Public Interpretive Program



Archaeology in Annapolis has established a long term commitment to interpreting archaeology in public. Throughout the course of the Fleet-Cornhill Archaeology Project, Archaeology in Annapolis used signs, pamphlets, as well as conversations between the archaeologists and the public, to interpret the archaeology. Between 3/31/08 to 5/30/08 approximately 3,300 Annapolis residents and non-residents stopped to talk to the archaeologists.

Three public presentations for the local community and local scholars have been made. These have included a presentation

for the residents of Fleet and Cornhill Streets, at a Department of Public Works sponsored public information meeting at the Annapolis City Council Chambers; a presentation to local historians at the Annapolis History Consortium; and a public presentation at the AC300 celebration, celebrating the three hundredth anniversary of the City's Charter. An upcoming public presentation is scheduled for October 6, 2008, at the Historic Annapolis Foundation. In addition to these public presentations, Department of Anthropology project staff, utilizing the University of Maryland's media specialists, also received coverage in several newspapers and radio programs. Included within these are articles that appeared in the *Evening Capital*, *Baltimore Sun*, *Washington Post*, and *Easton Star-Democrat*. Radio press included presentations on NPR and WNAV. Copies of public interpretive materials are presented on the following pages.

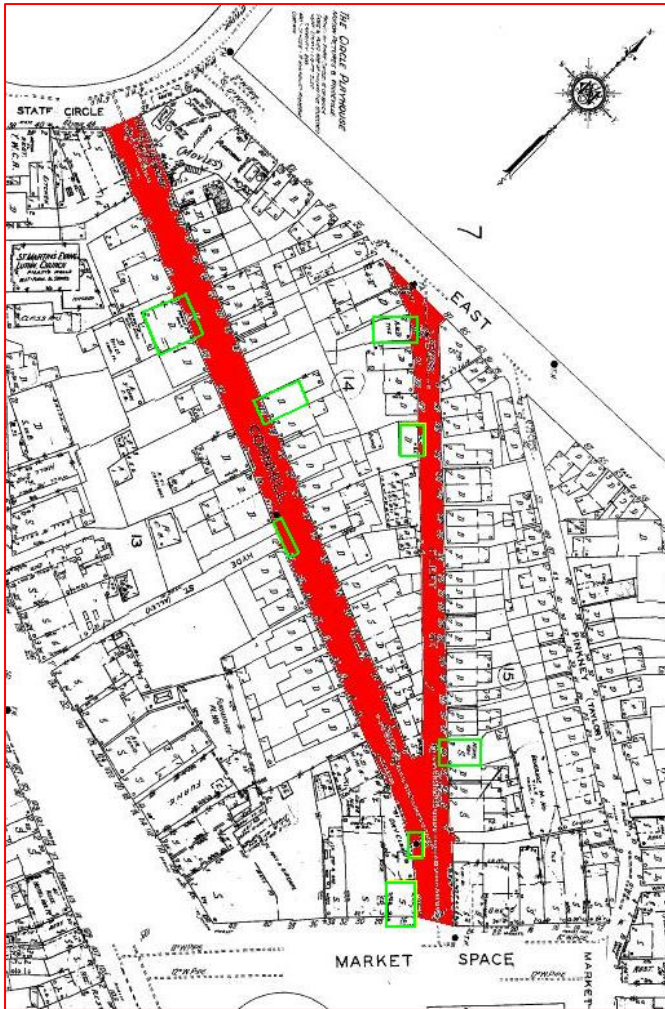
Attendance figures for members of the public visiting open excavations along Fleet and Cornhill Streets were kept on an irregular basis from 03/31/08 to 05/30/08. During this

period precise figures were kept for 22 of the 45 days excavations were open. For these 22 days there were 1616 visitors. These days represent weekdays, as well as Saturdays. Because the archaeological sites were open the entire time, we have estimated a total of 3305 visitors, based on taking an average of the days when we collected precise visitation and extending them to the entire period.



The Fleet/Cornhill Archaeology Project

Project Description



Detail of a Sanborn Fire Insurance map from 1959. The project area is highlighted and sites that the project will explore, and their corresponding house lots, are outlined.

Purpose: The purpose of this work is to preserve a record of the valuable historical resources prior to the replacement and undergrounding of the utilities along these streets. Fleet and Cornhill Streets were designed by Sir Francis Nicholson in 1695 and were probably built by 1720. Many of the houses on Fleet and Cornhill Streets were occupied by 19th century workers, and during the 20th century, the neighborhood had a long-standing immigrant and African-American community, closely connected to the old Hell Point neighborhood nearby.

Timeline: April 1 – May 24, 2008

Partners: The University of Maryland, College Park, Archaeology in Annapolis, Banneker-Douglass Museum

Archaeology in Annapolis originated in 1981 as a field laboratory for public archaeology. In Annapolis, public archaeology is an attempt to reveal the archaeological process to the public, so that people think differently about archeological and historical knowledge. Archaeology in Annapolis seeks to show how archaeologists interpret sites, and is dedicated to research on social inequality. To date, Archaeology in Annapolis has excavated over 40 sites in Annapolis, including Eastport and Parole.

Client: City of Annapolis, Department of Public Works

University of Maryland, College Park
Archaeology in Annapolis
www.bsos.umd.edu/anth/aia/
(301)405-1429



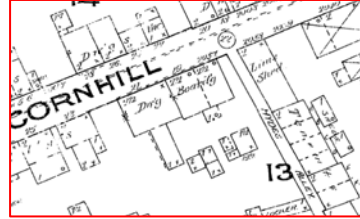
The Fleet/Cornhill Archaeology Project

25 Cornhill Street

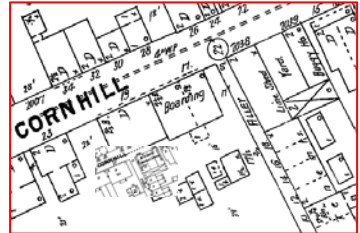
The land on this side of Cornhill Street from Hyde Alley to the Market Space was filled with homes during the late nineteenth century, but the interior of the block was used for stables, sheds and bakeries.

In 1895 a parcel of land on Cornhill Street south of Hyde Alley was acquired by Baker Martin M. Smith, who had a bakery on Main Street. Smith expanded his bakery operation into tenement buildings that lined Hyde Alley, and had delivery wagons and carriages stored on Cornhill Street. The lots from 21-25 Cornhill Street contained a stable, a carriage house, and a wagon shed, with a courtyard where a home now stands at 23 Cornhill Street.

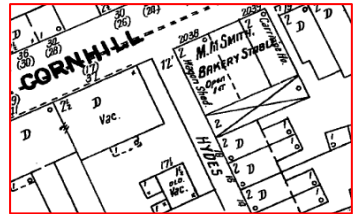
During the 1920s three houses replaced these service buildings. According to the census data from 1930, Nicholas J. Mandris, a Greek confectionary merchant, resided at 25 Cornhill Street with his wife Helen and their four children.



1885



1897



1903



1921

Details from Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps show the changing use of the lot at 25 Cornhill Street during the late 19th and early 20th century.



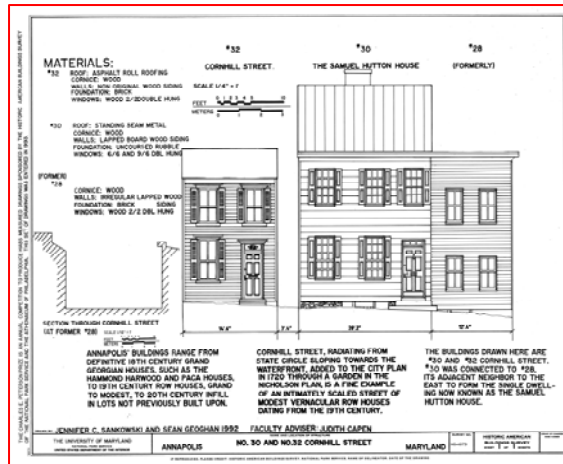


The Fleet/Cornhill Archaeology Project

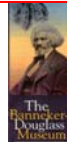
30 Cornhill Street The Samuel Hutton House

A two-story house at 30 Cornhill Street, built by Samuel Hutton, was under construction at the time of the Federal Direct Tax in 1798. The adjacent property, a smaller lot designated as 28 Cornhill Street, contained a modest two-story house that was used as a rental property by the latter part of the 19th century.

The Hutton family retained ownership of the house at 30 Cornhill Street until 1850. From 1851 to 1904, the family and heirs of John Brady, a baker, and his wife Anna resided in the house. In the early 1900s, the dwelling at 30 Cornhill Street became a boarding house. After 1954, under the ownership of the Coates family, the two buildings at 28 and 30 Cornhill Street were renovated to create one single-family house.



Historic American Buildings Survey Drawing of 30 and 32 Cornhill Street (Library of Congress Collection, HABS MD, 2-ANNA, 68-)



Digitized by the University of Maryland





The Fleet/Cornhill Archaeology Project

14 Fleet Street The Ideal Hotel

The three-story store and hotel at 14 Fleet Street was constructed between 1921 and 1930, on the site of a small 19th century, single-family home. The land on which the building stands was originally given in 1696 to Governor Francis Nicholson, the royal governor for the colony and planner of Annapolis. This part of Nicholson's Annapolis property was not subdivided and sold until 1732. During the 18th, and early 19th centuries, the property passed through several owners, including Captain Robert Gordon, a founder of the famed Tuesday Club, and the family of Nathaniel Adams, a block maker who carved or engraved wooden blocks used in printing, also had a shop on the property.

In 1832, the property was part of a tract conveyed to Dr. Dennis Claude, a physician, Annapolis mayor, and State Treasurer. After changing ownership several times, the property was purchased in 1919 by Jacob Blum, a Russian-born, Jewish grocer who also owned several of the adjacent properties on Fleet Street. Blum leased the building to Matthew Downes, an African-American foreman at the U.S. Naval Academy, and his family. In 1928, Blum sold the property to John Wiseman, and it was either Blum or Wiseman who built the store and hotel, which operated as a rooming house until at least 1971. Important information about the changes on Fleet Street and in Annapolis generally, can be traced through the property's early associations with Nicholson and the prominent Claude family, and its later uses as the rental home of a working class African American family and as a hotel that catered to African American clientele.

Year	Name	Age	Sex
1880	Mrygal Joseph B.	55	M
1880	Susan	38	F
1880	Clay Adaline	14	F
1880	Thomas	11	M
1880	David Joseph B.	2	M

1880

Year	Name	Age	Sex
1910	Jacob Blum	40	M
1910	[Wife]	35	F
1910	[Child]	10	M
1910	[Child]	8	F

1910

Year	Name	Age	Sex
1930	John Wiseman	35	M
1930	[Wife]	30	F
1930	[Child]	10	M
1930	[Child]	8	F

1930

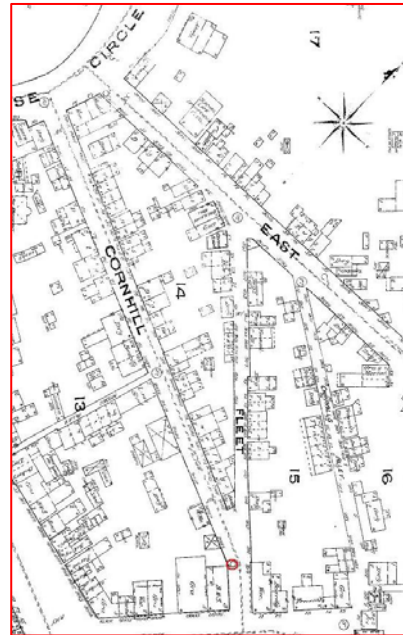
Census data reveals some of the property's 19th and 20th century occupants.



The Fleet/Cornhill Archaeology Project

Public Well

Water for drinking, cooking, and washing was drawn from wells at various locations in Annapolis throughout the 18th and 19th centuries. Elite homes and some businesses, such as bakeries, had wells that they used exclusively. However most households drew water from public wells. During the 19th century these would have been topped with a simple hand-operated pump. Water from public wells was also used for fighting fires. Maps from the Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Company show that there used to be a public well at this site. In May of 1856 a man named W. M. Connor requested permission from the city to run underground pipes from this well to his home on Fleet Street. From these sources we know the approximate location of this well, and that it was in use by the mid-19th century.



A detail from the 1885 Sanborn map, highlighting the approximate location of the well.



Two different views of the Archaeology in Annapolis excavations at the Governor Calvert House show the well feature (Courtesy of Archaeology in Annapolis).



Wells that are no longer in use can be important to archaeologists because they often contain discarded belongings that can help us to learn more information about the people who lived around the site and may have used the well. Archaeology in Annapolis has excavated three wells in Annapolis, including one in the rear yard of Reynold's Tavern, one on State Circle in front of Tilgman's Jewelry Store, and one at the Governor Calvert House which remains visible, topped with an iron grating. The first water reservoir for Annapolis was built in the early 1850s, and over the later 19th and early 20th centuries public wells were abandoned.

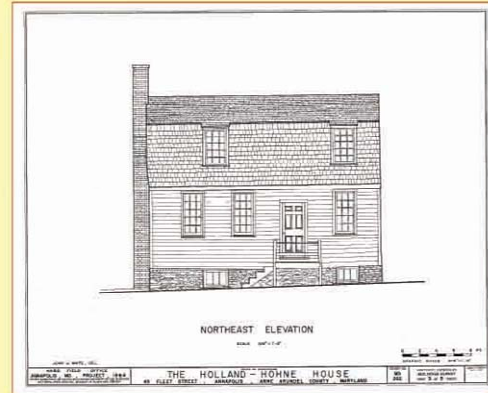


The Fleet/Cornhill Archaeology Project

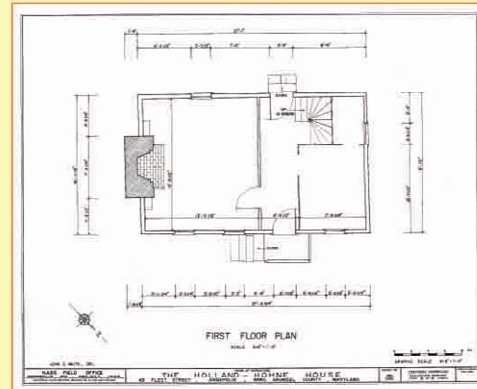
45 Fleet Street The Holland - Hohne House

The Holland – Hohne House exemplifies the modest housing style that was once prevalent in Annapolis. While it resembles several other wood-frame houses in Annapolis built during the early or mid-18th century, the house was probably built after 1770. This is because it is aligned with Fleet Street. Fleet Street was laid out after merchant and builder Charles Wallace purchased much of the land between the State House and Market Space in 1770.

This house lot was purchased by Christopher Hohne in 1821, although he may have been living on the property during the previous century. Some reports credit the house's construction to Francis Holland at the beginning of the 18th century, although no archival documentation for this has been found. From the end of the 19th century until its condemnation during the 1960s, it was occupied by a series of working-class families, including both African-American and white residents.



Historic American Buildings Survey Drawing of the Northeast Elevation of the Holland Hohne House (Library of Congress Collection, HABS MD-262)



Historic American Buildings Survey Drawing of the First Floor Plan of the Holland Hohne House (Library of Congress Collection, HABS MD-262)



ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING ON FLEET AND CORNHILL STREETS

ARCHAEOLOGY IN ANNAPOLIS

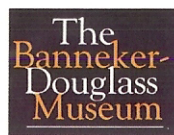
APRIL 1 – MAY 24, 2008



Department of Anthropology
University of Maryland
College Park

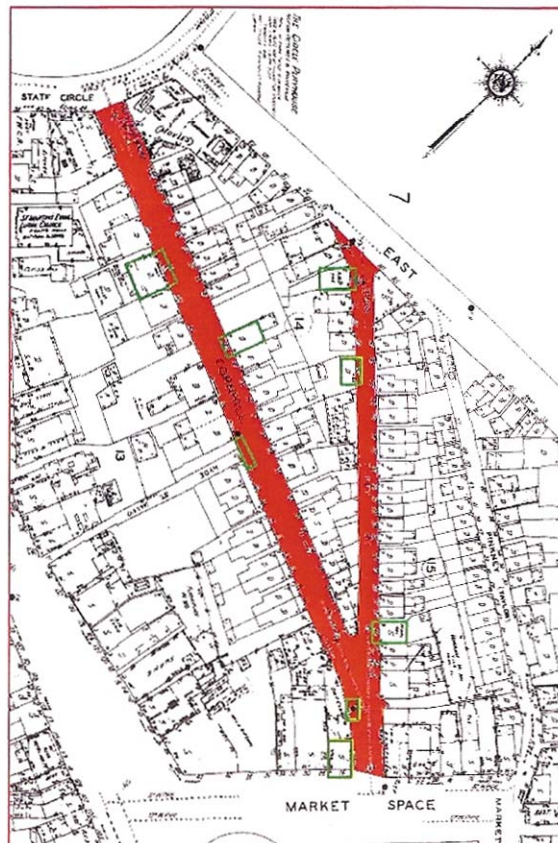


<http://FleetCornhillArchaeology.blogspot.com>



Schedule and Disturbances

Archaeological testing on Fleet and Cornhill Streets will be carried out throughout the months of April and May, 2008. Excavations are planned for approximately 10 locations along these two streets, within sidewalk areas of the public way. These excavations will require sidewalk closures in the immediate area for one or two weeks at each location. The project area and sites that will be tested, with their corresponding house lots, are outlined in the map below (map source: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Co., 1959).



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Research Questions

Excavations are always guided by questions. The purpose of testing is to answer basic questions: Are there intact archaeological deposits that will be affected by future construction activities? How important are they? Archaeologists try to measure the importance of archaeological remains in terms of other questions those data could answer. Archaeological test excavations on Fleet and Cornhill Streets are framed by three general questions:

1. Early land-use history: The land along Fleet and Cornhill Streets was subdivided in 1770, and these streets were first paved during the early nineteenth century. There is little specific information about how the land between State Circle and the Market Space was used before 1770. What archaeological evidence exists about how this land was used during the early 18th century?

Are there dwellings on the property before 1770? If so, what were the locations of these dwellings and outbuildings, and who resided in them? If there were gardens or orchards, what did they look like? What other activities are taking place on the property before it was subdivided and urbanized?

2. Historic communities of Fleet and Cornhill Streets: What was life like for African Americans and immigrants who resided in this neighborhood? How did their

(continues)

Research Questions (continued)

lives extend to the street, and what activities went on in these public spaces? What was the reception of immigrants in Annapolis during the later nineteenth and early twentieth centuries? How were different communities – such as African Americans, immigrants and Jews – tied together?

3. Street paving and infrastructural improvement: This April archaeology uncovered an early historic surface underneath lower Fleet Street, and found a series of hewn logs that date to the first decades of the 18th century. This might comprise a road or walk paved with logs, which would have crossed marshy ground near the city dock.

The City of Annapolis provided for the paving, curbing and maintenance of Fleet and Cornhill Streets during the early 19th century. Cornhill Street was opened up in 1770, and it may have been partially paved by the City of Annapolis as early as 1820. Fleet Street was paved by 1829.

What other evidence for the earliest infrastructure on Fleet and Cornhill Streets still exists? What role did the city government, merchant houses, and private citizens play in promoting the urbanization of this area, by financing these improvements?

Historic Communities of Fleet and Cornhill Streets

Fleet and Cornhill Streets were probably built around 1770. The land between State Circle and the City Dock was reserved for Colonial Governor Francis Nicholson in his 1695 plan for Annapolis, but it is unclear how the land was used until it was sold to Charles Wallace in 1770. A local merchant and builder, Wallace subdivided this land and initiated its urban development. Fleet and Cornhill filled in with dwellings that also served as artisanal workshops, taverns, or boarding houses.

Census records from 1880-1930 provide excellent information about the people dwelling on Fleet and Cornhill Streets more recently. During the 1880 census, Cornhill Street was predominantly home to white households, and Fleet Street was mostly African American. Nearly all were born in Maryland or in adjoining states. Beginning in 1910 there was an influx of immigrants on both streets, with a number of Russian families on Cornhill Street from 1910-1930, who were identified as Jews in the census. Jacob Blum operated the Ideal Hotel nearby at 14 Fleet Street. H. B. Zenitz, listed at 34 Cornhill Street on the 1920 census, is a Russian Jew who is identified as a Rabbi at a nearby synagogue.

A Partnership Project

Preliminary archaeological testing on Fleet and Cornhill Streets is being conducted by Archaeology in Annapolis for the Department of Public Works and the City of Annapolis. The purpose of this work is to preserve a record of the valuable historical resources prior to the replacement and undergrounding of the utilities along these streets. This archaeological project also joins the City of Annapolis in celebrating the 300th Anniversary of the city's charter.

Archaeology in Annapolis is a project formed from several long-standing partnerships, between the University of Maryland College Park, the Banneker-Douglass Museum, the City of Annapolis, and the Historic Annapolis Foundation. To date, Archaeology in Annapolis has excavated over 40 sites in Annapolis, including Eastport and Parole.

Questions regarding the archaeology of Fleet and Cornhill Streets should be addressed to the following by email: FleetCornhillArchaeology@gmail.com. Or call the Archaeology in Annapolis Laboratory at (301) 405-1429.

**If there is an emergency,
please call (204) 375-6795
immediately.**

PRINT MEDIA FOR FLEET AND CORNHILL PROJECT

Publication Name	Title of Article	Author of Article	Date Published
THE WASHINGTON TIMES	<i>History hidden under the soil of Annapolis</i>	Gabriella Boston	March 27, 2008
NEWSWISE	<i>Archaeologists Find 18th C. Log Road in Annapolis</i>	http://www.newswise.com/articles/view/540078/	Wednesday, April 23, 2008
BALTIMORE SUN	<i>Archaeologists find log road in Annapolis</i>	Susan Gvozdaz	April 24, 2008
WASHINGTON POST	<i>Log Road Might Offer Path Back to 1680s</i>	Raymond McCaffrey	Saturday, April 26, 2008
ANNAPOLIS CAPITAL	<i>Effort to bury power lines unveils history</i>	Eric Hartley	May 22, 2008

APPENDIX E

**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS' (DPW) REVISED SCOPE OF
WORK (SOW) RECEIVED ON DECEMBER 20, 2007**

SCOPE OF WORK

1.) Preliminary testing & investigation of a series of locations:

- a.) Splash blocks
- b.) Brick in front of carriage house
- c.) Sidewalk at entrance to Hyde Alley
- d.) Well at intersection of Cornhill & Fleet street
- e.) 14 Fleet St.
- f.) 26 Market Pl.
- g.) 53 Fleet St.
- h.) 45 Fleet St.
- i.) 53 Cornhill St.
- j.) 40 Cornhill St.

The above locations are selected based on history of occupation. Manual excavation of these locations will be conducted using 1x2m test pits, placed in sidewalks, and will extend at least 10cms into culturally sterile soils or to a maximum depth specified in OSHA. Each excavation unit will be numbered separately, and each stratigraphic layer in a unit will receive a unique number. Excavations within each unit will be recorded in field notes. These notes will consist of running accounts of the excavations and findings, as well as standardized forms for levels and features. Soil color, texture, and inclusions will be recorded, along with depths, stratigraphic relationships, artifacts recovered, and interpretations. Plans and profiles will be drawn to scale, and photographs will be taken of all units and features. Artifacts will be recorded by stratum and feature, and all excavated soil will be screened through 1/4 in mesh hardware cloth. All premodern features will be documented, mapped to scale and sampled. If potentially intact features or deposits are encountered limited hand excavation will be undertaken to determine the nature, integrity and association of the features; recommendations will be made for further investigation or for

treatment of these features, if necessary. The need for evaluation or mitigation of significant of intact features discovered during the preliminary investigation will be assessed upon completion of preliminary testing in each area in consultation with the City of Annapolis and the Maryland Historical Trust. During the course of preliminary testing, representatives of the City, the Historic Preservation Commission and the Maryland Historical trust will be updated regularly on progress and any potentially significant findings. This will ensure that all parties are fully conversant with the results of preliminary testing, and that appropriate consultations may be carried out with a minimum of delay.

2.) Laboratory Processing, Public Interpretation & Curation:

Laboratory processing & Public Interpretation for the preliminary testing will follow the strategies outlined above. All cultural materials will be retained until completion of project (preparation of final report). At that time curation of the cultural materials and turnover of the cultural material to the City of Annapolis will take place. Public Interpretation will focus on providing information about the history of Cornhill and Fleet streets and the progress of the improvement project. In addition it is to inform the public about the progress and findings of the archeological investigations. There are three elements for the proposed public interpretation program: (1) a series of graphic panels; (2) a brochure and portable sign board; and, (3) the preparation of a scripted slide show.

The graphic display boards, suitable for placement in store front windows, will provide a history of the development of Cornhill and Fleet streets, as well as an explanation of the process of archeology. The brochures will be available for distribution by archeological crews and city personnel to interested parties. In addition, a portable interpretive sign board will be placed near active archeological excavations. This board will be fitted with a receptacle for display of a one page flier providing a synopsis of the general history of the area and an explanation of the process and findings of archeological investigations. The slide show also will provide a synopsis of the

history of the area, and it will describe the process of the archeological investigations, and the findings of archeological and historical background research.

Report Preparation

This public interpretation program will be included in reportage for the project as described in the initial proposal, i.e., in the End-of-Fieldwork Executive Summary Report, the Draft Technical Report, and the Final Technical Report. The Executive Summary will present preliminary findings, significance and impact assessments as appropriate, and it will describe the public interpretation efforts. The draft technical report will contain the results of archival and archeological field investigations, detailed data compendia, including the artifact inventory, and the results of the public interpretation program. The final technical report will address review comments on the draft report. In the cost estimate each of the four locations described in a through d above, will be separately priced for both 1.) Preliminary testing & Investigation and 2.) Laboratory processing, public interpretation & curation.

Budget :

Item 1 (Preliminary testing and investigation)	\$31,500.00
Extensive Well excavation	\$25,000.00
Interpretation & Public Program	\$25,000.00
Curation and Supplies	\$ 7,800.00

TOTAL	\$89,300.00

APPENDIX F
QUALIFICATIONS OF INVESTIGATORS

CURRICULUM VITAE

September 2008

Mark P. Leone	Dept. of Anthropology University of Maryland College Park, MD 20742 (301) 405-1425	Home Address: 5057 Overlook Road, NW Washington, D.C. 20016 (202) 362-4088
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Born: Waltham, Massachusetts, June 26, 1940

EDUCATION

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

RESEARCH AREAS

North American Archaeology; Historical Archaeology; Outdoor History Museums.

PROFESSIONAL EMPLOYMENT

Assistant Professor, Department of Anthropology, Princeton University, 1968-1975.
Associate Professor, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park, 1976-1990.
Professor, 1990-present.
Acting Chairman, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park, 1978-1980.
Director, University of Maryland Field School in Urban Historical Archaeology, 1983-present.
Instructor, Smithsonian Resident Associate Program, Fall 1983.
Adjunct Faculty, Anne Arundel Community College, Fall 1983.
Chair, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park, August 1993 - 2003.
Chair-elect, College Park Senate, 1999-2000; Chair 2000-01.

RESEARCH EXPERIENCE SUPPORTED BY GRANTS AND FELLOWSHIPS, FROM 1996

Maryland Humanities Council 1995, for Bordley Randall House excavations in Annapolis, open to the public.
Mayor and City Council of Annapolis for support of the laboratory analyses for current excavations.
FY1996.
Grants from the Maryland Historical Trust, 1995-1996, 1996-1997. To build a GIS for the Historic District of Annapolis using archaeological, cartographic, documentary, and photographic resources.
Grant from the Mayor and City Council of Annapolis for excavations at Slayton House (1774). FY1997.

Grant from the Mayor and City Council of Annapolis for excavations at Slayton House, FY1998.

Grant from City of Annapolis, Department of Planning and Zoning for GIS for the Historic District of Annapolis, with John Buckler, 1998.

Grant from the Mayor and City Council of Annapolis for laboratory analyses of Brice (1766) and Upton Scott (1770) Houses, FY 1999.

Grants from International Masonry Institute for excavations at Brice House , with James Harmon, 1998-1999.

Grant from the Mayor and City Council of Annapolis for laboratory support for analyses of Slayton and Brice Houses, FY2000.

Grant from the Mayor and City Council of Annapolis for running the archaeological laboratories of Archaeology in Annapolis. FY2001.

“Archaeological Investigations at Wye Hall,” with Jessica Neuwirth. Funded by Diane Brendsel. June 2000- June 2002.

Grant from Maryland Historical Trust for “Banneker-Douglass Archaeology, Phase I/II,” with Eric Larson. August 2000 - May 2001.

Grant from the Mayor and the City of Annapolis for public interpretations of the William Paca Garden and for running the laboratory of Archaeology In Annapolis. July 2002 - June 2003.

“Archaeological Investigations at Wye Hall: the Quarter.” Funded by Diane Brendsel to the University of Maryland Foundation. 2003 - 2004.

“Archaeological Investigations at Wye Hall: the Quarter, the Avenue, and the Shoreline of Wye Island.” Funded by Diane Brendsel to the University of Maryland Foundation. 2004 - 2005.

Grant from the Mayor and the City of Annapolis for Archaeology in Annapolis laboratory, University of Maryland, College Park. July 2005 - June 2006, 2007, 2008.

BOOK EDITOR

Series Co-Editor with Joan Gero and Robin Torrence. WAC 5 (World Archaeological Congress 2003) series of fifteen volumes. University College Press, London. Left Coast Press, Los Angeles, California, since 2004.

BOOKS

1979 Roots of Modern Mormonism. Harvard University Press.

1995 Invisible America, with Neil A. Silberman. Henry Holt Co.

2005 The Archaeology of Liberty in an American Capital: Excavations in Annapolis. University of California Press. (James Deetz Book Award 2008, Society for Historical Archaeology).

EDITED BOOKS

1972 Contemporary Archaeology, editor. (5 printings.) Southern Illinois University Press.

1974 Religious Movements in Contemporary America, co-edited with Irving R. Zaretsky. Princeton University Press.

1988 The Recovery of Meaning: Historical Archaeology in the Eastern United States, co-edited with Parker

B. Potter, Jr. Smithsonian Institution Press. Paperback edition 1994. Reprinted with a new Prologue, Percheron Press, 2003

1999 Historical Archaeologies of Capitalism, edited with Parker B. Potter, Jr. Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers.

GUIDEBOOK

1984 Archaeological Annapolis: A Guide to Seeing and Understanding Three Centuries of Change with Parker B. Potter, Jr. Historic Annapolis, Inc., and the University of Maryland. (A guidebook to the Historic District of Annapolis, Maryland) Reprinted, 1989. Reprinted in Contemporary Archaeology in Theory, edited by Robert W. Preucel and Ian Hodder. Blackwell Publishers, 1996.

REFEREED JOURNAL ARTICLES FROM 1995

1995 A Historical Archaeology of Capitalism. American Anthropologist 97(2): 251-268.

1998 Seeing: The Power of Town Planning in the Chesapeake, with Silas D. Hurry. Historical Archaeology, 32:4:34-62.

1999 Conjuring in the Big House Kitchen: An Interpretation of African American Belief Systems, Based on the Uses of Archaeology and Folklore Sources, with Gladys-Marie Fry. Journal of American Folklore, Summer 1999; 112:445:372-403.

2002 The Political Economy of Archaeological Cultures. With Christopher N. Matthews and Kurt Jordan. Journal of Social Archaeology, 2:1:109-134.

2003 Hidden in View: African Spiritual Spaces in North American Landscapes. With Timothy Ruppel, Jessica Neuwirth, and Gladys-Marie Fry. Antiquity. 77: 296: 321-335.

2005 Perspective and Surveillance in Eighteenth-Century Maryland Gardens, Including William Paca's Garden on Wye Island. With James M. Harmon, and Jessica L. Neuwirth. Historical Archaeology, 39:4: 131-150.

2005 The Archaeology of Black Americans in Recent Times. With Jennifer Babiarz and Cheryl LaRoche. Annual Reviews of Anthropology. 13: 15: 575-599.

2006 Foundational Histories and Power. Archaeological Dialogues 13:2:23-28.

2006 How the Landscape of Fear Works in Spring Valley, a Washington, D.C. Neighborhood. City and Society. XVIII (1). 36-42.

2006 LIDAR for Archaeological Landscape Analysis: A Case Study of Two Eighteenth Century Maryland Plantation Sites. With James M. Harmon, Stephen D. Prince, and Marcia Snyder. American Antiquity 71:4:649-670.

2007 Beginning for a Postmodern Archaeology. In "Revolution Fulfilled? *Symbolic and Structural Archaeology* a Generation On." Review Feature: *Symbolic and Structural Archaeology* edited by Ian Hodder. Cambridge Archaeological Journal 17:4:203-207.

2008 CA Comment on: Time to Destroy. Current Anthropology 49:2:266-267.

2008 Overview, for Review Feature (3 reviews of the "Archaeology of Liberty in an American Capital:

Excavations in Annapolis”). *Cambridge Archaeological Journal* 18:1:102-105.

CHAPTERS IN BOOKS (Refereed), FROM 2000

- 2000 L'archeologia Storica Nelle Terre Dei Colonizza. (Historical Archaeology in the Land of the Colonizer.) In Archeologia Teorica, edited by N. Terrenato, pp. 267-280. Edizioni All' Insegna del Giglio, Florence.
- 2001 Spirit Management among Americans of African Descent. Mark P. Leone, Gladys-Marie Fry and Tim Ruppel. In Race and the Archaeology of Identity, edited by C. Orser, pp. 143-157, University of Utah Press.
- 2003 Where is Culture to be Found by Historical Archaeologists? Prologue, pp v-xxi. In The Recovery of Meaning. Leone, M.P. and Parker B. Potter Jr., eds. Percheron Press.
- 2003 The Origins of Questions in Historical Archaeology. In Essential Tensions in Archaeological Method and Theory. Edited by Van Pool, T.L. and C.S. Van Pool. Pp. 17-22. University of Utah Press.
- 2006 Critical Archaeology: Politics Past and Present. With Matthew M. Palus and Matthew D. Cochran. In Historical Archaeology, edited by Hall, Martin and Stephen Silliman. pp. 84-104. Blackwells.
- 2007 How to Work the Past: Middle Range Theory in Historical Archaeology. In Expanding Method and Theory in Americanist Archaeology, edited by Skibo, James, Michael Graves, and Miriam Stark. Pp 21-39. University of Arizona Press.
- 2007 New Africa: Understanding the Americanization of African Descent Groups through Archaeology. With Thomas W. Cuddy. In The Collaborative Continuum: Archaeological Engagements with Descendent Communities, edited by Colwell-Chanthaphonh, Chip and T. J. Ferguson, pp. 203-223. AltaMira Press, Lanham, MD.
- 2007 The Role of Theory in Public Archaeology. In Constructing Post-Medieval Archaeology in Italy: A New Agenda, edited by Gelichi, Sauro and Mauro Librenti, pp. 35-40. All' Insegna del Giglio, Florence.
- 2008 The Foundations of Archaeology. In Ethnographic Archaeologies: Reflections on Stakeholders and Archaeological Practices, edited by Castañeda, Quetzil E. and Christopher N. Matthews, pp. 119-137. Alta Mira Press, Lanham, MD.

VISITING UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS AND CLUSTERS OF LECTURES AT FOREIGN UNIVERSITIES

- Visiting Associate Professor, Department of Anthropology, The Johns Hopkins University, 1978.
- Visiting Associate Professor, Department of Archaeology, University of Cape Town, Cape Town, South Africa, July-September, 1988.
- “Critical Theory in the Archaeology of 18th Century Annapolis.” Invited lecture at the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa, July, 1988.
- “Historical Archaeology of Annapolis, Maryland.” Invited lecture at the South African Archaeological Society, University of Cape Town, South Africa, August, 1988.

“Outdoor History Museums.” Invited lecture at the South African Museum, Cape Town, South Africa, August, 1988.

“Forks, Clocks, Music, and Power in 18th Century Annapolis, Maryland.” Invited lecture at the Department of Archaeology, University of Stellenbosch, Stellenbosch, South Africa, September, 1988.

Visiting lecture at the University of Lund, Sweden, October, 1990.

Visiting lecture at the University of Gothenberg, Sweden, November, 1990.

Visiting lecture at the University of Oslo, Norway, November, 1990.

Visiting lecture at the University of Tromso, Norway, November, 1990.

“The Tabernacle and the Clock.” Paper presented at the Department of Archaeology and Paleoanthropology, University of New England, Armidale, Australia, July, 1992.

“Archaeology in Annapolis and African American Research.” Paper presented at the Department of Archaeology, University of Sydney, Australia, July, 1992.

“The Political Role of 18th Century Landscapes in the Chesapeake Region of America.” Paper presented at the Australian Garden Historical Society, LaTrobe University, Victoria Archaeological Survey, Melbourne, Australia, August, 1992.

“The Ideological Role of Material Culture in 18th Century Annapolis, Maryland.” Paper presented at the Departments of Archaeology and History, LaTrobe University, Melbourne, Australia, August, 1992.

“The Use of Marxist Idea of Ideology.” Paper presented at the Second Australian Rock Art Congress, Cairns, Australia, August, 1992.

“Is an Archaeology of Mind Possible?” Paper presented at the Department of Archaeology, Hebrew University, Jerusalem, June, 1993.

“Enlightenment Time Ideology and the Maintenance of West African Spirit Management in the American South.” Paper presented at the Wenner-Gren Conference on Time and Temporalities, Majorca, Spain. 2000

“Design for City-wide Archaeological Excavations to Facilitate the Development of Heritage Tourism.” Lectures presented at the Tangir American Legation Museum Society. Tangir, Morocco, April, 2005.

Ten lectures in Pompeii, Rome, and Florence for Study Abroad, University of Maryland, College Park, January 2006, January 2007.

Six lectures to be given through the Astor Travel Program, at Oxford University, University of Sheffield, and University of Southampton, March 2009.

HONORS

The major honors on this CV are two fellowships from the National Endowment for the Humanities (1975-1976, 1991-1992), election as Chair of the University of Maryland, College Park Senate (2000-2001), and the Distinguished Lecture in Archaeology for the American Anthropological Association in 1996.

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Matthew David Cochran

curriculum vitae

Education

Ph.D. candidate – Department of Anthropology
2002 – present University College London London, England
expected graduation 2009

M.A.A. Anthropology
1999 – 2001 University of Maryland College Park, MD

B.A. Anthropology
1996 – 1998 George Mason University Fairfax, VA

Research Interests

Historical Archaeology, Historic Preservation, Material Culture Studies,
Anthropology of Space and Place, Public Archaeology.

Current Research Projects

Ph.D. thesis research. Proposed title - A Reluctant Heritage:
Operationalizing Thematic Space and the Production of Locality in the
Arundel Mills Mall and the Annapolis Historic District. Thesis seeks to
interpret senses of place and the daily operationalizing of public and semi-
public themed spaces in contemporary American popular culture.

Teaching Appointments

September 2008 - Lecturer, Anthropology 240, Introduction to
Archaeology. University of Maryland, College Park.

June-July 2008. Lecturer/Associate Director, University of Maryland,
College Park - Archaeology in Annapolis Field School in Urban
Archaeology. Annapolis, MD; Wye House, Easton, MD.

June-July 2007. Lecturer/Associate Director, University of Maryland,
College Park - Archaeology in Annapolis Field School in Urban
Archaeology. Wye House, Easton, MD.

October-December 2005. Teaching Assistant, Department of Anthropology, University College London. Material Culture and Social Theory, taught by Dr. Christopher Tilley and Dr. Michael Rowlands.

January-March 2005. Teaching Assistant, Department of Anthropology, University College London. Anthropology of Architecture, taught by Dr. Victor Buchli.

October-December 2004. Teaching Assistant, Department of Anthropology, University College London. Material Culture and Social Theory, taught by Dr. Christopher Tilley and Dr. Michael Rowlands.

January-May 2000. Teaching Assistant, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park. Method and Theory in Archaeology, taught by Dr. Paul Shackel.

September-December 1999. Teaching Assistant, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park. Introduction to Archaeology, taught by Dr. Julie Ernststein.

June-July 1999. Lecturer/Lab Supervisor, University of Maryland, College Park - Archaeology in Annapolis Field School in Urban Archaeology. Upton-Scott House, Annapolis, MD.

Scholarships and Awards

November 2005. £500 from the Graduate School, University College London, to finance travel costs for presenting the research paper "Introduction. Everyday Imaginary: Memory and the Narratives of Place", at the 2005 American Anthropological Association annual meeting. Washington, D.C.

October 2002 – June 2005. The Overseas Research Students Awards Scheme, Universities UK, to finance graduate study in the Department of Anthropology, University College London.

January 2000. \$500 from the Goldhaber Travel Fund, University of Maryland, College Park, to finance travel costs for presenting the research paper "In My father's Kingdom There Are Many Houses: Interior Space and Contested Meanings in 19th Century African-American Annapolis", at the 2000 Society for Historical Archaeology Conference, Quebec City, Quebec.

Publications

Forthcoming

The Archaeology of “Shoppertainment”: Ideology, Empowerment, and Place in Consumer Culture, with Paul R. Mullins. In *Ideologies in Archaeology*, edited by Reinhard Bernbeck and Randall H. McGuire.

2008 Space and Place. In *Material Culture of American Life: An Encyclopedia*, edited by Helen Sheumaker and Teresa Wajda. ABC-CLIO, Publishers.

2006 British Material Culture Studies and Historical Archaeology, with Mary Beaudry. In *The Cambridge Companion to Historical Archaeology*, edited by Dan Hicks and Mary Beaudry. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.

2006 Critical Archaeology: Politics Past and Present, with Matthew M. Palus and Mark P. Leone. In *Historical Archaeology* edited by Martin Hall and Stephen W. Silliman. Blackwell, Oxford.

2002 Ideology, with Mark P. Leone and Jessica Neuwirth. In the *Encyclopedia of Historical Archaeology*, edited by Charles E. Orser Jr. Routledge Press.

1999 Hoodoo’s Fire: Interpreting Nineteenth Century African-American Material Culture at the Brice House, Annapolis, Maryland. *Maryland Archaeology* 35(1):25-33.

Professional Papers Presented

2008 A Methodology for the Archaeology of Ten Minutes Ago, co-authored with Matthew Palus. Paper presented at the Society for Historical Archaeology conference, January 9-12, 2008. Albuquerque, New Mexico.

2007 Psychogeographies and the Experience of Scripted Heritage. Paper presented at the Association of Social Anthropologists annual meeting, April, 2006. London, England.

2006 Reckoning the Future Through the Use of Historic Preservation. Paper presented at the American Anthropological Association annual meeting, November 17, 2006. San Jose, Ca.

- 2006 Historic Preservation: Reckoning the Future in Annapolis, Maryland. Paper presented at the CHAT annual meeting, November 11, 2006. Bristol, UK.
- 2005 Introduction. Everyday Imaginary: Memory and the Narratives of Place. Paper presented at the American Anthropological Association annual meeting, November 30, 2005. Washington, D.C.
- 2005 La Fleur du Mall: Mediatized Locality and Representations of the City at the Arundel Mills Mall. Paper presented at the Visualizing the City conference, June 27, 2005. Manchester, UK.
- 2005 Introduction: Modernity and the Production of Locality. Paper presented at the Society for Applied Anthropology meeting, April 10, 2005. Santa Fe, New Mexico.
- 2002 "The Nile Fooled Me." Paper presented at the Columbia University Center for Archaeology symposium, "Social Life in the Past: Objects, Identity and Politics," New York, February 23, 2002.
- 2001 Reformation or Canonization? Archaeology in Annapolis Set In Context, co-authored with Jessica Neuwirth and Matthew Palus. Paper presented at the American Anthropological Association meeting, November 30, 2001. Washington D.C.
- 2001 "Mouths don't empty themselves unless the ears are sympathetic and knowing": New Directions for the Archaeology of African American Spiritual Practices. Invited paper presented at the annual Gunston Hall Symposium in Historical Archaeology, March 2, 2001. Gunston Hall, Virginia.
- 2001 Cybourgeois Web Publishing: Critiquing The Metanarratives Of Web-based Discourse, co-authored with Alexander Milas. Paper presented at the Society for Historical Archaeology conference, January 10-13, 2001. Long Beach, California.
- 2000 In My father's Kingdom There Are Many Houses: Interior Space and Contested Meanings in 19th Century African-American Annapolis, co-authored with Jessica Neuwirth. Paper presented at the Society for Historical Archaeology conference, January 4-9, 2000. Quebec City, Quebec.

1999 Hoodoo and Conjuraton: Contextualizing Nineteenth Century African-American Folk Practices. Paper presented at the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology conference, October 22-24, 1999. St. Mary's City, Maryland.

1999 Beneath the Brick Floor: Interpreting Nineteenth Century African-American Material Culture at the Brice House, Annapolis, Maryland. Paper presented at the Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference, April 9-11, 1999. Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

**Invited Colloquia
and Guest Lectures**

2006 The Experience of Urban Environments. Invited guest lecture, University College London, Anthropology C75, Social Construction of Landscape. March, 2006.

2002 Contextualizing the material culture of African American Spirituality. Invited guest lecture, presented at the Historic St. Mary's City – St. Mary's College of Maryland Field School in Historical Archaeology. July, 2002. St. Mary's City, Maryland.

2002 "Mouths don't empty themselves unless the ears are sympathetic and knowing": New Directions for the Archaeology of African American Spiritual Practices. Lecture presented at the University of Maryland, Department of American Studies, African American Material Culture/Visual Culture Working Group Colloquium, "African American Archaeology in the 21st Century", April 22, 2002. College Park, Maryland.

2001 New Directions for the Archaeology of African American Spiritual Practices. Invited guest lecture, The American University, Anthropology 600, The Archaeology of Slave Life. October 2001.

2001 Archaeology in the Age of Digital Reproduction, or Post-archaeology—Problems and Prospects. Paper presented at The University of Maryland Department of Anthropology's Graduate Student Colloquium, Internships in Applied Anthropology, April 27, 2001. College Park, Maryland.

1999 Interpreting Nineteenth Century African-American Creolization and Material Culture in Annapolis, Maryland. Lecture given at the University of Maryland - Archaeology in Annapolis Field School in Urban Archaeology, June-July 1999.

**Web Publishing
Experience**

May 2001- August 2002. National Park Service. Archeology and Ethnography Program web site. Project entailed aiding in the redesign and implementation of both professional and public oriented web pages.
<http://www.cr.nps.gov/aad/>

January- May 2001. Archaeology in Annapolis/Historic Annapolis Foundation. Archaeology in Annapolis Web-based Education Guide. Public oriented web site showcasing the Archaeology in Annapolis Project and numerous sites excavated over the past 20 years.
<http://www.bsos.umd.edu/anth/aia/>

**Research and
Grant Writing
Experience**

January 2000. Staff Historical Archaeologist, Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission. Co-author of a successful Non-Capital Grant for Archaeological and Historical Research at the Northampton Slave Quarters Prince George's County, Maryland. Grant awarded by the Maryland Historical Trust for \$17,000.

November 1998-August 1999. Faculty Research Associate, University of Maryland, College Park. Research entailed the survey of archaeological site reports from North and South Carolina, in an ongoing project studying the material nature of African American creolized religious/spiritual practices. Under the direction of Dr. Mark P. Leone.

**Collections
Management
Experience**

January – August 1999. Assistant Laboratory Supervisor for the Archaeology in Annapolis Lab, Historic Annapolis Foundation.

**Cultural Resources
Management
Experience**

March 2008 – Project Director, The Fleet-Cornhill Archaeology Project. Archaeology in Annapolis, University of Maryland, College Park. Archaeological survey of an 17th – 20th c. urban landscape in Annapolis, Maryland.

September 1999- February 2008. Staff Historical Archaeologist, Maryland-National Capital Park & Planning Commission. Excavation, collections management, and analyses of material culture from Northampton, a 18th –

20th c. slave quarter/tenant farm in Largo Maryland; Excavation and collections management of material culture from Mt. Calvert, a 17th – 20th c. plantation in rural Maryland.

June-August 2000. Faculty Research Associate, University of Maryland, College Park. Archaeological survey of an 18th – 20th c. formal landscape at Wye House, Wye Island, Maryland.

November 1998. Field Technician, Parsons Engineering Science, INC. Archaeological testing at The Crossing Site, a 18th – 19th c. domestic site in Freehold, New Jersey.

October-November 1998. Field Technician, Greenhorne & O'Mara, INC.. Archaeological testing of a 19th c. industrial complex at George's Creek, New Geneva, Pennsylvania.

September-October 1998. Faculty Research Associate, University of Maryland, College Park. Archaeological data recovery of an 18th - 20th c. urban landscape at the Brice House, Annapolis, Maryland.

September 1998. Field Technician, Parsons Engineering Science, INC. Prehistoric archaeological data recovery at Hickory Bluff, Dover, Delaware.

August 1998. Field Technician, Greenhorne & O'Mara, INC.. Archaeological survey of Dawkin's Ridge, Manassas, Virginia.

June–August 1998. Faculty Research Associate, University of Maryland, College Park. Archaeological data recovery, collections management and analysis of 17th - 20th c. material culture from the Brice House, Annapolis, Maryland.

May 1998. Field Technician, University of Maryland, College Park. Archaeological data recovery of a 19th - 20th c. colonial revival landscape at Belair, Bowie, Maryland.

May 1997. Field school participant, American University. Archaeological data recovery of a 19th c. domestic site in Black Hills Regional Park, Montgomery county, Maryland.

Affiliations

American Anthropological Association
Society for Urban, National and Transnational Anthropology
Society for Applied Anthropology
American Studies Association

References

Dr. Christopher Tilley
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Archaeology Program
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Dr. Paul Mullins
Department of Anthropology
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Cavanaugh Hall
Indianapolis, IN 46202
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Dr. Mark P. Leone
Department of Anthropology
University of Maryland
1111 Woods Hall
College Park, MD 20742
(301) 405-1425
mleone@anth.umd.edu

Matthew M. Palus

**507 Elm Avenue
Takoma Park, MD 20912
mpalus@starpower.net
home: (301) 608-9571
cell: (301) 455-6192**

Education

- ABD Doctor of Philosophy in Anthropology
 Columbia University
 Dissertation Topic: Public services in Annapolis, Maryland and the role of
 utilities in the annexation of the Eastport community, 1868-1951.
 Advisor: Dr. Nan Rothschild
- 2000 Master of Applied Anthropology, Track in Historical Archaeology,
 University of Maryland at College Park, Maryland
- 1994 Bachelor of Arts in Anthropology
 University of Maine, Orono Campus
- 1993 Bachelor of Arts in Zoology
 University of Maine, Orono Campus

Research Areas

Historical archaeology of North America, emphasis on the nineteenth-century Middle Atlantic;
Community-based archaeology; African-American archaeology before and after Emancipation;
Modernization, utilities and infrastructure; Planning and the organization of urban space

Teaching Experience

Lecturer, University of Maryland College Park, College Park, Maryland, 2001-2006:

ANTH 448W/646 Special Topics in Archaeology: Chesapeake Archaeology, University
of Maryland College Park, Fall 2008.

ANTH 496/696 Field School in Historical Archaeology, University of Maryland College
Park, Summer Session 2001 through 2006 and year-round planning and promotion.

ANTH 340/640 Archaeological Method and Theory, University of Maryland College
Park, Summer Session 2004 & 2006.

ANTH 440/640 Historical Archaeology, University of Maryland College Park, Fall 2003.

ANTH 240 Introduction to Archaeology, University of Maryland College Park, five semesters between 2004 and 2006 .

Teaching Assistant, Columbia University in the City of New York – Fall 2001 and Spring 2002.

Teaching Assistant, University of Maryland College Park – Summer 1999.

Teaching Assistant, University of Maryland College Park – Fall 1998 and Spring 1999.

Publications

Books

- 2007 *Contemporary and Historical Archaeology in Theory*. Oxford: Archaeopress (BAR Press Studies in Contemporary and Historical Archaeology). Edited with Laura McAtackney and Angela Piccini.
- 2006 *They Worked Regular: Craft, Labor, and Family in the Industrial Community of Virginius Island*. Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press. With Paul A. Shackel.

Articles

- 2006 Remembering an Industrial Landscape. *International Journal of Historical Archaeology* 10(1):49-71. With Paul A. Shackel.
- 2006 The Gilded Age and Working-Class Industrial Communities. *American Anthropologist* 108(4):828-841. With Paul A. Shackel.
- 2000 Reviving Shelved Projects for Internships in Archaeology. *Practicing Anthropology* 22(3):21-24.

Chapters in Books

- 2007 A Landscape of Ruins: Building Historic Annapolis. Prepared for *Envisioning Landscape: Situations and Standpoints in Archaeology and Heritage*, Dan Hicks, Laura McAtackney, and Graham Fairclough, eds. Oxford: Berg Publishers. With Christopher Matthews.
- 2007 Significance, Value, and Property in the Public Face of Archaeology. Prepared for *Contemporary and Historical Archaeology in Theory*, Laura McAtackney, Matthew Palus, and Angela Piccini, eds. Oxford: Archaeopress (BAR Press Studies in Contemporary and Historical Archaeology). With Christopher N. Matthews.
- 2006 Critical Archaeology: Politics Past and Present. In *Historical Archaeology*, edited by Martin Hall and Stephen W. Silliman, pp. 84-104. Blackwell Studies in Global

- Archaeology. Oxford: Blackwell Publishing. With Mark P. Leone and Matthew D. Cochran.
- 2005 Building an Architecture of Power: Electricity in Annapolis, Maryland in the 19th and 20th Centuries. In *Archaeologies of Materiality*, edited by Lynn M. Meskell, pp. 162-189. Oxford: Blackwell Publishing.
- 2002 Cognitive Archaeology. In *Encyclopedia of Historical Archaeology*, edited by Charles E. Orser, Jr., pp. 309-310. London: Routledge. With Mark P. Leone and Jessica Neuwirth.
- 2002 Social Stratification. In *Encyclopedia of Historical Archaeology*, edited by Charles E. Orser, Jr., pp. 531-534. London: Routledge. With Paul A. Shackel.
- 2000 Tourism, Nostalgia, Legitimation and Meaning in the John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Carriage Road System, Acadia National Park, Maine. In *Contested Memories and the Making of the American Landscape*, edited by Paul A. Shackel, pp. 179–196. Gainesville: University Press of Florida.

In Press

About Face: Heritage and Social Power in Public. Prepared for *Ethnographies and Archaeologies: Iterations of 'Heritage' and the Archaeological Past*, edited by Lena Mortensen and Julie Zimmer. Gainesville: University Press of Florida. With Christopher Matthews.

Professional Employment

Project Manager, Fleet-Cornhill Archaeological Testing Project, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland – January-May 2008
Project planning and budgeting for a Phase II project in the historic district of Annapolis, Maryland

Associate Director, University of Maryland Field School in Historical Archaeology – 2001-2006
Annual direction and planning of the summer field school in historical archaeology offered by the Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland at College Park, under the supervision of Mark Leone.

Lecturer, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland – 2001-2006
Responsible for introductory and method & theory courses in archaeology at the University of Maryland College Park.

Oral History Researcher, Historic Annapolis Foundation – September 2002-May 2003
Conducted a long-term oral history research project on the historic preservation movement in the City of Annapolis, Maryland. Project supported by the Historic

9/24/08

Annapolis Foundation, a non-profit preservation advocacy group, with funding originating with the Maryland Historical Trust, the State Historic Preservation Office for Maryland.

Editorial Assistant, Journal of Social Archaeology – September 2000-May 2002

Editorial Duties associated with production of the Journal of Social Archaeology, a peer-review journal published by Sage and edited by Lynn Meskell at the Department of Anthropology, Columbia University, New York City.

Assistant Project Director, Wye Hall Testing – June-August 2000

Test excavations at a 19th-Century plantation site descended from William Paca, at Wye Island on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

Report Preparation, Archaeology of the Charles Carroll Garden in Annapolis (18AP45) – January 1999-January 2001

Recovered paper and computerized data on excavations conducted at the Carroll House and Garden in Annapolis, Maryland from 1987-1991.

Report Preparation, Archaeology at Virginius Island, Harpers Ferry National Historic Park, West Virginia – August 1999 – January 2000

Contracted with Harpers Ferry National Historic Park in West Virginia, to complete a final report on investigations at three household sites within a small mill community adjacent to Harpers Ferry. Project involved extensive revision of previously written material. Work was undertaken as a professional internship, through a cooperative agreement between the University of Maryland and the National Park Service.

Archaeological Associate, Archaeological Research Services, Inc., Tempe, Arizona, 1996 - 1998. Dr. Lyle Stone, supervisor.

Archaeologist/Assistant Crew Chief, SWCA, Inc., Phoenix, Arizona, Spring 1996. Carlotta Data Recovery Project, Dr. Todd Howell, supervisor.

Archaeological Field Technician, Desert Archaeology, Inc., Tucson, Arizona, Fall 1995. Phoenix Courthouse Testing Project (Homer Theil, supervisor) and State Route 288 Sycamore Creek Project.

Archaeological Field Technician, Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson, Arizona, Fall 1998. State Route 87 "Segment F" Data Recovery Project.

Archaeological Field Technician, Arizona State University, Tucson, Arizona, 1995. Payson FLEX III Data Recovery Project, Tonto National Forest. Dr. Todd Howell, supervisor.

Archaeological Technician, Department of Anthropology, University of Maine at Orono, 1993-1994. Dr. Alaric Faulkner, supervisor.

Site Reports

Matthew M. Palus, ed.

- 2001 *'They Worked Regular': Archeology of the Virginius Island Mill Community, Package 123 in Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia.* Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia.

Matthew M. Palus and Elizabeth Kryder-Reid

- 2002 *Report on Archaeological Investigations Conducted at the St. Mary's Site (18AP45), 107 Duke of Gloucester Street, Annapolis, Maryland, 1987-1990.* Archaeology in Annapolis, College Park, Maryland.

Presentations and Symposia

- 2008 Infrastructure and the Conduct of Government: Annexation of the Eastport Community into the City of Annapolis during the Twentieth Century. Presented at the 41st Annual Meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology, Albuquerque, New Mexico.
- 2008 Methods for Ten Minutes Ago: Archaeological Objects for the Later Twentieth Century. Presented at the 41st Annual Meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology, Albuquerque, New Mexico.
- 2007 Symposium: The Archaeology of Tourism. 40th Annual Meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology, Williamsburg, Virginia. With Christopher Matthews.
- 2006 Archaeological Tourism and Tourist Erotics. Presented at CHAT: Contemporary and Historical Archaeology and Theory. University of Bristol, UK. With Christopher Matthews.
- 2006 Land Rich: Strategies of Opportunity in the Eastport Neighborhood of Annapolis, Maryland. Presented at the 39th Annual Meeting for the Society for Historical Archaeology, Sacramento, California.
- 2005 Session: Dialogues in Context: Perspectives on Applied Work in African Diaspora Archaeology. Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association, Washington, D.C. With Jennifer J. Babiarz.
- 2005 Land Rich: Archaeology and Homeownership in the Eastport Neighborhood of Annapolis. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association, Washington, D.C.
- 2005 Community Archaeology is Ethical Archaeology: Questioning Community in the Eastport Neighborhood of Annapolis. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the Society for Applied Anthropology, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

9/24/08

- 2005 God's Own Junkyard: Blight as a Discursive Strategy and the Historic Preservation Movement in Annapolis, Maryland. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the Society for Applied Anthropology, Santa Fe, New Mexico.
- 2003 Significance, Value, and Property in the Public Face of Archaeology. Presented at CHAT: Contemporary and Historical Archaeology in Theory: Encounters between Past and Present, Bristol, UK. With Christopher Matthews.
- 2002 Archaeologists with Faces: Ethics and Social Power in Public. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association, New Orleans, Louisiana. With Christopher Matthews.
- 2002 The Spirit, or Intent, of Public Archaeology. Presented at the Conference on Preservation and Revitalization, May 3, 2002, Easton, Maryland. With Thomas Bodor.
- 2001 Reformation or Canonization? Archaeology in Annapolis Set in Context. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association, Washington, D.C. With Jessica Neuwirth and Matthew Cochran.
- 2001 Historic Preservation as Subtraction from the Contemporary Scene: The Archaeology of Omissions and Marginal Spaces. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association, Washington, D.C.
- 2000 The Archaeology of Corporate Industry and Absenteeism at Virginius Island, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia. Paper to be presented to the Mid-Atlantic Archaeology Conference, Ocean City, Maryland.
- 2000 Tourism, Nostalgia, Legitimation and Meaning in the John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Carriage Road System, Acadia National Park, Maine. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology, Quebec City, Quebec.

STEPHANIE DUENSING
Curriculum Vitae, September 2008

Work:
Department of Anthropology
1101 Woods Hall
University of Maryland
College Park, MD 20724

Home:
900 W. 37th Street
Baltimore, MD 21211
918.407.6859
stephanie.duensing@gmail.com

EDUCATION

- 2007 **University of Maryland, College Park, MD**
 Bachelors of Arts, Anthropology
- 2006 **Towson University, Towson, MD**
 Bachelors of Arts, *cum laude*, Psychology with a minor in Classical Studies
- 2004 **Tulsa Community College, Tulsa, OK**
 Associates of Arts, Liberal Arts

RESEARCH AREAS

17th -20th century Historical Archaeology in the Mid-Atlantic region, Urban Archaeology, Public/Community Archaeology

PROFESSIONAL EMPLOYMENT

Archaeology Laboratory Director

University of Maryland, College Park & Archaeology in Annapolis
June 2008 – December 2008

- Process, catalog, analyze, and store archaeological materials
- Supervise paid laboratory assistants
- Teach student laboratory assistants
- Analysis and write-up of stratigraphy for site reports

Field Technician/Lab Manager

University of Maryland, College Park & Archaeology in Annapolis
March 2008 – June 2008

- Phase II in the Historic district of Annapolis
- Archaeology in a public context

- Temporary supervised and ran University of Maryland Field School 2008 in Annapolis, Maryland and at Wye House in Easton, Maryland

Field Technician

URS Corporation

January 2008 – March 2008

- Phase III historic site
- Freed-slave home 1870-1920

Field Technician

Paciulli, Simmons & Associates, Ltd.

November 2007 – December 2007

- Phase I survey
- pre-historic and historic materials

Field Technician

URS Corporation

October 2007 – November 2007

- Phase III Pre-historic quartz quarry site
- Site had some of the most abundant lithic output in the region
- Processed over 5,000 artifacts per day, on-site
- Assisted in the organization of the massive amounts of material to be processed daily

Field Technician

Pinedale CRM Associates

July 2007 – August 2007

- Phase I survey
- Pre-historic and 19th century materials

FIELD SCHOOL

University of Maryland & Archaeology in Annapolis

June, 2007 – July, 2007

John E. Blair Jr.

8423 Geneva Road
Pasadena, MD, 21122
(443) 694-0563
Jblair119@gmail.com

EDUCATION:

The University of Maryland, College Park, MD

Bachelor of Arts, History and Anthropology

May 2007

EXPERIENCE:

Laboratory Director of the Archaeology in Annapolis Laboratory

The University of Maryland, College Park, MD

June 2008 – present

- Process, catalogue, and conduct appropriate analysis of archaeological materials.
- Supervise and teach student laboratory assistants.
- Responsible for drafting autoCAD maps and diagrams.
- Helped run and manage the University of Maryland summer field school in Annapolis, MD and on the Eastern Shore.

Archaeology Field Technician

The University of Maryland, College Park, MD

April 2008 - June 2008

- Conducted Phase II archaeological excavations in Annapolis, MD.
- Investigated the documentary records related to the historic communities at the site.

Archaeology Field Technician

The Ottery Group, Olney, MD

2007

- Conducted Phase I and II archeological excavations in Savage, MD.
- Collaborated with team members to complete excavation projects on a deadline.

Maryland Day Volunteer

The University of Maryland, College Park, MD

April 27, 2007

- Lead organized activities with young children to teach them archaeological skills and techniques.
- Helped children understand the importance of archaeology to everyday life.

Laboratory Assistant

The University of Maryland, College Park, MD

2006 - 2007

- Used critical thinking skills to analyze artifacts.
- Worked closely with the Lab Director to catalogue artifacts and create effective site reports.

Archaeology Field Technician

The University of Maryland, College Park, MD

2006 - 2006

- Phase I, II, III archeological excavations at Wye House in Easton, MD.
- Chosen as part of a specialized, hand-picked team to continue field school excavations.

JOCELYN E. KNAUF

Department of Anthropology
1101 Woods Hall
University of Maryland
College Park, MD 20724

1103 Park Road, NW #4
Washington, DC 20010
jknauf@anth.umd.edu
(585) 704-6024

EDUCATION

- 2007 – present **University of Maryland**, College Park, MD
PhD Student, Department of Anthropology
- 2001 - 2005 **American University**, Washington, DC
Bachelor of Arts, *magna cum laude*, Anthropology
Bachelor of Arts, *magna cum laude*, International Studies
Undergraduate Thesis: Occupying the Past: History and Future Prospects for the
Preservation and Control of Iraqi Cultural Heritage
Thesis Advisor: Dr. Pamela Geller

HONORS AND AWARDS

- Fall 2007 - Spring 2010 **Graduate Assistantship**, University of Maryland, College Park
- May 2005 **Phi Beta Kappa Invitee**, American University
- Fall 2001 – Spring 2005 **University Honors Program**, American University
Graduate with General University Honors
- Fall 2001 - Spring 2005 **Deans' Scholarship**, American University

EXPERIENCE

- April 2008 - May 2008 **Public Program Coordinator and Field Technician**, Fleet/Cornhill
Archaeology Project, University of Maryland, College Park, MD
Responsibilities: Designed public interpretation posters for excavations on Fleet
and Cornhill Streets in Annapolis, MD.

October 2007-February 2008 **Intern**, Anacostia Community Museum, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC
Responsibilities: Coordinated speaker series related to the *East of the River: Continuity and Change* exhibit.

August 2005 – June 2007 **Attorney Services Coordinator**, Steptoe & Johnson, LLP, Washington, DC

June 2003 – August 2003 **Research Assistant to Dr. Signithia Fordham**, Department of Anthropology, University of Rochester, Rochester, NY
Responsibilities: Analyzed material pertaining to race, gender, and identity politics and organized and assembled a research grant application.

Summer 2004 **Field School Participant**, American University Archaeological Field School under the direction of Dr. Joan Gero in La Quebrada, Argentina.

TEACHING EXPERIENCE:

Fall 2007 **Teaching Assistant**, ANTH 240: Introduction to Archaeology; Dr. Mark Leone

Spring 2008 **Teaching Assistant**, ANTH361: Cultures of Native North America; Dr. Aubrey Williams and Dr. Gail Thakur

Summer 2008 **Teaching Assistant**, ANTH496/696: Field Methods in Urban Archaeology; Dr. Mark Leone

LANGUAGE:

Conversational and written Spanish

Jessica Leigh Mundt

1732 Severn Forest Dr.

Annapolis, MD 21401

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phone: (410)693-1351

DOB 1/20/1981

EDUCATION

M.A.A., Master's of Applied Anthropology, University of Maryland,
College Park, 20742, December, 2008

B.A. in Anthropology and English, minor in Studio Art, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, TN, 37420, May
2003

Severna Park High School, Severna Park, MD, 21146, Graduated May 1999

WORK EXPERIENCE

Intern, March 2008 to present

Banneker-Douglass Museum, Annapolis, MD.

Received an IMPART fellowship to develop and maintain an online version of the *Seeking Liberty* exhibit on display at the Banneker-Douglass Museum. Maintain an exhibit blog and respond to visitor inquires and comments.

http://www.bsos.umd.edu/anth/aia/seeking_liberty/home.htm

Exhibition/Laboratory Assistant, July 2007- present

Archaeology in Annapolis, University of Maryland, College Park, MD.

- Assisted with the creation of the *Seeking Liberty* exhibit on display at the Banneker-Douglas Museum from Feb. 2008 to Jan. 2009. Examined the archaeological collections from five sites in Historic Annapolis to select artifacts relevant to the content of the exhibit. Created inventories and photographed artifacts in order to maintain provenience. Helped to write text and labels for the exhibit. Assisted with the installation of the exhibit.
- Curated and installed a temporary archaeological exhibit at the "Looking Closer: 300 Years of Annapolis History" symposium in June, 2008 at St. John's College in Annapolis, MD. Searched the artifact collection of the Maynard-Burgess site in Annapolis to select items for display. Wrote, formatted and fabricated labels for all objects on display. Installed and dismantled the exhibit.
- Currently working with the Historic Annapolis Foundation to produce an archaeological exhibit at the Anne Arundel County Courthouse. Searched the artifact collection of the Courthouse site to select objects for display. Also will write labels for the objects and help to install the exhibit.

Teaching Assistant, June- July 2008

Archaeology in Annapolis Field School, University of Maryland, College Park, MD.

Instructed students in proper archaeological excavation and recording methods. Gave lectures on artifact identification. Led weekly reading discussions.

Archaeologist, April 2008- May 2008

Archaeology in Annapolis, University of Maryland, College Park, MD.

Performed archaeological investigations in Annapolis, MD. Aided in laboratory work including identifying and cataloguing artifacts.

Reference Archival Trainee, Feb. 2006- March 2008

Maryland State Archives, Annapolis, MD.

Worked at the circulation desk of the public search room to assist patrons in identifying and accessing government records for research and legal purposes. Answered telephone and email inquiries regarding collections and procedures. Performed various types of research at the request of patrons.

Field Volunteer, June – July 2003

Vanderbilt University, Archaeological Field School, Homul, Guatemala.

Performed archaeological excavations on a Preclassic Mayan site.

AWARDS

IMPART Fellowship, \$12,000, March 2008

APPENDIX G
SITE SURVEY FORMS

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY: BASIC DATA FORM

Date Filed: _____

Check if update



Maryland Department of Planning
Maryland Historical Trust
Division of Historical and Cultural Programs
100 Community Place
Crownsville, Maryland 21032

Site Number: 18 AP109

County: _____

A. DESIGNATION

1. Site Name: 26 Market Space _____

2. Alternate Site Name/Numbers: Market Space _____

3. Site Type (describe site chronology and function; see instructions):
Last quarter 17th – 20th century streetscape in market space near known residential and commercial space.

4. Prehistoric _____ Historic X
Unknown _____

5. Terrestrial _____ Submerged/Underwater _____ Both _____

B. LOCATION

6. USGS 7.5' Quadrangle(s): _____ (For underwater sites) _____
NOAA Chart No.: _____

_____ |
Annapolis Quadrangle Maryland, Photorevised 1978 |

(Photocopy section of quad or chart on page 4 and mark site location)

7. Maryland Archeological Research Unit Number: 7

8. Physiographic Province (check one):
 Allegany Plateau Lancaster/Frederick Lowland

Ridge and Valley
 Great Valley
 Blue Ridge

Eastern Piedmont
 Western Shore Coastal Plain
 Eastern Shore Coastal Plain

9. Major Watershed/Underwater Zone (see instructions for map and list): West Chesapeake

C. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

10. Nearest Water Source: Annapolis Harbor Stream Order: _____

11. Closest Surface Water Type (check all applicable):

<input type="checkbox"/> Ocean	<input type="checkbox"/> Freshwater Stream/River
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Estuarine Bay/Tidal River	<input type="checkbox"/> Freshwater Swamp
<input type="checkbox"/> Tidal or Marsh	<input type="checkbox"/> Lake or Pond
	<input type="checkbox"/> Spring

12. Distance from closest surface water: 40 meters (or 130 feet)

Number: _____

BASIC DATA FORM

C. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA [CONTINUED]

13. Current water speed: _____ knots 14. Water Depth: _____ meters

15. Water visibility: _____

16. SCS Soils Typology and/or Sediment Type: _____

17. Topographic Settings (check all applicable):

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Floodplain | <input type="checkbox"/> Hilltop/Bluff |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Interior Flat | <input type="checkbox"/> Upland Flat |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Terrace | <input type="checkbox"/> Ridgetop |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Low Terrace | <input type="checkbox"/> Rockshelter/Cave |
| <input type="checkbox"/> High Terrace | <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hillslope | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: |

_____ Shoreline

18. Slope: _____

19. Elevation: _____ 1.2 _____ meters (or _____ 4 _____ feet) above sea level

20. Land use at site when last field checked (check all applicable):

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Plowed/Tilled | <input type="checkbox"/> Extractive |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No-Till | <input type="checkbox"/> Military |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wooded/Forested | <input type="checkbox"/> Recreational |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Logging/Logged | <input type="checkbox"/> Residential |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Underbrush/Overgrown | <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pasture | <input type="checkbox"/> Standing Structure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cemetery | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial | <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Educational | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: |

21. Condition of site:

- Disturbed
- Undisturbed
- Unknown

22. Cause of disturbance/destruction (check all applicable):

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Plowed | <input type="checkbox"/> Vandalized/Looted |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eroded/Eroding | <input type="checkbox"/> Dredged |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Graded/Contoured | <input type="checkbox"/> Heavy Marine Traffic |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Collected | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: |

23. Extent of disturbance:

- Minor (0-10%)
- Moderate (10-60%)
- Major (60-99%)
- Total (100%)
- % unknown

C. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA [CONTINUED]

24. Describe site setting with respect to local natural and cultural landmarks (topography, hydrology, fences, structures, roads). Use continuation sheet if needed.

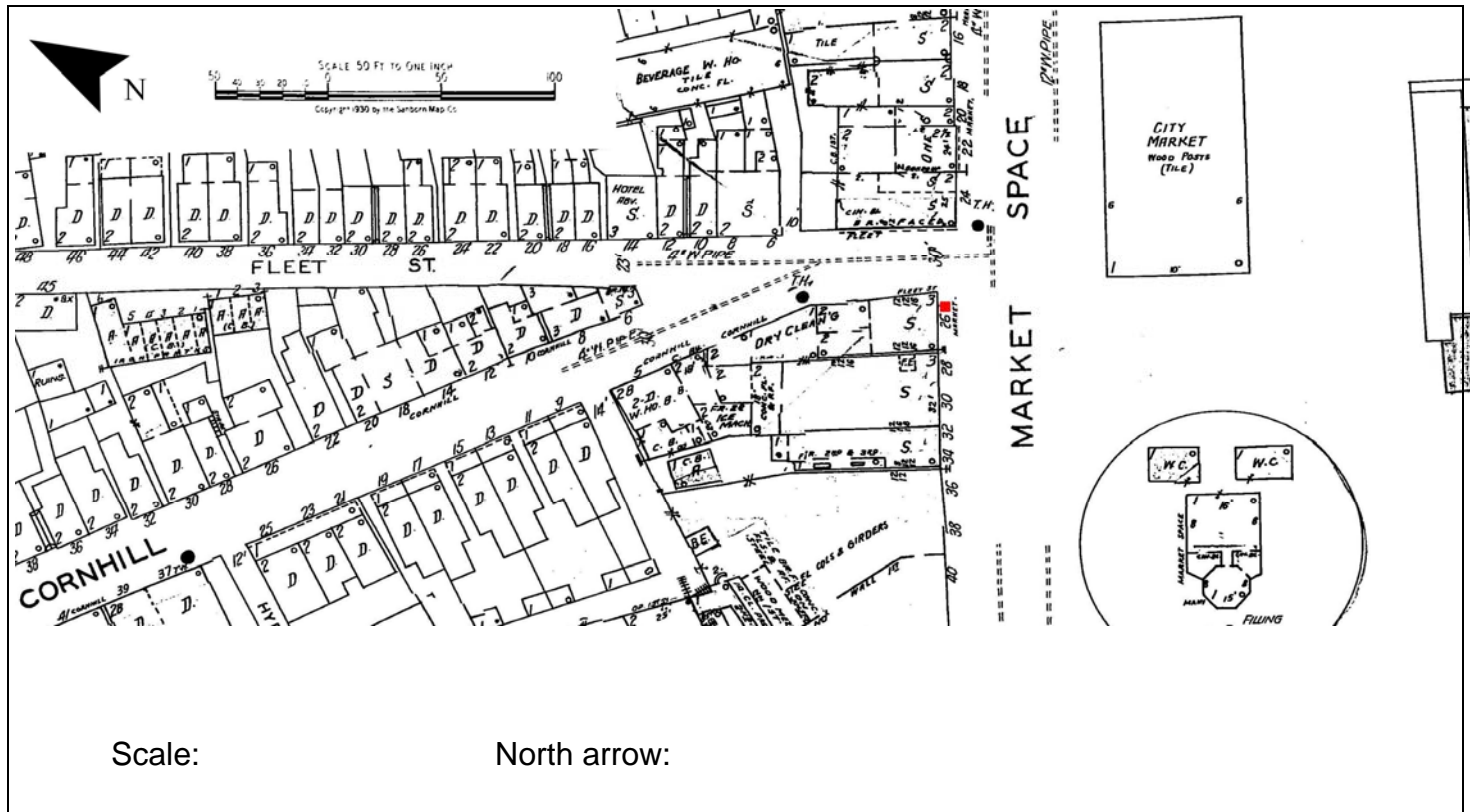
26 Market Space is located in the Historic District of Annapolis and is comprised of the storefront of the 1770s Wallace, Davidson and Johnson building, and a later rebuilt 1880s brick commercial building. The site is situated on the edge of an urban neighborhood facing the City Dock. 26 Market Space is near two known historic water features a stream and the Annapolis harbor. The stream is to the northwest running beneath Fleet Street and the Annapolis harbor is to the southeast.

25. Characterize site stratigraphy. Include a representative profile on separate sheet, if applicable. Address plowzone (presence/absence), subplowzone features and levels, if any, and how stratigraphy affects site integrity. Use continuation sheet if needed.

The stratigraphy of Market Space is characterized by 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th century market space surface scatter. The uppermost levels are 20th century concrete and brick paving surfaces, underlain by late 19th and early 20th century utility trenches. The stratigraphy underlying the utility trenches is a series of intact market spaces surfaces and shoreline/land reclamation efforts that date to the first quarter of the 18th century. Levels that correspond to land reclamation efforts are characterized by stratified organic fill. Underlying the land reclamation efforts is what appeared to be waterlogged sand deposits, likely indicative of beach front/shoreline.

26. Site size: 1.5 meters by 1.5 meters (or 5 feet by 5 feet)

27. Draw a sketch map of the site and immediate environs, here or on separate sheet:



Scale:

North arrow:

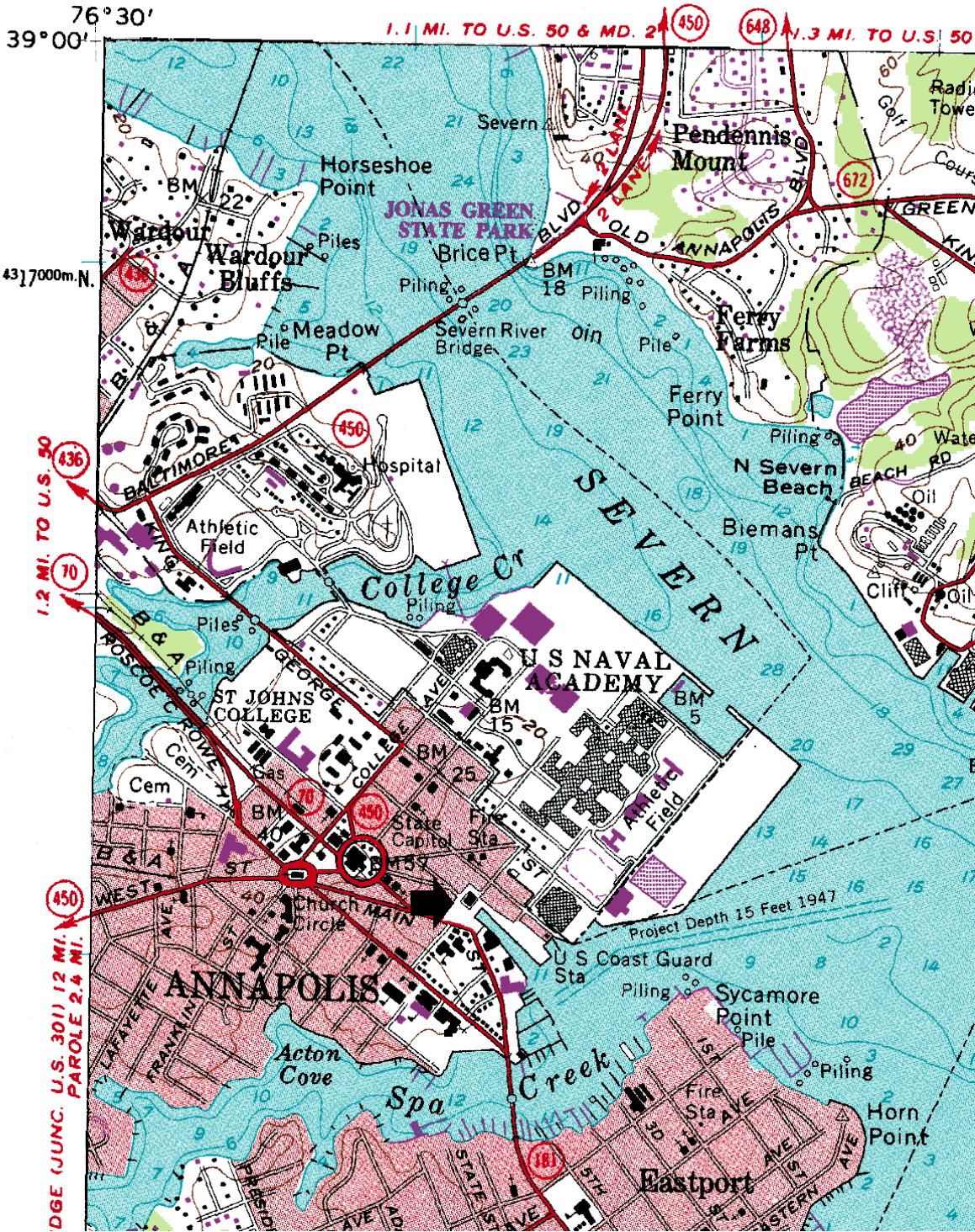
Number: _____

BASIC DATA FORM

Photocopy section of quadrangle map(s) and mark site location with heavy dot or circle and arrow pointing to it.

5662 11 SE
(ROUND BAY)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



D. CONTEXT

28. Cultural Affiliation (check all applicable):

PREHISTORIC

- Unknown
- Paleoindian
- Archaic
- Early Archaic
- Middle Archaic
- Late Archaic
- Terminal Archaic
- Woodland
- Adena
- Early Woodland
- Middle Woodland
- Late Woodland

CONTACT

HISTORIC:

- Unknown
- 17th century
- 1630-1675
- 1676-1720
- 18th century
- 1721-1780
- 1781-1820
- 19th century
- 1821-1860
- 1861-1900
- 20th century
- 1901-1930
- post-1930

UNKNOWN

E. INVESTIGATIVE DATA

29. Type of investigation:

- Phase I
- Phase II/Site Testing
- Phase III/Excavation
- Archival Investigation

- Monitoring
- Field Visit
- Collection/Artifact Inventory
- Other: _____

30. Purpose of investigation:

- Compliance
- Research
- Regional Survey

- Site Inventory
- MHT Grant Project
- Other: _____

31. Method of sampling (check all applicable):

- Non-systematic surface search
- Systematic surface collection
- Non-systematic shovel test pits
- Systematic shovel test pits
- Excavation units
- Mechanical excavation
- Remote sensing
- Other: _____

32. Extent/nature of excavation: one 5' by 5' test unit

F. SUPPORT DATA

33. Accompanying Data Form(s): Prehistoric
 Historic
 Shipwreck

34. Ownership: Private Federal State
 Local/County
 Unknown

Number: _____

BASIC DATA FORM

35. Owner(s): City of Annapolis
Address: _____
Phone: _____

36. Tenant and/or Local Contact: _____
Address: _____
Phone: _____

37. Other Known Investigations: _____

38. Primary report reference or citation: _____

39. Other Records (e.g. slides, photos, original field maps/notes, sonar, magnetic record)?
 Slides Field record Other: _____
 Photos Sonar
 Field maps Magnetic record

40. If yes, location of records: Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park

41. Collections at Maryland Archeological Conservation (MAC) Lab or to be deposited at MAC Lab?
 Yes
 No
 Unknown

42. If NO or UNKNOWN, give owner: City of Annapolis
location: Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park
and brief description of collection: 2 archival boxes of artifacts
photos, maps
excavation records

43. Informant: _____
Address: _____
Phone: _____

44. Site visited by Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, Staff
Address: 1111 Woods Hall, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742
Phone: 301-405-1429 Date: 05/30/08

45. Form filled out by: Matthew David Cochran
Address: 1111 Woods Hall, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park, MD
20742
Phone: 301-405-1429 Date: 08/25/08

46. Site Summary/Additional Comments (append additional pages if needed):

26 Market Space is located near the city dock of Annapolis. The site is characterized by 300 years of city development, dating to the late 17th century. The dock area underwent an as of yet unknown amount of development in the first half of the 18th century, followed by a substantial amount of development in the latter half of the 18th century, related to the Wallace, Davidson, and Johnson company. 26 Market Space also contains archaeological deposits related to 19th and 20th century urbanization.

MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY: HISTORIC DATA FORM

Site Number 18_____

1. Site class (check all applicable, check at least one from each group):

- a. domestic
 industrial
 transportation
 military
 sepulchre
 unknown

- b. urban
 rural
 unknown

c. standing structure:

- yes
 no
 unknown

d. above-grade/visible ruin:

- yes
 no
 unknown

2. Site Type (check all applicable):

- artifact concentration
 possible structure
 post-in-ground structure
 frame structure
 masonry structure
 farmstead
 plantation
 townsite
 mill (specify: _____)
 raceway
 quarry
 furnace/forge

- other industrial (specify):
 dock area
 road/railroad
 wharf/landing
 bridge
 ford
 battlefield
 military fortification
 military encampment
 cemetery
 unknown
 other:

3. Ethnic Association:

- Native American
 African American
 Anglo-American
 other Euro American (specify):

- Hispanic
 Asian American
 unknown
 other:

4. Categories of material remains present (check all applicable):

- ceramics
 bottle/table glass
 other kitchen artifacts
 architecture
 furniture
 arms

- tobacco pipes
 activity items
 human skeletal remains
 faunal remains
 floral remains
 organic remains

clothing
 personal items

unknown
 other:

5. Diagnostics (choose from manual and give number recorded or observed): **sample of artifacts recovered**

North Devon Gravel Tempered Ware –
1 sherd

Tin Glazed Earthenware – 10 sherds

Buckley Earthenware – 5 sherds

White Saltglazed Stoneware – 20
sherds

Creamware – 50 sherds

Whiteware – 50 sheds

Wire Nails - 15

HISTORIC DATA FORM

6. Features present:

- yes
- no
- unknown

7. Types of features present:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> construction feature | <input type="checkbox"/> road/drive/walkway |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> foundation | <input type="checkbox"/> depression/mound |
| <input type="checkbox"/> cellar hole/storage cellar | <input type="checkbox"/> burial |
| <input type="checkbox"/> hearth/chimney base | <input type="checkbox"/> railroad bed |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> posthole/postmold | <input type="checkbox"/> earthworks |
| <input type="checkbox"/> paling ditch/fence | <input type="checkbox"/> raceway |
| <input type="checkbox"/> privy | <input type="checkbox"/> wheel pit |
| <input type="checkbox"/> well/cistern | <input type="checkbox"/> unknown |
| <input type="checkbox"/> trash pit/dump | <input type="checkbox"/> other: |
| <input type="checkbox"/> sheet midden | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> planting feature | |

8. Flotation samples collected:

analyzed:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes | <input type="checkbox"/> yes, by _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> no | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no |
| <input type="checkbox"/> unknown | <input type="checkbox"/> unknown |

9. Soil samples collected:

analyzed:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes | <input type="checkbox"/> yes, by _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> no | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no |
| <input type="checkbox"/> unknown | <input type="checkbox"/> unknown |

10. Other analyses (specify): _____

11. Additional comments:

12. Form filled out by: Matthew David Cochran
Address: 1111 Woods Hall, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College
Park, MD 20742
Date: 08/25/08

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY: BASIC DATA FORM

Date Filed: _____

Check if update



Maryland Department of Planning
Maryland Historical Trust
Division of Historical and Cultural Programs
100 Community Place
Crownsville, Maryland 21032

Site Number: 18AP111 _____

County: _____

A. DESIGNATION

1. Site Fleet Street
Name: _____

2. Alternate Site 14, 18, 45, Fleet Street & 79-81 East Street backyard
Name/Numbers: _____

3. Site Type (describe site chronology and function; see instructions):
Last quarter 17th – 20th century streetscape in residential neighborhood

4. Prehistoric _____ Historic X
Unknown _____

5. Terrestrial _____ Submerged/Underwater _____ Both _____

B. LOCATION

6. USGS 7.5' Quadrangle(s): _____ (For underwater sites) _____
NOAA Chart No.: _____

Annapolis Quadrangle Maryland, Photorevised 1978 | _____
(Photocopy section of quad or chart on page 4 and mark site location)

7. Maryland Archeological Research Unit Number: 7 _____

8. Physiographic Province (check one):

Allegany Plateau _____ Lancaster/Frederick Lowland
Ridge and Valley _____ Eastern Piedmont

Great Valley
 Blue Ridge

Western Shore Coastal Plain
 Eastern Shore Coastal Plain

9. Major Watershed/Underwater Zone (see instructions for map and list): West Chesapeake

C. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

10. Nearest Water Source: Annapolis Harbor Stream Order: _____

11. Closest Surface Water Type (check all applicable):

Ocean

Estuarine Bay/Tidal River

Tidal or Marsh

Freshwater Stream/River

Freshwater Swamp

Lake or Pond

Spring

12. Distance from closest surface water: 45 meters (or 150 feet)

Number: _____

BASIC DATA FORM

C. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA [CONTINUED]

13. Current water speed: _____ knots 14. Water Depth: _____ meters

15. Water visibility: _____

16. SCS Soils Typology and/or Sediment Type: _____

17. Topographic Settings (check all applicable):

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Floodplain | <input type="checkbox"/> Hilltop/Bluff |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Interior Flat | <input type="checkbox"/> Upland Flat |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Terrace | <input type="checkbox"/> Ridgetop |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Low Terrace | <input type="checkbox"/> Rockshelter/Cave |
| <input type="checkbox"/> High Terrace | <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hillslope | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: |

18. Slope: _____

19. Elevation: 3 meters (or 10 feet) above sea level

20. Land use at site when last field checked (check all applicable):

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Plowed/Tilled | <input type="checkbox"/> Extractive |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No-Till | <input type="checkbox"/> Military |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wooded/Forested | <input type="checkbox"/> Recreational |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Logging/Logged | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Residential |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Underbrush/Overgrown | <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pasture | <input type="checkbox"/> Standing Structure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cemetery | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial | <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Educational | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: |

21. Condition of site:

- Disturbed
- Undisturbed
- Unknown

22. Cause of disturbance/destruction (check all applicable):

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Plowed | <input type="checkbox"/> Vandalized/Looted |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eroded/Eroding | <input type="checkbox"/> Dredged |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Graded/Contoured | <input type="checkbox"/> Heavy Marine Traffic |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Collected | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: |

23. Extent of disturbance:

- Minor (0-10%)
- Moderate (10-60%)
- Major (60-99%)
- Total (100%)
- % unknown

C. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA [CONTINUED]

24. Describe site setting with respect to local natural and cultural landmarks (topography, hydrology, fences, structures, roads). Use continuation sheet if needed.

Fleet Street is located in the Historic District of Annapolis and is comprised of multiple two story, single family, C. 1770s – 1880s frame and brick houses. The site is situated in an urban neighborhood roughly equidistant from State Circle and the City Dock. Fleet Street is near two known historic streams, one to the north on Pinkney Street, and the other currently runs beneath Fleet Street. The site comprises the public owned right of way, streetscape.

25. Characterize site stratigraphy. Include a representative profile on separate sheet, if applicable. Address plowzone (presence/absence), subplowzone features and levels, if any, and how stratigraphy affects site integrity. Use continuation sheet if needed.

The stratigraphy of Fleet Street is characterized by 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th century streetscape, surface scatter, sidewalks, and road surfaces. The stratigraphy of Fleet Street is comprised of twentieth century brick and concrete sidewalks, and c. 1830s slate curbstones. Underlying the extant sidewalks are earlier c. 1830s brick sidewalk surfaces. Underlying these surfaces are late 18th century packed earthen paths and accumulated sheet deposits. Approximately 4-5' below the current street and sidewalk grade there is a log road surface at the lower end of Fleet Street and a dirt road correlate on the upper end of Fleet Street that dates to the last quarter of the 18th century and first quarter of the 18th century.

26. Site size: 6 meters by 152 meters (or 20 feet by 500 feet)

27. Draw a sketch map of the site and immediate environs, here or on separate sheet:

See additional page

Scale:

North arrow:

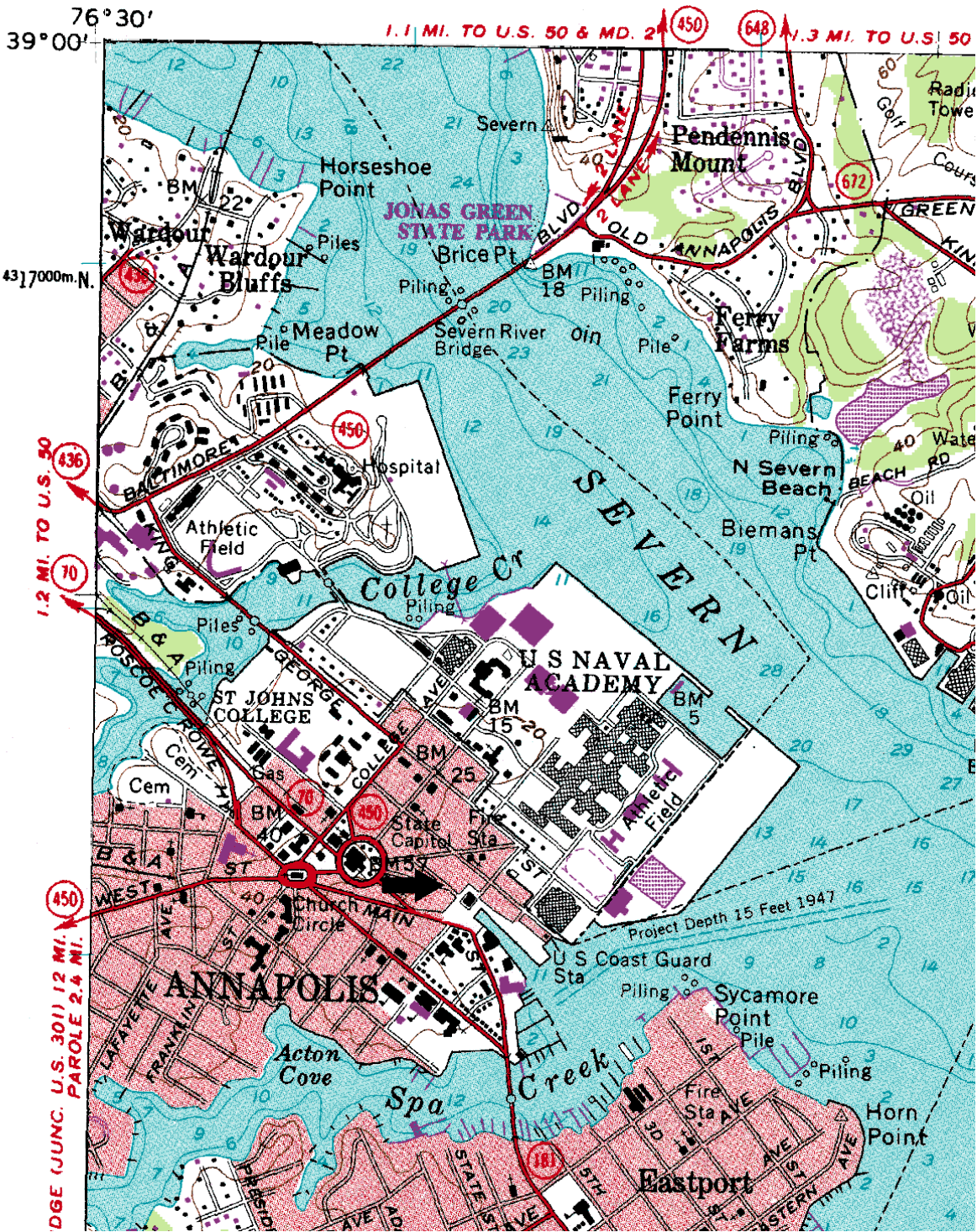
Number: _____

BASIC DATA FORM

Photocopy section of quadrangle map(s) and mark site location with heavy dot or circle and arrow pointing to it.

5662 11 SE
(ROUND BAY)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



Site Number: _____

D. CONTEXT

28. Cultural Affiliation (check all applicable):

PREHISTORIC

- Unknown
- Paleoindian
- Archaic
- Early Archaic
- Middle Archaic
- Late Archaic
- Terminal Archaic
- Woodland
- Adena
- Early Woodland
- Middle Woodland
- Late Woodland

CONTACT

HISTORIC:

- Unknown
- 17th century
- 1630-1675
- 1676-1720
- 18th century
- 1721-1780
- 1781-1820
- 19th century
- 1821-1860
- 1861-1900
- 20th century
- 1901-1930
- post-1930

UNKNOWN

E. INVESTIGATIVE DATA

29. Type of investigation:

- Phase I
- Phase II/Site Testing
- Phase III/Excavation
- Archival Investigation

- Monitoring
- Field Visit
- Collection/Artifact Inventory
- Other: _____

30. Purpose of investigation:

- Compliance
- Research
- Regional Survey

- Site Inventory
- MHT Grant Project
- Other: _____

31. Method of sampling (check all applicable):

- Non-systematic surface search
- Systematic surface collection
- Non-systematic shovel test pits
- Systematic shovel test pits
- Excavation units
- Mechanical excavation
- Remote sensing
- Other: _____

32. Extent/nature of excavation: 4 test units

F. SUPPORT DATA

33. Accompanying Data Form(s): Prehistoric
 Historic
 Shipwreck

34. Ownership: Private Federal State
 Local/County
 Unknown

Number: _____

BASIC DATA FORM

35. Owner(s): City of Annapolis
Address: _____
Phone: _____

36. Tenant and/or Local Contact: _____
Address: _____
Phone: _____

37. Other Known Investigations: _____

38. Primary report reference or citation: _____

39. Other Records (e.g. slides, photos, original field maps/notes, sonar, magnetic record)?
 Slides Field record Other: _____
 Photos Sonar
 Field maps Magnetic record

40. If yes, location of records: Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park

41. Collections at Maryland Archeological Conservation (MAC) Lab or to be deposited at MAC Lab?
 Yes
 No
 Unknown

42. If NO or UNKNOWN, give owner: City of Annapolis
location: Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park
and brief description of collection: 5 archival boxes of artifacts
photos, maps
excavation records

43. Informant: _____
Address: _____
Phone: _____

44. Site visited by Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, Staff
Address: 1111 Woods Hall, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742
Phone: 301-405-1429 Date: 05/30/08

45. Form filled out by: Matthew David Cochran
Address: 1111 Woods Hall, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park, MD
20742
Phone: 301-405-1429 Date: 08/25/08

46. Site Summary/Additional Comments (append additional pages if needed):

Fleet Street is located in the historic district of Annapolis and bordered on the northwest by East Street, and the southeast by Market Space. The first map depicting Fleet Street is the 1781 Frenchman's map of Annapolis; however, the street is interpreted to be potentially 100 years earlier. According to local historian Tony Lindauer, 17th century surveyor Richard Beard mentions a street known as the northeast line, located as a lot boundary on the 1718 Stoddert map of Annapolis. Running between lots 86 and 87, and an area referred to as Nicholson's lot, Fleet Street is believed to have terminated at the city dock on its southern most end, and potentially terminated at College Creek at its northern most end. Historically the street was bordered to the northeast by a boatyard, referred to as the 'Ships Carpenter Lot' on the 1718 Stoddert map, and ran directly through an early industrial area in the first quarter of the 18th century. Fleet Street underwent substantial development during the late 18th and early nineteenth century, with the addition of paved surfaces, curbstones, and brick sidewalks. During the late 19th and early 20th century Fleet Street became the site of a prominent African American and European-Emigrant working class neighborhood.

MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY: HISTORIC DATA FORM

Site Number 18 _____

1. Site class (check all applicable, check at least one from each group):

- | | |
|---|--|
| a. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> domestic
<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input type="checkbox"/> military
<input type="checkbox"/> sepulchre
<input type="checkbox"/> unknown | b. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> urban
<input type="checkbox"/> rural
<input type="checkbox"/> unknown |
| c. standing structure:
<input type="checkbox"/> yes
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no
<input type="checkbox"/> unknown | d. above-grade/visible ruin:
<input type="checkbox"/> yes
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no
<input type="checkbox"/> unknown |

2. Site Type (check all applicable):

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> artifact concentration
<input type="checkbox"/> possible structure
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> post-in-ground structure
<input type="checkbox"/> frame structure
<input type="checkbox"/> masonry structure
<input type="checkbox"/> farmstead
<input type="checkbox"/> plantation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> townsite
<input type="checkbox"/> mill (specify: _____)
<input type="checkbox"/> raceway
<input type="checkbox"/> quarry
<input type="checkbox"/> furnace/forge | <input type="checkbox"/> other industrial (specify):

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> road/railroad
<input type="checkbox"/> wharf/landing
<input type="checkbox"/> bridge
<input type="checkbox"/> ford
<input type="checkbox"/> battlefield
<input type="checkbox"/> military fortification
<input type="checkbox"/> military encampment
<input type="checkbox"/> cemetery
<input type="checkbox"/> unknown
<input type="checkbox"/> other:
_____ |
|---|--|

3. Ethnic Association:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Native American
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> African American
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Anglo-American
<input type="checkbox"/> other Euro American (specify):
_____ | <input type="checkbox"/> Hispanic
<input type="checkbox"/> Asian American
<input type="checkbox"/> unknown
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other:
Russian Jew |
|--|---|

4. Categories of material remains present (check all applicable):

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ceramics
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> bottle/table glass
<input type="checkbox"/> other kitchen artifacts
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture
<input type="checkbox"/> furniture | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> tobacco pipes
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> activity items
<input type="checkbox"/> human skeletal remains
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> faunal remains
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> floral remains |
|--|--|

arms
 clothing
 personal items

organic remains
 unknown
 other:

5. Diagnostics (choose from manual and give number recorded or observed): **sample of artifacts recovered**

North Devon Gravel Temper Ware – 4
sherds

Buckley Ware – 7 + sherds

Rhenish Grey Stoneware – 4 + sherds

Tinglazed Earthenware – 15 + sherds

White Saltglazed Stoneware – 35 +
sherds

Creamware – 350 sherds

Whiteware – 130 + sherds

HISTORIC DATA FORM

6. Features present:

- yes
- no
- unknown

7. Types of features present:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> construction feature | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> road/drive/walkway |
| <input type="checkbox"/> foundation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> depression/mound |
| <input type="checkbox"/> cellar hole/storage cellar | <input type="checkbox"/> burial |
| <input type="checkbox"/> hearth/chimney base | <input type="checkbox"/> railroad bed |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> posthole/postmold | <input type="checkbox"/> earthworks |
| <input type="checkbox"/> paling ditch/fence | <input type="checkbox"/> raceway |
| <input type="checkbox"/> privy | <input type="checkbox"/> wheel pit |
| <input type="checkbox"/> well/cistern | <input type="checkbox"/> unknown |
| <input type="checkbox"/> trash pit/dump | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: |
| <input type="checkbox"/> sheet midden | <input type="checkbox"/> drainage ditch |
| <input type="checkbox"/> planting feature | |

8. Flotation samples collected:
analyzed:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes | <input type="checkbox"/> yes, by _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> no | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no |
| <input type="checkbox"/> unknown | <input type="checkbox"/> unknown |

9. Soil samples collected:

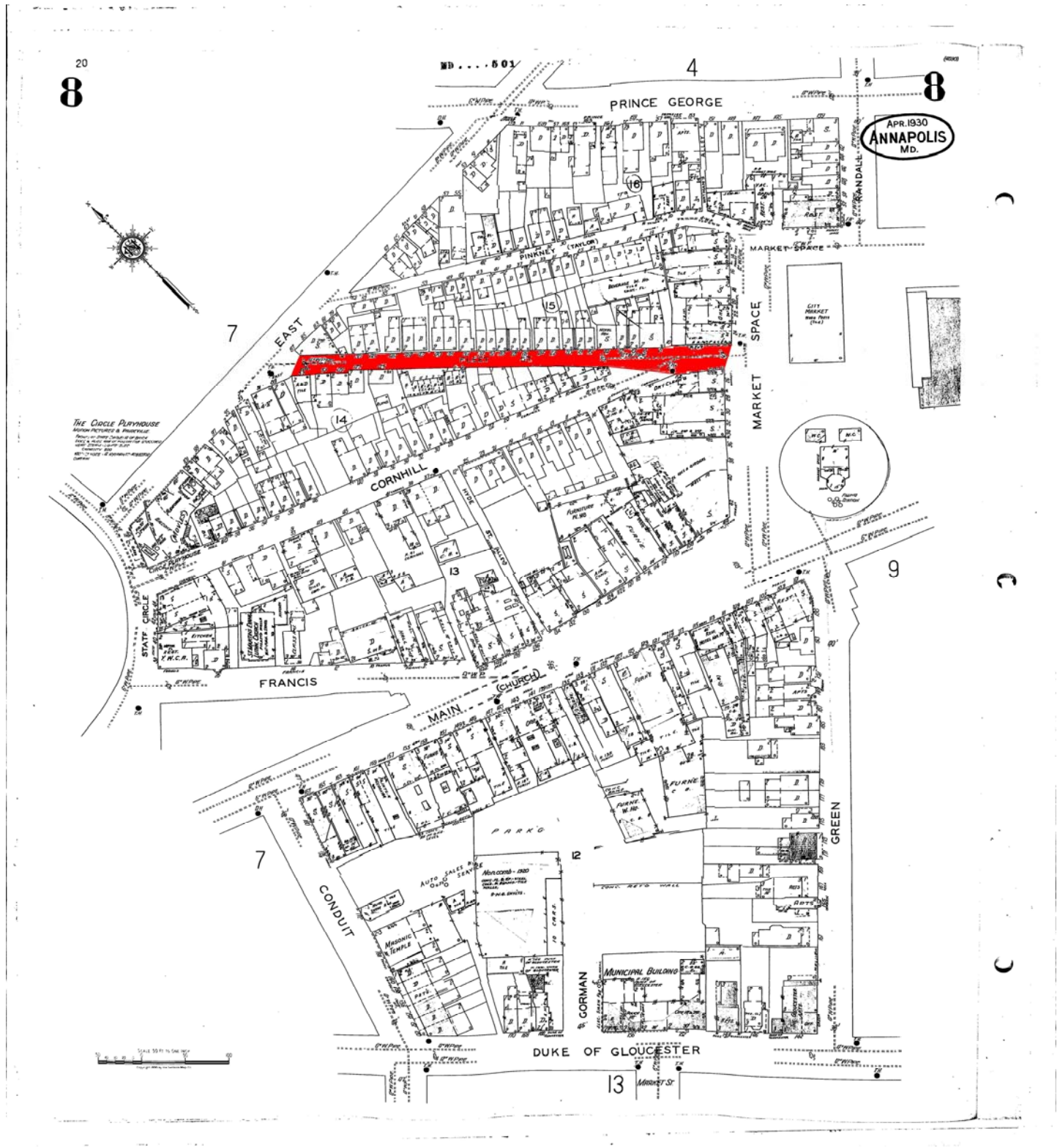
- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes | <input type="checkbox"/> yes, by _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> no | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no |
| <input type="checkbox"/> unknown | <input type="checkbox"/> unknown |

10. Other analyses (specify): Wood samples taken from log road & X-rays taken of bundle

11. Additional comments:

12. Form filled out by: Matthew David Cochran
 Address: 1111 Woods Hall, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742
 Date: 08/25/08

Fleet Street Site Map – Adapted from 1959 Sanborn Map



MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY: BASIC DATA FORM

Date Filed: _____

Check if update



Maryland Department of Planning
Maryland Historical Trust
Division of Historical and Cultural Programs
100 Community Place
Crownsville, Maryland 21032

Site Number: 18AP112 _____

County: _____

A. DESIGNATION

1. Site Name: Cornhill Street _____

2. Alternate Site Name/Numbers: 10, 21, 40 & 41 Cornhill _____

3. Site Type (describe site chronology and function; see instructions):
18th – 20th century streetscape in residential neighborhood

4. Prehistoric _____ Historic X
Unknown _____

5. Terrestrial X Submerged/Underwater _____ Both _____

B. LOCATION

6. USGS 7.5' Quadrangle(s): _____ (For underwater sites) _____
NOAA Chart No.: _____

Annapolis Quadrangle Maryland, Photorevised 1978 _____

(Photocopy section of quad or chart on page 4 and mark site location)

7. Maryland Archeological Research Unit Number: 7 _____

8. Physiographic Province (check one):

 Allegheny Plateau Lancaster/Frederick Lowland
 Ridge and Valley Eastern Piedmont

Great Valley
 Blue Ridge

Western Shore Coastal Plain
 Eastern Shore Coastal Plain

9. Major Watershed/Underwater Zone (see instructions for map and list): West Chesapeake

C. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

10. Nearest Water Source: Annapolis Harbor Stream Order: _____

11. Closest Surface Water Type (check all applicable):

<input type="checkbox"/> Ocean	<input type="checkbox"/> Freshwater Stream/River
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Estuarine Bay/Tidal River	<input type="checkbox"/> Freshwater Swamp
<input type="checkbox"/> Tidal or Marsh	<input type="checkbox"/> Lake or Pond
	<input type="checkbox"/> Spring

12. Distance from closest surface water: 60 meters (or 200 feet)

Number: _____

BASIC DATA FORM

C. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA [CONTINUED]

13. Current water speed: _____ knots 14. Water Depth: _____ meters

15. Water visibility: _____

16. SCS Soils Typology and/or Sediment Type: _____

17. Topographic Settings (check all applicable):

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Floodplain | <input type="checkbox"/> Hilltop/Bluff |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Interior Flat | <input type="checkbox"/> Upland Flat |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Terrace | <input type="checkbox"/> Ridgetop |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Low Terrace | <input type="checkbox"/> Rockshelter/Cave |
| <input type="checkbox"/> High Terrace | <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hillslope | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: |

18. Slope: _____

19. Elevation: 6 meters (or 20 feet) above sea level

20. Land use at site when last field checked (check all applicable):

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Plowed/Tilled | <input type="checkbox"/> Extractive |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No-Till | <input type="checkbox"/> Military |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wooded/Forested | <input type="checkbox"/> Recreational |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Logging/Logged | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Residential |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Underbrush/Overgrown | <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pasture | <input type="checkbox"/> Standing Structure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cemetery | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial | <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Educational | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: |

21. Condition of site:

- Disturbed
- Undisturbed
- Unknown

22. Cause of disturbance/destruction (check all applicable):

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Plowed | <input type="checkbox"/> Vandalized/Looted |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eroded/Eroding | <input type="checkbox"/> Dredged |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Graded/Contoured | <input type="checkbox"/> Heavy Marine Traffic |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Collected | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: |

23. Extent of disturbance:

- Minor (0-10%)
- Moderate (10-60%)
- Major (60-99%)
- Total (100%)
- % unknown

C. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA [CONTINUED]

24. Describe site setting with respect to local natural and cultural landmarks (topography, hydrology, fences, structures, roads). Use continuation sheet if needed.

Cornhill Street is located in the Historic District of Annapolis and is comprised of multiple two story, single family, C. 1770s – 1880s brick and frame houses. The site is situated in an urban neighborhood roughly equidistant from State Circle and the City Dock. Cornhill Street is near a known historic stream to the northeast currently running beneath Fleet Street.

25. Characterize site stratigraphy. Include a representative profile on separate sheet, if applicable. Address plowzone (presence/absence), subplowzone features and levels, if any, and how stratigraphy affects site integrity. Use continuation sheet if needed.

The stratigraphy of Cornhill Street is characterized by 18th, 19th, and 20th century streetscape, surface scatter, sidewalks, and road surfaces. The stratigraphy of Cornhill Street is comprised of 19th and 20th century brick and concrete sidewalks, and c. 1820s slate curbstones. Underlying the extant sidewalks are earlier 18th century packed earthen paths and accumulated sheet deposits. The stratigraphy on Cornhill Street is intact and dates largely to the initial 1770s development of the neighborhood.

26. Site size: 9 meters by 170 meters (or 30 feet by 560 feet)

27. Draw a sketch map of the site and immediate environs, here or on separate sheet:

See additional page

Scale:

North arrow:

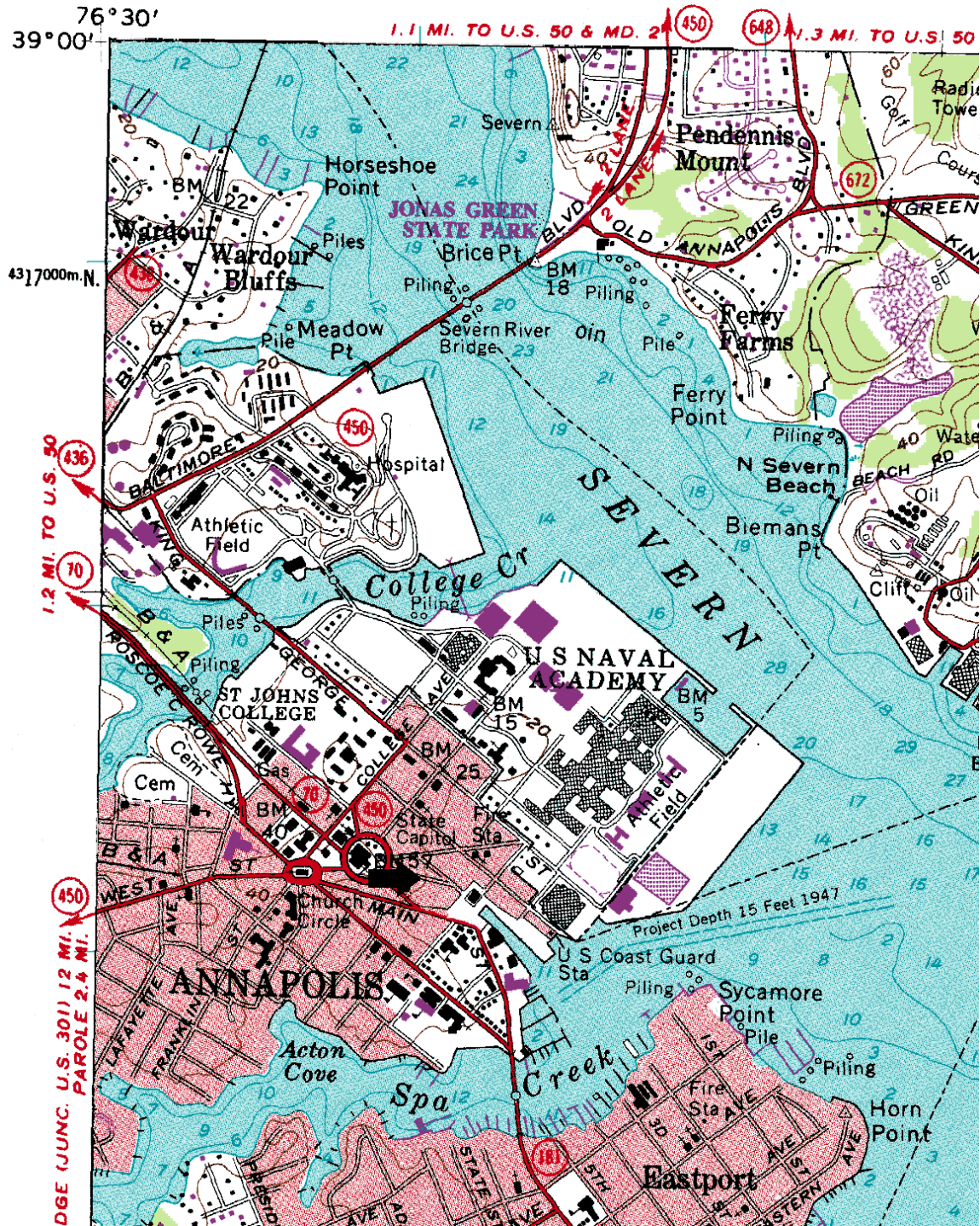
Number: _____

BASIC DATA FORM

Photocopy section of quadrangle map(s) and mark site location with heavy dot or circle and arrow pointing to it.

5662 II SE
(ROUND BAY)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



Site Number: _____

D. CONTEXT

28. Cultural Affiliation (check all applicable):

PREHISTORIC

- Unknown
- Paleoindian
- Archaic
- Early Archaic
- Middle Archaic
- Late Archaic
- Terminal Archaic
- Woodland
- Adena
- Early Woodland
- Middle Woodland
- Late Woodland

CONTACT

HISTORIC:

- Unknown
- 17th century
- 1630-1675
- 1676-1720
- 18th century
- 1721-1780
- 1781-1820
- 19th century
- 1821-1860
- 1861-1900
- 20th century
- 1901-1930
- post-1930

UNKNOWN

E. INVESTIGATIVE DATA

29. Type of investigation:

- Phase I
- Phase II/Site Testing
- Phase III/Excavation
- Archival Investigation

- Monitoring
- Field Visit
- Collection/Artifact Inventory
- Other: _____

30. Purpose of investigation:

- Compliance
- Research
- Regional Survey

- Site Inventory
- MHT Grant Project
- Other: _____

31. Method of sampling (check all applicable):

- Non-systematic surface search
- Systematic surface collection
- Non-systematic shovel test pits
- Systematic shovel test pits
- Excavation units
- Mechanical excavation
- Remote sensing
- Other: _____

32. Extent/nature of excavation: 5 test units

F. SUPPORT DATA

33. Accompanying Data Form(s): Prehistoric
 Historic
 Shipwreck

34. Ownership: Private Federal State
 Local/County
 Unknown

Number: _____

BASIC DATA FORM

35. Owner(s): City of Annapolis
Address: _____
Phone: _____

36. Tenant and/or Local Contact: _____
Address: _____
Phone: _____

37. Other Known Investigations: _____

38. Primary report reference or citation: _____

39. Other Records (e.g. slides, photos, original field maps/notes, sonar, magnetic record)?
 Slides Field record Other: _____
 Photos Sonar
 Field maps Magnetic record

40. If yes, location of records: Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park

41. Collections at Maryland Archeological Conservation (MAC) Lab or to be deposited at MAC Lab?
 Yes
 No
 Unknown

42. If NO or UNKNOWN, give owner: City of Annapolis
location: Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park
and brief description of collection: 5 archival boxes of artifacts
Photos, maps
Excavation records

43. Informant: _____
Address: _____
Phone: _____

44. Site visited by Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, Staff
Address: 1111 Woods Hall, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742
Phone: 301-405-1429 Date: 05/30/08

45. Form filled out by: Matthew David Cochran
Address: 1111 Woods Hall, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park, MD
20742
Phone: 301-405-1429 Date: 08/25/08

46. Site Summary/Additional Comments (append additional pages if needed):

Cornhill Street is located in the historic district of Annapolis and bordered on the northwest by State Circle, and the southeast by Fleet Street. The first map depicting Cornhill Street is the 1781 Frenchman's map of Annapolis, and is known historically to have been initially developed by Charles Wallace beginning in the 1770s. Situated in a parcel of land referred to as Nicholson's lot on the 1718 Stoddert map, the extent of pre-1770s development is unknown at this time. Cornhill Street underwent substantial development during the late 18th and early nineteenth century, with the addition of paved surfaces, curbstones, and brick sidewalks. During the late 19th and early 20th century Cornhill Street became the site of a prominent White and European-Emigrant working class neighborhood.

MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY: HISTORIC DATA FORM

Site Number 18_____

1. Site class (check all applicable, check at least one from each group):

- a. domestic
- industrial
- transportation
- military
- sepulchre
- unknown

- b. urban
- rural
- unknown

c. standing structure:

- yes
- no
- unknown

d. above-grade/visible ruin:

- yes
- no
- unknown

2. Site Type (check all applicable):

- artifact concentration
- possible structure
- post-in-ground structure
- frame structure
- masonry structure
- farmstead
- plantation
- townsite
- mill (specify:_____)
- raceway
- quarry
- furnace/forge

_____ other industrial (specify):

- road/railroad
- wharf/landing
- bridge
- ford
- battlefield
- military fortification
- military encampment
- cemetery
- unknown
- other:

3. Ethnic Association:

- Native American
- African American
- Anglo-American
- other Euro American (specify):

- Hispanic
- Asian American
- unknown
- other:
- Russian Jew

4. Categories of material remains present (check all applicable):

- ceramics
- bottle/table glass
- other kitchen artifacts
- architecture
- furniture
- arms
- clothing
- personal items

- tobacco pipes
- activity items
- human skeletal remains
- faunal remains
- floral remains
- organic remains
- unknown
- other:

5. Diagnostics (choose from manual and give number recorded or observed): **sample of artifacts recovered**

Tinglazed Earthenware – 1 sherd

White Slatglazed Stoneware – 7 +
sherds

Creamware – 96 + sherds

Whiteware – 55 + sherds

6. Features present:

- yes
- no
- unknown

7. Types of features present:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> construction feature | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> road/drive/walkway |
| <input type="checkbox"/> foundation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> depression/mound |
| <input type="checkbox"/> cellar hole/storage cellar | <input type="checkbox"/> burial |
| <input type="checkbox"/> hearth/chimney base | <input type="checkbox"/> railroad bed |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> posthole/postmold | <input type="checkbox"/> earthworks |
| <input type="checkbox"/> paling ditch/fence | <input type="checkbox"/> raceway |
| <input type="checkbox"/> privy | <input type="checkbox"/> wheel pit |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> well/cistern | <input type="checkbox"/> unknown |
| <input type="checkbox"/> trash pit/dump | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: |
| <input type="checkbox"/> sheet midden | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> planting feature | |

8. Flotation samples collected:

analyzed:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes | _____ yes, by _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> no | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no |
| <input type="checkbox"/> unknown | <input type="checkbox"/> unknown |

9. Soil samples collected:

analyzed:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes | _____ yes, by _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> no | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no |
| <input type="checkbox"/> unknown | <input type="checkbox"/> unknown |

10. Other analyses (specify): _____

11. Additional comments:

12. Form filled out by: Matthew David Cochran
 Address: 1111 Woods Hall, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742 Date: 08/25/08

Cornhill Street Site Map – Adapted from 1959 Sanborn Map



APPENDIX H
SAMPLE LEVEL AND FEATURE FORMS

**ARCHAEOLOGY IN ANNAPOLIS
LEVEL REPORT**

Site: _____

Date: _____

Square: _____

Excavator(s): _____

Level: _____

Recorder: _____

Opening Elevations: NE _____

Closing Elevations: NE _____

NW _____

NW _____

Instrument Height: C _____

Instrument Height: C _____

SE _____

SE _____

SW _____

SW _____

Level Definition:

Munsell: _____

Texture: _____

Soil description (inclusions, other comments): _____

Associated Features and Levels:

Level above: _____

Level below: _____

Bag number: _____

Artifacts: _____

Interpretation:

Photographs: _____

B/W Roll/Frames: _____

Color Roll/Frames: _____

Terminus post quem: _____

Soil Samples: _____

**ARCHAEOLOGY IN ANNAPOLIS
LEVEL REPORT
Page 2**

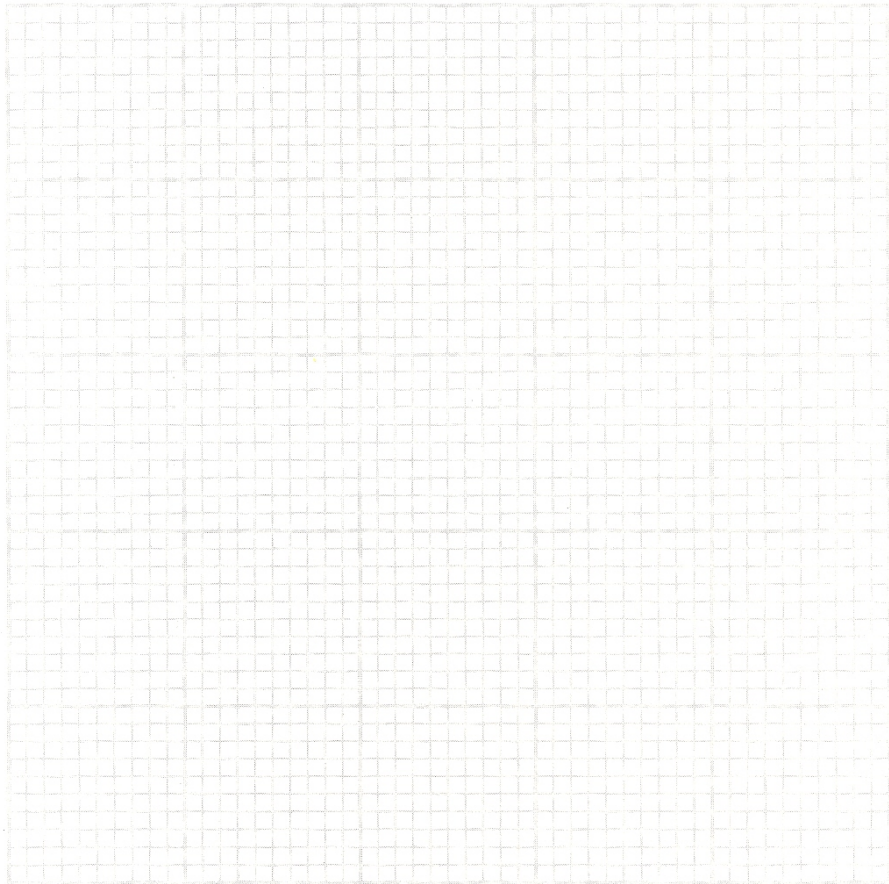
Site: _____

Date: _____

Square: _____

Excavator(s): _____

Subject of drawing: _____



ARCHAEOLOGY IN ANNAPOLIS
FEATURE REPORT

Site: _____
Square: _____
Feature: _____
Level w/in feature: _____
Elevations (top): NE _____
NW _____
Instrument Height: C _____
SE _____
SW _____

Date: _____
Excavator(s): _____
Recorder: _____
Elevations (bottom): NE _____
NW _____
Instrument Height: C _____
SE _____
SW _____

Feature Description:
Munsell:

Soil texture:

Soil description (inclusions, other comments):

Bag number:
Artifacts:

Interpretation:



Photographs: B/W Roll/Frames:
Color Roll/Frames:

Terminus post quem:
Cross section? Drawing #:

APPENDIX I
CATALOG CODES

ARCHAEOLOGY IN ANNAPOLIS
ARTIFACT CATALOG COMPUTER CODES

(Where XX appears, substitute codes from attribute list)

CERAMICS

Earthenware	100000
Coarse Earthenware	120000
Unglazed (describe in comments)	120001
Aboriginal (describe in comments)	123000
Iberian Storage Jars (1763)c.1745-1780-- ext wash,int clear glaze [p.143].....	124000
Interior Lead Glazed (describe in comments)	120002
Exterior Lead Glazed (describe in comments)	120003
Int/Ext Lead Glazed (describe in comments)	120004
Black Glazed Redware (only true black glaze)	127100
Staffordshire Manganese Mottled (late 17th, early 18thc) buff body streaked brown glaze, very porous.....	126000
North Devon Gravel Tempered Ware (1713)c.1650-1775--red to gray body, apple green glaze	121100
Buckley Ware (1746)c.1720-1775--streaked body, black glaze [pp.132-133,135]	122000
Coarse Agate (1780)c.1750-1810--marbled body--date excludes doorknobs, [p.132]	129500
Slipwares	129000
Slip Combed (1733)c.1670-1795 [pp.107,134-135]	129005
Combed + Dotted (1733)c.1670-1795 [pp.107,134-135]	129400
Trailed (describe in comments)	129006
North Devon Sgraffito (1680)c.1650-1710--incised dec [pp.104-105]	129100
American Brush Trailed (describe in comments) [p.99] ...	127500
American Brush Trailed w/ copper green dec [p.99]	127508
Other Coarseware Attributes (describe in comments)	120009
Refined Earthenwares	130000
Tin Glazed Earthenware	112000
White Glazed (1720)c.1640-1800 (may have blue tint) [p.109]	112011
Blue Dash Chargers (1670)c.1630-1720--rim dec [pp.108-109]	112012
Identifiable Design Motif (describe in comments)	112013
Manganese stippling (green or brown stipple dec)	112016
Blue on White (other)	112017
Polychrome Palette (describe in comments)	112018
Other (describe in comments)	113200

CERAMICS (CONT.)

Whieldon-Wedgewood wares	131099
Agateware (1758)c.1740-1775--thin, clr glz [p.132].....	131100
Tortoiseshell (1755)c.1740-1770--brown + white dec [p.123]	131200
Clouded (1755)c.1740-1770--multi-color dec [p.123]	131300
Cauliflower (vegetable motifs)	131400
Other (describe in comments)	131500
Creamware	132000
Undecorated (1791)c.1762-1820--comment if deeper yellow [pp.125-128]	132020
Annular (1798)c.1780-1815--slip dec [p.131]	1321XX
Handpainted (1788)c.1765-1840	1322XX
Transfer Printed (1790)c.1765-1815 [p.126-128]	1324XX
Shell edged	1325XX
Featheredge	132600
Pearlware	133000
Undecorated (1805)c.1780-1830 [p.128-132]	133020
Annular (1805)c.1790-1820--slip dec [pp.131-132]	1331XX
Handpainted	1332XX
underglaze blue (1800)c.1780-1820 [pp.128-129]	133221
underglaze polychrome (1805)c.1795-1815-- peasant palette [p.129]	133222
Transfer Printed (1818)c.1795-1840 [pp.128-130]	133434
Shell Edged (1805)c.1780-1830 [p.131]	1335XX
Whiteware	134000
Undecorated (1860)c.1820-1900 [pp.130-31]	134020
Annular (slip dec)	1341XX
Handpainted	1342XX
Transfer Printed	1344XX
Shell Edged	1345XX
Fiesta	1346XX
Yellow Ware	135000
Undecorated	135020
Annular (slip dec)	1351XX
Other 19thc. Wares (describe in comments)	138000
Other 18thc. Wares (describe in comments)	138500

CERAMICS (CONT.)

HIGHLY FIRED REFINED WARES (these types of ceramics are under debate as to whether they are earthenware or stoneware) . 250000

Black Basalt (1785)c.1750-1820--dry, black body [pp.121-122]	2361XX
Rosso Antico (1733)c.1690-1775--dry, red body; sprig molded [pp.121-122]	236252
Engine Turned (1769)c.1763-1775--dry, red body; incised lines [p.121]	236251
Jasper (1774 to early 19thc) dry, color tinted; sprig molded	236352
Lead Glazed Refined Redware	2365XX
Jackfield (1760)c.1740-1780--red to purple body, black glz [p.123]	2370XX
Astbury (1738)c.1725-1750--red body, white sprig molding [p.123]	238052
Shaw (1741)c.1732-1750--red body, int wht slip [p.118].	2390XX
Ironstone (1870) c.1840-1900, [p.131]	136000
Undecorated	136020
Rockingham (19thc) hard, buff body, mottled br glz	137500
Undecorated	137520

STONEWARE

Coarse Stonewares	200000
Gray Bodied	220000
rhenish blue and gray (1668)c.1650-1725-- w/manganese dec [pp.280-281]	221047
rhenish blue and gray	221048
rhenish blue and gray (1713)c.1650-1775--incised [pp.280-81]	221050
rhenish blue and gray (1738)c.1700-1775-- stamped or geometric designs [pp.284-285]	221048
American blue and gray (mid 18th-19thc) thick cobalt dec [p.101]	211000
w/albany slip (int slip--indicates later ware) [p.101].	213000
Hohr (1700)c.1690-1710--plain gray, incised or sprig molded [p.284]	220050
Other gray bodied (describe in comments)	220009
Frechen (1625)c.1550-1700--Bellarmine Bottles [pp.55-57]	222000
Brown Bodied	229999
English Brown (1733)c.1690-1775 [pp.112-14]	230000
Burslem (1738)c.1700-1775--crouch ware [p.114]	232000
Fulham (1733)c.1690--1775--mugs and tankards [pp.112-114]	233000
American Brown (mid 18thc) [p.100]	212000
Other Brown Bodied (describe in comments)	230500

CERAMICS (CONT.)

Refined Stonewares 240000

Nottingham (1755)c.1700-1810--drab body, luster br glz
[p.114] 231000

White Saltglazed (1763)c.1720-1805--date excludes plates
and molded vessels [pp.115-117] 235000

slip-dipped WSG (1745)c.1715-1775--gray body w/wht
slip [pp.114-115] 235100

scratch brown (1725)c.1720-1730--incised, br dec
[p.117] 235350

scratch blue (1760)c.1744-1775--incised bl dec [p.117] 235450

debased scratch blue (1780)c.1765-1795--incised,
sloppy bl dec [p.118] 235550

handpainted (describe in comments) 2356XX

transfer printed (1760)c.1755-1765 [p.128] 2357XX

molded (1753)c.1740-1765-plates
(describe in comments) [p.115] 235056

PORCELAIN

Porcelain (undistinguished) 300000

Chinese general 310000

undecorated 310020

blue on white (1730)c.1660-1800 [p.257] 310021

batavian c.18thc--ext brown glz [p.18]W 310037

imari overglaze enamels (1740)c.1700-1780--red + gold
[pp.258-259] 310038

famille verte (1696)c.1662-1730--translucent enamels
[pp.15-16]W 310040

famille rose 18thc (1730-)--opaque enamels;
intro of wht [pp.16-17]W 310039

encre de chine (1762)c.1730-1795--black ink lines
[pp.17-18]W 310042

blanc de chine (1700)c.1650-1750--molded, all wht,
no sheen [p.45]W 310044

canton (1815)c.1800-1830--diagnostic rim design [p.262] 310041

other Chinese (describe in comments) 310043

English (1770)c.1745-1795--softer paste,
some transfer print [p.137] 3200XX

bone china (c.1794-) very thin, very white paste 321000

Other Porcelain (describe in comments-put semi-pcln here) 340000

HANDPAINTED DECORATIVE ATTRIBUTES

No further analysis	00
Undecorated	20
Blue on White	21
18thc. palette (peasantware)	22
19thc. palette (reds, etc...)	23
Stenciled	24
Sponged	25
Luster Glazed	26
Finger-trailed	27
Mocha	28
Banded	29
Overglaze Painting	30
Gold Gilding	31

TRANSFER PRINTED DECORATIVE ATTRIBUTES

No Further Analysis	00
Overglaze Transfer Print	32
Underglaze Black	33
Underglaze Blue	34
Underglaze-other 18thc colors	35
Underglaze-19thc colors	36
Flow Blue	37
Decalcomania	38
Underglaze Green	39
Underglaze Red	40

OTHER DECORATIONS

Incised/applied design	50
Engine-turned	51
Sprig-molded, relief dec	52
Molded rim (identify design)	53
Molded	54
Incised	55
Applied	56

TOBACCO PIPES

Pipes general	500000
Bowls, plain	510000
Bowls, marked	511000
Bowls, molded	512000
Stems, unmeasurable	520000
Stems, plain 4/64	520004
Stems, plain 5/64	520005
Stems, plain 6/64	520006
Stems, plain 7/64	520007
Stems, plain 8/64	520008
Stems, plain 9/64	520009
Stems, marked 4/64	521004
Stems, marked 5/64	521005
Stems, marked 6/64	521006
Stems, marked 7/64	521007
Stems, marked 8/64	521008
Stems, marked 9/64	521009

GLASS

Glass general	600000
Flatglass	609999
Window	610000
Bull's eye	610001
Mirror	660000
Bottle Glass	629999
Wine/Liquor Bottle (dk olive green)	630000
wine/liquor neck	630001
wine/liquor base	630002
wine/liquor frag	630003
Round Bottle (whole)	630084
round neck	630081
round base	630082
round frag	630083
Case Bottle-square (whole)	630074
case neck	630071
case base	630072
case frag	630073
Medicinal Phial-18thc.	621000-16*
Medicinal Bottle-19thc. (see Hume, p.73).....	620017-21*
Blown-in-Mold Bottle (whole).....	631000
blown-in-mold neck	631100
blown-in-mold base	631200
blown-in-mold frag	631300
Machine Made Bottle (whole).....	632000
machine made neck	632100
machine made base	632200
machine made frag	632400
Drinking Glass	640000
Wineglass (whole)	641000
wineglass frag	641090
wineglass bowl	641091
wineglass stem	641050-75*
wineglass base	641085-89*
(see Noel Hume, p.190)	

Drinking Glass (cont)

Tumbler (whole)	642000
base	642001
rim	642004
body	642005
stenciled or etched	642002
faceted body	642003
other 18thc. attributes	643000
other 19thc. attributes	643200
Serving Glass	650000
Decanter.	651000
top	651005
Urinal Bottle.	652000
Storage Jar	653000
canning/mason jar	653001
Lighting Glass	654000
Cosmetic Jar	655000

ARCHITECTURAL MATERIALS

Nails General	710000
Handwrought	711000
rose head	711001
L-head	711002
headless	711003
Cut	712000
Modern (wire)	713000
Plaster	720000
Shell Tempered	721000
Shell Tempered, painted	721001
Shell Tempered, lath marked	721002
Horse Hair Tempered	721003
Modern	722000
Mortar	730000
Shell Tempered	730001
Modern (concrete goes here)	730002
Stone	
Stone, Natural (bog iron goes here).....	750000
architectural or landscape	
worked	752000
paving	752001
step or landscape	752002
other building related	752003
Worked for Flints	752004
Worked, other	752005
Prehistoric Materials	880000
Stone debitage	752006
Stone Tools (specify)	752007
Stone Tool Fragment	752008
Brick	
Brick General	760000
wall brick	760001
well brick (curved)	760002
coping brick	760003
marked	760004
paving brick	760005
fire brick	760006

Tile (ceramic)	
Tile General	770000
roofing	770001
paving	770002
flooring	770003
drain (terra cotta)	770004
Sewer Pipe	780000
Fire Place Tile	1150XX
Organic Materials (egg shell goes here)	800000
Bone, Fragments (turtle)	810000
mammal	810001
bird	810002
bird/rodent	810005
rodent	810006
fish	810003
teeth	810004
Shell, Fragments	820000
oyster	820001
clam	820002
blue crab	820003
mussel	820004
other (describe in comments)	820005
Wood, building related	840000
worked, other	840001
natural	840003
form identifiable	840004
unidentifiable	840099
Leather	850000
form identifiable	850001
Textile	860000
form identifiable	860001
Paper	855000
Charcoal	840002
Plant Remains	870000
leaves	870001
seeds and nuts (specify)	870002
pollen samples	870003
Soil Samples	870500
Worked or Shaped Shell	881000
form identifiable	881001

Organic Materials (cont)

Worked or Shaped Bone	881500
form identifiable	881501
Worked or Shaped Horn	882000
form identifiable	882001
Coal/Clinker	870004
Coal	870005
Clinker	870006
Bog Iron (same code as stone, natural)	750000

Metal Materials (Slag)

Iron	910000
form identifiable (other than nails)	910001
Brass	920000
form identifiable	920001
Pewter	930000
form identifiable	930001
Lead	940000
form identifiable	940001
debitage-puddles	940002
printing type	943000
Copper	960000
form identifiable	960001
Silver	970000
form identifiable	970001
Other Metal	950000
form identifiable	950001
Synthetic/Recent Materials	980000
Synthetic/Recent Samples	981000
Mixed Materials	990000
form identifiable	990001

Forms Key

0000-1000 = General Ceramic Attributes

5000-5999 = Glass General/Table Glass

6000-6999 = Storage Vessels

7000-7999 = Cooking

8000-8999 = Misc. Ceramics and Glass

9000 = Misc Artifacts

9100-9199 = Architectural/Hardware

9200-9299 = Kitchen

9300-9399 = Clothing

9400-9499 = Personal

9500-9599 = Tools

9600-9699 = Weapons

9700-9799 = Harness

9800-9899 = Decorative

9900-9999 = (unassigned)

Form codes below may be grouped by material rather than numerically
i.e. Flower Pot appears under ceramic.

FORMS

Identifiable Ceramic Fragment Attributes

Spout	0030	Lid	0036
Handle	0031	Cup	0037
Rim	0032	Plate	0038
Hollow Body Frag ...	0033	Bowl	0039
Flat Body Frag	0034	Figurine	9801
Base	0035	Flowerpot	8500

Identifiable Glass Fragment Attributes

Hollowware	5998	Jar	6300
Flatware	5999	Canning Jar	6951
Bottle	6200	Jar lid liner	6952
Bottle finish	6201	Lamp Globe	8761
Carboy	6970	Lamp Base	8763
Perfume	9416	Lamp Chimney	8762
Patent medicine	6960	Candle sticks	8760

Identifiable Attributes

Window Came	9110	Thimble	9340
Hinges gen or type unknown..	9125	Wig Curler	9345
door	9126	Coin	9410
furniture	9127	Comb	9415
other	9129	Jewelry	9420
Locks general.....	9135	Key	9430
door	9136	Doll/Doll Parts	9441
Keyhole	9146	Marble	9442
Screw	9150	Game Piece	9443
Upholstery Tacks (brass) ...	9176	Slate Pencil	9445
Wire	9180	Toy	9446
Insulator	9181	Writing Implement ..	9460
Drain/Sewer Pipe ...	9102	Toothbrush	9406
Cutlery	9201	Bead	9401
Buckles	9305		
shoes	9306	Spring	9550
other	9308		
Button	9310		
1-piece	9311	Weapon Related	
2-piece	9312	Gunflints	9640
Collar button	9426	Shell Casing	9660
Clothing Fastener ..	9316	Shot, Ball, Bullet .	9661
Pin	9320		
handwrought	9321	Harness Related	
machine made	9322	Horse shoe	9726
Safety	9323		
Scissors	9335		

Cataloguing Abbreviations
for use in "Comments" section

COLORS

Amber -- Amb
Aqua -- Aq
Black -- Blk
Blue -- Bl
Brown -- Br
Clear -- Clr
Cobalt -- Cob
Dark -- Dk
Gold -- Gld
Gray -- Gy
Green -- Gn
Light -- Lt
Manganese -- Mang
Olive -- Ol
Orange -- Or
Pink -- Pk
Purple -- Pp
Red -- Rd
Silver -- Slv
Turquoise -- Trq
White -- Wht
Yellow -- Yw

BODY TYPES

Brown Bodied -- Brbod
Buff Bodied -- Bfbod
Dry Bodied -- Drybod
Gray Bodied -- Gybod
Hard Bodied -- Hrbod
Pink Bodied -- Pkbod
Red Bodied -- Rdbod
Salmon Bodied -- Smbod
Soft Bodied -- Sftbod
White Bodied -- Whtbod
Yellow Bodied -- Ywbod

ABBREVIATIONS CONTINUED

METALS

Aluminum -- Al
Copper -- Cu
Gold -- Au
Iron -- Fe
Lead -- Pb
Magnesium -- Mg
Silver -- Ag
Tin -- Sn

SPECIFIC PATTERNS/EDGE DECORATIONS

Barley Pattern -- Brlypttrn
Basketweave -- Bsktwve
Bead and Reel -- B&R
Beaded -- Bead
Diamond -- Dimnd
Dot, Diaper, and Basket -- D.D.B
Feather Edged -- Fthredg
Fluted -- Flut
Queen's Shape -- Qshp
Royal Pattern -- Rylpttrn
Scalloped -- Scldpd
Shell Edged -- Shledg
Spearhead -- Sprhd
Wheat Pattern -- Wheat -

PLACE CODES

Removed for Conservation -- RFC (02)
Removed for Exhibit -- RFE (03)
Removed for Study -- RFS (04)
Removed for Crossmending -- RFM (06)
Water Screen -- WS

GENERAL DESCRIPTIVE ATTRIBUTES

American -- Amn
Annular -- Anlr
Applied -- Appld
Assorted -- Asst
Banded -- Bnd
Base -- Bse
Body -- Bod
Bottle -- Btl
Bottom -- Btm
Bowl -- Bwl
Buckle -- Bckl
Burned -- Brnd
Button -- Btn
Century -- C
Chamber Pot -- Chmbrp
Chinese -- Chn
Clothing -- Clthg
Coarse -- Crs
Combed -- Cmbd
Corroded -- Corrd
Creamware -- Cmw
Crossmend -- Crsmend
Curved -- Crvd
Cutlery -- Ctlry
Decorated -- Dec
Diameter -- Dia
Drinking -- Drnkg
Dutch -- Dtch
Earthenware -- Erthnwr
Edge -- Edg
Embossed -- Emb
Enamel -- Enml
Engine Turned -- Engtrnd
English -- Engl
Exterior -- Ext
Flat -- Flt
Fork -- Frk
Fragment -- Frag
French -- Fren
Frosted -- Frstd
German -- Germ
Glass -- Gls
Glaze -- Glz
Glaze Chip -- Glzchp
Gravel Tempered -- Gvltmpd
Handle -- Hndl
Handpainted -- Hndptd
Hardware -- Hdwr
Incised -- Incsd
Interior -- Int
Ironstone -- Irnstn
Jewelry -- Jwlry
Knife -- Knf
Large -- Lge
Long -- Lng
Lead Glaze -- Pbglz
Maker's Mark -- MM
Mammal -- Mml
Material -- Matl
Modern -- Mdrn
Mold -- Mld
Mottled -- Mttld
Neck -- Nck
Overglaze -- Overglz
Pattern -- Pptrn
Pearlware -- Plwr
Plastic -- Plstc
Plate -- Plt
Platter -- Pltr
Porcelain -- Pcln
Round -- Rnd
Salt -- Slt
Serving -- Srvng
Slip -- Slp
Slipware -- Slpwr
Small -- Sm
Spanish -- Spn
Sponge -- Spng
Spoon -- Spn
Spout -- Spt
Stamped -- Stmpd
Stencilled -- Stncld
Stoneware -- Stnwr
Square -- Sq
Tempered -- Tmpd
Thick -- Thk
Thin -- Thn
Trailed -- Trld
Transfer Printed -- Trnsfrpr
Undecorated -- Undec
Underglaze -- Undrglz
Unglazed -- Unglz
Unidentifiable -- Unident
Ware -- Wr
Whole -- Whl
Window -- Wndw
With -- W/
Whiteware -- Whtwr

FORMS

Identifiable Ceramic Fragment Attributes

Spout	0030
Handle	0031
Rim	0032
Hollow Body Frag	0033
Flat Body Frag	0034
Base	0035
Lid	0036
Cup	0037
Plate	0038
Bowl	0039
Figurine	9801
Flowerpot	8500

Identifiable Glass Fragment Attributes

Hollowware	5998
Flatware	5999
Bottle	6200
Bottle finish	6201
Carboy	6970
Perfume	9416
Patent medicine	6960
Jar	6300
Canning Jar	6951
Jar lid liner	6952
Lamp Globe	8761
Lamp Base	8762
Lamp Chimney	8762
Candle sticks	8760

Identifiable Attributes

Window Came	9110
Hinges general or type unknown.....	9125
door	9126
furniture	9127
other	9129
Locks general.....	9135
door	9136
Keyhole	9146
Upholstery Tacks (brass)	9176
Wire	9180
Insulator	9181
Drain/Sewer Pipe	9102
Cutlery	9201
Buckles	9305
shoes	9306

other	9308
Buttons	9310
1-piece	9311
2-piece	9312
Collar button	9426
Identifiable Attributes (cont)	
Pins	9320
handwrought	9321
machine made	9322
Safety	9323
Scissors	9335
Thimbles	9340
Wig Curlers	9345
Coins	9410
Combs	9415
Jewelry	9420
Keys	9430
Dolls/Doll Parts	9441
Marbles	9442
Game Pieces	9443
Slate Pencils	9445
Writing Implement	9460
Toothbrushes	9406
Bead	9401
Weapon Related	
Gunflints	9640
Shell Casing	9660
Shot, Ball, Bullet	9661
Harness Related	
Horse shoe	9726

APPENDIX J
ARTIFACT CATALOG

Site #: 18AP109 Fleet and Cornhill 2008

Square	Level	Feature	Bag #	Item #	Type	Description	Form	Quantity	Comments
Unit 1	B		1	1	Tobacco pipes	stems, plain 5/64		3	one whole piece and two half pieces
Unit 1	B		1	2	Organic Materials	bone, bone fragments - mammal		30	pig bones
Unit 1	B		1	3	Organic Materials	bone, teeth		3	pig teeth
Unit 1	B		1	4	Brick	brick general		7	brick fragments
Unit 1	B		1	5	Mortar	modern (concrete)		10	
Unit 1	B		1	6	Synthetic Recent Materials	rubber		1	plastic tubing BLK
Unit 1	B		1	7	Organic Materials	plant remains		1	piece of cork
Unit 1	B		1	8	Organic Materials	oyster shell		6	
Unit 1	B		1	9	Nails General	nails general		14	modern
Unit 1	B		1	10	Organic Materials	wood, natural		1	tree bark
Unit 1	B		1	11	Coarse Stoneware	american blue and gray	31	1	piece where handle meets vessel
Unit 1	B		1	12	Coarse Stoneware	american blue and gray	32	1	small sherds
Unit 1	B		1	13	Coarse Earthenware	interior lead glazed	33	2	brown lead glaze
Unit 1	B		1	14	Coarse Earthenware	interior lead glazed	33	1	reddish brown lead glaze
Unit 1	B		1	15	Highly Refined Wares	lead glazed refined redware	34	1	glazed on interior and exterior
Unit 1	B		1	16	Coarse Earthenware	unglazed	33	1	small sherds
Unit 1	B		1	17	Pearlware	handpainted - underglaze blue	35	1	base of a cup
Unit 1	B		1	18	Pearlware	undecorated	32	1	sherds
Unit 1	B		1	19	Creamware	undecorated	33	20	small sherds
Unit 1	B		1	20	Pearlware	undecorated	32	1	rim sherd
Unit 1	B		1	21	Whiteware	undecorated	35	1	
Unit 1	B		1	22	Whiteware	undecorated	33	12	
Unit 1	B		1	23	Flatglass	window		42	small window glass frags
Unit 1	B		1	24	Bottle glass	wine/liquor frag		3	dark olive green
Unit 1	B		1	25	Coarse Stoneware	rhenish blue and gray	33	3	gray/buff body saltglazed
Unit 1	B		1	26	Coarse Stoneware	american blue and gray	33	3	gray/blue body, blue paint on ext

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Square	Level	Feature	Bag #	Item #	Type	Description	Form	Quantity	Comments
Unit 1	B		1	27	Coarse Stoneware	american blue and gray	33	1	gray/blur body, saltglaze
Unit 1	B		1	28	Coarse Stoneware	gray bodied	33	2	gray body interior brown glaze
Unit 1	B		1	29	Coarse Stoneware	gray bodied	33	4	gray body
Unit 1	B		1	30	Coarse Stoneware	gray bodied	33	1	gray body exterior brown saltglaze
Unit 1	B		1	31	Coarse Earthenware	interior lead glazed	34	1	brown lead glaze
Unit 1	B		1	32	Coarse Earthenware	exterior lead glazed	33	1	red body black ext glaze
Unit 1	B		1	33	Highly Refined Wares	lead glazed refined redware	33	1	red body red interior/exterior leadglaze
Unit 1	B		1	34	Creamware	undecorated	35	1	
Unit 1	B		1	35	Creamware	undecorated	32	3	
Unit 1	B		1	36	Pearlware	transfer printed	32	2	blue transfer print
Unit 1	B		1	37	Pearlware	shell edged - blue on white	32	1	blue shell edge rim
Unit 1	B		1	38	Pearlware	annular - banded	32	1	blue band on rim
Unit 1	B		1	39	Pearlware	annular - banded	32	1	brown band on rim
Unit 1	B		1	40	Pearlware	undecorated	33	26	small sherds
Unit 1	B		1	41	Pearlware	handpainted - underglaze blue	33	6	blue handpainted decoration
Unit 1	B		1	42	Pearlware	transfer printed	33	6	blue transfer print
Unit 1	B		1	43	Pearlware	handpainted - stenciled	33	1	brown decoration
Unit 1	B		1	44	Pearlware	undecorated	34	7	
Unit 1	B		1	45	Pearlware	handpainted - underglaze blue	34	1	blue/black design
Unit 1	B		1	46	Pearlware	undecorated	35	2	
Unit 1	B		1	47	Pearlware	handpainted - underglaze blue	35	1	blue floral design
Unit 1	B		1	48	Whiteware	undecorated	32	1	
Unit 1	B		1	49	Whiteware	shell edge - underglaze green	32	1	green shell edge
Unit 1	B		1	50	Whiteware	handpainted - blue on white	32	1	blue decoration near rim
Unit 1	B		1	51	Whiteware	annular - banded	32	1	blue band on rim
Unit 1	B		1	52	Porcelain	blue on white	33	1	
Unit 1	B		1	53	Creamware	undecorated	33	2	unglazed
Unit 1	B		1	54	Whiteware	transfer printed - blue on white	33	3	blue decoration
Unit 1	B		1	55	Porcelain	undecorated	33	4	
Unit 1	B		1	56	Coarse Stoneware		33	4	various stonewares
Unit 1	B		1	57	Coarse Stoneware		32	2	

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Square	Level	Feature	Bag #	Item #	Type	Description	Form	Quantity	Comments
Unit 1	B		1	58	Earthenware		33	1	mochaware
Unit 1	B		1	59	Tobacco pipes	bowls, plain		2	small broken pieces
Unit 1	B		1	60	Organic Materials	bone, fragments		1	unidentifiable fragment
Unit 1		3	3	1	Tobacco pipes	pipes general		1	half of a stem
Unit 1		3	3	2	Brick	brick general		1	brick with mortar attached
Unit 1		3	3	3	Organic Materials	bone, bone fragments - mammal		10	flat bone
Unit 1		3	3	4	Organic Materials	bone, teeth		2	bone fragments - mammal teeth
Unit 1		3	3	5	Organic Materials	charcoal		1	charcoal
Unit 1		3	3	6	Pearlware	undecorated	34	5	small sherds
Unit 1		3	3	7	Pearlware	handpainted - no further analysis	32	1	blue handpainting
Unit 1		3	3	8	Whiteware	undecorated	33	6	
Unit 1		3	3	9	Whiteware	handpainted - no further analysis	34	2	green handpainted
Unit 1		3	3	10	Whiteware	annular - banded	33	2	blue and black bands
Unit 1		3	3	11	Nails General	modern (wire)		5	modern
Unit 1		3	3	12	Coarse Stoneware	american blue and gray	34	4	small sherds
Unit 1		3	3	13	Highly Refined Wares	lead glazed refined redware	32	1	
Unit 1		3	3	14	Tile	sewer pipe		2	sewer pipe
Unit 1		3	3	15	Coarse Earthenware	unglazed	32	1	orange paste red wash
Unit 1		3	3	16	Flatglass	window		6	flat glass
Unit 1		3	3	17	Bottle glass	wine/liquor frag		1	
Unit 1		2	4	1	Coarse Stoneware	american blue and gray	33	1	mid 19th-century holloware
Unit 1		2	4	2	Porcelain	chinese general	33	1	floral underglaze handpainted
Unit 1		2	4	3	Porcelain	undecorated	33	2	undecorated
Unit 1		2	4	4	Whiteware	shell edge - blue on white	32	1	etched blue on white handpainted
Unit 1		2	4	5	Pearlware	handpainted - underglaze blue	32	1	rim of lidded vessel
Unit 1		2	4	6	Whiteware	undecorated	32	1	rim of bowl
Unit 1		2	4	7	Pearlware	handpainted - underglaze blue	32	1	rim of small plate or saucer
Unit 1		2	4	8	Creamware	featheredged	34	1	probably rim of plate but rim broke
Unit 1		2	4	9	Creamware	undecorated	34	4	
Unit 1		2	4	10	Creamware	undecorated	33	3	
Unit 1		2	4	11	Creamware	undecorated	32	1	

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Square	Level	Feature	Bag #	Item #	Type	Description	Form	Quantity	Comments
Unit 1		2	4	12	Pearlware	annular - mocha	33	1	blue white and brown annular
Unit 1		2	4	13	Pearlware	undecorated	35	2	flower or star maker's mark
Unit 1		2	4	14	Pearlware	undecorated	34	1	
Unit 1		2	4	15	Pearlware	handpainted - underglaze blue	34	3	floral underglaze
Unit 1		2	4	16	Pearlware		33	1	blue matte glaze
Unit 1		2	4	17	Pearlware		32	1	green glazed rim
Unit 1		2	4	18	Metal Materials	copper, form identifiable	9340	1	copper thimble
Unit 1		2	4	19	Coarse Stoneware	american blue and gray	32	1	
Unit 1		2	4	20	Coarse Stoneware	gray bodied	33	2	saltglazed gray bodied
Unit 1		2	4	21	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	33	1	red glazed redware
Unit 1		2	4	22	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	32	1	brown glazed redware
Unit 1		2	4	23	Coarse Stoneware		33	2	red bodied american saltglaze
Unit 1		2	4	24	Tobacco pipes	stems, plain 5/64		1	
Unit 1		2	4	25	Nails General	handwrought		19	nails badly corroded
Unit 1		2	4	26	Organic Materials	wood, unidentifiable		1	burned
Unit 1		2	4	27	Brick	paving brick		3	
Unit 1		2	4	28	Synthetic Recent Materials	plastic	9310	1	half of green plastic button
Unit 1		2	4	29	Coarse Earthenware	exterior lead glazed	33	1	brownish/black glazed red bodied
Unit 1		2	4	30	Flatglass	window		14	clear window glass
Unit 1		2	4	31	Bottle glass	wine/liquor bottle		1	diseased
Unit 1		2	4	32	Bottle glass	wine/liquor frag		2	diseased
Unit 1		2	4	33	Glass general			1	
Unit 1		2	4	34	Stone	architectural or landscape - other building related		1	marble chunk
Unit 1		2	4	35	Organic Materials	bone, bone fragments - mammal		19	bone fragments - mammal bones
Unit 1		2	4	36	Organic Materials	wood - worked, other		1	possible pipe stem
Unit 1		5	5	1	Tobacco pipes	stems, plain 5/64		3	5/64 thick
Unit 1		5	5	2	Brick	brick general		10	discard 2.0 lbs
Unit 1		5	5	3	Organic Materials	oyster shell		19	discard 0.8 lbs

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Square	Level	Feature	Bag #	Item #	Type	Description	Form	Quantity	Comments
Unit 1		5	5	4	Nails General	modern (wire)		13	modern
Unit 1		5	5	5	Organic Materials	bone, bone fragments - mammal		31	pig bones
Unit 1		5	5	6	Flatglass	window		21	flat glass
Unit 1		5	5	7	Bottle glass	wine/liquor frag		8	bottle frags
Unit 1		5	5	8	Bottle glass	round bottle frag		3	
Unit 1		5	5	9	Creamware	undecorated	34	8	flatware
Unit 1		5	5	10	Whiteware	undecorated	34	13	flatware
Unit 1		5	5	11	Pearlware	transfer printed	32	1	rim sherd
Unit 1		5	5	12	Creamware	featheredged	32	1	
Unit 1		5	5	13	Pearlware	handpainted - no further analysis	32	2	molded
Unit 1		5	5	14	Whiteware	undecorated	34	26	flatware
Unit 1		5	5	15	Refined Stonewares	white saltglazed	35	4	
Unit 1		5	5	16	Porcelain	chinese general	35	3	blue painting
Unit 1		5	5	17	Whiteware	transfer printed - no further analysis	34	2	flatware
Unit 1		5	5	18	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	34	4	flatware
Unit 1		5	5	19	Coarse Earthenware	interior lead glazed	32	4	interior red glaze
Unit 1		5	5	20	Coarse Stoneware	gray bodied	34	5	flatware
Unit 1		5	5	21	Coarse Stoneware	brown bodied	34	1	flatware
Unit 1		5	5	22	Brick	brick general		9	discard 2.9 lbs
Unit 1		5	5	23	Organic Materials	oyster shell		6	discard 1.1 lbs
Unit 1		5	5	24	Tobacco pipes	stems, plain 5/64		2	5/64 pipe stem
Unit 1		5	5	25	Organic Materials	bone, bone fragments - mammal		17	pig bones
Unit 1		5	5	26	Organic Materials	bone, teeth		1	rodent tooth
Unit 1		5	5	27	Metal Materials	copper, form identifiable	9310	1	button
Unit 1		5	5	28	Nails General			5	
Unit 1		5	5	29	Nails General	modern (wire)		2	
Unit 1		5	5	30	Flatglass	window		7	
Unit 1		5	5	31	Serving glass			1	glass handle

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Square	Level	Feature	Bag #	Item #	Type	Description	Form	Quantity	Comments
Unit 1		5	5	32	Pearlware	undecorated	34	7	flatware
Unit 1		5	5	33	Whiteware	undecorated	34	12	flatware
Unit 1		5	5	34	Refined Stonewares	white saltglazed	34	3	flatware
Unit 1		5	5	35	Coarse Stoneware	brown bodied	33	1	interior and exterior glaze
Unit 1		5	5	36	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	35	1	red body brown glaze
Unit 1		5	5	37	Coarse Earthenware	interior lead glazed	33	1	red body brown glaze
Unit 1		5	5	38	Coarse Stoneware		33	1	gray saltglazed
Unit 1		5	5	39	Brick	brick general		5	discard 6.0 lbs
Unit 1		6	6	1	Tobacco pipes	stems, plain 4/64		1	4/64 pipe stem
Unit 1		6	6	2	Tobacco pipes	stems, plain 5/64		3	5/64 pipe stem
Unit 1		6	6	3	Metal Materials	copper, form identifiable	9311	1	copper button
Unit 1		6	6	4	Nails General	handwrought		5	handwrought nails
Unit 1		6	6	5	Nails General	modern (wire)		9	wire nails
Unit 1		6	6	6	Brick	brick general		3	brick fragments
Unit 1		6	6	7	Organic Materials	oyster shell		5	oyster shell fragments
Unit 1		6	6	8	Organic Materials	shell, other		1	snail shell
Unit 1		6	6	9	Organic Materials	bone, teeth		1	boar tusk
Unit 1		6	6	10	Organic Materials	bone, teeth		3	pig tooth
Unit 1		6	6	11	Organic Materials	bone, bone fragments - mammal		44	bone fragments - mammal bones
Unit 1		6	6	12	Flatglass	window		29	flatglass
Unit 1		6	6	13	Bottle glass	wine/liquor frag		9	wine/liquor fragments
Unit 1		6	6	14	Bottle glass	wine/liquor base		1	wine/liquor base fragment
Unit 1		6	6	15	Flatglass			1	lighting glass
Unit 1		6	6	16	Drinking glass			1	drinking glass fragment
Unit 1		6	6	17	Bottle glass	round bottle frag		2	round bottle fragments
Unit 1		6	6	18	Bottle glass	round bottle base		1	round bottle base fragment
Unit 1		6	6	19	Bottle glass	case bottle frag		3	case bottle fragments
Unit 1		6	6	20	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	33	3	int/ext dk brown lead glaze

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Square	Level	Feature	Bag #	Item #	Type	Description	Form	Quantity	Comments
Unit 1		6	6	21	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	33	1	int/ext reddish lead w/ scratch
Unit 1		6	6	22	Coarse Earthenware	exterior lead glazed	34	1	ext dk brown lead glaze
Unit 1		6	6	23	Coarse Earthenware	unglazed	35	1	unglazed redware
Unit 1		6	6	24	Refined Earthenware		33	1	refined/molded
Unit 1		6	6	25	Slipwares		33	3	slipware
Unit 1		6	6	26	Porcelain	blue on white	33	2	blue on white porcelain
Unit 1		6	6	27	Porcelain	undecorated	33	3	hollow porcelain body fragments
Unit 1		6	6	28	Porcelain	blue on white	35	1	porcelain base fragment
Unit 1		6	6	29	Creamware	featheredged	32	1	green featheredge
Unit 1		6	6	30	Creamware	featheredged	32	1	blue featheredge
Unit 1		6	6	31	Pearlware	transfer printed	33	5	blue transfer print
Unit 1		6	6	32	Pearlware	undecorated	31	1	pearlware handle
Unit 1		6	6	33	Pearlware	undecorated	35	7	pearlware base fragments
Unit 1		6	6	34	Pearlware	undecorated	33	2	pearlware hollow body fragments
Unit 1		6	6	35	Pearlware	undecorated	34	9	pearlware flat body fragments
Unit 1		6	6	36	Pearlware	handpainted - no further analysis	33	1	It blue band with red & brown cross
Unit 1		6	6	37	Pearlware	handpainted - no further analysis	33	1	blue handpainted
Unit 1		6	6	38	Pearlware	transfer printed	33	1	blue and orange transfer
Unit 1		6	6	39	Whiteware	undecorated	31	2	whiteware handles
Unit 1		6	6	40	Whiteware	undecorated	33	3	whiteware hollow body fragments
Unit 1		6	6	41	Whiteware	undecorated	34	31	whiteware flat body fragments
Unit 1		6	6	42	Whiteware		34	1	whiteware with green decoration
Unit 1		6	6	43	Refined Stonewares	white saltglazed	34	2	white saltglazed
Unit 1		6	6	44	Refined Stonewares	white saltglazed	32	1	rim sherd
Unit 1		6	6	45	Coarse Stoneware	brown bodied	32	2	int/ext brown saltglaze
Unit 1		6	6	46	Coarse Stoneware		33	1	int/ext brown saltglaze
Unit 1		6	6	47	Coarse Stoneware	brown bodied	34	1	ext saltglaze
Unit 1		6	6	48	Coarse Stoneware	american blue and gray	33	1	american blue and gray

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Square	Level	Feature	Bag #	Item #	Type	Description	Form	Quantity	Comments
Unit 1		6	6	49	Coarse Stoneware	gray bodied	33	4	gray body with ext saltglaze
Unit 1		6	6	50	Coarse Stoneware	gray bodied	33	1	ext brown saltglaze
Unit 1		6	6	51	Brick	brick general		22	discard 5.5 lbs
Unit 1	C		10	1	Stone	stone, natural		1	granite discard 251.0 grams
Unit 1	C		10	2	Organic Materials	coal/clinker		1	slag discarg 64.8 grams
Unit 1	C		10	3	Mortar			6	mortar discard 82.4 grams
Unit 1	C		10	4	Organic Materials	oyster shell		3	oyster discard 134.8 grams
Unit 1	C		10	5	Brick	brick general		10	brick discard 1137.6 grams
Unit 1	C		10	6	Stone	worked for flints	9640	1	
Unit 1	C		10	7	Nails General	cut		4	cut nails
Unit 1	C		10	8	Metal Materials	other metal		1	
Unit 1	C		10	9	Metal Materials	other metal, form identifiable		1	hinge
Unit 1	C		10	10	Flatglass	window		10	
Unit 1	C		10	11	Bottle glass	wine/liquor frag		2	olive green glass fragments
Unit 1	C		10	12	Bottle glass	round bottle frag	5998	1	clear holloware fragment
Unit 1	C		10	13	Glass general			1	light blue fragment
Unit 1	C		10	14	Glass general			1	clear fragment
Unit 1	C		10	15	Organic Materials	bone, bone fragments - mammal		21	bone fragments
Unit 1	C		10	16	Organic Materials	bone, teeth		2	teeth
Unit 1	C		10	17	Porcelain	undecorated	33	2	
Unit 1	C		10	18	Creamware	undecorated	34	12	
Unit 1	C		10	19	Creamware	undecorated	32	1	rim fragment
Unit 1	C		10	20	Creamware	undecorated	35	2	base fragments
Unit 1	C		10	21	Pearlware	handpainted - underglaze blue	32	1	floral
Unit 1	C		10	22	Pearlware	annular - blue on white	32	1	banded
Unit 1	C		10	23	Pearlware	undecorated	34	1	flatware
Unit 1	C		10	24	Pearlware	undecorated	33	2	
Unit 1	C		10	25	Pearlware	handpainted - underglaze blue	34	1	floral
Unit 1	C		10	26	Pearlware	handpainted - underglaze blue	34	2	
Unit 1	C		10	27	Whiteware	undecorated	32	1	
Unit 1	C		10	28	Coarse Earthenware	interior lead glazed	32	1	interior brown glazed redware

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Square	Level	Feature	Bag #	Item #	Type	Description	Form	Quantity	Comments
Unit 1	C		10	29	Coarse Earthenware	exterior lead glazed	32	1	exterior brown glazed redware
Unit 1	C		10	30	Coarse Earthenware	interior lead glazed	33	2	interior brown glazed redware
Unit 1	C		10	31	Coarse Stoneware	gray bodied	33	1	saltglazed gray bodied
Unit 1	C		10	32	Coarse Stoneware	american brown	34	1	saltglazed american brown
Unit 1	C		10	33	Highly Refined Wares	lead glazed refined redware - no further analysis	33	1	
Unit 1	D		11	1	Organic Materials	oyster shell		3	
Unit 1	D		11	2	Tobacco pipes	stems, plain 4/64		2	4/64 pipe stem
Unit 1	D		11	3	Organic Materials	bone, fragments	9310	1	bone button
Unit 1	D		11	4	Stone	worked for flints	9640	2	raw/partially worked
Unit 1	D		11	5	Organic Materials	bone, bone fragments - mammal		78	small fragments
Unit 1	D		11	6	Nails General	modern (wire)		3	
Unit 1	D		11	7	Metal Materials	iron		2	metal bits
Unit 1	D		11	8	Creamware	undecorated	34	31	flatware
Unit 1	D		11	9	Creamware	undecorated	31	1	
Unit 1	D		11	10	Creamware	undecorated	32	3	
Unit 1	D		11	11	Creamware	shell edged - overglaze transfer print	32	1	blue
Unit 1	D		11	12	Pearlware	undecorated	33	10	holloware
Unit 1	D		11	13	Pearlware	shell edge - overglaze transfer print	32	2	blue shell edge
Unit 1	D		11	14	Pearlware	undecorated	31	1	
Unit 1	D		11	15	Pearlware	transfer printed	33	1	blue transfer print
Unit 1	D		11	16	Refined Stonewares	white saltglazed	34	9	flatware
Unit 1	D		11	17	Porcelain	chinese general	33	3	holloware
Unit 1	D		11	18	Whiteware	undecorated	34	85	flatware
Unit 1	D		11	19	Creamware	featheredged	32	2	green glaze
Unit 1	D		11	20	Whiteware	transfer printed - no further analysis	33	5	blue transfer print
Unit 1	D		11	21	Coarse Stoneware	american blue and gray	33	6	
Unit 1	D		11	22	Coarse Stoneware	american blue and gray	31	1	piece where handle meets vessel

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Square	Level	Feature	Bag #	Item #	Type	Description	Form	Quantity	Comments
Unit 1	E		12	1	Organic Materials	bone, teeth		1	tooth
Unit 1	E		12	2	Organic Materials	bone fragments - mammal		15	bone
Unit 1	E		12	3	Tobacco pipes	stems, marked 4/64		1	marked on foot "D" and "T"
Unit 1	E		12	4	Tobacco pipes	stems, plain 5/64		1	plain
Unit 1	E		12	5	Nails General	cut		4	nails
Unit 1	E		12	6	Flatglass	window		2	window
Unit 1	E		12	7	Bottle glass	wine/liquor frag		2	olive green
Unit 1	E		12	8	Porcelain	blue on white	32	1	hand painted
Unit 1	E		12	9	Porcelain	blue on white	33	1	holloware
Unit 1	E		12	10	Porcelain	undecorated	33	2	
Unit 1	E		12	11	Coarse Stoneware	other brown bodied	35	1	sealed inside, glazed outside
Unit 1	E		12	12	Coarse Stoneware	gray bodied	33	3	salt glaze
Unit 1	E		12	13	Coarse Stoneware	english brown	33	2	salt glaze
Unit 1	E		12	14	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	33	1	redware with brown glaze
Unit 1	E		12	15	Coarse Earthenware	interior lead glazed	34	2	redware with brown glaze
Unit 1	E		12	16	Coarse Stoneware	brown bodied	33	1	brown salt glaze
Unit 1	E		12	17	Coarse Stoneware	other gray bodied	33	1	light gray salt glaze
Unit 1	E		12	18	Creamware	undecorated	34	12	
Unit 1	E		12	19	Creamware	undecorated	35	2	
Unit 1	E		12	20	Creamware	undecorated	33	4	
Unit 1	E		12	21	Creamware	undecorated	33	1	green clear glaze
Unit 1	E		12	22	Pearlware	annular - mocha	33	1	
Unit 1	E		12	23	Pearlware	handpainted - underglaze blue	33	1	handpainted floral
Unit 1	E		12	24	Pearlware	handpainted - underglaze blue	32	1	handpainted
Unit 1	E		12	25	Creamware	undecorated	34	6	
Unit 1	F		13	1	Organic Materials	oyster shell		5	
Unit 1	F		13	2	Organic Materials	bone, mammal		23	
Unit 1	F		13	3	Organic Materials	bone, teeth		1	
Unit 1	F		13	4	brick	brick general		10	Discard 7.0 lbs

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Square	Level	Feature	Bag #	Item #	Type	Description	Form	Quantity	Comments
Unit 1	F		13	5	Organic Materials	bone, teeth		1	
Unit 1	F		13	6	Flatglass	window		1	flat glass
Unit 1	F		13	7	Bottle glass	round bottle frag		1	halloware
Unit 1	F		13	8	Pearlware	undecorated	34	1	flatware
Unit 1	F		13	9	Creamware	undecorated	32	1	rim sherd
Unit 1	F		13	10	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	34	2	flatware red bodied/redish brown glaze
Unit 1	F		13	11	Slipwares		32	1	flatware brown
Unit 1	F		13	12	Pearlware	undecorated	34	7	flatware
Unit 1	F		13	13	Refined Stonewares	white saltglazed	35	1	
Unit 1	F		13	14	Tobacco pipes	stems, plain 5/64		2	pipestem
Unit 1	F		13	15	Tobacco pipes	bowls, plain		2	pipebowl frags
Unit 1	F		13	16	Coarse Stoneware	gray bodied	34	2	flatware
Unit 1	F		13	17	Coarse Stoneware	brown bodied	34	1	ext salt glazebrown glaze
Unit 1	F		13	18	Whiteware	undecorated	33	10	
Unit 1	F		13	19	Whiteware	handpainted - no further analysis	34	1	blue painted
Unit 1	F		13	20	Porcelain	undecorated	34	1	flatware
Unit 1	F		13	21	Coarse Earthenware	interior lead glazed	34	1	flatware redware reddish brown glaze
Unit 1	F		13	22	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	33	2	halloware reddish brown glaze
Unit 1	F		13	23	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	35	1	redware reddish brown glaze
Unit 1	F		13	24	Nails General	handwrought		10	
Unit 1	F		13	25	Metal Materials	iron	9311	1	
Unit 1	F		13	26	Flatglass	window		16	flatware
Unit 1	F		13	27	Bottle glass	wine/liqour bottle		5	
Unit 1	F		13	28	Bottle glass	round bottle frag		1	halloware
Unit 1	F		13	29	Pearlware	handpainted - underglaze blue	34	1	blue handpainted
Unit 1	F		13	30	Whiteware	undecorated	32	1	
Unit 1	F		13	31	Whiteware	undecorated	35	1	
Unit 1	G (W side)		16	1	brick	brick general		17	discard 2342.9 grams
Unit 1	G (W side)	16	2	Organic Materials	oyster shell		5	discard 86.8 grams	Unit 1

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Square	Level	Feature	Bag #	Item #	Type	Description	Form	Quantity	Comments
Unit 1	G (W side)	16	3	stone	architectural or landscape - other building related		1	discard 326.1 grams burnt	Unit 1
Unit 1	G (W side)	16	4	Bottle glass	wine/liquor base	5998	1	olive green base	Unit 1
Unit 1	G (W side)	16	5	Bottle glass	wine/liquor frag	5998	2	olive green frag	Unit 1
Unit 1	G (W side)	16	6	Flatglass			4	olive green frag	Unit 1
Unit 1	G (W side)	16	7	Flatglass			3	light blue flat fragment	Unit 1
Unit 1	G (W side)	16	8	Flatglass			2	amber flat fragment	Unit 1
Unit 1	G (W side)	16	9	Flatglass	window		3	clear	Unit 1
Unit 1	G (W side)	16	10	Bottle glass		5998	2		Unit 1
Unit 1	G (W side)	16	11	stone	worked for flints	9640	1		Unit 1
Unit 1	G (W side)	16	12	Nails General	cut		8	nails	Unit 1
Unit 1	G (W side)	16	13	Organic Materials	bone, mammal		13		Unit 1
Unit 1	G (W side)	16	14	Bottle glass		5998	1	base fragment	Unit 1
Unit 1	G (W side)	16	15	Tobacco pipes	stems, plain 5/64		3	5/64 plain	Unit 1
Unit 1	G (W side)	16	16	Tobacco pipes	stems, plain 4/64		1	4/64 plain	Unit 1
Unit 1	G (W side)	16	17	Coarse Earthenware	staffordshire manganese mottled	32	1		Unit 1
Unit 1	G (W side)	16	18	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	33	2	redware brown glaze	Unit 1
Unit 1	G (W side)	16	19	Coarse Stoneware	english brown	33	2	salt glaze	Unit 1
Unit 1	G (W side)	16	20	Coarse Stoneware	gray bodied	33	1	gray bod	Unit 1
Unit 1	G (W side)	16	21	Slipwares	combed and dotted	33	1	staffordshire buff bod	Unit 1
Unit 1	G (W side)	16	22	Tin Glazed Earthenware	white glazed	33	1		Unit 1

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Square	Level	Feature	Bag #	Item #	Type	Description	Form	Quantity	Comments
Unit 1	G (W side)	16	32	Creamware	undecorated	31	3		Unit 1
Unit 1	G (W side)	16	33	Creamware	undecorated	30	1		Unit 1
Unit 1	G (W side)	16	34	Creamware	handpainted - blue on white	33	2	floral	Unit 1
Unit 1	G (W side)	16	35	Creamware	undecorated	32	1		Unit 1
Unit 1	G (W side)	16	36	Creamware	undecorated	34	9		Unit 1
Unit 1	G (W side)	17	1	Tobacco pipes	bowls, plain		1	fragment	Unit 1
Unit 1	G (W side)	17	2	Tobacco pipes	stems, unmeasurable		1		Unit 1
Unit 1	G (W side)	17	3	Tobacco pipes	stems, plain 5/64		1		Unit 1
Unit 1	G (W side)	17	4	Tobacco pipes	stems, plain 4/64		1		Unit 1
Unit 1	G (W side)	17	5	Nails General			3		Unit 1
Unit 1	G (W side)	17	6	Metal Materials	iron, form identifiable		1	spike	Unit 1
Unit 1	G (W side)	17	7	Nails General	cut		1		Unit 1
Unit 1	G (W side)	17	8	Metal Materials	iron		3		Unit 1
Unit 1	G (W side)	17	9	stone	natural		3		Unit 1
Unit 1	G (W side)	17	10	stone	worked for flints	9640	1	gray	Unit 1
Unit 1	G (W side)	17	11	Flatglass	window		5	light green	Unit 1
Unit 1	G (W side)	17	12	Flatglass	window		1	clear	Unit 1
Unit 1	G (W side)	17	13	Bottle glass	wine/liquor bottle		10	dark olive green	Unit 1
Unit 1	G (W side)	17	14	Bottle glass	wine/liquor base		1	dark olive green	Unit 1
Unit 1	G (W side)	17	15	Bottle glass			1	aqua	Unit 1
Unit 1	G (W side)	17	16	Bottle glass			2	amber	Unit 1
Unit 1	G (W side)	17	17	Organic Materials	bone, teeth		1		Unit 1
Unit 1	G (W side)	17	18	Organic Materials	bone, fragments		1		Unit 1
Unit 1	G (W side)	17	19	Organic Materials	bone, mammal		7		Unit 1
Unit 1	G (W side)	17	20	Coarse Earthenware	north devon gravel tempered ware	34	1	buff and grey bodied	Unit 1

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Square	Level	Feature	Bag #	Item #	Type	Description	Form	Quantity	Comments
Unit 1	G (W side)		17	21	Coarse Earthenware	interior lead glazed	34	1	pk bodied with light brown glaze
Unit 1	G (W side)		17	22	Coarse Earthenware	unglazed	34	1	pk bodied
Unit 1	G (W side)		17	23	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	34	1	red bodied with black and red glaze
Unit 1	G (W side)		17	24	Coarse Earthenware	exterior lead glazed	33	1	red bodied brown glaze
Unit 1	G (W side)		17	25	Highly Fired Refined Wares	lead glazed refined redware (incised/applied design)	34	1	red bodied brown int/ext glaze
Unit 1	G (W side)		17	26	Coarse Stoneware	brown bodied	34	1	brown bodied, clear glaze, incised design
Unit 1	G (W side)		17	27	Porcelain	batavian	33	1	ext brown glaze, blue interior design
Unit 1	G (W side)		17	28	Pearlware	handpainted - underglaze blue	33	1	peasant palette
Unit 1	G (W side)		17	29	Whiteware	undecorated	34	6	
Unit 1	G (W side)		17	30	Whiteware	handpainted - mocha	34	1	blue band with brown circle design
Unit 1	G (W side)		17	31	Porcelain	undecorated	34	1	hard bodied
Unit 1	G (W side)		17	32	Tin Glazed Earthenware		33	1	ext pp sponge glaze, interior plain glaze
Unit 1	G (W side)		17	33	Creamware	undecorated	31	1	
Unit 1	G (W side)		17	34	Creamware	undecorated	32	2	
Unit 1	G (W side)		17	35	Creamware	undecorated	34	1	cut marks
Unit 1	G (W side)		17	36	Creamware	undecorated	33	1	
Unit 1	G (W side)		17	37	Pearlware	undecorated	34	4	
Unit 1	G (W side)		17	38	Pearlware	shell edge	32	1	green
Unit 1	G (W side)		17	39	Pearlware		34	1	blue ext glaze, clear int glaze
Unit 1	G (W side)		17	40	Pearlware	handpainted - underglaze blue	33	2	
Unit 1	G (W side)		17	41	Coarse Stoneware	gray bodied	34	3	
Unit 1			18	1	Brick	brick general		1	discard 2216 grams
Unit 1	I		19	1	Refined Stonewares	white saltglazed	34	4	flatware
unit 1	I		19	2	Porcelain	blue on white	34	3	flatware
Unit 1	I		19	3	Other 18thc. Wares		33	1	floral design, molded, unidentifiable
Unit 1	I		19	4	Tin Glazed Earthenware	white glazed	34	4	flatware, bluish tint
Unit 1	I		19	5	Coarse Stoneware	gray bodied	33	1	ext salt glaze
Unit 1	I		19	6	Whiteware	handpainted - no further analysis	34	1	brown line painted on it

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Square	Level	Feature	Bag #	Item #	Type	Description	Form	Quantity	Comments
Unit 1	I		19	7	Coarse Earthenware	interior lead glazed	34	1	redware, brownish glaze
Unit 1	I		19	8	Whiteware	undecorated	34	1	flatware
Unit 1	I		19	9	Organic Materials	bone, mammal		4	
Unit 1	I		19	10	Coarse Stoneware	brown bodied	33	1	brown glaze int/ext
Unit 1	I		19	11	Bottle glass	wine/liquor frag		3	
Unit 1	I		19	12	Flatglass	window	5999	2	flatware
Unit 1		10	21	1	Organic Materials	bone, mammal		8	
Unit 1		10	21	2	Organic Materials	bone, teeth		2	
Unit 1		10	21	3	Organic Materials	paper		1	green and brown
Unit 1		10	21	4	Flatglass	window		1	
Unit 1		10	21	5	Coarse Earthenware	interior lead glazed	33	1	redware with brown glaze
Unit 1		10	21	6	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	32	1	redware with brown glaze
Unit 1		10	21	7	Coarse Earthenware	interior lead glazed	32	1	redware with brown glaze
Unit 1		10	21	8	Coarse Earthenware	interior lead glazed	33	1	annular brown and white redware
Unit 1		10	21	9	Coarse Stoneware	gray bodied	33	1	salt glaze
Unit 1		10	21	10	Porcelain	undecorated	33	1	
Unit 1		10	21	11	Tin Glazed Earthenware	white glazed	34	1	buff bodied
Unit 1		10	21	12	Pearlware	undecorated	33	1	
Unit 1	J		22	1	Refined Stonewares	white saltglazed	32	1	molded pattern scallop edge
Unit 1	J		22	2	Refined Stonewares	white saltglazed	33	1	
Unit 1	J		22	3	Refined Stonewares	white saltglazed	34	1	
Unit 1	J		22	4	Tin Glazed Earthenware		32	1	light blue glaze
Unit 1	J		22	5	Tin Glazed Earthenware		32	1	green glaze
Unit 1	J		22	6	Tin Glazed Earthenware		34	1	light blue glaze

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Square	Level	Feature	Bag #	Item #	Type	Description	Form	Quantity	Comments
Unit 1	J		22	7	Tin Glazed Earthenware		34	1	orange glaze
Unit 1	J		22	8	Coarse Stoneware	english brown	33	2	
Unit 1	J		22	9	Whiteware	undecorated	34	1	
Unit 1	J		22	10	Tobacco pipes	stems, plain 5/64		1	5/64 pipe stem
Unit 1	J		22	11	Tobacco pipes	stems, plain 4/64		1	4/64 pipe stem
Unit 1	J		22	12	Nails General	modern (wire)		1	
Unit 1	J		22	13	Flatglass	window		1	green
Unit 1	J		22	14	Glass general			1	1/2 in thick arc on finished edge
Unit 1	J		22	15	Organic Materials	bone, mammal		7	mammal bones
Unit 1	J		22	16	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	33	2	int/ext dark brown glaze
Unit 1	J		22	17	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	33	1	int yellow brown, ext dark brown
Unit 1	J		22	18	Coarse Earthenware	interior lead glazed	33	1	interior brown/red glaze
Unit 1	J		22	19	Coarse Earthenware	exterior lead glazed	33	1	exterior brown and yellow glaze
Unit 1	J		22	20	brick	brick general		7	820 grams
Unit 1	K		25	1	Organic Materials	bone, teeth		2	
Unit 1	K		25	2	Organic Materials	bone, mammal		2	
Unit 1	K		25	3	Nails General	handwrought		1	handwrought nails
Unit 1	K		25	4	Flatglass			1	greenish
Unit 1	K		25	5	Tobacco pipes	bowls, plain		1	
Unit 1	K		25	6	Tobacco pipes	stems, plain 5/64		1	5/64
Unit 1	K		25	7	Porcelain	blue on white	32	1	blue bands
Unit 1	K		25	8	Tin Glazed Earthenware		34	1	light blue glaze
Unit 1	K		25	9	Tin Glazed Earthenware	blue on white	34	1	blue on white
Unit 1	K		25	10	Refined Stonewares	white saltglazed	34	2	white salt glazed
Unit 1	K		25	11	Refined Stonewares	Nottingham	33	1	nottingham type
Unit 1	L		26	1	stone	architectural or landscape - other building related		14	sand concretion on wood imprint
Unit 1	L		26	2	Organic Materials	bone, mammal		2	

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Square	Level	Feature	Bag #	Item #	Type	Description	Form	Quantity	Comments
Unit 1	L		26	3	Bottle glass	wine/liquor frag		8	
Unit 1	L		26	4	Tobacco pipes	bowls, plain		1	
Unit 1	L		26	5	Organic Materials	oyster shell		1	56.1 grams
Unit 1	M		27	1	Organic Materials	wood - worked, other		68	worked wood chippings
Unit 1	M		27	2	Organic Materials	oyster shell		15	
Unit 1	M		27	3	Organic Materials	bone, mammal		57	mammal bones
Unit 1	M		27	4	stone	worked for flints	9640	7	worked flint
Unit 1	M		27	5	brick	brick general		7	
Unit 1	M		27	6	Coarse Earthenware	buckley ware	32	2	rim sherd big vessel piece
Unit 1	M		27	7	Refined Stonewares	white saltglazed	33	33	tea kettle
Unit 1	M		27	8	Refined Stonewares	white saltglazed	32	3	rim sherd
Unit 1	M		27	9	Organic Materials	plant remains		4	bottle cork
Unit 1	M		27	10	Coarse Stoneware	english brown	32	1	rim sherd
Unit 1	M		27	11	Coarse Stoneware	english brown	34	4	flatware
Unit 1	M		27	12	Porcelain	undistinguished	32	1	blue glaze
Unit 1	M		27	13	Coarse Earthenware	buckley ware	34	3	flatware
Unit 1	M		27	14	Coarse Earthenware	north devon gravel tempered ware	34	1	flatware
Unit 1	M		27	15	Coarse Stoneware	american blue and gray	34	1	flatware
Unit 1	M		27	16	Porcelain	chinese general	33	3	
Unit 1	M		27	17	Porcelain	blue on white	33	5	
Unit 1	M		27	18	Refined Stonewares	white saltglazed	32	2	
Unit 1	M		27	19	Organic Materials	oyster shell		14	645.1 grams
Unit 1	M		27	20	Organic Materials	plant remains, seeds and nuts		22	peach pits
Unit 1	M		27	21	Tobacco pipes	stems, plain 5/64		6	
Unit 1	M		27	22	Tobacco pipes	stems, plain 4/64		2	

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Square	Level	Feature	Bag #	Item #	Type	Description	Form	Quantity	Comments
Unit 1	M		27	23	Organic Materials	wood, natural		8	
Unit 1	M		27	24	Bottle glass	medicinal bottle-19thc.		1	21* medicine phial finish
Unit 1	M		27	25	Organic Materials	leather		4	
Unit 1	M		27	26	Bottle glass	wine/liquor base		4	
Unit 1	M		27	27	Flatglass	window		10	
Unit 1	M		27	28	Bottle glass	wine/liquor frag		8	
Unit 1	M		27	29	Flatglass	window		1	clear
Unit 1	M		27	30	Flatglass	window		8	light green
Unit 1	M		27	31	Nails General	L-head		2	L-head
Unit 1	M		27	32	Nails General	handwrought		4	
Unit 1	M		27	33	Nails General	headless		1	headless
Unit 1	M		27	34	Nails General			1	unidentifiable
Unit 1	M		27	35	Nails General	rose head		10	
Unit 1	M		27	36	Metal Materials	copper form identifiable		3	copper alloy wire
Unit 1	M		27	37	Metal Materials	iron		2	clasp
Unit 1	M		27	38	Metal Materials	copper		1	
Unit 1	M		27	39	Tobacco pipes	bowls, plain		1	fragment
Unit 1	M		27	40	Tobacco pipes	stems, unmeasurable		1	
Unit 1	M		27	41	Tobacco pipes	stems, plain 6/64		1	pipestem
Unit 1	M		27	42	Refined Stonewares	white saltglazed	34	4	
Unit 1	M		27	43	Refined Stonewares	white saltglazed	34	1	molded
Unit 1	M		27	44	Porcelain	blue on white	32	2	
Unit 1	M		27	45	Creamware	undecorated	34	3	
Unit 1	M		27	46	Tin Glazed Earthenware	white glazed	32	1	
Unit 1	M		27	47	Tin Glazed Earthenware	white glazed	34	4	cut marks
Unit 1	M		27	48	Pearlware	handpainted - underglaze blue	34	1	
Unit 1	M		27	49	Pearlware	undecorated	34	1	
Unit 1	M		27	50	Coarse Earthenware	interior lead glazed	34	5	black glaze
Unit 1	M		27	51	Coarse Earthenware	interior lead glazed	34	4	brown glaze
Unit 1	M		27	52	Porcelain	undecorated	32	1	
Unit 1	M		27	53	Porcelain	chinese general	32	1	handpainted
Unit 1	N		31	1	Tobacco pipes	stems, plain 5/64		1	5/64

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Square	Level	Feature	Bag #	Item #	Type	Description	Form	Quantity	Comments
Unit 1	N		31	2	Tobacco pipes	stems, unmeasurable		1	
Unit 1	N		31	3	Organic Materials	bone, mammal		7	mammal
Unit 1	N		31	4	Coarse Earthenware	buckley ware	33	1	
Unit 1	N		31	5	Coarse Earthenware		32	1	
Unit 1	N		31	6	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	33	1	redware black glaze
Unit 1	N		31	7	Refined Stonewares	white saltglazed	32	3	
Unit 1	N		31	8	Coarse Stoneware	rhenish blue and gray with manganese dec	33	1	gray & blue
Unit 1	N		31	9	Coarse Stoneware	gray bodied	33	1	salt glaze inside & out
Unit 1	N		31	10	Flatglass	window		7	
Unit 1	N		31	11	Organic Materials	oyster shell		11	oyster w/ concretions 312.4 g
Unit 1	N		31	12	Organic Materials	wood, building related		8	
Unit 1	O		32	1	Coarse Earthenware	buckley ware	32	2	
Unit 1	O		32	2	Coarse Earthenware	buckley ware	33	2	
Unit 1	O		32	3	Refined Earthenware		31	1	tableware, possible manganese mottled
Unit 1	O		32	4	Coarse Stoneware	gray bodied	32	1	
Unit 1	O		32	5	Refined Stonewares	white saltglazed	33	2	
Unit 1	O		32	6	Porcelain	blue on white	33	1	hand painted
Unit 1	O		32	7	Tobacco pipes	stems, plain 4/64		1	4/64 mends
Unit 1	O		32	8	Tobacco pipes	bowls, plain		1	
Unit 1	O		32	9	Organic Materials	leather, form identifiable	9310	1	
Unit 1	O		32	10	Organic Materials	leather		5	possible shoe sole
Unit 1	O		32	11	Nails General	handwrought		3	
Unit 1	O		32	12	Flatglass	window		3	
Unit 1	O		32	13	Organic Materials	oyster shell		5	95.4 g

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Square	Level	Feature	Bag #	Item #	Type	Description	Form	Quantity	Comments
Unit 1	O		32	22	Organic Materials	wood - worked, other		13	saw/tool marks apparent
Unit 1	O		32	23	Organic Materials	wood, unidentifiable		11	no tool marks, probably worked
Unit 1	P		33	1	Organic Materials	bone, mammal		2	jaw with teeth
Unit 1	P		33	2	Organic Materials	bone, mammal		3	mammal
Unit 1	P		33	3	Organic Materials	bone, teeth		4	teeth
Unit 1	P		33	4	Organic Materials	bone, rodent		2	rodent
Unit 1	P		33	5	Organic Materials	wood, natural		30	bark, possibly burnt
Unit 1	P		33	6	Refined Stonewares	white saltglazed	33	1	white salt glazed
Unit 1	P		33	7	Flatglass	window		2	window
Unit 1	P		33	8	Organic Materials	plant remains, seeds and nuts		4	halves of peach pits
Unit 1	P		33	9	Tin Glazed Earthenware	white glazed	33	1	tin glaze burnt
Unit 1	P		33	10	Coarse Earthenware	interior lead glazed	35	1	brown lead glaze possibly manganese
Unit 1	Q		34	1	Organic Materials	bone, mammal		2	butcher marks

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Square	Level	Feature	Bag #	Item #	Type	Description	Form	Quantity	Comments
Unit 2	B		2	2	Synthetic Recent Materials			1	cigarette wrapper
Unit 2	B		2	3	Synthetic Recent Materials	aluminum		1	aluminum cigarette wrapper
Unit 2	B		2	4	Whiteware	undecorated	34	1	flatware
Unit 2	D		7	1	Organic Materials	clinker		11	discard 0.9 lbs
Unit 2	D		7	2	Organic Materials	oyster shell		49	discard 1.4 lbs
Unit 2	D		7	3	Organic Materials	oyster shell		14	discard 600.8 grams
Unit 2	D		7	4	Brick	brick general		30	discard 2.9 lbs
Unit 2	D		7	5	Brick	brick general		5	discard 587.4 grams
Unit 2	D		7	6	Synthetic Recent Materials	plastic		1	plastic food wrapper
Unit 2	D		7	7	Synthetic Recent Materials	plastic		1	plastic
Unit 2	D		7	8	Flatglass	window		6	clear window glass
Unit 2	D		7	9	Bottle glass	round bottle neck	6201	1	olive green bottle rim diseased
Unit 2	D		7	10	Bottle glass	wine/liquor frag	5998	8	olive green bottle frag diseased
Unit 2	D		7	11	Tobacco pipes	stems, plain 4/64		5	1 intact 1 broken into 4 pieces
Unit 2	D		7	12	Tobacco pipes	stems, plain 5/64		3	
Unit 2	D		7	13	Tobacco pipes	stems, plain 7/64		1	black and slightly curved
Unit 2	D		7	14	Tobacco pipes	bowls, molded		1	
Unit 2	D		7	15	Tile	tile ceramic		1	
Unit 2	D		7	16	Stone	worked for flints	9640	2	
Unit 2	D		7	17	Organic Materials	bone, fragments		1	
Unit 2	D		7	18	Organic Materials	bone, bone fragments - mammal		5	
Unit 2	D		7	19	Organic Materials	coal		3	
Unit 2	D		7	20	Nails General	modern (wire)		1	galvanized
Unit 2	D		7	21	Nails General	modern (wire)		1	
Unit 2	D		7	22	Nails General	cut		15	badly corroded
Unit 2	D		7	23	Metal Materials	iron		2	

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Square	Level	Feature	Bag #	Item #	Type	Description	Form	Quantity	Comments
Unit 2	D		7	24	Creamware	annular - banded	33	1	
Unit 2	D		7	25	Creamware	undecorated	34	12	
Unit 2	D		7	26	Creamware	undecorated	33	3	
Unit 2	D		7	27	Creamware	undecorated	32	2	
Unit 2	D		7	28	Creamware	undecorated	35	1	
Unit 2	D		7	29	Porcelain	blue on white	34	3	
Unit 2	D		7	30	Porcelain	undecorated	34	1	
Unit 2	D		7	31	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	33	2	redware with brown glaze
Unit 2	D		7	32	Highly Refined Wares	engine turned	35	1	
Unit 2	D		7	33	Coarse Earthenware	interior lead glazed	34	1	redware with red glaze
Unit 2	D		7	34	Whiteware	undecorated	33	2	
Unit 2	D		7	35	Pearlware	undecorated	34	2	
Unit 2	D		7	36	Pearlware	transfer printed	34	1	
Unit 2	D		7	37	Pearlware	handpainted - underglaze blue	34	7	
Unit 2	D		7	38	Coarse Stoneware	gray bodied	33	1	no glaze
Unit 2	D		7	39	Coarse Stoneware	gray bodied	32	1	exterior saltglaze
Unit 2	D		7	40	Coarse Stoneware	brown bodied	32	1	brown bodied brown glazed
Unit 2		8	8	1	Pearlware	transfer printed	34	2	flatware
Unit 2		8	8	2	Refined Stonewares	white saltglazed	32	1	molded
Unit 2		8	8	3	Whiteware	undecorated	34	1	flatware
Unit 2		8	8	4	Nails General	handwrought		1	
Unit 2		8	8	5	Organic Materials	oyster shell		1	
Unit 2		8	8	6	Organic Materials	bone, bone fragments - mammal		3	bone fragments - mammal bones
Unit 2	E		9	1	Nails General	modern (wire)		1	wire nail
Unit 2	E		9	2	Metal Materials	iron		2	unidentifiable metal
Unit 2	E		9	3	Organic Materials	bone, bone fragments - mammal		2	bone fragments - mammal bone fragments
Unit 2	E		9	4	Flatglass	window		2	flat glass
Unit 2	E		9	5	Bottle glass	round bottle frag		3	round bottle fragments
Unit 2	E		9	6	Coarse Stoneware	gray bodied	33	1	gray bodied with reddish interior glaze
Unit 2	E		9	7	Creamware	undecorated	32	1	rim fragments

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Square	Level	Feature	Bag #	Item #	Type	Description	Form	Quantity	Comments
Unit 2	E		9	8	Creamware	undecorated	34	1	body fragments
Unit 2	E		9	9	Bottle glass	wine/liquor frag		1	wine/liquor fragments
Unit 2	E		9	10	Stone	worked for flints	9640	1	gun flint
Unit 2	E		9	11	Nails General	handwrought		4	handwrought nails
Unit 2	E		9	12	Metal Materials	iron	9150	1	
Unit 2	E		9	13	Tobacco pipes	stems, plain 4/64		2	4/64 pipe stem
Unit 2	E		9	14	Tobacco pipes	stems, plain 5/64		3	5/64 pipe stem
Unit 2	E		9	15	Creamware	undecorated	34	3	flat body fragments
Unit 2	E		9	16	Creamware	undecorated	32	1	rim fragments
Unit 2	E		9	17	Pearlware	transfer printed	34	8	blue transfer print
Unit 2	E		9	18	Pearlware	transfer printed	35	1	base fragment
Unit 2	E		9	19	Pearlware	undecorated	31	1	handle fragment
Unit 2	E		9	20	Pearlware	undecorated	34	2	flat body fragments
Unit 2	E		9	21	Pearlware	handpainted - underglaze polychrome, peasant palette	33	1	yellow and brown hollow fragments
Unit 2	E		9	22	Porcelain	blue on white	34	1	flat body fragment
Unit 2	E		9	23	Whiteware	handpainted - no further analysis	34	1	flat body fragment
Unit 2	E		9	24	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	34	2	int/ext dark brown glaze
Unit 2	E		9	25	Coarse Stoneware	brown bodied	32	1	dk brown body with dark brown int/ext glz
Unit 2	E		9	26	Coarse Stoneware	other brown bodied	33	1	tan body with clear lead glaze
Unit 2	E		9	27	Coarse Stoneware	gray bodied	33	1	saltglazed
Unit 2	E		9	28	Coarse Stoneware	other gray bodied	35	1	unglazed base fragment
Unit 2	E		9	29	Coarse Stoneware	other gray bodied	34	1	brown interior glaze
Unit 2	E		9	30	Creamware	shell edged - no further analysis	32	1	green shell edge
Unit 2	E		9	31	Creamware	featheredged	32	1	blue featheredge
Unit 2	E		9	32	Creamware	featheredged	32	1	green featheredge
Unit 2	E		9	33	Bottle glass	wine/liquor frag		2	wine/liquor fragments
Unit 2	E		9	34	Bottle glass	round bottle frag		1	round fragment
Unit 2	E		9	35	Flatglass	window		3	window glass
Unit 2	E		9	36	Organic Materials	bone, bone fragments - mammal		10	bone fragments - mammal bones
Unit 2	E		9	37	Organic Materials	bone, teeth		2	molars

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Square	Level	Feature	Bag #	Item #	Type	Description	Form	Quantity	Comments
Unit 2	G		14	1	Creamware		33	1	molded decoration (52)
Unit 2	G		14	2	Creamware	transfer printed	34	1	black transferprint
Unit 2	G		14	3	Creamware	undecorated	34	1	
Unit 2	G		14	4	Porcelain	undistinguished	33	4	undecorated
Unit 2	G		14	5	Porcelain	undistinguished	34	2	undecorated
Unit 2	G		14	6	Porcelain	undistinguished	34	1	raised ridges
Unit 2	G		14	7	Pearlware	handpainted - no further analysis	35	1	brown band
Unit 2	G		14	8	Pearlware	handpainted - no further analysis	32	1	brown band (possibly same as item # 007)
Unit 2	G		14	9	Pearlware	undecorated	34	4	
Unit 2	G		14	10	Pearlware	undecorated	35	1	undecorated
Unit 2	G		14	11	Pearlware	transfer printed	32	1	black transferprint
Unit 2	G		14	12	Pearlware	transfer printed	32	1	dark brown check pattern
Unit 2	G		14	13	Pearlware	transfer printed	34	2	blue transfer print
Unit 2	G		14	14	Pearlware	transfer printed	32	2	blue
Unit 2	G		14	15	Pearlware	handpainted - no further analysis	34	1	green
Unit 2	G		14	16	Whiteware	undecorated	32	5	
Unit 2	G		14	17	Whiteware	undecorated	34	8	
Unit 2	G		14	18	Whiteware	undecorated	33	5	
Unit 2	G		14	19	Whiteware	transfer printed - no further analysis	33	1	blue
Unit 2	G		14	20	Creamware	shell edged	32	1	green
Unit 2	G		14	21	Creamware	featheredged	32	2	green
Unit 2	G		14	22	Creamware	featheredged	33	1	green
Unit 2	G		14	23	Creamware	handpainted - 18th c. palette (peasantware)	32	1	brown/blue
Unit 2	G		14	24	Creamware	handpainted - 18th c. palette (peasantware)	34	1	brown/blue
Unit 2	G		14	25	Refined Stonewares	white saltglazed	33	2	
Unit 2	G		14	26	Organic Materials	oyster shell		6	
Unit 2	G		14	27	Organic Materials	plant remains, seeds and nuts		5	peach pits
Unit 2	G		14	28	Metal Materials	iron		2	
Unit 2	G		14	29	Metal Materials	copper	9410	1	king george III
Unit 2	G		14	30	Tobacco pipes	stems, plain 4/64		4	"4/64"

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Square	Level	Feature	Bag #	Item #	Type	Description	Form	Quantity	Comments
Unit 2	G		14	31	Tobacco pipes	stems, plain 5/64		7	"5/64"
Unit 2	G		14	32	Tobacco pipes	pipes general		1	stem frag
Unit 2	G		14	33	Tobacco pipes	bowls, plain		4	
Unit 2	G		14	34	Stone	worked, other		1	chert
Unit 2	G		14	35	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	34	5	int/ext dk brown glaze
Unit 2	G		14	36	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	33	1	lt red body int/ext br glaze
Unit 2	G		14	37	Coarse Earthenware	exterior lead glazed	33	1	int glaze
Unit 2	G		14	38	Coarse Earthenware	unglazed	34	1	unglazed redware
Unit 2	G		14	39	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	32	1	int/ext br glaze
Unit 2	G		14	40	Refined Earthenware		33	2	redware with int/ext brglaze
Unit 2	G		14	41	Coarse Earthenware	interior lead glazed	32	2	int dark brown glaze
Unit 2	G		14	42	Coarse Earthenware	interior lead glazed	34	2	int dark brown glaze
Unit 2	G		14	43	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	33	1	green glazed rim
Unit 2	G		14	44	brick	brick general		1	brick frag
Unit 2	G		14	45	Organic Materials	bone, mammal		39	mammal bones
Unit 2	G		14	46	Nails General	handwrought		16	
Unit 2	G		14	47	Nails General	modern (wire)		3	
Unit 2	G		14	48	Flatglass	window		17	
Unit 2	G		14	49	Glass general			3	
Unit 2	G		14	50	Bottle glass	wine/liquor frag		6	
Unit 2	G		14	51	Bottle glass	round bottle frag		3	
Unit 2		7	15	1	Organic Materials	oyster shell		4	
Unit 2		7	15	2	Organic Materials	bone, mammal		1	piece of a pelvic bone
Unit 2		7	15	3	brick	brick general		2	discard 710 grams
Unit 2		7	15	4	Nails General	modern (wire)		1	
Unit 2		7	15	5	Nails General	modern (wire)		1	galvanized
Unit 2		7	15	6	Coarse Earthenware	north devon gravel tempered ware	34	1	flatware

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Square	Level	Feature	Bag #	Item #	Type	Description	Form	Quantity	Comments
Unit 2		7	15	7	Synthetic Recent Materials			1	styrofoam
Unit 2		7	15	8	Synthetic Recent Materials			1	candybar wrapper
Unit 2		7	15	9	Synthetic Recent Materials			1	plastic wrapper
Unit 2		7	15	10	Coarse Stoneware	american blue and gray	33	3	holloware
Unit 2		7	15	11	Tobacco pipes	stems, plain 4/64		4	4/64 pipe stem
Unit 2		7	15	12	Tobacco pipes	stems, plain 5/64		2	5/64 pipe stem
Unit 2		7	15	13	Organic Materials	bone, mammal		18	
Unit 2		7	15	14	Synthetic Recent Materials			1	paperclip fixed in mortar
Unit 2		7	15	15	Bottle glass	wine/liquor frag		2	diseased green bottle fragments
Unit 2		7	15	16	Flatglass	window	5999	12	flatware
Unit 2		7	15	17	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	33	1	holloware gn ext glaze yw in glaze border ware
Unit 2		7	15	18	Refined Stonewares	white saltglazed	32	3	rim sherds
Unit 2		7	15	19	Creamware	undecorated	34	5	flatware
Unit 2		7	15	20	Creamware	undecorated	32	2	
Unit 2		7	15	21	Porcelain	undistinguished	32	1	rim sherd
Unit 2		7	15	22	Porcelain	undistinguished	34	4	flatware
Unit 2		7	15	23	Porcelain	undistinguished	32	1	blue painting
Unit 2		7	15	24	Pearlware		33	6	halloware
Unit 2		7	15	25	Pearlware		32	1	rim sherd
Unit 2		7	15	26	Whiteware	undecorated	34	20	flatware
Unit 2		7	15	27	Whiteware	transfer printed - no further analysis	34	1	flatware
Unit 2		7	15	28	Whiteware	handpainted - no further analysis	32	1	rim sherd
Unit 2		7	15	29	Coarse Earthenware	staffordshire manganese mottled	34	2	flatware
Unit 2		7	15	30	Coarse Stoneware	gray bodied	33	1	brown glaze int/ext
Unit 2		7	15	31	Coarse Earthenware	buckley ware	34	4	flatware

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Square	Level	Feature	Bag #	Item #	Type	Description	Form	Quantity	Comments
Unit 2		7	15	34	Coarse Earthenware	interior lead glazed	33	4	red body, brown glaze
Unit 2		7	15	35	Coarse Earthenware	interior lead glazed	32	2	red/orange body light brown glaze
Unit 2		7	15	36	Coarse Stoneware	brown bodied	33	1	brown body brown glaze both sides
Unit 2		7	15	37	Nails General	handwrought		14	
Unit 2		7	15	38	Nails General	modern (wire)		7	
Unit 2		7	15	39	Nails General	cut		4	
Unit 2		7	15	40	Metal Materials	iron		8	
Unit 2		7	15	41	Tile	flooring		1	green ridged floor tile
Unit 2		7	15	42	Organic Materials	coal		2	
Unit 2		7	15	43	stone	worked for flints	9640	1	english flint-brown
Unit 2	G		23	1	Porcelain	blue on white	34	4	
Unit 2	G		23	2	Porcelain	undecorated	34	1	
Unit 2	G		23	3	Tobacco pipes	bowls, molded		1	
Unit 2	H		24	1	Organic Materials	worked or shaped shell		1	Possible nutting stone
Unit 2	H		24	2	Refined Stonewares	Nottingham	33	12	
Unit 2	H		24	3	Refined Earthenware		33	4	
Unit 2	H		24	4	Refined Earthenware		32	3	
Unit 2	H		24	5	Refined Stonewares	Nottingham	32	4	
Unit 2	H		24	6	Coarse Earthenware	black glazed redware	33	1	
Unit 2	H		24	7	Coarse Earthenware	staffordshire manganese mottled	33	3	
Unit 2	H		24	8	Coarse Earthenware	staffordshire manganese mottled	32	2	
Unit 2	H		24	9	Coarse Earthenware	staffordshire manganese mottled	31	1	
Unit 2	H		24	10	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	33	1	light brown glaze on buff body
Unit 2	H		24	11	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	32	1	light brown glaze on buff body
Unit 2	H		24	12	Coarse Earthenware		32	1	milk pan rim with pour spout

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Square	Level	Feature	Bag #	Item #	Type	Description	Form	Quantity	Comments
Unit 2	H		24	13	Coarse Stoneware	gray bodied	32	1	salt glaze
Unit 2	H		24	14	Creamware	undecorated	35	2	
Unit 2	H		24	15	Creamware	undecorated	34	5	
Unit 2	H		24	16	Creamware	undecorated	32	1	
Unit 2	H		24	17	Creamware	undecorated	32	1	molded, octagonal plate
Unit 2	H		24	18	brick	brick general		5	discard 7.5 lbs
Unit 2	H		24	19	Organic Materials	oyster shell		7	discard 1.1 pounds
Unit 2	H		24	20	Nails General	cut		13	nails
Unit 2	H		24	21	Organic Materials	bone, mammal		25	mammal
Unit 2	H		24	22	Organic Materials	bone, teeth		4	teeth
Unit 2	H		24	23	Bottle glass	wine/liquor frag	5998	4	dark olive green
Unit 2	H		24	24	Bottle glass	wine/liquor base	5998	2	dark olive green
Unit 2	H		24	25	Flatglass			4	dark olive green
Unit 2	H		24	26	Flatglass	window		2	clear
Unit 2	H		24	27	Brick	wall brick		1	
Unit 2	I		28	1	Mortar			2	finished mortar
Unit 2	I		28	2	Coarse Stoneware	english brown	33	1	english brown
Unit 2	I		28	3	Refined Stonewares	white saltglazed	35	1	
Unit 2	I		28	4	Refined Stonewares	white saltglazed	34	1	
Unit 2	I		28	5	Whiteware	undecorated	34	1	
Unit 2	I		28	6	Coarse Stoneware	gray bodied	33	1	brown salt glaze
Unit 2	I		28	7	Refined Earthenware		33	5	redware
Unit 2	I		28	8	Refined Earthenware		32	2	redware
Unit 2	I		28	9	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	35	1	redware dark brown glaze
Unit 2	I		28	10	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	32	1	dark brown glaze redware
Unit 2	I		28	11	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	32	1	black and red glaze
Unit 2	I		28	12	Coarse Earthenware	interior lead glazed	33	3	dark brown glaze redware

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Square	Level	Feature	Bag #	Item #	Type	Description	Form	Quantity	Comments
Unit 2	I		28	13	Coarse Earthenware	interior lead glazed	33	1	reddish glaze
Unit 2	I		28	14	Coarse Earthenware	unglazed	34	3	
Unit 2	I		28	15	Organic Materials	oyster shell		1	oyster fragment
Unit 2	I		28	16	Nails General	handwrought		2	
Unit 2	I		28	17	Organic Materials	bone, mammal		29	mammal bones
Unit 2	I		28	18	Refined Earthenware		31	1	buff paste
Unit 2	I		28	19	Organic Materials	bone, teeth		2	teeth
Unit 2	I		28	20	Flatglass			8	
Unit 2	I		28	21	Bottle glass	round bottle frag		1	
Unit 2	I		28	22	Bottle glass	wine/liquor neck		1	
Unit 2	I		28	23	Bottle glass	wine/liquor base		1	fragment
Unit 2	I		28	24	Bottle glass	wine/liquor frag		4	
Unit 2	I		28	25	Tobacco pipes	stems, plain 4/64		1	4/64
Unit 2	I		28	26	Tobacco pipes	stems, plain 5/64		1	5/64
Unit 2	J		29	1	Nails General	cut		6	nails
Unit 2	J		29	2	Flatglass	window		2	clear
Unit 2	J		29	3	Bottle glass	round bottle frag		1	clear
Unit 2	J		29	4	Organic Materials	bone, mammal		22	mammal
Unit 2	J		29	5	Organic Materials	bone, bird		2	bird
Unit 2	J		29	6	Porcelain	blue on white	34	1	blue underglaze with handpainted overglaze
Unit 2	J		29	7	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	33	2	redware brown glaze
Unit 2	J		29	8	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	32	2	redware brown glaze
Unit 2	J		29	9	Coarse Earthenware	interior lead glazed	33	1	redware brown glaze
Unit 2	J		29	10	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	33	2	redware red/brown glaze
Unit 2	J		29	11	Mortar			1	
Unit 2	K		30	1	Nails General	cut		15	nails
Unit 2	K		30	2	Organic Materials	bone, mammal		35	mammal

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Square	Level	Feature	Bag #	Item #	Type	Description	Form	Quantity	Comments
Unit 2	K		30	3	Organic Materials	bone, bird		2	bird
Unit 2	K		30	4	Organic Materials	bone, teeth		3	teeth
Unit 2	K		30	5	Bottle glass	wine/liquor base		2	base
Unit 2	K		30	6	Bottle glass	wine/liquor neck	6201	1	finish
Unit 2	K		30	7	Bottle glass	wine/liquor frag		3	
Unit 2	K		30	8	Flatglass	window		5	
Unit 2	K		30	9	Glass general		5998	1	
Unit 2	K		30	10	Flatglass			1	clear
Unit 2	K		30	11	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	32	1	redware brown glaze
Unit 2	K		30	12	Coarse Earthenware	interior lead glazed	32	1	redware brown glaze
Unit 2	K		30	13	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	33	6	redware brown glaze
Unit 2	K		30	14	Coarse Earthenware	interior lead glazed	33	4	redware brown glaze
Unit 2	K		30	15	Coarse Earthenware	black glazed redware	33	1	
Unit 2	K		30	16	Refined Stonewares	molded	32	1	barley pattern
Unit 2	K		30	17	Refined Stonewares	molded	34	1	barley pattern
Unit 2	K		30	18	Refined Stonewares	molded	33	2	mend together
Unit 2	K		30	19	Creamware	undecorated	32	2	
Unit 2	K		30	20	Whieldon-Wedewood Wares	cauliflower	34	1	green glaze molded
Unit 2	K		30	21	Tin Glazed Earthenware	blue on white	33	1	tin blue on white
Unit 2	K		30	22	Tin Glazed Earthenware	white glazed	33	1	
Unit 2	K		30	23	Coarse Stoneware	gray bodied	33	1	salt glaze
Unit 2	K		30	24	Porcelain	blue on white	32	1	handpainted underglaze
Unit 2	K		30	25	Tobacco pipes	bowls, plain		1	4/64 stem portion
Unit 2	K		30	26	Tobacco pipes	stems, plain 4/64		1	4/64 mendable
Unit 2		14	35	1	Bottle glass	wine/liquor frag	5998	5	
Unit 2		14	35	2	Flatglass	window		2	
Unit 2		14	35	3	Bottle glass		5998	1	green

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Square	Level	Feature	Bag #	Item #	Type	Description	Form	Quantity	Comments
Unit 2		14	35	4	Bottle glass	round bottle frag	5998	1	clear
Unit 2		14	35	5	Nails General	handwrought		5	nails
Unit 2		14	35	6	Organic Materials	bone, mammal		13	mammal
Unit 2		14	35	7	Tobacco pipes	stems, plain 5/64		5	5/64
Unit 2		14	35	8	Tobacco pipes	stems, plain 6/64		1	6/64
Unit 2		14	35	9	Organic Materials	plant remains, seeds and nuts		1	peach pit half
Unit 2		14	35	10	Stone	worked for flints	9640	2	flint worked
Unit 2		14	35	11	Organic Materials	oyster shell		5	246.2 grams
Unit 2		14	35	12	Organic Materials	wood - worked, other		5	worked
Unit 2		14	35	13	Organic Materials	wood, building related		11	possibly worked
Unit 2		14	35	14	Porcelain	blue on white	34	1	hand painted
Unit 2		14	35	15	Coarse Stoneware	gray bodied	33	1	
Unit 2		14	35	16	Creamware	undecorated	33	3	
Unit 2		14	35	17	Tin Glazed Earthenware	blue on white	33	1	white paste with blue tin glaze
Unit 2		14	35	18	Coarse Earthenware	interior lead glazed	33	1	red paste with brown glaze
Unit 2		14	35	19	Creamware	undecorated	34	1	
Unit 2		14	35	20	Brick	brick general		1	342.5 grams
Unit 2		14	35	21	Slipwares	slip combed	33	1	
Unit 4	B		36	1	Tobacco pipes	stems, plain 5/64		3	5/64
Unit 4	B		36	2	Tobacco pipes	bowls, plain		1	
Unit 4	B		36	3	Organic Materials	paper		5	used paper matches
Unit 4	B		36	4	Nails General			16	nails badly corroded
Unit 4	B		36	5	Nails General	cut		3	
Unit 4	B		36	6	Metal Materials	iron		5	badly corroded
Unit 4	B		36	7	Nails General	modern (wire)		2	modern
Unit 4	B		36	8	Bottle glass	round bottle frag	5998	12	colorless
Unit 4	B		36	9	Bottle glass	round bottle neck	5998	1	
Unit 4	B		36	10	Flatglass	window		5	colorless
Unit 4	B		36	11	Bottle glass	round bottle frag	5998	1	molded bottle frag with "A" on it
Unit 4	B		36	12	Drinking glass	tumbler, body	5998	2	ribbed
Unit 4	B		36	13	Glass general			1	amber

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Square	Level	Feature	Bag #	Item #	Type	Description	Form	Quantity	Comments
Unit 4	B		36	14	Glass general			1	green
Unit 4	B		36	15	Brick	brick general		7	brick 11.2 g
Unit 4	B		36	16	Mortar			5	mortar 13.1 g
Unit 4	B		36	17	Organic Materials	charcoal		6	coal 11.5 g
Unit 4	B		36	18	Organic Materials	oyster shell		4	oyster 73.4 g
Unit 4	B		36	19	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	33	2	redware with brown glaze
Unit 4	B		36	20	Creamware	undecorated	33	1	creamware
Unit 4	B		36	21	Whiteware	undecorated	33	2	whiteware
Unit 4	B		36	22	Whiteware	undecorated	31	1	handle
Unit 4	B		36	23	Refined Stonewares	white saltglazed	33	1	white salt glazed
Unit 3	B		37	1	Nails General	handwrought		6	nails hand
Unit 3	B		37	2	Nails General	cut		14	cut
Unit 3	B		37	3	Nails General			14	general
Unit 3	B		37	4	Metal Materials	iron		3	unidentifiable iron
Unit 3	B		37	5	Metal Materials	iron, form identifiable	9305	1	buckle
Unit 3	B		37	6	Metal Materials	iron, form identifiable	9150	1	nut & screw
Unit 3	B		37	7	Metal Materials	iron, form identifiable		1	cap
Unit 3	B		37	8	Organic Materials	bone, mammal		3	bone
Unit 3	B		37	9	Mortar			2	mortar 8.0 g
Unit 3	B		37	10	Brick	brick general		1	brick 6.0 g
Unit 3	B		37	11	Porcelain	chinese general	9310	1	
Unit 3	B		37	12	Tobacco pipes	stems, plain 5/64		1	5/64
Unit 3	B		37	13	Flatglass	window		6	colorless
Unit 3	B		37	14	Glass general			2	
Unit 3	B		37	15	Drinking glass	tumbler, base		1	base
Unit 3	B		37	16	Drinking glass	tumbler, rim		1	rim
Unit 3	B		37	17	Bottle glass	wine/liquor frag	5998	1	
Unit 3	B		37	18	Flatglass			2	floral etching
Unit 3	B		37	19	Bottle glass	round bottle frag	5998	4	
Unit 3	B		37	20	Coarse Earthenware	buckley ware	33	2	
Unit 3	B		37	21	Coarse Earthenware	buckley ware	35	1	

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Square	Level	Feature	Bag #	Item #	Type	Description	Form	Quantity	Comments
Unit 3	B		37	22	Coarse Earthenware	buckley ware	32	2	
Unit 3	B		37	23	Creamware	undecorated	33	2	
Unit 3	B		37	24	Porcelain	blue on white	33	1	handpainted
Unit 3	B		37	25	Highly Fired Refined Wares	ironstone, undecorated	32	1	
Unit 3	B		37	26	Coarse Earthenware	interior lead glazed	33	1	
Unit 4	C		38	1	Porcelain	undecorated	33	1	white bodied
Unit 4	C		38	2	Porcelain	English, some transfer print - overglaze transfer print	32	1	purple print metallic glaze
Unit 4	C		38	3	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	32	1	red paste black glaze
Unit 4	C		38	4	Coarse Earthenware	interior lead glazed	33	1	red bodied red glaze possible ext glaze
Unit 4	C		38	5	Tile	sewer pipe		1	red paste brown salt glaze
Unit 4	C		38	6	Creamware	handpainted - banded	32	1	black paint band
Unit 4	C		38	7	Creamware	undecorated	38	1	probably bottom of a plate
Unit 4	C		38	8	Creamware	undecorated	33	1	possible rim fragment
Unit 4	C		38	9	Creamware	undecorated	33	3	
Unit 4	C		38	10	Refined Stonewares	white saltglazed	33	1	handpainted blue decoration
Unit 4	C		38	11	Tin Glazed Earthenware	white glazed	33	1	blue tinted glaze salmon bodied
Unit 4	C		38	12	Pearlware	handpainted - underglaze blue	35	1	handpainted design
Unit 4	C		38	13	Pearlware	handpainted - underglaze blue	32	2	handpainted floral and bird prints
Unit 4	C		38	14	Pearlware	undecorated	34	1	
Unit 4	C		38	15	Pearlware	handpainted - mocha	32	1	dendritic mocha ware
Unit 4	C		38	16	Nails General			51	corroded iron
Unit 4	C		38	17	Tobacco pipes	stems, plain 5/64		2	
Unit 4	C		38	18	Stone	worked for flints	9640	1	tan bodied
Unit 4	C		38	19	Organic Materials	bone, mammal		11	mammal
Unit 4	C		38	20	Metal Materials	other metal		1	possible button/cap
Unit 4	C		38	21	Flatglass	window		14	aqua
Unit 4	C		38	22	Lighting glass		8761	2	colorless
Unit 4	C		38	23	Bottle glass	wine/liquor bottle	6200	7	dark olive green
Unit 4	C		38	24	Bottle glass	wine/liquor bottle	6201	1	dark olive green
Unit 4	C		38	25	Flatglass			7	colorless
Unit 4	C		38	26	Bottle glass	round bottle frag	5998	4	aqua

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Square	Level	Feature	Bag #	Item #	Type	Description	Form	Quantity	Comments
Unit 4	C		38	27	Bottle glass	round bottle frag	5998	11	colorless
Unit 4	C		38	28	Bottle glass	round bottle neck	5998	1	colorless
Unit 4	C		38	29	Drinking glass	tumbler, rim	5998	1	colorless
Unit 4	C		38	30	Bottle glass	blown-in-mold frag	5998	1	colorless
Unit 4	C		38	31	Bottle glass	case bottle base	5998	1	colorless
Unit 4	C		38	32	Bottle glass	case bottle frag	5998	1	colorless
Unit 4	C		38	33	Mortar			1	7.0 g
Unit 4	C		38	34	Organic Materials	oyster shell		3	28.0 g
Unit 4	C		38	35	Organic Materials	charcoal		5	13.4 g
Unit 3	C		39	1	Brick	brick general		1	discard 23 grams
Unit 3	C		39	2	Organic Materials	oyster shell		1	discard 9 grams
Unit 3	C		39	3	Mortar			4	discard 17.4 grams
Unit 3	C		39	4	Organic Materials	bone, mammal		1	flat bone
Unit 3	C		39	5	Nails General	modern (wire)		3	
Unit 4		15-A	40	1	Coarse Stoneware	english brown	35	2	brown body glazed
Unit 4		15-A	40	2	Creamware	undecorated	34	3	creamware
Unit 4		15-A	40	3	Porcelain	blue on white	34	1	handpainted
Unit 4		15-A	40	4	Porcelain	undistinguished	34	1	glazed piece of porcelain
Unit 4		15-A	40	5	Refined Stonewares	scratch blue	34	1	black decorated stoneware
Unit 4		15-A	40	6	Refined Stonewares		34	1	transfer printed stoneware highly refined
Unit 4		15-A	40	7	Organic Materials	bone, mammal		5	parts of another bone
Unit 4		15-A	40	8	Stone	architectural or landscape - worked		2	flat edged probably cut
Unit 4		15-A	40	9	Brick	brick general		36	70.3 lbs
Unit 4		15-A	40	10	Brick	brick general		2	134.8 grams
Unit 4		15-A	40	11	Flatglass	window	5999	4	flat window glass
Unit 4		15-A	40	12	Bottle glass		6200	1	piece of bottle base
Unit 4		15-A	40	13	Glass general			5	unidentifiable
Unit 4		15-A	40	14	Bottle glass	wine/liquor bottle	6200	2	green clear pieces
Unit 4		15-A	40	15	Nails General			7	rusted unidentifiable
Unit 4		15-A	40	16	Metal Materials	iron		1	rectangular piece of iron
Unit 3		16	41	1	Brick	brick general		21	discard 9.7 lbs

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Square	Level	Feature	Bag #	Item #	Type	Description	Form	Quantity	Comments
Unit 3		16	41	2	Organic Materials	oyster shell		15	discard 1.0 lbs
Unit 3		16	41	3	Tobacco pipes	stems, plain 5/64		2	5/64
Unit 3		16	41	4	Organic Materials	bone, mammal		11	mammal bones
Unit 3		16	41	5	Organic Materials	bone, teeth		1	
Unit 3		16	41	6	Nails General	handwrought		59	
Unit 3		16	41	7	Bottle glass	wine/liquor frag		2	letters "MA" on it
Unit 3		16	41	8	Flatglass			1	floral design
Unit 3		16	41	9	Flatglass	window		8	green flatglass
Unit 3		16	41	10	Bottle glass	round bottle frag		7	colorless flatglass
Unit 3		16	41	11	Bottle glass	round bottle frag		2	pink color
Unit 3		16	41	12	Organic Materials	coal		1	
Unit 3		16	41	13	Porcelain	blue on white	34	2	flatware
Unit 3		16	41	14	Refined Stonewares	white saltglazed	34	1	
Unit 3		16	41	15	Pearlware	undecorated	34	4	flatware
Unit 3		16	41	16	Yellow Ware	undecorated	34	1	
Unit 3		16	41	17	Whiteware	undecorated	33	12	
Unit 3		16	41	18	Tobacco pipes	bowls, plain		1	
Unit 3		16	41	19	Coarse Stoneware	american blue and gray	34	1	
Unit 3		16	41	20	Coarse Stoneware	english brown	34	1	
Unit 3		16	41	21	Whiteware	undecorated	35	2	
Unit 4		15-B	42	1	Brick	brick general		2	
Unit 4		15-B	42	2	Stone	architectural or landscape - worked		1	granite
Unit 4		15-B	42	3	Organic Materials	oyster shell		4	
Unit 4		15-B	42	4	Organic Materials	bone, teeth		1	
Unit 4		15-B	42	5	Organic Materials	coal		2	
Unit 4		15-B	42	6	Organic Materials	bone, bird/rodent		5	small fragments
Unit 4		15-B	42	7	Nails General			15	corroded
Unit 4		15-B	42	8	Metal Materials	iron		1	possible rim fragment
Unit 4		15-B	42	9	Organic Materials	bone, mammal		1	butchered

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Square	Level	Feature	Bag #	Item #	Type	Description	Form	Quantity	Comments
Unit 4		15-B	42	12	Coarse Stoneware	gray bodied	33	1	interior/exterior glaze
Unit 4		15-B	42	13	Highly Fired Refined Wares	engine turned	33	1	possible a teabowl; interior/exterior glazed
Unit 4		15-B	42	14	Coarse Stoneware	brown bodied	32	1	interior/exterior glazed rim of bottle
Unit 4		15-B	42	15	Porcelain	undecorated	34	1	glazed light blue
Unit 4		15-B	42	16	Whiteware	undecorated	34	2	interior/exterior glazed
Unit 4		15-B	42	17	Creamware	undecorated	34	8	interior/exterior glazed
Unit 4		15-B	42	18	Creamware	undecorated	32	2	interior/exterior glazed
Unit 4		15-B	42	19	Creamware	undecorated	35	1	
Unit 4		15-B	42	20	Porcelain	undecorated	34	1	glazed clear
Unit 4		15-B	42	21	Pearlware	annular - banded	34	1	possibly interior/exterior glaze
Unit 4		15-B	42	22	Pearlware	undecorated	34	3	interior/exterior glazed
Unit 4		15-B	42	23	Pearlware	undecorated	32	1	interior/exterior glazed
Unit 4		15-B	42	24	Pearlware	undecorated	35	1	interior/exterior glazed
Unit 4		15-B	42	25	Pearlware	handpainted - no further analysis	34	1	
Unit 4		15-B	42	26	Pearlware	shell edged - molded rim	32	1	green rim
Unit 4		15-B	42	27	Flatglass	window		4	aqua clear
Unit 4		15-B	42	28	Flatglass	window		2	colorless clear
Unit 4		15-B	42	29	Glass general			3	colorless
Unit 4		15-B	42	30	Bottle glass	round bottle		1	aqua
Unit 4		15-B	42	31	Bottle glass	case bottle frag		2	colorless
Unit 4		15-B	42	32	Bottle glass	round bottle base		1	colorless clear
Unit 4		15-B	42	33	Bottle glass	round bottle		1	green
Unit 2		14	43	1	Coarse Stoneware	english brown	33	1	light bodied salt glaze
Unit 2		14	43	2	Organic Materials	wood, building related		1	probably worked
Unit 2	M		44	1	Bottle glass	wine/liquor frag	5998	2	dark olive green
Unit 2	N		45	1	Tin Glazed Earthenware	blue on white	33	1	handpainted floral print, white body
Unit 2	N		45	2	Nails General			1	corroded rosehead
Unit 2	N		45	3	Organic Materials	oyster shell		2	
Unit 2	N		45	4	Organic Materials	wood - worked, other		13	definite worked edges
Unit 2	N		45	5	Organic Materials	wood, building related		9	most likely worked

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Square	Level	Feature	Bag #	Item #	Type	Description	Form	Quantity	Comments
Unit 2	O		46	1	Refined Stonewares	white saltglazed	34	1	white salt glazed
Unit 2	O		46	2	Organic Materials	bone, mammal		1	thin mammal bone
Unit 2	O		46	3	Organic Materials	plant remains, seeds and nuts		4	fruit peach nuts
Unit 2	O		46	4	Organic Materials	oyster shell		1	oyster shell
Unit 2	O		46	5	Organic Materials	wood, form identifiable		3	most likely worked
Unit 2	O		46	6	Flatglass	window		1	thin piece of glass
Unit 2	O		46	7	Nails General			1	badly corroded
Unit 2	O		46	8	Brick	brick general		1	big
Unit 2	P		47	1	Organic Materials	wood - worked, other		2	worked wood chunk
Unit 2	P		47	2	Nails General			1	nail
Unit 2	P		47	3	Organic Materials	oyster shell		2	oyster 108.5 grams
Unit 3	D		48	1	Refined Stonewares	white saltglazed	33	1	
Unit 3	D		48	2	Flatglass		5999	4	floral aqua clear
Unit 3	D		48	3	Flatglass		5999	1	colorless clear
Unit 3	D		48	4	Nails General			55	
Unit 3	D		48	5	Metal Materials	iron, form identifiable	9126	10	mend into wheel shape
Unit 3	D		48	6	Mortar			10	116
Unit 3	D		48	7	Brick	brick general		14	2.5 lbs
Unit 3	D		48	8	Organic Materials	coal		2	2.5 grams
Unit 4		15-D	49	1	Creamware		34	10	
Unit 4		15-D	49	2	Creamware		31	1	handle - base
Unit 4		15-D	49	3	Creamware		35	1	
Unit 4		15-D	49	4	Creamware		34	3	interior glaze possibly exterior glaze too
Unit 4		15-D	49	5	Creamware		34	1	exterior glaze possibly interior glaze too
Unit 4		15-D	49	6	Creamware	featheredged	34	1	incised green
Unit 4		15-D	49	7	Creamware	undecorated	32	3	
Unit 4		15-D	49	8	Whiteware	undecorated	35	1	
Unit 4		15-D	49	9	Whiteware	undecorated	34	4	interior/exterior glazed
Unit 4		15-D	49	10	Creamware	undecorated	33	3	interior/exterior glazed
Unit 4		15-D	49	11	Whiteware	undecorated	34	2	exterior, possibly interior glazed too

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Square	Level	Feature	Bag #	Item #	Type	Description	Form	Quantity	Comments
Unit 4		15-D	49	12	Porcelain	undecorated	34	2	
Unit 4		15-D	49	13	Creamware	undecorated	34	2	no glaze/has a wash
Unit 4		15-D	49	14	Creamware	undecorated	32	1	no glaze/has a wash
Unit 4		15-D	49	15	Creamware	undecorated	33	1	molded interior decorated w/ basket pattern
Unit 4		15-D	49	16	Refined Stonewares	white saltglazed	34	1	
Unit 4		15-D	49	17	Tobacco pipes	bowls, plain		1	fragments
Unit 4		15-D	49	18	Whiteware		34	1	exterior blue paint
Unit 4		15-D	49	19	Pearlware	undecorated	34	8	
Unit 4		15-D	49	20	Pearlware	undecorated	35	5	
Unit 4		15-D	49	21	Pearlware		34	2	featheredge blue
Unit 4		15-D	49	22	Porcelain	undecorated	32	1	overglaze handpainted
Unit 4		15-D	49	23	Pearlware	handpainted - underglaze blue	34	5	fruit and flower decoration
Unit 4		15-D	49	24	Pearlware	handpainted - underglaze blue	35	1	
Unit 4		15-D	49	25	Pearlware		34	1	molded exterior decoration
Unit 4		15-D	49	26	Pearlware	annular - banded	32	1	annular mochaware blue rim
Unit 4		15-D	49	27	Pearlware	handpainted - underglaze polychrome, peasant palette	34	1	
Unit 4		15-D	49	28	Pearlware	handpainted - no further analysis	34	2	green handpainted
Unit 4		15-D	49	29	Coarse Stoneware	english brown, burslem	34	1	molded
Unit 4		15-D	49	30	Coarse Stoneware	gray bodied	34	2	saltglaze
Unit 4		15-D	49	31	Highly Fired Refined Wares	engine turned	34	1	molded
Unit 4		15-D	49	32	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	35	1	red/brown glaze
Unit 4		15-D	49	33	Nails General			42	corroded
Unit 4		15-D	49	34	Metal Materials	iron, form identifiable		1	spike
Unit 4		15-D	49	35	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	34	1	light brown glaze
Unit 4		15-D	49	36	Stone	architectural or landscape - worked		1	thin
Unit 4		15-D	49	37	Organic Materials	bone, mammal		15	
Unit 4		15-D	49	38	Tobacco pipes	stems, plain 5/64		1	
Unit 4		15-D	49	39	Tobacco pipes	stems, unmeasurable		1	
Unit 4		15-D	49	40	Stone	architectural or landscape - worked		1	curbstone
Unit 4		15-D	49	41	Flatglass	window	5999	2	colorless clear

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Square	Level	Feature	Bag #	Item #	Type	Description	Form	Quantity	Comments
Unit 4		15-D	49	42	Flatglass	window	5999	10	aqua
Unit 4		15-D	49	43	Bottle glass	wine/liquor frag	6200	2	dark olive green
Unit 4		15-D	49	44	Drinking glass	tumbler, rim	5998	1	colorless clear
Unit 4		15-D	49	45	Bottle glass		5998	5	colorless clear
Unit 4		15-D	49	46	Bottle glass		5998	1	light green
Unit 4		15-D	49	47	Organic Materials	coal		3	19.9 grams
Unit 4		15-D	49	48	Organic Materials	oyster shell		2	78.5 grams
Unit 4		15-D	49	49	Whiteware	undecorated	33	2	
Unit 2	Q		50	1	Organic Materials	bone, mammal		1	limb bone fragment
Unit 2	Q		50	2	Organic Materials	bone, teeth		1	fragment
Unit 2	Q		50	3	Organic Materials	oyster shell		1	dirty
Unit 2	Q		50	4	Organic Materials	wood, building related		3	brown
Unit 2	Q		50	5	Bottle glass	wine/liquor frag	5998	2	dark olive green
Unit 2	Q		50	6	Brick	brick general		1	
Unit 2	Q		50	7	Flatglass		5998	1	olive green
Unit 2	Q		50	8	Tobacco pipes	stems, unmeasurable		1	
Unit 2	Q		50	9	Refined Stonewares	white saltglazed	34	1	white bodied
Unit 4	D		51	1	Brick	brick general		49	discard 194.8 lbs
Unit 4	D		51	2	Pearlware	undecorated	33	1	
Unit 4	D		51	3	Organic Materials	bone, mammal		3	
Unit 4	D		51	4	Organic Materials	oyster shell		1	small fragment
Unit 4	D		51	5	Nails General			5	
Unit 4	D		51	6	Mortar			3	
Unit 4	D		51	7	Bottle glass	round bottle frag		2	letter "FOR" molded
Unit 4	D		51	8	Lighting glass			1	
Unit 3	E		52	1	Brick	brick general		12	discard 9.5 lbs
Unit 3	E		52	2	Refined Stonewares	white saltglazed	34	1	
Unit 3	E		52	3	Bottle glass	wine/liquor frag	6200	1	dark olive green diseased
Unit 3	E		52	4	Bottle glass	round bottle frag	5998	1	aqua
Unit 3	E		52	5	Flatglass		5999	1	aqua

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Square	Level	Feature	Bag #	Item #	Type	Description	Form	Quantity	Comments
Unit 3	E		52	6	Nails General	handwrought		7	corroded
Unit 3	E		52	7	Nails General			7	corroded
Unit 3	E		52	8	Organic Materials	bone, mammal		7	mammal bone fragments
Unit 4		14	53	1	Whiteware	undecorated	34	1	white bodied white glaze
Unit 4		14	53	2	Pearlware	transfer printed	34	1	blue transfer print design
Unit 4		14	53	3	Bottle glass	wine/liquor frag	5998	1	dark olive green
Unit 4		14	53	4	Flatglass	window		1	aqua
Unit 4		14	53	5	Organic Materials	coal		1	
Unit 4		14	53	6	Nails General	handwrought		2	corroded
Unit 4		14	53	7	Metal Materials	iron		1	corroded
Unit 4		14	53	8	Synthetic/Recent Materials		9310	1	brown plastic frag
Unit 4	E		54	1	Nails General			4	badly corroded
Unit 4	E		54	2	Metal Materials	iron		1	badly corroded
Unit 4	F		55	1	Organic Materials	bone, mammal		2	mammal
Unit 4	F		55	2	Pearlware	handpainted - underglaze blue	33	11	blue on white
Unit 4	F		55	3	Pearlware	undecorated	33	9	plain
Unit 4	F		55	4	Pearlware	handpainted - underglaze blue	32	2	
Unit 4	F		55	5	Pearlware	handpainted - underglaze blue	35	4	
Unit 4	F		55	6	Pearlware	shell edge - underglaze green	32	1	
Unit 4	F		55	7	Pearlware	shell edge - underglaze green	33	1	
Unit 4	F		55	8	Pearlware	handpainted - underglaze polychrome, peasant palette	33	2	
Unit 4	F		55	9	Creamware	undecorated	33	6	
Unit 4	F		55	10	Creamware	undecorated	32	1	rim
Unit 4	F		55	11	Porcelain	blue on white	33	1	handpainted
Unit 4	F		55	12	Porcelain	undecorated	33	1	
Unit 4	F		55	13	Porcelain	undecorated	35	1	
Unit 4	F		55	14	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	33	1	
Unit 4	F		55	15	Coarse Earthenware	interior lead glazed	33	1	
Unit 4	F		55	16	Tobacco pipes	bowls, plain		2	
Unit 3	F		56	1	Brick	brick general		8	discard 2.5 lbs
Unit 3	F		56	2	Pearlware	undecorated	35	1	
Unit 3	F		56	3	Creamware	undecorated	33	1	cream glaze on one side
Unit 3	F		56	4	Coarse Earthenware	interior lead glazed	33	1	red paste red glaze

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Square	Level	Feature	Bag #	Item #	Type	Description	Form	Quantity	Comments
Unit 3	F		56	5	Coarse Stoneware	american blue and gray	33	1	unglazed, red interior
Unit 3	F		56	6	Bottle glass	wine/liquor frag	6200	1	dark olive green
Unit 3	F		56	7	Flatglass	window	5999	2	colorless
Unit 3	F		56	8	Flatglass	window	5999	2	aqua
Unit 3	F		56	9	Bottle glass	round bottle frag	6200	1	colorless
Unit 3	F		56	10	Nails General	cut		2	corroded
Unit 3	F		56	11	Nails General			6	corroded
Unit 3	F		56	12	Metal Materials	iron		1	
Unit 3	F		56	13	Organic Materials	bone, mammal		2	mammal bone fragments
Unit 4	G		57	1	Porcelain	undistinguished	34	3	highly glazed like glass
Unit 4	G		57	2	Porcelain	blue on white	35	1	transfer printed porcelain
Unit 4	G		57	3	Porcelain	blue on white	34	1	transfer printed porcelain
Unit 4	G		57	4	Pearlware		34	5	light blue glazed pearlware
Unit 4	G		57	5	Pearlware	shell edge - underglaze blue	32	1	blue shell edge pearlware
Unit 4	G		57	6	Pearlware	transfer printed	34	33	blue transfer printed pearlware
Unit 4	G		57	7	Pearlware		35	5	regular pieces of pearlware
Unit 4	G		57	8	Whiteware	undecorated	34	24	undecorated pieces of whiteware
Unit 4	G		57	9	Tin Glazed Earthenware	other	34	1	highly refined redware brown glaze
Unit 4	G		57	10	Whiteware	annular - other 19th century colors	34	1	yw transfer printed decorated whiteware
Unit 4	G		57	11	Whiteware	annular - other 19th century colors	34	1	purple transfer printed whiteware
Unit 4	G		57	12	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	34	2	coarse red earthenware
Unit 4	G		57	13	Tin Glazed Earthenware		34	2	glazed refined redware
Unit 4	G		57	14	Coarse Stoneware	english brown	34	2	english brown stoneware
Unit 4	G		57	15	Coarse Stoneware	rhenish blue and gray	34	1	gray saltglazed stoneware
Unit 4	G		57	16	Pearlware	annular - mocha	34	1	mocha pearlware
Unit 4	G		57	17	Glass general		6200	5	bottle glass
Unit 4	G		57	18	Organic Materials	bone, mammal		15	
Unit 4	G		57	19	Tobacco pipes	stems, plain 5/64		1	
Unit 4	G		57	20	Metal Materials	iron		9	
Unit 4	G		57	21	Mixed Materials		9310	2	1 button and unidentifiable
Unit 4	G		57	22	Organic Materials	oyster shell		2	30 grams

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Square	Level	Feature	Bag #	Item #	Type	Description	Form	Quantity	Comments
Unit 4	G		57	23	Organic Materials	oyster shell		61	5 lbs
Unit 4	G		57	24	Brick	brick general		2	75 grams
Unit 4	H		58	1	Pearlware	handpainted - mocha	34	1	brown and black dendritic
Unit 4	H		58	2	Tin Glazed Earthenware	white glazed	34	1	tin glaze mostly chipped off
Unit 4	H		58	3	Refined Stonewares	white saltglazed	32	1	white saltglaze stoneware rim
Unit 4	H		58	4	Creamware		35	1	creamware base frag
Unit 4	H		58	5	Creamware		32	1	creamware rim frag
Unit 4	H		58	6	Creamware			1	glaze chip
Unit 4	H		58	7	Creamware	handpainted - blue on white	34	1	blue on white creamware
Unit 4	H		58	8	Porcelain	undecorated	33	2	undecorated porcelain fragments
Unit 4	H		58	9	Porcelain	blue on white	32	1	blue on white banded
Unit 4	H		58	10	Pearlware	annular - banded	32	1	brown banded
Unit 4	H		58	11	Pearlware	shell edge - underglaze blue	32	1	blue shell edge
Unit 4	H		58	12	Pearlware	handpainted - underglaze blue	34	2	blue on white handpainted
Unit 4	H		58	13	Pearlware		34	2	pearlware fragments
Unit 4	H		58	14	Pearlware	handpainted - underglaze polychrome, peasant palette	33	1	maybe fragment from teacup base
Unit 4	H		58	15	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	33	2	brown glaze
Unit 4	H		58	16	Tobacco pipes	stems, plain 5/64		1	5/64 pipe stem frag
Unit 4	H		58	17	Bottle glass	wine/liquor base	6200	1	wine bottle base frag
Unit 4	H		58	18	Bottle glass	round bottle frag	5998	1	colorless round frag
Unit 4	H		58	19	Flatglass			5	olive and aqua flat glass
Unit 4	H		58	20	Organic Materials	bone, mammal		6	large mammal rib bones
Unit 4	H		58	21	Organic Materials	oyster shell		6	oyster shell
Unit 4	H		58	22	Nails General			13	badly corroded
Unit 4	H		58	23	Metal Materials	iron		5	badly corroded iron
Unit 4	H		58	24	Brick	brick general		9	brick
Unit 3	G		59	1	Whiteware		32	4	mend rim & base molded bsktweave gn & bl
Unit 3	G		59	2	Pearlware	undecorated	35	3	
Unit 3	G		59	3	Pearlware	handpainted - underglaze blue	32	1	floral/leaves
Unit 3	G		59	4	Pearlware	handpainted - underglaze blue	35	1	floral
Unit 3	G		59	5	Pearlware	handpainted - underglaze blue	33	1	landscape floral
Unit 3	G		59	6	Whiteware	undecorated	35	2	

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Square	Level	Feature	Bag #	Item #	Type	Description	Form	Quantity	Comments
Unit 3	G		59	7	Creamware	undecorated	33	1	
Unit 3	G		59	8	Creamware	undecorated	35	1	
Unit 3	G		59	9	Tobacco pipes	bowls, plain		1	
Unit 3	G		59	10	Pearlware	undecorated	34	1	
Unit 3	G		59	11	Porcelain	other	9310	1	
Unit 3	G		59	12	Organic Materials	oyster shell		4	0.5 lbs
Unit 3	G		59	13	Organic Materials	coal		1	2 grams
Unit 3	G		59	14	Bottle glass	case bottle neck	6200	1	colorless clear lip/rim
Unit 3	G		59	15	Flatglass		5999	4	aqua
Unit 3	G		59	16	Flatglass		5999	11	colorless clear
Unit 3	G		59	17	Flatglass		5999	1	decorative incisions
Unit 3	G		59	18	Drinking glass	tumber, stenciled or etched	6200	1	etching
Unit 3	G		59	19	Bottle glass	case bottle frag	6200	1	corner fragment
Unit 3	G		59	20	Bottle glass	round bottle frag	6200	2	colorless clear
Unit 3	G		59	21	Bottle glass	round bottle frag	6200	2	amber
Unit 3	G		59	22	Organic Materials	bone, mammal		7	
Unit 3	G		59	23	Nails General			25	corroded
Unit 3	G		59	24	Metal Materials	iron		1	corroded flat fragment
Unit 3	G		59	25	Creamware	undecorated	32	1	
Unit 3		17	60	1	Brick	brick general		6	discard 1.8 lbs
Unit 3		17	60	2	Organic Materials	oyster shell		5	
Unit 3		17	60	3	Tobacco pipes	stems, plain 5/64		1	5/64
Unit 3		17	60	4	Organic Materials	bone, mammal		5	small
Unit 3		17	60	5	Bottle glass	wine/liquor frag		1	
Unit 3		17	60	6	Flatglass			15	colorless clear flatglass
Unit 3		17	60	7	Highly Fired Refined Wares	rockingham	35	6	brown mottled glaze
Unit 3		17	60	8	Refined Stonewares	white saltglazed, transfer printed - overglaze	32	1	handpainted
Unit 3		17	60	9	Porcelain	blue on white	34	2	
Unit 3		17	60	10	Whiteware	undecorated	33	3	hollow ware
Unit 3		17	60	11	Coarse Stoneware	american blue and gray	34	4	
Unit 3		17	60	12	Coarse Stoneware	american blue and gray	31	1	handle piece
Unit 3		17	60	13	Organic Materials	coal		6	

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Square	Level	Feature	Bag #	Item #	Type	Description	Form	Quantity	Comments
Unit 3		17	60	14	Organic Materials	coal/clinker		1	
Unit 3		17	60	15	Metal Materials	iron, form identifiable		6	metal spike
Unit 3		17	60	16	Metal Materials	brass, form identifiable	9176	1	brass tack
Unit 3		17	60	17	Synthetic/Recent Materials		9311	1	watermill on front
Unit 3		17	60	18	Metal Materials	iron		13	inclusion inside iron bits with glass, brick
Unit 3		17	60	19	Nails General	handwrought		47	
Unit 3		17	60	20	Nails General	cut		21	
Unit 3		17	60	21	Whiteware	undecorated	32	2	
Unit 4		18	61	1	Brick	brick general		20	discard 16.5 lbs
Unit 4		18	61	2	Organic Materials	oyster shell		47	discard 3.8 lbs + 73.6 grams
Unit 4		18	61	3	Porcelain	undecorated	34	4	
Unit 4		18	61	4	Porcelain	blue on white	34	2	blue design on one side
Unit 4		18	61	5	Porcelain	blue on white	32	3	blue handpainted design
Unit 4		18	61	6	Porcelain	undecorated	35	1	
Unit 4		18	61	7	Refined Stonewares	white saltglazed	34	2	
Unit 4		18	61	8	Tin Glazed Earthenware	white glazed	33	1	black ext glaze, blue interior
Unit 4		18	61	9	Creamware	undecorated	34	18	white paste
Unit 4		18	61	10	Creamware	undecorated	33	4	white paste
Unit 4		18	61	11	Pearlware	handpainted - underglaze polychrome, peasant palette	34	4	orange & green floral design
Unit 4		18	61	12	Creamware	transfer printed - underglaze blue	34	1	
Unit 4		18	61	13	Porcelain	blue on white	33	1	blue floral design
Unit 4		18	61	14	Pearlware	transfer printed	34	3	burnt fragments
Unit 4		18	61	15	Pearlware	undecorated	35	2	white paste
Unit 4		18	61	16	Pearlware	undecorated	34	9	
Unit 4		18	61	17	Pearlware	handpainted - underglaze blue	34	9	faunal prints
Unit 4		18	61	18	Pearlware	handpainted - underglaze blue	32	3	
Unit 4		18	61	19	Pearlware	handpainted - underglaze blue	34	4	dark blue paint on one side
Unit 4		18	61	20	Pearlware	transfer printed	35	1	blue pagoda design
Unit 4		18	61	21	Whiteware	undecorated	33	43	
Unit 4		18	61	22	Whiteware	undecorated	32	3	
Unit 4		18	61	23	Whiteware	undecorated	35	2	
Unit 4		18	61	24	Whiteware	undecorated	31	1	

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Square	Level	Feature	Bag #	Item #	Type	Description	Form	Quantity	Comments
Unit 4		18	61	25	Whiteware	handpainted - blue on white	34	1	blue paint on one side
Unit 4		18	61	26	Whiteware	undecorated	32	1	dot-diamond etching on rim
Unit 4		18	61	27	Creamware	featheredged	32	2	green featheredge rim
Unit 4		18	61	28	Refined Stonewares	white saltglazed	33	1	possibly burnt
Unit 4		18	61	29	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	33	7	red bodied black glaze
Unit 4		18	61	30	Coarse Earthenware	exterior lead glazed	33	1	red paste black glaze
Unit 4		18	61	31	Coarse Earthenware	interior lead glazed	33	2	red paste black glaze
Unit 4		18	61	32	Coarse Earthenware	interior lead glazed	35	1	red paste black glaze
Unit 4		18	61	33	Coarse Earthenware	interior lead glazed	33	3	red paste red glaze
Unit 4		18	61	34	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	33	2	red paste brown glaze
Unit 4		18	61	35	Coarse Earthenware	interior lead glazed	32	1	red bodied possibly int/ext glaze
Unit 4		18	61	36	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	33	1	red bodied red glaze
Unit 4		18	61	37	Highly Fired Refined Wares	engine turned	34	1	etched lines on one side
Unit 4		18	61	38	Coarse Stoneware	english brown	33	2	brown lead glaze
Unit 4		18	61	39	Coarse Stoneware	american blue and gray	33	3	saltglazed exterior
Unit 4		18	61	40	Refined Stonewares	white saltglazed	32	1	purple and blue glaze
Unit 4		18	61	41	Coarse Stoneware	brown bodied	33	1	brown/gray body, black glaze
Unit 4		18	61	42	Coarse Stoneware		33	1	white body, black glaze, possibly burned
Unit 4		18	61	43	Stone	natural		2	black slate
Unit 4		18	61	44	Organic Materials	coal		1	
Unit 4		18	61	45	Tobacco pipes	stems, plain 5/64		5	whole and fragments
Unit 4		18	61	46	Tobacco pipes	bowls, plain		2	
Unit 4		18	61	47	Metal Materials	brass, form identifiable	9176	1	
Unit 4		18	61	48	Metal Materials	brass, form identifiable	9311	2	
Unit 4		18	61	49	Metal Materials	brass, form identifiable	9311	1	letters on underside
Unit 4		18	61	50	Bottle glass	wine/liquor frag	5998	8	dark olive green

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Square	Level	Feature	Bag #	Item #	Type	Description	Form	Quantity	Comments
Unit 4		18	61	51	Bottle glass	wine/liquor frag	6200	5	diseased dark olive green
Unit 4		18	61	52	Bottle glass	round bottle base	6200	2	colorless
Unit 4		18	61	53	Flatglass	window	5999	30	aqua
Unit 4		18	61	54	Flatglass	window	5999	13	colorless
Unit 4		18	61	55	Glass general			3	colorless
Unit 4		18	61	56	Drinking glass	tumbler, rim	5998	2	colorless, possibly wine glass
Unit 4		18	61	57	Bottle glass		6200	1	aqua
Unit 4		18	61	58	Glass general		9420	1	colorless glass jewelry
Unit 4		18	61	59	Highly Fired Refined Wares	black basalt - engine turned	34	1	
Unit 4		18	61	60	Organic Materials	shell, other		1	snail shell
Unit 4		18	61	61	Organic Materials	bone, teeth		4	
Unit 4		18	61	62	Organic Materials	bone, mammal		88	
Unit 4		18	61	63	Organic Materials	bone, rodent		1	vertebrae
Unit 4		18	61	64	Nails General			53	heavily corroded
Unit 4		18	61	65	Metal Materials	iron		22	heavily corroded
Unit 3	H		62	1	Porcelain	chinese general	32	4	transfer printed or handpainted porcelain
Unit 3	H		62	2	Pearlware	transfer printed	32	3	transfer printed pearlware
Unit 3	H		62	3	Pearlware	undecorated	34	4	white undecorated pearlware
Unit 3	H		62	4	Pearlware	handpainted - no further analysis	33	1	mixed color blue, yellow, green pearlware
Unit 3	H		62	5	Whiteware	transfer printed - other 19th century colors	33	1	purple transfer printed whiteware
Unit 3	H		62	6	Creamware	undecorated	34	1	undecorated creamware
Unit 3	H		62	7	Pearlware	handpainted - underglaze blue	34	1	blue handpainted pearlware
Unit 3	H		62	8	Pearlware	annular - banded	34	1	pearlware with blue glazed lines
Unit 3	H		62	9	Whiteware	undecorated	34	21	undecorated pieces of whiteware
Unit 3	H		62	10	Coarse Earthenware	interior lead glazed	32	4	redware orange paste lead glaze
Unit 3	H		62	11	Coarse Earthenware	interior lead glazed	34	1	redware black lead glaze
Unit 3	H		62	12	Coarse Stoneware	brown bodied	35	1	interior and exterior black glazed
Unit 3	H		62	13	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	34	2	interior and exterior black glazed redware

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Square	Level	Feature	Bag #	Item #	Type	Description	Form	Quantity	Comments
Unit 3	H		62	14	Coarse Earthenware	staffordshire manganese mottled	34	1	interior yellow annular glazed
Unit 3	H		62	15	Glass general			63	glass general
Unit 3	H		62	16	Nails General			19	badly corroded
Unit 3	H		62	17	Organic Materials	bone, mammal		16	
Unit 3	H		62	18	Metal Materials	copper		2	copper buttons
Unit 3	H		62	19	Organic Materials	oyster shell		5	103 grams
Unit 3	H		62	20	Brick	brick general		5	3 lbs
Unit 3	H		62	21	Stone	natural		2	slate
Unit 3	H		62	22	Organic Materials	coal		3	coal
Unit 4	I		63	1	Organic Materials	oyster shell		2	discard 52 grams
Unit 4	I		63	2	Organic Materials	bone, mammal		6	
Unit 4	I		63	3	Nails General			20	unidentifiable nails
Unit 4	I		63	4	Metal Materials	iron, form identifiable		1	iron tack
Unit 4	I		63	5	Organic Materials	coal/clinker		3	
Unit 4	I		63	6	Bottle glass	wine/liquor frag		6	
Unit 4	I		63	7	Bottle glass	round bottle base		1	whole base with pontle mark
Unit 4	I		63	8	Bottle glass	round bottle base		2	pieces of a base
Unit 4	I		63	9	Flatglass	window	5999	16	green flatglass
Unit 4	I		63	10	Flatglass	window	5999	3	clear flatglass
Unit 4	I		63	11	Creamware	undecorated	35	2	
Unit 4	I		63	12	Creamware	undecorated	34	2	
Unit 4	I		63	13	Creamware	shell edged - overglaze transfer print	32	1	
Unit 4	I		63	14	Pearlware	undecorated	35	10	
Unit 4	I		63	15	Whiteware	undecorated	32	6	
Unit 4	I		63	16	Whiteware	undecorated	35	2	
Unit 4	I		63	17	Porcelain	blue on white	33	1	
Unit 4	I		63	18	Coarse Stoneware	gray bodied	33	2	
Unit 4	I		63	19	Coarse Stoneware	gray bodied	32	1	brown glazed
Unit 4	I		63	20	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	35	2	redware brown glaze
Unit 4	I		63	21	Coarse Earthenware	interior lead glazed	33	2	redware red glaze

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Square	Level	Feature	Bag #	Item #	Type	Description	Form	Quantity	Comments
Unit 4	I		63	22	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	33	1	redware light brown glaze
Unit 4	I		63	23	Coarse Stoneware	english brown	33	1	
Unit 4	I		63	24	Coarse Stoneware	brown bodied	31	1	
Unit 4	I		63	25	Tobacco pipes	bowls, plain		3	
Unit 4	I		63	26	Pearlware	undecorated	33	5	
Unit 4	I		63	27	Porcelain	blue on white	32	1	
Unit 3		20	64	1	Porcelain	undecorated	33	1	porcelain frag
Unit 3		20	64	2	Coarse Stoneware	american blue and gray	33	1	gray bodied with blue glaze
Unit 3		20	64	3	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	33	1	brown glaze
Unit 3		20	64	4	Coarse Earthenware	north devon gravel tempered ware	33	1	
Unit 3		20	64	5	Pearlware	shell edge - underglaze green	32	2	green glazed featheredge
Unit 3		20	64	6	Refined Stonewares	white saltglazed	33	1	white saltglaze
Unit 3		20	64	7	Pearlware	handpainted - underglaze blue	33	1	burned
Unit 3		20	64	8	Pearlware	handpainted - underglaze blue	33	1	blue on white handpainted
Unit 3		20	64	9	Pearlware	undecorated	33	2	undecorated
Unit 3		20	64	10	Creamware	undecorated	35	1	possible base to plate
Unit 3		20	64	11	Creamware	handpainted - blue on white	33	2	solid blue on one side
Unit 3		20	64	12	Tobacco pipes	stems, unmeasurable		1	broken pipe stem
Unit 3		20	64	13	Organic Materials	bone, mammal		2	mammal rib bones
Unit 3		20	64	14	Bottle glass	wine/liquor base	6200	1	wine bottle base
Unit 3		20	64	15	Flatglass	window		3	aqua window glass
Unit 3		20	64	16	Nails General			15	badly corroded
Unit 3		20	64	17	Brick	brick general		2	brick
Unit 3		20	64	18	Organic Materials	oyster shell		9	oyster shell
Unit 2		13	65	1	Porcelain	blue on white	33	1	handpainted
Unit 2		13	65	2	Refined Stonewares	white saltglazed	35	2	white body white saltglaze base frag
Unit 2		13	65	3	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	33	1	red bodied with brown glaze
Unit 2		13	65	4	Organic Materials	wood - worked, other		1	worked with rust on surface
Unit 2		13	65	5	Organic Materials	wood, building related		3	probably worked

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Square	Level	Feature	Bag #	Item #	Type	Description	Form	Quantity	Comments
Unit 2		13	65	6	Organic Materials	bone, mammal		2	large mammal
Unit 4		18	67	1	Coarse Stoneware	english brown	35	1	half a base
Unit 4		18	67	2	Metal Materials	iron		6	
Unit 4		18	67	3	Whiteware	handpainted - no further analysis	32	1	blue painting on white glaze
Unit 4		18	67	4	Bottle glass	round bottle neck	6201	1	bottle finish piece
Unit 4	J		69	1	Nails General			3	nails
Unit 4	J		69	2	Metal Materials	iron		1	
Unit 4	J		69	3	Organic Materials	bone, mammal		10	
Unit 4	J		69	4	Organic Materials	bone, rodent		5	
Unit 4	J		69	5	Glass general			2	clear
Unit 4	J		69	6	Tobacco pipes	stems, unmeasurable		1	
Unit 4	J		69	7	Stone	worked, other		1	worked unknown material
Unit 4	J		69	8	Refined Stonewares	white saltglazed	33	4	
Unit 4	J		69	9	Pearlware	undecorated	33	4	
Unit 4	J		69	10	Pearlware	undecorated	32	1	
Unit 4	J		69	11	Pearlware	handpainted - mocha	33	1	
Unit 4	J		69	12	Whiteware	transfer printed - underglaze blue	32	1	floral
Unit 4	L		70	1	Organic Materials	oyster shell		7	discard 189.7 grams
Unit 4	L		70	2	Organic Materials	coal/clinker		7	
Unit 4	L		70	3	Organic Materials	bone, fish		12	fish scales
Unit 4	L		70	4	Creamware	undecorated	34	34	
Unit 4	L		70	5	Creamware	undecorated	32	3	
Unit 4	L		70	6	Pearlware	undecorated	34	19	
Unit 4	L		70	7	Pearlware	undecorated	32	4	
Unit 4	L		70	8	Whiteware	undecorated	34	18	
Unit 4	L		70	9	Tobacco pipes	bowls, plain		4	
Unit 4	L		70	10	Porcelain	blue on white	35	1	blue painting inside brown glaze outside
Unit 4	L		70	11	Porcelain	undistinguished	34	6	
Unit 4	L		70	12	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	33	7	red orange body, black glaze

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Square	Level	Feature	Bag #	Item #	Type	Description	Form	Quantity	Comments
Unit 4	L		70	13	Coarse Earthenware	interior lead glazed	33	7	orange body orange glaze
Unit 4	L		70	14	Highly Fired Refined Wares	lead glazed refined redware - gold gilding	33	1	
Unit 4	L		70	15	Metal Materials	copper, form identifiable		2	copper push pins/tack
Unit 4	L		70	16	Metal Materials	iron		7	with inclusions ie. brick, glass
Unit 4	L		70	17	Nails General			23	
Unit 4	L		70	18	Tobacco pipes	stems, plain 4/64		4	
Unit 4	L		70	19	Organic Materials	bone, mammal		73	
Unit 4	L		70	20	Organic Materials	bone, teeth		4	
Unit 4	L		70	21	Coarse Stoneware	english brown	33	2	
Unit 4	L		70	22	Coarse Stoneware	gray bodied	33	4	
Unit 4	L		70	23	Bottle glass	wine/liquor frag		9	
Unit 4	L		70	24	Bottle glass	round bottle base		1	
Unit 4	L		70	25	Flatglass	window		84	
Unit 4	L		70	26	Pearlware	handpainted - no further analysis	34	7	
Unit 4	L		70	27	Whiteware	undecorated	32	2	
Unit 4	L		70	28	Whiteware	handpainted - blue on white	33	1	
Unit 4	L		70	29	Pearlware	handpainted - no further analysis	35	1	
Unit 4	L		70	30	Pearlware	undecorated	35	2	
Unit 4	L		70	31	Creamware	undecorated	31	2	
Unit 4	L		70	32	Creamware	transfer printed - underglaze black	33	1	
Unit 4	L		70	33	Creamware	undecorated	33	1	
Unit 4	L		70	34	Creamware	undecorated	33	2	
Unit 4	L		70	35	Whiteware	handpainted - no further analysis	33	1	
Unit 4	L		70	36	Whiteware	annular - banded	32	1	
Unit 4	L		70	37	Coarse Earthenware	unglazed	33	1	
Unit 4	L		70	38	Coarse Earthenware	unglazed	33	1	
Unit 4	L		70	39	Highly Fired Refined Wares	lead glazed refined redware - gold gilding	31	1	
Unit 4	K		71	1	Pearlware	transfer printed	34	1	blue transfer print pearlware
Unit 4	K		71	2	Pearlware	undecorated	34	1	light blue glazed pearlware

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Square	Level	Feature	Bag #	Item #	Type	Description	Form	Quantity	Comments
Unit 4	K		71	3	Creamware	undecorated	34	1	undecorated piece of creamware
Unit 4	K		71	4	Whiteware	undecorated	35	1	undecorated whiteware
Unit 4	K		71	5	Whiteware	undecorated	34	2	undecorated pieces of whiteware
Unit 4	K		71	6	Coarse Earthenware	interior lead glazed	32	1	orange bodied redware lead glazed
Unit 4	K		71	7	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	32	1	lead glazed red earthenware
Unit 4	K		71	8	Metal Materials	iron		4	iron
Unit 4	K		71	9	Glass general			3	glass general
Unit 4	K		71	10	Tobacco pipes	stems, plain 5/64		2	pipe stems
Unit 4	K		71	11	Organic Materials	bone, mammal		8	
Unit 4	K		71	12	Brick	brick general		39	87.8 lbs
Unit 4	K		71	13	Stone	natural		3	19.4 lbs
Unit 3	I		72	1	Porcelain	undecorated	34	2	undecorated porcelain
Unit 3	I		72	2	Porcelain	blue on white	34	2	blue decorations
Unit 3	I		72	3	Refined Stonewares	white saltglazed	34	4	possible plate bottom
Unit 3	I		72	4	Refined Stonewares	white saltglazed	32	4	etched design on rim
Unit 3	I		72	5	Pearlware	undecorated	35	7	blue pooling
Unit 3	I		72	6	Pearlware	undecorated	34	2	glaze only on one side
Unit 3	I		72	7	Pearlware	handpainted - underglaze blue	34	2	floral design
Unit 3	I		72	8	Pearlware	handpainted - underglaze blue	32	1	blue handpainted designs
Unit 3	I		72	9	Creamware	undecorated	34	24	
Unit 3	I		72	10	Creamware	undecorated	33	6	
Unit 3	I		72	11	Creamware	undecorated	32	1	
Unit 3	I		72	12	Creamware	undecorated	35	1	
Unit 3	I		72	13	Creamware	undecorated	32	1	etched design on rim
Unit 3	I		72	14	Whiteware	annular - blue on white	33	1	blue design on exterior
Unit 3	I		72	15	Tin Glazed Earthenware	white glazed	34	1	
Unit 3	I		72	16	Coarse Earthenware	interior lead glazed	33	1	red paste red glaze
Unit 3	I		72	17	Coarse Earthenware	interior lead glazed	33	2	black glaze red paste
Unit 3	I		72	18	Coarse Earthenware	exterior lead glazed	33	1	black glaze red paste
Unit 3	I		72	19	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	33	2	red paste black glaze
Unit 3	I		72	20	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	32	1	red paste black glaze

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Square	Level	Feature	Bag #	Item #	Type	Description	Form	Quantity	Comments	
Unit 3	I		72	21	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	33	1	red paste red glaze black design	
Unit 3	I		72	22	Coarse Stoneware	brown bodied	33	2	black glaze	
Unit 3	I		72	23	Coarse Stoneware	brown bodied	33	1	brown glaze	
Unit 3	I		72	24	Coarse Earthenware		33	1	unidentifiable	
Unit 3	I		72	25	Coarse Earthenware		33	1	unidentifiable, yellow glaze	
Unit 3	I		72	26	Tobacco pipes	stems, plain 5/64		3		
Unit 3	I		72	27	Highly Fired Refined Wares	black basalt - undecorated	33	1	undecorated	
Unit 3	I		72	28	Organic Materials	coal		1		
Unit 3	I		72	29	Bottle glass	wine/liquor frag	6200	6	some diseased	
Unit 3	I		72	30	Flatglass			20	colorless, aqua	
Unit 3	I		72	31	Bottle glass			3	colorless	
Unit 3	I		72	32	Nails General			38		
Unit 3	I		72	33	Metal Materials	iron		10		
Unit 3	I		72	34	Metal Materials	copper	9310	1	etching	
Unit 3	I		72	35	Organic Materials	bone, mammal		53		
Unit 3	I		72	36	Organic Materials	bone, teeth		2		
Unit 3			22	73	1	Metal Materials	iron		2	
Unit 3			22	73	2	Nails General	handwrought		5	
Unit 3			22	73	3	Flatglass			2	
Unit 3			22	73	4	Metal Materials	iron, form identifiable		1	handwrought hook
Unit 3			22	73	5	Tobacco pipes	stems, plain 4/64		1	4/64
Unit 3			22	73	6	Organic Materials	bone, mammal		5	mammal rib bones
Unit 3			22	73	7	Organic Materials	bone, bird		1	bird
Unit 3			22	73	8	Brick	brick general		1	0.8 lbs
Unit 3			22	73	9	Tobacco pipes	bowls, plain		3	
Unit 3			22	73	10	Coarse Stoneware	english brown	33	1	
Unit 3			22	73	11	Refined Stonewares	white saltglazed	33	2	
Unit 3			22	73	12	Whiteware	undecorated	33	1	
Unit 3			22	73	13	Pearlware	handpainted - mocha	33	1	

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Square	Level	Feature	Bag #	Item #	Type	Description	Form	Quantity	Comments
Unit 3		22	73	14	Pearlware	undecorated	33	1	
Unit 3		21	74	1	Organic Materials	oyster shell		3	1.0 lbs
Unit 3		21	74	2	Brick	brick general		62	18.0 lbs
Unit 3		21	74	3	Organic Materials	bone, mammal		17	
Unit 3		21	74	4	Organic Materials	bone, rodent		4	
Unit 3		21	74	5	Nails General			6	
Unit 3		21	74	6	Metal Materials	iron		1	
Unit 3		21	74	7	Bottle glass	wine/liquor frag	5998	1	
Unit 3		21	74	8	Flatglass			1	
Unit 3		21	74	9	Metal Materials	brass, form identifiable	9176	1	
Unit 3		21	74	10	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	33	1	
Unit 3		21	74	11	Tin Glazed Earthenware	white glazed	33	4	white paste
Unit 3		21	74	12	Creamware	undecorated	33	4	
Unit 3		21	74	13	Creamware	undecorated	35	2	base
Unit 3		21	74	14	Creamware	undecorated	32	1	rim
Unit 3		21	74	15	Pearlware	undecorated	33	1	
Unit 3		21	74	16	Pearlware	handpainted - underglaze blue	33	1	
Unit 3		21	74	17	Tobacco pipes	bowls, plain		1	
Unit 4		23	75	1	Creamware	undecorated	34	4	
Unit 4		23	75	2	Whiteware	undecorated	35	1	
Unit 4		23	75	3	Pearlware	undecorated	34	2	
Unit 4		23	75	4	Pearlware	shell edge	32	1	green, could be shell or featheredged
Unit 4		23	75	5	Whiteware	undecorated	33	1	
Unit 4		23	75	6	Creamware	undecorated	33	1	
Unit 4		23	75	7	Earthenware		34	1	white bodied underglaze frag
Unit 4		23	75	8	Tin Glazed Earthenware		34	8	light blue
Unit 4		23	75	9	Earthenware		34	5	unidentifiable
Unit 4		23	75	10	Bottle glass	wine/liquor frag	6200	16	dark olive green
Unit 4		23	75	11	Bottle glass	round bottle frag	6200	1	colorless clear
Unit 4		23	75	12	Flatglass	window	5999	11	aqua
Unit 4		23	75	13	Flatglass	window	5999	3	colorless clear
Unit 4		23	75	14	Organic Materials	bone, fragments		4	
Unit 4		23	75	15	Nails General			4	corroded

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Square	Level	Feature	Bag #	Item #	Type	Description	Form	Quantity	Comments
Unit 4		23	75	16	Metal Materials	iron		4	corroded unidentifiable forms
Unit 3	J		76	1	Porcelain	undecorated	34	1	
Unit 3	J		76	2	Pearlware	undecorated	33	1	
Unit 3	J		76	3	Creamware	undecorated	32	2	
Unit 3	J		76	4	Whiteware	undecorated	33	1	
Unit 3	J		76	5	Creamware	undecorated	33	1	
Unit 3	J		76	6	Creamware	undecorated	34	3	
Unit 3	J		76	7	Whiteware	undecorated	32	1	
Unit 3	J		76	8	Flatglass		5999	3	aqua
Unit 3	J		76	9	Bottle glass	wine/liquor frag	6200	3	dark olive green
Unit 3	J		76	10	Brick	brick general		2	355.8 grams
Unit 3	J		76	11	Organic Materials	oyster shell		1	39.4 grams
Unit 3	J		76	12	Organic Materials	bone, mammal		23	
Unit 3	J		76	13	Organic Materials	bone, bird/rodent		1	
Unit 3	J		76	14	Nails General			14	corroded
Unit 3	K		77	1	Refined Stonewares	white saltglazed	33	1	white saltglaze
Unit 3	K		77	2	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	33	1	brown glaze chipped on one side
Unit 3	K		77	3	Tin Glazed Earthenware	blue on white	32	1	blue handpainted floral motif
Unit 3	K		77	4	Tin Glazed Earthenware	white glazed		1	glaze chip
Unit 3	K		77	5	Creamware		32	1	undecorated
Unit 3	K		77	6	Creamware		33	2	undecorated
Unit 3	K		77	7	Pearlware		35	1	undecorated base stem
Unit 3	K		77	8	Pearlware	handpainted - underglaze blue	32	1	handpainted blue design
Unit 3	K		77	9	Porcelain	blue on white	33	1	blue foliage
Unit 3	K		77	10	Porcelain	undecorated	33	1	undecorated
Unit 3	K		77	11	Tobacco pipes	stems, plain 6/64		1	part of bowl intact
Unit 3	K		77	12	Organic Materials	worked or shaped bone, form identifiable	9310	3	bone button halves
Unit 3	K		77	13	Organic Materials	bone, fish		6	fish bones
Unit 3	K		77	14	Organic Materials	bone, bird		1	bird bone
Unit 3	K		77	15	Organic Materials	bone, mammal		44	mammal
Unit 3	K		77	16	Bottle glass	round bottle frag	5998	1	colorless cross-hatch etched

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Square	Level	Feature	Bag #	Item #	Type	Description	Form	Quantity	Comments
Unit 3	K		77	17	Bottle glass	round bottle frag	5998	2	aqua
Unit 3	K		77	18	Bottle glass	wine/liquor bottle	6200	3	olive green
Unit 3	K		77	19	Flatglass	window		5	aqua and diseased
Unit 3	K		77	20	Nails General			11	badly corroded
Unit 3	K		77	21	Brick	brick general		1	347.3 grams
Unit 3	L		78	1	Refined Stonewares	white saltglazed	35	1	
Unit 3	L		78	2	Whiteware	undecorated	34	11	
Unit 3	L		78	3	Mortar			3	
Unit 3	L		78	4	Porcelain	blue on white	32	1	blue on white with brown on exterior
Unit 3	L		78	5	Creamware	handpainted - no further analysis	33	1	yellow and green painting
Unit 3	L		78	6	Organic Materials	bone, mammal		17	
Unit 3	L		78	7	Flatglass			9	green flatglass
Unit 3	L		78	8	Nails General	handwrought		16	
Unit 3	M		79	1	Creamware	undecorated	33	5	
Unit 3	M		79	2	Creamware	undecorated	34	1	
Unit 3	M		79	3	Tin Glazed Earthenware	white glazed	33	1	
Unit 3	M		79	4	Tin Glazed Earthenware	polychrome palette	33	1	red orange and white
Unit 3	M		79	5	Coarse Earthenware	unglazed	34	2	white body
Unit 3	M		79	6	Coarse Earthenware	unglazed	34	1	white body blue gray wash
Unit 3	M		79	7	Tin Glazed Earthenware	polychrome palette	33	1	
Unit 3	M		79	8	Coarse Earthenware	interior lead glazed	34	1	yellow/orange body red/brown glaze
Unit 3	M		79	9	Refined Stonewares	white saltglazed	33	1	mold barley pattern
Unit 3	M		79	10	Refined Stonewares	white saltglazed	32	1	thin
Unit 3	M		79	11	Slipware	trailed	34	1	red body clear lead glaze
Unit 3	M		79	12	Bottle glass	wine/liquor frag	6200	1	
Unit 3	M		79	13	Flatglass		5999	4	aqua
Unit 3	M		79	14	Flatglass		5999	2	colorless clear
Unit 3	M		79	15	Glass general		5998	1	rim
Unit 3	M		79	16	Glass general		5998	1	
Unit 3	M		79	17	Metal Materials	copper		2	flat circular

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Square	Level	Feature	Bag #	Item #	Type	Description	Form	Quantity	Comments
Unit 3	M		79	18	Organic Materials	bone, fish		6	scales
Unit 3	M		79	19	Tobacco pipes	bowls, plain		2	
Unit 3	M		79	20	Tobacco pipes	stems, plain 4/64		1	
Unit 3	M		79	21	Tobacco pipes	stems, plain 5/64		1	
Unit 3	M		79	22	Organic Materials	bone, mammal		21	
Unit 3	M		79	23	Organic Materials	bone, teeth		2	
Unit 3	M		79	24	Nails General			5	corroded
Unit 3	M		80	1	Organic Materials	oyster shell		12	discard 182.8 grams
Unit 4	M		80	2	Pearlware	undecorated	35	4	
Unit 4	M		80	3	Pearlware	undecorated	33	7	
Unit 4	M		80	4	Refined Stonewares	white saltglazed	33	3	
Unit 4	M		80	5	Whiteware	undecorated	35	8	
Unit 4	M		80	6	Whiteware	shell edge - overglaze transfer print	32	2	green painting
Unit 4	M		80	7	Whiteware	shell edge - overglaze transfer print	32	1	blue painting
Unit 4	M		80	8	Whiteware	undecorated	34	28	
Unit 4	M		80	9	Whiteware	annular - overglaze transfer print	32	1	brown band
Unit 4	M		80	10	Porcelain	undistinguished	33	3	
Unit 4	M		80	11	Porcelain	blue on white	33	2	blue on white
Unit 4	M		80	12	Coarse Stoneware	english brown	33	1	
Unit 4	M		80	13	Slipware	combed & dotted	32	1	staffordshire slipware
Unit 4	M		80	14	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	35	1	red/orange body brownish red glaze
Unit 4	M		80	15	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	32	1	red/orange body brownish red glaze
Unit 4	M		80	16	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	34	3	red/orange body brownish red glaze
Unit 4	M		80	17	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	34	3	red body brown glaze
Unit 4	M		80	18	Tobacco pipes	bowls, molded		1	
Unit 4	M		80	19	Tobacco pipes	bowls, plain		2	
Unit 4	M		80	20	Tobacco pipes	stems, plain 5/64		4	
Unit 4	M		80	21	Organic Materials	bone, teeth		2	mandible attached

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Square	Level	Feature	Bag #	Item #	Type	Description	Form	Quantity	Comments
Unit 4	M		80	22	Organic Materials	bone, mammal		33	
Unit 4	M		80	23	Organic Materials	coal/clinker		8	
Unit 4	M		80	24	Metal Materials	copper, form identifiable	9310	1	button
Unit 4	M		80	25	Organic Materials	oyster shell		3	137.8 grams
Unit 4	M		80	25	Metal Materials	copper, form identifiable		1	push tack
Unit 4	M		80	26	Metal Materials	iron, form identifiable		1	screw
Unit 4	M		80	27	Metal Materials	iron, form identifiable	9305	1	
Unit 4	M		80	28	Metal Materials	iron, form identifiable		1	metal washer
Unit 4	M		80	29	Bottle glass	wine/liquor frag		17	
Unit 4	M		80	30	Flatglass		5999	31	green flatglass
Unit 4	M		80	31	Flatglass			11	colorless - clear
Unit 4	M		80	32	Metal Materials	iron		1	oxidized cluster with pin & coin in it
Unit 4	M		80	33	Nails General	handwrought		92	
Unit 4	M		80	34	Mixed Materials			35	Pb shot, Cu pins, Cu buttons, oyster & brick inclusions
Unit 4	M		80	35	Whiteware	annular - overglaze transfer print	33	1	
Unit 3	N		81	1	Porcelain	undistinguished	32	2	transfer print blue porcelain
Unit 3	N		81	2	Porcelain	undistinguished	35	1	transfer print probably base
Unit 3	N		81	3	Porcelain	undistinguished	34	5	transfer print porcelain
Unit 3	N		81	4	Porcelain	undecorated	34	3	regular white porcelain
Unit 3	N		81	5	Creamware	undecorated	33	22	undecorated creamware
Unit 3	N		81	6	Creamware	undecorated	32	3	undecorated creamware rim
Unit 3	N		81	7	Creamware	undecorated	33	9	hollow body frag creamware undecorated
Unit 3	N		81	8	Creamware	undecorated	34	2	undecorated creamware possibly a handle
Unit 3	N		81	9	Tin Glazed Earthenware		34	1	thick white glaze
Unit 3	N		81	10	Refined Stonewares	white saltglazed	35	1	white saltglaze barley pattern
Unit 3	N		81	11	Refined Stonewares	white saltglazed	34	3	undecorated white saltglaze stoneware
Unit 3	N		81	12	Refined Stonewares	white saltglazed	34	1	white tad of yellow saltglazed stoneware
Unit 3	N		81	13	Tin Glazed Earthenware	other	34	1	blue decorated tin glazed

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Square	Level	Feature	Bag #	Item #	Type	Description	Form	Quantity	Comments
Unit 3	N		81	14	Coarse Stoneware	gray bodied	34	1	gray/blue decorated saltglaze stoneware
Unit 3	N		81	15	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	35	2	brown lead glaze redware
Unit 3	N		81	16	Coarse Earthenware	interior lead glazed	35	1	brown glazed redware maybe ext glazed
Unit 3	N		81	17	Coarse Earthenware	black glazed redware	35	1	black glazed interior/exterior redware
Unit 3	N		81	18	Coarse Earthenware	black glazed redware	34	10	black glazed interior/exterior redware
Unit 3	N		81	19	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	34	7	brown mixed black glazed redware
Unit 3	N		81	20	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	32	2	brown mixed black glazed redware
Unit 3	N		81	21	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	34	3	orange lead glazed redware
Unit 3	N		81	22	Coarse Stoneware	english brown	34	1	orange and gray patterned stoneware
Unit 3	N		81	23	Coarse Stoneware	other brown bodied	34	1	thin black glaze brown body
Unit 3	N		81	24	Flatglass	window	5999	48	
Unit 3	N		81	25	Bottle glass	wine/liquor bottle		27	wine or beer glass
Unit 3	N		81	26	Organic Materials	bone, mammal		82	
Unit 3	N		81	27	Metal Materials	copper, form identifiable		2	copper button 2 broken pieces
Unit 3	N		81	28	Tobacco pipes	stems, plain 5/64		2	5/64
Unit 3	N		81	29	Tobacco pipes	stems, unmeasurable		7	broken pieces of a pipe stem
Unit 3	N		81	30	Nails General			8	badly corroded
Unit 3	N		81	31	Organic Materials	worked or shaped bone		1	unidentifiable carved bone
Unit 3	N		81	32	Organic Materials	bone, fish		7	
Unit 3	N		81	33	Mortar	modern (concrete)		3	finished mortar
Unit 3	N		81	34	Earthenware			1	
Unit 3	O		82	1	Creamware	undecorated	33	11	
Unit 3	O		82	2	Creamware	undecorated	32	1	
Unit 3	O		82	3	Creamware	undecorated	35	2	
Unit 3	O		82	4	Pearlware	undecorated	33	2	
Unit 3	O		82	5	Porcelain	undecorated	33	2	
Unit 3	O		82	6	Tobacco pipes	bowls, plain		1	
Unit 3	O		82	7	Coarse Earthenware	iberian storage jars	33	1	buff body green lead glaze

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Square	Level	Feature	Bag #	Item #	Type	Description	Form	Quantity	Comments
Unit 3	O		82	8	Tobacco pipes	stems, plain 5/64		2	
Unit 3	O		82	9	Tobacco pipes	stems, unmeasurable		1	
Unit 3	O		82	10	Organic Materials	bone, fish		8	
Unit 3	O		82	11	Organic Materials	bone, bird		3	
Unit 3	O		82	12	Organic Materials	bone, mammal		12	
Unit 3	O		82	13	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	33	2	redware with brown glaze
Unit 3	O		82	14	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	33	2	redware with green glaze
Unit 3	O		82	15	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	33	1	redware with brown glaze
Unit 3	O		82	16	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	32	1	redware with brown glaze
Unit 3	O		82	17	Mortar			31	22.9 grams
Unit 3	O		82	18	Nails General			3	badly corroded
Unit 3	O		82	19	Bottle glass	wine/liquor frag	5998	4	
Unit 3	O		82	20	Flatglass	window		11	window
Unit 3	O		82	21	Lighting glass			1	lantern
Unit 3	O		82	22	Coarse Stoneware	english brown	33	1	saltglaze brown
Unit 3	O		82	23	Coarse Stoneware	english brown	34	1	
Unit 4		25	83	1	Bottle glass	wine/liquor frag	6200	10	dark olive green
Unit 4		25	83	2	Bottle glass	wine/liquor base	6200	1	dark olive green
Unit 4		25	83	3	Bottle glass	wine/liquor neck	6200	1	dark olive green lip fragment
Unit 4		25	83	4	Flatglass	window	5999	6	colorless clear
Unit 4		25	83	5	Flatglass	window	5999	19	aqua
Unit 4		25	83	6	Bottle glass	round bottle frag	5998	1	colorless clear
Unit 4		25	83	7	Bottle glass	round bottle frag	5998	3	aqua
Unit 4		25	83	8	Bottle glass	round bottle frag	5998	2	brown
Unit 4		25	83	9	Serving glass			1	colorless clear handle frag
Unit 4		25	83	10	Refined Stonewares	white saltglazed	34	2	
Unit 4		25	83	11	Porcelain	undecorated	34	2	
Unit 4		25	83	12	Pearlware	undecorated	34	15	
Unit 4		25	83	13	Whiteware	undecorated	34	1	
Unit 4		25	83	14	Creamware	undecorated	34	12	

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Square	Level	Feature	Bag #	Item #	Type	Description	Form	Quantity	Comments
Unit 4		25	83	15	Creamware	undecorated	34	2	deeper yellow
Unit 4		25	83	16	Creamware	undecorated	33	1	
Unit 4		25	83	17	Creamware	undecorated	32	5	
Unit 4		25	83	18	Coarse Earthenware		34	1	white bodied unglazed
Unit 4		25	83	19	Tobacco pipes	bowls, plain		1	
Unit 4		25	83	20	Tobacco pipes	stems, unmeasurable		1	
Unit 4		25	83	21	Pearlware	undecorated	34	2	
Unit 4		25	83	22	Pearlware	shell edge - underglaze green	34	2	
Unit 4		25	83	23	Pearlware		9801	1	fragment blue and yellow
Unit 4		25	83	24	Pearlware	handpainted - underglaze blue	34	5	
Unit 4		25	83	25	Coarse Stoneware	american blue and gray	33	1	
Unit 4		25	83	26	Pearlware	handpainted - mocha	34	3	annular
Unit 4		25	83	27	Pearlware	handpainted - mocha	34	1	some green
Unit 4		25	83	28	Coarse Earthenware	unglazed	33	1	small
Unit 4		25	83	29	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	32	1	annular yellow & orange
Unit 4		25	83	30	Coarse Earthenware	interior lead glazed	35	2	orange/brown glaze
Unit 4		25	83	31	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	33	2	dark brown
Unit 4		25	83	32	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	33	1	
Unit 4		25	83	33	Coarse Earthenware	buckley ware	33	1	
Unit 4		25	83	34	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	35	1	
Unit 4		25	83	35	Coarse Earthenware	exterior lead glazed	33	1	dark brown and light brown
Unit 4		25	83	36	Coarse Earthenware	exterior lead glazed	33	1	dark brown/black
Unit 4		25	83	37	Coarse Stoneware	english brown	33	1	
Unit 4		25	83	38	Earthenware		33	1	unidentifiable earthenware
Unit 4		25	83	39	Organic Materials	coal		3	5.1 grams
Unit 4		25	83	40	Organic Materials	oyster shell		10	561.8 grams
Unit 4		25	83	41	Mortar			2	138.3 grams
Unit 4		25	83	42	Brick	brick general		18	6.9 lbs

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Square	Level	Feature	Bag #	Item #	Type	Description	Form	Quantity	Comments
Unit 4		25	83	43	Stone	architectural or landscape - worked		2	curb stone
Unit 4		25	83	44	Brick	brick general		7	
Unit 4		25	83	45	Nails General			7	corroded
Unit 4		25	83	46	Metal Materials	iron		4	flat fragment
Unit 4		25	83	47	Metal Materials	copper		1	flat fragment
Unit 4		25	83	48	Organic Materials	bone, mammal		44	
Unit 4		25	83	49	Organic Materials	bone, rodent		3	
Unit 4		25	83	50	Organic Materials	bone, teeth		1	fragment
Unit 4		25	83	51	Bottle glass	wine/liquor frag	6200	1	dark green
Unit 4		25	83	52	Tobacco pipes	stems, plain 4/64		1	
Unit 3	P		84	1	Tobacco pipes	stems, plain 5/64		2	
Unit 3	P		84	2	Tobacco pipes	stems, unmeasurable		1	
Unit 3	P		84	3	Organic Materials	bone, mammal		45	
Unit 3	P		84	4	Nails General			1	
Unit 3	P		84	5	Stone	natural		1	with plaster
Unit 3	P		84	6	Bottle glass	wine/liquor bottle	5998	11	
Unit 3	P		84	7	Flatglass			23	
Unit 3	P		84	8	Bottle glass	wine/liquor bottle		4	
Unit 3	P		84	9	Bottle glass	round bottle frag	5998	3	no color
Unit 3	P		84	10	Bottle glass	round bottle frag	5998	1	light green glass
Unit 3	P		84	11	Porcelain	undecorated	34	3	
Unit 3	P		84	12	Porcelain	undecorated	33	2	
Unit 3	P		84	13	Porcelain	blue on white	33	1	
Unit 3	P		84	14	Porcelain	undecorated	32	1	
Unit 3	P		84	15	Creamware	undecorated	33	1	
Unit 3	P		84	16	Creamware	undecorated	35	1	
Unit 3	P		84	17	Pearlware	undecorated	34	5	
Unit 3	P		84	18	Pearlware	undecorated	33	1	
Unit 3	P		84	19	Pearlware	undecorated	32	2	
Unit 3	P		84	20	Plaster			167	sand tempered
Unit 3	P		84	21	Coarse Earthenware	unglazed	32	1	
Unit 3	P		84	22	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	34	3	black glaze
Unit 3	P		84	23	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	34	1	brown glaze

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Square	Level	Feature	Bag #	Item #	Type	Description	Form	Quantity	Comments
Unit 3	P		84	24	Coarse Earthenware	interior lead glazed	34	1	brown glaze, buff body
Unit 3	P		84	25	Stone	natural		1	round river stone
Unit 3	Q		85	1	Creamware	undecorated	32	1	white body white glaze
Unit 3	Q		85	2	Coarse Stoneware	gray bodied	33	1	gray body red glaze
Unit 3	Q		85	3	Tobacco pipes	stems, plain 5/64		2	one gray one white
Unit 3	Q		85	4	Flatglass			9	aqua
Unit 3	Q		85	5	Bottle glass	wine/liquor frag	6200	1	dark olive green yellow glaze
Unit 3	Q		85	6	Bottle glass	wine/liquor frag	6200	1	dark olive green diseased
Unit 3	Q		85	7	Bottle glass		6200	1	aqua base fragment
Unit 3	Q		85	8	Glass general			6	orange badly diseased
Unit 3	Q		85	9	Organic Materials	bone, mammal		1	mammal bone fragment
Unit 3	Q		85	10	Mortar			55	discard 335.9 grams
Unit 3	Q		85	11	Mortar			1	discard-finished mortar 1.6 grams
Unit 3		28	86	1	Organic Materials	bone, mammal		2	
Unit 3		28	86	2	Organic Materials	bone, teeth		1	
Unit 3		28	86	3	Whiteware	undecorated	34	1	
Unit 3		28	86	4	Flatglass	window	5999	2	colorless clear flatglass
Unit 3		28	86	5	Tobacco pipes	stems, plain 5/64		1	5/64 pipestem
Unit 3	R		87	1	Organic Materials	bone, mammal		7	
Unit 3	R		87	2	Flatglass	window	5999	2	colorless clear flatglass
Unit 3	R		87	3	Tobacco pipes	stems, plain 5/64		1	
Unit 3	R		87	4	Whiteware	undecorated	34	1	
Unit 4		30	90	1	Coarse Stoneware	english brown	33	1	brown dotted exterior and interior glazed
Unit 4		30	90	2	Nails General			2	
Unit 4		30	90	3	Organic Materials	oyster shell		11	271.2grams
Unit 4		30	90	4	Stone	natural		3	30.3 lbs
Unit 4		30	90	5	Brick	brick general		6	3.5 lbs
Unit 4		30	90	6	Brick	brick general		2	50 grams
Unit 4	N		91	1	Organic Materials	oyster shell		2	75.0 grams
Unit 4	N		91	2	Flatglass	window		1	clear
Unit 4	N		91	3	Bottle glass	case bottle frag		1	dark olive green
Unit 4	N		91	4	Organic Materials	bone, mammal		1	

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Square	Level	Feature	Bag #	Item #	Type	Description	Form	Quantity	Comments
Unit 4	N		91	5	Tin Glazed Earthenware	white glazed	33	1	
Unit 4	N		91	6	Refined Earthenware		33	1	white paste probably tin glaze
Unit 4	N		91	7	Coarse Earthenware	interior lead glazed	33	2	redware with brown glaze
Unit 4	N		91	8	Creamware	undecorated	34	1	
Unit 4	N		91	9	Coarse Stoneware	rhenish blue and gray with manganese dec	33	1	incised with cobalt & manganese
Unit 3		31	92	1	Brick	brick general		1	2.5 lbs
Unit 3		32	93	1	Organic Materials	oyster shell		1	
Unit 3		32	93	2	Stone	natural		1	flat, smooth river rock unworked
Unit 4	O		94	1	Brick	brick general		6	discard 327.8 grams
Unit 4	O		94	2	Tin Glazed Earthenware		34	1	blue glaze
Unit 4	O		94	3	Refined Stonewares	white saltglazed	34	1	
Unit 4	O		94	4	Coarse Stoneware	rhenish blue and gray with manganese dec	33	3	
Unit 4	O		94	5	Porcelain	batavian	32	1	
Unit 4	O		94	6	Tobacco pipes	stems, plain 5/64		2	
Unit 4	O		94	7	Tobacco pipes	bowls, plain		1	
Unit 4	O		94	8	Flatglass			2	green flatglass
Unit 4	O		94	9	Flatglass			1	colorless clear flatglass
Unit 4	O		94	10	Organic Materials	bone, mammal		6	small mammal
Unit 4	O		94	11	Metal Materials	iron		8	unidentifiable
Unit 4	O		94	12	Coarse Earthenware	buckley ware	33	1	hollow ware
Unit 4	P		95	1	Brick	brick general		25	2.9 lbs
Unit 4	P		95	2	Organic Materials	oyster shell		4	39.2 grams
Unit 4	P		95	3	Organic Materials	clinker		1	37.8 grams
Unit 4	P		95	4	Organic Materials	coal		1	0.3 grams
Unit 4	P		95	5	Organic Materials	bone, mammal		6	mammal
Unit 4	P		95	6	Organic Materials	bone, teeth		1	tooth
Unit 4	P		95	7	Nails General			6	nails

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Square	Level	Feature	Bag #	Item #	Type	Description	Form	Quantity	Comments
Unit 4	P		95	8	Drinking glass	tumbler, rim		1	aqua rim
Unit 4	P		95	9	Bottle glass	wine/liquor frag	5998	7	dark olive green
Unit 4	P		95	10	Glass general		5998	4	clear light green/aqua
Unit 4	P		95	11	Flatglass	window		3	flat and clear
Unit 4	P		95	12	Glass general			2	colorless clear
Unit 4	P		95	13	Refined Stonewares	white saltglazed	33	2	white saltglaze
Unit 4	P		95	14	Coarse Earthenware	interior lead glazed	33	1	redware with brown glaze
Unit 4	P		95	15	Tin Glazed Earthenware	white glazed	33	2	tin glaze
Unit 4	P		95	16	Refined Earthenware		33	2	probably tin glazed white paste
Unit 4	P		95	17	Coarse Earthenware	north devon gravel tempered ware	33	2	north devon
Unit 4	P		95	18	Creamware	undecorated	34	3	creamware
Unit 4	P		95	19	Tobacco pipes	stems, plain 4/64		1	4/64
Unit 4	Q		96	1	Organic Materials	oyster shell		1	oyster 12.7 grams
Unit 4	Q		96	2	Brick	brick general		7	brick
Unit 4	Q		96	3	Organic Materials	bone, mammal		7	mammal
Unit 4	Q		96	4	Nails General			1	badly corroded
Unit 4	Q		96	5	Bottle glass	wine/liquor frag	5998	2	dark olive green
Unit 4	Q		96	6	Glass general		5998	1	amber
Unit 4	Q		96	7	Tobacco pipes	stems, plain 4/64		1	4/64
Unit 4	Q		96	8	Tobacco pipes	bowls, plain		1	fragment
Unit 4	Q		96	9	Refined Stonewares	white saltglazed	33	1	
Unit 4	Q		96	10	Coarse Stoneware	english brown	33	2	saltglaze
Unit 4		39	104	1	Tin Glazed Earthenware	white glazed	35	2	glaze chipping off
Unit 4		39	104	2	Highly Fired Refined Wares	jackfield	33	1	jackfield fragment
Unit 4		39	104	3	Tobacco pipes	bowls, plain		4	pipe bowl fragments
Unit 4		39	104	4	Plaster			1	plaster
Unit 4		39	104	5	Organic Materials	bone, teeth		1	mammal tooth
Unit 4		39	104	6	Coarse Earthenware	north devon gravel tempered ware	33	2	greenish glaze
Unit 4		39	104	7	Bottle glass	wine/liquor bottle	6200	6	wine/liquor bottle fragments

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Square	Level	Feature	Bag #	Item #	Type	Description	Form	Quantity	Comments
Unit 4		39	104	8	Bottle glass	round bottle frag	5998	1	colorless
Unit 4		39	104	9	Flatglass	window		3	aqua and blue
Unit 4		39	104	10	Nails General			4	badly corroded
Unit 4		39	104	11	Metal Materials	iron		3	badly corroded
Unit 4		39	104	12	Brick	brick general		4	brick
Unit 7	C		105	1	Organic Materials	oyster shell		1	
Unit 7	C		105	2	Flatglass		5999	11	green flatglass
Unit 7	C		105	3	Nails General	modern (wire)		2	
Unit 7	C		105	4	Tobacco pipes	bowls, plain		2	
Unit 7	C		105	5	Tobacco pipes	stems, plain 4/64		1	4/64 pipestem
Unit 7	C		105	6	Organic Materials	bone, mammal		5	mammal bones
Unit 7	C		105	7	Pearlware	undecorated	34	8	
Unit 7	C		105	8	Porcelain	undecorated	33	1	
Unit 7	C		105	9	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	33	1	
Unit 7	C		105	10	Whiteware	undecorated	33	16	
Unit 7	C		105	11	Whiteware	annular - underglaze blue	33	1	blue and brown bands
Unit 7	C		105	12	Whiteware	annular - underglaze blue	32	1	black band
Unit 7	C		105	13	Coarse Earthenware	interior lead glazed	33	1	orange body red/brown glaze
Unit 7	C		105	14	Coarse Stoneware	other brown bodied	33	1	saltglaze, tan/brown body
Unit 7	C		105	15	Pearlware	handpainted - underglaze blue	33	2	blue handpainted decorations
Unit 7	C		105	16	Pearlware	transfer printed	33	1	blue transfer print
Unit 7	D		106	1	Pearlware		34	1	glaze chip
Unit 7	D		106	2	Pearlware	handpainted - underglaze polychrome, peasant palette	32	3	black and green
Unit 7	D		106	3	Refined Earthenware			1	white body molded with black & white glaze
Unit 7	D		106	4	Creamware		32	1	rim shard
Unit 7	D		106	5	Creamware		34	3	
Unit 7	D		106	6	Flatglass	window		10	aqua
Unit 7	D		106	7	Bottle glass	round bottle frag	5998	2	colorless
Unit 7	D		106	8	Organic Materials	bone, mammal		2	small mammal
Unit 7	D		106	9	Nails General			6	badly corroded
Unit 7	D		106	10	Metal Materials	iron		1	flat piece of corroded iron
Unit 7	D		106	11	Metal Materials	silver, form identifiable		1	leaf

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Square	Level	Feature	Bag #	Item #	Type	Description	Form	Quantity	Comments
Unit 7	D		106	12	Organic Materials	coal		4	3.2 grams
Unit 7	D		106	13	Brick	brick general		5	370 grams
Unit 7		40	107	1	Organic Materials	oyster shell		18	500 grams
Unit 7		40	107	2	Brick	brick general		9	1.5 lbs
Unit 7		40	107	3	Tobacco pipes	stems, plain 4/64		2	
Unit 7		40	107	4	Tobacco pipes	stems, plain 5/64		4	
Unit 7		40	107	5	Tobacco pipes	stems, plain 6/64		1	
Unit 7		40	107	6	Tobacco pipes	bowls, molded		1	
Unit 7		40	107	7	Nails General			32	badly corroded
Unit 7		40	107	8	Nails General	cut		6	
Unit 7		40	107	9	Organic Materials	bone, mammal		32	
Unit 7		40	107	10	Organic Materials	worked or shaped bone		1	comb
Unit 7		40	107	11	Flatglass	window		24	light green
Unit 7		40	107	12	Bottle glass	wine/liquor frag		2	light green
Unit 7		40	107	13	Bottle glass	wine/liquor bottle		10	dark green
Unit 7		40	107	14	Bottle glass	round bottle frag		6	no color
Unit 7		40	107	15	Drinking glass	tumbler, stenciled or etched		1	rim fragment
Unit 7		40	107	16	Slipware	slip combed	34	7	yellow with brown combing
Unit 7		40	107	17	Slipware	slip combed	33	1	yw with br combing, corroded nail attached
Unit 7		40	107	18	Coarse Earthenware	unglazed	34	2	yellow body
Unit 7		40	107	19	Creamware	annular - banded	32	1	brown band
Unit 7		40	107	20	Creamware	handpainted - 18th c. palette (peasantware)	33	2	brown, yellow, green paint
Unit 7		40	107	21	Creamware	undecorated	34	12	
Unit 7		40	107	22	Creamware	undecorated	32	12	
Unit 7		40	107	23	Creamware	undecorated	31	1	
Unit 7		40	107	24	Creamware	featheredged	32	1	
Unit 7		40	107	25	Creamware	undecorated	36	2	
Unit 7		40	107	26	Creamware	undecorated	33	38	
Unit 7		40	107	27	Tobacco pipes	stems, unmeasurable		1	
Unit 7		40	107	28	Tobacco pipes	bowls, plain		1	
Unit 7		40	107	29	Porcelain	undecorated	33	1	
Unit 7		40	107	30	Porcelain	undecorated	34	5	
Unit 7		40	107	31	Porcelain	undecorated	35	2	
Unit 7		40	107	32	Porcelain	blue on white	34	4	

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Square	Level	Feature	Bag #	Item #	Type	Description	Form	Quantity	Comments
Unit 7		40	107	33	Porcelain	blue on white	32	1	
Unit 7		40	107	34	Porcelain	undecorated	32	1	
Unit 7		40	107	35	Porcelain	blue on white	35	1	
Unit 7		40	107	36	Refined Earthenware	scratch blue	33	1	
Unit 7		40	107	37	Coarse Earthenware	unglazed	33	1	
Unit 7		40	107	38	Tin Glazed Earthenware	white glazed	33	2	
Unit 7		40	107	39	Pearlware	shell edge	32	3	blue glaze
Unit 7		40	107	40	Pearlware	shell edge	32	1	blue glaze
Unit 7		40	107	41	Creamware	shell edged	33	1	
Unit 7		40	107	42	Creamware	shell edged	32	3	green glaze
Unit 7		40	107	43	Coarse Earthenware	interior lead glazed	33	1	yellow glaze
Unit 7		40	107	44	Whiteware	undecorated	34	1	
Unit 7		40	107	45	Whiteware		33	1	light brown glaze
Unit 7		40	107	46	Whiteware		34	1	dark brown glaze
Unit 7		40	107	47	Pearlware	undecorated	35	1	
Unit 7		40	107	48	Pearlware	undecorated	32	1	
Unit 7		40	107	49	Pearlware	undecorated	34	22	
Unit 7		40	107	50	Pearlware	shell edge	34	1	green glaze
Unit 7		40	107	51	Pearlware	shell edge	33	6	
Unit 7		40	107	52	Pearlware	handpainted - underglaze blue	33	1	blue lines
Unit 7		40	107	53	Pearlware	annular	33	3	brown lines
Unit 7		40	107	54	Pearlware	handpainted - underglaze polychrome, peasant palette	33	6	
Unit 7		40	107	55	Coarse Earthenware	interior lead glazed	33	2	redware with brown glaze
Unit 7		40	107	56	Coarse Earthenware	exterior lead glazed	33	1	redware with buff glaze
Unit 7		40	107	57	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	33	4	redware with brown glaze
Unit 7		40	107	58	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	33	1	redware with red glaze
Unit 7		40	107	59	Coarse Stoneware	american blue and gray	33	5	
Unit 7		40	107	60	Coarse Stoneware	american blue and gray	35	1	
Unit 7		40	107	61	Coarse Stoneware	american blue and gray	31	1	

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Square	Level	Feature	Bag #	Item #	Type	Description	Form	Quantity	Comments
Unit 7		40	107	62	Coarse Stoneware	english brown	33	2	
Unit 7		40	107	63	Coarse Stoneware	gray bodied	33	6	
Unit 7		40	107	64	Highly Fired Refined Wares	rockingham	33	1	
Unit 7		40	107	65	Refined Earthenware	white saltglazed	33	1	
Unit 7		40	107	66	Highly Fired Refined Wares	engine turned	33	1	
Unit 7		40	107	67	Pearlware	undecorated	32	1	
Unit 7		40	107	68	Pearlware	handpainted - underglaze blue	33	1	blue flowers
Unit 7		40	107	69	Pearlware	handpainted - underglaze blue	33	3	
Unit 7	E		108	1	Organic Materials	bone, mammal		25	mammal bones
Unit 7	E		108	2	Mortar			5	
Unit 7	E		108	3	Tobacco pipes	stems, unmeasurable		1	
Unit 7	E		108	4	Stone	worked, other		2	
Unit 7	E		108	5	Pearlware	undecorated	34	5	
Unit 7	E		108	6	Pearlware	undecorated	32	1	
Unit 7	E		108	7	Creamware	annular - no further analysis	33	5	
Unit 7	E		108	8	Creamware	featheredged	35	4	green painting
Unit 7	E		108	9	Whiteware	undecorated	34	25	
Unit 7	E		108	10	Whiteware	handpainted - no further analysis	34	1	brown glaze
Unit 7	E		108	11	Refined Stonewares	white saltglazed	34	1	
Unit 7	E		108	12	Porcelain	undecorated	34	1	
Unit 7	E		108	13	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	32	1	red body brown glaze
Unit 7	E		108	14	Nails General			10	
Unit 7	E		108	15	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	35	1	orange body brown glaze
Unit 7	E		108	16	Coarse Stoneware	gray bodied	32	1	
Unit 7	E		108	17	Coarse Stoneware	english brown	34	1	
Unit 7	E		108	18	Coarse Earthenware	interior lead glazed	33	1	orange body brown glaze
Unit 7	E		108	19	Flatglass		5999	12	green flatglass
Unit 7	E		108	20	Flatglass			9	no color clear flatglass
Unit 7	E		108	21	Bottle glass	round bottle frag		1	

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Square	Level	Feature	Bag #	Item #	Type	Description	Form	Quantity	Comments
Unit 7	E		108	22	Flatglass			1	amber flatglass
Unit 7	E		108	23	Bottle glass	wine/liquor frag		4	diseased green bottle glass
Unit 7		41	109	1	Whiteware	undecorated	34	1	
Unit 7		41	109	2	Coarse Stoneware	english brown	33	1	brown glaze
Unit 7		41	109	3	Coarse Earthenware	interior lead glazed	33	2	brown glaze red bodied
Unit 7		41	109	4	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	33	5	brown lead glaze red bodied
Unit 7		41	109	5	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	32	1	buff bodied
Unit 7		41	109	6	Porcelain	undecorated	33	2	
Unit 7		41	109	7	Porcelain	blue on white	33	1	floral
Unit 7		41	109	8	Pearlware	annular - banded	32	2	brown and yellow banded
Unit 7		41	109	9	Pearlware	handpainted - underglaze blue	34	1	possibly floral
Unit 7		41	109	10	Pearlware	transfer printed	33	1	blue on white
Unit 7		41	109	11	Pearlware	undecorated	33	4	
Unit 7		41	109	12	Pearlware	undecorated	34	4	
Unit 7		41	109	13	Creamware	undecorated	32	3	2 fragments from same vessel
Unit 7		41	109	14	Creamware	undecorated	33	9	
Unit 7		41	109	15	Creamware	undecorated	34	5	
Unit 7		41	109	16	Creamware	undecorated	33	1	very little glaze
Unit 7		41	109	17	Tobacco pipes	stems, plain 5/64		1	5/64
Unit 7		41	109	18	Tobacco pipes	stems, unmeasurable		1	broken in half
Unit 7		41	109	19	Flatglass	window		7	aqua
Unit 7		41	109	20	Bottle glass	wine/liquor frag	6200	1	olive
Unit 7		41	109	21	Bottle glass	round bottle frag	5998	5	colorless and aqua
Unit 7		41	109	22	Organic Materials	bone, teeth		4	large mammal teeth
Unit 7		41	109	23	Organic Materials	bone, mammal		22	mammal
Unit 7		41	109	24	Nails General			15	badly corroded
Unit 7		41	109	25	Stone	architectural or landscape - worked		1	granite
Unit 7		41	109	26	Mortar			53	finished 48 grams
Unit 7		41	109	27	Brick	brick general		2	519.2 grams
Unit 7		41	109	28	Organic Materials	oyster shell		1	28.9 grams
Unit 7	F		110	1	Porcelain	blue on white	34	6	blue and white porcelain
Unit 7	F		110	2	Porcelain	undistinguished	35	13	porcelain probably a base

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Square	Level	Feature	Bag #	Item #	Type	Description	Form	Quantity	Comments
Unit 7	F		110	3	Porcelain	undistinguished	33	7	hollow body fragment porcelain
Unit 7	F		110	4	Creamware	undecorated	35	10	creamware undecorated
Unit 7	F		110	5	Creamware	undecorated	32	30	creamware undecorated
Unit 7	F		110	6	Creamware	undecorated	34	147	flat body frag of creamware
Unit 7	F		110	7	Pearlware	shell edge - underglaze green	32	18	shell edge pearlware green
Unit 7	F		110	8	Pearlware	shell edge - underglaze blue	32	1	shell edge pearlware blue
Unit 7	F		110	9	Pearlware	transfer printed	34	26	blue transfer printed pearlware
Unit 7	F		110	10	Pearlware	transfer printed	35	1	blue transfer printed pearlware
Unit 7	F		110	11	Pearlware	undecorated	34	154	undecorated pearlware
Unit 7	F		110	12	Pearlware	undecorated	35	5	undecorated pearlware
Unit 7	F		110	13	Pearlware	undecorated	33	13	undecorated pearlware
Unit 7	F		110	14	Pearlware	transfer printed	34	41	mixed brown transfer print
Unit 7	F		110	15	Coarse Stoneware	american blue and gray	33	2	blue decorated stoneware american
Unit 7	F		110	16	Coarse Stoneware	american blue and gray	33	1	gray stoneware american
Unit 7	F		110	17	Coarse Stoneware	american blue and gray	33	1	american blue and gray brown glaze
Unit 7	F		110	18	Coarse Stoneware	american blue and gray	32	2	blue decoration
Unit 7	F		110	19	Coarse Stoneware	american blue and gray	33	4	american blue and gray
Unit 7	F		110	20	Coarse Stoneware	gray bodied	33	12	gray bodied
Unit 7	F		110	21	Highly Fired Refined Wares	black basalt - no further analysis	33	3	tea top-strainer
Unit 7	F		110	22	Coarse Stoneware	other brown bodied	33	4	orange and gray paste
Unit 7	F		110	23	Refined Earthenware		35	1	refined redware
Unit 7	F		110	24	Coarse Stoneware	brown bodied	34	3	black glaze brown bodied redware
Unit 7	F		110	25	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	33	7	orange glaze redware
Unit 7	F		110	26	Highly Fired Refined Wares	engine turned	33	2	annular glaze interior/exterior
Unit 7	F		110	27	Highly Fired Refined Wares	lead glazed refined redware	33	6	brown glaze
Unit 7	F		110	28	Coarse Earthenware	unglazed	34	4	unglazed redware
Unit 7	F		110	29	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	33	4	interior/exterior glazed redware

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Square	Level	Feature	Bag #	Item #	Type	Description	Form	Quantity	Comments
Unit 7	F		110	30	Whiteware	undecorated	34	6	
Unit 7	F		110	31	Whiteware	undecorated	32	1	
Unit 7	F		110	32	Pearlware	undecorated	33	2	
Unit 7	F		110	33	Whiteware	annular	34	1	brown band
Unit 7	F		110	34	Whiteware	handpainted - no further analysis	34	3	floral pattern
Unit 7	F		110	35	Whiteware	handpainted - no further analysis	34	2	burnt, cant see painted design
Unit 7	F		110	36	Nails General			152	corroded
Unit 7	F		110	37	Coarse Earthenware	interior lead glazed	33	6	brown glazed redware
Unit 7	F		110	38	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	34	34	interior/exterior lead glazed redware
Unit 7	F		110	39	Coarse Earthenware	interior lead glazed	33	6	lead glazed redware
Unit 7	F		110	40	Coarse Earthenware	exterior lead glazed	33	2	glazed redware
Unit 7	F		110	41	Nails General	cut		1	
Unit 7	F		110	42	Organic Materials	bone, mammal		216	
Unit 7	F		110	43	Organic Materials	bone, teeth		10	
Unit 7	F		110	44	Bottle glass	wine/liquor frag	5998	53	
Unit 7	F		110	45	Bottle glass			14	aqua
Unit 7	F		110	46	Bottle glass			1	colorless
Unit 7	F		110	47	Bottle glass			8	brown bottle
Unit 7	F		110	48	Flatglass			152	flat glass
Unit 7	F		110	49	Tobacco pipes	stems, plain 4/64		5	4/64
Unit 7	F		110	50	Tobacco pipes	stems, plain 5/64		7	5/64
Unit 7	F		110	51	Tobacco pipes	stems, unmeasurable		5	unmeasurable
Unit 7	F		110	52	Metal Materials	brass, form identifiable	9311	1	
Unit 7	F		110	53	Metal Materials	copper, form identifiable	9311	1	
Unit 7	F		110	54	Organic Materials	oyster shell		28	2 lbs
Unit 7	F		110	55	Mortar			18	19.29 lbs
Unit 7	F		110	56	Organic Materials	coal		1	coal
Unit 7	F		110	57	Metal Materials	lead		3	lead metal mixed material
Unit 7	F		110	58	Stone	worked for flints	9640	2	flint
Unit 7	F		110	59	Porcelain	undistinguished	32	3	white undecorated porcelain

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Square	Level	Feature	Bag #	Item #	Type	Description	Form	Quantity	Comments
Unit 7	F		110	60	Creamware	undecorated	33	77	undecorated, probably a hollow body frag
Unit 7	F		110	61	Whiteware	undecorated	32	3	
Unit 7	F		110	62	Whiteware	undecorated	34	3	
Unit 7	F		110	63	Whiteware	undecorated	31	1	
Unit 7	F		110	64	Whiteware	undecorated	33	21	
Unit 7	F		110	65	Whiteware	handpainted - blue on white	34	3	blue on white decorated whiteware
Unit 7	F		110	66	Whiteware	undecorated	35	3	
Unit 7	F		110	67	Pearlware	transfer printed	32	5	maybe mocha design
Unit 7	F		110	68	Pearlware	transfer printed	33	3	maybe mocha design
Unit 7	F		110	69	Pearlware	transfer printed	34	4	maybe mocha design
Unit 7	F		110	70	Pearlware	transfer printed	33	4	blue transfer printed pearlware
Unit 7	F		110	71	Pearlware	transfer printed	32	7	blue transfer printed pearlware
Unit 7	F		110	72	Pearlware	transfer printed	33	1	black transfer printed pearlware
Unit 7	F		110	73	Pearlware	undecorated	32	4	
Unit 7	F		110	74	Pearlware	annular - banded	34	1	brown decorations with white lines
Unit 7	F		110	75	Pearlware	annular - banded	34	2	blue decorations with white lines
Unit 7	F		110	76	Coarse Stoneware	english brown	34	2	
Unit 7	F		110	77	Coarse Stoneware	english brown	35	1	
Unit 7	F		110	78	Coarse Stoneware	gray bodied	34	4	
Unit 7	F		110	79	Coarse Earthenware	interior lead glazed	35	3	brown lead interior glazed redware
Unit 7	F		110	80	Coarse Earthenware	interior lead glazed	34	1	red bodied lead glaze redware
Unit 7	F		110	81	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	34	2	red bodied interior/exterior redware
Unit 7	F		110	82	Coarse Earthenware	unglazed	33	5	redware probably was glazed before
Unit 7	F		110	83	Highly Fired Refined Wares	engine turned	33	3	redware brown bodied patterned
Unit 7	F		110	84	Highly Fired Refined Wares	rosso antico	35	1	red bodied smooth redware
Unit 7	F		110	85	Slipware	combed + dotted	32	1	
Unit 7	F		110	86	Slipware	combed + dotted	33	3	
Unit 7	F		110	87	Coarse Stoneware	fulham	35	1	
Unit 7	F		110	88	Coarse Stoneware	fulham	34	1	

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Square	Level	Feature	Bag #	Item #	Type	Description	Form	Quantity	Comments
Unit 7	F		110	89	Coarse Stoneware	fulham	33	2	
Unit 7	F		110	90	Coarse Earthenware	interior lead glazed	33	1	yellow mixed brown lined earthenware
Unit 7	F		110	91	Flatglass	window		21	clear no color
Unit 7	F		110	92	Flatglass	window		59	clear aqua color
Unit 7	F		110	93	Bottle glass	wine/liquor neck	6201	1	
Unit 7	F		110	94	Glass general			4	
Unit 7	F		110	95	Metal Materials	other metal, form identifiable	9311	1	some sort of metal button
Unit 7	F		110	96	Metal Materials	lead		2	lead
Unit 7	F		110	97	Tobacco pipes	bowls, plain		4	plain
Unit 7	F		110	98	Tobacco pipes	bowls, molded		2	molded
Unit 7	F		110	99	Metal Materials	iron		1	iron
Unit 7	F		110	100	Organic Materials	bone, rodent		1	
Unit 7	F		110	101	Metal Materials	iron, form identifiable		91	
Unit 7	F		110	102	Organic Materials	bone, teeth		3	
Unit 7	F		110	103	Pearlware	transfer printed	32	1	blue plant picture
Unit 7	F		110	104	Pearlware	transfer printed	33	1	
Unit 7	F		110	105	Pearlware	transfer printed	33	1	greenish decorated
Unit 7	B		113	1	Synthetic/Recent Materials	plastic		1	drinking straw plastic
Unit 7	B		113	2	Synthetic/Recent Materials	plastic		1	plastic bottle cap
Unit 7	B		113	3	Metal Materials	other metal		1	aluminum tab with writing
Unit 7	B		113	4	Synthetic/Recent Materials	plastic		1	thin plastic wrapping
Unit 7	B		113	5	Whiteware	undecorated	34	1	
Unit 7	B		113	6	Creamware	undecorated	34	1	
Unit 7	B		113	7	Creamware	undecorated	32	1	
Unit 7	B		113	8	Synthetic/Recent Materials	plastic		1	plastic green
Unit 7	B		113	9	Flatglass	window	5999	2	
Unit 7	B		113	10	Bottle glass	wine/liquor frag	6200	2	
Unit 7	B		113	11	Nails General			1	corroded
Unit 7		43	114	1	Pearlware	undecorated	34	3	
Unit 7		43	114	2	Highly Fired Refined Wares	lead glazed refined redware - underglaze red	35	1	red glazed red bodied
Unit 7		43	114	3	Flatglass	window		1	aqua
Unit 7		43	114	4	Bottle glass	round bottle frag		3	colorless and aqua

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Square	Level	Feature	Bag #	Item #	Type	Description	Form	Quantity	Comments
Unit 7		43	114	5	Organic Materials	bone, mammal		4	rib bones
Unit 7		43	114	6	Mortar			9	finished
Unit 7		43	114	7	Nails General			2	badly corroded
Unit 7		45	117	1	Whiteware	transfer printed - underglaze blue	34	1	blue transfer printe
Unit 7		45	117	2	Flatglass		5999	1	clear no color flatglass
Unit 7		46	119	1	Organic Materials	oyster shell		11	
Unit 7		46	119	2	Mortar			5	
Unit 7		46	119	3	Tobacco pipes	stems, plain 4/64		4	
Unit 7		46	119	4	Tobacco pipes	bowls, plain		2	
Unit 7		46	119	5	Brick	brick general		1	
Unit 7		46	119	6	Organic Materials	bone, mammal		6	
Unit 7		46	119	7	Bottle glass	wine/liquor frag		9	green bottle fragments
Unit 7		46	119	8	Flatglass		5999	2	clear colorless flatglass
Unit 7		46	119	9	Pearlware	undecorated	35	1	
Unit 7		46	119	10	Whiteware	undecorated	34	3	
Unit 7		46	119	11	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	34	1	
Unit 7		46	119	12	Coarse Earthenware	unglazed	35	2	
Unit 7		46	119	13	Organic Materials	wood - worked, other		2	
Unit 7		46	119	14	Nails General			1	
Unit 7		46	119	15	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	31	1	brown and gray glaze
Unit 7	A		125	1	Porcelain	blanc de chine		1	molded round frag burned
Unit 7	A		125	2	Porcelain	chinese general	35	1	white glazed
Unit 7	A		125	3	Flatglass	window		2	colorless
Unit 7	A		125	4	Organic Materials	bone, mammal		1	small mammal
Unit 7	A		125	5	Metal Materials	iron, form identifiable	9150	3	badly corroded

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Square	Level	Feature	Bag #	Item #	Type	Description	Form	Quantity	Comments
FS Unit 4	A		1	1	Synthetic/Recent Materials			1	magnet with "O" on it
FS Unit 4	A		1	2	Organic Materials	coal		1	
FS Unit 4	A		1	3	Synthetic/Recent Materials			1	cigarette butt
FS Unit 4	A		1	4	Nails General			2	
FS Unit 4	A		1	5	Nails General	modern (wire)		1	wire nail
FS Unit 4	A		1	6	Metal Materials	iron, form identifiable		1	hair clip
FS Unit 4	A		1	7	Metal Materials	iron		1	
FS Unit 4	A		1	8	Metal Materials	iron, form identifiable		1	metal push tack
FS Unit 4	A		1	9	Pearlware	undecorated	34	1	undecorated
FS Unit 4	A		1	10	Flatglass		5999	3	amber glass
FS Unit 4	A		1	11	Flatglass		5999	1	blue glass
FS Unit 4	A		1	12	Flatglass		5999	2	dark green glass
FS Unit 4	A		1	13	Brick	brick general		23	discard 271.7 grams
FS Unit 5	A		2	1	Nails General			1	corroded
FS Unit 5	A		2	2	Refined Stonewares	white saltglaze	33	2	
FS Unit 5	A		2	3	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	33	1	dark red/brown red body
FS Unit 5	A		2	4	Bottle Glass	wine/liquor fragment	6200	2	dark olive green
FS Unit 5	A		2	5	Bottle Glass	wine/liquor fragment	6200	1	amber
FS Unit 5	A		2	6	Bottle Glass	blown-in-mold fragment	5998	1	colorless clear
FS Unit 5	A		2	7	Glass General		5998	1	colorless clear
FS Unit 5	A		2	8	Glass General		5999	1	aqua frosted
FS Unit 5	A		2	9	Organic Materials	wood, building related		1	
FS Unit 3	A		3	1	Bottle Glass	round bottle fragment	5998	4	green bottle fragments
FS Unit 3	A		3	2	Glass General			2	colorless clear glass fragments
FS Unit 3	A		3	3	Organic Materials	coal		2	
FS Unit 3	A		3	4	Organic Materials	oyster shell		7	discard 17.5 grams
FS Unit 5	B		6	1	Flatglass	window		33	clear/aqua
FS Unit 5	B		6	2	Bottle Glass	wine/liquor fragment		7	dark olive green
FS Unit 5	B		6	3	Organic Materials	bone, mammal		4	mammal
FS Unit 5	B		6	4	Earthenware		33	1	blue and white handpainted light body
FS Unit 5	B		6	5	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	33	3	red body with brown glaze

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Square	Level	Feature	Bag #	Item #	Type	Description	Form	Quantity	Comments
FS Unit 5	B		6	6	Coarse Earthenware	unglazed	33	1	red body
FS Unit 5	B		6	7	Refined Stonewares	white saltglaze	34	1	
FS Unit 5	B		6	8	Porcelain	blue on white	34	1	handpainted
FS Unit 5	B		6	9	Coarse Stonewares	gray bodied	33	2	
FS Unit 5	B		6	10	Creamware	undecorated	33	7	
FS Unit 5	B		6	11	Creamware	undecorated	35	1	
FS Unit 5	B		6	12	Synthetic/Recent Materials			1	cylindrical black piece carbon
FS Unit 5	B		6	13	Brick	brick general		7	122.0 grams
FS Unit 5	B		6	14	Organic Materials	oyster shell		1	13.0 grams
FS Unit 3	B		7	1	Organic Materials	coal		5	
FS Unit 3	B		7	2	Stone	worked for flints	9640	1	
FS Unit 3	B		7	3	Nails General	modern (wire)		1	
FS Unit 3	B		7	4	Flatglass			1	colorless clear
FS Unit 3	B		7	5	Flatglass			1	amber
FS Unit 3	B		7	6	Organic Materials	plants remains, seeds and nuts		1	
FS Unit 3	B		7	7	Synthetic/Recent Materials			1	laminate for fake wood
FS Unit 3	B		7	8	Whiteware	undecorated	34	2	undecorated white
FS Unit 3	B		7	9	Synthetic/Recent Materials			1	gray plastic
FS Unit 4	B		8	1	Synthetic/Recent Materials			1	magnet square
FS Unit 4	B		8	2	Tobacco Pipes	stems, plain 5/64		1	
FS Unit 4	B		8	3	Tobacco Pipes	stems, plain 4/64		2	
FS Unit 4	B		8	4	Porcelain	chinese general	32	1	decorative rim
FS Unit 4	B		8	5	Porcelain	blue on white	34	1	possibly ddt
FS Unit 4	B		8	6	Porcelain	blue on white	32	1	crosshatch
FS Unit 4	B		8	7	Pearlware	undecorated	34	4	
FS Unit 4	B		8	8	Pearlware	annular - mocha	34	1	
FS Unit 4	B		8	9	Pearlware	handpainted - underglaze blue	34	1	shell edged
FS Unit 4	B		8	10	Pearlware	handpainted - underglaze green	34	1	shell edged possibly
FS Unit 4	B		8	11	Creamware	undecorated	34	12	
FS Unit 4	B		8	12	Creamware	undecorated	33	1	deeper yellow
FS Unit 4	B		8	13	Creamware	undecorated	35	2	

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Square	Level	Feature	Bag #	Item #	Type	Description	Form	Quantity	Comments
FS Unit 4	B		8	14	Coarse Stonewares	other brown bodied	33	2	mend brbod @ middle, sltglz int, ext pp & rd
FS Unit 4	B		8	15	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	32	1	dark brown black body
FS Unit 4	B		8	16	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	35	1	red glaze red body
FS Unit 4	B		8	17	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	32	1	red body dark brown glaze
FS Unit 4	B		8	18	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	32	1	red body brown/gray glaze
FS Unit 4	B		8	19	Earthenware		9442	1	clay marble
FS Unit 4	B		8	20	Bottle Glass	wine/liquor bottle	6200	5	dark olive green
FS Unit 4	B		8	21	Bottle Glass	wine/liquor bottle	6200	1	amber
FS Unit 4	B		8	22	Glass General		5998	1	yellow
FS Unit 4	B		8	23	Glass General		5998	2	green
FS Unit 4	B		8	24	Flatglass		5999	1	frosted aqua
FS Unit 4	B		8	25	Flatglass		5999	1	aqua
FS Unit 4	B		8	26	Flatglass		5999	4	colorless clear
FS Unit 4	B		8	27	Bottle Glass	round bottle fragment	5998	2	aqua
FS Unit 4	B		8	28	Bottle Glass	round bottle fragment	5998	2	colorless clear
FS Unit 4	B		8	29	Tobacco Pipes	pipes general		2	fragments
FS Unit 4	B		8	30	Organic Materials	bone, mammal		6	
FS Unit 4	B		8	31	Organic Materials	bone, bird/rodent		2	
FS Unit 4	B		8	32	Organic Materials	bone, teeth		3	fragments
FS Unit 4	B		8	33	Synthetic/Recent Materials			2	unidentifiable carbon rod
FS Unit 4	B		8	34	Metal Materials	iron		1	wire nail
FS Unit 4	B		8	35	Metal Materials	silver, form identifiable	9410	1	charles IV coinage
FS Unit 4	B		8	36	Metal Materials	iron		1	ring shape
FS Unit 4	B		8	37	Synthetic/Recent Materials			1	rubber band
FS Unit 4	B		8	38	Earthenware		9401	1	yellow
FS Unit 4	B		8	39	Organic Materials	wood, worked other		1	
FS Unit 4	B		8	40	Metal Materials	iron, form identifiable		1	bolt with part of screw
FS Unit 4	B		8	41	Flatglass		5999	1	frosted white
FS Unit 4	B		8	42	Nails General			15	corroded
FS Unit 4	B		8	43	Synthetic/Recent Materials			1	red plastic

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Square	Level	Feature	Bag #	Item #	Type	Description	Form	Quantity	Comments
FS Unit 4	B		8	44	Brick	brick general		5	2.5 lbs
FS Unit 4	B		8	45	Organic Materials	oyster shell		7	241.6 grams
FS Unit 4	B		8	46	Organic Materials	coal/clinker		13	5.8 grams
FS Unit 5		6a	11	1	Whiteware	undecorated	34	8	undecorated
FS Unit 5		6a	11	2	Porcelain	chinese general	34	1	undecorated
FS Unit 5		6a	11	3	Refined Stonewares	white saltglaze	34	1	undecorated
FS Unit 5		6a	11	4	Organic Materials	wood, building related		1	
FS Unit 5		6a	11	5	Synthetic/Recent Materials			1	graphite
FS Unit 5		6a	11	6	Bottle Glass	wine/liquor fragment	5998	2	dark olive green
FS Unit 5		6a	11	7	Flatglass		5999	6	clear no color
FS Unit 5		6a	11	8	Bottle Glass	round bottle fragment	5998	2	clear no color
FS Unit 5		6a	11	9	Brick	brick general		8	discard 6lbs and 70.1 g
FS Unit 4	C		12	1	Brick	brick general		5	discard 571g
FS Unit 4	C		12	2	Organic Materials	oyster shell		19	discard 246.7g
FS Unit 4	C		12	3	Flatglass			1	clear no color
FS Unit 4	C		12	4	Glass General			1	hunk of unidentifiable glass
FS Unit 4	C		12	5	Glass General			3	diseased glass
FS Unit 4	C		12	6	Organic Materials	bone, mammal		1	mammal bones
FS Unit 4	C		12	7	Metal Materials	iron		2	
FS Unit 4	C		12	8	Coarse Stonewares	gray bodied	34	1	grey body, brown salt glaze
FS Unit 3	C		15	1	Coarse Earthenware		35	1	unglazed wash white body
FS Unit 3	C		15	2	Creamware	undecorated	33	4	
FS Unit 3	C		15	3	Pearlware	handpainted - no further analysis	33	1	possible plant motif
FS Unit 3	C		15	4	Pearlware	undecorated	33	1	
FS Unit 3	C		15	5	Pearlware	handpainted - underglaze blue	34	1	possibly shell edge
FS Unit 3	C		15	6	Whiteware	undecorated	34	1	
FS Unit 3	C		15	7	Whiteware	annular - blue on white	34	1	unidentifiable pattern
FS Unit 3	C		15	8	Stone	worked for flints	9640	2	french
FS Unit 3	C		15	9	Synthetic/Recent Materials			3	unidentifiable
FS Unit 3	C		15	10	Refined Stonewares		33	1	saltglazed ext brown body

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Square	Level	Feature	Bag #	Item #	Type	Description	Form	Quantity	Comments
FS Unit 3	C		15	11	Coarse Earthenware	interior lead glazed	35	1	dark red/brown interior glaze
FS Unit 3	C		15	12	Flatglass		5999	4	aqua clear
FS Unit 3	C		15	13	Bottle Glass	wine/liquor fragment	6200	1	dark olive green
FS Unit 3	C		15	14	Bottle Glass	round bottle fragment	6200	1	colorless clear
FS Unit 3	C		15	15	Organic Materials	bone, mammal		1	
FS Unit 3	C		15	16	Metal Materials	iron, form identifiable		1	gunlock
FS Unit 3	C		15	17	Nails General			1	corroded
FS Unit 3	C		15	18	Organic Materials	oyster shell		1	11.7g
FS Unit 5		6b	18	1	Brick	brick general		5	
FS Unit 5		6b	18	2	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	35	1	
FS Unit 5		6b	18	3	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	35	1	
FS Unit 5		6b	18	4	Creamware	undecorated	35	1	
FS Unit 5		6b	18	5	Flatglass	window		1	
FS Unit 3		7	19	1	Metal Materials	iron		2	
FS Unit 3		7	19	2	Organic Materials	wood, building related		1	
FS Unit 3		7	19	3	Flatglass			2	clear no color
FS Unit 3		7	19	4	Whiteware	undecorated	34	2	undecorated white
FS Unit 3		7	19	5	Pearlware	handpainted - underglaze blue	34	1	handpainted
FS Unit 3	D		20	1	Organic Materials	coal/clinker		23	slag discard 599.5 g
FS Unit 3	D		20	2	Nails General			3	possible wire nails
FS Unit 3	D		20	3	Organic Materials	bone, mammal		6	mammal bones
FS Unit 3	D		20	4	Metal Materials	brass, form identifiable	9311	1	brass button
FS Unit 3	D		20	5	Organic Materials	oyster shell		21	discard 110.2 g
FS Unit 3	D		20	6	Bottle Glass	wine/liquor fragment	5999	3	dark olive green
FS Unit 3	D		20	7	Flatglass		5999	1	clear -no color
FS Unit 3	D		20	8	Flatglass		5999	1	bluish flatglass
FS Unit 3	D		20	9	Glass General			1	green glass nondistinguishable form
FS Unit 3	D		20	10	Whiteware	undecorated	32	3	undecorated rim
FS Unit 3	D		20	11	Whiteware	undecorated	34	7	undecorated flat body
FS Unit 3	D		20	12	Pearlware	undecorated	35	1	base frag
FS Unit 3	D		20	13	Pearlware	undecorated	34	4	undecorated flat body frags
FS Unit 3	D		20	14	Porcelain	chinese general	34	1	

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Square	Level	Feature	Bag #	Item #	Type	Description	Form	Quantity	Comments
FS Unit 3	D		20	15	Coarse Stonewares	American blue and gray	34	1	
FS Unit 3	D		20	16	Coarse Stonewares	gray bodied	34	1	grey body salt glazed
FS Unit 3	D		20	17	Whiteware	handpainted - no further analysis	33	1	green hand painted
FS Unit 3	D		20	18	Coarse Earthenware	black glazed redware	34	1	red body black glaze
FS Unit 3	D		20	19	Coarse Earthenware	exterior lead glaze	33	1	red body brown glaze
FS Unit 4	C		24	1	Brick	brick general		3	discard 99.5 g
FS Unit 4	C		24	2	Organic Materials	oyster shell		23	369g
FS Unit 4	C		24	3	Organic Materials	coal/clinker		1	41.5g slag
FS Unit 4	C		24	4	Organic Materials	bone, mammal		6	mammal bones
FS Unit 4	C		24	5	Nails General			5	
FS Unit 4	C		24	6	Bottle Glass	wine/liquor fragment		2	dark olive green
FS Unit 4	C		24	7	Flatglass		5999	3	clear no color flat glass
FS Unit 4	C		24	8	Flatglass		5999	1	bluish flatglass
FS Unit 4	C		24	9	Flatglass		5999	2	brown flatglass
FS Unit 4	C		24	10	Glass General			1	hunk of clear no color glass
FS Unit 4	C		24	11	Whiteware	undecorated	33	6	undecorated white
FS Unit 4	C		24	12	Pearlware	undecorated	33	2	undecorated
FS Unit 4	C		24	13	Whiteware	handpainted - no further analysis	34	1	checkerboard print
FS Unit 4	C		24	14	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	34	1	interior gray exterior brown with white body
FS Unit 4		9	25	1	Tile	Sewer pipe	9102	9	terracotta
FS Unit 4		9	25	2	Organic Materials	bone, mammal		66	mammal bones
FS Unit 4		9	25	3	Brick	brick general		16	6.5 lbs
FS Unit 4		9	25	4	Organic Materials	oyster shell		71	5.1lbs
FS Unit 4		9	25	5	Organic Materials	coal/clinker		1	black worked rock
FS Unit 4		9	25	6	Nails General			40	
FS Unit 4		9	25	7	Metal Materials	iron		112	
FS Unit 4		9	25	8	Organic Materials	coal		12	
FS Unit 4		9	25	9	Tobacco Pipes	stems, plain 5/64		2	5/64 pipe stem

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Square	Level	Feature	Bag #	Item #	Type	Description	Form	Quantity	Comments
FS Unit 4		9	25	10	Metal Materials	iron, form identifiable		1	metal push tack
FS Unit 4		9	25	11	Metal Materials	brass, form identifiable	9311	1	brass button
FS Unit 4		9	25	12	Stone	natural		2	slate
FS Unit 4		9	25	13	Coarse Earthenware	interior lead glazed	34	3	red body brown glaze
FS Unit 4		9	25	14	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	34	1	red body brown glaze
FS Unit 4		9	25	15	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	34	1	red body light brown glaze
FS Unit 4		9	25	16	Coarse Stonewares	english brown	34	2	incised lines
FS Unit 4		9	25	17	Coarse Stonewares	english brown	34	1	grayish
FS Unit 4		9	25	18	Coarse Stonewares	brown bodied	33	2	brown body brown salt glaze
FS Unit 4		9	25	19	Porcelain	chinese general	34	5	undecorated
FS Unit 4		9	25	20	Porcelain	blue on white	34	1	
FS Unit 4		9	25	21	Porcelain	chinese general	32	1	blue band painted on
FS Unit 4		9	25	22	Pearlware	undecorated	34	10	undecorated
FS Unit 4		9	25	23	Pearlware	undecorated	35	1	undecorated
FS Unit 4		9	25	24	Whiteware	annular	32	1	brown band
FS Unit 4		9	25	25	Whiteware	shell edge - no further analysis	32	3	blue shell edge
FS Unit 4		9	25	26	Whiteware	undecorated	34	18	
FS Unit 4		9	25	27	Whiteware	undecorated	32	4	
FS Unit 4		9	25	28	Whiteware	handpainted - no further analysis	34	3	blue hand painting
FS Unit 4		9	25	29	Whiteware	handpainted - no further analysis	33	2	slipware
FS Unit 4		9	25	30	Bottle Glass	wine/liquor fragment	5998	18	dark olive green
FS Unit 4		9	25	31	Flatglass		5999	20	clear no color
FS Unit 4		9	25	32	Bottle Glass	round bottle fragment	5998	5	clear no color
FS Unit 4		9	25	33	Bottle Glass	round bottle fragment	5998	5	brown
FS Unit 4		9	25	34	Coarse Stonewares	brown bodied	34	1	brown body brown glaze
FS Unit 4		9	25	35	Whiteware	handpainted - no further analysis	32	1	slipware
FS Unit 3	E		26	1	Brick	brick general		7	2.5lbs
FS Unit 3	E		26	2	Organic Materials	coal/clinker		364	52.5lbs slag

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Square	Level	Feature	Bag #	Item #	Type	Description	Form	Quantity	Comments
FS Unit 3	E		26	3	Nails General	modern (wire)		3	wire nails
FS Unit 3	E		26	4	Organic Materials	oyster shell		9	66.5g
FS Unit 3	E		26	5	Organic Materials	bone, teeth		10	mammal teeth
FS Unit 3	E		26	6	Organic Materials	bone, mammal		6	mammal bones
FS Unit 3	E		26	7	Whiteware	undecorated	33	2	undecorated white
FS Unit 3	E		26	8	Pearlware	handpainted - underglaze blue	33	1	handpainted blue
FS Unit 3	E		26	9	Organic Materials	wood, building related		1	natural wood
FS Unit 3	E		26	10	Whiteware	undecorated	32	1	undecorated white
FS Unit 3		15	31	1	Bottle Glass	round bottle neck	6200	1	
FS Unit 3		15	31	2	Tin Glazed Earthenware	other	34	1	pinkish
FS Unit 3		15	31	3	Tin Glazed Earthenware	white glazed	33	1	white
FS Unit 3		15	31	4	Tobacco Pipes	stems, plain 5/64		1	
FS Unit 3		15	31	5	Coarse Stonewares	english brown	33	1	
FS Unit 3		15	31	6	Coarse Earthenware	exterior lead glaze	33	4	brown/orange glaze red bodied int wash
FS Unit 3		15	31	7	Coarse Earthenware	exterior lead glaze	33	1	brown interior wash exterior
FS Unit 3		15	31	8	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	33	1	exterior brown interior dark brown
FS Unit 3		15	31	9	Organic Materials	bone, bird/rodent		1	
FS Unit 3		15	31	10	Organic Materials	oyster shell		5	97.5g
FS Unit 3	F		32	1	Brick	brick general		3	102.5g
FS Unit 3	F		32	2	Mortar			6	6.7g
FS Unit 3	F		32	3	Organic Materials	oyster shell		4	67.3g
FS Unit 3	F		32	4	Organic Materials	coal/clinker		47	1.9g slag
FS Unit 3	F		32	5	Organic Materials	coal		8	45.7g
FS Unit 3	F		32	6	Stone	Prehistoric stone tool		1	quartz point
FS Unit 3	F		32	7	Whiteware	undecorated	33	1	undecorated white
FS Unit 3	F		32	8	Metal Materials	iron		13	
FS Unit 3	F		32	9	Nails General			1	

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Square	Level	Feature	Bag #	Item #	Type	Description	Form	Quantity	Comments
FS Unit 3	F		32	10	Organic Materials	bone, mammal		5	mammal bones
FS Unit 3	F		32	11	Glass General			1	hunk of clear glass
FS Unit 5	C		36	1	Brick	brick general		2	175.0 g
FS Unit 5	C		36	2	Organic Materials	oyster shell		1	25.6g
FS Unit 5	C		36	3	Glass General			3	clear green
FS Unit 4		9	40	1	Tobacco Pipes	stems, plain 5/64		1	
FS Unit 4		9	40	2	Coarse Earthenware	exterior lead glaze	34	2	brown/orange glaze
FS Unit 4		9	40	3	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	33	1	dark brown/red
FS Unit 4		9	40	4	Pearlware	undecorated	33	4	
FS Unit 4		9	40	5	Pearlware	shell edge - underglaze red	34	1	
FS Unit 4		9	40	6	Creamware	undecorated	34	4	
FS Unit 4		9	40	7	Creamware	handpainted - blue on white	32	1	incised
FS Unit 4		9	40	8	Organic Materials	bone, mammal		6	
FS Unit 4		9	40	9	Bottle Glass	wine/liquor fragment	6200	1	dark olive green
FS Unit 4		9	40	10	Bottle Glass	wine/liquor fragment	6200	1	amber
FS Unit 4		9	40	11	Bottle Glass	blown-in-mold fragment	5998	1	frosted
FS Unit 4		9	40	12	Bottle Glass	blown-in-mold fragment	5998	1	colorless clear
FS Unit 4		9	40	13	Flatglass		5999	2	aqua
FS Unit 4		9	40	14	Flatglass		5999	2	
FS Unit 4		9	40	15	Nails General			2	corroded
FS Unit 4		9	40	16	Organic Materials	oyster shell		5	162.8 grams
FS Unit 4		9	40	17	Brick	brick general		10	374 grams
FS Unit 5		17	44	1	Brick	brick general		41	11.1 lbs
FS Unit 5		17	44	2	Flatglass	window		1	clear/no color
FS Unit 5	D		45	1	Brick	brick general		22	discard 2.1 lbs
FS Unit 5	D		45	2	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	34	1	red body brown glaze
FS Unit 5	D		45	3	Flatglass		5999	1	clear no color
FS Unit 5	D		45	4	Metal Materials	lead, form identifiable	9661	1	lead shot
FS Unit 4	D		46	1	Refined Stonewares	white saltglaze	34	1	
FS Unit 4	D		46	2	Creamware	undecorated	32	1	
FS Unit 4	D		46	3	Pearlware		35	1	deeper blue
FS Unit 4	D		46	4	Pearlware	handpainted - no further analysis	34	1	brown on white

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Square	Level	Feature	Bag #	Item #	Type	Description	Form	Quantity	Comments
FS Unit 4	D		46	5	Pearlware	undecorated	33	1	
FS Unit 4	D		46	6	Creamware	undecorated	34	2	
FS Unit 4	D		46	7	Flatglass		5999	3	
FS Unit 4	D		46	8	Tobacco Pipes	stems, plain 4/64		1	
FS Unit 4	D		46	9	Coarse Stonewares	brown bodied	34	1	salt glazed
FS Unit 4	D		46	10	Organic Materials	bone, bird/rodent		4	
FS Unit 4	D		46	11	Organic Materials	bone, mammal		1	
FS Unit 4	D		46	12	Nails General			9	corroded
FS Unit 4		19	47	1	Highly Fired Refined Wares	black basalt - incised	33	1	incised
FS Unit 4		19	47	2	Coarse Stonewares	english brown	34	1	
FS Unit 4		19	47	3	Coarse Stonewares	gray bodied	34	1	dark glaze salt glazed
FS Unit 4		19	47	4	Porcelain	undecorated	34	2	
FS Unit 4		19	47	5	Porcelain	undecorated	33	1	
FS Unit 4		19	47	6	Porcelain	blue on white	34	1	indistinct decoration
FS Unit 4		19	47	7	Pearlware	undecorated	34	3	
FS Unit 4		19	47	8	Pearlware	undecorated	35	1	
FS Unit 4		19	47	9	Pearlware	transfer printed	34	1	blue
FS Unit 4		19	47	10	Pearlware	undecorated	34	1	green interior
FS Unit 4		19	47	11	Pearlware	transfer printed	34	1	green
FS Unit 4		19	47	12	Pearlware	handpainted - underglaze polychrome, peasant palette	34	1	brown and green
FS Unit 4		19	47	13	Creamware	undecorated	34	9	
FS Unit 4		19	47	14	Creamware	transfer printed - overglaze transfer print	34	1	black overglaze
FS Unit 4		19	47	15	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	33	2	mend back to back red bodied brown glaze
FS Unit 4		19	47	16	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	33	1	dark red/brown exterior, interior brown
FS Unit 4		19	47	17	Bottle Glass	wine/liquor fragment	6200	7	dark olive green
FS Unit 4		19	47	18	Flatglass		5999	4	aqua clear
FS Unit 4		19	47	19	Flatglass		5999	1	olive clear
FS Unit 4		19	47	20	Glass General		5998	3	colorless clear
FS Unit 4		19	47	21	Flatglass		5999	2	colorless clear
FS Unit 4		19	47	22	Glass General		5998	1	frosted
FS Unit 4		19	47	23	Metal Materials	copper, form identifiable		2	tacks
FS Unit 4		19	47	24	Metal Materials	copper, form identifiable	9305	1	

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Square	Level	Feature	Bag #	Item #	Type	Description	Form	Quantity	Comments
FS Unit 4		19	47	25	Metal Materials	copper, form identifiable	9310	1	gilded with copper possible jewelry
FS Unit 4		19	47	26	Organic Materials	bone, mammal		18	
FS Unit 4		19	47	27	Organic Materials	bone, bird/rodent		7	
FS Unit 4		19	47	28	Organic Materials	bone, teeth		1	
FS Unit 4		19	47	29	Nails General			17	
FS Unit 4		19	47	30	Organic Materials	oyster shell		25	749.8 grams
FS Unit 4		19	47	31	Brick	brick general		5	574 grams
FS Unit 4		20	57	1	Pearlware	undecorated	34	6	
FS Unit 4		20	57	2	Pearlware	transfer printed	34	1	animals landscape
FS Unit 4		20	57	3	Pearlware		34	1	molded brown on white
FS Unit 4		20	57	4	Whiteware	undecorated	33	1	
FS Unit 4		20	57	5	Creamware	undecorated	34	6	
FS Unit 4		20	57	6	Coarse Stonewares	brown bodied	33	1	tan glaze
FS Unit 4		20	57	7	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	33	1	brown glaze
FS Unit 4		20	57	8	Coarse Stonewares		33	1	buff body
FS Unit 4		20	57	9	Nails General			2	corroded
FS Unit 4		20	57	10	Organic Materials	bone, mammal		10	
FS Unit 4		20	57	11	Bottle Glass	wine/liquor bottle fragments	6200	3	dark olive green
FS Unit 4		20	57	12	Flatglass		5999	3	aqua
FS Unit 4		20	57	13	Bottle Glass	blown-in-mold bottle fragment	5998	1	colorless clear
FS Unit 4		20	57	14	Organic Materials	oyster shell		4	130 grams
FS Unit 4		20	57	15	Brick	brick general		5	370 grams
FS Unit 4		21	60	1	Brick	brick general		5	discard 351 grams
FS Unit 4		21	60	2	Organic Materials	oyster shell		3	discard 110 grams
FS Unit 4		21	60	3	Metal Materials	iron		15	unidentifiable
FS Unit 4		21	60	4	Stone	worked for flints	9640	1	
FS Unit 4		21	60	5	Organic Materials	bone, mammal		4	mammal bones
FS Unit 4		21	60	6	Pearlware	shell edged - no further analysis	32	1	blue shell edge
FS Unit 4		21	60	7	Pearlware	undecorated	34	1	undecorated
FS Unit 4		21	60	8	Whiteware	undecorated	34	10	undecorated

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Square	Level	Feature	Bag #	Item #	Type	Description	Form	Quantity	Comments
FS Unit 4		21	60	9	Whiteware	handpainted - no further analysis	34	1	handpainted - blue
FS Unit 4		21	60	10	Whiteware	undecorated	35	1	undecorated
FS Unit 4		21	60	11	Tobacco Pipes	bowls, plain		1	unmarked
FS Unit 4		21	60	12	Highly Fired Refined Wares	black basalt - no further analysis	35	1	black
FS Unit 4		21	60	13	Coarse Stonewares	brown bodied	34	1	
FS Unit 4		21	60	14	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	34	1	black glaze
FS Unit 4		21	60	15	Bottle Glass	wine/liquor bottle fragments		2	dark olive green
FS Unit 4		21	60	16	Flatglass		5999	8	clear, no color
FS Unit 4		21	60	17	Flatglass		5999	2	diseased
FS Unit 4	E		62	1	Coarse Stonewares	english brown	33	1	
FS Unit 4	E		62	2	Organic Materials	bone, mammal		3	
FS Unit 4	E		62	3	Flatglass		5999	1	colorless clear
FS Unit 4	E		62	4	Pearlware	undecorated	34	4	
FS Unit 4	E		62	5	Creamware	undecorated	34	2	
FS Unit 4		22	63	1	Bottle Glass	wine/liquor bottle fragments	6200	3	
FS Unit 4		22	63	2	Glass General		5998	1	
FS Unit 4		22	63	3	Stone	worked for flints	9640	1	french
FS Unit 4		22	63	4	Organic Materials	bone, mammal		7	
FS Unit 4		22	63	5	Organic Materials	bone, bird/rodent		1	
FS Unit 4		22	63	6	Nails General			7	corroded
FS Unit 4		22	63	7	Creamware	undecorated	34	5	
FS Unit 4		22	63	8	Whiteware	undecorated	34	2	
FS Unit 4		22	63	9	Pearlware	undecorated	34	5	
FS Unit 4		22	63	10	Pearlware	undecorated	34	1	blue spec most likely decorated
FS Unit 4		22	63	11	Pearlware	handpainted - no further analysis	34	1	brown on white
Unit 5		26-A	88	1	Creamware		31	1	handle fragment
Unit 5		26-A	88	2	Creamware		34	1	
Unit 5		26-A	88	3	Nails General	modern (wire)		1	end of nail
Unit 5		26-A	88	4	Flatglass	window		3	aqua
Unit 5		26-A	88	5	Organic Materials	bone, bird/rodent		2	small bones

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Square	Level	Feature	Bag #	Item #	Type	Description	Form	Quantity	Comments
Unit 5		26-A	88	6	Brick	brick general		1	170 grams
Unit 5		26-C	89	1	Organic Materials	clinker		157	18.8 lbs clinker
Unit 5		26-C	89	2	Brick	brick general		13	4.0 lbs brick
Unit 5		26-C	89	3	Mortar			33	8.0 lbs mortar
Unit 5		26-C	89	4	Organic Materials	coal		1	27.5 grams coal
Unit 5		26-C	89	5	Stone	architectural or landscape - other building related		2	262.7 grams rock
Unit 5		26-C	89	6	Creamware	undecorated	33	1	
Unit 6	B		97	1	Creamware	undecorated	32	1	white body white glaze
Unit 6	B		97	2	Pearlware	undecorated	34	1	white paste bluish glaze
Unit 6	B		97	3	Whiteware	undecorated	33	1	white paste white glaze
Unit 6	B		97	4	Coarse Earthenware	interior lead glazed	33	1	red paste black interior glaze
Unit 6	B		97	5	Coarse Earthenware	interior lead glazed	33	1	yellow body black glaze possibly ext glaze
Unit 6	B		97	6	Brick	brick general		3	discard 16.1 grams
Unit 6	B		97	7	Tile	flooring		1	green asbestos tile
Unit 6	B		97	8	Flatglass			4	aqua flatglass
Unit 6	B		97	9	Flatglass	window		1	colorless
Unit 6	B		97	10	Bottle glass	round bottle frag	6200	1	brown glass fragment
Unit 6	B		97	11	Stone	worked for flints	9640	1	gun flint
Unit 6	B		97	12	Stone	worked for flints	9640	156	worked flint
Unit 6	B		97	13	Metal Materials	slag		1	discard 15.3 grams
Unit 6	B		97	14	Stone	natural		3	small piece of slate
Unit 6	B		97	15	Organic Materials	coal		9	
Unit 6	B		97	16	Organic Materials	bone, mammal		1	mammal bone fragment
Unit 6	B		97	17	Nails General	modern (wire)		4	long and short nails
Unit 6	B		97	18	Nails General			15	badly corroded
Unit 6	B		97	19	Organic Materials	oyster shell		7	discard 32.7 grams
Unit 6	C		98	1	Nails General			2	corroded
Unit 6	C		98	2	Organic Materials	bone, mammal		1	
Unit 6	C		98	3	Stone	worked for flints	9640	2	french
Unit 6	C		98	4	Organic Materials	coal/clinker		7	slag

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Square	Level	Feature	Bag #	Item #	Type	Description	Form	Quantity	Comments
Unit 6	C		98	5	Brick	brick general		3	66.2 grams
Unit 6	C		98	6	Organic Materials	oyster shell		25	2 lbs
Unit 6	C		98	7	Tobacco pipes	stems, plain 5/64		1	
Unit 6	C		98	8	Coarse Earthenware	interior lead glazed	33	2	red body red/brown glaze
Unit 6	C		98	9	Coarse Earthenware	interior lead glazed	35	1	red body red/brown glaze
Unit 6	C		98	10	Coarse Earthenware	interior lead glazed	32	1	rd body rd/br glaze possible exterior glaze
Unit 6	C		98	11	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	32	2	
Unit 6	C		98	12	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	33	1	red/brown glaze
Unit 6	C		98	13	Creamware	undecorated	33	3	
Unit 6	C		98	14	Coarse Earthenware	unglazed	33	1	white body
Unit 6	C		98	15	Pearlware	annular - mocha	34	1	
Unit 6	C		98	16	Creamware	handpainted - blue on white	34	1	
Unit 6	C		98	17	Coarse Stoneware	gray bodied	34	1	unglazed
Unit 6		29	99	1	Brick	brick general		2	
Unit 6		29	99	2	Organic Materials	oyster shell		1	
Unit 6		29	99	3	Organic Materials	coal		3	
Unit 6		29	99	4	Metal Materials	brass, form identifiable		1	brass tack/pin
Unit 6		29	99	5	Bottle glass	wine/liquor frag	5998	2	green bottle glass
Unit 6		29	99	6	Flatglass	window	5999	1	clear colorless flatglass
Unit 6		29	99	7	Organic Materials	coal/clinker		1	
Unit 6		29	99	8	Stone	worked for flints	9640	1	french flint
Unit 6		29	99	9	Coarse Stoneware	english brown	33	1	
Unit 6		29	99	10	Metal Materials	iron, form identifiable		3	
Unit 6		29	99	11	Porcelain	undecorated	34	1	
Unit 6		29	99	12	Creamware	undecorated	34	1	
Unit 6		37	100	1	Brick	brick general		7	discard 3.5 lbs
Unit 6		37	100	2	Organic Materials	oyster shell		105	discard 8.5 lbs
Unit 6		37	100	3	Bottle glass	wine/liquor frag		1	green bottle glass
Unit 6		37	100	4	Bottle glass	round bottle frag	5998	2	colorless clear hollow glass

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Square	Level	Feature	Bag #	Item #	Type	Description	Form	Quantity	Comments
Unit 6		37	100	5	Organic Materials	bone, mammal		4	
Unit 6		37	100	6	Whiteware	undecorated	34	5	
Unit 6		37	100	7	Whiteware	undecorated	35	1	
Unit 6		37	100	8	Coarse Stoneware	english brown	34	1	
Unit 6		37	100	9	Coarse Stoneware	english brown	31	1	
Unit 6		37	100	10	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	34	1	red/orange body brownish red glaze
Unit 6		37	100	11	Metal Materials	slag		3	slag
Unit 6		37	100	12	Nails General			8	
Unit 6		37	100	13	Metal Materials	copper, form identifiable		1	half of a coin incusted in metal
Unit 5		33	101	1	Whiteware	transfer printed - underglaze blue	34	1	willow pattern
Unit 5		33	101	2	Creamware	undecorated	33	2	small fragments
Unit 5		33	101	3	Coarse Stoneware	gray bodied	33	1	possibly part of rim
Unit 5		33	101	4	Bottle glass	round bottle frag	5998	1	colorless
Unit 5		33	101	5	Flatglass	window		8	aqua
Unit 5		33	101	6	Stone	architectural or landscape - worked		1	granite
Unit 5		33	101	7	Metal Materials	slag		81	31.5 lbs slag
Unit 5		33	101	8	Brick	brick general		34	20 lbs
Unit 5		34	102	1	Flatglass	window		11	window
Unit 5		34	102	2	Bottle glass	round bottle frag	5998	4	bottle
Unit 5		34	102	3	Glass general			2	no color
Unit 5		34	102	4	Nails General			2	
Unit 5		34	102	5	Refined Stonewares	white saltglazed	34	1	basket weave
Unit 5		34	102	6	Pearlware	undecorated	33	2	
Unit 5		34	102	7	Pearlware	handpainted - mocha	33	1	
Unit 5		34	102	8	Pearlware	handpainted - underglaze blue	34	1	
Unit 5		34	102	9	Creamware	undecorated	33	3	
Unit 5		34	102	10	Creamware	undecorated	32	1	barley pattern
Unit 5		34	102	11	Porcelain	undecorated	33	1	
Unit 5		34	102	12	Stone	architectural or landscape - worked		1	
Unit 5		34	102	13	Organic Materials	charcoal		6	coal 14.5 grams
Unit 5		34	102	14	Organic Materials	oyster shell		3	oyster 31.8 grams

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Square	Level	Feature	Bag #	Item #	Type	Description	Form	Quantity	Comments
Unit 5		34	102	15	Stone	architectural or landscape - other building related		5	rock 1 lb
Unit 5		34	102	16	Brick	brick general		15	brick 1.5 lbs
Unit 5		34	102	17	Mortar			2	
Unit 5		36	103	1	Organic Materials	oyster shell		17	4.0 grams
Unit 5		36	103	2	Organic Materials	coal		3	19.6 grams
Unit 5		36	103	3	Flatglass	window		40	green glass
Unit 5		36	103	4	Flatglass	window		7	no color
Unit 5		36	103	5	Bottle glass	wine/liquor base		2	no color
Unit 5		36	103	6	Bottle glass	wine/liquor base		1	green glass
Unit 5		36	103	7	Bottle glass	wine/liquor bottle		2	green glass
Unit 5		36	103	8	Bottle glass	round bottle frag		1	no color
Unit 5		36	103	9	Organic Materials	wood, building related		2	
Unit 5		36	103	10	Tobacco pipes	bowls, molded		1	
Unit 5		36	103	11	Organic Materials	bone, fragments		2	
Unit 5		36	103	12	Brick	brick general		1	10.5 grams, fragment
Unit 5		36	103	13	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	34	1	
Unit 5		36	103	14	Coarse Stoneware	gray bodied	34	1	saltglaze
Unit 5		36	103	15	Coarse Stoneware	brown bodied	34	1	brown body, saltglaze
Unit 5		36	103	16	Refined Stonewares	scratch blue	35	1	saltglaze
Unit 5		36	103	17	Porcelain	undecorated	33	1	
Unit 5		36	103	18	Pearlware	undecorated	34	3	
Unit 5		36	103	19	Pearlware	undecorated	35	2	
Unit 5		36	103	20	Pearlware	shell edge	34	1	green glaze
Unit 5		36	103	21	Creamware	undecorated	34	3	
Unit 5		36	103	22	Creamware	undecorated	32	1	
Unit 5		36	103	23	Whiteware	undecorated	33	1	
Unit 8		33-B	111	1	Organic Materials	coal/clinker		2	
Unit 8		33-B	111	2	Pearlware	undecorated	34	1	
Unit 8		33-B	111	3	Whiteware	undecorated	34	2	
Unit 8		33-B	111	4	Brick	brick general		6	discard 3.5 lbs
Unit 8		33-B	111	5	Nails General	handwrought		5	

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Square	Level	Feature	Bag #	Item #	Type	Description	Form	Quantity	Comments
Unit 8		33-B	111	6	Nails General	modern (wire)		1	
Unit 8		33-B	111	7	Metal Materials	iron		3	
Unit 8		33-B	111	8	Flatglass	window		3	
Unit 8		33-B	111	9	Flatglass	window		1	amber flatglass
Unit 8		26-A	112	1	Nails General			4	corroded
Unit 8		26-A	112	2	Bottle glass	round bottle frag	5998	1	aqua
Unit 8		26-A	112	3	Brick	brick general		1	38 grams
Unit 8		26-A	112	4	Organic Materials	coal		7	167.3 grams
Unit 8		26-B	115	1	Brick	brick general		652	discard 733 lbs
Unit 8		26-B	115	2	Mortar			56	discard 24.5 lbs
Unit 8		26-B	115	3	Organic Materials	oyster shell		1	discard 85.1 grams
Unit 8		26-B	115	4	Organic Materials	clinker		21	discard 397.5 grams
Unit 8		26-B	115	5	Porcelain	undecorated	35	1	undecorated white porcelain
Unit 8		26-B	115	6	Creamware	undecorated	33	4	white body white glaze undecorated
Unit 8		26-B	115	7	Creamware	undecorated	32	1	white body white glaze undecorated
Unit 8		26-B	115	8	Pearlware	undecorated	33	1	white body bluish glaze
Unit 8		26-B	115	9	Pearlware	annular - banded	32	2	green banded rim fragments
Unit 8		26-B	115	10	Pearlware	handpainted - underglaze blue	35	1	handpainted floral design
Unit 8		26-B	115	11	Whiteware	undecorated	33	3	white body white glaze undecorated
Unit 8		26-B	115	12	Whiteware	undecorated	35	1	white body white glaze undecorated
Unit 8		26-B	115	13	Whiteware	undecorated	32	1	white body white glaze undecorated
Unit 8		26-B	115	14	Whiteware	transfer printed - underglaze red	32	2	faunal print on int rim
Unit 8		26-B	115	15	Coarse Earthenware	interior lead glazed	33	1	red body black glaze possibly ext glazed
Unit 8		26-B	115	16	Coarse Stoneware	american blue and gray	33	1	saltglaze with blue floral print
Unit 8		26-B	115	17	Coarse Stoneware	english brown	33	1	buff body brown salt glaze
Unit 8		26-B	115	18	Tobacco pipes	stems, plain 5/64		1	
Unit 8		26-B	115	19	Bottle glass	wine/liquor base	6200	3	dark olive green
Unit 8		26-B	115	20	Bottle glass	wine/liquor base	6200	1	dark olive green square diseased
Unit 8		26-B	115	21	Bottle glass	wine/liquor frag	6200	19	dark olive green
Unit 8		26-B	115	22	Bottle glass	wine/liquor frag	6200	2	dark olive green diseased
Unit 8		26-B	115	23	Bottle glass	wine/liquor neck	6200	1	dark olive green
Unit 8		26-B	115	24	Flatglass			53	aqua
Unit 8		26-B	115	25	Flatglass			2	opaque aqua
Unit 8		26-B	115	26	Bottle glass		5998	1	opaque aqua

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Square	Level	Feature	Bag #	Item #	Type	Description	Form	Quantity	Comments
Unit 8		26-B	115	27	Lighting glass		5998	1	colorless
Unit 8		26-B	115	28	Bottle glass		5998	2	aqua
Unit 8		26-B	115	29	Bottle glass		5998	2	colorless
Unit 8		26-B	115	30	Bottle glass	wine/liquor frag	6200	1	brown
Unit 8		26-B	115	31	Bottle glass	case bottle frag	5998	1	colorless
Unit 8		26-B	115	32	Glass general			8	melted glass possibly tableware
Unit 8		26-B	115	33	Organic Materials	coal		2	discard 16.5 grams
Unit 8		26-B	115	34	Stone	worked for flints	9640	1	orange worked flint
Unit 8		26-B	115	35	Synthetic/Recent Materials		9415	1	black comb
Unit 8		26-B	115	36	Mortar			10	finished mortar discard 133.4 grams
Unit 8		26-B	115	37	Organic Materials	wood, building related		1	part of a plank
Unit 8		26-B	115	38	Organic Materials	bone, mammal		52	mammal bone fragments
Unit 8		26-B	115	39	Organic Materials	bone, bird		1	chicken leg bone
Unit 8		26-B	115	40	Organic Materials	bone, bird/rodent		15	hollow-maybe bird bones
Unit 8		26-B	115	41	Metal Materials	iron, form identifiable	9310	1	iron with copper gilding
Unit 8		26-B	115	42	Nails General	modern (wire)		8	some lightly corroded
Unit 8		26-B	115	43	Nails General	handwrought		33	corroded
Unit 8		26-B	115	44	Metal Materials	other metal, form identifiable		4	tin can fragments
Unit 8		26-B	115	45	Organic Materials	clinker		2	discard 24.4 grams
Unit 8		26-B	115	46	Metal Materials	iron		7	corroded pieces of iron
Unit 8		26-C	116	1	Brick	brick general		14	discard 12.0 lbs
Unit 8		26-C	116	2	Metal Materials	slag		7	discard 2.0 lbs
Unit 8		26-C	116	3	Bottle glass	case bottle base		1	no color clear glass
Unit 8		26-C	116	4	Flatglass			5	no color clear glass
Unit 8		26-D	118	1	Creamware	undecorated	35	1	
Unit 8		26-D	118	2	Bottle glass	wine/liquor frag	6200	1	dark olive green
Unit 8		26-D	118	3	Bottle glass	wine/liquor frag	6200	1	amber
Unit 8		26-D	118	4	Glass general		5999	6	colorless clear
Unit 8		26-D	118	5	Nails General			3	corroded
Unit 8		26-D	118	6	Brick	brick general		4	3.5
Unit 8		26-D	118	7	Organic Materials	coal		2	1.5
Unit 8		47	121	1	Creamware		32	1	
Unit 8		47	121	2	Creamware		34	3	

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Square	Level	Feature	Bag #	Item #	Type	Description	Form	Quantity	Comments
Unit 8		47	121	3	Creamware	transfer printed - underglaze other 18th c. colors	34	1	purple floral transfer print
Unit 8		47	121	4	Refined Stonewares	white saltglazed	33	1	white saltglaze
Unit 8		47	121	5	Flatglass	window		2	aqua
Unit 8		47	121	6	Mortar			1	mortar 20.4 grams
Unit 8		47	121	7	Brick	brick general		1	brick fragment 76.5 grams
Unit 8		33-B	122	1	Metal Materials	slag		2	discard 53 grams
Unit 8		33-B	122	2	Organic Materials	bone, mammal		1	
Unit 8	D		123	1	Yellow Ware	undecorated	33	1	yellow ware
Unit 8	D		123	2	Porcelain	blue on white	33	1	handpainted
Unit 8	D		123	3	Tobacco pipes	stems, plain 5/64		1	5/64
Unit 8	D		123	4	Creamware	undecorated	33	6	
Unit 8	D		123	5	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	33	2	
Unit 8	D		123	6	Coarse Earthenware	int/ext lead glazed	32	1	
Unit 8	D		123	7	Pearlware	undecorated	33	1	
Unit 8	D		123	8	Pearlware	undecorated	32	2	
Unit 8	D		123	9	Whiteware	undecorated	32	1	
Unit 8	D		123	10	Whiteware	undecorated	33	1	
Unit 8	D		123	11	Whiteware	handpainted - blue on white	33	1	
Unit 8	D		123	12	Bottle glass	wine/liquor frag	5998	5	
Unit 8	D		123	13	Nails General			59	
Unit 8	D		123	14	Drinking glass	wineglass stem		1	
Unit 8	D		123	15	Drinking glass	wineglass frag		1	colorless clear
Unit 8	D		123	16	Bottle glass	wine/liquor frag		2	colorless clear
Unit 8	D		123	17	Bottle glass	round bottle frag		3	clear
Unit 8	D		123	18	Mortar			11	badly corroded
Unit 8	D		123	19	Organic Materials	bone, mammal		4	mammal
Unit 8	D		123	20	Stone	worked for flints	9640	1	flint
Unit 8	D		123	21	Brick	brick general		4	334.4 grams brick
Unit 8	D		123	22	Organic Materials	oyster shell		2	21.8 grams oyster
Unit 8	D		123	23	Organic Materials	charcoal		10	17.1 grams coal
Unit 8	D		123	24	Mortar			32	305.7 grams interior parched mortar
Unit 8	D		123	25	Stone	architectural or landscape - other building related		2	144.1 grams rock
Unit 8		26-E	124	1	Bottle glass	round bottle (whole)		1	sniders chili sauce bottle

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Square	Level	Feature	Bag #	Item #	Type	Description	Form	Quantity	Comments
Unit 8		26-E	124	2	Bottle glass			1	green bottle glass
Unit 8		26-E	124	3	Flatglass	window		2	window glass
Unit 8		26-E	124	4	Organic Materials	wood, unidentifiable		6	
Unit 8		26-E	124	5	Nails General			1	corroded
Unit 8		26-E	124	6	Metal Materials	iron		1	
Unit 8		26-E	124	7	Organic Materials	clinker		9	56.5 grams
Unit 8		26-E	124	4	Organic Materials	wood, unidentifiable		6	

APPENDIX K
HISTORIC MAPS

Figure: K.1 - C.1684 Beard Survey of Annapolis (Lindauer 1997:11)

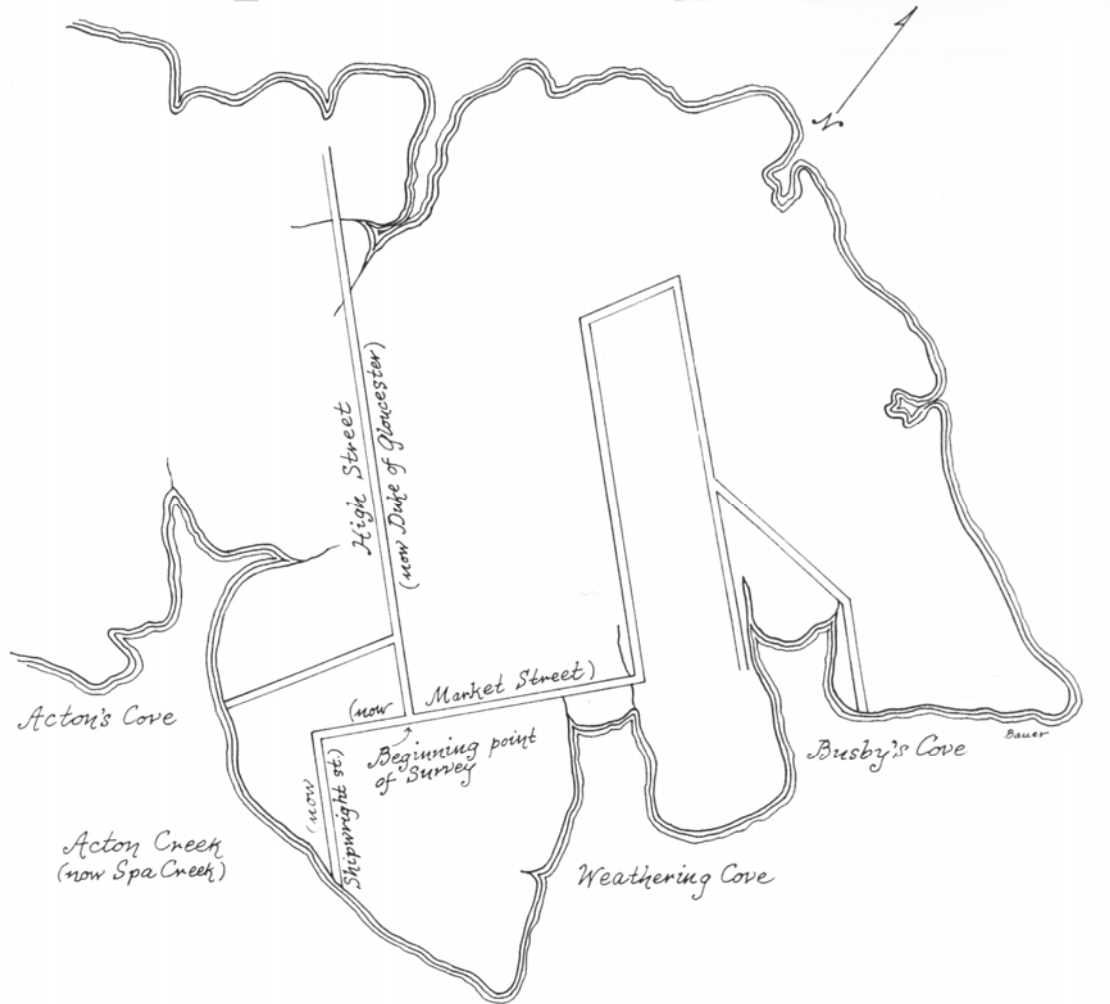


Figure: K.3 - 1781 Plan of Harbor and City of Annapolis - Detail

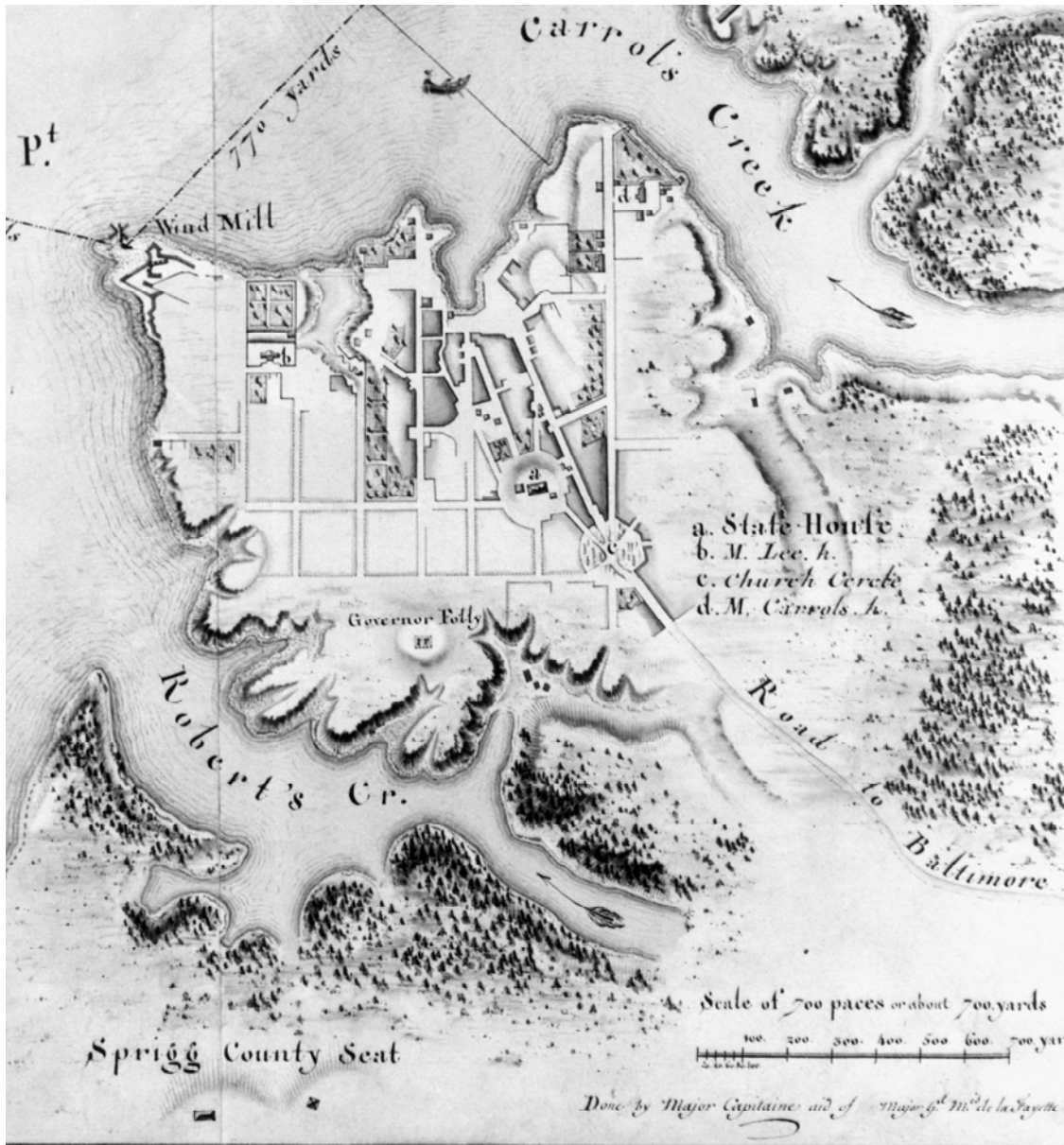


Figure: K.4 - 1844 United States Coast and Geodetic Survey Map



Figure: K.5 - 1864 Sachse Bird's Eye View of the City of Annapolis



Figure: K.6 - 1864 Sachse Bird's Eye View of the City of Annapolis - Detail

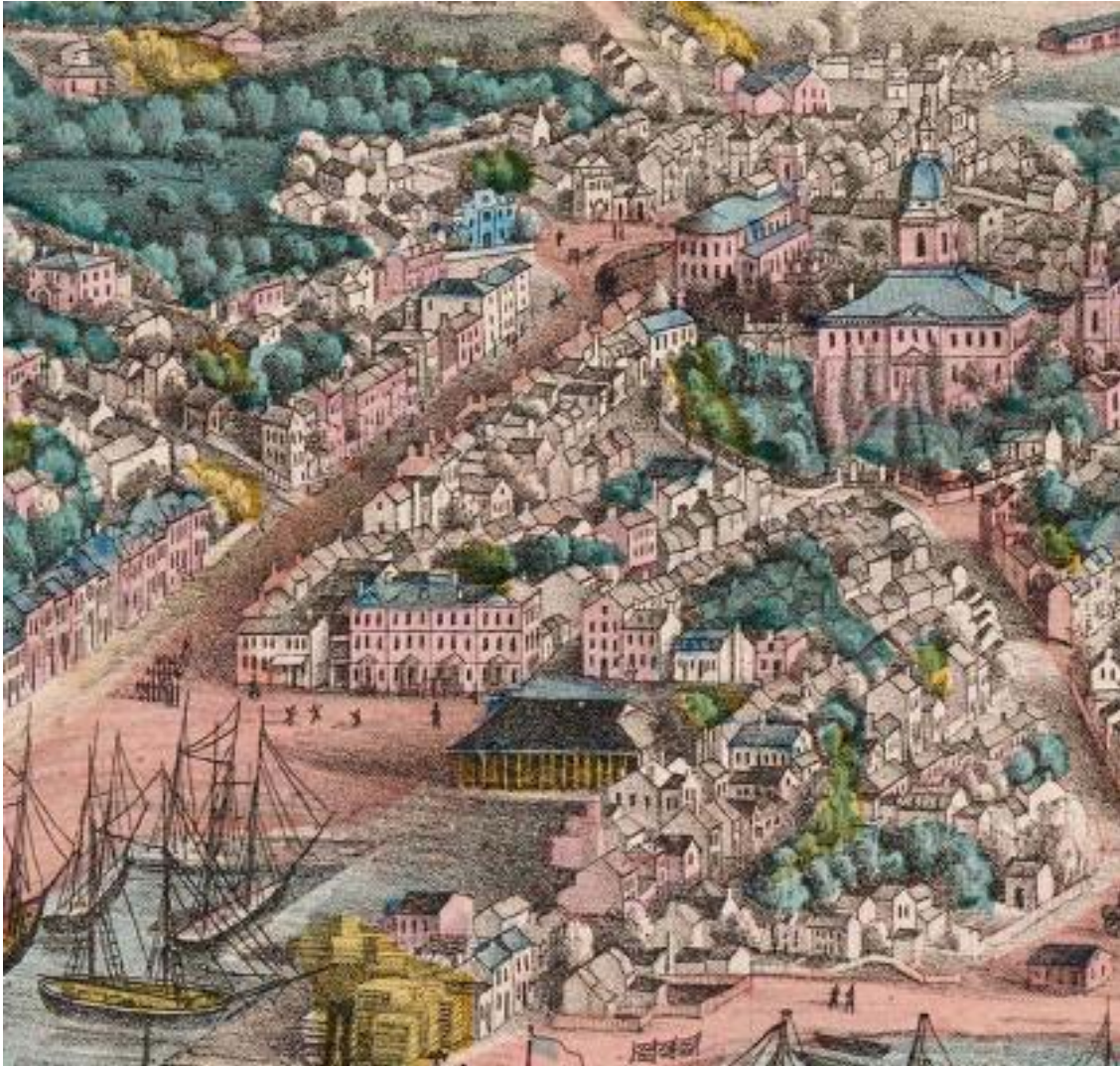


Figure: K.7 - 1878 Hopkins Atlas of Anne Arundel County – Detail

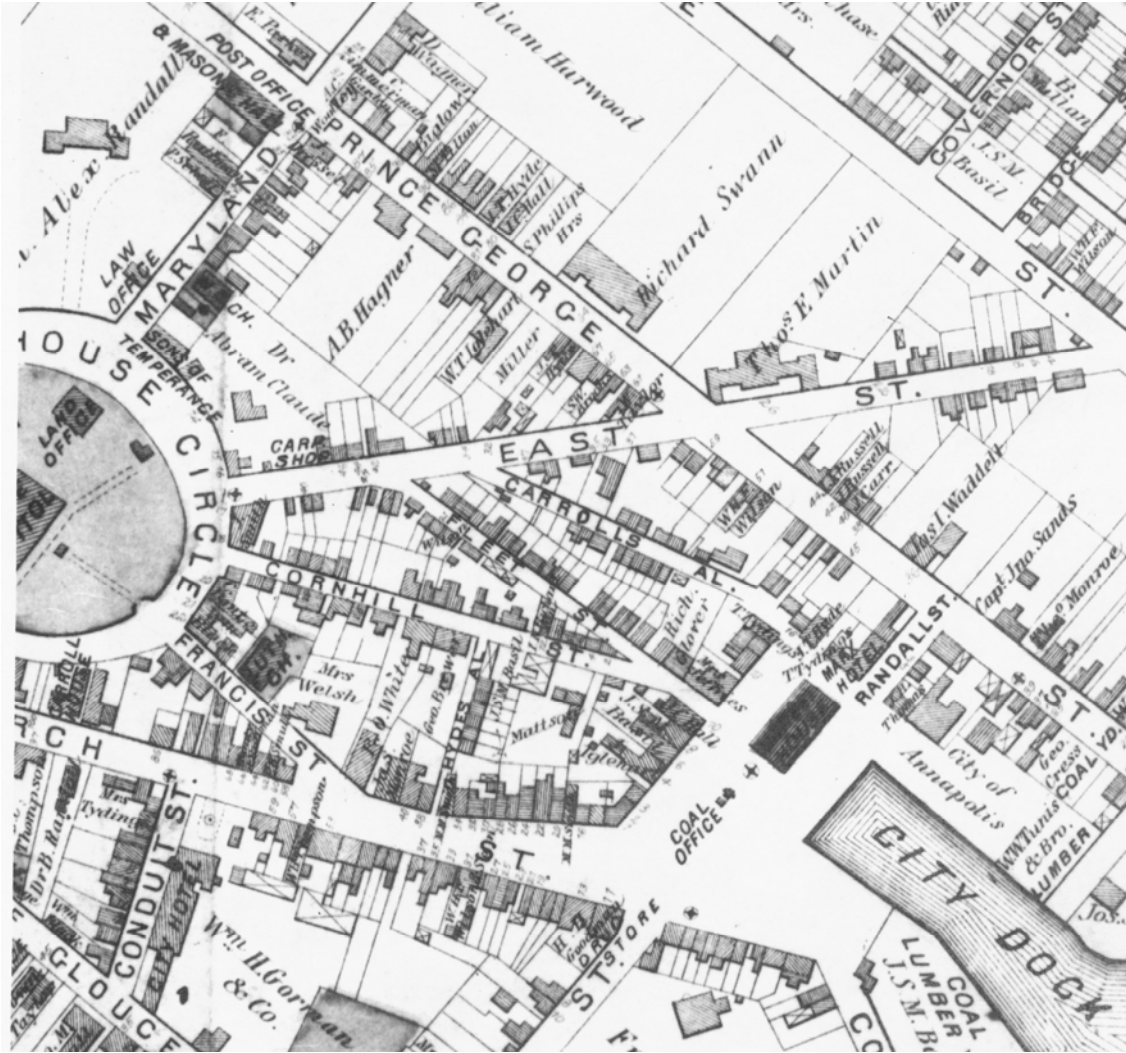


Figure: K.8 - 1885 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map

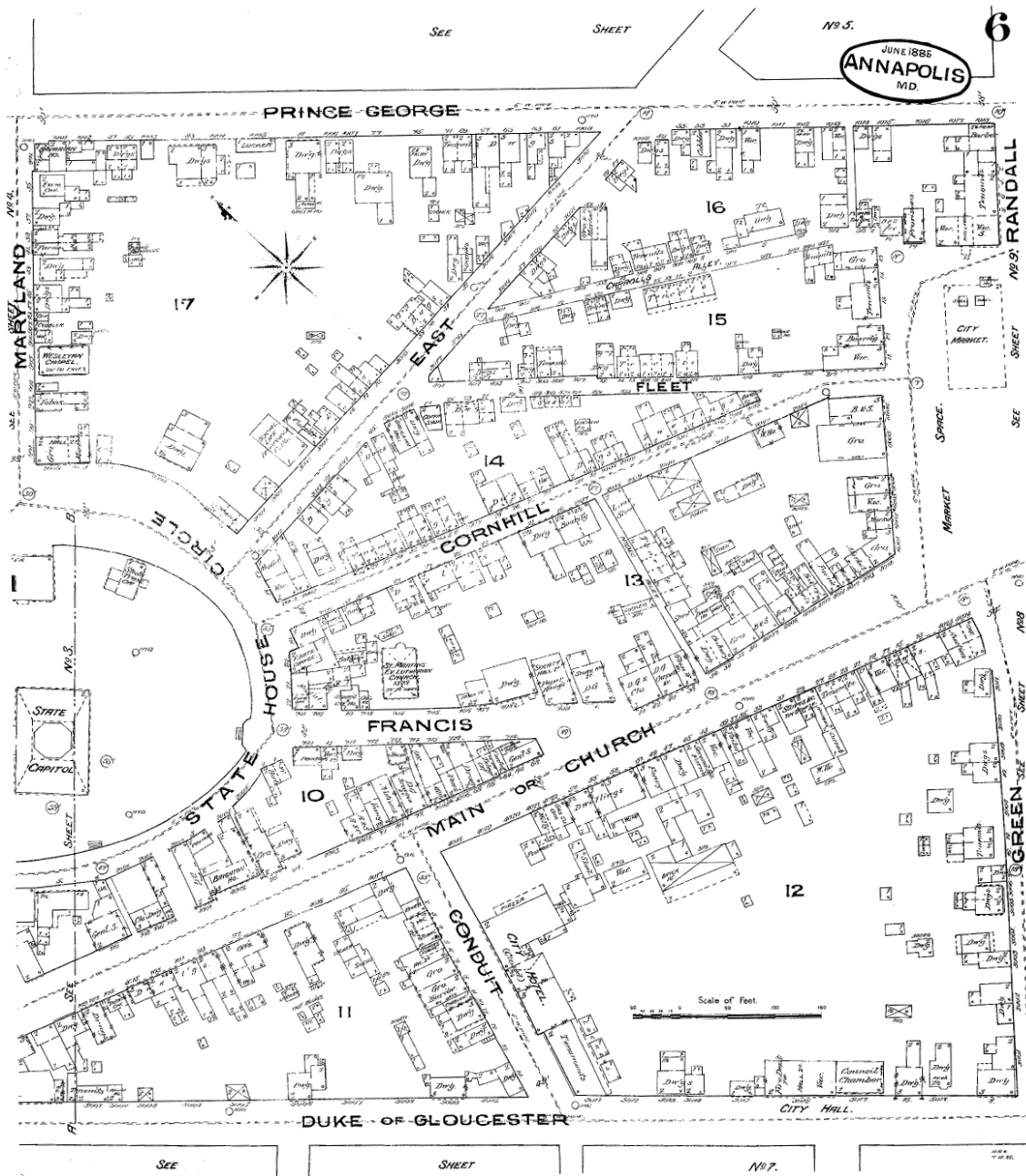


Figure: K.9 - 1891 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map

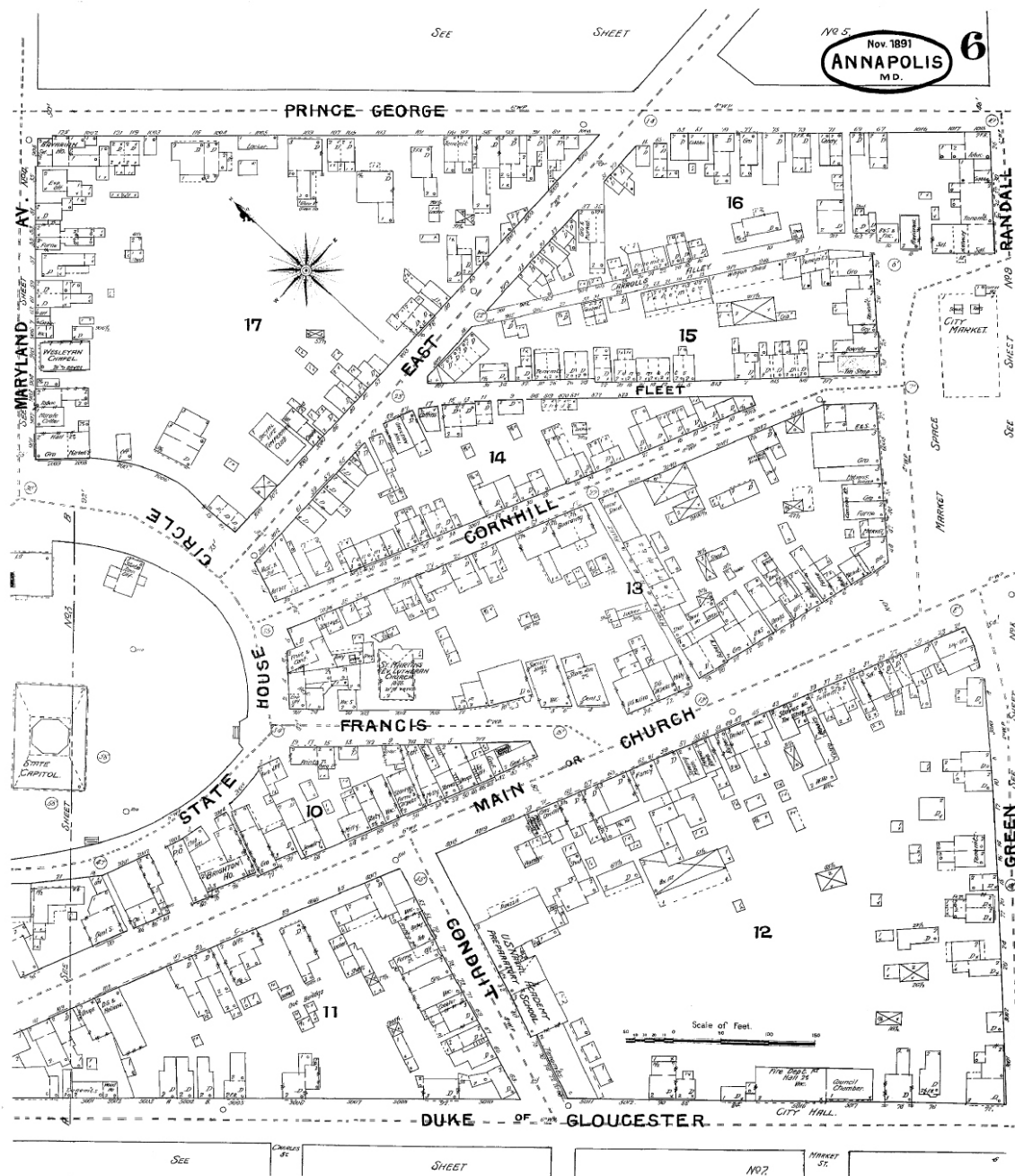


Figure: K.10 - 1897 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map

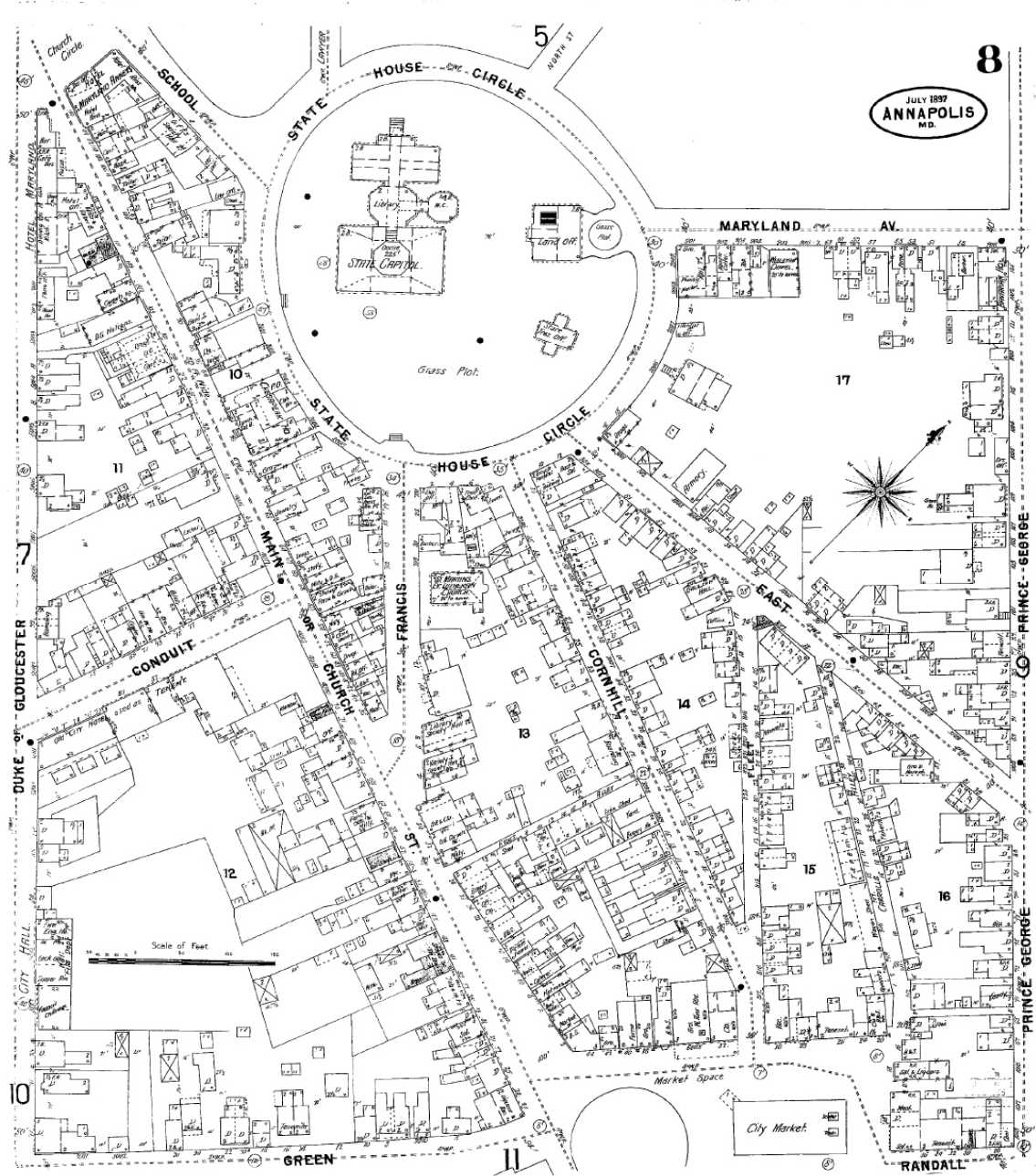


Figure: K.11 - 1903 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map



Figure: K.12 - 1908 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map

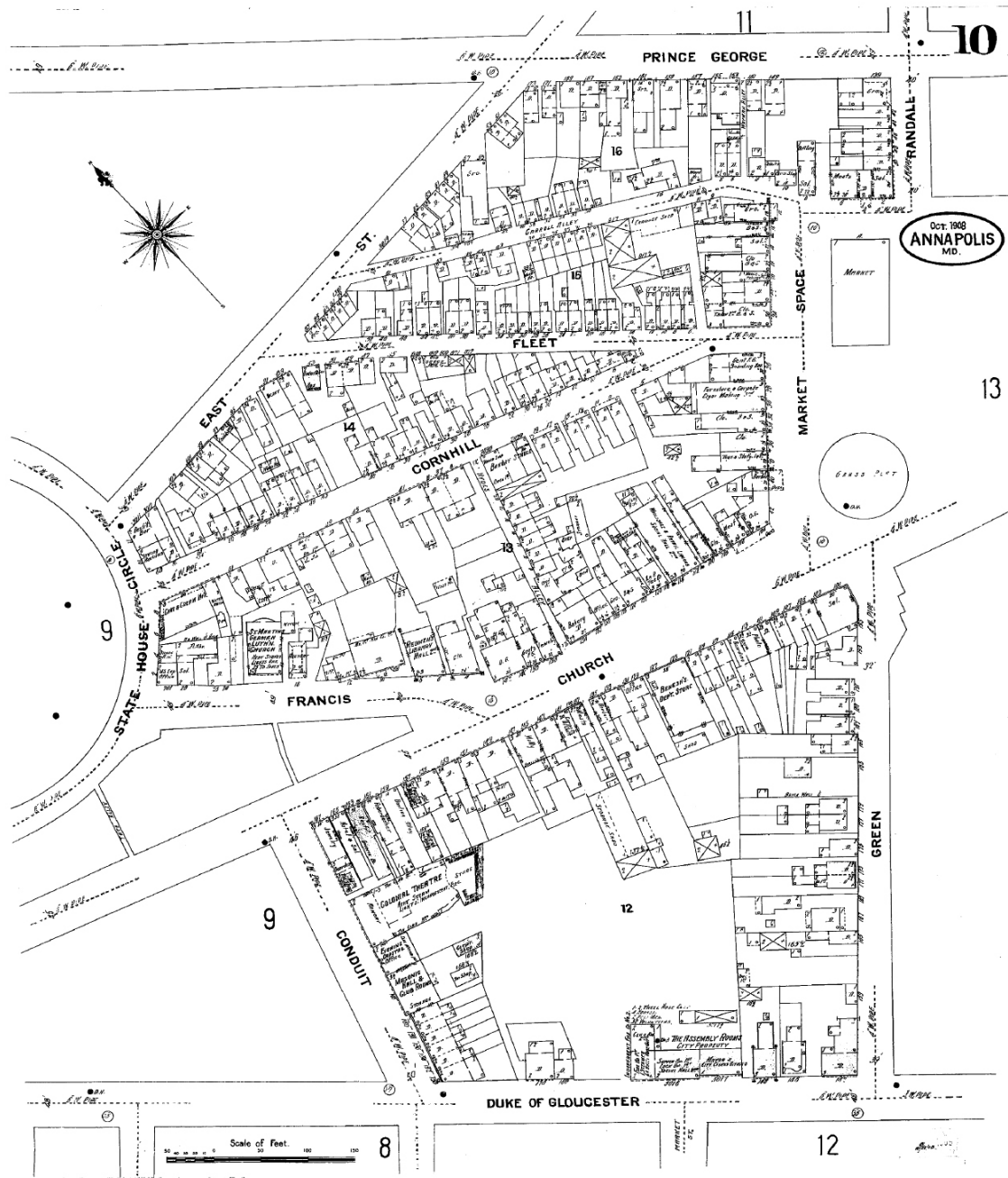


Figure: K.13 - 1913 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map

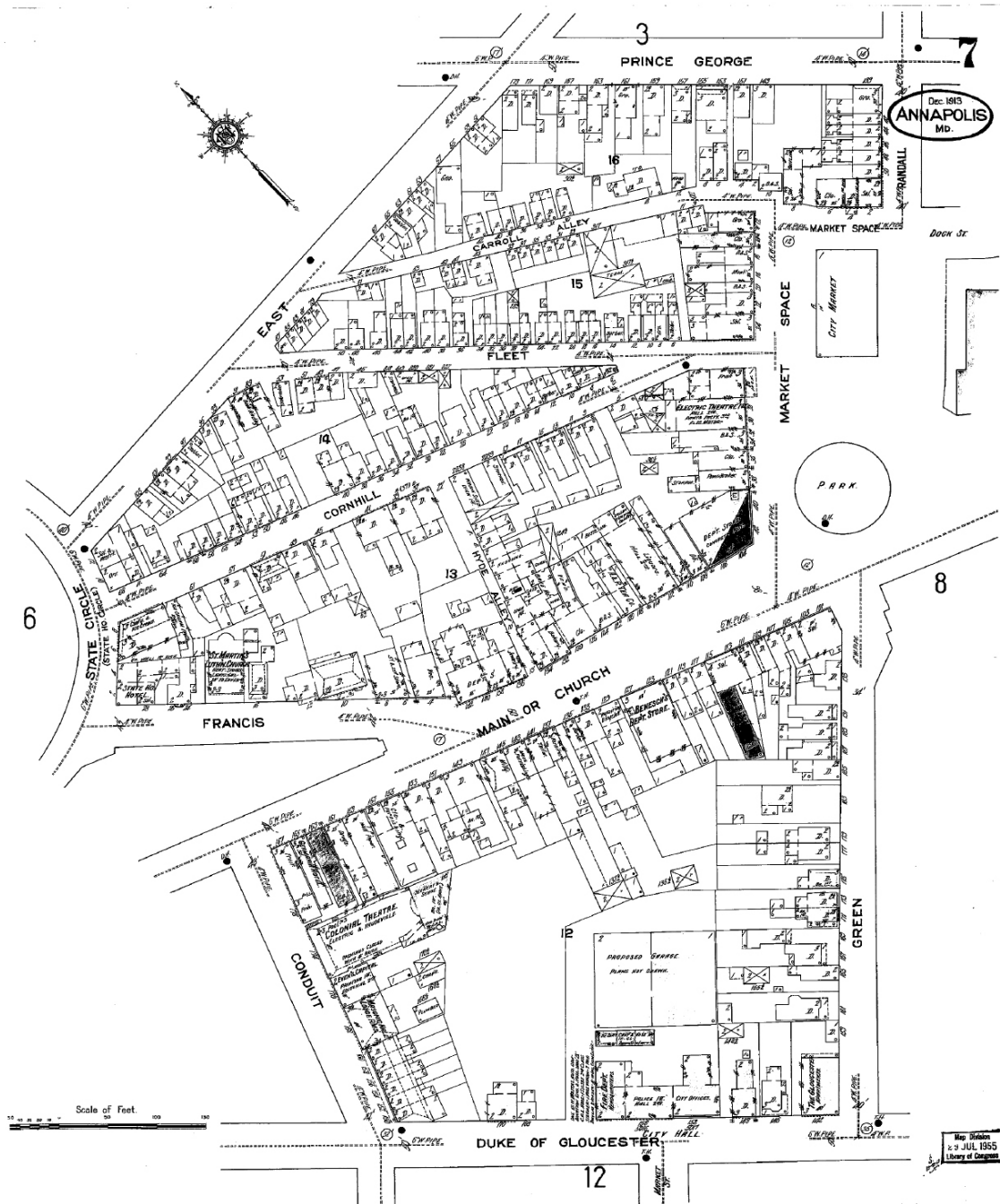


Figure: K.14 - 1921 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map

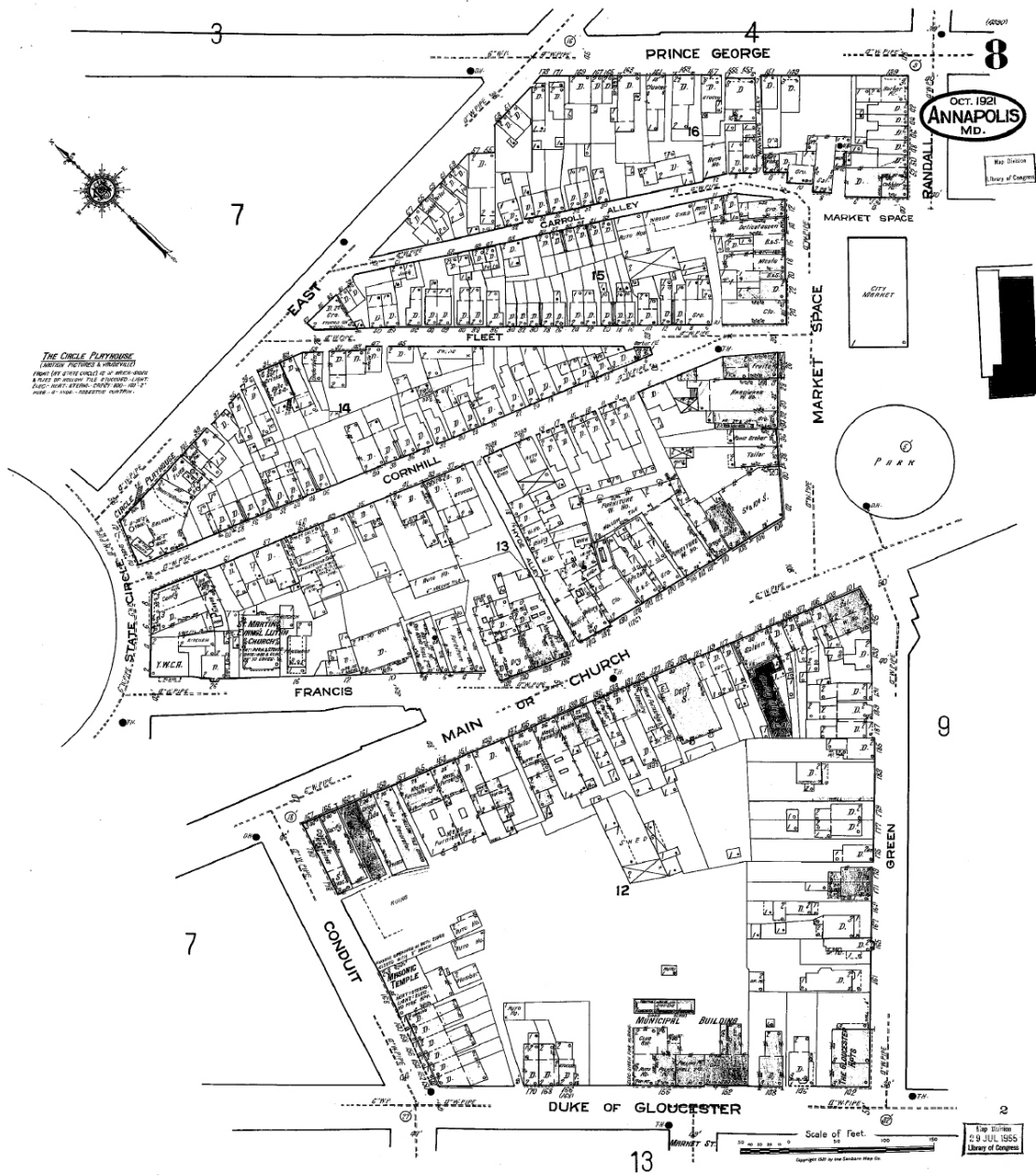


Figure: K.15 - 1930 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map



Figure: K.16 - 1959 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map

